

FACTORS INFLUENCING INTEGRATION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES IN KENYA: A CASE OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, NAIROBI COUNTY

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has never been presented in this or any other university for the award of a diploma or a degree.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my parents, my wife Mary and my son Kennedy, daughter Caroline for making it easier for me through their kind support. Their contribution is highly appreciated. Their support was great and I am truly grateful.

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of integration of (SMES) in managing environmental programmes in Kenya. The study was guided by the following objectives; to assess environmental awareness creation to Small and Medium Enterprises, participation of Small and Medium Enterprises in implementation environmental programs, financing environmental program for Small and Medium Enterprises and influence of legal framework on integration of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental programs. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design with a target population of 176 comprising of National Environmental Management Authority staff, where a sample of 122 was drawn using stratified random sampling technique. Data was collected using questionnaires with closed and open ended questions where variables were measured. The collected data was coded, cleaned and analyzed. Statistical analysis includes descriptive, where frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were computed. The study revealed that knowledge and access to information are essential for effective environmental management and have significant impacts on the interactions and the choices people make on environmental resources. The study revealed that the engagement of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental participation is informed by the fact that not only large business organizations are involved in affecting environmental performance but also small businesses and industries have significant role to play thus the need to integrate them and their activities in environmental management. This study concluded that knowledge and access to information are essential for effective environmental management and have significant impacts on the interactions and the choices people make on environmental resources. This study recommends that the management of National Environmental Management Authority. Should come up with effective ways to create awareness such as through mass media and through the seminar meetings workshops and door to door meetings.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CFC	Chloro fluoro Carbon
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
EA	Environmental Audit
E-CSR	Environmental Corporate Social Responsibility
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
EMS	Environmental Management System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHG	Green House Gases
GOK	Government of Kenya
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research Analysis
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TPB	Theory of Planned Behavior
UNEP	United Nation Environmental Program

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Over the last half a century, issues of environmental challenges have taken a center stage in global policy debate (Spence, 2012). There have been numerous concerns of environmental degradation manifested in erratic weather patterns, increased drought frequencies, global warming, rising sea levels, Ozone depletion, destruction of ecosystems leading to extinction of some species, diseases among many other (GEF, 2005; Kasim, 2009). The changes in environment have been largely attributed to human (anthropogenic) activities that entail unsustainable production and consumption behaviours (North and Daig, 1999). Indeed, United Nation Environmental Program (2009) notes that the increase in human population and industrialization have led to over extraction of resources to an extent that regeneration of renewable resources has fallen short of timely replacement and thus making these resources nonrenewable. The production, processing, manufacturing, packaging, transporting and consumption activities have continue to degrade the environment thus polluting water bodies, air and clogging of drainage thus increasing incidences of flood alongside creating potential breeding ground for mosquito thus impacting on human health (GEF, 2005; Dasgupta, 2007 and United Nation Environmental Program, 2009).

Indeed, in the last 30 years, the environmental debate at the global platform have culminated into nearly 500 conventions, protocols, treaties, and declarations that have changed approaches to environmental management (Lee *et al.*, 2010). Countries party to conventions and international treaties have the obligation of domesticating the agreements, develop programs to implement

environmental changes across all the social systems within their borders (Dasgupta, 2007). These initiatives are aimed at enhancing proactive environmental management at all levels in the society from production, manufacturing, logistical and consumption (Connell, 2007). The success of these initiatives is pegged on how the model of implementation factors the dynamics within the social systems central of which is type of business (Kasim, 2009).

Huppe *et al.* (2006) observed that the federal government in Canada environmental management program dubbed Environ club aimed at assisting Small and Medium Enterprises helped save CAD\$1.5million and multiple environmental benefits including annual reductions in resource use, such as water (536,000 m³). Across countries in Europe, small and medium enterprises have unique characteristics in their operations thus have perception on environment differs significantly from conventional perspectives (Shell Springboard, 2005; FSB, 2006). For instance, most businesses are run through family structures and have their priority in improving image and quality of service while at the same time; they are ignored while publicizing environmental actions by mainstream business organizations.

Connell, (2007) conducted a study on engagement of small businesses in the environmental management in EU. The study established that, even though a proportion of businesses had implemented some form of environmental management in their businesses, such as buying environmental friendly inputs, engaging in waste minimization and recycling as well as energy efficiency, awareness of proper environmental management was low and hindered comprehensive implementation of environmental management systems in these businesses.

In Malaysia, the small businesses take huge responsibility for environmental degradation as the management are more involved in daily operation and challenges that affect business running at the cost of indirect environmental effects (Marie, 2014). In fact, Marie (2014) notes that despite significant contribution to Malaysia economy, batik industry, classified under handicraft product has poor environmental management record. Further, the study revealed that knowledge on environmental management varied across Batik entrepreneurs and depended individuals. However, the study did not establish the relationship between knowledge of entrepreneur and adoption of environmental management practices in business.

In India, raising awareness on environmental management to small business has impacted on the effective integration of cleaner production in their processes (Rathi, 2003). Rathi (2003) observed that increased government awareness to the public and industries led to the increased proactive measures in overall management of the environment by small chemical and allied products industries in Gujarat. Similarly, Unnikrishnanand and Hedge (2007) analyzed different sorts of authoritative preparing granted in Indian Industries while executing cleaner generation in Maharashtra and Gujarat States. It was established that majority of the firms had introduced cleaner production in their processes. Additionally, over half of the firms had training on environmental management system (through on-the-job and in-house training) and thus, there was a positive correlation between environmental training and implementation of clean production mechanism.

In Cameroon, Sotamenou and Tchoumdop (2013) evaluated the adoption and implementation of environmental Corporate Social Responsibility (e-CSR) across Micro, SMEs in the country. The study established that small industries discharge effluent unsustainably while other SMEs

polluted the environment unabated. The results further revealed that environmental conservation is not a priority among the business leaders in the Small and Medium Enterprises despite concerted efforts by the government to roll out Environmental Management System (EMS) under the series ISO 14000. The study cites low awareness of the benefits by the business owners and inadequate knowledge on the cost of implementing EMS in their businesses.

In Kenya, these global initiatives have been domesticated and incorporated in the country's policy, legal and institutional framework and the (NEMA). National Environmental Management Authority was established in 1999 and has been the body in charge of environmental advisory, regulation, and implementation of environmental management programs. Among them are the environmental awareness and campaigns, monitoring the implementation of Environmental Management Plans in projects, energy and water conservation initiatives as well as Environmental Impact Assessments and Audits (EIA/EA) (Okidi, 2007: Njuguna, 2007). Consumers and producers alike are engaged in the programs implemented by National Environmental Management Authority under the modalities stipulation in (EMCA) Act of 1999.

In Nairobi County the informal sector and Small and Medium Enterprises have a bigger environmental impact than larger industries (KIPPRA, 2014). It was observed that numerous private companies in Nairobi don't see their own ecological effects as critical when set against those of bigger administrators, at the same time, all in all, they are. Integration of SMEs in managing environment is therefore central as they are seen as the motor of development in Kenya as a result of their key part in monetary improvement (Rathi, 2003: Slovik, 2013). Section produces work openings, gives merchandise and enterprises and controls rivalry and advancement (KIPPRA, 2002).

Kenya means to furnish its subjects with a spotless, secure, and economical condition by the year 2030. To accomplish this, the country has set objectives, for example, expanding woods cover from under three for each penny of its territory base at present to four for every penny by 2015 and to diminish significantly all condition related infections by a similar time (GoK 2013). Among the procedures for accomplishing these objectives are the accompanying: elevating ecological preservation to help accomplish the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); enhancing contamination and waste administration through the outline and utilization of monetary motivators; and authorizing open private organizations (PPPs) for enhanced effectiveness in water and sanitation conveyance. Likewise, the nation will orchestrate condition related laws for better ecological arranging and administration (GoK, 2013)

Small and Medium Enterprises involve around 75 % of all organizations, utilize 4.6 million individuals (30%), represents 87% of new occupations made and contributes 18.4 % of the GDP (KNBS, 2009). In the budget report of 2013, the administration considers the part the focal point of mechanical advancement and has pivoted a few improvement methodologies on it. SMEs cut over all divisions of the economy, giving a productive wellspring of work, salary, and government income and also neediness decrease. Add up to capital utilized in the segment is 28 billion (KNBS, 2009). Since they dominate the business sector in Kenya, Small and Medium Enterprises have adverse effect on the environment and thus important to be factored in the environmental management programs in Nairobi.

1.2 Statement of the problem

In Kenya, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMES) have huge importance and their contribution to environmental problems cannot be ignored (Mulwa, 2008). These businesses which include

small scale ventures add to water and land contamination through their fluid effluents and strong squanders, and numerous little endeavors, for example, factories and smelters, add to air contamination (Kamau, 2005). As noted by Omolo (2006) and Kitum (2006) joined, the huge number of little scale businesses has a significant ecological effect.

Due to their size and poor planning especially in the city, most little scale ventures are arranged inside or in closeness to local locations where their effect on the earth is all the more awful due to lack of infrastructure in these locations to support their emissions (Kambumburi & Kirumira, 2006). In the State of Environment report, NEMA, (2012) notes that estates around Nairobi's Eastlands such as Kayole and Dandora, cause nearby contamination and irritation from the arrival of smoke, foul odors, and poisonous contaminants to the air, soil, surface and groundwater, for example, chrome from tanneries and oil from auto carports. Poor working conditions in the little scale part is additionally a noteworthy reason for word related wellbeing dangers. Work put wellbeing is traded off by the utilization of unsafe materials (National Environmental Management Authority, 2010; Nyongesa, 2012).

Studies by Mwaura, (2006); Nyongesa, (2009) and Dasgupta, (2007) have shown that whereas the growth of economy and business is directly linked to the environment, where resources are extracted, the management of the environment is not integrated in equal measures with the business system. In Kenya, KNBS (2012) indicate that over 70% of the country's businesses, both formal and informal, are Small and Medium Enterprises contributing nearly 20% of the economic output. On environmental inclusiveness, United Nation Environmental Program, (2009) postulate that even though Small and Medium Enterprises contribute less than one fifth of the GDP, their impact on the environment is significant as their production, packaging and

logistical systems are not environmentally sustainable. This has led to increased air pollution and dumping even in areas with low concentration of huge industrial firms.

Despite huge budget and programs designed and implemented by National Environmental Management Authority, the programs seem ineffective in addressing the environmental challenges more so through integrating this huge portion of the economy (Kambumburi & Kirumira, 2006). This necessitated the need for this study that aimed at examining the variables influencing integration of SMEs in Environmental management.

1.3 Purpose of the study

Investigating the influence of integration of SMEs in environmental management programmes in Kenya: A Case of National Environmental Management Authority, Nairobi County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study were;

- i. Assessing how knowledge awareness creation impacts integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County.
- ii. To establish how implementation of managing environmental influence integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County.
- iii. To examine how financing influence integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County.
- iv. To determine how legal framework influence integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County.

1.5 Research questions

This study was guided by the following questions;

- i. To what extent does knowledge awareness creation impact integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County?
- ii. To what extent does implementation of environmental management influence integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County?
- iii. What is the influence of programmes financing on integration SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi?
- iv. To what extent does legal framework influence integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi?

1.6 Justification of the study

Review was informed by contemporary environmental management challenges facing the Nairobi County and the whole country at large. The increased frequency of natural calamities such as drought and unpredictable weather patterns characterized in the souring temperatures, erratic precipitation and flooding which has been more pronounced in the County are a key pointer to inadequacy of environmental management initiatives and programs (Nyongesa, 2009).

Central to proper environmental management is the integration of social system including production and consumption activities (GEF, 2005). Within the social system, Small and Medium Enterprises in around the world contribute heavily to environmental degradation (United Nation Environmental Program, 2009) thus studying the extent to which they have been integrated and challenges facing their participation in environmental management programs informed the course of this study.

1.7 Significance of the study

Discoveries of review aim at making contribution to practice and theory. In practice the study will be of immense help to the government and specifically National Environmental Management Authority and Ministry of environment. National Environmental Management Authority will benefit from the results as it's the custodian of environmental management through regulation, advisory and programs implementation thus the study will guide its strategy towards a more integrated environmental management system. The ministry being in charge of policy and legal framework will use the results to design appropriate and more responsive structural support that integrates SMEs in environmental management. Further, the SMEs will also gain from the study as their concerns for environmental problems and their limitation to participate will be explored and elevated to national policy debate through this study.

In theory, this study will be useful source of literature to future researchers in the field of environmental management and project planning. Additionally, the study will also make methodological contribution to academic work relating to project/program as well as project management.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

Review aimed at analyzing extent of integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs. It involved selecting variables determining their integration and they included; awareness, implementation, financing and legal framework and investigate how they promote or limit SMEs integration in environmental management. Study involved desk review and field work conducted at NEMA offices in Nairobi. The study took place within the month of May and December, 2016.

1.9 Limitation of the study

Over the span of undertaking this review, analyst expected the accompanying limitations;

Access to the National Environmental Management Authority premises; with current security situation in Kenya, the frequent requirement for organization performance audits as well as the need to protect sensitive information, the organization might be having stringent regulation to strangers. The researcher addressed this limitation through having clear introduction and documentations from the university and relevant authorities to erase doubts. Additionally, the study preceded by seeking permission from the authority's director.

The researcher anticipated lack of cooperation by the respondents. This is informed by the fact that the management and staff of National Environmental Management Authority are busy professionals as they are constantly dealing with an array of issues regarding environmental management. The researcher addressed this by having prior visits to the organization, booking appointments with respondents and also ensuring the survey instruments are short and consume less time to administer.

Lack of sufficient funds and time could have limited the researcher from accessing all the employees to collect data for study. The researcher however limited himself to National Environmental Management Authority Head Offices due to inadequacy of funds and short timelines.

1.10 Assumptions of the study

Review depended on presumptions that participants would be available and cooperative. These respondents would be objective and competent in responding to the items in the questionnaires correctly. The response given by respondents would be correct.

1.11 Definition of significant terms

Awareness: This entails understanding the ecological system, human interactions, benefits and effects human activities have on the natural environment. In effectively integrating Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental initiatives, their knowledge and awareness is imperative as this arouses people sensitivity on the effect their activities have on the environment.

Environmental Management: Strategies individuals, firms and industries design and implement in their organization to ensure their activities enhance environmental quality and protection

Financing: This is important in implementation of environmental management initiatives by Small and Medium Enterprises as recommendation for adoption of technologies and processes such as clean production, energy efficiency and recycling of materials have huge cost implication. The integration of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental initiatives cannot be effective if financing structure is not in place.

Legal Framework: This offers the platform for establishing regulations and institutions to govern environmental management initiatives. This might entail sanctioning or restricting certain activities that may have effects on the environment.

Participation: This is the engagement of interest groups, in this case Small and Medium Enterprises, to various environmental management initiatives. Participation helps in designing more responsive environmental programs and enhances the support of the programs by the stakeholders.

Small Enterprises: This is a firm, trade, service, industry or a business activity which employs between 10 and 50 workers and whose turnover is between KES 500,000 and KES 5 million.

1.12 Organization of the Study

Chapter one comprises of the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, and justification, significance of the study, basic assumptions, and limitations of the study. Chapter Two covers the introduction and the body of the study where specific themes will be discussed, theoretical framework, related empirical literature as well as the conceptual framework. Chapter Three contains the following: research design, target population, sampling procedure, research instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments and data analysis. In Chapter Four, the areas of focus are: data analysis and interpretation and presentation while Chapter Five presents the study summary, conclusions, recommendations and areas for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This part depicts literature reviewed on challenges facing the integration of SMEs in environmental management. It relates the research topic to awareness creation, participation, policy and legal framework and financing of environmental management programs. The chapter begins by reviewing empirical literature, critique and citing research gap. Theoretical framework on theories guiding this study is then discussed from which the conceptual framework is derived and explained.

2.2 Knowledge on awareness and small and medium enterprises in Nairobi County

The essence of environmental management knowledge and awareness is the ability to influence human behavior towards efforts that preserve and enhance environmental quality (Okidi, 2007). Learning and access to data are fundamental for successful ecological administration and affect the cooperation and the decisions individuals make on environmental resources. It brings out acts that diminish environmental quality and discourages them while promoting those that enhance it (Unnikrishnan & Hedge, 2007). It is further responsible in setting targets on environmental quality, establishes positive attitudes towards these goals and explains advantage to be achieved (Njuguna, 2007). According to Njuguna (2007), public information and education is required, especially in developing the right attitude towards environmental management.

In the implementation of a fruitful natural administration activity, past writing proposes of the significance for individuals from an association in understanding the ecological effects and approaches of the association through support in ecological mindfulness preparing endeavors

that produces continuing information and responsibility (Huppe, 2006: Croston, 2009). Equipped with this learning, representatives can then see how the earth can influence and be influenced by their obligations and choices.

In the organization, cooperation that prompts better natural execution depends on the use of learning (North and Daig, 1999). The numerous little activities and choices that all individuals from an association can make in their ordinary work can prompt huge enhancements in the ecological effects of the association (Rathi, 2003). As per Spence (2012) representatives ought to be conveyed to see how they may add to the endeavors for supportability embraced by the association. The ecological administration and supportability activities of an association might be constrained to various specialized upgrades and overlook substantial productivity picks up started by the work compel (Zilahy, 2003).

2.3 Participation in implementation of environmental programmes and small and medium enterprises in Nairobi County

Participation is a social process that entails devolving decision making power to the project stakeholders particularly, the beneficiaries (Starkey, 1998). It calls for acknowledgment and regard for neighborhood information, experience and individuals' capacity to judge their own particular involvement with sensible measure of objectivity (Mulwa, 2008). Practice have shown that project benefits and impacts can only be realized if there has been effective participation of the project beneficiaries, failure to which, it would lead to negative, irrelevant, or insignificant actions that do not add anything towards transforming people's lives (Slovik, 2013). Mulwa (2008) argues that, in this light, participation seeks to tap the diversity of people's perception on project performance and not just the views of experts and technicians. It essentially brings to the

fore the plight of vulnerable group and those alienated when conventional approaches of development are deployed in isolation.

Participation is a concept and practice introduced in the development and planning arena about two decades ago (Rathi, 2003). It aimed at ensuring equity in sharing of benefits of community initiatives among different groups especially the marginalized, and; more importantly, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of running such initiatives. However, as a concept, it suffers from lack of universally acceptable definition with different authorities giving various inputs in to its definition. In other words, participation means different things to different people (North, 1999).

Bhatnagar and Williams (1992), view investment as procedures by which individuals, particularly the burdened individuals, impact choices that influence them. They argue it should not be a process of basically contribution in the usage or sharing of advantages of a community initiative. Bergdall (1993) sees participation as nothing short of local decision making by the people and for the people. He observes that success in community initiatives is not brought about by foreigners or experts rather, by the beneficiaries themselves taking an active part in the process of bringing about change, although the practice of popular participation rarely matches the rhetoric. The last view of participation under this study, although there are many others, is by Chambers (1993) who views participation as a process that involves empowerment of individuals and communities to influence their surroundings. He argues, participation as an element of empowerment can be conceptualized as the capacity to manage one's own life, whether as an individual or as a community. In conclusion, participation is variously viewed as a political

process, power relation process, an influence of decisions, policies and programs by its beneficiaries (Unnikrishnan, 2007).

There has been contention in establishing the levels of participation, but for the course of this work we shall adopt a classification advanced by Musingi (2010), in his work on '*Project Management Monitoring and Evaluation*'. He outlines four types/levels of participation in ascending order, from the least influence to the most influence. First level is data sharing which is to a greater degree a restricted correspondence. 2nd is counsel which includes a two-way correspondence; 3rd is joint effort which includes shared control over choices and assets; and fourth level is strengthening which includes exchange of control over choices and assets. These levels are not measures of scale rather an indication of distinctly different types of participation. Different projects and initiatives require different level of participation and it's not automatic that a higher level of participation is better (Musingi 2010).

Literature shows that the level of participation, to a certain extent, can be determined by age. For instance, Kambumburi & Kirumira (2006) observed that, younger respondents have a higher tendency to question the role of local leaders in the management of local environment. A study by Wawa (2013) revealed that participation in environmental management at time registers lack of commitment by the participants which is attributed to the voluntary nature of participation and absence of tangible immediate rewards or benefits.

Effective environmental management requires highly participative process that involves integrating people and organization in production and consumption activities to do so as they

also conserve their immediate environment (Unnikrishnan & Hedge, 2007). It calls for inclusiveness that directs engagement of all levels of production and more importantly small and medium businesses to ensure that space and capacity are provided to them in a way that they can determine their collective destiny and harnessing their available opportunities (Yaacob, 2015).

Engagement of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental participation is informed by the fact that not only large business organizations are involved in affecting environmental performance but also small businesses and industries have significant role to play thus the need to integrate them and their activities in environmental management (Bhatnagar and Williams, 1992). Indeed, Small and Medium enterprises have intimate interaction with the environment and are the most immediate custodians and beneficiaries of their own environment making it more imperative to effectively involve these enterprises in shaping the development paths and options in their localities, and be involved in planning and decision-making (Kambumburi & Kirumira 2006).

2.4 Programmes financing and small and medium enterprises in Nairobi County

The sources and structure of program fund is another key variable that may impact the achievement of venture usage. Examination on various looks into has demonstrated that wellsprings of back impact programs. Kasoo (2010) repeated in his discoveries that other than group cooperation, sources and arrangement of venture back has a heading on venture accomplishment also. This was affirmed by Ayodele (2011) that one noteworthy reason for deserting of natural tasks in Nigeria was because of deficient subsidizing and back.

His review report additionally accentuates the significance of money related assets in venture usage. The review is in consonance with Yang and Jackson's assertion on the slowed down pumped-hydro vitality stockpiling in the United States that monetary instabilities was the venture's constraining component (Yang and Jackson, 2011). On financial management, Nturibi (2004) states that for an improvement ecological venture to be monetarily economical, it requires a sound money related base emerging from solid wellsprings of subsidizing, monetary frameworks to encourage responsibility and income projections and advancement of attractive items to produce abundance wage over the consumption of the venture.

For an environmental programme to move towards supportable ways to deal with administration conveyance new models and models should be produced, tried, acknowledged and actualized. Help thusly ought to be a piece of the procedure of progress and contributors ought to guarantee that their help is not deferring progress towards maintainability but rather really supporting it. Money related and monetary investigation is pivotal for any feasible venture. On the off chance that a program or venture does not convey clear and evenhanded monetary or financial advantages, which are obvious to the partners, it is most probably not going to be maintained after giver subsidizing completes (Niyi, 2008). For instance, wellbeing administration clients won't pay for government wellbeing administrations if the administration is poor or their desires of advantages are to a great degree restricted. Advantages are not practical if the net advantage emerging is negative or little when every one of the expenses are considered. Better monetary investigation is frequently required, especially in the detailing of projects and tasks' activities (Ochelle, 2012).

A more extended term and more transitional way to deal with operation and support cost financing of environmental programmes is required, in light of a thorough and practical evaluation of the neighborhood ability to meet these expenses. The project managements need to consider regardless of whether a few resources ought to be kept up or supplanted i.e. PCs which quickly end up plainly outdated and whether extend particular devaluation assets ought to be set up. This would help a great deal in cost maintenance and this would ensure the project become sustainable in the long run (Yang, 2011). Level of supportability of pay producing exercises frequently relies on upon saw and real comes back to the recipients i.e. vagrants, grandparents giving consideration, extend implementers group wellbeing laborers and board individuals (Nturibi, 2004).

He established that in spite of the fact that the returns are basically intended to help the principal gathering, all the others likewise hope to profit. Sadly, the greatness of the tasks started generally does not take into consideration this, because of the way that the items are sold in genuinely poor neighborhoods. Kotler (2006) defined product as anything that can be offered to fulfill a need or need. An item can comprise of upwards of three segments; physical good(s), service(s) and idea(s).

According to Amott, (2003) establishments that get stores from a solitary contributor, particularly when they're not as a gift, can leave an establishment profoundly powerless. Having optional assets from earned salary permits an establishment to put resources into projects for which it is generally hard to raise benefactor reserves. These might be exercises that potential givers see to be higher hazard. In addition, basically gaining wage does not ensure monetary manageability for an association. It is maybe not shocking then that couple of establishments

around the globe have adopted noteworthy favorable position of market strategies to acquiring salary, which gives a phenomenal review of the contemplations required in honing earned pay as a raising support methodology (Schneider and Gilson 1997).

Universal contributors can bolster limit working by dispensing some portion of their assets to institutional improvement of the establishments they're looking to support or channel subsidizes through. Natasha (2003) makes a request for this in Indonesia, contending that benefactors need to "bolster the working of both administration and conveyance limits of common society associations, however in a prudent and focused on way". The aftereffect of this perplexing the truth is that rising and existing indigenous establishments in creating nations should keep investigating new ways to building budgetary manageability (Schneider, 2007).

2.5 Legal framework and small and medium enterprises in Nairobi County

The success of any greening initiative or economic progress that is guided by sustainable development, depend on how much the entire social system is integrated to mitigate or reduce environmental impacts (Wawa, 2013). Enhancing the natural execution is likewise a critical business open door for Small and Medium Enterprises themselves as imperative providers of merchandise and ventures. Be that as it may, the eagerness and ability of Small and Medium Enterprises to embrace economical practices and seize green business openings for the most part face challenges relating to responsive legal and policy framework (Starkey, 1998). To be able to align the Small and Medium Enterprises towards environmental practices, there is need to design and implement policy and legal framework that guide the regulation and standards in the sector (United Nation Environmental Program, 2012). For an environmental policy and legal framework to be more responsive to Small and Medium Enterprises, three classifications of

instruments must be viewed as: administrative disentanglement and impetuses, data based apparatuses (which contain both giving counsel and direction to organizations and giving their clients and people in general everywhere with data about their green practices), and in addition money related and monetary motivating forces (Starkey, 1998; Spence, 2012; United Nation Environmental Program, 2012).

In Kenya, commitment to environmental management policy formulation started in the mid 60s when articulated in Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya (Mwaura, 2009). Later the increased activity and lobbying at the international level by the government that led to establishment of United Nation Environmental Program office in the country increased the need for environmental responsibility in Kenya. Subsequently, more strides among which the National Development Plans since 1974 have considered environmental management within their structure (Njuguna, 2007). Additionally, a few sectoral arrangements touching pretty much on nature have additionally been created in the divisions of Agriculture, Livestock, Water, Energy, Food, Land, Wildlife, Forest, Industry, Trade, Arid and semi-bone-dry Lands and Disaster Management.

However, the shortcomings of sectorial approach, coupled with expanding ecological activism alongside government thankfulness, of the criticalness of a sound authoritative system for ecological control, finished to enactment of the (EMCA) Act in 1999. However, EMCA did not repeal the aforesaid sectorial legislation; it aimed coordinating the exercises of the different offices entrusted to direct different parts of the environmental resources (Okidi, 2007). It established principles of environmental management, principle management organs (The NEC

and NEMA), Environmental committees (Public Complaints Committee, PCC and Standard and Enforcement Review Committee, SERC) and National Environmental Tribunal (NET).

National Environmental Management Authority is the principle institution for supervising and regulating environmental management and performance in the country (EMCA, 1999). Key role is to keep count on environmental resources and supervising conformance of development initiatives with environmental requirements through carrying out of Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) (Okidi, 2007: Njuguna, 2007). EMCA stipulates clearly, environmental offences, penalties and provide for legislation of laws that will enhance its functionalities, e.g. legal notice no. 10 on EIA regulations of 2003, Strategic Environmental Assessments guidelines of 2010 (Mwaura, 2009).

However, the environmental policy and legal framework does not explicitly provide for framework for Small and Medium Enterprises (Musingi, 2010). EMCA stipulates guidelines and regulation for individuals, firms, industries and government to preserve the environment through undertaking (EIA/EA), (EMP). It also provides for the design and implementation of environmental management programs, awareness programs to engage public in environmental protection (North, 1999).

2.6 Theoretical framework

This section presents models that give theoretical foundation for this study. They are largely drawn from behavioral sciences and bring out variables that are responsible in guiding decision at individual and organization levels regarding change in environmental friendly technologies, change processes and improve environmental performance. Three theories are presented and

discussed and they include; Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), Technological-Organization-Environmental (TOE) model and (MEAP).

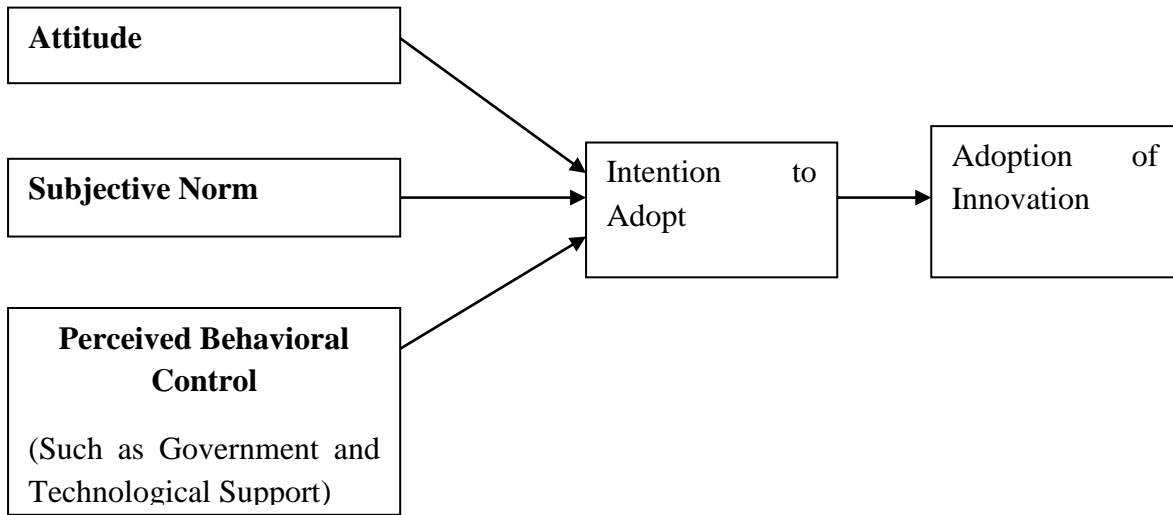
2.6.1 Theory of planned behavior (1985)

Ajzen (1985) developed yheory and is based on behavioral theories of what would determine adoption of new innovations and processes. The theory poses a model that can gauge how human activities are guided. It predicts the event of a specific conduct, gave that conduct is purposeful. argument is that adoption of new technology is based on three conceptual determinants which include; attitude towards the technology, social factors referred to as subjective norm which are basically social pressures on either to utilize or not utilize the innovation and finally, encouraging conditions, for example, accessibility of government support (Wawa, 2013).

The Attitude towards the behavior is a individual's general assessment of the behavior. Under here, convictions about outcomes of behavior furthermore, the relating positive or negative judgments about each of these elements of behavior are resultant consequences (Ajzen 1985).

Subjective Norms are a person's own estimate of the social pressure to perform the target behavior. The two components assumed to be under subjective norm are; beliefs about how other people who may be in some way important to the person and would like to behave (Ajzen, 1991).

Perceived behavioral control is the extent to which a person feels able to enact the behavior.



Source: *Theory of planned behavior*, Ajzen (1985)

Figure 2.1 Theory of planned behavior

Figure 2.1 is a diagrammatic representation of the Theory of Planned Behavior adopted from Ajzen (1987). It depicts the behavioral response of an individual towards adoption of innovation. The intention to adopt which precedes adoption is informed by attitude of the individual towards the innovation, the subjective view and perceived behavior informed by external intervention by government and technological support.

2.6.2 Technological-organization-environmental model

This theory developed by Tornatzky and Fleischer in 1990, identifies conditions and characteristics that determine firm’s readiness to adapt to new processes and technology. It is widely used in adaptation of environmental management initiatives by firms based on the fact that most mechanism involve a shift in technology such as; ‘greening’ manufacturing process, clean energy and production processes among others (Zhu *et al.*, 2003). Technological-Organization-

Environmental Model (TOE) schematically integrate macro-economic factors with technological and organization factors that relate to adoption of new processes.

Technological variable captures the available technology such as energy efficiency, water conservation, recycling technology, material reduction technologies, new form of energy and production process among others; the organization variable comprises of size, age, management structure, production methods etc; environmental factors involve those in the natural environment (land, water and air), policies and laws, stakeholders, competitors, government and trading partners (Thornatzky and Fleischer, 1990). The interaction between these factors determines whether a company adapts to environmental management initiatives (Kraemer, 2003; Malhotra *et al*, 2006).

2.6.3 Model of external influences on environmental awareness and practices

MEAP states that environmental performance and adoption in an organization is based on external factors (Gadenne, *et al.*, 2009). Company owners may decide to receive ecological cordial procedures and strategies paying little heed to whether they are required to do as such by law, or whether they trust that the company benefits will increment. This theory is developed from the Theory of Planned Behaviour where agent's behavior is accepted to be influenced by their beliefs and attitudes (Ajzen, 1985), and for others, management of the environment is an ethical issue.

2.7 Conceptual framework

Figure 2.2 present the theoretical structure demonstrating the connection between the free factors on the left and dependent variable. Both the moderating and intervening variables has been as well included.

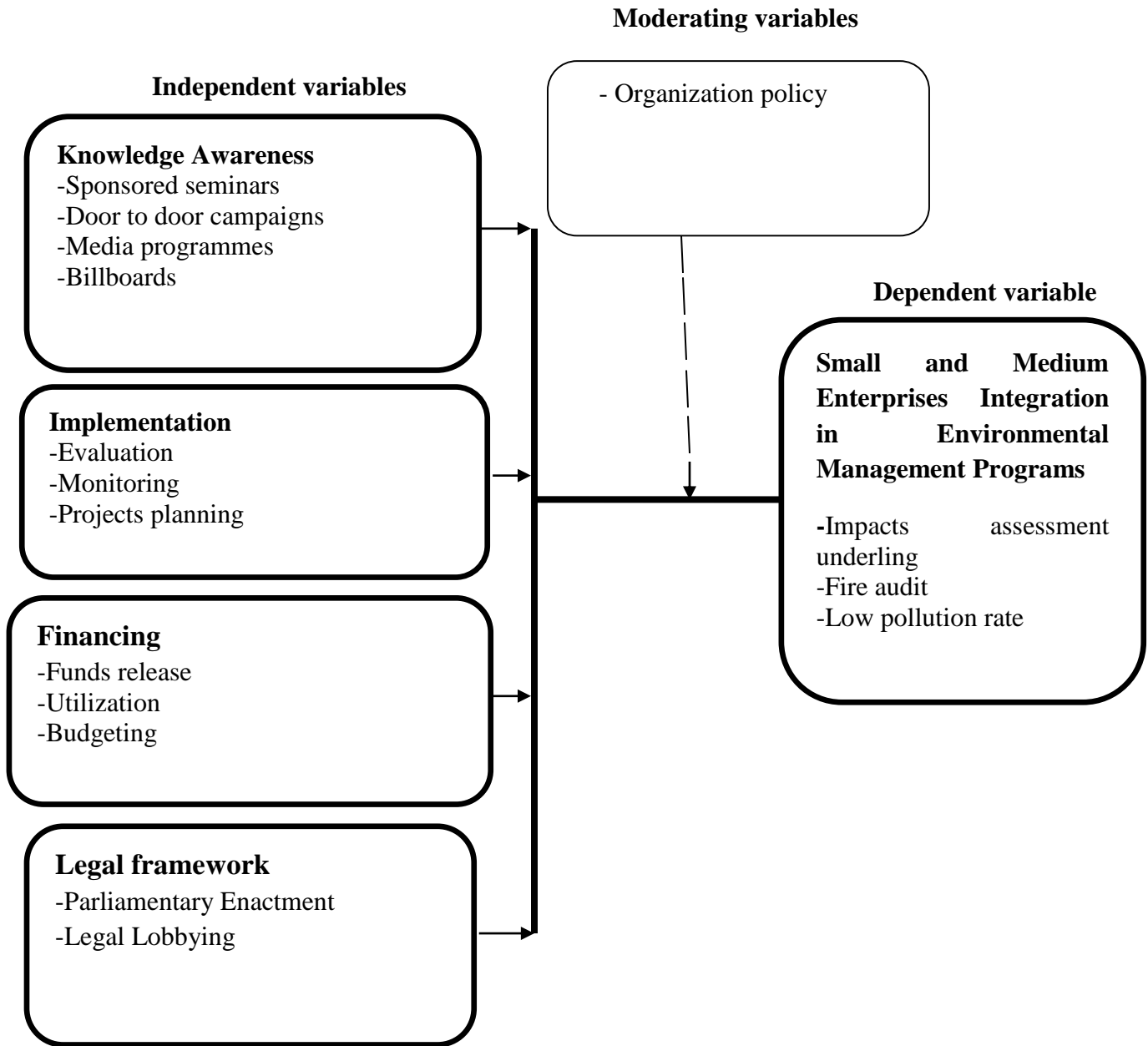


Figure 2.2 Conceptual framework

Knowledge and awareness entails understanding the ecological system, human interactions, benefits and effects human activities have on the natural environment. In effectively integrating Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental initiatives, their knowledge and awareness is imperative as this arouses people sensitivity on the effect their activities have on the

environment. Additionally, knowledge and awareness entails knowing the available technology and alternative processes, their compatibility, costs and benefits.

Participation is the engagement of interest groups, in this case Small and Medium Enterprises, to various environmental management initiatives. Participation helps in designing more responsive environmental programs and enhances the support of the programs by the stakeholders.

Financing is important in implementation of environmental management initiatives by Small and Medium Enterprises as recommendation for adoption of technologies and processes such as clean production, energy efficiency and recycling of materials have huge cost implication. The integration of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental initiatives cannot be effective if financing structure is not in place.

Legal and Policy Framework offers the platform for establishing regulations and institutions to govern environmental management initiatives. This might entail sanctioning or restricting certain activities that may have effects on the environment. In Kenya the policy and legal framework is established under the (EMCA) Act that set out regulations of implementation of environmental management programs and is therefore factored in this study as an independent variable.

2.8 Knowledge gaps

From the empirical review, the following gaps are identified;

Variable	Researchers and year	Title of the study	Findings	Research gap
Knowledge Awareness	Njuguna (2007)	A review and environmental public education	Public information and education is required, especially in developing the right attitude towards environmental management.	The thesis is okay but it has not shown what other scholars have done. In other parts of the world.
	According to Spence (2012)	Employees and environmental sustainability	Representatives ought to be conveyed to see how they may add to the endeavors for supportability embraced by the association.	The research never addressed the clean environment sustainability challenges in detail.
	(Zilahy, 2003).	Technical requirements in environmental management	The natural administration and manageability activities of an association might be restricted to various specialized improvementszation	The statement of the problem is okay but the gap at the end should be brought out clearly.
Implementation	Mulwa (2008)	Participation in environmental projects implementation	Participation seeks to tap the diversity of people's perception on project performance and not just the views of experts and technicians	Failed to give statistical evidence from global level, regional and finally local. Statement was vague and failed to address the study variables.
	(Rathi, 2003).	International cooperation in the 21 st Century	Participation is a concept and practice introduced in the development and planning arena about two decades ago	Use of multiple regression analysis does not match the sampling technique used

	Bhatnagar and Williams (1992),	International NGOs and Sustainable Agriculture development	View support as procedures by which individuals, particularly the impeded individuals, impact choices that influence them.	The research concentrated on agricultural projects only
	Chambers (1993)	The quest for environmental sustainability in South East Asia	Participation as a process that involves empowerment of individuals and communities to influence their surroundings.	Study conducted in more developed countries
Financing	(Yaacob, 2015).	Conceptual framework on self-reliance in community development in Nigeria	Real reason for surrender of undertakings in Nigeria was because of insufficient subsidizing and fund.	Sample restricted to only one state in Nigeria. No cross-sectional analysis
	(Bhatnagar and Williams, 1992)	Promoting practical environmental sustainability	Monetary instabilities was the venture's restricting element	Focused on large projects financed by the IMF and USAID
	Nturibi (2004)	A case study of the integrated community care and support project in Kenya	For advancement venture to be monetarily feasible, it requires a sound budgetary base emerging from dependable wellsprings of subsidizing and accountability	Only addressed one variable (project financing)
Legal framework	(Musingi, 2010).	Framework for SMEs in the developing countries	However, the environmental policy and legal framework does not explicitly provide for framework for Small and Medium Enterprises	Findings based on African SMEs

	(North, 1999).	SMEs policy development	Design and implementation of environmental policies to engage public in environmental protection	Only capitalized on the developing countries SMEs
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CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Part outlines the steps and procedures to be followed in carrying out review and achieve the research objectives. It begins by explaining the design research adopted in study, populace target, procedure sampling, collection of data and analysis as well as validity and consistency of instruments in research. It ends by outlining the ethical considerations while undertaking the study.

3.2 Research design

The review employed clear design research. As indicated by Kothari (2004), engaging exploration configuration is worried with depicting, recording, examining and detailing conditions that exist or existed. Kerlinger (2003) contends that this technique is generally used to get information helpful in assessing present practice in giving premise to choice. Research undertaking includes many cost suggestions thus this plan was purposely chosen for the review since it takes into consideration fast information accumulation at a nearly modest cost. This outline was utilized since it empowered the specialist to gather information over the examined populace utilizing similar instruments in the meantime. Descriptive research configuration likewise empowered the specialist to get data concerning the influence of integration of SMEs in environmental management programs and assess opinions of top management, administrative staff and other staff at National Environmental Management Authority Nairobi offices.

3.3 Target population

Target population in study was all staff working in the National Environmental Management Authority Nairobi office. They comprised of top managers and department heads, administration and other staff totaling to 176 as represented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Distribution of target population

Category	Frequency
Top Management/ Department heads	18
Administrative staff	23
Other staff	135
Total	176

Source: National environmental management authority offices (2017)

3.4 Sampling size

Review followed Stratified random sampling techniques to select the sample. According to Oso and Onen (2005), the objective of stratified examining is to accomplish a coveted portrayal from different sub groups in the populace. In this study, respondents were categorized into three strata, i.e., top level management/department heads, administrative staff and other staff. The sample size was calculated based on Yamane (1967:258) formulae which is as follows;

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

Where; n = Sample Size
N = population size
e = precision or error limit (in this case 5%)

$$\text{Thus, } n = 176 / (1 + 176(0.05)^2) = 122$$

The population was distributed proportionately across the stratas forming categories as depicted below;

Table 3.2: Sampling framework

Category	Population	Percentage	Sample
Top Management/ Department heads	18	10.2	12
Administrative staff	23	13.1	16
Other staff	135	76.7	94
Total	176	100	122

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) propose that a specimen of in the vicinity of 20 and 50 percent is dependable and adequate for speculation. The study sample therefore constituted of 122 respondents. This included 12 respondents in the top management, 16 respondents in the administrative section and 94 respondents in other staff's category. According to Cooper and Schidler (2007) in descriptive studies, 10% of the accessible population is enough to sum up the consequences of a review and speak to the whole populace

3.5 Data collection instruments

Review utilized both secondary and primary data. Secondary was acquired from records while primary acquired from the respondents. Primary data was collected using questionnaires which was administered to the staff at the National Environmental Management Authority. Questionnaires comprised closed and open ended questions to obtain both quantitative and qualitative explanations from the participants. Data on variables was measured using ordinal scale and 5 point Likert scale where, 1=Strongly Disagree; 2=Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=Agree; 5=strongly agree.

3.6 Data collection procedure

Research initially prepared research colleagues before the genuine information accumulation. Two research colleagues were enrolled and prepared to aid information gathering process. Look into colleagues included were people with research abilities and great relational abilities in both

English and Kiswahili dialects. The key specialist led preparing on the most proficient method to utilize the instrument. In the wake of preparing, research partners for all intents and purposes required in directing the polls amid the pilot review.

3.7 Validity

It's how much an instrument measures what it should quantify (Kothari, 2004). A content validity test will be used to measure instrument validity. This type of validity measured the degree to which information gathered utilizing a specific instrument represented to a particular area of pointers or substance of a specific idea (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). In achieving the validity of the questionnaire, the researcher broke down constructs into simple easy to understand statements and questions. The piloting exercise was useful in adjusting the questionnaire which were combined with the inputs of the supervisor in order to achieve instrument validity.

3.8 Reliability

Alludes to a measure of how much research instruments yield reliable outcomes (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). The unwavering quality of information accumulation instruments was resolved from the pilot think about. Study administered questionnaires to the same respondents twice. The questionnaires were administered within a span of one week, and this helped in confirming the test-retest reliability. The aftereffects of the guided questionnaires empowered the analyst to decide the troubles of the tool and test consistency which was adjusted accordingly in order to achieve reliability of the questionnaire in the main field exercise.

3.9 Methods of data analysis

Based on information collection instruments, data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Information from the tools was coded and entered into (SPSS) version 20. This

computer aided software for research assisted the researcher to present the data. In the questionnaire, open-ended questions were also used and analyzed through reporting themes and quotas emerging. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The descriptive statistics used frequencies, percentages, mean, mode, median and dispersion.

3.10 Ethical issues

This research offered consideration regarding the moral issues related with doing research. In ensuring this, scholar begun by seeking informed consent from the respondents explaining the importance of the study while guaranteeing the participants confidentiality. The analyst considered the way that support in research is willful through explaining to participants the significance of the review and consequently asked for the respondents to take an interest in the review knowing that all information they gave would be for the purposes of this study and no part of the document would have their name. The researcher created good rapport with the respondents to establish good working relationship with the participants.

3.11 Operational definition of variables

Objective	Indicators	Scales	Research approach	Data collection tool	Type of Analysis
Awareness Creation	Sponsored seminars -Door to door campaigns -Media programmes -Billboards	Ordinal	Qualitative and quantitative	Questionnaire	Descriptive
Implementation	-Evaluation -Monitoring -Projects planning	Ordinal	Qualitative and quantitative	Questionnaire	Descriptive
Programmes financing.	-Funds release -Utilization -Budgeting	Ordinal	Qualitative and quantitative	Questionnaire	Descriptive
Legal framework	Parliamentary Enactment -Legal Lobbying	Ordinal	Qualitative and quantitative	Questionnaire	Descriptive

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATIONS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

Part analyses, interprets and presents the study discoveries as per aim of this review, whose purpose was to investigate the influence of integration of SMEs in managing environmental programmes in Kenya. Also, review was to; assess impact of awareness creation on integration of SMEs, analyze whether implementation influence their integration, evaluate the influence of programmes financing on their integration and to assess the effectiveness of legal framework on integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Study response rate is depicted below.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Response Rate	Frequency	Percentage
Questionnaires Issued	122	100%
Questionnaires received	100	82%

Table 4.1 shows that the study had a sample size of 122 respondents. A total of 122 questionnaires were given to 12 participants in the top management, 16 respondents in the administrative section and 94 respondents in other staff's category. Out of the 122 respondents approached 100 responses were obtained giving a response rate of 82%. Study did not achieve a 100% response rate as some of the questionnaires were half way filled by the respondents and hence could not be used in the study.

4.3 Respondents Demographic Information

The demographic data of this study comprised of the respondents' gender, education level and period of service at National Environmental Management Authority.

4.3.1 Respondents Gender

The results are shown below.

Table 4.2: Respondents Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	59	59.0
Female	41	41.0
Total	100	100.0

From discoveries, 59% of participants showed were male while 41% indicated that they were female. This shows that most of the respondents in this study were male although the difference was not very large thus both genders were represented in the study. Also, this shows that the National Environmental Management Authority, Nairobi County has both male and female workers thus observing gender balance at place of work.

4.3.2 Respondent Education Level

The results are shown in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Level of education

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Collage	11	11
University	35	35
Post graduate	54	54
Total	100	100

The study indicated that 54% of participants who were involved in study had reached the postgraduate level, 35% had reached at the university whereas 11% of the respondents indicated that they had reached at the college level. This shows that the respondents involved in the study

had passed the basic education level and thus were more credible to give relevant information regarding the study.

4.3.3 Respondents Period of Service

Participants indicated how long that they had worked with National Environmental Management Authority. The study findings are as shown below.

Table 4.4: Period of Service

Period of service	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 3 years	9	9.0
4 to 7 years	52	52.0
More than 7 years	39	39.0
Total	100	100.0

Study depicted 52% of participants worked with National Environmental Management Authority for a period of 4 to 7 years, 39% had worked in organization for more than 7 years whereas 9% of participants worked in the organization for a period not exceeding 3 years. This shows that the study involved respondents who had worked in the organization for a period above 3 years and thus were well experienced in their roles thereby giving credible information pertaining the study.

4.4 Knowledge Awareness on Integration of Small and Medium Enterprises

The first objective of review was assessing impact of awareness creation on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. The following relates to awareness creation.

4.4.1 Knowledge Awareness Influence the on Integration of Small and Medium Enterprises

The participants expressed their opinion as to whether awareness creation impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. Discoveries were shown below.

Table 4.5: Knowledge Awareness influence the on integration of Small and Medium Enterprises

Awareness creation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	94	94.0
No	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0

As was shown in review research study depicted 94% of the respondents agreed that awareness creation influence the on integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County whereas 6% of the respondents were of the contrary opinion. This shows that awareness creation impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County as was indicated by majority of the respondents.

On how effective are the measures used to promote awareness on environmental management programs by National Environmental Management Authority. The respondents indicated that learning and access to data are fundamental for successful natural administration and impactfully affect the associations and the decisions individuals make on environmental resources. The study further revealed that the avenues used by National Environmental Management Authority on information dissemination are in effective and have failed to take the fundamental information to Small and Medium Enterprises.

Further respondents indicated that if effective measures can be used to promote awareness on environmental management programs, this can curb acts that diminish environmental. This can establish Small and Medium Enterprises positive attitudes towards the environmental management goals and explains advantage to be achieved. Also, the respondents indicated that awareness can creates right attitude towards environmental management. Finally the respondents indicated that awareness creation can impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County.

4.4.2 Promotion Tools by National Environmental Management Authority

The participants depicted degree to which the National Environmental Management Authority employ the listed platforms in promoting awareness to Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental management programs. A scale whereby Scale 5 = Very great extent, 4 = Great extent, 3 = Moderate extent 2 =little extent, 1 = No extent at all was used. This depicted that higher the mean the higher the extent the respondents complied on statements about National Environmental Management Authority. The study findings were presented in the Table 4.6

Table 4.6: Promotion tools used by National Environmental Management Authority

Promotion tools	No extent at all	Little extent	Moderate extent	Great extent	Very great extent	Mean	Standard deviation
Sponsored Seminars	6	73	21	0	0	2.15	0.5
Door to door campaigns	4	75	21	0	0	2.17	0.473
Radio tailored programs	9	23	57	6	5	2.75	0.892
Bill boards	14	38	31	12	5	2.56	1.038
TV stations	16	56	28	0	0	2.12	0.656

Many participants depicted that in a moderate extent the National Environmental Management Authority employ; radio tailored programs as was indicated by a mean of 2.750 (57%) and also by a standard deviation of 0.892, bill boards as was depicted by 2.560 (38%) average and

1.038 s d. Also, respondents complied to a little extent that National Environmental Management Authority employ; door to door campaigns as was indicated by 2.170 (75%) average and 0.473 s d. Further review indicated that to a little extent that National Environmental Management Authority employ Sponsored Seminars the listed platforms in promoting awareness to SMEs in managing environmental programs this was depicted by 2.150 (73%) average and 0.500 s d and also that to a little extent National Environmental Management Authority employ the TVs stations in promoting awareness to SMEs in managing environmental programs this was indicated by 2.120 (56%) average and 0.656 s d.

4.5 Small and Medium Enterprises Participation in Implementation

Second objective of review was analyzing whether implementation influence integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County. The following are guidelines regarding this objective. Regarding how the respondents would rate Small and Medium Enterprises involvement in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. The study discoveries are below

Table 4.7: Extent to Which Small and Medium Enterprises are involved

Extent	Frequency	Percentage
Low extent	80	80
Greater extent	10	10
Very great extent	10	10
Total	100	100

From the above findings, it's clear that majority of SMEs are not involved in implementation of environmental management programs in Nairobi County. Majority of the respondents indicated that level of involvement was low extent as indicated by an 80% response rate. The respondents further indicated that small businesses and industries have significant role to play thus the need to integrate them and their activities in environmental management.

Further the respondents indicated SMEs have intimate interaction with the environment and are the most immediate custodians and beneficiaries of their own environment making it more imperative to effectively involve these enterprises in shaping the development paths and options in their localities, and are involved in planning and decision-making

4.5.1 Involvement Measures in Environmental Management Programs

Respondents were requested to rate the listed involvement measures in environmental management programs. A scale whereby Scale 5 = Very great extent, 4 = Great extent, 3 = Moderate extent 2 = little extent, 1 = No extent at all was used, this indicated that the higher the mean the higher the rate of involvement measures in environmental management programs. The study discoveries were shown below.

Table 4.8: Involvement measures in environmental management programs

Involvement measures	No extent at all	Little extent	Moderate extent	Great extent	Very great extent	Mean	Standard deviation
Planning of environmental management programs	24	48	13	9	6	2.25	1.104
Implementation of environmental management programs	37	40	12	5	6	2.03	1.114
Evaluation of environmental management programs	27	43	18	12	0	2.15	0.957
Monitoring environmental management programs	23	33	20	18	6	2.51	1.202

Many participants depicted to a moderate extent monitoring environmental management programs is among the involvement measures in environmental management programs as was shown by 2.510 (33%) average and 1.202 s d. The study indicated many participants indicated that to a little extent there is involvement measures in environmental management programs

through; planning of environmental management programs as was indicated by 2.250 (48%) average and 1.104 s d.

Evaluation of environmental management programs as was indicated by 2.150 (43%) average and 0.957 s d. Also, review indicated the respondents also complied with a little extent that Implementation of environmental management programs is among the involvement measures in environmental management programs as was depicted by 2.030 (40%) average and 1.114 s d. Regarding measures that National Environmental Management Authority can employ to promote participation in environmental management programs. The study showed many participants agreed that effective environmental management requires highly participative process that involves integrating people and organization in production and consumption activities to do so as they also conserve their immediate environment.

4.6 Financing on integration of Small and Medium Enterprises

The third objective was evaluating impact of programmes financing on integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County.

4.6.1 Financing influence on the integration of Small and Medium Enterprises

Respondents were asked to indicate their opinion if programmes financing impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. Discoveries were as presented below

Table 4.9: Financing influence on the integration of Small and Medium Enterprises

Programme financing	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	95	95.0
No	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

From discoveries, the study indicated 95% of the participants agreed that programmes financing influence the integration of Small and Medium Enterprises whereas 5% of the respondents indicated otherwise. This shows that programmes financing impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County as was indicated by majority of the respondents.

Further the respondents indicated that is financing is important in implementation of environmental management initiatives by Small and Medium Enterprises as recommendation for adoption of technologies and processes such as clean production, energy efficiency and recycling of materials have huge cost implication. The integration of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental initiatives cannot be effective if financing structure is not in place.

4.6.1 Finance Aspects in Environmental Management Programs

The researcher requested the respondents to rate the listed factors on financing aspects in environmental management programs. A scale whereby Scale 5 = very effective, 4 = effective, 3 = Moderate, 2 = below average, 1 = poor was used. The discoveries were depicted below.

Table 4.10: Finance aspects in environmental management programs

Finance aspects	Poor	Below average	Moderate	Effective	Very effective	Mean	Standard deviation
Timeliness and consistency in releasing of environmental management funds	49	36	6	3	6	1.81	1.089
Proper utilization /Accountability	20	49	13	12	6	2.35	1.114
Budgets preparation, formulation and approval of environmental management funds	27	44	9	14	6	2.28	1.181
Quality of the budgets versus the objective	12	62	22	4	0	2.18	0.687
Budgetary allocation	48	22	24	6	0	1.88	0.977
Budgetary monitoring	26	68	6	0	0	1.8	0.532

As was shown in the Table 4.10, the study indicated that majority of the respondents sated that the listed finance aspects in environmental management programs were below average; proper utilization /accountability as was indicated by 2.350 (49%) average and 1.114 s d, budgets preparation, formulation and approval of environmental management funds this was shown by 2.280 (44%) average and 1.181 s d. The following were indicated by respondents as below average; quality of the budgets versus the objective this was shown by 2.180 (62%) average and 0.687 s d, budgetary allocation as was shown by 1.880 (48%) average and 0.977 s d.

Further timeliness and consistency in releasing of environmental management funds was considered as below average as was depicted by 1.810 (49%) average and 1.089 s d and also respondents indicated that budgetary monitoring was also below average as was indicated by 1.800 (68%) average and 0.532 s d. Regarding measures that National Environmental Management Authority can employ to promote participation in environmental management programs. Many participants depicted there should be set a platform for establishing regulations

and institutions to govern environmental management initiatives. Further the study indicated that this might entail sanctioning or restricting certain activities that may have effects on the environment.

4.7 Legal framework on integration of small and medium enterprises

The fourth objective was assessing effectiveness of legal framework on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County.

4.7.1 Aspects related to legal framework

The participants depicted level to which National Environmental Management Authority ensures the listed legal framework on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Kenya. A scale whereby 5 = Very great extent, 4 = Great extent, 3 = Moderate extent 2 = little extent, 1 = No extent at all was used. Discoveries were shown below.

Table 4.11: Aspects related to legal framework

Aspects related to legal framework	No extent at all	Little extent	Moderate extent	Great extent	Very great extent	Mean	Standard deviation
Level of Monitoring on compliance to environmental laws	48	35	17	0	0	1.690	0.748
Public Confidence/ trust in environmental Dispute resolution framework	39	51	5	0	5	1.810	0.929
Level of Public support on environmental laws implementation and adherence	18	35	47	0	0	2.290	0.756
Effectiveness of punishments to law breakers	29	46	9	10	6	2.180	1.140
Level of policy campaigns to stakes on National Environmental Management Authority laws	26	48	10	10	6	2.220	1.124

Depicted in Table above, many respondents indicated to a little extent; level of public support on environmental laws implementation and adherence this was depicted by 2.290 (35%) average and 0.759 s d, also respondents complied that to a little extent level of policy campaigns to stakes on National Environmental Management Authority laws as was depicted by 2.220 (48%) average and 1.124 s d.

Further respondents indicated that to a little extent; there is effectiveness of punishments to law breakers as was shown by 2.180 (48%) average and 1.140 s d, there is public confidence/ trust in environmental Dispute resolution framework as was indicated by 1.810 (51%) average and 0.929 s d also respondents indicated to a little extent that there is level of Monitoring on compliance to environmental laws as was indicated by 1.690 (48%) average and 0.748 s d.

On the measures to improve environmental legal framework in Nairobi County, many participants depicted that enterprises to adopt sustainable practices and seize green business opportunities. Also, the study indicated that in order to be able to align the Small and Medium Enterprises towards environmental practices, there is need to design and implement policy and legal framework that guide the regulation and standards in the sector. In addition, the study indicated that for an environmental policy and legal framework to be more responsive to Small and Medium Enterprises, three classifications of instruments must be considered: administrative disentanglement and motivations, data based apparatuses and additionally money related and monetary motivators.

4.8 Environmental management programs in Kenya

Participants were asked to depict ratings level of the Environmental conduciveness in terms on the listed aspects regarding environmental aspects. A scale where 5= excellent, 4 = good, 3= fair, 4= below average and 1= poor was used. The study findings were as presented in the Table 4.12

Table 4.12: Environmental aspects

Environmental aspects	Poor	Below average	Fair	Good	Excellent	Mean	Standard deviation
Air quality	42	46	6	6	0	1.76	0.818
Water quality	26	56	12	6	0	1.98	0.791
Drainage mechanisms (sewer)	41	26	10	17	6	2.21	1.305
Solid waste disposal mechanisms	36	49	9	6	0	1.85	0.821
Noise	37	46	0	12	5	2.02	1.146
Green cover	58	33	4	5	0	1.56	0.795

Depicted in Table above, study indicated that many participants rate the level of the Environmental conduciveness in terms of the listed aspects as below average. The aspects include; drainage mechanisms (sewer) as shown by 2.210 (41%) average and 1.305 s d, noise as shown by 2.020 (46%) average and 1.46 s d.

Moreover, the study indicated these environmental aspects were also rated as below average; water quality as was indicated by 1.980 (56%) average and 0.791 s d, solid waste disposal mechanisms as was indicated by 1.850 (49%) average and 0.821 s d, air quality as was shown by 1.760 (46%) average and 0.818 s d and green cover as was indicated by 1.560 (58%) average and 0.795 s d. On measures to improve Environmental conduciveness, many participants

depicted there should be a design and implementation of environmental management programs, awareness programs to engage public in environmental protection.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Part depicts finding summary, conclusions and recommendations for practice and further research on the problem. Review main goal was investigating the influence of integration of SMEs in environmental management programmes. Also, the review tried to; assess impact of awareness creation on integration of SMEs, analyze whether implementation influence their integration, evaluate the influence of programmes financing on their integration and to assess the effectiveness of legal framework on integration of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental management programs in Nairobi County.

5.2 Summary of the key findings

Review main aim was investigating the influence integration of SMEs in environmental management programmes: A Case of National Environmental Management Authority, Nairobi. Review was guided by the accompanying goals; assessing environmental awareness creation to SMEs, participation of SMEs in implementation environmental programs, financing environmental program for SMEs and influence of legal framework on integration of SMEs.

Results of review will be useful to National Environmental Management Authority and government in improving policy and legal framework for environmental management programs and also for researchers interested in environmental management. The review embraced an engaging review explore plan with an objective populace of 176 comprising of National Environmental Management Authority staff, where 122 sample was drawn utilizing stratified random sampling technique. Information was obtained utilizing questionnaires with closed and open ended questions where variables were measured. The collected data was coded, cleaned and

analyzed. Statistical analysis included descriptive, where frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations were computed.

Influence of knowledge awareness on integration of intervening variables in environmental management programs in Nairobi County

On how effective are the measures used to promote awareness on environmental management programs by National Environmental Management Authority, the study revealed learning and access to data are fundamental for successful ecological administration and impactsly affect the cooperation's and the decisions individuals make on environmental resources.

Further the study revealed that measures used to promote awareness on environmental management programs by National Environmental Management Authority brings out acts that diminish environmental quality and discourages them while promoting those that enhance it and it is further responsible in setting targets on environmental quality, establishes positive attitudes towards these goals and explains advantage to be achieved.

Awareness creates right attitude towards environmental management. Also, the study indicated that awareness creation impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. Study revealed that to a moderate extent the National Environmental Management Authority employ; radio tailored programs and bill boards. Also, the study indicated that to a little extent National Environmental Management Authority employ; door to door campaigns, Sponsored Seminars and TVs stations in promoting awareness to SMEs in managing environmental programs. Further the study found out that the numerous little activities and choices that all individuals from an association can make in their ordinary work can prompt extensive upgrades in the natural effects of the association.

Implementation influence on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County

Regarding the rating of SMEs involvement in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County. The study revealed that the engagement of SMEs in environmental participation is informed by the fact that not only large business organizations are involved in affecting environmental performance but also small businesses and industries have significant role to play thus the need to integrate them and their activities in environmental management. Further the study revealed SMEs have intimate interaction with the environment and are the most immediate custodians and beneficiaries of their own environment making it more imperative to effectively involve these enterprises in shaping the development paths and options in their localities, and are involved in planning and decision-making

On the rating on involvement measures in environmental management programs. The study research revealed that to a moderate extent monitoring environmental management programs is among the involvement measures in environmental management programs. Also, the study revealed that to a little extent there is an involvement measure in environmental management programs through; Planning of environmental management programs, evaluation of environmental management programs and implementation of environmental management programs. On measures that National Environmental Management Authority can employ to promote participation in environmental management programs. The study research revealed that effective environmental management requires highly participative process that involves integrating people and organization in production and consumption activities to do so as they also conserve their immediate environment.

Influence of financing on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County

On the extent to which financing impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. Study revealed that programmes financing impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. Further study revealed that financing is important in implementing management of environmental initiatives by Small and Medium Enterprises as recommendation for adoption of technologies and processes such as clean production, energy efficiency and recycling of materials have huge cost implication. The integration of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental initiatives cannot be effective if financing structure is not in place.

On financing aspects in the environmental management programs, the study revealed that the following listed finance aspects in environmental management programs were below average; proper utilization /accountability, budgets preparation, formulation and approval of environmental management funds, quality of the budgets versus the objective, budgetary allocation. Also, the study found out that timeliness and consistency in releasing of environmental management funds was considered as below average together with budgetary monitoring.

Also, the study revealed that to promote participation in environmental management programs. There should be set a platform for establishing regulations and institutions to govern environmental management initiatives. Further the study indicated that this might entail sanctioning or restricting certain activities that may have effects on the environment

To assess the legal framework on integration of small and medium enterprises in environmental management programs in Nairobi County

The study revealed that the following aspects related to legal framework were applied to a little extent in the organization. They include; level of public support on environmental laws implementation and adherence, level of policy campaigns to stakeholders on National Environmental Management Authority laws.

On the measures to improve environmental legal framework in Nairobi County, the study indicated that enterprises to embrace supportable practices and seize green business openings. Also, the study revealed that in order to be able to align the Small and Medium Enterprises towards environmental practices, there is need to design and implement policy and legal framework that guide the regulation and standards in the sector.

5.3 Discussions

Section discusses all the study objectives findings linking them with what other scholars have found in the literature review section.

The first objective of review was assessing influence of awareness creation on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. The following relates to awareness creation. As was shown in research review showed 94% of the respondents agreed that awareness creation influence the on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs. Review further revealed avenues used by National Environmental Management Authority on information dissemination are ineffective and have failed to take the fundamental information to Small and Medium Enterprises.

The study uncovered that lion's share of the respondents demonstrated that in a direct degree the National Environmental Management Authority employ; radio tailored programs as was shown

by 2.750 average. Further study depicted to a little extent that National Environmental Management Authority employ Sponsored Seminars the listed platforms in promoting awareness to SMEs in managing environmental programs this was shown by a mean of 2.150. The study findings agree with those of Unnikrishnan & Hedge, (2007) who asserted that learning and access to data are basic for powerful natural administration and impactfully affect the interactions and the decisions individuals make on environmental resources. It brings out acts that diminish environmental quality and discourages them while promoting those that enhance it

The second objective was analyze whether implementation influence integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County. The study revealed that majority of SMEs are not involved in implementation of environmental management programs in Nairobi County. Majority of the respondents indicated that level of involvement was low extent as indicated by an 80% response rate. The respondents further indicated that small businesses and industries have significant role to play thus the need to integrate them and their activities in environmental management.

The respondents indicated that to a moderate extent monitoring environmental management programs is among the involvement measures in environmental management programs as was shown by 2.510 average. Also, review indicated majority of participants showed to a little extent there is involvement measures in environmental management programs through; planning of environmental management programs as was indicated by 2.250 average and a s d of 1.104. Findings concur with those of Wawa (2013) who revealed that participation in environmental management at time registers lack of commitment by the participants which is attributed to the voluntary nature of participation and absence of tangible immediate rewards or benefits.

Third objective was evaluating impact of programmes financing on integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County. From discoveries, review demonstrated 95% of participants accepted programmes financing influence the integration of Small and Medium Enterprises. The study indicated that finance aspects in environmental management programs were below average; proper utilization /accountability as was indicated by 2.350 average and sd of 1.114, budgets preparation, formulation and approval of environmental management funds this was depicted by 2.280 average. Review findings go hand in hand with those of Mulwa, (2008) who asserted that environmental management bodies should help SMEs in averting spills to groundwater, surface water and sewers. Grants should be given to nearby SMEs to cost share office a survey and appraisal, and to execute best administration honours. This incorporates a stock of synthetic substances; recognizes chance zones and potential for spills; surveys contamination aversion arranges; and distinguishes open doors for SMEs to enhance ecological execution.

The fourth objective was assessing effectiveness of legal framework on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. This study revealed that the level of public support on environmental laws implementation and adherence was at a low extent shown by a mean of 2.290. Also, respondents complied that to a little extent level of policy campaigns with stakes on National Environmental Management Authority laws as was shown by average of 2.220. Further participants depicted to a little extent; there is effectiveness of punishments to law breakers as was shown by a mean of 2.180. The study findings concur with those in the United Nation Environmental Program, (2012). It states that in order to be able to align the Small and Medium Enterprises towards environmental practices, there is need to design and implement policy and legal framework that guide the regulation and standards in the sector. For an

environmental policy and legal framework to be more responsive to Small and Medium Enterprises, three classes of instruments must be considered: administrative rearrangements and impetuses, data based apparatuses (which involve both giving exhortation and direction to organizations and giving their clients and the general population everywhere with data about their green practices), and in addition money related and monetary motivating forces.

5.4 Conclusion

With respect to the first objective which was assessing influence of awareness creation on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. The study concludes learning and access to data are fundamental for compelling ecological administration and impact affect the interaction and the decisions individuals make on environmental resources.

On the second objective, the study revealed that the integration of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental initiatives cannot be effective if financing structure is not in place. Thus, the study concludes National Environmental Management Authority do not involve SMEs in implementation of managing environmental programs and also there is no monitoring environmental management programs.

Regarding impact of programmes financing on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. The study revealed that programmes financing impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County. Study therefore concludes that financing is important in execution of managing environment initiatives by Small and Medium Enterprises as recommendation for adoption of technologies and processes such as clean production, energy efficiency and recycling of materials have huge cost implication

To assess the effectiveness of legal framework on integration of SMEs in managing environmental programs in Nairobi County. Review presumes that the effectiveness of legal framework on integration of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental management programs in Nairobi County was in low extent in areas like level of public support on environmental laws implementation and adherence and the level of policy campaigns to stakes on National Environmental Management Authority.

5.5 Recommendations of the study

1. On the first objective, this was concerned with awareness creation. Review emphasizes that management of National Environmental Management Authority should come up with effective ways to create awareness such as through mass media and through the seminar meetings workshops and door to door meetings. This will help organizations to embrace great natural practices, while enhancing the proficiency of individual organizations, principally Small and Medium Enterprises. Urges organizations to focus on protection objectives and to participate and trade fruitful encounters. Likewise gives data on eco-effectiveness, offers instructional meetings and workshops and adds to training and research.
2. On the second objective, which was about the participating in implementation, the study recommends that National Environmental Management Authority to promote participation in environmental management programs. The body should involve all the stakeholders in Small and Medium Enterprises segment while designing the programmes and fully involve them in the implementation stage. This will bring programme ownership which is for the best interest of all the parties.

3. In relation to the objective on programme financing the study recommends that grants should be provided to local Small and Medium Enterprises to cost share office an audit and evaluation, and to execute best administration hones. This incorporates a stock of compound substances; recognizes hazard regions and potential for spills; audits contamination counteractive action arranges; and distinguishes openings for Small and Medium Enterprises to improve environmental performance.
4. The fourth objective was on legal framework, the study revealed that in order to be able to align the Small and Medium Enterprises towards environmental practices, there is need to design and implement legal framework that guide the regulation and standards in the sector. In addition, the study indicated that for an environmental legal framework to be more responsive to Small and Medium Enterprises, three classes of instruments must be viewed as: administrative disentanglement and motivating forces, data based apparatuses as well as financial and economic incentives. Thus, the study recommends that government through its Ministry of Commerce and Industrialization should join hand with the SMEs owners to develop favorable policies to cater for both the government and also the business so as to ease the trading burden on each of the parties.

5.6 Areas for further studies

Review was limited in investigating impact of integration of Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental management programmes in Kenya: A Case of National Environmental Management Authority, Nairobi County.

1. The study proposes that a similar study should be conducted this time investigating impact of awareness creation on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in any other County other than in Nairobi.
2. Further, a comparative study should be done comparing the integration between Small and Medium Enterprises and Big companies

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction letter

Ayub Kiarii
University of Nairobi

To the Respondent

RE: RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

I am a masters' program student at the University of Nairobi

I am undertaking a research project on “influence of integration of SMEs in environmental management programmes in Kenya: A Case of National Environmental Management Authority, Nairobi County as per my programme requirement.”

You have been selected to be part of review. I kindly request you to assist me to collect data by filling out questionnaire.

The data gave will be utilized solely to scholarly purposes and will be held in strict certainty.

Thank you.


Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.


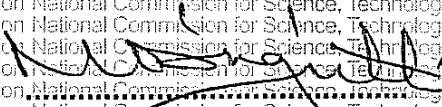
Yours faithfully,

Ayub Kiarii

Appendix II: Research permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT: **Permit No. : NACOSTI/P/16/99295/14762**
MR. AYUB MWANGI KIARII **Date Of Issue : 21st November, 2016**
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 44800-100 **Fee Received : Ksh 1000**
NAIROBI has been permitted to conduct
research in Nairobi County
on the topic: INFLUENCE OF
INTERGRATION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM
ENTERPRISES IN ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES IN KENYA
for the period ending:
21st November, 2017


Applicant's Signature



Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

Appendix III: Questionnaire for the Employees

Questionnaire is meant to collect data on factors affecting integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Kenya. This data is being looked for exclusively for scholastic purposes and will be treated with strict certainty. Compassionately answer the inquiries by composing a short articulation or ticking the containers as will be pertinent.

Instructions:

- 1) Use a tick mark where questions ask for such (one tick only per question).
- 2) Give a brief concise answer in one or two sentences where other questions ask for an explanation.

Section A: Background information

1. Gender

Male () Female ()

2. Level of education

Secondary school education ()
Collage ()
University ()
Post graduate ()
Other

3. For how long have you worked with National Environmental Management Authority?

Less than 3 years ()
4 to 7 years ()
More than 7 years ()

Section B: Knowledge Awareness on Environmental Management Programs

4. In your opinion, does awareness creation impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County?

.....

.....

4b if yes please explain how

.....

.....

5. In your opinion, how effective are the measures used to promote awareness on environmental management programs by National Environmental Management Authority?

.....

.....

6. To what extent does the National Environmental Management Authority employ the following platforms in promoting awareness to Small and Medium Enterprises in environmental management programs? (Scale 5 = Very great extent, 4 = Great extent, 3 = Moderate extent 2 = little extent, 1 = No extent at all)

Promotion tools	1	2	3	4	5
Sponsored Seminars					
Door to door campaigns					
Radio tailored programs					
Bill boards					
TV stations					

7. Suggest measures that National Environmental Management Authority can employ to promote awareness on environmental management programs to Small and Medium Enterprises in Nairobi County.

.....

.....

Section C: Participation in implementation on Environmental Management Programs

8. How would you rate Small and Medium Enterprises involvement in environmental management programs in Nairobi County?

.....

.....

9. How would you rate the following involvement measures in environmental management programs? (Scale 5 = Very great extent, 4 = Great extent, 3 = Moderate extent 2 =little extent, 1 = No extent at all)

Involvement measures	1	2	3	4	5
Planning of environmental management programs					
Implementation of environmental management programs					
Evaluation of environmental management programs					
Monitoring environmental management programs					

10. Suggest measures that National Environmental Management Authority can employ to promote participation in environmental management programs

.....

.....

Section D: Financing on Environmental Management Programs

11. Does programmes financing impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County?

.....
.....

11b if yes please explain how

.....
.....

12. To what extent do financing impact integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Nairobi County?

.....
.....

13. How would you rate the following financing aspects in environmental management programs? (Scale 5 = very effective , 4 = effective, 3 = Moderate 2 = below average, 1 = poor)

Finance aspects	1	2	3	4	5
Timeliness and consistency in releasing of environmental management funds					
Proper utilization /Accountability					
Budgets preparation, formulation and approval of environmental management funds					
Quality of the budgets versus the objective					
Budgetary allocation					
Budgetary monitoring					

14. Suggest measures that National Environmental Management Authority can employ to promote participation in environmental management programs

.....

.....

Section E: Legal Framework on Environmental Management Programs

15. Indicate the extent to which National Environmental Management Authority ensures the following legal framework on integration of SMEs in environmental management programs in Kenya (Scale 5 = Very great extent, 4 = Great extent, 3 = Moderate extent 2 =little extent, 1 = No extent at all)

Aspects related to legal framework	1	2	3	4	5
Level of Monitoring on compliance to environmental laws					
Public Confidence/ trust in environmental Dispute resolution framework					
Level of Public support on environmental laws implementation and adherence					
Effectiveness of punishments to law breakers					
Level of policy campaigns to stakes on National Environmental Management Authority laws					

16. Suggest measures to improve environmental Policy / legal framework in Nairobi County

.....

.....

Section F: Environmental Management Programs in Kenya

17. Rate the level of the Environmental conduciveness in terms on the following

(5= excellent, 4 = good, 3= fair, 4= below average and 1= poor)

Environmental aspects	1	2	3	4	5
Air quality					
Water quality					
Drainage mechanisms (sewer)					
Solid waste disposal mechanisms					
Noise					
Green cover					

18. Suggest measures to improve Environmental conduciveness

.....

.....

Thank you for your time