# INFLUENCE OF DEVOLUTION FRAMEWORK ON ALCOHOLIC DRINKS REGULATION IN KENYA: A CASE OF LARI SUB-COUNTY

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## DECLARATION

This research is my original work and has not been presented to any other learning institution or university for any award.

Signature............................................ Date...............................................

Mwaura Paul Wanjohi – C50/82228/2015

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the supervisor.

Signature............................................ Date...............................................

Dr. Patrick Kasyula – University of Nairobi

## DEDICATION

I dedicate this research work to my wife Mary and my son Allan.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

# ABSTRACT

Alcoholic drinks misuse contributes to myriad of individual and societal problems: crime, poor health, social-economic challenges just to mention a few. The study sought to answer a question of influence of devolution framework on alcoholic drinks regulation in Kenya (A case of Lari Sub-County). Specifically, influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub-County, influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub-County and, influence of civic education on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub-County. Researcher adopted descriptive survey research design; he combined random stratified sampling with multistage cluster sampling methods in the study. The researcher administered a uniform questionnaire to all the respondents to collect required data. The following are the major findings of the study: public participation had less influence on regulation of alcoholic drinks due to low public participation in Lari Sub-County. Transparency and accountability had less influence on regulation of alcoholic drinks due to low transparency and accountability of devolved government of Kiambu. Civic education had less influence on alcoholic drinks regulation due to low civic education conducted by devolved government of Kiambu. Major recommendations of the study were Devolved government should promote public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks within the county by establishing a directorate of public participation to guide and coordinate public participation activities. Devolved government should address the challenges of transparency and accountability in alcoholic drinks regulation by institutionalizing strict financial control measures. Devolved government of should intensify civic education to enhance awareness on dangers of alcoholic drinks misuse. Further recommendation is need for future studies to embrace other research methods like qualitative methods and incorporate other factors that might have an influence on the regulation of alcoholic drinks in Kenya such as complexity of devolved government enforcement of alcoholic drinks laws and policies, as autonomous units through cooperation with the national government.

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

**COK**          Constitution of Kenya

**EACC**        Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

**ROK**          Republic of Kenya

**MCA**         Member of County Assembly

**NACADA**    National Campaign against Drug Abuse

**RDA**          Regional Development Authorities

**US**            United State of America

**UK**            United Kingdom

**KLRC**        Kenya Law Reform Commission

**WHO**        World Health Organization

**DALYS**      Disability Adjusted Life Years

**NPM**         New Public Management

**SA**            Strongly Agree

**A**             Agree

**N**             Neutral

**D**             Disagree

**SD**            Strongly Disagree

**Freq**         Frequency

**%**            Percentage

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the study

Devolution is a kind of decentralization which Nyanjom (2011) stated, "as a government tool; decentralization is based on the principles of subsidiary, which assigns specific functions hitherto conducted by the (center of an entity) to the lowest feasible sub centers on the periphery". Decentralization intends to increase public participation in decision making to enhance efficiency in policy implementation. Therefore, devolution comprises political, administration and financial aspects. Tannewald (1998) observed that United States had a long tradition of state autonomy from the central government, US first constitution, had vested most of authority to the 13 states that comprised the country during its first few years. However, the in subsequent amendments 1787, state ceded some of their authority to the central government.

Onyango (2013) described Kenyan's devolution as espoused by the independence constitution of 1963, as a system of governance with seven regional governments, headed by a President in each region. It factored Citizen Participation through a system of local community governance arrangements with Nairobi being a special region headed by an elected mayor and governed by the city council. The independence Constitutional intended a senate at the national level to take care of regional interest. However, within three years of independence, constitution amendments abolished "majimbo" form of government then replaced it with weaker local authorities.

In Africa, countries that have adopted devolution with multi-level government where level of government share authority are Uganda (1995), Ethiopia (1994), Nigeria (1999), Kenya (2010), Zimbabwe (2013), (Bigambo, 2014). The Kenya Constitution (2010) Article: 6, 174, 175, 176, 186, and 188 elaborate devolution framework specifications for implementation in Kenya: Devolution structure, objectives, principles and functions (COK, 2010). The Constitution establishes 47 counties, each with its own government, comprising of executive and county assembly. Some of the Objects of devolution includes promotion of democratic and accountable exercise of political power, public

participation of citizens in influencing decisions affecting the way they are governed, decentralization of services to the lowest possible local units, protection of minority and marginalized community, and equitable sharing of resources.

The Constitution espouses the following principles of devolved governance. Democracy and separation of power; reliable sources of revenue; and gender equity. Schedule four of the constitution stipulates functions for national government and those for devolved government. The constitution clearly state that national and county governments should work in cooperation and support each other. In order to operationalize that, the National assembly enacted Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 and Public Finance Management Act 2012 to enhance their cooperation between the two levels of government. Intergovernmental Relations Act created National County Coordinating Summit where President and the 47 Governors meet to deliberate on issues of mutual concern.

Regulation of alcoholic drinks function, involve implementation and enforcement of alcoholic drinks laws and policies to reduce harmful effects of alcoholic drink misuse. It includes licensing of alcoholic drinks: production, distribution and retail outlets. Technically, it is a complex operation, which require effective administration of control measures including sanctions to deter alcoholic drinks misuse. Sometimes use of reasonable force is necessary to apprehend the lawbreakers. While Constitution assigned this function to the devolved government, the National Government retained police services, criminal law, correctional services, court and the Provincial Administration, defined by a well-organized structure and reasonably trained officers, experienced to deal with criminal justice system.

Parliament restructured Provincial Administration to become national administration through enactment of National Administration and Coordination Act 2013. Article 189 of the 2010 Constitution provide for Cooperation between National and County Governments, article 190 providing for support of county governments while article 191 explain scenario of conflict of laws between National Legislation and County Legislation. Regulation of alcoholic drinks by state date back from 19th and 20th Century, through temperance movement witnessed in America and some parts of Europe. Temperance

movement advocated for prohibition of all kinds of alcoholic drinks. The movement was widely referred to as teetalism (Blocker et al. 2003). Movement activities informed congress 18th amendment in 1920 that prohibited sale of alcoholic drinks in US, although congress reversed it through 1933, 21st Amendment to raise taxes to finance War and curb illegal alcoholic drinks smuggling and counterfeiting.

Huddleston (2005) compiled a report on the status of alcoholic drinks market in the world. The report revealed increase in alcoholic drinks consumption and misuse all over the world. This can be very worrying given the negative effects associated with alcoholic drinks misuse, to not only individual health but societal problems as well. 13.8 million (7.41%) of American adults abused alcohol in 1991 to 1992. The number rose to 17.6 million (8.46%) in 2001 to 2002 (ibid).

In England, alcoholic drinks misuse cause harm to health because of binge and chronic drinking. Cases of crime and anti-social behavior are also on the rise due alcoholic drinks misuse (Alcohol Harms Reduction Strategy for England, 2004). In anticipation for introduction of powdered alcohol in UK market, government drafted a law to make powdered and vaporized alcohol part of the definition of alcoholic drinks under (Licensing Act, 2003). The amendment aimed at removing confusion to the enforcers of Alcoholic Drinks Regulations (Policing and Crime Bill UK, 2015).

Regulation of alcoholic drinks is a devolved function in Kenya (COK, 2010). This therefore mandates the county governments to take charge of licensing and control of alcoholic drinks. The Constitution devolves alcoholic drinks regulation and control to get grassroots' solutions to the problem of alcoholic drink misuse; however, the devolved governments may require support from national government, which has capacity to mobilize citizen and effective enforcement mechanisms to reduce alcoholic drinks misuse.

Although literature on alcoholic drinks misuse and its dangers on harm to individual health, and social economic effects to individual and society, was profoundly abundant, literature on influence of devolved systems of government in regulation of alcoholic drinks and control was scanty and scattered.  Therefore, the concern of this study was to

underpin the influence of devolved governments on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Kenya specifically Lari sub county.

## 1.2 Statement of the research Problem

Alcoholic drinks regulation, which involves licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets, enforcement of alcoholic drink control Act, control of alcoholic drinks misuse, and rehabilitation of alcoholic drink dependent person is one of the functions of county governments (COK, 2010). However, since 2013, alcoholic drinks consumption in Kiambu County has been on the rise. In Lari Sub-County to be specific: 45.8 % of the residents have ever used alcohol drinks, 21.6% are currently using alcohol drinks, and 15.1% are alcohol drinks dependent (Kiambu County, 2016).

Alcoholic drinks misuse menace has ruined several families in Kiambu County. Groups of angry women frequently match along the main roads in protest that their husbands over indulge in alcohol abdicating their conjugal responsibilities. Politicians embrace the outcry and promise to prioritize the issue as a public problem that meet threshold of public policy intervention. County government leadership decided to initiate a project of dishing out tokens to alcoholic dependent persons as a rehabilitation approach. The initiative faces fierce criticism to those opposed to that idea terming it as a political gimmick, unsustainable and a scheme of embezzlement of public funds.

The rising rates of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-County could be either incompetence of devolved government or lack of cooperation between the county government and national government. Whereas effective control of alcoholic drinks misuse requires public participation, transparency and accountability, and civic education, enforcement of alcoholic drinks policies require cooperation between county governments and national police service. Article 186(1) and the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution stipulate functions and powers of national and county governments. While alcoholic drinks licensing was devolved, National police service was retained by National government as one of national security organs, others being Kenya Defense Forces and National Intelligence Service (Article 239, COK, 2010).

Cognizant of dangers of alcoholic drinks misuse to individual health and its links to national security concerns, such as crime, peace, stability and economic prosperity, cooperation between the two levels of government in regulation of alcoholic drinks cannot be underrated. When use of force and criminal justice system is necessary to enforce alcoholic drinks policies, especially demand to comply with Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, devolved government authorized officers may find themselves in an awkward situation and have to depend on good will of National Police. This is due to lack of clear guideline on how to source for reinforcement (backup) from the police who are under the command of Inspector General.

As it were, this places the national government to the fulcrum or centre of implementing the Alcoholic Drinks Act. The rolling out of devolution framework in Kenya preceded passing into law of Alcoholic Drinks Control Act of 2010 by National Assembly. County governments, which came later after 2013 general elections, had to customize it and pass it into law through their respective county assemblies.

## 1.3 Research Questions

i. What is the influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub-County?

ii. What is the influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub-County?

iii. What is the influence of civic education on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub County?

## 1.4 General objective

The purpose of the study was to investigate influence of devolution framework on alcoholic drinks regulation in Kenya: A case of Lari Sub-County.

## 1.4.1 Specific objectives

i. To find out influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub-County.

ii.   To establish influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drink in Lari Sub-County.

iii.   To examine the influence of civic education on alcoholic drinks regulation in Lari Sub County.

## 1.5. Justification of the study

### Academic Justification

The study was to enrich and shed more insight into devolution subject of public administration. Thereby analyzing opportunities and objectives of devolution in enhancing good governance, effective service delivery, as well as examining challenges, inconsistencies and contradictions that may hinder devolution as a model of governance on effectiveness and competency in performing devolved functions. The study would stimulate further research in that area.

### Policy Justification

Alcoholic drinks misuse contributes to crime, poor health, social-economic challenges, and population growth, among others. In order to control alcoholic drinks misuse, devolution being a relatively new concept in Kenya governance system, and the uniqueness the function of alcoholic drink licensing devolved to units with limited enforcement capacity made this research to be important. In order to curb alcoholic drinks misuse, partnership among: National Law Enforcers, devolved Government Administration, alcoholic drinks industry and the public is necessary.

Therefore, the benefit to public was to avail relevant information concerning their responsibility in enhancing democracy, public participation, and promotion of accountability in alcoholic drinks regulation. Devolved governments on the other hand were to benefit from research findings through implementation of research recommendations to regulate alcoholic drinks. Finally, this study was to avail current empirical data to guide both devolved governments leadership and national policy makers to make, logically sound and feasible decisions on alcoholic drinks regulation.

**Social Justification**

Alcoholic drinks misuse has wrecked quit a number of families in Kiambu County. This has caused untold suffering to vulnerable children who are victims of broken families. Recommendations of this study when implemented fully will reduce the cases of alcoholic drinks misuse that would consequently restore the family institution for social economic development of the society. Reduced alcoholic drinks misuse would also minimize alcoholic drinks misuse related deaths, disabilities and wastage of financial income. Hence, increase savings for investment and improvement of living standards.

## 1.6 Scope of the Study

This study assessed the influence of devolution framework on regulation of alcoholic drinks specifically in Lari Sub-County for the period 2013 to 2019. The researcher analyzed devolution framework from the prescription of objects of devolution as provided for by article 174 of the constitution of Kenya. The findings and recommendations of the study is applicable to other sub counties in Kenya and other regions of the world with similar profile and public sector structure similar to those of Kenya. The study adopted a community perspective since the community is the ultimate beneficiary of government policies and services.

## 1.7 Limitations of the study

The vast ragged terrain including steep escarpment in Lari was challenging to fieldwork activities; however, the researcher engaged local research assistants who had comprehensive knowledge and appreciation of terrain to aid in data collection. To those unwilling to give information for uncertainty about its purpose, the researcher assured them that the information collected was only for academic purposes.

## 1.8 Definition of Terms

**Accountability**: "It refers to formalized means of feedback and control established with governance structures of states and corporate entities" (Schedler, 1999). It is an obligation or willingness to accept Responsibility for one's actions and a power that balances other power holders through obligation to give explanation.

**Alcoholic drinks Misuse:** Use of alcoholic drinks in a manner that harm health of an individual or cause social economic problems in the society.

**Alcoholic drinks:** "Includes alcohol, spirit, wine, beer, liquor, traditional alcoholic drinks, and any one or more of such varieties containing one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume." (The Kiambu county alcoholic drinks control act, 2018). Its fermented, distilled or spirituous liquor substance that cause intoxication.

**Devolution framework:** Kimenyi and Meagher (2014) defined devolution framework as set of rules, procedures and institutions, which allocate public functions to the lowest level of government competent enough to oversee their implementation.

**Devolved government:** Also referred to as county government in this study, is the statutory delegation of powers from the central government of a sovereign state to govern at a sub national level, such as regional or local level it is a form of administrative decentralization (Wallner, 2008). Devolved government is a sub unit of a sovereign government that is lower with statutory power and functions such as political, administrative and fiscal.

**Public Participation:** It refers to citizen's influence on policy formulation, on issues affecting their communities (Okello and Chege, 2008). It is also involvement of citizens in governance.

**Transparency:** It means information is freely available to those people affected by decisions made (Adesola, 2012). It also refers to availing information to those affected or interested with how decisions and polices are made and implemented.

## 1.9 Chapter outline

The first chapter of the study comprise of background to the study, statement of the research problem, research questions, objectives of the study both general and specific objectives, Justification of the study, Scope and limitations of the study. Chapter 2 include literature review with a detailed discussion of available literature pinpointing the research gaps covered by the study and Conceptual framework drafted at the end of that chapter.

Then, chapter three-labeled methodology includes the following: Research design, sampling methods, data collection techniques, data analysis, and data presentation used in the study. Chapter 4, labeled research findings and discussion, researcher related findings with those of other scholars filling research gaps identified in the literature review. Finally, is chapter five of the research report comprising of summary, conclusions and, recommendations. Researcher made a brief summary of major findings, made conclusions and, recommendations.

# CHAPTER TWO

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## Introduction

Researcher reviewed available literature on devolution and alcoholic drinks regulation, and then identified gaps that filled by this study. The chapter includes the following subsections arranged according to research objectives: Devolution framework, Influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks, influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks, influence of civic education on regulation of alcoholic drinks and, a conceptual framework.

## 2.1 Devolution Framework

Tulia (2005) described administrative aspect of decentralization as transferring service delivery to lower units of governance such as education, health and housing. She describes Fiscal decentralization as increasing revenue autonomy of sub national units of governance, and political decentralization as the statutory expansion of representation through transfer of political authority and electoral capacities to lower units of governance. Devolution involves the center ceding authority to the periphery unlike federalism where originally Independent entities willfully cede some autonomy to a central body for collective common good. Tulia assumption is that decentralization is a process that the three aspects of decentralization happen at different times. This study focus on devolution where all aspects-political, financial and administration decentralized at the same time.

## 2.2  Influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks

Billantess and Sonco (2005) defined Public participation "as the involvement of citizens in identifying local priorities, policies, programs, and projects that require allocation of resources". Cheeseman et al. (2015) used the term Citizen Engagement that involves "establishment of information and ideas flow both down from the government to the citizenry and up from the citizen to government".

Public participation can be just mere opinion, or can be very crucial to influence decision maker's judgment and policy outcome (Rowe and Frewer, 2000). Public participation usually closes the gaps and foster unity among stakeholder. According to Rashid (2011), governments prioritize projects and programs in consultation with the citizens who have knowledge of their local community. Onyango (2013) stated that, "there was a system of community governance arrangement that facilitated for public participation in governance and catered for the welfare of marginalized groups and minorities in Kenya.

The government discarded "majimbo" shortly after Independence and replaced it with the provincial administration." Avenues for citizen participation are as registered voters, making of laws through petition, in budgeting, in county referendum, facilitation of dialogue, and county platforms like citizen forums and village council (ibid). Hope (2014) stated, "Devolution benefits people through enhancing their participation in governance. When we delocalize decision-making, citizens get involved in decision making, which enhance political stability, good governance, and better services to citizens". Billantess and Sonco, Hope, Cheeseman et al, and Onyango works are definitions and ideals of devolution in its general application in governance; however, this study went a step further to generate empirical data on the influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks in a devolved system.

World Health Organization had been monitoring closely issues of alcoholic drinks misuse from the member states and releases regular reports on the same. One of the report in year 2010 posited that community experience on alcoholic drinks misuse by its members could trigger local initiatives to deal with the problem. However, Government and other stakeholders can support communities to use their locally generated knowledge and initiatives to mold behavior of individuals through cultural norms, beliefs and value system. The report failed to capture crucial role of devolution as a model of governance in promotion of public participation in governance. This study intended to find out the influence of public participation in regulation of alcoholic drinks.

Another report by NACADA found that, community members had capacity to sabotage the strategies put in place by governments to control alcoholic drink misuse in cases where government do not recognize them nor involve them in the processes of decision-

making and implementation. "Release from custody without charging those arrested by the community for production and distribution of illicit alcohol may lead to repercussions within the community" (NACADA, 2012). Through public participation, citizens get opportunity to influence decisions and policies that affect them.

The Kenya Constitution, (2010) provides that the people of Kenya can exercise their sovereign power through the elected representatives     or even directly. Citizen participation in governance therefore is a right as stipulated and emphasized by the Constitution (Ibid). The Ministry of Devolution and Planning in collaboration with Kenya Law Reform Commission developed model laws to guide on devolved government's legislation. Among the model laws is the law on public participation, which establishes avenues and platforms for public participation in the governance.

The model law contains provisions on the establishment, composition and functions of the directorate of public participation; it also contains provisions of public participation forums such as general public forums, devolved government budget and consultative forums. Provisions on petition are also contained in the model law (ROK and KLRC, 2014). While as Constitution and Model laws provided legal provisions on the subject of public participation, this research went ahead to collect empirical data on feasibility of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks.

## 2.3  Influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks

Field (2010) gave a wide framework of accountability and transparency that includes office of the Ombudsman, Auditor General, corruption and Crime Commission, the Parliament, the government, the executive branches of government, independent regulations, watchdog agencies, whistle blowers, the media, academic and non-government organizations. Field's work is an abstract definition, which this study sought to collect empirical data on the stated areas in relation to devolution and regulation of alcoholic drinks.

Transparency International (2018) ranked Kenya 143 out of 180 in the world corruption index. In the Global perception index of 2017, Kenya scored an aggregate of 28 points out the total of 100. That kind of improvement was slow as in 2016 and 2015 it had

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scored 26 and 25 points respectively. In comparison with other African countries and the best performing in the world, Kenya performed dismally.

The average score for Africa was 32. Then, 89 and 88 for New Zealand and Denmark respectively. The report focused on a State as whole in ranking them, but this study focused on specific sector of alcoholic drinks regulation in a devolved system in Kenya, devolution is a new phenomenon and County governments have not yet established robust structure systems to address the challenges of accountability and good governance (EACC, 2015).

Decentralization may provide opportunities to make government more accountable. Participation of residents may keep the government in check and deter the government from deviating from agreed upon course of action. Devolution is expected to provide a much more manageable, transparent, and accountable arena to prevent corruption from occurring and control it if it does. However, hope was pessimistic that corruption may find its way into devolved governments (Hope, 2014). Hope literature is about the potential of devolution to increase transparency and accountability, which is idealistic. This study provided empirical data on the influence of transparency and accountability in regulation of alcoholic drinks misuse.

World Health Organization (WHO) developed global strategies to minimize misuse of alcoholic drinks by establishing the relationship between alcoholic drinks misuse and economic development. Regional World Health Organization reports regularly on issues of alcoholic drinks misuse. In south East Asian for example, sale of alcoholic drinks is restricted and enforced, with exception of Indonesia, where 90% of the population is Muslim (WHO, 2006).

In "Sub-Saharan Africa 2.2% of all deaths and 2.5% of all disability adjusted life years (DALYs) are related to alcohol misuse" (WHO, 2011). Uganda which boulder Kenya to the west, recorded the highest drinking country in the world with "19.47 litres of recorded alcohol consumed per capita" (WHO, 2004). The study assessed the extent of transparency and accountability in devolved units on the area of alcoholic drinks

regulation as opposed to national government's effort as conceived by World Health Organization.

A study done by Amuya and Onantwa (2017) in Teso sub-County-Kenya, collected data from a sample comprising of national administrators, and the police officers from seven police stations within Teso South Sub-county. Study findings showed that County government priorities conflicted with national effort in curbing local brew. The study concluded that even the legislation and policies enacted to outlaw local brew at the county, agency, and national level seemed to be overlapping and overseeing realities on the ground.

The study found that advent of devolution weakened Alcoholic Control Act of 2010 and its effectiveness continued to fade away as the county government continued to gain momentum. National Campaign against Drug Abuse, which is a centralized authority, tasked with the implementation of the alcohol policy, together with other national government agents were committed to reduce alcoholic drinks misuse, unlike county governments, which hampered its effectiveness while exploring all avenues to gain revenues and political mileage (Amuya and Onantwa, 2017).

The study made recommendation of taking back alcohol regulation to the national government as national administrators had pertinent details regarding local brew and breweries dens within their areas of jurisdiction. Thus, national administrators can be more effective at the front line during alcohol policy implementation. The study also recommended that government should give regulation priority as opposed to prohibition (Ibid, 2017). Amuya and Onantwa (2017) study had a sample of only National government administrators and National police service, and did not include devolved government and public; this study adopted stratified sampling to include devolved government political class, national government officials and public.

## 2.4  Influence of civic education on regulation of alcoholic drinks

Proper civic education empowers citizens with knowledge and skills to demand for good governance from their leaders. Civic education enhances the understanding of citizens concerning the working of political systems and their rights, duties and responsibilities.

Informed and empowered citizens will be actively involved in influencing issues like drug abuse as well as preventing corruption.

It is no doubt civil society plays a crucial role in governance. It not only mobilizes citizens for public action but also promote democracy and service delivery. No wonder a number developed countries such as UK, US and Hungary are reforming their public management from New Public Management(NPM) to relational governance with more collaboration with third sector through responsive regulation as opposed to restrictions, rules, sanctions and red tape (Phillips and Smith ed.2011). Much of Phillips and Smith study focused on developed countries to conclude that there was a paradigm shift on how governments relate with civil society, but this study focused on Kenya, which is a developing country.

Faith based organizations influence individual behavior through advocacy for abstinence similar to temperance movement witnessed in North America in 19th century that led to prohibition of alcoholic drinks through enactment of constitution amendment. Closer collaboration of devolved governments with the civil societies concerned with drug abuse can bring positive Impact on control of alcoholic drinks misuse.

Heavy drinking and drug abuse was a major concern of society in "old West" North America during the last half of 19th century. America had been a drinking nation since its birth, surprisingly alcoholic drinks were regarded as nutritious and healthy (Agnew, 2014). It came to be condemned "demon rum" latter due to its addictive habit. Early American settlers considered Alcohol to have medicinal value to treat a broad spectrum of ailments, from snakebites to heart and kidney ailments.

The same dilemma faced by Federal government of United States in 1862 that led to change of alcoholic drinks policy from prohibition to regulation (Agnew, 2014) is also faced by the devolved governments in Kenya today in an attempt to supplement the revenue they receive through revenue sharing with national government to finance their budget (Amuya and Onantwa 2017). United States taxed alcoholic drinks to raise revenue to finance civil war.

In order to increase profit, unscrupulous shrewd alcoholic drinks dealers traded on bogus alcoholic drinks with lethal, additives substances, which complicated further side effects of alcoholic drinks misuse (Agnew, 2014). Agnew gives a descriptive account of "old West" North America painting the picture as it was, without minding to comment its ugliness. This study intended to fill that gap by assessing the role-devolved government was playing in reducing alcoholic drinks abuse in Kenya specifically in Lari sub-county.

In United States, "4 percent of people aged 18 or older had drank alcohol at some point in their lifetime. 26.9 percent of the people are engaged in binge drinking, 6.2 percent had alcohol use disorder, an estimated 88,000 people die from alcohol related causes annually making alcohol the third leading preventable causes of death in United States, the first being tobacco and second, poor diet. Alcohol impaired drinking fatalities accounted for 967 deaths in 2014 (31 percent of overall drinking fatalities.) Economic burden in 2010, alcohol misuse cost the United States 249.0 billion dollars" (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, US, 2017). The study was descriptive, focused on United States and did not offer solutions to avert that high rate of alcoholic drinks misuse. This study assessed influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub County.

Availing information, implementing education and sensitizing programs to every sector of society on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse are effective strategies to reduce alcoholic drinks misuse (WHO, 2010). In Kenya, 13.6% of Kenyans aged 15-65 years are currently using alcohol, and 30% had once used an alcoholic drink during their life (NACADA, 2012). A study conducted by county government of Kiambu in 2016 to assess extent of alcohol and drug abuse in Kiambu County, Kenya with a sample of 1241 Kiambu residents found that: "Awareness of alcohol was 97%, while 45.8% of residents in Kiambu had ever used alcohol, and 21.6% of residents in Kiambu County were currently using alcohol. Those with alcohol dependence were found to be 15.1%" (Kiambu County, 2016).

The Study concluded that alcohol and tobacco were the major substances of abuse in Kiambu County. Alcohol was also strongly associated with the burden of negative health and social economic challenges. The study recommended Kiambu County government to

undertake intensive public education and awareness campaigns on dangers of alcohol and other drug abuse and to cooperate with other law enforcement agents to reduce its production, and misuse.

Another recommendation was that county government of Kiambu to consider reviewing existing law of alcoholic drinks control in order to address the challenges that had hindered enforcement (Ibid, 2016). County government of Kiambu in collaboration with NACADA (2016) study was only baseline survey geared toward establishing the facts on the ground. This study examined the influence of civic education on regulation of alcoholic drinks from 2013 to 2019.

## 2.5  Conceptual Framework

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) defined conceptual framework as a "diagrammatic illustration of how independent variables and the dependent variable interact in the study". The independent variable in this study is influence of devolution framework and dependent variable is regulation of alcoholic drinks.

**Independent variables**      **Intervening variable**    **Dependent variables**

```
┌──────────────────────────┐
│ Public participation     │
│                          │
│  • Baraza                │
│                          │
│  • Public views          │
│                          │
│  • Stakeholders' meetings │
│                          │
└──────────────────────────┘

         ┌──────────────┐
         │ Enforcement  │
         └──────────────┘

┌──────────────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ Transparency and         │        │ Alcoholic drinks         │
│ accountability           │        │ regulation               │
│  • Records               │        │  • Alcoholic drinks      │
│                          │        │    licensing             │
│  • Audit report          │        │  • Alcoholic drinks      │
│                          │        │    outlets.              │
│  • Corruption index      │        │  • Reduced Alcoholic     │
│                          │        │    drinks misuse         │
└──────────────────────────┘        └──────────────────────────┘

┌──────────────────────────┐
│ Civic education          │
│  • Campaign against      │
│    alcoholic drink       │
│    misuse                │
│  • Mass media            │
└──────────────────────────┘
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*Figure 2.1:* Conceptual framework of Influence of Devolution Framework on Alcoholic

Drinks Regulations in Kenya: A Case of Lari Sub-county.

**Public participation**

Okello and Chege (2008) defined public participation as influence of citizens on policy formulation on issues that affect them and their communities. A community possesses a wealth of indigenous knowledge in form of beliefs, norms and value system that accumulated over the years through experience. When tapped by policy makers, it regulates individual's behavior in a society.

Public participation can range from just mere opinion to influencing decisions of policy makers and policy outcome (Rowe and Frewer, 2000). Avenues of citizen's participation

can be through petitions, referendum and dialogue and community meetings like Barazas (Onyango, 2013). Therefore, public participation is one of indicators of devolved government influence on alcoholic drinks policies and enforcement. One of the objects of devolution is to enhance public participation on governance (COK, 2010).

**Transparency and accountability**

Another indicator of devolved government's performance on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Kenya is their level of transparency and accounting. It is among the objects of devolution, to promote democratic and accountable exercise of political power (COK, 2010). Accountability is a form of control system with established state or corporate structures aimed at provide feedback in an entity (Scheduler, 1999).

Some of institutions, which promote accountability, are Auditor, anti-corruption commissions, media and governance structures like parliament and executive (field, 2010). Therefore, transparency and accountability is an indicator of devolution performance in governance as Hope (2014) put it, devolution is a way of putting government in check by ensuring that it doesn't deviate from agreed upon course of action. This way, it prevents corruption from occurring and corrects it if it does.

**Civic education**

Civil education shape citizens' attitude toward certain political issues such as tolerance and compromise. Workshops, seminars, mass media, internet and social media are some of effective avenues for conducting civil education. Mass media raise public consciousness and awareness on certain issues of public interest. Media also, aggregate diverse issues into a coherent public policy problem with defined course of alternatives.

**Alcoholic drinks regulation**

Regulation of alcoholic drinks is among indicators of devolved government performance on its functions. Fourth schedule of the constitutions of Kenya (2010) Article 185(2), 186(1) and 87(2) distributes government functions between National and County governments, liquor licensing function is in the fourth schedule part 2(4c), hence a devolved government's function. Alcoholic drinks refer to ethyl alcohol, which includes beer, wine and spirits (liquor).

# CHAPTER THREE

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Introduction

This chapter has the following subsections: research design, target population, sample and sampling procedure, data collection instruments, data collection procedure and Data Analysis Techniques

## 3.2 Research Design

The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Therefore, data was collected only once without further follow up and no manipulation of study setting.

## 3.3 Target population

Nachmias and Nachmias (2003) defined target population as, "a set of units for which the researcher use study data to make inferences". Sampling frame "is a list of all sampling units available for selection at a stage of the sampling process" (Jwan, 2010). The study target population comprised of 19 chiefs, 5 members of County Assembly and 123,895 citizens in Lari Sub County. (Population census 2009, Kenya bureau of statistics, 2010). The units of analysis were therefore chiefs, MCA and the public in Lari Sub County. The researcher focused on the study of chiefs and MCA based on the role they play in the community as residents and their mandate as public officers. Their understanding of community dynamics and government policies offered a unique perspective to the study.

## 3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

 "A sample is a subset of a particular population while sampling is the practice concerned with the selection of individual observations intended to yield some knowledge about a population of concern especially for the purposes of statistical inference" (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The study combined random stratified sampling method and multi stage cluster sampling method. In a large geographical area, multi stage sampling can be convenient (Saunder, Lewis and Thorn hill, 2012).

Researcher classified population into three distinctive strata: MCA, Chiefs, and public. The source of data was both primary and secondary. The geographical area of the study was the 19 locations of Lari Sub County, where researcher selected nine locations in the first stage, and 110 public members randomly selected in the second stage from the nine locations randomly selected above.

In this study, the sampling frame consisted of chiefs, MCAs and the public in Lari Sub County. It is from that list the sample was drawn. Sample size is determined by the level of confidence required; error margin tolerable, population size and type of analysis (Saunders et al 2012). This study sampled the chiefs, MCAs and the public. Researcher used the formula below developed by Nassiuma (2000) to calculate size of sample:

$$n = \frac{Nc^2}{C^2 + (N-1)e^2}$$

Where n = sample size, N = population, c = coefficient of variation and e = standard margin of error.

Nassiuma (2000) recommends a margin error ranging between 2.5% – 5% and coefficient variation ranging between 20% - 30%

$$n = \frac{5 \; x \; 0.21^2}{0.21^2 + (5-1)0.05^2} = 4 \text{ MCA}$$

$$n = \frac{19 \; x \; 0.21^2}{0.21^2 + (19-1)0.05^2} = 9 \text{ Chiefs}$$

$$n = \frac{123,895 \; x \; 0.21^2}{0.21^2 + (123,895-1)0.05^2} = 110 \text{ public}$$

The sample size for MCA's was 4 chiefs 9 while public was 110 making a total sample size of 123 respondents, as presented in the table 3.1 below:

**Table 3.1**

**Sample Size**

| Respondent | Population | Sample size |
|------------|:----------:|:-----------:|
| MCA's | 5 | 4 |
| Chiefs | 19 | 9 |
| Public | 123,895 | 110 |
| **Total** | **123,919** | **123** |

*Note*, Adapted from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census by

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2010)

**Table 3. 2**

**Population Distribution by Sex, Number of Households, Area and Density by County and Sub-County**

| Kiambu Sub-County | Male | Female | Total | Households | Area in Sq. Km. | Density |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|------------|-----------------|---------|
| Lari Sub-County | 60,633 | 63,262 | 123,895 | 30,779 | 439.16 | 282.12 |

*Note*, Adapted from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census by

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2010)

## 3.5 Data Collection instruments

Researcher administered a uniform questionnaire with structured questions to all the respondents to collect the required data. Structured questions guide the respondent to be precise and make data analysis easier. The researcher tested questionnaire validity on 10% of 123 sample size respondents from the neighboring Githunguri sub county. The pilot study ensured that the questions got the intended responses. Validity refers to the accuracy of research instrument to measure what they are intended to measure (Kothari, 2004).

Data collected with a valid research instrument should accurately represent the object under study. The supervisor and other experts verified items in the questionnaire to determine, if the items were consistent with the research objectives and free from ambiguity. Mugenda and Mugenda (2009) defined "reliability as a measure of the degree to which research instruments yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. Researcher achieved reliability by pre testing the questionnaire in a pilot study in an area not covered by the scope of research. The research validity and reliability exist in the data collection instruments which must yield information that is not only relevant to the research hypotheses but also correct."

## 3.6 Data collection procedure

Data collection procedure is the protocol that the researcher follows to ensure effectiveness in data collection (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Researcher sourced a permit letter was from University of Nairobi to carry out the research, and then presented it to relevant authorities. Researcher pretested research questionnaires at neighboring Githunguri Sub County then made necessary adjustments. He arranged with the respondents for meeting and hired nine research assistants to assist him in administration of the questionnaires.

## 3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Cox, (2010) described Data analysis to consists of, "categorizing, tabulating or otherwise recombining the evidence to address the initial prepositions of the study". Researcher analyzed quantitative data using both descriptive and inferential statistics and presented findings using frequency distribution tables and graphs. He used Pearson product moment correlation to test relationship between variables: $r = \dfrac{n(\Sigma xy) - (\Sigma x)((\Sigma y))}{\sqrt{[n\Sigma x^2 - (n\Sigma x)^2][(n\Sigma y^2) - (\Sigma y)^2]}}$

## 4.1 Introduction

Researcher analyzed data using descriptive and inferential statistics, and then presented it using frequency distribution tables and graphs. The purpose of the study was to assess the influence of devolution framework on alcoholic drinks regulation in Lari Sub County. The objectives of the study were to find out influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari sub-county; establish influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari sub-county; and to examine the influence of civil education on alcoholic drinks regulation in Lari Sub County.

## 4.2 Response rate

The response rate for chiefs, members of County assembly (MCA) and the public are in table 4.1.

**Table 4.1**

 **Response rate**

| Category | Sample size | Response | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chiefs | 9 | 9 | 100 |
| Member of county assembly (MCA) | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| Public | 110 | 110 | 100 |
| **Total** | **123** | **123** | **100** |

*Note*, Data used was from primary source obtained from field study.

Table 4.1 illustrates the response rate of the respondents sampled and filled the questionnaires in the study. The study targeted 9 chiefs, 4 members of county assembly (MCA) and 110 members of the public. The response rate was 100% for chiefs, 100% member of county assembly (MCA) and 100% public. This means 100% of the sample population filled in the questionnaire. The high response rate could be due to employment of research assistants who personally administered the questionnaire and ensured respondents filled them.

## 4.3 Background Information

Respondents had to indicate their gender, age, education level and length of stay in Lari sub-county. The findings are as presented in table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2**

**Background Information**

|  | Category | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Male | 70 | 56.9 |
|  | Female | 53 | 43.1 |
|  | **Total** | **123** | **100** |
| Age Bracket | Below 20 | 3 | 2.4 |
|  | 21-30 | 9 | 7.3 |
|  | 31-40 | 42 | 34.2 |
|  | 41-50 | 51 | 41.5 |
|  | Above 50 | 18 | 14.6 |
|  | **Total** | **123** | **100** |
| Level of Education | Primary school | 29 | 23.6 |
|  | High/secondary | 47 | 38.2 |
|  | Professional diploma/tertiary college | 39 | 31.7 |
|  | University degree | 6 | 4.9 |
|  | Post graduate education | 2 | 1.6 |
|  | **Total** | **123** | **100** |
| Duration of stay | Less than 1 year | 1 | 0.8 |
|  | 1 – 2 years | 21 | 17.1 |
|  | 2 – 3 years | 19 | 15.5 |
|  | More than 3 years | 82 | 66.7 |
|  | **Total** | **123** | **100** |

*Note*, Data used was from primary source obtained from field study.

From table 4.2 above, 56.9% of the respondents were males while 43.1% were females. Results shows male respondents were slightly more than females, possibly due to male having higher interest on public affairs than females in Lari Sub County, the slight difference in gender representation could not affect the responses from the respondents or in any way or create any form of biasness. The findings further showed that: respondents who were 41-50 years were 41.5%, 31-40 years 34.2%, above 50 years 14.6%, 21-30

years 7.3%, below 20 years 2.4%.  It is clear that most of the respondents were above 31 years of age and therefore mature enough to understand the issues under the study.

In addition, the findings show those respondents with high/secondary level of education were 38.2%, professional diploma/tertiary college 31.7%, primary school level 23.6%, university degree 4.9% and post graduate level, 1.6%. The implication is that most of respondents had high/secondary education level or above and therefore could understand issued studied.

Finally, regarding the duration of stay, 66.7% of the respondents had lived in Lari Sub County for more than 3 years, 17% 1- 2 years, 15.5% 2-3 years and 0.8% for less than one year. This implies that most of the respondents had been residents of Lari sub county long enough to understand the area and issues studied by the researcher.

## 4.4 Influence of Public Participation on Regulation of Alcoholic drinks

The first objective of the study sought to find out the influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub-County. Public participation can be just mere opinion, or can be very crucial to influence decisions marker's judgment and policy outcome (Rowe and Trevor, 2000).  The findings of the study are as highlighted in table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.3**

 **Influence of Public Participation on Regulation of Alcoholic drinks**

|  |  | SA | A | N | D | SD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devolved government of Kiambu holds public barazas to seek public views on how to reduce alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county | Freq | 15 | 26 | 7 | 58 | 17 |
|  | % | 12.2 | 21.1 | 5.7 | 47.2 | 13.8 |
| Devolved government of Kiambu considers public views when making decisions of reducing alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county | Freq | 15 | 28 | 0 | 65 | 15 |
|  | % | 12.2 | 22.8 | 0 | 52.8 | 12.2 |
| Devolved government of Kiambu conduct committee meetings when licensing alcoholic drinks outlets in Lari sub-county | Freq | 16 | 23 | 2 | 60 | 22 |
|  | % | 13 | 18.7 | 1.6 | 48.8 | 17.9 |
| Devolved government of Kiambu engaged Lari stakeholders in licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets | Freq | 6 | 5 | 10 | 62 | 40 |
|  | % | 4.9 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 50.4 | 32.5 |
| Alcoholic drinks outlets have reduced in Lari sub-county | Freq | 12 | 21 | 8 | 46 | 36 |
|  | % | 9.7 | 17.1 | 6.5 | 37.4 | 29.3 |

*Note*, Data used was from primary source obtained from field study.

Basing on the findings in table 4.3 above, 47.2% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu sought their views on issues of alcoholic drinks misuse, 21.1% agreed, 13.8%, strongly disgreed,12.2 strongly agreed and 5.7% were neutral. Furthermore, 52.8% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu considers their views during decision making on alcoholic drinks regulation, 22.8% agreed, 12.2% strongly disagreed, 12.2% strongly agreed and 0% were neutral. 48.8% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu conduct committee meetings when licensing alcoholic drinks, 18.7% agreed, 17.9% strongly disagreed, 13% strongly agreed and 1.6% were neutral.

50.4% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu engaged Lari stakeholders in licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets, 32.5% strongly disagreed, 8.1% were neutral, 4.9% strongly agreed and 4.1% agreed. Finally, 37.4% of the respondents disagreed that alcoholic drink outlets have reduced in Lari sub-county, 29.3% strongly disagreed, 17.1% agreed, 9.7% strongly agreed and 6.5% were neutral.

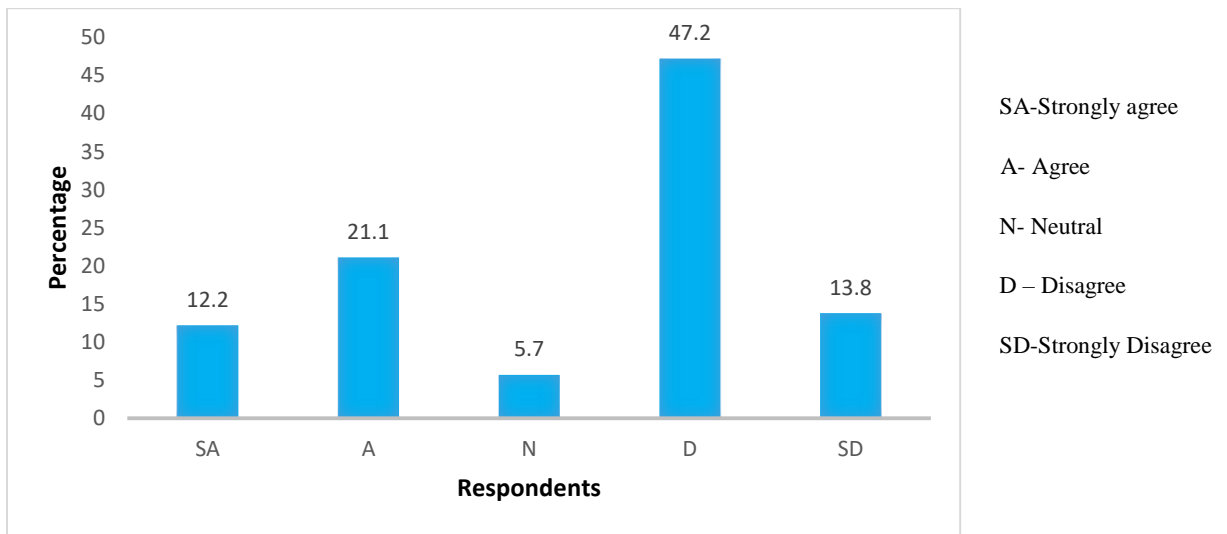Figure 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5 below presents the data on table 4.3.



SA-Strongly agree

A- Agree

N- Neutral

D – Disagree

SD-Strongly Disagree

*Figure 4.1,* Devolved government of Kiambu holds public barazas to seek public views on how to reduce alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county. Data used was from table 4.3 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

47.2% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu seek their views on issues of alcoholic drinks misuse, 21.1% agreed, 13.8%, strongly disgreed,12.2 strongly agreed and 5.7% were neutral.
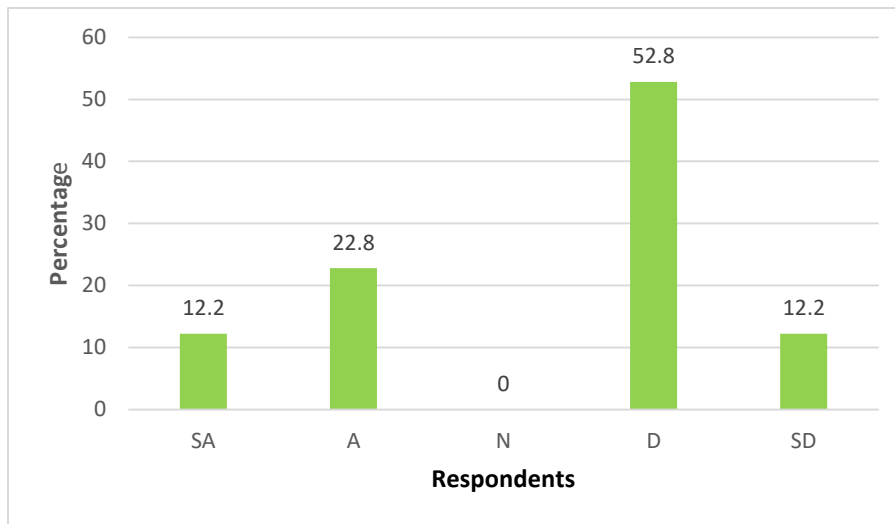
*Figure 4.2*, Devolved government of Kiambu consider pubic views in decision-making. Data used was from table 4.3 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

52.8% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu considers their views during decision making on alcoholic drinks regulation, 22.8% agreed, 12.2% strongly disagreed, 12.2% strongly agreed and 0% were neutral.
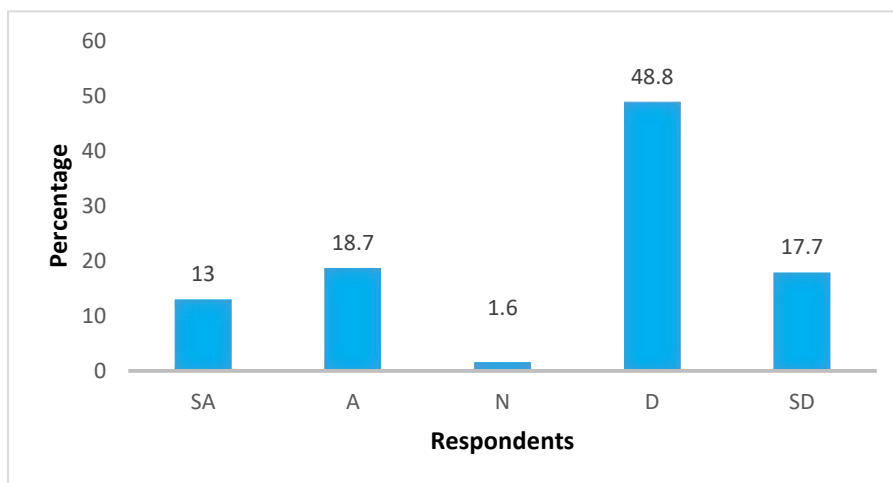


*Figure 4.3,* Devolved government of Kiambu conduct committee meetings when licensing alcoholic drinks. Data used was from table 4.3 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

48.8% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu conduct committee meetings when licensing alcoholic drinks, 18.7% agreed, 17.9% strongly disagreed, 13% strongly agreed and 1.6% were neutral.



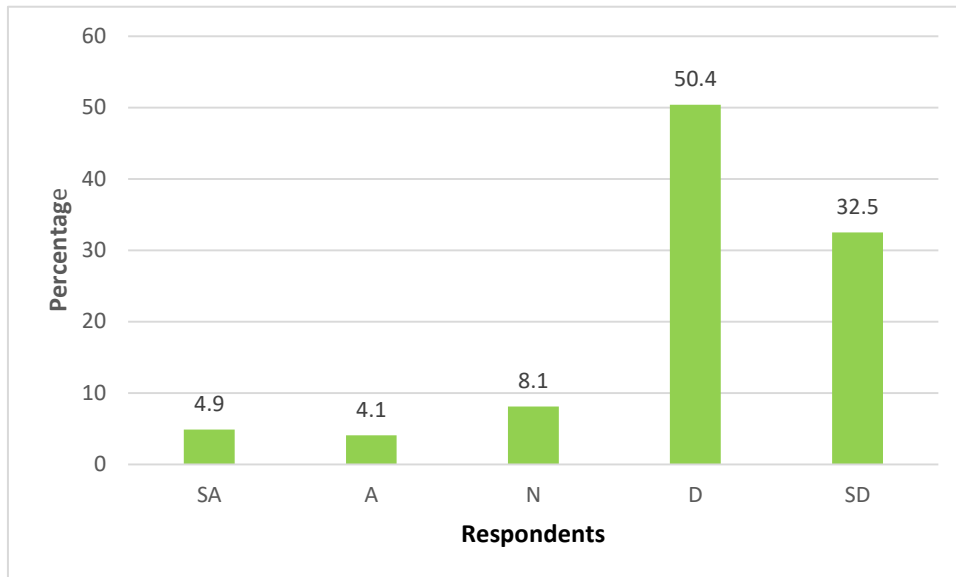*Figure 4.3*, Devolved government of Kiambu engaged Lari stakeholders in licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets. Data used was from table 4.3 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

50.4% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu engaged Lari stakeholders in licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets, 32.5% strongly disagreed, 8.1% were neutral, 4.9% strongly agreed and 4.1% agreed.
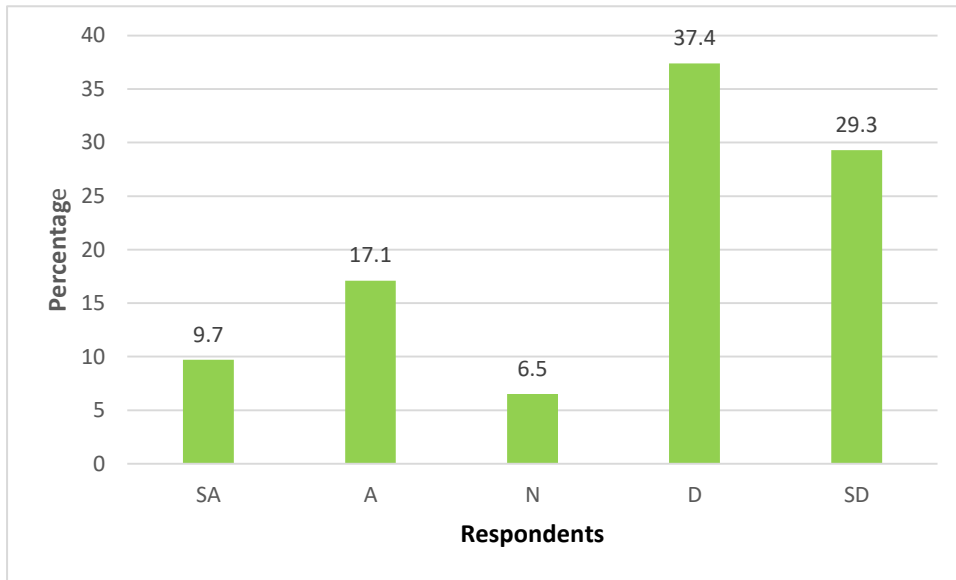
*Figure 4.4,* Alcoholic drinks outlets have reduced in Lari sub-county. Data used was from table 4.3 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

37.4% of the respondents disagreed that alcoholic drink outlets have reduced in Lari sub-county, 29.3% strongly disagreed, 17.1% agreed, 9.7% strongly agreed and 6.5% were neutral.

**Pearson Product Moment Correlation**

To test relationship between public participation and alcoholic drinks regulation, the researcher did a Pearson correlation using the following variables: stakeholders' engagement and alcoholic drinks outlets. Results of the correlation are on the table below.

**Table 4.4**

**Relationship between Public Participation and Alcoholic Drinks Regulation**

| Subject | X | Y | XY | $X^2$ | $Y^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SA | 6 | 12 | 72 | 36 | 144 |
| A | 5 | 21 | 105 | 25 | 441 |
| N | 10 | 8 | 80 | 100 | 64 |
| D | 62 | 46 | 2852 | 3844 | 2116 |
| SD | 40 | 36 | 1440 | 1600 | 1296 |
| **Total** | **123** | **123** | **4549** | **5605** | **4061** |

*Note,* Data used was from table 4.3 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

$$r = \frac{n(\Sigma xy) - (\Sigma x)((\Sigma y))}{\sqrt{[n\Sigma x^2 - (n\Sigma x)^2][(n\Sigma y^2) - (\Sigma y)^2]}}$$

r = 0.93



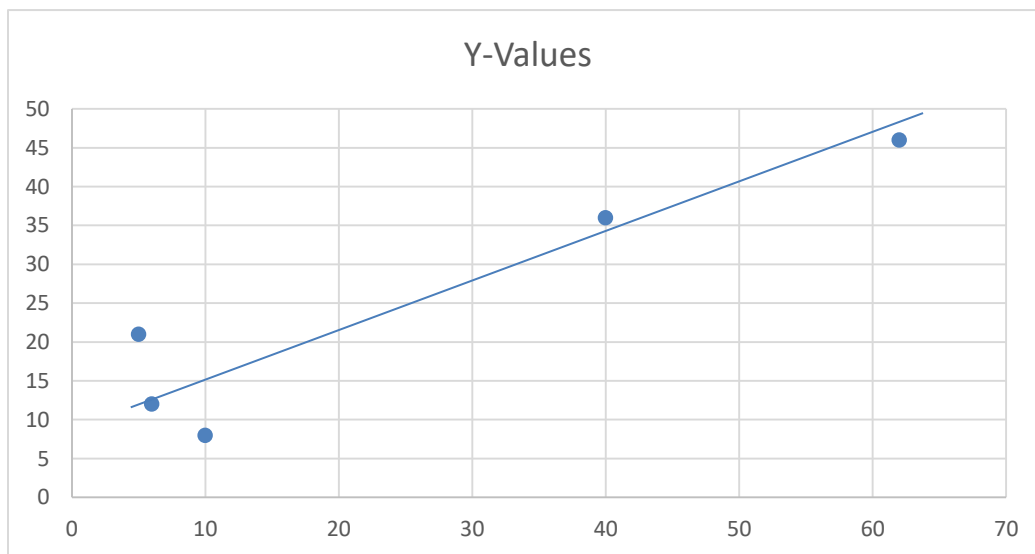*Figure 4.6,* Correlation of stakeholders' engagement against alcoholic drinks outlets. Data used from table 4.4 from primary source obtained from field study

Where X represent stakeholders' engagement

　　　　Y represents reduced alcoholic drinks outlets.

**4.5 Influence of Transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks**

The aim of the second objective of the study was on establishing the influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drink in Lari Sub-County. The findings of the study are as presented in table 4.5.

**Table 4.5**

**Influence of Transparency and Accountability on Regulation of Alcoholic Drinks**

|  |  | SA | A | N | D | SD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devolved government of Kiambu avails records of alcoholic drinks regulation financial transactions to the public. | Freq | 11 | 20 | 8 | 70 | 14 |
|  | % | 8.9 | 16.3 | 6.5 | 56.9 | 11.4 |
| Devolved government of Kiambu audits its alcoholic drinks regulation financial records in Lari sub-county | Freq | 9 | 21 | 20 | 53 | 20 |
|  | % | 7.3 | 17 | 16.3 | 43.1 | 16.3 |
| Corruption on alcoholic drinks regulation fund has reduced in Lari sub-county | Freq | 12 | 12 | 10 | 65 | 24 |
|  | % | 9.8 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 52.9 | 19.5 |
| Devolved government of Kiambu fight corruption on alcoholic drinks regulation |  | 15 | 18 | 9 | 43 | 38 |
|  | % | 12.2 | 14.6 | 7.3 | 35 | 30.9 |
| Bogus alcoholic drinks have reduced in Lari sub-county |  | 13 | 21 | 11 | 52 | 26 |
|  | % | 10.6 | 17.1 | 8.9 | 42.3 | 21.1 |

*Note*, Data used was from primary source obtained from field study.

From the findings in table 4.5 above, 56.9% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu avails records of alcoholic drinks regulations financial transactions 16.3% agreed, 11.4% strongly disagreed, 8.9% strongly agreed, and 6.5% were neutral. Moreover, 43.1% of them disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu audits its alcoholic drinks financial regulation records, 17% agreed, 16.3% neutral while 16.3% strongly disagreed and 7.3% strongly agreed.

52.9% of the respondents disagreed that Corruption on alcoholic drinks regulation fund has reduced in Lari sub-county, 19.5% strongly disagreed, 9.8% strongly agreed, 9.8% strongly agreed while 8.0% were neutral. 30.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu fight corruption in    alcoholic drinks regulation, 35% disagreed, 14.6 agreed, 12.2% strongly agreed and 7.3% were neutral. Finally, 42.3% of the respondents disagreed that bogus alcoholic drinks have reduced in Lari sub-county, 21.1% strongly disagreed, 17.1% agreed, 10.6% strongly agreed and 8.9% were neutral.

 Figure 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10 and 4.11 below presents the data on table 4.5.



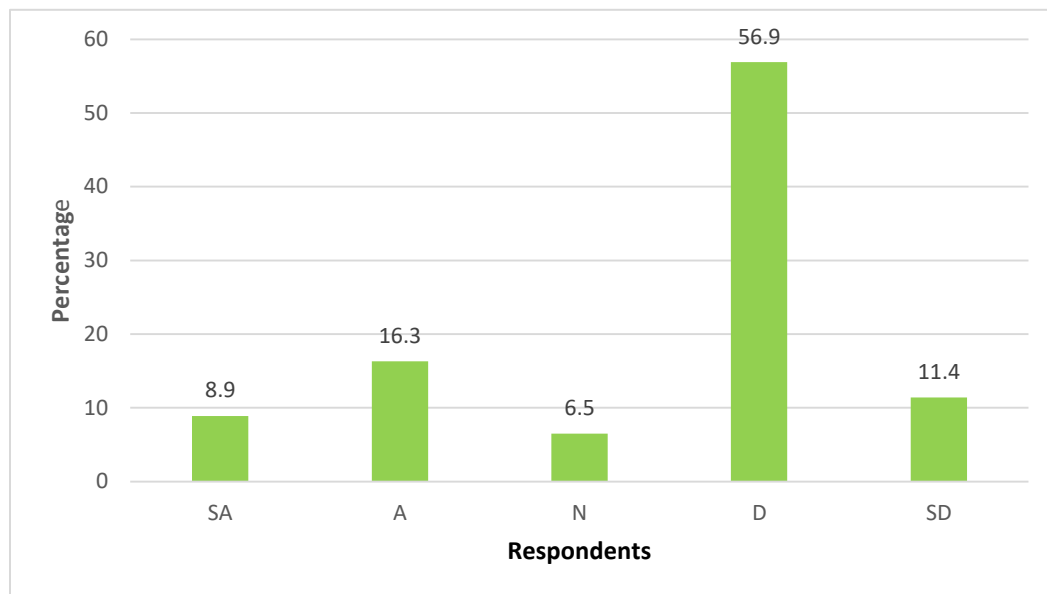*Figure 4.5,* Devolved government Avail records of alcoholic drinks regulation financial transactions to public. Data used was from table 4.5 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

56.9% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu avails records of alcoholic drinks regulations financial transactions to public, 16.3% agreed, 11.4% strongly disagreed, 8.9% strongly agreed, and 6.5% were neutral.

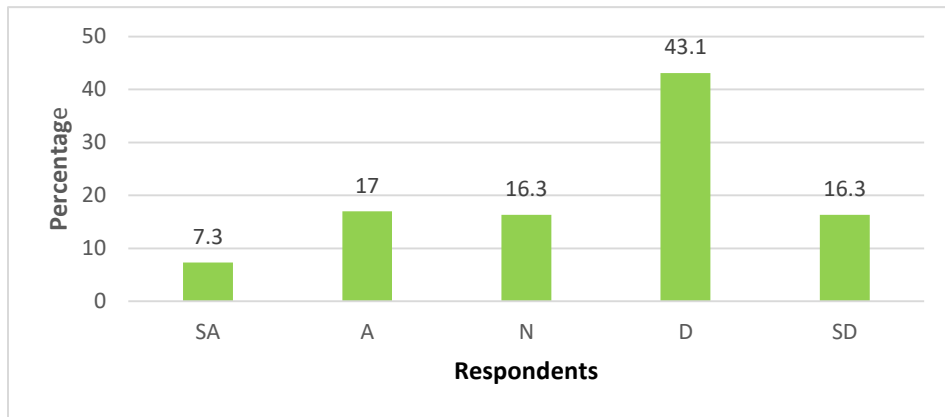*Figure 4.6*, Devolved government of Kiambu Audit its alcoholic drinks regulation financial records in Lari sub-county. Data used was from table 4.5 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

43.1% of those interviewed disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu audits its alcoholic drinks financial records, 17.7% agreed, 16.3% neutral while 16.3% strongly disagreed and 7.3% strongly agreed.
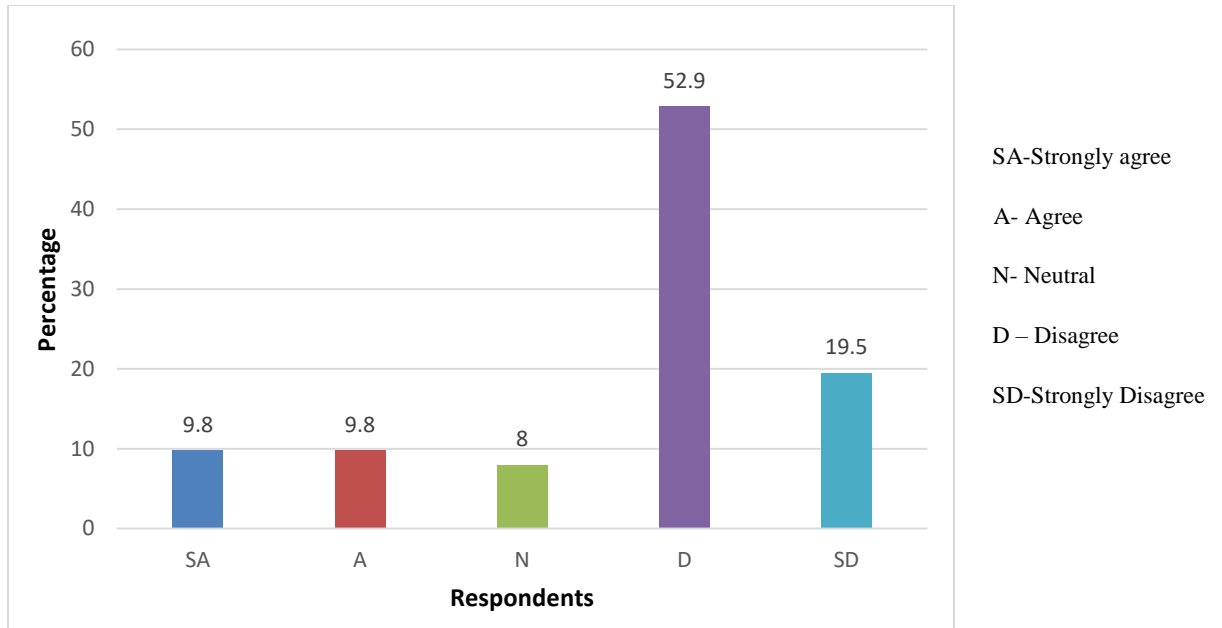
*Figure 4.7*, Corruption on alcoholic drinks regulation fund had reduced in Lari sub-county

Data used was from table 4.5 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

52.9% of the respondents disagreed that corruption on alcoholic drinks regulation fund had reduced in Lari Sub County, 19.5% strongly disagreed, 9.8% strongly agreed, 9.8% strongly agreed while 8.0% were neutral.
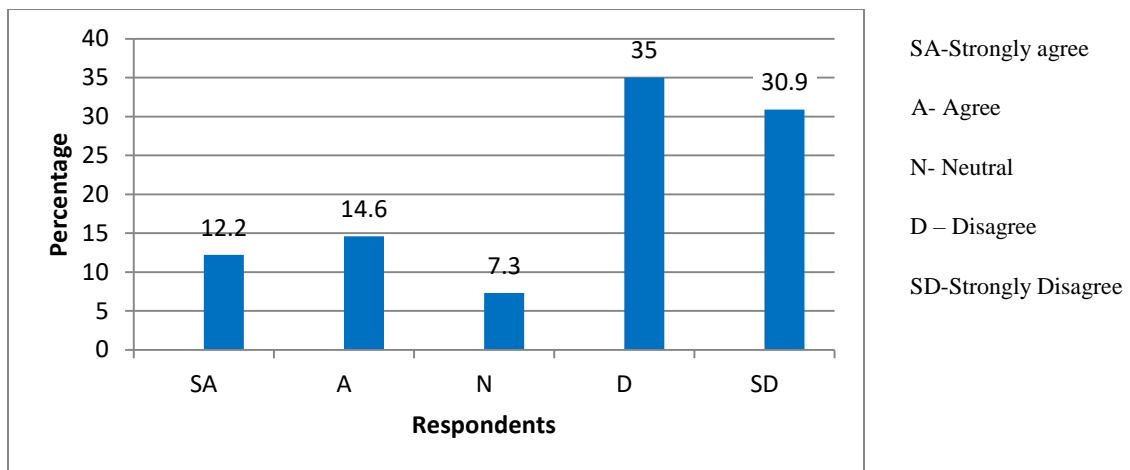
*Figure 4.8*, Devolved government of Kiambu fight corruption in alcoholic drinks regulation Data used was from table 4.5 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

30.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu fight corruption in alcoholic drinks regulation, 35% disagreed, 14.6 agreed, 12.2% strongly agreed and 7.3% were neutral.
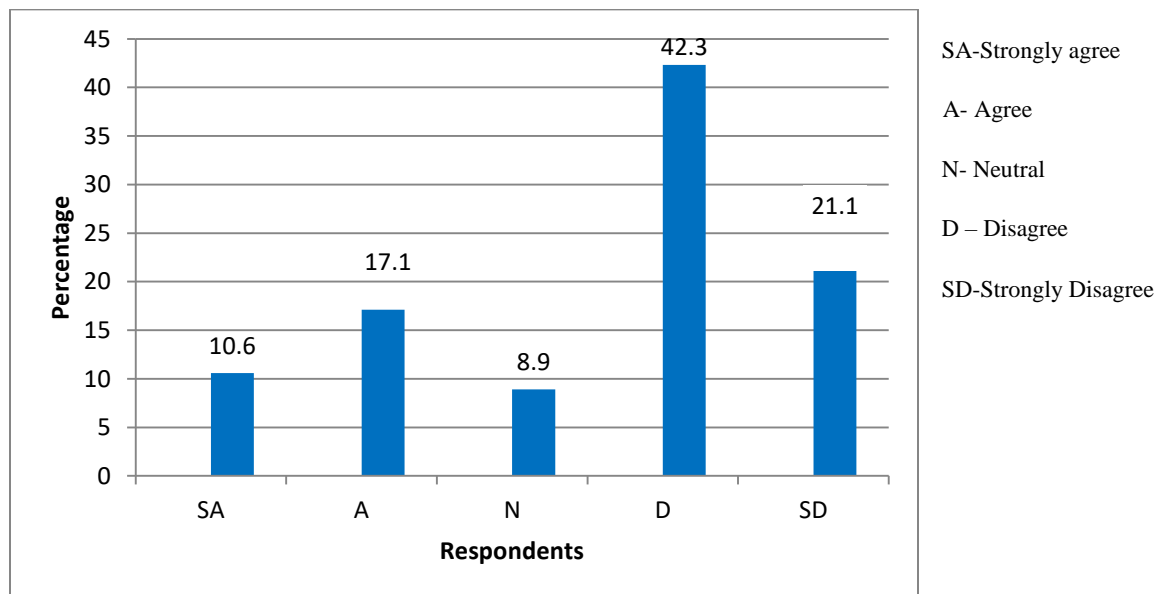


*Figure 4.9*, Bogus alcoholic drinks have reduced in Lari sub-county Data used was from table 4.5 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

42.3% of the respondents disagreed that bogus alcoholic drinks have reduced in Lari sub-county, 21.1% strongly disagreed, 17.1% agreed, 10.6% strongly agreed and 8.9% were neutral.

**Pearson Product Moment Correlation**

To test relationship between transparency and accountability and alcoholic drinks regulation, the researcher did a Pearson correlation using the following variables: fight on corruption and bogus alcoholic drinks. Results of the correlation are on the table below.

**Table 4.6**

**Relationship between Transparency and Accountability and Alcoholic Drinks Regulation**

| Subject | X | Y | XY | X$^2$ | Y$^2$ |
|---------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|
| SA | 15 | 13 | 195 | 225 | 169 |
| A | 18 | 21 | 378 | 325 | 441 |
| N | 9 | 11 | 99 | 81 | 121 |
| D | 43 | 52 | 2236 | 1849 | 2704 |
| SD | 38 | 26 | 988 | 1444 | 676 |
| **Total** | **123** | **123** | **3896** | **3923** | **4111** |

*Note*, Data used is from table 4.5 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

$$r = \frac{n(\Sigma xy) - (\Sigma x)((\Sigma y))}{\sqrt{[n\Sigma x^2 - (n\Sigma x)^2][(n\Sigma y^2) - (\Sigma y)^2]}}$$
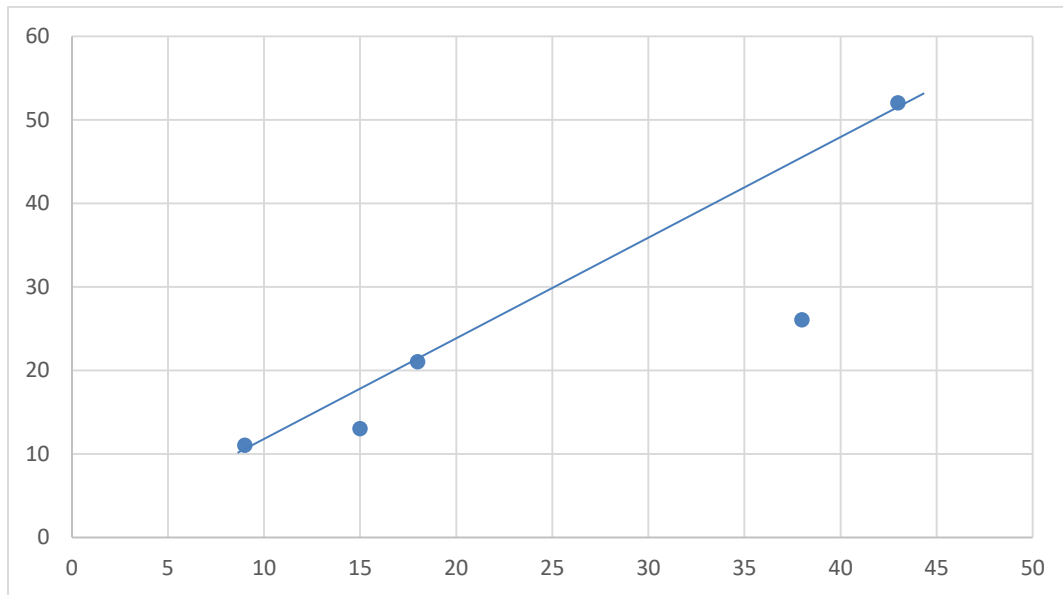
$r = 0.95$



*Figure 4. 10* , Correlation between fighting corruption and reduced bogus alcoholic drinks. Data used is from table 4.6 that is from primary source obtained from field study.

Where X represents fight on corruption

Y represents reduced bogus alcoholic drinks

## 4.6 Influence of Civic Education on regulation of alcoholic drinks

The third objective of the study aimed at examining the influence of civic education on alcoholic drinks regulation in Lari Sub County. The study findings are as highlighted in table 4.7 below.

**Table 4.7**

**Influence of Civic Education on regulation of alcoholic drinks**

|  |  | SA | A | N | D | SD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devolved government makes publications on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse to residents of Lari sub-county | Freq | 13 | 21 | 6 | 70 | 13 |
|  | % | 10.6 | 17 | 4.9 | 56.9 | 10.6 |
| Devolved government of Kiambu use mass media to disseminate information on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse to Lari residents | Freq | 11 | 18 | 7 | 70 | 17 |
|  | % | 8.9 | 14.6 | 5.7 | 56.9 | 13.9 |
| Devolved government of Kiambu sensitize public on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub-county | Freq | 9 | 15 | 2 | 73 | 24 |
|  | % | 7.3 | 12.3 | 1.6 | 59.4 | 19.4 |
| Devolved government of Kiambu lead campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub county |  | 18 | 22 | 16 | 45 | 22 |
|  | % | 14.6 | 17.9 | 13 | 36.6 | 17.9 |
| Number of alcoholic drinks dependents persons has reduced in Lari sub county |  | 15 | 17 | 13 | 48 | 30 |
|  | % | 12.2 | 13.8 | 10.6 | 39 | 24.4 |

*Note*, Data used was from primary source obtained from field study.

As evidenced in table 4.7 above, it is clear that 56.9% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government make publications on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse,17% of them agreed, 10.6% strongly disagreed, 10.6 strongly agreed and 4.9% were neutral. In addition, 56.9% disagreed that devolved government of kiambu use mass media to dissemination information on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub county, 14.6% agreed, 13.9% strongly disagreed, 8.9% strongly agreed and 5.7% neutral.

59.4% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu sensitize public on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub-county, 19.4% strongly disagreed, 12.3% agreed, 7.3% strongly agreed and 1.6% were neutral. 36.6% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu lead campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county, 17.9% strongly disagreed, 17.9 agreed, 14.6 strongly agreed and 13% were neutral. Finally, 39% of the respondents disagreed that number of alcoholic drinks dependents persons has reduced in Lari Sub-county, 24.4% strongly disagreed, 13.8% agreed, 12.2% strong agreed and 10.6 were neutral.
Figure 4.13, 4.14, 4.15, 4.16 and 4.17 below presents the data on table 4.7
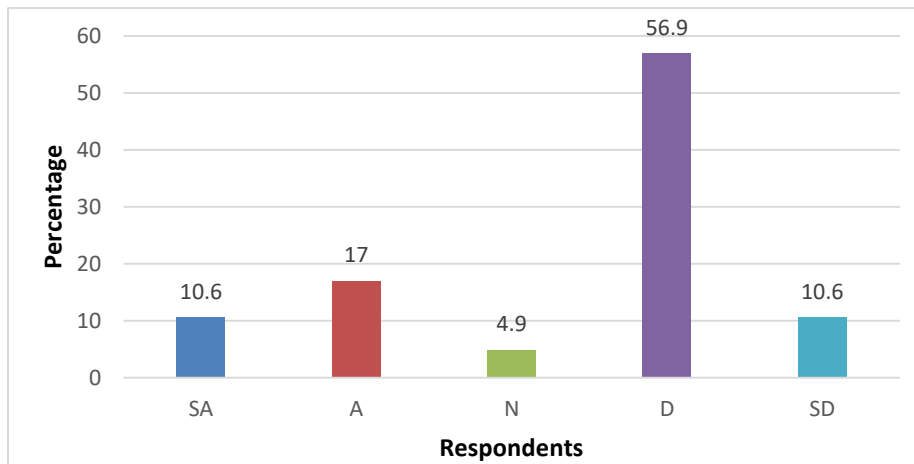


*Figure 4.11*, Devolved government makes publications on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse to residents of Lari sub-county. Data used was from table 4.7 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

56.9% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government make publications on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse, 17% of them agreed, 10.6% strongly disagreed, 10.6 strongly agreed and 4.9% were neutral.
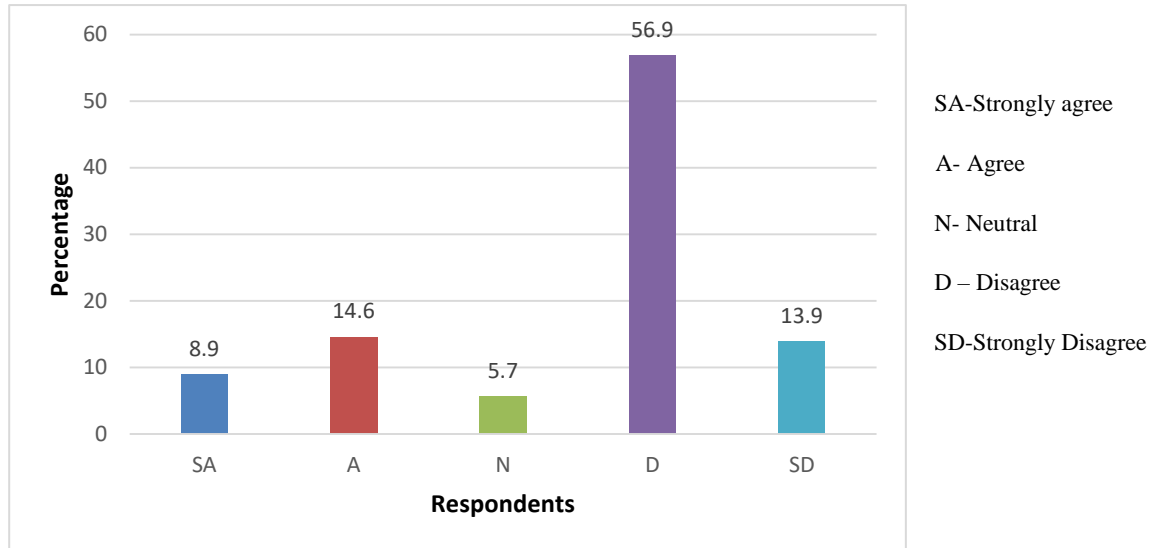


*Figure 4.12,* Devolved government of Kiambu use mass media to disseminate information on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse to Lari residents. Data used was from table 4.7 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

56.9% disagreed that devolved government of kiambu use mass media to dissemination information on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub county, 14.6% agreed, 13.9% strongly disagreed, 8.9% strongly agreed and 5.7% neutral.
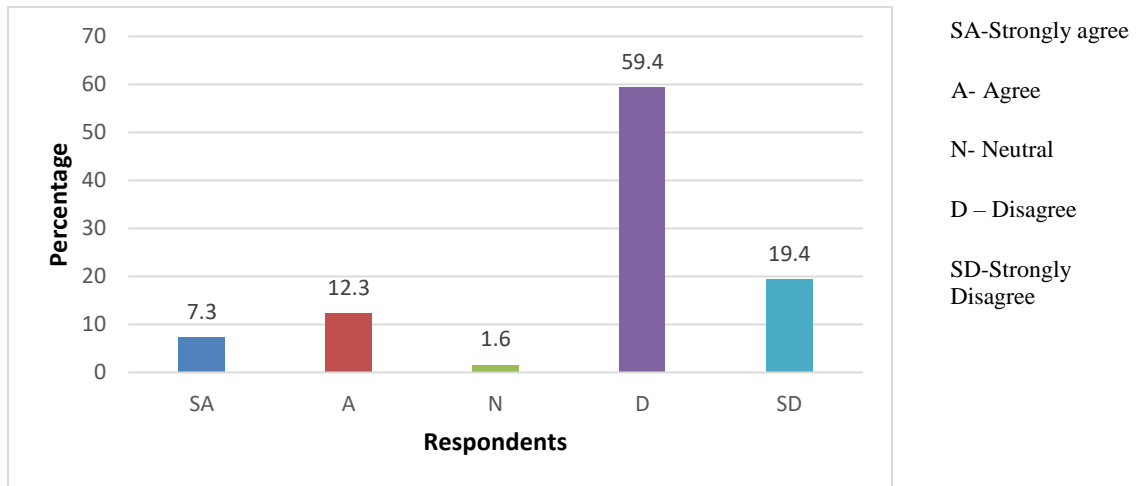
*Figure 4.13,* Sensitization of public on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub-county. Data used was from table 4.7 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

59.4% of the respondents disagreed that Devolved government of Kiambu sensitize public on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub-county,19.4% strongly disagreed, 12.3% agreed, 7.3% strongly agreed and 1.6% were neutral.
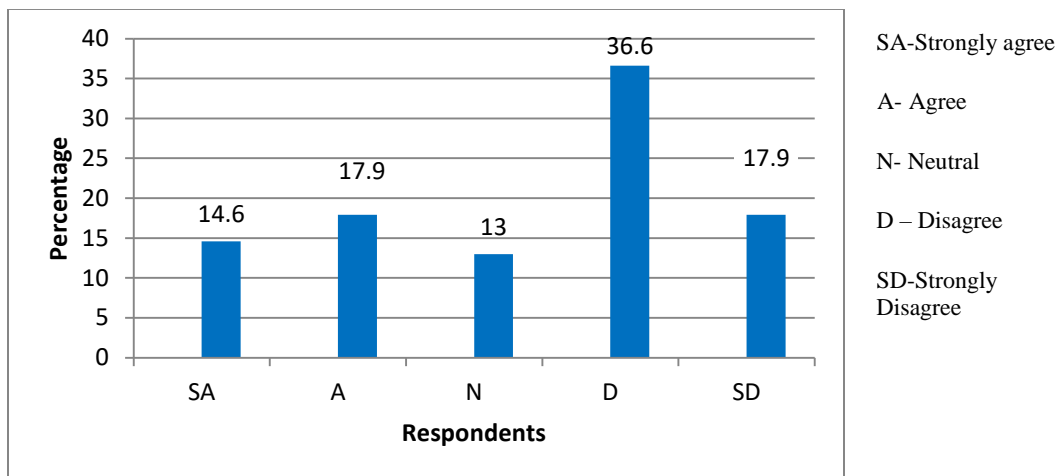


*Figure 4.14,* Devolved government of Kiambu lead campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub County. Data used was from table 4.7 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

36.6% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu lead on campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county, 17.9% strongly disagreed, 17.9 agreed, 14.6 strongly agreed and 13% were neutral.
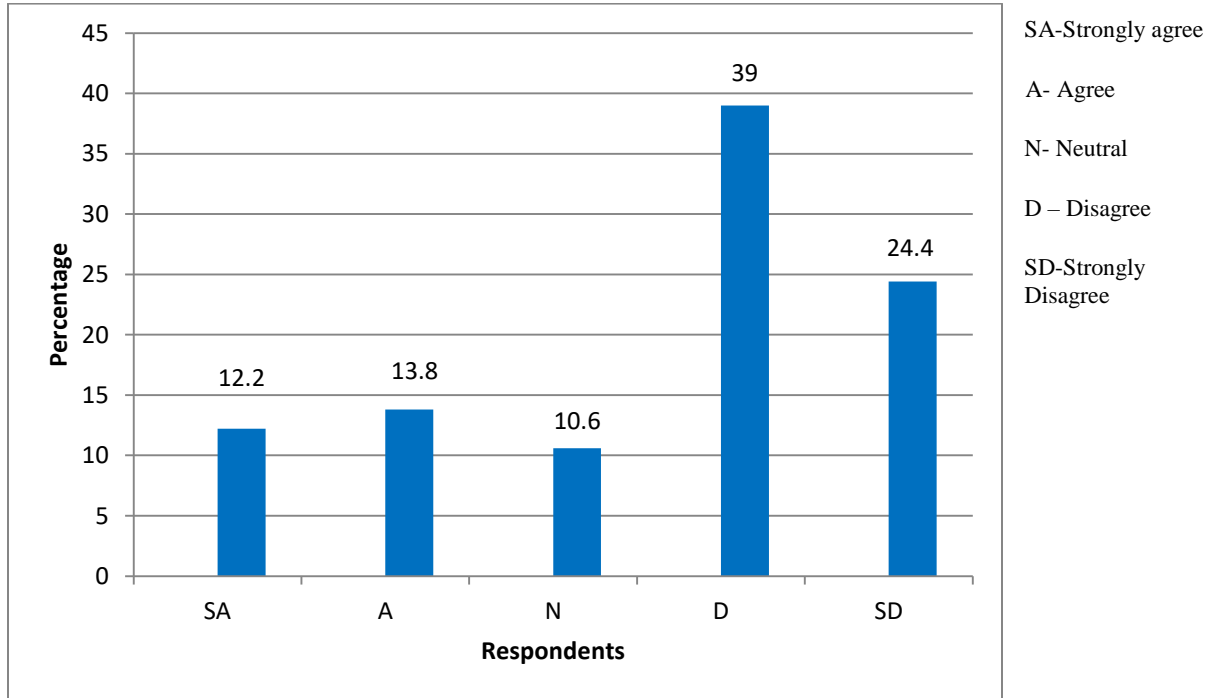


*Figure 4.15,* Number of alcoholic drinks dependents persons has reduced in Lari Sub-County Data used was from table 4.7 that was from primary source obtained from field study.

39% of the respondents disagreed that number of alcoholic drinks dependents persons has reduced in Lari Sub-county, 24.4% strongly disagreed, 13.8% agreed, 12.2% strong agreed and 10.6 were neutral.

**Pearson Product Moment Correlation**

To test relationship between civic education and alcoholic drinks regulation, the researcher did a Pearson correlation using the following variables: Campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse and alcoholic drinks dependent persons. Results of the correlation are on the table below.

**Table 4.8**

**Relationship between Civic Education and Alcoholic Drinks Regulation**

| Subject | X | Y | XY | $X^2$ | $Y^2$ |
|---------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|
| SA | 18 | 15 | 270 | 324 | 225 |
| A | 22 | 17 | 374 | 484 | 289 |
| N | 16 | 13 | 208 | 256 | 169 |
| D | 45 | 48 | 2160 | 2825 | 2304 |
| SD | 22 | 30 | 660 | 484 | 900 |
| **Total** | **123** | **123** | **3672** | **3573** | **3887** |

*Note*, Data used is from table 4.7 that was from primary source obtained from fieldwork.

$$r = \frac{n(\Sigma xy) - (\Sigma x)((\Sigma y))}{\sqrt{[n\Sigma x^2 - (n\Sigma x)^2][(n\Sigma y^2) - (\Sigma y)^2]}}$$

r = 0.69
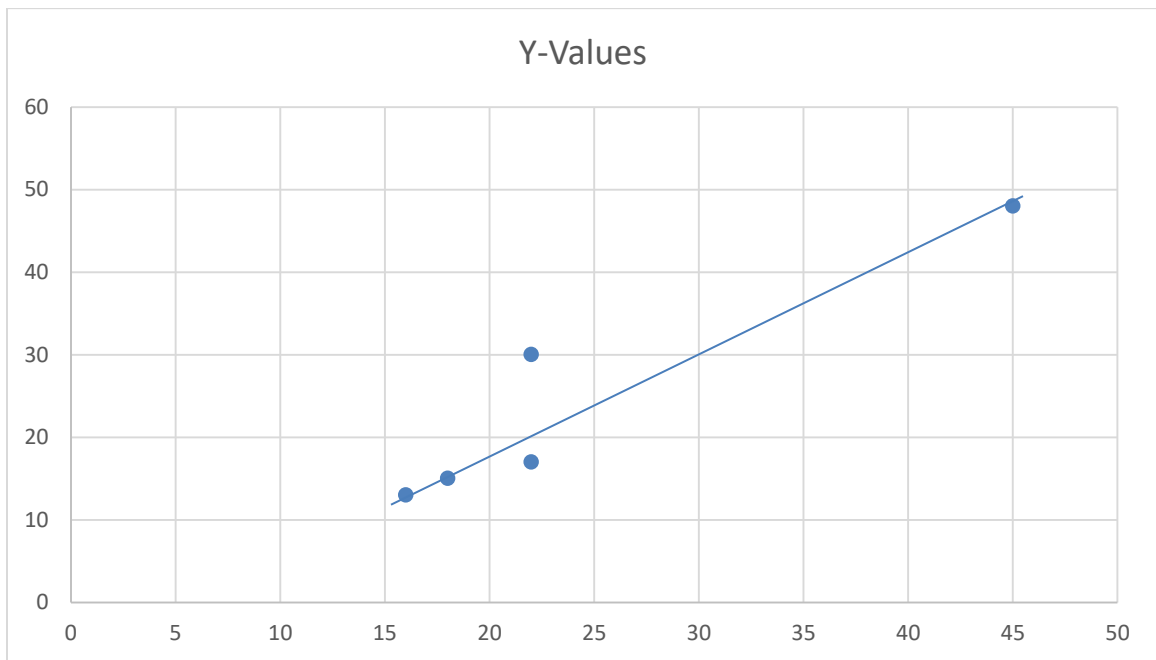


*Figure 4.16,* Correlation between campaigns against alcoholic drinks misuse and reduced

alcoholic drinks dependents. Data used was from table 4.8 that was from primary source

obtained from fieldwork.

Where X represents campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse

Y represents reduced alcoholics drinks dependents

## 4.7 Discussion

### 4.7.1 Influence of Public Participation on Regulation of Alcoholic Drinks

Alcoholic drinking has been on the rise in Lari Sub-County since 2013. The study sought to answer the question of "What is the influence of public participation on regulation of alcohol drinks in Lari Sub-County?", 47.2% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu seek their views on issues of alcoholic drinks misuse, 21.1% agreed, 13.8%, strongly disgreed,12.2 strongly agreed and 5.7% were neutral (Table 4.3).

It is clear 52.8% of the respondents disagreed devolved government of Kiambu considers their views on decision making on alcoholic drinks regulation, 22.8% agreed, 12.2% strongly disagreed, 12.2% strongly agreed and 0% was neutral. 48.8% of the respondents disagreed the devolved government of Kiambu conduct committee meetings when licensing alcoholic drinks, 18.7% agreed, 17.9% strongly disagreed, 13.1% strongly agreed and 1.6% was neutral.

50.4% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu engaged Lari stakeholders in licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets, 32.5% strongly disagreed, 8.1% were neutral, 4.9% strongly agreed and 4.1% agreed. Finally, 37.4% of the respondents disagreed that alcoholic drink outlets have reduced in Lari sub-county, 29.3% strongly disagreed, 17.1% agreed, 9.7% strongly agreed and 6.5% were neutral (Table 4.3).

The implication is that there is little public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub-County. Locally generated knowledge initiatives that can mold behavior of individuals through cultural norms, beliefs and value system as recommended by World Health Organization (2010) seems not to be adequately tapped by devolved government of Kiambu to curb alcoholic drinks misuse.

The study results seem to contradict Rashid (2011), assumption that government prioritizes projects and programs in consultation with citizens who have knowledge of

their local community. Devolved government of Kiambu do not Seem to involve fully Citizen, which Constitution envisage to be their right (GOK, 2010). Against the expectation that devolution would localize decision-making and give citizens opportunities to contribute to decision making Hope (2014), the study findings show that in Lari sub-County, that aspiration is yet to be fully realized. Even after ROK and KLRC (2014), drafted model laws on establishment, composition and functions of directorate of public participation which would establish avenues and platforms for public participation in governance its yet to be adopted by the devolved government of Kiambu.

Product Moment Correlation r = 0.93. This is an indication of a very strong positive relationship Pearson between stakeholders' engagement and reduced alcoholic drinks outlets. Stakeholders' engagement is one of the indicators of devolution framework, which was the independent variable in this research. Reduced alcoholic outlet is among indicators of alcoholic drinks regulation, which was the dependent variable in this research.

In recognition of escalating alcoholic drinks misuse menace in Kiambu County, the devolved government considered the matter to be a public problem in need of public policy formulation response. However, there had been an ongoing debate on the nature of devolved government response. Some support the strategy adopted by the County leadership of dishing handouts to those dependent on alcoholic drinks in an attempt to rehabilitate them, while those opposed to it terming it as unsustainable, lacking transparency and accountability of public fund.

## 4.7.2 Influence of Transparency and Accountability on Regulation of Alcoholic Drinks

Effective control of alcoholic drinks abuse requires transparency and accountability. Since there has been increase of alcohol drinks in Kiambu County since 2013, the study sought an answer to the question of influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari Sub-County. Respondents 56.9% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu avails records of alcoholic drinks regulations financial transactions 16.3% agreed, 11.4% strongly disagreed, 8.9% strongly

agreed, and 6.5% were neutral. Moreover, 43.1% of them disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu audits its alcoholic drinks regulation financial records, 17% agreed, 16.3% neutral while 16.3% strongly disagreed and 7.3% strongly agreed.

52.9% of the respondents disagreed that Corruption on alcoholic drinks regulation fund has reduced in Lari sub-county, 19.5% strongly disagreed, 9.8% strongly agreed, 9.8% strongly agreed while 8.0% were neutral. 30.9% of the respondents strongly disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu fight corruption in    alcoholic drinks regulation, 35% disagreed, 14.6 agreed, 12.2% strongly agreed and 7.3% were neutral. Finally, 42.3% of the respondents disagreed that bogus alcoholic drinks have reduced in Lari sub-county, 21.1% strongly disagreed, 17.1% agreed, 10.6% strongly agreed and 8.9% were neutral (Table 4.5).

The results of the study revealed that most of the respondents were of the view that devolved government of Kiambu lacked transparency and accountability in regulation of alcoholic drinks. This reaffirms report of EACC (2015) which argued that county governments in Kenya lacked robust structure systems to address the challenges of accountability and good governance. Hope (2014) pessimism that corruption may find its way into the newly decentralized government structures also reaffirmed in this study results.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation r = 0.95. This is an indication of a very strong positive relationship between fighting corruption and reduced bogus alcoholic drinks. Fight against corruption is one of the indicators of devolution framework, which was the independent variable in this research. Reduced bogus alcoholic drinks are among indicators of alcoholic drinks regulation, which was the dependent variable in this research.

### 4.7.3 Influence of Civic Education on Regulation of Alcoholic Drinks

In Lari sub-county, 45.8% of the residents have ever used alcohol, 21% are currently using alcohol and 15.1% are alcohol dependent (Kiambu County, 2016). The study sought to answer the influence of civil education on regulation of alcoholic drinks in Lari

Sub-County. As evidenced in table 4.7 above, it is clear that 56.9% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government make publications on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse, 17% of them agreed, 10.6% strongly disagreed, 10.6 strongly agreed and 4.9% were neutral. In addition, 56.9% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu use mass media to dissemination information on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub county, 14.6% agreed, 13.9% strongly disagreed, 8.9% strongly agreed and 5.7% neutral.

59.4% of the respondents disagreed that Devolved government of Kiambu sensitize public on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub-county, 19.4% strongly disagreed, 12.3% agreed, 7.3% strongly agreed and 1.6% were neutral. 36.6% of the respondents disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu lead campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county, 17.9% strongly disagreed, 17.9 agreed, 14.6 strongly agreed and 13% were neutral. Finally, 39% of the respondents disagreed that number of alcoholic drinks dependents persons has reduced in Lari Sub-county, 24.4% strongly disagreed, 13.8% agreed, 12.2% strong agreed and 10.6 were neutral. (Table 4.7).

Respondents 59.4% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu conduct public sensitization and information. Dissemination on alcoholic drinks misuse through mass media, 19.4% strongly disagreed, 12.2% agreed, 7.3% strongly agreed and 1.6% were neutral (Table 4.7). The results of the study indicated that the level of civic education on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse conducted by devolved government of Kiambu in Lari Sub-County is low hence less public awareness and increase in alcoholic drinks misuse.

WHO (2010), report argued that governments availing information, implementing education and sensitizing programs to every section of society on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse are effective strategies to reduce alcoholic drinks misuse. Civil society plays a crucial role in supplementing government's effort in mobilizing citizens for action and aggregating diverse issues into a coherent public problem that require public policy intervention. In cognizance of the same, some developed countries are

abandoning new public management in favor of relational government (Phillips and Smith ed. 2011).

Contrary to a baseline survey of NACADA (2016), that recommended county government of Kiambu to undertake elaborate public education and awareness, the results of the study revealed that it had undertaken less civil education for the period 2013 to 2019 in Lari Sub-County, which could be the possibility of the increase in alcoholic drinks misuse among the residents. This study did not incorporate in the research instrument how devolved government of Kiambu enforce alcoholic drinks laws and policies as autonomous unit through cooperation with the national government and recommend further research on that area.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation r = 0.69. This is an indication of a moderate positive relationship between campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse and reduced number of alcoholic drinks dependent persons. Campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse is one of the indicators of devolution framework, which was the independent variable in this research. Reduced number of alcoholic drinks dependent persons is among indicators of alcoholic drinks regulation, which was the dependent variable in this research.

# CHAPTER FIVE

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Introduction

The researcher made recommendations in relation to the conclusion of the study while recommendations for further studies are essential for the extension of the study.

### 5.2 Summary of the Findings

The purpose of the study was to assess influence of devolution framework on alcoholic drinks regulation in Lari Sub County. Basing on the findings in chapter four, Majority of respondents 61% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu held public barazas to seek public views on means to reduce alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county. Majority of respondents 65% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu considered public views while making decisions of reducing alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county.

As well, majority of respondents 66.7% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu conducted committee meetings while licensing alcoholic drinks outlets in Lari sub-county. Majority of respondents 82.9% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu engaged Lari stakeholders in licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets. Finally, Majority of respondents 66.7% disagreed that alcoholic drink outlets had reduced in Lari sub-county.

Majority of respondents 68.3% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu availed records of alcoholic drinks regulation financial transactions to the public. Majority of respondents 59.4% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu audited its alcoholic drinks regulation financial records in Lari sub-county. Majority of respondents 72.4% disagreed that corruption on alcoholic drinks regulation fund had reduced in Lari sub-county. Majority of respondents 65.9% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu fought corruption on alcoholic drinks regulation. Finally, majority of respondents 63.4% disagreed that bogus alcoholic drinks had reduced in Lari sub-county.

Majority of respondents 67.5% disagreed that devolved government made publications on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse to residents of Lari sub-county. Majority of respondents 70.8% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu use mass media to disseminate information on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse to Lari residents. Majority of respondents 78.8% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu sensitized public on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub-county. Majority of respondents 54.5% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu lead campaign against alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub county. Finally, majority of respondents 63.4% disagreed that number of alcoholic drinks dependents persons had reduced in Lari Sub County.

## 5.3 Conclusion

The study concluded that; public participation had less influence on regulation of alcoholic drinks due to low public participation in Lari Sub-County. Public participation in regulation of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub County was low as the bulk of the respondents 61% denied that devolved government of Kiambu sought their opinion on alcoholic drinks issues. As well, 65% indicated that there was less consideration of respondents' views in making decisions on alcoholic drinks issues, and still majority of respondent 66.7% disagreed that devolved government of Kiambu conducted committee meetings while licensing alcoholic drinks regulation. Majority of respondents 82.9% disapproved that devolved government of Kiambu engage alcoholic drinks stakeholders in order to reduce alcoholic drinks misuse.

Another conclusion is that less influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks existed due to low transparency and accountability of devolved government of Kiambu with respect to handling of alcoholic drink financial matters. Devolved governments had not yet established robust structure systems to address the challenge of accountability and good governance. Majority of those interviewed during the survey 68.3% did not agree that devolved government of Kiambu publicize alcoholic drinks financial records for public scrutiny and 65.9% denied that the devolved government fought corruption in alcoholic drinks industry.

Finally, there was less influence of civic education on alcoholic drinks regulation due to low civic education conducted by devolved government of Kiambu. Most of those interviewed, 67.5% did not concur that devolved government of Kiambu made publications, 70.8% denied use of mass media in public sensitization, and 54.5% denied the devolved government lead campaigns to dissemination information on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse to sensitize the citizenry. In fact, most of the respondents 63.4% disapproved that number of alcoholic drinks dependents person had reduced in Lari-sub-county.

## 5.4 Recommendations

i. Devolved government should promote public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks within the county by establishing a directorate of public participation to guide and coordinate public participation activities.

ii. Devolved government should address the challenges of transparency and accountability in alcoholic drinks regulation by institutionalizing strict financial control measures.

iii. Devolved government of should intensify civic education to enhance awareness on dangers of alcoholic drinks misuse.

## 5.5 Further Research Recommendations

This study focused on influence of devolution framework on alcoholic drinks regulation in Kenya: A case of Lari Sub-County. Future studies need to incorporate other factors which might have an influence on the regulation of alcoholic drinks in Kenya. Other than that, the study only relied on questionnaire to collect the quantitative data. Future scholars need to incorporate other tools of qualitative research methods in data collection such as focus group discussions to gather deeper insights on the problem in question to establish whether public participation, transparency and accountability and civic education have an effect on the regulation of alcoholic drinks in Kenya.

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## APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

I am Mwaura Paul Wanjohi conducting a research for my Master's Degree at University of Nairobi. The study is on *Influence of devolution framework on alcoholic drinks regulation in Kenya: (A Case of Lari Sub-County).* Kindly participate in this research by filling this questionnaire based on the simple instructions provided. Kindly note information provided will be for academic use only and it will be confidential.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** kindly answer all the questions by indicating with a tick (√) or (x) in the appropriate box, that closely matches your views.

**Section one: Demographic information**

1. Kindly indicate your gender
   Male                    [   ]
   Female                  [   ]

2. Kindly tick (√) your age bracket
   Below 20                         [   ]
   21-30 years                      [   ]
   31- 40 years                     [   ]
   41-50 years                      [   ]
   Above 50                         [   ]

3. Kindly tick (√) your highest academic qualification
   Primary level                    [   ]
   Secondary level                  [   ]
    Professional Diploma/ College   [   ]
   University Degree                [   ]
   Post-graduate education          [   ]

4. Duration of stay in Lari Sub-County
   Less than 1 year                 [   ]
   1-2 years                        [   ]

2-3 years                           [  ]

More than 3 years                   [  ]


**SECTION B: Influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks.**

Use a tick (√), to give your views on the influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks.

| Response | SA | A | N | D | SD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devolved government of Kiambu holds public barazas to seek public views on how to reduce alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county | | | | | |
| Devolved government of Kiambu considers public views when making decisions of reducing alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari Sub-county | | | | | |
| Devolved government of Kiambu conduct committee meetings when licensing alcoholic drinks outlets in Lari sub-county | | | | | |
| Devolved government of Kiambu engage stakeholders in licensing of alcoholic drinks outlets | | | | | |
| Alcoholic drinks outlets have reduced in Lari sub-county | | | | | |


**Key**: **SA**=Strongly Agree, **A**= Agree, **N** = Neutral **D**= Disagree, **SD** = Strongly Disagree

**SECTION C: Influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks.**

Kindly give your views on the influence of transparency and accountability on regulation of alcoholic drinks.

| Response | SA | A | N | D | SD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devolved government of Kiambu avails records of alcoholic drinks regulation financial transactions to public | | | | | |
| Devolved government of Kiambu audits its alcoholic drinks regulation  financial records  in Lari sub-county | | | | | |
| Corruption on alcoholic drinks regulation fund has reduced in Lari sub-county | | | | | |
| Devolved government of Kiambu fight  corruption in alcoholic drink regulation | | | | | |
| Bogus alcoholic drinks have reduced in Lari sub-county | | | | | |

**Key**: **SA**=Strongly Agree, **A**= Agree, **N** = Neutral **D**= Disagree, **SD** = Strongly Disagree

**SECTION D: Influence of civic education on regulation of alcoholic drinks**.

Kindly use a tick (√), to give your views on influence of public participation on regulation of alcoholic drinks.

| Response | SA | A | N | D | SD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devolved government makes publications on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse to residents of Lari sub-county | | | | | |
| Devolved government of Kiambu use mass media to disseminate information on harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse to Lari residents | | | | | |
| Devolved government of Kiambu sensitized public on | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| harmful effects of alcoholic drinks misuse in Lari sub-county | | | | |
| Devolved government of Kiambu lead campaign against alcoholic drink misuse in Lari sub-county | | | | |
| Number of alcoholic drinks dependents person have reduced in Lari-sub-county | | | | |

**Key**: **SA**=Strongly Agree, **A**= Agree, **N** = Neutral **D**= Disagree, **SD** = Strongly Disagree

# APPENDIX II: WORK PLAN

| Action Plan for the year 2019 | May – June 2019 | Jun – September 2019 | September – October 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Project Proposal | ███████ | | |
| Data Collection | | ███████ | |
| Data Analysis | | ███████ | |
| Final Project Defense | | | ███████ |