

**INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON COUNTY INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA**

**STEVEN MUSYOKA KIOKO, BA
C153/CTY/PT/20704/2021**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF LAW, ARTS
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN
PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY**

JUNE, 2024

DECLARATION

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

Signature _____ **Date** _____

Steven Musyoka Kioko

C153/CTY/PT/20704/2021

Supervisor:

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

Signature _____ **Date** _____

Dr. Edna Moi

Department of Public Policy and Administration

Kenyatta University

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my uncle Paschal Mweu, who has been so influential throughout my academic journey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my sincere gratitude to the Almighty God, my supervisor Dr. Edna Moi and colleagues at Nairobi City County Government for the support they offered to me.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	x
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Specific Objectives of the Study	6
1.4 Research Questions	6
1.5 Justification and Significance of the study.....	7
1.6 Scope/Limitation of the Study.....	7
1.6.1 Scope	7
CHAPTER TWO	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Empirical Review	9
2.2.1 Public Awareness and Integrated Development Plan	9
2.2.2 Public Involvement and Integrated Development Plan	10
2.2.3 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation and Integrated Development Plan	12
2.3 Summary of Literature	16
2.4 Theoretical Review	18
2.4.1 The Civic Voluntarism Theory.....	18
2.4.2 Stakeholder Theory.....	19
2.4.3 The Social Capital Theory	20
2.5 Conceptual Framework	21
.....	22

CHAPTER THREE	24
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	24
3.1 Introduction	24
3.2 Research Design	24
3.3 Study Variables	24
3.4 Location of the Study	25
3.5 Target Population	25
3.6 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size	26
3.6.1 Sampling Techniques	26
3.6.2 Sample size	26
3.7 Research Instruments	27
3.8 Pilot Testing	28
3.8.1 Validity of Data Collection Instrument	28
3.8.2 Reliability of the Data Collection Instrument.....	29
3.9 Data Collection Procedures	29
3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation.....	29
3.11 Ethical Considerations.....	31
CHAPTER FOUR.....	32
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....	32
4.1 Introduction	32
4.2 Response Rate	32
4.3 Pilot Test Results	33
4.3.1 Reliability tests	33
4.3.1 Validity tests	33
4.4 Demographic information	34
4.4.1 Respondents Age	34
4.4.2 Level of Education.....	35
4.5 Descriptive Statistics	35
4.5.1 Influence of Public Awareness on County Integrated Development Plan ..	35
4.5.2 Public Involvement.....	40
4.5.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	42
4.5.4 County Integrated Development Plan.....	44
4.6 Inferential Statistics.....	46

4.6.1 Model Summary	46
4.6.2 ANOVA.....	47
4.6.3 Regression Coefficients.....	48
CHAPTER FIVE	49
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	49
5.1 Introduction	50
5.2 Summary of Study Findings.....	50
5.3 Conclusion.....	51
5.4 Recommendation.....	52
5.5 Suggestions for further Study.....	52
REFERENCES.....	53
APPENDICES	58
APPENDIX A: Research Study Questionnaire.....	58
Appendix B: Research Approval Letter	67
Appendix C: Research Authorization Letter	68
Appendix D: Research Permit NACOSTI	69

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of Empirical Review	16
Table 3.1: Target Population.....	25
Table 3.2: Sample Size	27
Table 4.1 Response rate	32
Table 4.2: Reliability tests	33
Table 4.2 Age of the respondents	34
Table 4.3 Distribution of respondent education level.....	35
Table 4.4 Frequency of encountering timely information	37
Table 4.5 Responses on accuracy of information given in decision-making processes	38
Table 4.6 Descriptive on public involvement.....	41
Table 4.7 Descriptive on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	43
Table 4.8 Descriptive on County Integrated Development Plan	44
Table 4.9 Model Summary	47
Table 4.10 ANOVA	47
Table 4.11 Regression Coefficients	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 1 Conceptual Framework	22
Figure 4.1 Methods of public awareness regarding CIDP	36
Figure 4.2 Responses on inaccuracy information related to important issues on the CIDP	39

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CGA : County Government Act

CIDP : County Integrated Development Plan

DFRD : District Focus for Rural Development

MCA : Member of County Assembly

NACOSTI : National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation

PFMA : Public Finance Management Act

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

County Integrated Development Plan	This is a strategic planning document that outlines the development priorities and goals for a county government in a period of 5 years.
Participatory Budgeting:	This is a democratic process that allows community members to directly participate in the allocation of public funds within a government or organization.
Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation	A procedure in which various stakeholders monitor or evaluate a particular project, programme, or policy as the same time-sharing control over its overall process.
Public Awareness:	It is anything related to the general public's or lay society's understanding, attitudes, behaviors, opinions, and activities in relation to scientific knowledge and organization.
Public Participation:	Processes and procedures for consulting, involving, and informing the public or stakeholders on issues that impact them.

ABSTRACT

Lack of public input in the development planning process may have serious repercussions for County administration. If the public is not actively involved in making decisions, fewer voices will be heard and the interests and goals of certain groups may be neglected. Therefore, County governments have a duty to make every reasonable effort to inform and include as many residents as possible in County development plans. This study intended to assess the influence of public participation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County, Kenya. With this study's findings in hand, policymakers would be able to implement reforms that reflect the ideals of Kenya's new constitution and usher in the desired "people - centered and politically-engaged open society" in the country. The specific objectives of the study included assessing public awareness, public involvement and assess participatory monitoring and evaluation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County, Kenya. Theories of social capital, stakeholder theory, and civic voluntarism served as the study's theoretical foundations. From a reachable population of 1005 consisting of Members of the County Assembly, officials from the Department of Administration, ward administrators and members of the public, a sample of 285 was selected through a stratified sampling technique. A qualitative and quantitative descriptive research design was employed, where data was collected from the selected participants using a questionnaire. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences tool was utilized to process and analyze the data. This included using percentages, frequencies, means, standard deviations, and regression for both descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings show that public awareness, public involvement and participatory monitoring and evaluation influence the County Implementation Development Plan. The study concludes that there is great need for county governments to take into considerations the inputs of the members of public in County Integrated Development Plan, to provide a smooth and meaningful process. The county government should create public awareness on CIDP. Increasing public awareness empowers them to participate at all stages of decision-making. Lack of knowledge on how to participate may hinder individuals from participating, but if people are aware of and understand the processes and intended outcomes, successful public participation is attained. In line with the ethical guidelines, the researcher made some ethical considerations when conducting this research. These included, obtaining approval from the both Kenyatta University and the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) to conduct the research. He also ensured that the respondents' data was protected by ensuring anonymity was observed when answering the questionnaires.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In order to ensure that interested and affected parties' contributions, opinions, and input are valued before important decisions by authorities are made, Larynth (2015) defined public participation as an open, accountable process by which an institution or a government consult with those parties before a solution is developed. All people have the right to voice their opinions on matters that directly affect their lives, especially young people and members of other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (Mafgan 2016). This fundamental right can only be upheld if the public actively participates in strengthening the bonds between the government and its citizens (Macus, 2019).

Around the world, public participation has been an essential instrument, particularly in nations that have supported democracy. Many governments felt the need to implement reforms to give citizens a voice in keeping government on check at all levels of administration, from the sub-national to the top, following the fall of the Berlin Wall, which put an end to the ideological rivalries between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and opened democratic processes in many nations of the world. This was done to give locals the opportunity to design and carry out their own development initiatives (Salvan, et al 2015).

States like the USA were the first to adopt devolution as a means of strengthening the efficacy of democracy in countries like the United States, which established sub-governments under devolved government. According to Ladan (2016), the county integrated development plan is a program-based roadmap that lays the way for openness in the application of public policies at the county level. It establishes the framework for creating a performance monitoring system with precise indicators, goals, and deadlines,

which fosters efficient administration and high-quality service delivery of county services.

Any democratic society must have the possibility for participation in the political process. Because "government by the people" is the guiding concept of all democracies, Stalone (2011) and Tandril (2013) contend that public engagement is a crucial element of democracy. The two examined the public's availability to knowledge about the county integrated development plan and their level of participation in the idea submission procedure with a focus on the relationship between public participation and the county integrated development plan.

Historically, public participation in Africa's constitution-making processes was weak, but in recent years, it has gained recognition in various African countries, with citizens playing pivotal roles in shaping government projects and initiatives. In the 1960s, public participation in constitution-making in Africa was weak, but it dashed many initial ambitions (Menski, 2019). However, in light of the foregoing, this aspect of public engagement has acquired remarkable recognition in a number of African countries where government projects and initiatives are developed and carried out in large part by individuals.

In South Africa, democratic elections in 1994 ushered in a new style of administration that prioritizes citizen input in the formulation of public policy across all branches of government. This new type of governance is mandated by Constitution by South African people (1996), which states that all public policy processes must include public engagement in democracy. People have the chance to define and prioritize their needs through the Integrated Development Planning process, locate resources in their communities, and take part in the creation, execution, and assessment of the Integrated Development Plans.

Kenya's first constitution after independence established strong decentralized systems of governance, giving local governments the flexibility to act freely and access to the legislative, budgetary, and executive branches (Waitere, 2022). A variety of mechanisms have been used to disperse financing to sub-regional levels of government since the country's independence (Okello, Odero & Rono, 2022). In Kenya, one of these techniques, the local authority for rural growth, was established in 1983 as the key instrument for administering and planning rural development (Waitere, 2022). To enhance transparency and responsibility in the provision of services, decentralization was adopted by the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD), where institutional and organizational changes were implemented to enhance public engagement in the development process.

The Kenyan Constitution of 2010 established public reforms, one of which is the meaningful citizen participation in governance. The people of Kenya are granted complete sovereign authority under Article 1 (1) of the Constitution. Direct participation or indirect expression of this power can be exercised through chosen representatives. The constitutional and statutory provisions provide a number of opportunities for citizen involvement in devolved governance. As stated in Articles 10(2)(a) and 232 of the Constitution.

According to Mbithi, Ndambuki and Juma, (2019) public involvement is viewed as a process in which enterprises consults with individuals, groups, and governmental authorities before deciding. Public engagement is also viewed as a two-way communication process in order to produce better and more digestible decisions. The county planning process includes the county planning framework, county sectoral planning procedures, and links between county planning and budgets. The county planning framework emphasizes the integrated development planning component

(Kiongo & Moi, 2023). The framework depicts how a county plan is linked to other county, state, and federal plans, as well as international commitments and obligations. Local government instruments such as the integrated development plan seek public involvement in order to meet community demands through service delivery. Through public participation, a mechanism for discussion, negotiation, and collective decision-making is created, allowing stakeholders to speak for the interests of their constituents and ensuring effective communication between all parties and counties (Ngoyoni, 2021). Public participation plays a crucial role in the formulation and implementation of policies and plans. It fosters inclusive decision-making processes, where citizens have the opportunity to voice their opinions, contribute their ideas, and actively engage in shaping their communities (Ngoyoni, 2021).

The consequences of lack of meaningful public participation in the development planning process can be significant (Ngoyoni, 2021). Without effective engagement and involvement of the public, the decision-making process becomes less inclusive, resulting in limited representation of diverse perspectives and potentially overlooking the needs and priorities of certain communities. This can lead to a lack of transparency, accountability, and responsiveness on the part of government institutions, undermining trust and mutual understanding between the government and the public (Nyong'a & Gachanja, 2021).

The basis of the research issue lied on achieving a meaningful public participation on the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) in Kiambu County, Kenya. Thus, specific knowledge gaps exist regarding the influence of public participation on the CIDP process in Kiambu County. While broader challenges of achieving an effective public participation had been identified, there was a need for in-depth exploration and understanding of these factors to develop targeted strategies for improvement. The

study aimed to fill this research gap and provide valuable insights and recommendations to strengthen public participation processes and promote more inclusive and responsive governance in Kiambu County.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

When it comes to managing county government issues, the effects of a lack of real public participation in the development planning process can be considerable. Without the public's active participation and engagement, the decision-making process becomes less inclusive, limiting the representation of varied viewpoints and possibly omitting the needs and goals of some communities. In order to achieve constitutional requirements, public involvement on the CIDP should be genuine and not merely a formality. Both quantitative and qualitative goals should be met in order to achieve the spirit of public engagement. In order to guarantee that as many citizens are informed of the County development plans as possible and are actively involved, County governments have a duty to take all feasible measures.

In Kakamega County, public participation in the implementation of devolved projects was positively influenced by public awareness tactics (Malusha and Njoroge 2023). Despite the fact that the study mentioned above investigated public awareness, it did not examine particular public awareness tactics that would be more successful in encouraging public engagement in the execution of devolved projects. Ayayo (2015) investigated the strategic elements influencing the execution of the Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan. Although this study provides pertinent insights into the implementation of development plans, it was conducted in a different county, and the dynamics of public participation may be different in Kiambu County.

According to the researches done, it is evident that there is a research gap because no

specific study has been done to look at how public engagement influences the CIDP process in Kiambu County, Kenya. This study will specifically look into how public participation influences the CIDP in Kiambu County, Kenya. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine how public engagement influences decision-making, resource allocation, and the County's overall development outcomes. By addressing this research vacuum, the study sought to offer insightful analysis and practical suggestions for improving public participation processes and promote more inclusive and responsive governance in Kiambu County.

1.3 Specific Objectives of the Study

- i. To examine the influence of public awareness on the County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County.
- ii. To establish the influence of public involvement on the County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County.
- iii. To assess the influence of participatory monitoring & evaluation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. Does public awareness influence the County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County?
- ii. Does public involvement influence County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County?
- iii. Does participatory monitoring & evaluation influence County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County?

1.5 Justification and Significance of the study

There is a research gap in the study of the influence of public participation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu county making the study justified. Similarly, there are no available researches that answer the presented research questions. As such, the study sought to produce a more equitable and informed development strategy that responds to the real needs of the community by including all demographic groups, especially marginalized groups, in the development planning process. The outcome of this study will bear great significance for improving governance's inclusion, effectiveness, openness, and accountability. Similarly, the outcomes of the study will offer county officials with critical information on potential hazards while developing a County integrated development plan. The research broader implications will also aid in academic discussions and future research on citizen engagement, participatory governance, and development planning. This will help to advance sustainable development and participatory democracy in Kenya and beyond, particularly in the context of devolution.

1.6 Scope/Limitation of the Study

1.6.1 Scope

This study investigated the influence of public participation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County, Kenya. This study was controlled with the following independent variables; public awareness, public involvement, and participatory monitoring and evaluation. This study was carried out in Kiambu County. Kikuyu, Limuru, Kabete Lari, Kiambaa, Ruiru, Gatundu North, Thika, Githunguri, Kiambu, Juja, and Gatundu South are the twelve (12) sub-counties that make up the County. Further the county comprises of 60 wards. The target population of this study

was Members of the County Assembly, staff in the department of Administration, ward administrators and public participants. This study was conducted for four months from July to October 2023.

The study encountered a lot of constraints, particularly some targeted respondents such as Members of County Assembly could not be easily accessed due to their busy schedules. Similarly, some of the County staff who were part of the targeted population was not quite easy to reach on to them.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an examination of the empirical review, theoretical review, conceptual framework, variables, a summary of the literature review, and identification of research gaps.

2.2 Empirical Review

The study aims to present and analyze various perspectives and viewpoints of functionalists and positivists, with the purpose of comparing and contrasting these perspectives in connection to the research issue.

2.2.1 Public Awareness and Integrated Development Plan

Marais et al. (2017) looked at the function of information availability in promoting openness and citizen involvement in South African governance. The results show that provincial and national Departments of Health have different access to information, and legislation regulating policy consultation transparency appears to be contradictory. Furthermore, it was demonstrated that a lack of openness due to insufficient access to information is an impediment to public engagement. Marais *et al.* (2017) conducted their research in South Africa, where the regulations governing government public involvement may differ greatly from those in Kenya. This creates a contextual void, which this study aims to fill by focusing on Kiambu County Government.

Sumba et al.'s (2018) study looked at the effectiveness of public awareness campaigns in encouraging citizen participation throughout the execution of devolved projects in Kakamega County. The survey utilized the descriptive approach for inquiry. The research sample included of 600 individuals residing in Kakamega County, selected from six sub-counties. The outcomes of the research indicate that the public awareness

efforts implemented in Kakamega County were insufficient. A significant proportion of participants had the perception that their access to information was restricted. The participants expressed the belief that there was a lack of effective governance structures established to facilitate their involvement in devolved government initiatives. The majority of participants also held the view that electronic media had an impact on the involvement of citizens in the execution of decentralized initiatives in Kakamega County. However, the utilization of conventional media, such as radio, did not provide optimal outcomes. In their study, Sumba et al. (2018) focused only on the inhabitants as the target demographic, neglecting to include the perspectives and opinions of county representatives and other county authorities. The existence of a methodological gap has prompted the objective of this research, which is to address and fill this gap.

Ngugi, Oduor, and Kisamwa (2015) reviewed the status of Isiolo, Kisumu, Makueni, and Turkana counties' public involvement and information dissemination paintings. Primary and secondary data were employed in the investigation. The study found that citizen participation and dedication to governance had a significant impact on performance. Furthermore, the study identified the availability of information dissemination frameworks inside the target counties as a critical factor of county success. Ngugi, *et al.* (2015) did his research over 5 years ago before the counties had fully adopted the concept of public participation creating a time gap. This study seeks to come up with the most recent results on condition of public participation in county governments.

2.2.2 Public Involvement and Integrated Development Plan

The study done by Muchunu (2015) investigated the effects of stakeholder engagement on the budgeting process and project execution of government-funded

initiatives in Isiolo, Kenya. The research prioritized the examination of several stakeholders, including civil society organizations, individuals, community groups, and financial institutions and funders. The research used a descriptive survey methodology, using stratified sampling techniques to gather data from a total of 579 participants via the administration of interview schedules and questionnaires. Descriptive statistics were utilized to analyze the quantitative data, and thematic content analysis was employed to evaluate the qualitative data. The research findings revealed that participants had a limited understanding of the county budgeting process, despite a considerable proportion of them having attended county budget forums. However, the research did not examine the impact of public engagement in the Integrated Development Plan, resulting in an empirical void. The aim of this survey is to address the existing disparity by placing emphasis on Public Involvement.

In a study conducted by Kandie (2020), the researcher examined the effects of public involvement on the process of budget preparation in Kenya, specifically focusing on the Mombasa County Government as a case study. The intended recipients of the message include personnel of the Mombasa County Government. The aforementioned figure encompasses both those employed under permanent contracts as well as those engaged on a temporary basis, amounting to a total of 3800 personnel. Using descriptive statistics, a brief summary of the data was presented. According to the study's findings, increased public participation and better financial allocation in Mombasa County are positively correlated. Additionally, it was observed that well-designed citizen involvement initiatives effectively align the expectations of both residents and planners.

A favorable correlation has been shown between the level of public engagement in the process of monitoring the budget and the quality of budget preparation. The outcomes

of the survey uncovered that the involvement of the public in the processes of reviewing, allocating, and implementing the budget led to an improvement in the quality of the budget planning process within Mombasa County. Kandie (2020) introduced a conceptual discrepancy by selecting budget planning as the dependent variable. This study's main goal is to reduce the disparity that already exists by emphasizing the role that public participation had in the Integrated Development Plan. In their study, Madubwe and Iravo (2018) sought to assess the impact of public engagement on the performance of Makueni County. The study included a combination of basic random sampling and deliberate sampling techniques, with a total of 530 county residents being recruited by the researcher. The sample size of the research consisted of 530 individuals. Descriptive statistics like frequency distribution charts and measures of central tendency, were utilized to evaluate quantitative data. A regression model was employed in the context of inferential statistics to determine the relationship between variables. The findings suggest that, particularly when it is implemented close to those who will be directly impacted by such decisions, adopting a localism viewpoint in the decision-making process regarding the distribution of public resources is likely to yield innovation, efficiency, and legitimacy. Madubwe et al. (2018) used a research design that included simple random sampling and purposive sampling methods to choose the participants who took part in the survey. The use of the aforementioned approach exhibits subjectivity, hence resulting in a discernible gap in the methodology. The present research will use a stratified random sample technique in order to address the existing disparity.

2.2.3 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation and Integrated Development Plan

In a study conducted by Wan (2018), an examination was undertaken to evaluate the

many roles of participatory budgeting in Taiwan, with a specific focus on its significant political consequences. The study revealed that the progress of participatory budgeting was impeded by various political factors. These factors encompassed apprehensions regarding power dynamics between citizens and local governments in budget policy, a budget process influenced by political considerations, conflicts arising from differing budget decision-making models (top-down versus bottom-up approaches), political ideologies and motivations influencing budget policy, and the presence of potential budget actors. However, the present research could not provide empirical evidence about the impact of open monitoring and assessment, as well as sociocultural factors, on the integrated development plan, thereby creating a gap in empirical knowledge. The aim of the survey is to explore a connection between participatory monitoring and evaluation and an integrated development plan in order to address the existing gap.

At the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Jamaal (2018) performed research to determine how participatory monitoring and assessment affect project execution. The study was carried out as a case study and employed a descriptive research style. 144 employees of the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute were included in the population for this study, and an exhaustive enumeration was carried out. Through the use of a standardized questionnaire, primary data was collected. The frequencies and percentages that resulted from the computation of descriptive statistics were presented using tables and figures in an easy-to-understand way. Based on the research findings, it was established that the implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes effectively involves stakeholders in collaborative planning and progress assessment. Consequently, this active engagement contributes to the successful accomplishment of projects.

Moreover, it has been noted that the financial capital associated with projects plays a significant role in determining their feasibility. In this regard, the adoption of participatory M&E approaches facilitates the mobilization of financial resources by communities, thereby enhancing the likelihood of project success.

As per the results, the application of participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes successfully engages a range of stakeholders in cooperative planning and progress assessment, leading to the successful completion of projects. Furthermore, it has been noted that the viability of initiatives is frequently linked to the availability of financial funding. The adoption of participatory M&E approaches also facilitates the mobilization of financial resources by communities, thereby contributing to the success of projects. Additionally, it is noted that the implementation of total quality management initiatives requires thorough pre-planning, which significantly enhances project performance outcomes. The study conducted by Jamaal (2018) examined the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, specifically exploring the disparities in public engagement standards between the institute and county governments, thereby highlighting a contextual gap. The survey's aim is to address the existing disparity by examining the extent of public engagement in county governments.

Kathongo (2018) studied on the effects of participatory monitoring and evaluation on the performance of a project in Mutomo Sub-County, located in Kenya. The survey's target audience comprises 33 public secondary schools. The sample design utilized in the research is non-probability, specifically using deliberate sampling. The research utilized questionnaires as the primary instrument for data collection, afterwards using descriptive and inferential analyses to examine the quantitative data. The study's results uncovered that there is insufficient stakeholder involvement in the management

of school projects. The findings of the survey indicate that the enhancement of institutional capacity has a significant influence on performance outcomes. This is mostly attributed to the limited understanding among stakeholders regarding participatory monitoring and evaluation. In order to address this issue, it is recommended that the appointing authority take proactive measures to provide training opportunities for the chosen stakeholders, hence facilitating the achievement of goals. Kathongo (2018) used deliberate sampling, which led to a gap in the methodology. In order to address the disparity, the present study will use stratified random sampling as a methodological approach.

2.3 Summary of Literature

Table 2.1: Summary of Empirical Review

Study	Methodology used	Findings	Gaps
Marais et al. (2017)	a qualitative case study	The study found that access to policy consultation records significantly contributes to transparency in governance	Future research could examine the specific mechanisms through which increased transparency leads to enhanced public participation and improved governance Outcomes
Sumba et al. (2018)	a mixed-methods approach	The study revealed that well-designed public awareness strategies significantly enhance public participation in devolved project implementation	While the study emphasizes the positive impact of awareness strategies on participation, it could delve deeper into understanding the role of cultural and socio-economic factors in shaping the effectiveness of these strategies.
Muchunu (2015)	a qualitative case study	The study found that stakeholders' participation in the budgetary process has a positive influence on the implementation of government-funded projects.	While the study provides insights into the impact of stakeholder participation on project implementation, it could further investigate the potential trade-offs or conflicts that may arise when accommodating diverse stakeholder interests.
Kandie (2020)	a case study	The study demonstrated that public participation significantly affects the budgeting process in Mombasa County.	While the study emphasizes the positive outcomes of public participation in the budgeting process, it could explore potential challenges or limitations, such as ensuring inclusivity of marginalized groups or addressing potential biases in citizen inputs.

Madubwe et al. (2018)	a case study	The study found that citizen participation positively affects the performance of county governments.	While the study establishes a link between citizen participation and government performance, it could further investigate the potential challenges or obstacles that may hinder effective citizen-government collaboration.
Waitere, (2022)	a mixed-methods approach	The research revealed that effective communication strategies play a crucial role in promoting meaningful public participation.	While the study highlights the impact of communication strategies on public participation, further research could explore the role of emerging technologies, such as social media platforms and mobile applications, in facilitating citizen-government communication.
Jamaal (2018)	a case study	According to the study, participatory monitoring and assessment greatly enhance project performance.	While the study offers insights into the positive effects of participatory monitoring and evaluation, further research could delve into the challenges and limitations of implementing such approaches.
Kathongo (2018)	a mixed-methods approach	The research established that the success of public secondary school projects is positively impacted by participatory monitoring and assessment.	Even if the study shows a good relationship between project performance and participatory monitoring and evaluation in public secondary schools, it might further investigate the long-term impact of such engagement on educational quality and student outcomes.

2.4 Theoretical Review

The civic voluntarism theory, stakeholder theory, and social capital theory will serve as the foundation for this study.

2.4.1 The Civic Voluntarism Theory

This civic theory was first presented in the United States by Stiehm in 1974 to explain why certain citizens participate in civic life later or earlier than others (Baber, 2020). Later, it was cited to illustrate how crucial public engagement is in some nations for enhancing the effectiveness of their governments. Watat and Jonathan (2021) assert that people with more resources would engage in society more. These resources would result from social structures in families and the educational system. The theoretical paradigm, a person's socioeconomic status including their income, employment, and level of education determines how much they participate in society.

According to Watat and Jonathan, (2021) the civic voluntarism idea, a person's socioeconomic standing, specifically their amount of income, employment, and education, has an impact on how much they participate in society. It makes the claim that people who have more socioeconomic resources are more inclined to be active members of their communities. The hypothesis acknowledges that, in some circumstances, those with significant socioeconomic means might not be motivated to participate. This points out a weakness in the theory's ability to explain why some people with substantial resources might not participate in political institutions. The hypothesis is criticized for failing to consistently provide correlations between involvement and every socioeconomic component.

In the context of the current study a useful theoretical framework is provided by the civic voluntarism theory. This methodology allows the research to evaluate how public knowledge affects the CIDP's success. The idea enables an investigation of how

informed and involved individuals contribute to the creation and execution of the plan. The study can offer insights into techniques to raise public awareness, encourage active participation, and foster a sense of ownership and accountability in the development planning process by comprehending the factors that influence civic voluntarism and public engagement. The theory's focus on socioeconomic variables affecting participation is also consistent with a larger knowledge of how citizens' resources might influence their engagement in civic activities.

2.4.2 Stakeholder Theory

According to the stakeholder theory, which Freeman first introduced in 1984, management should consider the interests of all stakeholders when making choices and recommending changes to a company (Barney & Harrison, 2020). This theory's proponents say that decision-making and development processes should entail input from all stakeholders. With an emphasis on the connections between stakeholders and the firm, their ability to affect the business, and how managers prioritise these connections, researchers like Freeman, Harrison, and Zyglidopoulos (2018) have undertaken considerable study on stakeholder analysis. Stakeholder management and accomplishing organisational goals are related, according to the instrumental method based on empirical facts.

According to Barney and Harrison, (2020) the stakeholder hypothesis, after stakeholders have been identified, management should consider their interests when making decisions. It emphasises the significance of considering various stakeholder viewpoints and making sure that all stakeholders profit from the initiatives that the business or organisation undertakes (Freeman, Harrison, & Zyglidopoulos, 2018). According to the approach, bargaining should be used as the main form of communication to resolve any possible disputes between stakeholder interests. It is

criticised, nevertheless, for supposing that stakeholder interests can only be compromised or balanced against one another; other supporters are calling for a more conversational approach to stakeholder involvement (Blattberg as stated in Barney & Harrison, 2020).

In the context of the current study the theory allows the study to comprehend the dynamics of stakeholder interaction, spot potential conflicts or power disparities, and gauge how well the public's input affected the CIDP outcomes. The theory's emphasis on considering various stakeholder viewpoints is in line with the objective of encouraging collaboration and making sure that every citizen has a voice in the process of development planning. The use of stakeholder theory in governance emphasises how crucial it is to include many stakeholders in discussions about development projects. Transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in the governance process can all be improved with this strategy. When creating and implementing the CIDP in Kiambu County, the theory's emphasis on balancing stakeholder interests might be helpful in resolving potential conflicts and identifying win-win solutions.

2.4.3 The Social Capital Theory

Tocqueville originally presented the social capital hypothesis in 1832. Claridge (2018), one of the theory's proponents, argues that contacts and engagements among citizens inside various governmental systems lead to higher levels of social capital and interpersonal trust. The idea places a strong emphasis on how trust helps communities coordinate their efforts and solve problems. Social networks, norms, and trust are all considered to be important forms of social capital that play a significant role in improving service delivery, including that of education and health care.

According to the social capital hypothesis, a key factor in determining social capital is trust between citizens, which promotes greater levels of public involvement in political processes. According to this theory, strong social networks and a high amount of social capital are linked to better service delivery and democratic operation (Claridge, 2018). The theory has drawn criticism, nevertheless, for implying that involvement in non-political activities by citizens may not always result in a citizenry that is conscious of public affairs or that builds political and social capital. It has also been criticised for not properly accounting for participation incentives and illuminating why even in nations with large amounts of social capital, just a small number of residents may participate in social activities (Cais, Torrente & Bolance, 2021).

In the context of the current study, a pertinent theoretical framework is offered by the social capital theory. With the aid of this framework, the study examines how stakeholders' engagement in the monitoring and assessment of the CIDP's execution is influenced by their social networks, levels of trust, and cultural norms. The theory's emphasis on the importance of social connections and trust is consistent with the study's focus on participatory monitoring and evaluation because social networks and trust are essential for encouraging public engagement and cooperation. Applying the social capital theory helped shed light on how improving stakeholder trust and social ties can result in more efficient development planning and decision-making processes in Kiambu County.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The use of a conceptual framework aids researchers in comprehending the suggested

interconnections among variables, determining the importance of those interconnections, and evaluating the validity of the conceptual model (Kothari & Garg, 2014).

Independent variables

Dependent variable

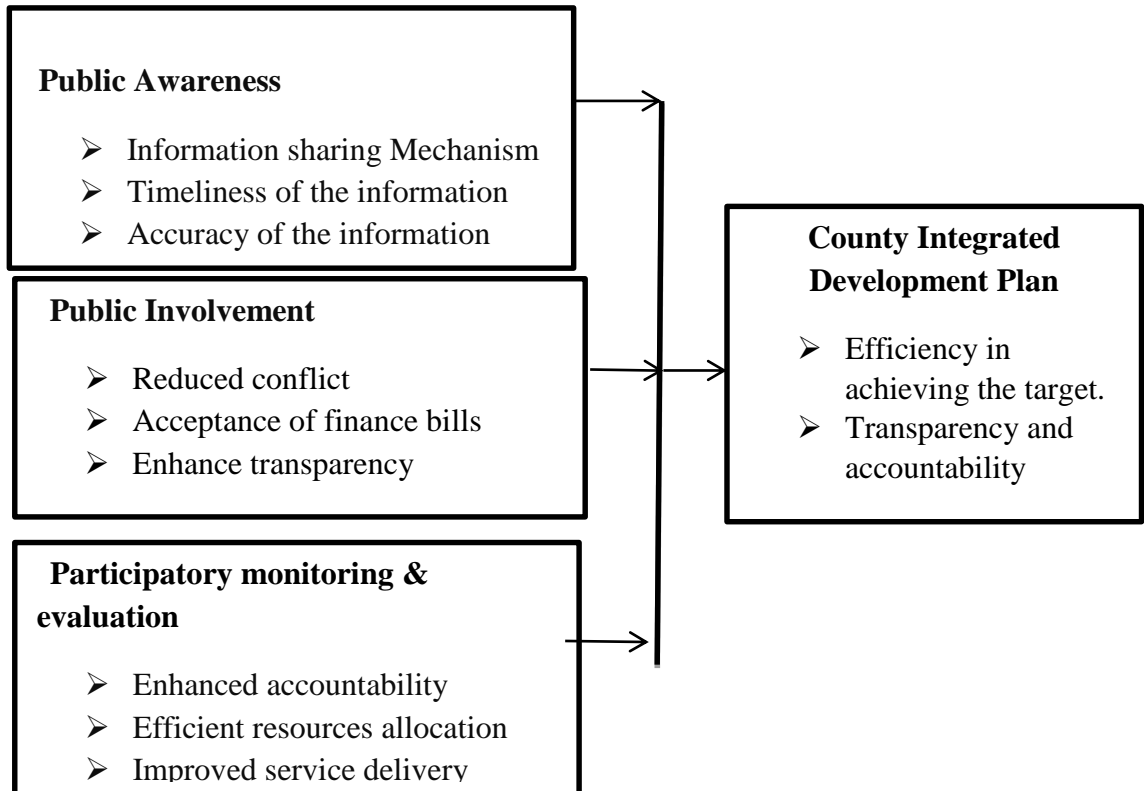


Figure 2. 1 Conceptual Framework

The dependent variables were divided into three categories including; public awareness, public involvement and participatory monitoring and evaluation. Under public awareness the researcher focused on information sharing mechanisms, timelessness of the information and accuracy of this information. In public involvement, the researcher explored reduced conflict, acceptance of finance bills and enhanced transparency. Lastly the researcher analyzed, enhanced accountability, efficient resource allocation and improved service delivery under the participatory

monitoring and evaluation variable. On the other hand, the research's dependent variable was county integrated development plan which was guided by efficiency in achieving the target, transparency and accountability.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section outlines provides an overview of several components related to the research design, target population, sampling frame, sample and sampling process, research instrument, data collecting procedure, pilot testing, data analysis and presentation, and ethical consideration.

3.2 Research Design

In this study, the efficiency of Kiambu County's County Integrated Development Plan was examined in relation to public participation. In order to thoroughly examine the phenomena under inquiry, the study used a qualitative and quantitative descriptive research design on the variables, describing them in depth. Additionally, it entailed the use of surveys to get data directly from the target population in the field (Gupta & Gupta, 2022). This strategy was justifiable since it enables a thorough investigation of the research subject through the collection of both qualitative information and quantitative data.

3.3 Study Variables

In the context of research, a variable may be defined as an entity, whether it be a person, place, object, or phenomena, that is being subjected to measurement or observation in order to get empirical data. The independent variables in this study were public awareness, public involvement and participatory monitoring & evaluation while the dependent variable was effectiveness of County Integrated Development Plan.

3.4 Location of the Study

The study was conducted in Kiambu County. Due to Nairobi's constant expansion northward, the county is 60% urban and 40% rural. The major tribe in the county is the Kikuyu. Kikuyu, Limuru, Kabete Lari, Kiambaa, Ruiru, Gatundu North, Thika, Githunguri, Kiambu, Juja, and Gatundu South Town are the twelve (12) sub-counties that make up the County. Further the county comprises of 60 wards.

3.5 Target Population

The target population consists of Members of County Assembly, staff in the Department of Administration, ward administrators and public participants. According to Kiambu County Government (fact file 2023), there are the 87 MCAs, approximately 113 staff in the Department of Administration and Public Service, the 60 ward administrators from Kiambu County and approximately 745 public participants giving a target population of 1005 respondents.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Department	Target population
Member of the County Assembly	87
Staff in Department of Administration and Public Service	113
Ward Administrators	60
Public participants	745
Total	1005

3.6 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

3.6.1 Sampling Techniques

The sampling technique that was employed in this study was the stratified sampling technique because the target population was heterogeneous in nature. To ensure comprehensive representation, the target population was divided into distinct groups: Members of County Assembly (MCAs), staff in the Department of Administration and Public Service, Ward Administrators, and Public Participants. Within each group, a representative sample was randomly selected to proportionately reflect the characteristics of its respective members. This approach ensured that each subgroup within the diverse population was adequately represented, enhancing the accuracy and reliability of the study's findings.

3.6.2 Sample size

Good sample sizes meet needs for efficiency, reliability, representativeness and flexibility. The main aim for selecting a sample size is to be able to draw valid conclusions about the study and population characteristics. Sample size for this study was drawn using Slovin's Formula. Equation contains the sample formula with a 95% confidence interval and a 5% significance level (Gupta & Gupta, 2022).

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

Where:

n = Size of the sample

N = Size of the Population

E = Margin of error

For the above formula, the sample size for this study was:

$$n = \frac{1005}{1+1005*0.05^2} \quad n=285$$

The selection of participants for the study included a proportional sampling method. This method ensured that a representative sample of 285 individuals was obtained from each stratum. The formula used to determine the sample size (n) was n/N , where n represented the desired sample size and N represented the total population under consideration.

Table 2.2: Sample Size

Department	Sample population
Member of the County Assembly	25
Staff in Department of Administration and Public Service	32
Ward Administrators	17
Public participants	211
Total	285

The 25 MCAs were randomly picked within the County Assembly premises. Department of administration and public service officials and ward administrators were randomly picked and accessed in their offices. On the other hand, the public participants were randomly selected along the roads, towns and villages across Kiambu County.

3.7 Research Instruments

Primary data was gathered using a questionnaire, which was reviewed and approved by the university research supervisor. The same questionnaire, consisting of both open and closed questions, was used for each category of respondents. Closed questions used a

Likert scales ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree, while open questions allowed respondents to provide short, opinion-based answers, ensuring consistency in the data collection across all groups.

3.8 Pilot Testing

Pilot test was done to guarantee that the questionnaires to be utilized in collecting the study's data are valid and reliable. Pilot testing was assessed on 10% of the sample of target population. Thus, 10% of MCAs, staff in the department of administration and public service, ward administrators, and public participants respondents were chosen at random to participate in the pilot study from Nairobi County to eliminate bias. Nairobi being a metropolitan that shared almost same characteristics with Kiambu County was chose for pilot study.

3.8.1 Validity of Data Collection Instrument

The research used the utilization of content validity. Content validity is a kind of validity that is qualitative in nature. It involves clarifying the domain of the idea and then assessing whether the measurements used adequately capture and reflect that domain. The crux of the matter is in the extent to which a tool exhibited the appearance of accurately measuring the intended quantity or attribute, as seen by external observers (Gupta & Gupta, 2022). Therefore, this research acknowledged the validity of the instrument, indicating that the study instrument accurately assessed the intended construct, meaning that the measure adequately reflected the scope of the investigation. The validity of the study instrument was ensured by the expert opinion of the research supervisor, who reviewed and approved the instrument to confirm that it would provide data accurately answering the research questions.

3.8.2 Reliability of the Data Collection Instrument

The establishment of measurement reliability includes an examination of the stability and consistency of the data used. To guarantee the validity of the study results, the researcher used a concise and straightforward structure for the questionnaires to minimize any misunderstanding among respondents. The dependability of the questionnaire's measure was assessed using Cronbach's alpha. According to Patel and Patel (2019), a Cronbach's alpha coefficient that is closer to 1 is considered to be more dependable than one that is closer to 0. Consequently, the research utilized Cronbach's alpha coefficient to examine the internal consistency of the measurements.

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

Afterwards, a letter of authorization was obtained from Kenyatta University as permission for collecting data was obtained from National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI). The data collection instruments were administered through drop and pick method to the respondents within 2 weeks. The 2 weeks gave the researcher enough time to get access to citizens (public respondents) to answer the questionnaires. All the respondents in the study received the same set of questions in the same manner and timeframe within which they were required to respond to the questionnaire. There were 285 questionnaires which were systematically and conveniently administered.

3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation

The collection of primary data for this research was conducted via questionnaires, while the subsequent analysis included the use of both inferential and descriptive statistics. The qualitative data was synthesized via the use of several statistical methods, including the calculation of percentages, frequencies, and the presentation of visual aids such as

bar charts, tables, and graphs. Additionally, measures of central tendency and dispersion were employed to provide a comprehensive analysis of the data. The results were presented using frequency tables, standard deviation (measures of dispersion) and mean (measures of central tendency). Besides, inferential statistics serve the purpose of examining significant differences and associations by using various procedures such as t-tests, ANOVA, and correlation studies. The acquired data undergo a series of procedures, including questionnaire administration, editing, cleaning, coding, and organization, before being analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 20.0 analytical tool.

In order to understand the influence of the independent factors on the dependent variables, correlation analysis was done.

The model below was used;

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

Where:

Y = County Integrated Development Plan

ε = Constant (Co-efficient of intercept)

X_1 = Public Awareness

X_2 = Public Involvement

X_3 = Participatory monitoring & evaluation

β_0 = Constant

$\beta_1 \dots \beta_3$ = Regression co-efficient of the four variables.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

As part of the ethical concerns, the researcher first obtained a letter of approval from Kenyatta University. Secondly, the researcher applied to the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) for research permission. Before conducting the questionnaires, the aim of the study explained to the respondents in order for them to provide consent. To protect the participants, the researcher maintained the anonymity of the participants and the data that they provided. Furthermore, the researcher did not engage in actions that could cause psychological or physical injury to the respondents during the research procedure. The interpretation in the analysis was limited to the data and information acquired without bias. The findings were only used for the intended purpose.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter introduces the analysis of the data, discussion and presentation of the study's findings. The chapter summarizes the primary data collected in the field by questionnaires. The study aimed to determine the influence of public participation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County, Kenya. The research study used a descriptive method of data analysis which composed of tables, charts and percentages.

4.2 Response Rate

This section aimed to determine the questionnaire return rate. The findings were as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Response rate

Classification	Frequency	Percentage
Response	260	91.2%
Non-response	25	8.8%
Total	285	100.0

Source: Field Data (2023)

The response rate, which includes both open and closed-ended questions, showed that out of 285 distributed questionnaires, 260 were completed and returned, with 200 respondents providing additional insights in the open-ended questions, while 60 did not provide responses to the open-ended questions. The response rate of 91.2% achieved for the study is considered satisfactory. This response rate, therefore, was a strong indication of the overall population. Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) argue that a response rate of 50% is considered acceptable for analysis. A response rate of over half

is considered good, while a rate of over 70% is considered very well. The response rate was sufficient for the study to draw meaningful conclusions based on the responses.

4.3 Pilot Test Results

4.3.1 Reliability tests

Table 4.2: Reliability tests

Reliability Results Variable	Item	Alpha value	Recommendations
Public awareness	6	0.804	Good
public involvement	6	0.705	Acceptable
participatory monitoring & evaluation	6	0.798	Acceptable
county integrated development plan	6	0.809	Good

Source: Source: Field Data (2023)

Table 4.3.1 shows the reliability test results for various variables, each with six items. The alpha values indicate the reliability levels: public awareness scored 0.804 (good), public involvement scored 0.705 (acceptable), participatory monitoring and evaluation scored 0.798 (acceptable), and the county integrated development plan scored 0.809 (good). These results suggest that the questionnaire items are consistent and reliable for the study.

4.3.1 Validity tests

The validity of the study instrument was ensured by the expert opinion of the research supervisor, who reviewed and approved the instrument to confirm that it would provide data accurately answering the research questions. This validation occurred after the researcher made adjustments to the tool based on the supervisor's suggestions.

4.4 Demographic information

To establish the nature of the respondents, the researcher requested that they provide general information. This section presents the findings on age groups and educational attainment. The results are provided as indicated below;

4.4.1 Respondents Age

The participants were requested to indicate their age category. The findings were tabulated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Age of the respondents

Age	f	%
18 – 25 years	46	17.7%
26 – 35 years	84	32.3%
36 – 45 years	66	25.4%
Above 45	64	24.6%
Total	260	100%

Source: Field Data (2023)

Table 4.2 shows that 17.7% of participants were 18–25 years old, 32.3% were 26–35 years old, 25.4% were 36–45 years old, and 24.6% were beyond 45. In conclusion, most respondents were middle-aged workers. This implies that the majority of the country's youngsters are underrepresented in devolved government-created job possibilities. Consideration of the needs of different age groups is essential to ensure that public participation processes are accessible and inclusive (Jamaal, 2018). This includes providing options for both digital and non-digital participation to accommodate varying technological literacy.

4.4.2 Level of Education

The participants were requested to indicate their education level. The results tabulated in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondent education level

Qualifications	f	%
Primary level	24	9.2
Secondary level	56	21.5
Diploma level	73	28.1
Bachelor's degree	65	25.0
Master level	42	16.2
Total	260	100%

Source: Field Data (2023)

Table 4.3 shows that 28.1% of participants had diplomas, 25% bachelor's degrees, 21.5% secondary certificates, 16.2% master degrees, and 9.2% primary certificates. According to the research, all respondents had the expertise to make reasoned comments, making the results reliable. Amutabi (2016) found that well-educated respondents will offer accurate and complete information.

4.5 Descriptive Statistics

4.5.1 Influence of Public Awareness on County Integrated Development Plan

The participants were asked to indicate how they become aware of County Integrated Development Plan. The findings were presented in Figure 4.1.

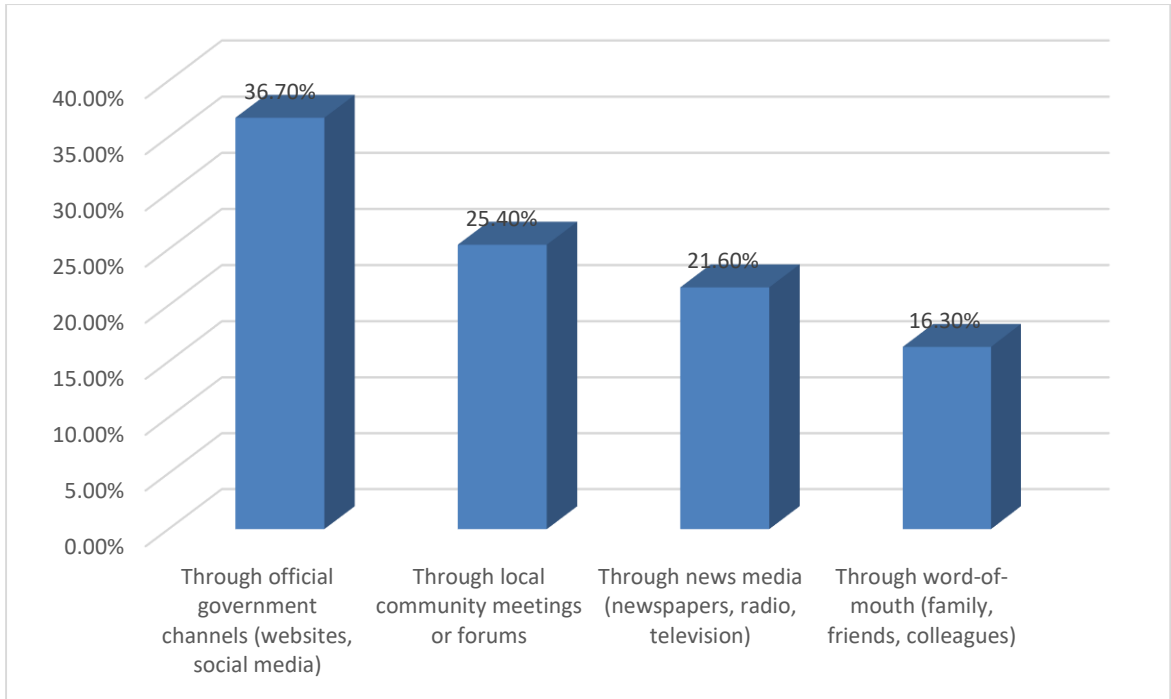


Figure 4.1 Methods of public awareness regarding CIDP

Source: Field Data (2021)

The findings presented in Figure 4.1 established that 36.7% of respondents know about county integrated development plan through government official channels such as websites, 25.4% through local community meetings, 21.6% through social media like radio and 16.3% through word-of-mouth. Make public awareness and engagement a continuous process rather than a one-time event, ensuring that citizens remain informed and involved in the development planning of their county. The findings are supported by the findings of Marais *et al.* (2017) who revealed that county officials and development planners should actively engage with communities, including marginalized and vulnerable groups, to explain the importance of the CIDP and seek their input.

The County Government should reach rural or underprivileged regions via community leaders and community-based and local influencer organizations. Since top-down approaches have failed to alleviate poverty and environmental degradation, community

awareness and engagement are crucial. Thus, community-based development replaced imported technical expert solutions, recognizing impoverished people's local knowledge and capacities and engaging them in participatory initiatives. According to Ngugi, Oduor and Kismwa (2015) printed materials distributed in public spaces providing key information about the CIDP and how residents would participate. Moreover, public gatherings where officials present information about the CIDP, answer questions, and encourage community input.

The study also aimed to explore how frequently did the respondent encounter timely information related to important issues that affect the public. The Table 4.4 present the findings on frequency of encountering timely information related to public participation.

Table 4.4 Frequency of encountering timely information

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Very frequently	32	12.3
Frequently	74	28.5
Occasionally	83	31.9
Rarely	42	16.2
Very rarely	29	11.1
Total	260	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The findings displayed in Table 4.4 revealed that 31.9% of the participants occasionally encounter timely information related to issues that affect the public from county government, 28.5% indicate frequently they encounter timely information and 12.3% indicate very frequently. It is important to rely on trusted news sources, government websites, and official announcements, as well as to actively engage with relevant news

outlets and information channels. Public awareness and access to timely information vary significantly by location, government transparency, and the specific issues at hand. Kenya has implemented a range of accountability and participatory mechanisms at both the national and local levels to empower its citizens. According to Media & Governance Series (2019), these mechanisms include encouraging public engagement in collective action and upholding the right of individuals to participate in elections.

The study also aimed to explore the level of agreement on statement related to the accuracy of the information provided is essential for shaping public opinion and decision-making processes. The Table 4.5 shows the respondents' opinions on accuracy of information given.

Table 4.5 Responses on accuracy of information given in decision-making processes

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	86	33.1
Agree	58	22.3
Neutral	54	20.8
Disagree	45	17.3
Strongly disagree	17	6.5
Total	260	100.0

Source: Field Data (2023)

The findings presented in Table 4.5 established that 33.1% of the participants strongly agreed that accuracy of the information provided is essential for shaping public opinion and decision-making processes, 22.3% agreed with the statements while 6.5% strongly disagree. Accurate information is a cornerstone of good governance and democratic

participation, and it plays a critical role in the success of development plans like the CIDP. It is the responsibility of governments and stakeholders to prioritize accuracy in information dissemination to ensure that the public is well-informed and able to actively participate in shaping the development of the county. According to Ngugi, Oduor, and Kisamwa (2015) revealed that accurate information empowers the public to make informed decisions about the priorities and strategies outlined in the CIDP.

Further, the study aimed to determine whether the respondents have ever encountered inaccurate information related to important issues on the CIDP. The findings were presented in Figure 4.2

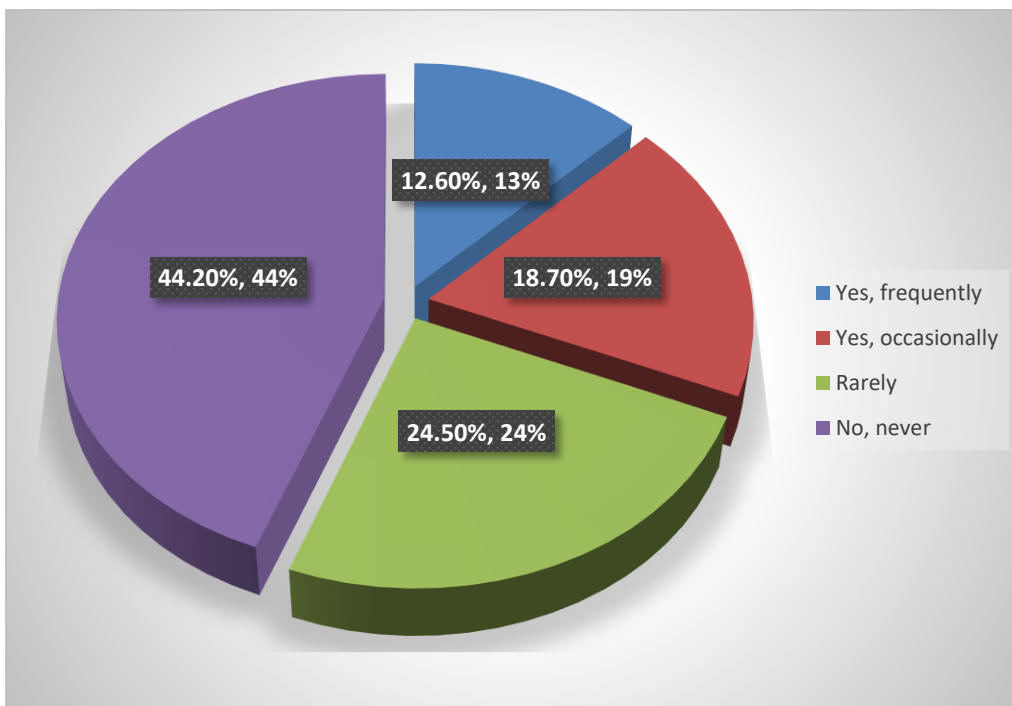


Figure 4.2 Responses on inaccuracy information related to important issues on the CIDP

Source: Field Data (2023)

The results in Figure 4.2 revealed that a significant portion of the respondents, 44.2%, reported never receiving inaccurate information regarding important issues on the

CIDP. Additionally, 24.5% mentioned that they rarely receive such information. It is crucial to ensure that the information provided in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is accurate. Inaccurate information can have serious repercussions, such as misleading the public, making ill-informed decisions, and undermining trust in the planning process. According to COK (2010), CIDP should include details about development priorities that guide the annual budget process. This is especially important for preparing annual development plans, county fiscal strategy papers, and budget estimates.

4.5.2 Public Involvement

The participants were asked to rate their level of agreement with parameters regarding the impact of public involvement on the County Integrated Development Plan. They used a Likert Scale "where 5- strongly agree, 4- agree, 3- moderately agree, 2-disagree and 1-strongly disagree". The calculations for the mean and standard deviation have been completed. Table 4.6 presents the findings regarding public involvement in CIDP.

Table 4.6 Descriptive on public involvement

Statements	Mean	SD. V
Public involvement in the CIDP contributed to reducing conflicts in the community.	3.56	0.86
Public involvement increased collaboration and cooperation among different groups.	3.68	0.75
Public involvement improved communication and understanding among stakeholders.	3.57	0.82
Public involvement increased understanding and support for proposed financial allocations.	3.51	0.71
Public involvement in the CIDP improved the transparency of the County Government's activities.	3.62	0.69

Source: Field Data (2023)

Table 4.6 presents descriptive statistics on public involvement in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The mean scores across various statements indicate generally positive perceptions of public involvement's impact. Specifically, the mean scores range from 3.51 to 3.68, suggesting moderate to high agreement with statements assessing different facets of public involvement. The standard deviations (SD) vary from 0.69 to 0.86, indicating relatively consistent agreement among respondents across the statements. Overall, respondents felt that public involvement in the CIDP contributed significantly to reducing conflicts (M = 3.56, SD = 0.86), fostering collaboration among groups (M = 3.68, SD = 0.75), improving communication and understanding among stakeholders (M = 3.57, SD = 0.82), enhancing support for financial allocations (M = 3.51, SD = 0.71), and increasing transparency in County Government activities (M = 3.62, SD = 0.69). These findings suggest that public

participation plays a crucial role in enhancing governance and community relations within the CIDP framework. This supports Aspden and Brich's (2005) claim that several factors affect public participation in local government activities and decision-making. Citizens' satisfaction with their engagement, interest in and understanding of local government, confidence in the government and its members, and prior voluntary participation experience.

From the qualitative findings, it was noted that public participation plays a crucial role in the development and implementation of CIDPs, as it allows the residents and stakeholders within a county to have a say in shaping the plan. Public participation ensures that the CIDP is tailored to the unique needs, priorities, and challenges of the specific county. It brings the perspectives of local residents to the forefront. It promotes transparency in the planning process by allowing residents to access information, attend meetings, and provide input. This transparency fosters trust in the government's decision-making.

4.5.3 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The research aimed to assess the influence of participatory monitoring and evaluation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County on a Likert Scale where “5- strongly agree, 4- agree, 3- moderately agree, 2-disagree and 1-strongly disagree”. The mean and standard deviation were derived. The Table 4.7 outlines the findings based on public participatory monitoring and evaluation on CIDP.

Table 4.7 Descriptive on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Statements	Mean	SD.V
Participatory monitoring and evaluation influenced accountability in the implementation of the CIDP.	3.68	0.74
The effectiveness of participatory monitoring and evaluation in enhancing accountability in the County projects.	3.59	0.68
Participatory monitoring and evaluation influenced the efficient allocation of resources in the CIDP.	3.47	0.65
Participatory monitoring and evaluation contributed to improved service delivery under the CIDP.	3.41	0.69
Participatory monitoring and evaluation improved identification of priority areas and allocation of funds accordingly	3.38	0.63
Participatory monitoring and evaluation enhanced coordination and collaboration among stakeholders for resource optimization	3.34	0.57
Participatory monitoring and evaluation facilitated reallocation of resources based on community needs and feedback	3.39	0.47

Source: Field Data (2023)

Table 4.7 presents descriptive statistics on the effectiveness of participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) in influencing various aspects of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The mean scores indicate generally positive perceptions across different domains: participatory monitoring and evaluation influenced accountability in CIDP implementation significantly (Mean = 3.68, SD = 0.74), while also enhancing effectiveness in county projects (Mean = 3.59, SD = 0.68). It further contributed to the efficient allocation of resources (Mean = 3.47, SD = 0.65) and improved service delivery (Mean = 3.41, SD = 0.69). Additionally, PM&E improved

the identification of priority areas and fund allocation (Mean = 3.38, SD = 0.63), enhanced stakeholder coordination for resource optimization (Mean = 3.34, SD = 0.57), and facilitated resource reallocation based on community feedback (Mean = 3.39, SD = 0.47). These findings underscore the perceived benefits of PM&E in enhancing governance and resource management within the CIDP framework, highlighting its role in fostering accountability, efficiency, and stakeholder collaboration. The findings agreed with the results of Wan (2018) who established that participatory monitoring gives a continuous image that allows the community to decide whether or not activities are proceeding as anticipated. It may also indicate when actions are not leading to objectives, allowing for early modifications.

Public involvement allowed the community to propose alternative routes and mitigation measures that could address their concerns while still meeting the broader goals of the CIDP, such as improved transportation infrastructure. They organized a series of public meetings, consultations, and workshops to gather input and feedback from affected residents, including the farming community. They provided evidence of the economic importance of their agricultural activities to the county and the potential adverse effects of the road.

4.5.4 County Integrated Development Plan

The respondents were requested to indicate their agreement level with parameters related to influence of public participation on County Integrated Development Plan on a Likert scale where “5- strongly agree, 4- agree, 3- moderately agree, 2-disagree and 1-strongly disagree”. The Table 4.8 shows the findings on Level of County Integrated Development Plan.

Table 4.8 Descriptive on County Integrated Development Plan

Statements	Mean	SD.V
Public participation results to efficiency of the CIDP in achieving its intended targets and objectives.	3.52	0.76
Public participation enhanced transparency and accountability in CIDP in terms of resource allocation and project implementation.	3.61	0.94
The County government effectively engages the public in the planning and decision-making processes related to the CIDP.	3.36	0.86
The public is well-informed about opportunities to participate in CIDP-related activities and consultations.	3.41	0.74
Public feedback and recommendations are adequately incorporated into the final CIDP document	3.49	0.92

Source: Field Data (2023)

The results presented in Table 4.8 established that most participants agreed public participation results to efficiency of the CIDP in achieving its intended targets and objectives (mean =3.52; standard deviation = 0.76). Respondents agreed that public participation enhanced transparency and accountability in CIDP in terms of resource allocation and project implementation (mean =3.61; standard deviation = 0.94). Additionally, respondents agreed that the County government effectively engages the public in the planning and decision-making processes related to the CIDP (mean =3.36; standard deviation = 0.86). Public participation ensures that the voices and perspectives of various community members, including marginalized groups, are considered in the planning process. This helps in identifying the unique needs and priorities of different segments of the population, leading to a more inclusive and equitable CIDP. The findings are supported by the findings of a study by Mafgan (2016) who established that public participation promotes accountability and transparency in the planning

process. When communities are involved in decision-making, it becomes easier to track the allocation of resources and implementation of development projects. This helps to reduce corruption and mismanagement.

Further, the findings revealed that most participants agreed that the public is well-informed about opportunities to participate in CIDP-related activities and consultations (mean = 3.41; standard deviation = 0.74). The respondents agreed that public feedback and recommendations are adequately incorporated into the final CIDP document (mean = 3.49; standard deviation = 0.92). The findings agreed with the results of Kathongo (2018) who established that public participation engagement provides individuals with a platform to obtain government information and express their opinions on development programs at both the sectoral and ward levels, both of which are critical in county development. Citizens have the best understanding of their community's needs, and involving them in the development process can assist the County guarantee that its programs and their implementation are relevant to the communities to which they are assigned.

4.6 Inferential Statistics

The researcher used regression analysis to determine how public engagement affects Kiambu County's Integrated Development Plan. Following sections provide Model Summary, ANOVA, and Regression coefficients.

4.6.1 Model Summary

The findings of coefficient of correlation R and coefficient of adjusted determination R^2 is as shown in Table 4.9

Table 4.9 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.915	0.837	0.823	0.118

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public awareness, public involvement, participatory monitoring and evaluation,

b. Dependent Variable: County Integrated Development Plan

Source: Field Data (2023)

The coefficient of correlation R was 0.915, indicating significant variable correlation. The modified R2 coefficient was 0.823, or 82.3%. Public knowledge, engagement, and participatory monitoring and assessment explain 82.3% of County Integrated Development Plan. Other variables explain 17.8% of the residual outside the present research.

4.6.2 ANOVA

A statistical analysis was performed at a 95% level of significance. The results of the F Calculated and F Critical can be found in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 ANOVA

Model	SS	df	MS	F	Significance
Regression	5.19	3	.227	2.23	0.003 ^a
Residual	82.67	257	1.426		
Total	85.86	260			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Public awareness, public involvement, participatory monitoring and evaluation,

b. Dependent Variable: County Integrated Development Plan

Source: Field Data (2023)

The results in Table 4.10 indicate that the F Calculated value of 2.23 is greater than the F Critical value of 2.02. This suggests that the overall regression model was statistically significant for the study. The study found that the p value was 0.00, which is less than 0.05. This suggests that at least one variable had a significant impact on the County Integrated Development Plan.

4.6.3 Regression Coefficients

The researcher conducted a regression analysis to determine the individual impact of independent variables on dependent variables. The results are displayed in Table 4.11..

Table 4.11 Regression Coefficients

Multiple Regression Analysis					
Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	5.273	0.112		1.231	.003
Public awareness	0.213	0.0145	0.221	1.124	.002
Public involvement	0.204	0.0145	0.192	1.117	.004
Participatory monitoring and evaluation	0.234	0.0142	0.185	1.154	.002

Source: Field Data (2023)

The researcher used multiple regression to assess the association between public engagement and County Integrated Development Plan. As per the SPSS generated table, the equation ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \epsilon$) becomes:

$$Y = 5.273 + 0.213X_1 + 0.204X_2 + 0.234X_3$$

Where Y = County Integrated Development Plan

X₁ = Public awareness

X₂ = Public involvement

X₃ = Participatory monitoring and evaluation

From the Table 4.11 show that public awareness had a positive significant coefficient ($\beta=0.213$, P-value = 0.002) which mean that public awareness positively influences County Integrated Development Plan. Public involvement had a positive significant coefficient ($\beta=0.294$, P-value = 0.004) which mean that public involvement positively influences County Integrated Development Plan. Participatory monitoring and evaluation had a positive significant coefficient ($\beta=0.234$, P-value = 0.002) which mean that participatory monitoring and evaluation contributes positively to the County Integrated Development Plan. The results corroborate those of Thwala (2016), who found that when communities are made aware of public involvement forums in their areas, people of such communities are better able to have an impact on the final product. The results corroborate those of the World Bank (2016), which found that community knowledge and involvement are key in empowering locals to have a say in development projects, policies, and allocations of resources that directly impact their quality of life.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section provides summary, conclusions and recommendations based on research objectives. Also, suggestions for further studies were also presented in this chapter.

5.2 Summary of Study Findings

The research revealed that the level of public awareness significantly impacts the extent of public participation in the County Integrated Development planning process. It was discovered that Kiambu County utilized channels such as local radio stations, local TV stations, door-to-door campaigns, short message services, posters, partnerships with local mosques and churches, and county portals to raise public awareness and encourage participation in the County Integrated Development Planning process. Active involvement and understanding of the community are crucial for improving well-being, informing citizens about local governance, and empowering individuals to take initiative in government matters.

The findings also revealed that public involvement on the CIDP contributed to reducing conflicts in the community. The involvement of public increased collaboration and cooperation among different groups. Public involvement in the development of a County Integrated Development Plan is crucial for creating a plan that is inclusive, responsive to community needs, and sustainable. The public involvement is vital for creating a County Integrated Development Plan that is responsive, transparent, and sustainable. It ensures that the plan is tailored to the needs of the local population and enjoys their support, leading to more successful and effective development outcomes.

Further, the findings established that most participants agreed that participatory monitoring and evaluation influenced accountability in the implementation of the CIDP. The effectiveness of participatory monitoring and evaluation enhanced

accountability in the County projects. The participatory monitoring gives a continuous image that allows the community to decide whether or not activities are proceeding as anticipated. Through the participatory monitoring and evaluation there is reallocation of resources based on community needs and feedback.

5.3 Conclusion

The study emphasizes the importance of county government considering various factors that can impact the successful implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan. This will ensure a streamlined, effective, and impactful process. Public participation is crucial in providing decision-makers with a diverse range of perspectives, experiences, and local knowledge. This information is essential for making informed decisions regarding the focus and strategies outlined in the CIDP. By engaging with the public, the CIDP is able to address the needs and priorities of the local communities more accurately. This results in the identification of particular development projects that are more likely to have a positive impact on the lives of residents.

When the community is actively involved in the planning process, they are more likely to accept and support the CIDP. This increased level of community buy-in enhances the legitimacy of the plan and its implementation. Public participation promotes accountability and transparency in the use of resources and the implementation of projects. Citizens hold local authorities accountable for their actions, leading to a reduced likelihood of corruption and mismanagement of public funds. Public participation help identify potential conflicts and concerns early in the planning process. These issues can be addressed through negotiation and consensus-building, reducing the likelihood of conflicts arising during implementation.

5.4 Recommendation

From the findings, the study recommends that;

It is important for county governments to prioritize public awareness of CIDP. Enhancing public awareness enables individuals to actively engage in decision-making processes. Having a good understanding of the processes and intended outcomes is crucial for individuals to fully participate and achieve successful and meaningful results.

The presence of appropriate legislation involves fostering effective public participation through the use of enabling laws and regulations. This ensures that citizens can actively participate in the nation's and county's decision-making processes, while also promoting successful development and performance management for all members to meet participation requirements. Information aimed at educating the public about public involvement should be shared through various channels, including social media, County Assembly websites, and different social forums.

Establish mechanisms for receiving feedback and ideas from the public throughout the planning period, not just during initial consultations. This allows for ongoing engagement and adjustments. Ensure that public participation is inclusive of diverse stakeholders, including marginalized groups, youth, women, and persons with disabilities. Use various methods to reach different demographics, such as public meetings, surveys, and focus groups.

5.5 Suggestions for further Study

The current study aimed to investigate the influence of public participation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County, Kenya. However, there is need to carry out a similar study in other counties. Also, a study should be done in investigating

the extent to which CIDPs address gender and equity considerations and how public participation can help promote more inclusive and sustainable development.

REFERENCES

American Behavioural Scientist 44(4) Pp. 614 -628

Ayayo, E. O. (2015). Strategic Factors Affecting the Implementation of Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan, Kenya (Doctoral dissertation, Kabarak University).

- Baber, H. (2020). Intentions to participate in political crowdfunding-from the perspective of civic voluntarism model and theory of planned behavior. *Technology in Society*, 63, 101435.
- Barney, J. B., & Harrison, J. S. (2020). Stakeholder theory at the crossroads. *Business & Society*, 59(2), 203-212.
- Bocconi University, Milan, Italy. *General Scientist* 44(4) Pp. 614 -628
- Bryman, A. (2016). *Social Research Methods* (5th ed.). London: Oxford University Press.
- Caïs, J., Torrente, D., & Bolancé, C. (2021). The effects of the economic crisis on trust: Paradoxes for social capital theory. *Social Indicators Research*, 153, 173-192.
- Claridge, T. (2018). Criticisms of social capital theory: and lessons for improving practice. *Social Capital Research*, 2, 1-8.
- Freeman, R. E., Harrison, J. S., & Zyglidopoulos, S. (2018). Stakeholder theory. doi:10.1017/9781108539500
- Government. *Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance*. Issue 2. Pages 44-60.
- Gupta, A., & Gupta, N. (2022). *Research methodology*. SBPD Publications.
- Jamaal, N. (2018). Effects of participatory monitoring and evaluation on project performance at Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Mombasa, Kenya. *International Academic Journal of Information Sciences and Project Management*, 3(1), 1-15.
- Kandie B. K. (2020). The effect of public participation on the budgeting process in kenya: a case of Mombasa County Government. Unpublished master of business administration degree, Africa Nazarene University.
- Kathongo, S. M. (2018). Influence of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation on Performance of Public Secondary Schools Projects in Mutomo Sub-County, Kenya. *International Journal of Research and Scientific Management*, 6(03), 154-168.

- Kiambu County Public participation Report (2021). Governance and quality control orientation and public participation performance, *Journal of Operations Management*, Vol. 8, pp. 317-33 *Quality Management Journal*, Vol 10 pp 927-38
- Kibwana, A. K. (2017). Influence of Public Participation on Implementation of Street Lighting Project in Kasarani Sub-county, Nairobi County, Kenya (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Kiongo, M. P., & Moi, E. (2023). Influence of public participation in county annual development plan formulation in Nyandarua County, Kenya. *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management*, 10(1), 576-587.
- Larynth W. (2015). Public participation on governance and effectiveness of development plans.
- Macus R. (2019). From citizen participation to participatory governance in Australia *Local*
- Madubwe, A. A., and Iravo, M. (2018). Influence of citizen participation on the performance of county governments: a case of Makueni County, *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management*, 5, (2), 2437 – 2465.
- Mafgan E. (2016). Public Participation and Citizen Governance in the Canadian Health
- Malusha, A. J., & Njoroge, J. (2023). Effects of public participation practices on implementation of county integrated development plan (Cidp) In Kenya. *Reviewed Journal Of Social Science & Humanities*, 4(1), 178-214.
- Mansell, S. F. (2013). *Capitalism, corporations and the social contract: A critique of stakeholder theory*. Cambridge University Press.
- Marais, D. L., Quayle, M., & Burns, J. K. (2017). The role of access to information in enabling transparency and public participation in governance-a case study of access to policy consultation records in South Africa. *African Journal of Public Affairs*, 9(6), 36-49.

- Mbithi, A., Ndambuki, D., & Juma, F. O. (2019). Determinants of public participation in Kenya county governments. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 54(1), 52-69.
- Menski, W., (2019). Public Participation in African Constitutionalism (Book Review) (May 21, 2019). *Potchefstroom Electronic Law Journal*, 22, 2019, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3421316>.
- Muchunu, H. N. (2015). Influence of stakeholders' participation in the budgetary process on the implementation of Government funded projects: the case of Isiolo County, Kenya (Unpublished Thesis) University of Nairobi, Kenya.
- Ngoyoni, C. (2021). Influence of Public Participation on Service Delivery in Counties in Kenya: the Case of Isiolo County (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Ngugi, R. W., & Oduor, C. (2015). Review of status of public participation, and county information dissemination frameworks: a case study of Isiolo Kisumu Makueni and Turkana Counties.
- Nyong'a, E., & Gachanja, P. (2021). Public Participation in the Policy Making Process: An Evaluation of Makueni County, Kenya. *International Journal of Current Aspects*, 5(2), 36-49.
- Okello, J. O., Odero, O., & Rono, A. (2022). Effects of Community Awareness on Public Participation of Women in the Development Planning Processes in Awendo Sub County.
- Patel, M., & Patel, N. (2019). Exploring Research Methodology. *International Journal of Research and Review*, 6(3), 48-55.
- Republic of Kenya (2017). Ministry of Devolution and Planning: Guidelines for Preparation of County Integrated Development Plans (Revised), 2017.
- Salvan, T. (2015). Electoral Participation based on Social Exchange: Theory and Evidence.

Services Evidence from Local Government. Local and Regional Government Research Unit Office of the Deputy Prime Minister: London.

Stalone S. (2011). Decentralization and Service Delivery. World Bank Policy Research

Sumba, J. J., Miroga, J., & Amuhaya, J. (2018). Effectiveness of public awareness strategies on public participation in implementation of devolved projects in Kakamega County. *The strategic journal of business & change management*, 5, (4), 942 – 955.

System. In *Changing Health Care in Canada: The Romanow Papers, Volume 2*. Forest, T. McIntosh and G. Marchildon (eds.) University of Toronto Press: Pages 279-311.

Tandril D. (2013). *New Localism Citizen Engagement, Neighbourhoods and Public*

Waitere, D. (2022). *Influence of Communication Strategies on Public Participation in Makueni County, Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).

Wan, P. Y. Z. (2018). Outsourcing participatory democracy: Critical reflections on the participatory budgeting experiences in Taiwan. *Journal of Deliberative Democracy*, 14(1)

Watat, J. K., & Jonathan, G. M. (2021). *Citizens' Acceptance of E-democracy: when the Theory of the Reasoned Action meets the Civic Voluntarism Model*.

Working Paper No. 3603.

World Bank (2017). *Challenges faced in management in enhancing public participation and Country Integrated Development Plan*. General journal handbook P.87-112

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Research Study Questionnaire

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENT

Please indicate by ticking (√) the part of demographic information you belong as indicated by the statement.

- 1) Age:
 - a. 18-25
 - b. 26-35
 - c. 36-45
 - d. above 45
- 2) Education Level:
 - a. Primary or below
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Diploma
 - d. Bachelor's degree
 - e. Master's degree or above

SECTION 2

PART A: Influence of Public Awareness on County Integrated Development Plan

1. How did you become aware of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)?
 - a. Through official government channels (websites, social media, etc.)

- b. Through local community meetings or forums
- c. Through news media (newspapers, radio, television)
- d. Through word-of-mouth (family, friends, colleagues)

2. In your opinion, which information sharing method was most helpful in understanding the CIDP?

Why?.....

3. How frequently do you encounter timely information related to important issues that affect the public?

- a) Very frequently
- b) Frequently
- c) Occasionally
- d) Rarely
- e) Very rarely

4. How much do you agree with the statement: "The accuracy of the information provided is essential for shaping public opinion and decision-making processes"?

- a) Strongly agree
- b) Agree
- c) Neutral
- d) Disagree

e) Strongly disagree

5. Have you ever encountered inaccurate information related to important issues on the CIDP?

a) Yes, frequently

b) Yes, occasionally

c) Rarely

d) No, never

6. Do you think the current information sharing mechanism reaches a wide range of people in the community? Please elaborate on your

answer.....

.....

PART B: Public Involvement influences County Integrated Development Plan

1) On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the effectiveness of public involvement in improving collaboration and cooperation among stakeholders in relation to CIDP.

1 - Very ineffective

2 - Ineffective

3 - Neutral

4- Effective

5 - Very effective

2) On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the effectiveness of public involvement in reducing conflicts related to the CIDP.

1 - Very ineffective

2 - Ineffective

3 - Neutral

4- Effective

5 - Very effective

3) On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the effectiveness of public involvement in improving communication and understanding among stakeholders in relation to CIDP.

1 - Very ineffective

2 - Ineffective

3 - Neutral

4- Effective

5- Very effective

4) On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the level of public acceptance of finance bills

related to the CIDP.

1 - Very low acceptance

2 - Low acceptance

3 - Neutral

4 - High acceptance

5- Very high acceptance

5) On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the level of transparency achieved through public involvement in the CIDP.

1 - Very low transparency

2 - Low transparency

3 - Neutral

4 - High transparency

5 - Very high transparency

PART C: Participatory monitoring & evaluation influences County Integrated Development Plan

1. In your opinion, how has participatory monitoring and evaluation influenced accountability in the implementation of the CIDP?

a. Increased transparency and disclosure of project progress and outcomes

b. Encouraged responsible use of resources and compliance with regulations

c. Facilitated public scrutiny and feedback on performance and decision-making

2. Can you provide an example where participatory monitoring and evaluation have led to improved accountability in the CIDP implementation?

.....
.....
.....

3. On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the effectiveness of participatory monitoring and evaluation in enhancing accountability in the County projects.

1 - Very ineffective

2 - Ineffective

3 - Neutral

4 - Effective

5 - Very effective

4. How has participatory monitoring and evaluation influenced the efficient allocation of resources in the CIDP?

a. Improved identification of priority areas and allocation of funds accordingly

b. Enhanced coordination and collaboration among stakeholders for resource optimization

c. Facilitated reallocation of resources based on community needs and feedback

5. Do you believe that participatory monitoring and evaluation have led to more efficient resource allocation in the CIDP? Please explain your answer

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the level of efficiency in resource allocation achieved through participatory monitoring and evaluation in the CIDP.

1 - Very low efficiency

2 - Low efficiency

3 - Neutral

4 - High efficiency

5 - Very high efficiency

7. How has participatory monitoring and evaluation contributed to improved service delivery under the CIDP?

a. Increased responsiveness to community needs and expectations

b. Enhanced quality control and performance management of service providers

c. Facilitated feedback-driven improvements in service delivery processes

8. **In your opinion, has participatory monitoring and evaluation resulted in noticeable improvements in service delivery within the CIDP? Please elaborate.....**
.....
.....

9. **On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the level of improvement in service delivery achieved through participatory monitoring and evaluation in the CIDP.**

1 - Very low improvement

2 - Low improvement

3 - Neutral

4 - High improvement

5 - Very high improvement

PART D: County Integrated Development Plan

1. **On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the efficiency of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) in achieving its intended targets and objectives.**

1 - Very inefficient

2 - Inefficient

3 - Neutral

4 - Efficient

5 - Very efficient

2. Can you provide an example where the CIDP has demonstrated efficiency in achieving its targets?

3. On a scale of 1 to 5, rate the level of transparency and accountability in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) in terms of resource allocation and project implementation.

1 - Not at all transparent and accountable

2 - Not very transparent and accountable

3 - Neutral

4 - Transparent and accountable

5 - Very transparent and accountable

4. Can you provide an example where the CIDP has demonstrated transparency and accountability in resource allocation or project implementation.....

.....


.....

.....

The End

Thank you for your time and consideration in participating and filling this questionnaire.

Appendix B: Research Approval Letter


**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL**

E-mail: dean-graduates@ku.ac.ke P.O. Box 43844, 00100
Website: www.ku.ac.ke NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

Internal Memo

FROM: Executive Dean, Graduate School DATE: 26th September, 2023

TO: Steven Musyoka Kioko REF: C153/CTY/PT/20704/2021
C/o Public Policy and Administration Dept.

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL


This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 13th September, 2023 approved your Research Project Proposal for the M.PPA Degree Entitled, "Influence of Public Participation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County, Kenya."

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking and Progress Report Forms per semester. The Forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Also, please ensure that you publish article(s) from your project before submitting it to Graduate School for examination as per the Commission for University Education and Kenyatta University guidelines.

Thank you.


ELIJAH MUTUA
FOR: EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

c.c. Chairman, Public Policy and Administration Department.

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Edna Moi
C/o Department of Public Policy and Administration
Kenyatta University

Appendix C: Research Authorization Letter



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: C153/CTY/PT/20704/2021

DATE: 26th September, 2023

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR STEVEN MUSYOKA KIROKO- REG. NO. C133/CTY/PT/20704/2021

I write to introduce Steven Musyoka Kioko who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. The student is registered for M.P.P.A degree programme in the Department of Public Policy and Administration.

Steven intends to conduct research for a M.P.P.A Project Proposal entitled, "Influence of Public Participation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kiambu County, Kenya."


Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.


Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'E. Kimani', is written over a blue horizontal line.

✓ PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL


Appendix D: Research Permit NACOSTI


REPUBLIC OF KENYA
 National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation


NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION


Ref No: 187772 **Date of Issue: 11/October/2023**


RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr. Steven Kioko of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev:2014) in Kilambu on the topic: Influence of Public Participation on County Integrated Development Plan in Kilambu County, Kenya for the period ending : 11/October/2024.

License No: NACOSTI/P/23/30270


Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code


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

See overleaf for conditions