

**INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON  
IMPLEMENTATION OF STREET LIGHTING PROJECT IN  
KASARANI SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for  
the Award of a Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and  
Management of the University of Nairobi.**

**2017**

## DECLARATION

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

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## **DEDICATION**

This project report is dedicated to my loving wife Jean Nafula, my son Adrian Bett, my sister Aisha Kibwana and my parents Farida Ng'asura and Mzee Ismail Kibwana for their support during my studies.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I am grateful to my University supervisor Dr. Anne Aseeey her tireless efforts, guidance and fruitful deliberation towards the relevance, objectivity and success of this study.

I express gratitude to the University of Nairobi and more precisely the Department of Extra-Mural Studies for giving me the chance to further my studies and to the staff for their service which was full of commitment.

I also wish to acknowledge the Leadership of the Nairobi City County as a whole for implementing their constitutional role bestowed upon them by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 together with the Nairobi residence and precisely the Kasarani Community for being active citizens on governance and on matters that affecting them. Efforts of the grassroots leadership, from the Member of the County Assembly to the Ward Administrator, I acknowledge the deliberate efforts and attempts made to restore the dignity and in realization of vision 2030 at the grass root level.

To my family goes the acknowledgment as well for encouraging me during the study and research period. Their moral support, love and understanding played a big role in the successful completion of my studies and precisely on this study.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP -	Annual Development Plan
CBF -	Constituency Bursary Fund
CDF -	Constituency Development Fund
CFSP -	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CGNC -	County Government of Nairobi City
CIDP -	County Intergrade Development Plan
CIPAC -	Cities in Partnership with Communities
IFAD -	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LATF-	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
M&E-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA -	Member of the County Assembly
NCCA -	Nairobi City County Assembly
NGO -	Non-Governmental Organization
NPM -	New Public Management Theory
OECD -	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCT -	Public Choice Theory
PFM ACT –	Public Fence Management Act, 2012
UNDP -	United Nations Development Program
UNESCAP -	United Nation - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
WDF -	Ward Development Fund
SPSS-	Statistical Package for Social Science

## ABSTRACT

Substandard execution and in some cases absolute failure of development projects has resulted from little understanding by communities and financial controllers of their roles and accountabilities in the handling of finances. Exclusion of the public during planning of development projects results in misplaced projects which are not beneficial to the whole population. In the past, communities have repeatedly lodged complaints over being left out in the design and development of construction projects in the counties in accordance with the provision of chapter eleven Article 201 which states that there should be public involvement in financial issues and transparency and answerability. This study therefore sought to examine the influence of public participation on development of sustainable Public Capital Projects in Nairobi City County, Kasarani Sub-County. The also sought to determine the influence of public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan, in budget preparation process, in governance process and in monitoring and evaluation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. This study employed a descriptive research design. The target population of the study was 30,658 residents from Kasarani Sub County, 50 administrative Custodian in sub-County, 250 administrative Custodian in the City Hall and 85 elected members of the County Assembly. The sample size of the study was 300 respondents and stratified random sampling method was used in the selection of the samples. Primary data used in this study was collected by use of questionnaires and interview guides. Secondary data was collected from the Nairobi County Government publications. Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods were used. Qualitative data was analyzed by use of thematic analysis. The statistical package for social science package (SPSS) version 22 was used to analyze quantitative data collected. Descriptive statistics used in the study included frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation. The study also used correlation and regression analysis to assess the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The results were presented in tables and figures. The study found that public participation in the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The study also established that public participation in budget preparation has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. In addition, the study revealed that public participation in governance process has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. Further, the study concludes that public participation in monitoring and evaluation process has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. This study recommends that the Nairobi City County should improve on methods of inviting public participation in projects identification, budget preparation, governance and monitoring and evaluation. This can be used by placing adverts in both mass media (television, radio and newspaper) and social media. The study also recommends that the County Government should improve integrity, public involvement in the budget making process and openness in the budget making process.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the study**

World Bank (2004) describes public participation as the involvement of the general public to shape and control development projects and the choices and resources which have repercussions on their welfare. Similarly, Robert expounds by stating that people's participation is about the populace sharing power with leaders in order to make decisions which will make a difference in their communities and start projects which are useful to them. According to Andrews and Shah (2003), public participation involves people or groups of people taking part in a decision-making process on suggested projects, programs, plans or policy which have a bearing on their lives. World Bank (2004) point out that up until now people's participation in decision-making has only been in theory and not operative, governments have been rated poorly when it comes to involving the people in decision-making.

Debate among scholars and experts has been centered on what structures can be set up to ensure excellent public contribution. Nonetheless, drive for realizing an excellent public participation has lacked reciprocity from one place to another in the globe. Khwaja (2004) states that in developed countries, the last two decades have seen change in public participation in consonance with a good administrative structure and governance. Although the purpose of involving the public in decision-making is to advance the economy of a country, the significance varies in different countries. Gaventa (2004) opines that in developed countries public participation is viewed as government meddling and hence governments put more effort in encouraging economic progress with limited administrative obstacles and lesser intrusion in individually-owned enterprises.

Sobhan (2002) says that when people participate in decision-making, they are proud to make use of the development since they feel that they own it and it is a part of them, they maximize its usage which then reflects on the national economy. Blair is of the same opinion that the participation of the people in the ruling process puts the local administration in check resulting in delivery of amenities and development. Additionally, responsibilities of the administration are clear to the public owing to the fact that the people are a part of all their activities (World Bank, 2004). Correspondingly, involvement of the people influences the government to observe the rule of law when implementing development resulting in

programs which are suitable and genuine to the public. It is true to say that an administration that encourages its people to be involved in its undertakings guarantees good governance. Basancon expounds that due to the established link between good governance and people's contribution, international organizations and other experts are of the same view that good governance should have four main components: answerability, openness, predictability and involvement.

Siroros (2002) points out that is the key component of good governance because it affects the other components one on one. Due to the significance of people's contribution on good governance, scholars have come up with various terms to refer to it: Putnam (1993) refers to it as participatory governance, Barten (2002) as democratic governance, Sullivan (2001) as community governance or Blakeley (2003) as direct governance. Barten (2002) deduce that a large number of people are located near local government establishments especially in developing countries where the input of the people is considered imperative in the local government development programs that impact them. Bishop and Davis (2002) infer that some scholars surmise that involvement should vary depending on the phases of development activities for instance, choosing, accounting, overseeing and assessment phases. On the other hand, some scholars are of the opinion that the public should be involved in the development project from its commencement to the conclusion (Brett, 2003).

According to ESCAP (2008), developing countries people have always been viewed as only benefactors of local development projects and not participants in the processes, hence having people's input in development projects requires a significant transformation in all related structures and stakeholders. Similarly, the administration especially the subnational authority and the locally elected leaders who speak on behalf of the people in government projects and ventures should be in line with the new methodology. Furthermore, the people including private sector representatives who are the main contributors to the country's income and the central users of development projects, need to change their attitudes and cooperate in development projects which impact them instead of accepting all works even if they are not beneficial to them. Bearing in mind the above conditions for good governance through people's contribution in developing countries, International Development Agencies (IDA) and governments which give relief are calling for restructuring in recipient governments and principal structures (Zafarullah & Khan, 2005).

In 2010, Kenya implemented a new constitution which has provisions in for establishment of 47 counties each with its own government. The County Government Act, 2012 creates a



detailed structure to guarantee overall execution and favorable outcome of decentralization. The central government and the county government may be different in structure and functions but they are dependent on each other. The County Assemblies should conduct its affairs transparently and hold meetings in public, additionally, there should be public involvement in all its affairs (Article 196 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010). These provisions make certain that the populace are involved in decision making particularly on establishment of major projects.

Article 1 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides that the sovereignty belongs to the people, and further, in Article 1 (2), that the same sovereign powers may be exercised directly or indirectly through their democratically elected local leader, in this case, the Members of the County Assembly. This gives powers to the citizenry as all the elected leaders get elected and serve out of public trust.

Public involvement and participation is a political principle or practice, and may also be recognized as a fundamental right (right to public participation). Through the involvement of public, a two-way flow of ideas between government and the public or other sectors of the society is attained. Public Participation is sometimes used to refer to the practice of stakeholder engagement or involvement.

The current Constitution of Kenya has greatly advocated for public participations, leaving room for further legislation on the same. Many County Assembly like; Elgeiyo Marakwet Assembly, Machakos County Assembly, Mombasa County Assembly, Nairobi City County Assembly, just to mention a few, have passed the Public Participation Bill. In Nairobi, Public Participation Bill was passed and subsequently assented by The Governor into an Act in November 2015 and currently in force.

The Nairobi City County Public Participation Bill, 2015 (Bill no. 10 of 2015) gives effect to Paragraph 14 of Part 2 of the 4<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution, which is to provide for Public Participation in all the governance aspects of the County and for connected purposes. This places the public at an advantageous position to be in a position to recommend or have their views considered in developmental matters and service delivery at large.

Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides for the developmental mandate of the County Government and the National Government. Developmental Legislation, Policy and other governmental interventions like the executive orders are and should be in line with the devolve functions. The two governments both at the

National and County government can jointly consider a developmental undertaking through the provisions of the Inter -governmental Relations Act, 2012. Legislation on development in the County level has also been enhanced, especially in Nairobi City County. This is after the passage of the Nairobi City County Ward Development Fund Bill, 2014 and assenting of the same to an Act. This is similar to the well-known Constituency Development Fund (Amendment) Act, 2013 for the National Government.

All these provisions and change in legislations has changed both the National and County Government in implementation of development from an imposed approach to a consultative one. Public involvement in that regard has become fundamentally important and a legal requirement. A case in example of such precedence is Kiambu County Government, was in 1<sup>st</sup> October 2013, where, a Kiambu resident – Mr. Robert Gakuru together with Jamofa Star Welfare Association file a petition in the Nairobi High Court in a petition no. 532 of 2013 against the County Government of Kiambu for enacting the Kiambu County Finance Bill, 2013 and publishing of the same in the County Gazette without conducting public participation. On 14<sup>th</sup> November 2013, Judge G.V Odunga ruled in favor of the petitioners, setting an example to any other entity or legislating body that may disregard public participation. Failure to involve the public is from that ruling considered unconstitutional. This is in regard to policy development, legislation, budget making process and other critical decision making process.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

According to Mwabu and Thorbeckes (2004), complete centralization of systems of government has been a stumbling block to Public Capital projects or construction projects as a result, under the new devolved system of government County Governments have been criticized on their capacity to establish construction project for the communities.

Substandard execution and in some cases absolute failure of development projects has resulted from little understanding by communities and financial controllers of their roles and accountabilities in the handling of finances. Exclusion of marginalized groups during planning of development projects results in misplaced projects which are not beneficial to the whole population. Projects such as roads, water systems, agricultural projects and schools which may cut across communities and necessitating shared utilization lack clear set processes to avoid repetition of functions.

The government intends to raise the amount of finances to county governments by the percentage increase in annual income so as to augment community empowerment through decentralization of resources. Raising the productivity, usefulness and the quantity of decentralized finances and increasing public involvement and listening to the opinion of the deprived members of the communities, ensures development issues that are significant to such people can be channeled into public policy.

Communities have repeatedly lodged complaints over being left out in the design and development of construction projects in the counties in accordance with the provision of chapter eleven Article 201 which states that there should be public involvement in financial issues and transparency and answerability.

According to the Nairobi City County Audit report of the financial year 2013-2015, it was stated that the major stakeholders and community were neither consulted nor public participation undertaken to ensure projects meet the need of those they were intended for. The report also indicated that the County has a number of stagnated projects despite resources being further channelled into new construction projects without consideration or completion of the pending projects. The County was criticized for not having proper procedures in place for identifying and prioritizing projects and manual for monitoring nor for checking standards.

This study in that regard sought to examine the influence of public participation on development of sustainable Public Capital Projects in Nairobi City County, Kasarani Sub-County.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

This research sought to establish the influence of public participation on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county, Nairobi County, Kenya.

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

This study was guided by the following objectives;

- i. To determine the influence of public participation in project identification process on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.
- ii. To establish the influence of public participation in budget preparation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.

- iii. To assess the influence of public participation in governance process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.
- iv. To establish the influence of public participation in monitoring and evaluation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.

### **1.5 Research questions**

The south to answer the following research questions;

- i. How is the influence of public participation in project identification process on the Implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?
- ii. How is the influence of public participation in Budget preparation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?
- iii. How is the influence of public participation in governance process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?
- iv. How is the influence of public participation in monitoring and evaluation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan as the key master pan of the implementation of the street lighting project. With the new constitution in place which requires that the stakeholders and the public should be involved in the preparation process of the County development plan, this study serves an opportunity to assess the involvement of the public in identification of the street lighting project for implementation and an opportunity to study how relevant the involvement of the public is preparation of the development plan, which is a five year development blue print for County Governments and the basis of which budget for development is allocated.

This study sought to determine how public participation influenced the implementation of the street lighting project by the County Government during the preparation of the County Budget. This will reveal how financial allocations to the street lighting projects by the County Government is arrived at and if public participation exercise is indeed adhered to as enshrined in article 201 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, section 207 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and pursuant to provisions of the Nairobi City County Assembly

Standing Order 207(5) where the Budget and Appropriations Committee of the Assembly is to consider the public's views in the Budget Estimates.

This study purposes to raise evidence-based data relating to how governance at the County level influence public participation in the implementation of the street lighting project and to ascertain if the County governments provides for a facilitative environment to promote and encourage effective public participation. Transparency and accountability in governance through involvement of the public in implementation of the street lighting project further demonstrated in this study.

### **1.7 Delimitation of the study**

This study focus on the influence of public participation on implementation of the street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county, which lies 15.7km north east of Nairobi City and 28 minutes away by road. Kasarani sub-county being one of the 17 (seventeen) sub-counties in Nairobi City County, it borders Kiambu County. Kasarani sub-County covers 5 (five) Wards, these are; Clay City Ward, Kasarani Ward, Njiru Ward, Mwiki Ward and Ruai Ward. The findings of this study cannot be used to generalize other setting elsewhere.

### **1.8 Limitation of the study**

Some of the limitations faced by the researcher was that most of the adult residence in Kasarani sub-county work in Nairobi and other neighboring Counties like Kiambu while others being students from neighboring universities, which makes it difficult for the researcher to collect data on weekdays but only weekends and precisely Saturdays when majority of the residence are at home.

Time was is also another constrain to the researcher since he is civil servant and often assigned field duties out of the town limiting the data collection exercise to his availability.

### **1.9 Basic Assumption of the study**

There is and assumption that the participants understood the importance of Public Participation as provided in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 especially on development of any public project that use public coffers. Also there is an assumption that participant's understood the street lighting project, the key players and how the project came to be.

The other assumption is that the respondents know their grassroots leaders and their responsibilities in representing them at the County and at the National level as a sovereign

state, and the assumption that the participants will give honest response that will realize the success of this study.

### **1.10 Definition of significant terms**

**Budget Making Process:** This refers to procedures through which the Nairobi City County government develops and manages a financial plan, while ensuring public participation.

**Community participation:** This comprises of varying levels of involvement of the residents in Kasarani Sub-County. It involves giving of ideas, suggestions, views or feedback on developmental issues affecting them.

**County Integrated Development Plan:** This is a five year development plan, developed by all the County governments in Kenya.

**Governance process:** This refers to the process through which the authority organize, manage and coordinate resources through public trust and within the provisions of the laws to achieve the basic needs and welfare of the people.

**Monitoring and evaluation:** These are periodical assessments of street lighting projects that help in the improvement of future and current management of impact, outputs and outcomes.

**Project implementation:** This is the execution of a street lighting projects' plan through the management of a range of activities, supervising the project team budget management and communicating with stakeholders.

**Public funds** this is money that come from the Public Treasury through revenue generated from taxes payment and is used to fund programs, projects that benefit the public. In this context, it is the allocation given by the National Treasury to Nairobi City County Government together with the County's local revenues for purpose of development.

**Public Participation** is the involvement of the residence of Kasarani sub-county on the implementation of the street lighting projects.

**Street lighting projects** these are improvement and installation of electric lights along the Kasarani sub-County roads and the high mask lighting within the estates and settlement funded by the County Government of Nairobi through public funds.

### **1.11 Organization of the Study**

This search project contains five chapters with the following key aspects; the Introduction, literature review and theoretical review, research methodology, results and its analysis, summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations.

Chapter one contains the back ground of the study, I this case the aspect of public participation. Statement of the problem is also contained in the Chapter together with the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions significance of the study, delimitation, gumptions of the study and definition of significant terms. Chapter two on the other hand contains the empirical review, theoretical review, conceptual framework and explanation of the variables.

Chapter three of the study discusses the research methodology. It contains the research design used, the target population, sampling procedures, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, validity of instruments, data analysis technique and operational definition of variable. The last part of the research project being discussion of findings and conclusions was organized as follows; demonstration of data analysis, presentation of the finding together with interpretations as per the four objectives of the study. Lastly, Chapter five forms the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations from the study.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents a critical examination of the previous studies that have been done and theories advance in this study. It further examines the Public Participation concept in the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County, Nairobi City County.

This chapter is divided into subthemes like; Public participation in Budget Making Process, Governance and public participation and Public participation in Monitoring and Evaluation process. The chapter also contains theoretical review which looks into theories which explain various perspectives that forms public participation. The study's conceptual framework has also been elaborated at the end of the Chapter

#### **2.1 Public Participation**

Participation has a varied number of demarcations. Some scholars describe participation as basically being involved in an activity (Bishop & Davis 2002; Paul 1987); other scholars describe participation as a way in which people impact and are involved in supervising of development projects in their areas (Arnstein 1971; Shand & Arnberg 1996; World Bank 1996). Proponents of the second view suggest a number of phases of participation of the people in development projects in their areas. Arnstein (1971) established a symbolic pecking order of people's participation in development projects which is: Therapy, Manipulation, Delegated power, Informing, Placation, Consultation, Partnership and Citizen Control. Additionally, Wilcox (1994) and the International Association for Public Participation (2003) suggested five phases of participation of the people which are: Inform which one way communication; Consult which is two-way communication; Involve which involves Deciding together; Collaborate whereby there is Acting together; and empower which involves Supporting independent community interests.

In the opinion of Dacks (1990), decentralization is the handover of authority from the central government to the local government. The constitution of Kenya has provisions for people participation; In Article 1(1) states that all authority belongs to the people and they can use it in accordance with the constitution and Article 1(2) further elucidates that the people can use their authority directly or indirectly through their elected leaders.

Public involvement in development projects can improve liability of the administration, make the projects palpable and compel the administration to observe the set laws. Carley (2006)



and Siroros (2002) claim that most advocates state that people's participation is imperative to the maintenance of development projects for a longer period. Be that as it may, all involvement is not a guarantee to the maintenance of development projects unless the involvement is an effective one. Cole and Caputo (1984) opine that the word effective in this context describes a situation where the participation of people has an impact in making of decisions or policy outcomes of the government.

According to Brett (2003) the process of participation is an instrument of societal change, where the authority of the executing body is changed by non-governmental organizations. Thus effective/ operational involvement is seen when the empowerment of people reaches a point that allows for accommodative and joint actions to be taken by the executing body bringing about improved authority over policymaking, checking of progress and assessment processes (Brett 2003; Cooper, Bryer & Meek 2006).

Critics of people's participation have opposed the idea, scholars such as Innes and Booher (2004) claim that participation leads to longer periods of decision-making, Olson (1965) concurs by stating that participation raises the cost of a development program while Bureekul (2000) maintain that participation creates conflict and disagreements. Therefore, a number of international bodies opine that participation depends on the beliefs and socio-economic situations of a given society; different nations with diverse socio-economic situations may gain from different versions of people's participation (OECD 2000).

Public participation is perceived as a process and not a one day occurrence. It is viewed as a means of empowering people and a key component of representative/ democratic governance. It strives for and enables the involvement of those who can be impacted by or are concerned in a decision by the administration so that their viewpoint can be put into consideration when making the decisions. This is in respect to persons, companies, governments, institutions or any other bodies that have an impact on public welfares. The assumption of public participation is that if a decision touches on a person's welfare then that person has a right to be a part of the process of decision making. Therefore Public participation denotes that the input of the public will impact the decision.

In Kenya, Devolution is enshrined in Chapter eleven (11) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 that was promulgated on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2015 following its approval by 67% of Kenyan voters in a referendum then. Article 6 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 embraces a principle of

devolution that totally changes the Country's system of governance by involving the public in decision making.

Effective involvement of the public in any decision making affecting them directly or indirectly is based on the principles of openness, transparency, integrity and mutual respect as enshrined in Article 118 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. Not many research have been done to determine the influence of Public Participation on implementation of street lighting project.

## **2.2 Public Participation in Project Identification Process and Implementation of Projects**

The Nairobi City County Public Participation Bill, 2015 (Bill, no. 12 of 2015) was sponsored by Hon. Rachael Kamweru, nominated Member for Nairobi City County Assembly was published on 6<sup>th</sup> August 2015 and subsequently introduced in the County Assembly of Nairobi on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2015. The Bill was thereafter accented in November 2015 by the Governor, Nairobi City County and is currently in play.

According to the Memorandum of objects and reasons of the Bill, its principle objective was to provide a provision for public participation of people in governance that is about the coordination of communities in governance at the local level.

Further, section 5 (4) of the Nairobi City County Public Participation Act 2015 requires the officer in charge of public participation to; coordinated departmental public participation, facilitate capacity building for county officers on public participation, conduction of civic education, preparation of annual reports in accordance to public education and the like.

The Act (Public Participation Act, 2015) in section 6 provides for certain County Affairs that necessitate public participation. These are amongst other: in preparation, implementation and review of the County Integrated Development Plan - CIDP; In consideration or review of management systems performance; Performance monitoring and evaluation together with its outcome and impact; Budget preparation; and Strategic decisions on issues that are related to provision of County services and functions.

The first phase of a UNDP's project life cycle levels, which has also been used in the development of Public Participation Act, 2015, is the planning phase Under the planning level/ phase, through the provision of section 6 (a)(i), the public is required to be involved in the establishment of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), which is a documented

5 years plan of the County's Recurrent and Development plan and prioritization of the same. Views from the community members and the Governor's manifesto / campaign promises are always considered in a huge extent.

Public Finance Management Act Section 117(2012) states that CIDP together with the County Fiscal Strategy Paper –CFSP. CFSP is an annual strategic plan which specify the precedencies and guiding principles that will direct the County Government in formulating an oncoming financial plan. All these are in the planning of the County projects, programs and policy that greatly rely on public participation. During the preparation of the CIDP, the public and stakeholders play a big role in identification of the street lighting projects that should be considered in a 5 year period which shall be implemented from the most urgent to the least.

### **2.3 Public Participation in Budget making process and Implementation of Projects**

Public participation is an essential exercise in the budget making process as it ties the government projects to people (Kelly & Riverbank, 2003). This create the sense of ownership and puts to play prioritization and funding aspect in to play. Reason why the public is always the primary stakeholder in the budget making process is because of their sovereign power provided by the constitution and as the key beneficiaries of the government's services, their input and influence on development vote in any budgetary allocation is of great importance.

Article 220 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides that the budget for the National and the County Government should have two the estimates of projected revenue against the expenditure on both the recurrent and development. In the Budget making process, there are a number of activities that take place before the pronouncement of Budget. The Budget making process in the county level is well provided in Section 125 of the PFM Act, 2012. These process include budget planning, budget formulation and approval, budget implementation and monitoring and fiscal review and auditing.

Section 104 of the County Governments Act, 2012 states as follows, that; *“a County Government shall plan for the County and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and Approved by the County Assembly”*. The budgetary plans that are required to be considered by the County Government and approved by the County Assembly include the County Integrated Development Plan –CIDP and the Annual Development Plan - ADPs. These two plans in its own making requires stakeholder's involvement and especially the public. This is because the plans forecast the areas that will require consideration in budget allocation. The other two

plans that are always considered in that manner are; the County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) which creates the expenditure ceilings for both the development and recurrent expenditure, and the Debt Management Strategy Paper (DMSP) which provides the mechanism of servicing debts and public loans.

During the budget formulation and approval process, the County Government prepares the draft or proposed budget estimates with allocations for both recurrent and development votes in line with the approved plans. The process of County Budget formulation involves seeking the views of the public through the Sector Working Groups, where the Sectors submit afterwards the public and stakeholder's submissions on draft estimates to the County Treasury for consolidation and rationalization. This process is provided for in section 132 (6) of the PFM Act, 2012 and the PFM regulations.

The third step in the budget making process is budget implementation and monitoring. Once the budget has been approved and pronounced, budget implementation is commenced by the respective accounting units. The County Assembly through the sectorial committees conducts its monitoring oversight on the appropriations of the funds to ensure expenditure goes to its intended plan and value of money is attained. The County Treasury is required to produce quarterly reports on budget implementation as well as an annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report. The Office of the Controller of Budget also produces budget implementation review reports on a quarterly basis. All these become subject to public scrutiny through their representatives –MCAs.

The last step in any budget cycle is the fiscal review. This is where the County Government relooks or evaluates their strengths and weaknesses on the previous processes with an aim of addressing the same in the beginning of the next cycle. Section 155 of the PFM Act, 2012 provides for the oversight institutions especially the Auditor General to undertake audit exercises to confirm if compliance to financial procedures and legal requirements in the implementation of the previous budgets was met. The end process of this exercise is documentation of the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper and Audit Reports which are again subjected to public scrutiny. This shows that in also all the process involved in the County Budget making process, where street lighting projects are funded, public participation is a statutory requirement.

## **2.4 Public Participation in Governance and Implementation of Projects**

Governance is the way in which the management exercise power in a country's social and economic resources to aid in development (World Bank, 1992). In the publication World Bank emphasized that the only way to attain sustainability in development was through a transparent and predictable framework of regulations and rules. According to the Asians Development Fund (AsDF -1995) Governance is defined as Sound Development Management. The publication emphases more on the manner which a country manages its development by putting its public interest at the front.

Asians Development Fund (1995) in its policy publication stated the key elements that should be adhered by any state in implementation of projects to its citizenry, these were; Accountability – by ensuring public officials are answerable for their government behaviors, Public participation – by ensuring that government structures are flexible enough to accommodate the input of the beneficiaries to improve service, Predictability - through laws and legal framework that will guide the process and lastly, Transparency – by ensuring information is made available to the general public with clarity as to rules and regulations. The International Fund for Agricultural Projects (1999) on the other hand, provided for the elements that require intervention in ensuring good governance. These according to the publication were; accountability, transparency, combating corruption, participation and legal and judicial reforms. This according to IFAP (1999) are the key elements that should be adhered to ensure sustainability on the implementation of projects by the Government.

According to Galadima (1998), Governance entails power, relationships, accountability, transparency, sharing of interests by a community, inclusion and holding decision makers accountable. Governance may however vary from deferent states depending on the structure, form of leadership, existing constitutional provisions and their level of democracy in the involvement of the public and key stakeholders.

In developing countries, governance has remained to be a challenging aspect due to a number of issues, among them; financial instability, political instabilities, inadequate technological resources and infrastructure, and most importantly lack of policy and legislative framework that provide for the involvement of the public and the key stakeholders on implementation of projects and in decision making. With lack of proper technological infrastructure that enhance public communication from the government to its people on processes and their input, limits public involvement on decision to issues that affect them. With adequate access

to technology, public infrastructure, effective governance, and friendly business environment brings about all the necessary conditions to enhance sustainable development (Economic Commission for Africa, 2002). In most successful states, development of such fundamental infrastructure is often prioritized in their strategic plan. This is evident in Kenya through its vision 2030 plan.

In governance, accountability and transparency enhance effective public participation in public sector agencies, public participation in management and public hearings in decision making (As-Saber, 2007). Many existing NGOs have continued to channel funds in their programs conduct civic education with an aim of empowering the public to be in a position to hold the government of the day accountable for their conduct on more especially on service delivery and project development. In most democratic states, the role of NGOs has evolved in to service providers and as watchdog entities. This is because a broad spectrum of services is offered by NGOs across multiple fields that range from livelihood interventions, education service, health, democracy building, resolution of conflicts, finance, human rights, management of the environment, and analysis of policy (Lewis and Kanji 2009). In Kenya for example, 90% of the NGOs are involved in delivery of service.. This hence puts the government of the day in an accountable position by ensuring public engagement is adhered to.

## **2.5 Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Projects**

Involvement of public in project discussions, and especially regarding the what, the how, and the why in any project activity often empowers the community, bring about the aspect of inclusivity in decision making. This in most cases leads to a meaningful participation that would realize more input from the exercise (Awio, 2001). This entails that, the public strength to engage on the project process from its inception is by understanding all that pertains to it. In an event of implementation of a public project, the Government, either National or County, should ensure that the public is involved in all the process as this is will enhance effective and efficient evaluation and monitoring.

Monitoring and evaluation in short, is the process whose purpose is to ensure improvement the current and the management of outputs, outcomes and impact in future (Ward, 2010). The main purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation is to assess projects performance. It is from M&E that the link between the past, the present and the future actions in a project circle is well established (Naidoo, 2011). Through such approach, a prediction based on the

management of a process like planning can be used in the determination of the success or the failure of the next phase in a project like in implementation. The management of Monitoring and Evaluation process can be done by the project financier, a government unit in an event of a public project, the implementing team or by outsourcing the service from private firms. This process is communicated through tools like progressive reports, and its credibility and objectivity highly depends on the independence of the evaluator and their expertise (Naidoo, 2011).

Vast Multinational institutions globally such as International Monetary Fund – IMF, United Nations – UN and many of such in the European world have for many years used Monitoring and Evaluations process to monitor their operations and how they attain their objectives. There is evidence of growth and appreciation of the process in the developing countries in Africa, where states have created units or systems used to monitor and evaluate projects thus assess their development of the project (Shashi, 2010). Modern developing countries use the process in implementation of projects to isolate errors not and to promote project sustainability (Ika, Davis, Lascon, & Uhl, 2010).

The essence of Monitoring and Evaluation process is to inform the project implementers and primary stakeholders and to give the necessary recommendations based on the findings. This in essence can be said to be the best process for determining if resources in a project are being channeled to the right direction to ensure the intended objective is attained. That is to mean, an effective M&E process will inform the project financier and the key stakeholder if the funds are well managed, if the implementation of the project is executed in the right timelines and information on any challenged or unforeseen issue arises that threatens the completion or success of the project. The evaluators on the other hand are supposed to analyze and check the budget lines and later report the findings and indicate the recommendations (Mulwa, 2008). M&E's aim is to determine whether the outputs, deliverables and planned schedules have been reached, and if not, then action can be taken to correct the deficiencies as soon as possible (Mulwa, 2008). Reports emanating from such exercise are based on an assessment that is short term and therefore does not consider the outcomes and impact unlike the process of evaluation which may also be used in the assessment of the outcomes and sometime longer term impact of a project (Ward, 2010).

Section 6 (1a) (ii) of the Public Participation Act, 2015 provides that the County Government shall involve the public on review and monitoring how it is performing including the

performance effects and outcomes. The same law compels the County Government to communicate to the public on information on matters relating to public participation and on matters and on rights and duties of the public. In an event the Members of the public are not contented with the County Government's undertaking, the provisions of section 14 of the Public Participation Act, 2017 gives powers to the public to petition the Governor to either review a decision or to be addressed on a certain matter. In the case of implementation of street lighting project, the general public is required to ascertain the value for money on the installed street lighting projects, if they serve the intended purpose, if they are of good quality, and reporting on any faulty street lighting unit when such occurs. All this thought the provisions of the Nairobi City County Public Participation Act, 2015 provides for the mechanism that enhance monitoring and evaluation by the public.

## **2.6 Implementation Street lighting project**

R. Max Wideman (1987) defined project as; *“Any undertaking with a defined starting point and defined objectives the achievement of which identifies completion.”* This according to R. Max entails that in practice, majority of the projects are dependent on limited or finite resources with which accomplishment of the projects is done. On the other hand, capital project according to Mulwa (2008) is an investment which is long term and is made so as to build up on, add or to improve on a project that is capital intensive. It is according to Mulwa (2008) any undertaking requiring the use of notable amounts of capital, both on financial and labor, to undertake and complete.

During the implementation of the projects and programs in the County, Section 6 (1a) (ii) provides that the public shall be involved in the County Government's “establishments, implementation and review of its performance and management systems.” This provision gives the public the power to be informed on the development progress through the existing systems. Hence when County Government is required to inform residence of Kasarani Sub-County of the intention to install street lighting projects and also to apologies for any inconvenience that may occur during the exercise. These are like power disconnection during the day and unforeseen traffic commission due to obstructions.

Street lighting project in that regard entails public funding by the government or its entity from capital attained through tax payment by the public and on any borrowing by the government that is to be serviced using public funds. This makes it prudent for any authority to involve its public in decision making during the implementation of such projects. In this



case, the responsibility of funding or servicing the projects relies on the public coffers hence great need of ownership and involvement by the primary stakeholder who in this case is the public.

Under the devolution context, County Governments have Executive and Legislative authority, including the accompanying mandates as captured in the fourth schedule part 2 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and as outlined in the Public Finance Management Act and governance Section 35 (2) and 125 (2) for the two levels of government. It is the obligation of the national government to support the county governments through the provisions of the Inter-governmental relations Act, 2012 Section 19 and 20 which provide a framework between the county and national governments for cooperation and on political social and economic aspects like implementation of the street lighting projects. It is from such reasons that street lighting programs have existed before through Public Private Partnerships between the two Governments at the National and County Level.

According to the Kenya Power Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Ben Chumo in a press release statement of 13<sup>th</sup> October 2014 in the company's official website, the National Government released Kshs.381.2 million to Kenya Power for rehabilitation of street lights in Nairobi with an aim of enhancing security and promoting a 24 hour economy in the city. The Kenya Power approximated that there are 24,000 street lights in the Nairobi City County and also has 7,300 public lighting high masts. This covers about 30% of City hence, from the number; about 40% of these lights were not in operation necessitating the need for funding for the refurbishment.

Besides existence of such forms of partnerships, the street lighting mandate is well captured under Part two (2) of the fourth schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, which provides for the functions of the county governments as contained in paragraph 5, which includes; county infrastructures; lighting up of streets; parking and traffic; public road transportation; and harbors and Ferries, excluding the national and international shipping regulation and matters that are related.

Implementation of the street lighting project in that regard falls under the mandate of the County Government and any other form of partnership can be entered through the Public Private Partnership or through the invocation of the Inter-governmental relations Act, 2012.

In Nairobi City County, the mandate of implementing of street lighting projects, among other projects are guided by the Ward Development Fund Act, 2012. The Act establishes the

administration and use of the Ward Development Fund and the procedure to be followed in implementation of such projects. The Act also establishes the Ward Development Committee that receives the list of all the proposed development from the members of the public and other stakeholders as per the provisions of section 19 of the Ward Development Fund Act, 2014 for consideration. For purpose of equity in distribution of resources, section 26 of the same Act provide for the Budget funding procedure and ceilings for each ward depending with the availability of funds. Input of the public is also well adhered in the Act as criteria of selecting or prioritizing projects at the Ward level is clearly provided for in section 27 of the Act to ensure that needs assessment is factored in any project allocation. All these are mechanism to ensure that the projects are community based and driven and that projects are not imposed on community but rather a choice of the community.

## **2.7 Empirical Review**

Stakeholders' participation calls for every administrator to communicate the sense of value they build and the link that joins the key stakeholders. Participation compels the administrators to be transparent about the mode of their operations, particularly on the way they want to associate with the stakeholders so as to achieve their set goals (Werhane 1998). Stakeholder model is administrative because it demonstrates and guides how administrators work as opposed to addressing administrative theorists and economists. In order for fiscal decentralization to have a positive outcomes on the maintenance of local projects of the target groups, admin must be clear on how they intend to serve them and concentrate on accomplishing the funded projects.

Donahue (1997) contends that devolution is not the answer to America's governance challenges but active involvement of the people. Evidence to shows that the public sector will be more competent at the state level than at the federal level which is scanty. As an alternative, America should concentrate on the problem of alleviating the public's doubt and suspicion towards the government and reducing the gap between the assistance expected from the government and people's readiness to accept taxation. This according to Donahue (1997) advocates on public involvement in governance since service delivery depends on active citizen's participation even in revenue collection.

Arnstein (1969) is of the opinion, stated that people's participation is a constant process that goes through a number of stages. Arnstein expounded by stating that; people are and should be informed in the first place before reaching a position of influence through constant

involvement process or phases. People should be involved prior or before the commencement of any public development project and have authority over it for the sustainable use of the results.

According to Adfekanye (2007), the theory of power-sharing encompasses concepts of certain laid down approaches for controlling conflicts and art of administration on the society whose resources are poorly distributed. Power-sharing also referred to as consociation democracy has the following four basic features; Executive power sharing among agents of all the important groups; a high level of internal independence for groups that desire to have it; proportional representation and proportional distribution of public offices and public finances.

Warner's (2003) postulates that for devolution to be successful there should be managerial and financial capability and operative people involvement, however, many rural governments have insufficient revenue and inadequate professional administrative capability. Rural populations are more dependent on private enterprises than the government for many services; but rural areas are underdeveloped as a result of irregular markets. Afzar and Kähkönen (1999) contend that in a situation where there is little liability by the administrators or absence of a strong civil society, local administrators who have greater volition and opportunity in decentralized system may be deferential to the demands of the local ruling class especially when under duress.

Makumbe (1998) claims that the field of development was controlled by governments and foreign professionals, generally male. Groups of women, local based organizations, local citizens, particularly rural communities, were sidelined in the process of development. The gender aspect of poverty was disregarded despite the fact that, on the authority of the UNDP, women were and still are the majority of people living in poverty globally. In the same way, local skills, talents and know-how were undervalued. The government and the foreign experts did not appreciate the need for community involvement since they were not familiar with the real issues that affect the people neither did they attempt to include them in the selection of development projects.

Nganga (2011) points out that in the recent past national planning in Kenya has involved dialogue with the people to identify development precedencies. For instance, the groundwork for the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) included dialogue interested parties

across the country with an aim of prompting information on key issues that affect them and their precedencies. Similarly, the Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation took note of the precedencies voiced by interested parties although the dialogues were not as widespread and thorough as those carried out in the PRSP. Kimenyi (2005) concurs that these dialogues have been for the most part discerning in emphasizing the preference levels of development necessities by the local communities.

In Kenya, community devolved fund has been perceived as a vital approach to the push for social economic development and regional development. It focuses on constituencies by decentralizing resources to the area to achieve social economic objectives, a role which was previously being played by the National government. According to Angeles (2004), the purpose of the devolved funds is to finance programs which have a direct influence on the social and economic aspects of people's wellbeing for instance, improving lives, alleviating poverty and wide-ranging development projects. The government of Kenya has been able to redeem its dilapidated image in the critical eyes of the people through embracing devolution in most of the projects being executed and encouraging public participation and empowerment on matters of governance. Demery (2009) put forward that for the first time in Kenya's history of development, failure in projects execution is not only viewed as a repudiation of obligation by the ruling government but also a disappointment on the part of the people who have failed to take on their rightful part of being the ombudsman of the government.

A control study that was done in July (2009) on inclusive governance project by Cities in Partnership with Communities (CIPAC) made reference to the failure by the people in playing their social and moral role of being the exchequer in the government. The study was conducted to determine the degree of public participation in local administrative procedures and it was determined that 74.6% of the people that had been interviewed had never made individual attempts to find solutions for the challenges they face including poverty, unavailability of information, and involvement in projects initiated by the government in their communities. 88.9 per cent of the people were aware of the widely publicized CDF, LATF, CBF and women development fund but had limited information on the other fund regimes and only 7.1% of the people had on their own tried to find out whether the distributed funds were organized and utilized in the interest of the people. Demery (2009) observes that such worrying data may present a belief that communities in Kenya still do not recognize the advantages of devolved funds.

Coetzee (2000) affirms that these former strategies in development were greatly impacted by models of reliance and intervention founded on relief aid/ solutions to save in times of catastrophes and disasters. This was the main concern of the modernization model which arose following the Marshal Plan whose purpose was to revive Europe which was destroyed by the World War II. Development undertakings were regularly dogmatic and imposed on the people depending on what organizations perceived as the people's problem, and how to solve it.

In line with the Republic of Kenya Report (2000), funds have been allocated by the government to aid the communities from the local areas for the purpose of development and enabling the communities and the disenfranchised groups. Resource devolution enables to close the gap that exists between the poor and the rich and some of this money is directed through devolved funds. Angeles (2004) established in this respect the impact of local development projects. It stressed projects that are well established displayed impressive outcomes in development of local infrastructure, cooperation with legislative bodies and working to mitigate social marginalization.

According to Booher (2004), local development projects empowers underprivileged groups and communities through encouraging their participation in shaping decisions, policies and social economic conditions that have an impact on their wellbeing. It enables them to acquire the expertise and capability to participate in an effective manner.

## **2.8 Theoretical Review**

### **2.8.1 Theory of New Public Management**

In many developed nations, NPM was revealed to be fundamental topic on the change agenda particularly in OECD countries (Parker & Gould 1999). The original emphasis of NPM theory was on raising the competency and productivity of public sector establishments. According to Navarra & Cornford 2005 and Pollitt 1995, the theoretical principles of NPM with their prominence on people's involvement through private sectors, have resulted in novel administrative economics and managerialism, furthermore Martin (2003) explains that supporting skilled management and self-drive is the key to better and improved institutional performance. The mark of a change in the model is when the rules-driven and highly processed classical administration style is overtaken by a new approach which tries to incorporate contemporary administrative practices with logic of economics, while keeping in mind the fundamental communal standards.

Pollitt (1995) postulate that scholars identified eight key features of NPM, which include cost effectiveness; greater openness in delivery of service resource distribution; devolution of traditional administrative organizations; administration competence within public organizations; separating public service roles from their acquisitions; initiating stakeholder strategies; administration based on execution of responsibilities; services are offered in terms of contracts, assessment is based on execution of responsibilities; and raising prominence on service value, setting standards and public awareness. These features of NPM have changed the conventional role of the management of the local government into a more dynamic, autonomous and economical pattern (Khwaja, 2004). Similarly, Barten (2002) affirmed that NPM has successfully replaced the conventional model of public management, and that in future, the public sector will be inescapably be managerial.

These characteristics of NPM push public administration closer to the local people and use information from the local people to make more beneficial and maintainable development. Whereas in conventional administration people were perceived as clients, NPM has transformed this perception by considering them as customers, and use information from the locals to promote maintainable development (Navarra & Cornford 2005). In this case, a client is a submissive receiver who acquires services without any interchange (Patton, 2010); conversely, a customer is viewed as a dynamic receiver, who acquires services with the interchange of local information (Lewis & Kanji, 2009). Customer has more rights than clients. Therefore NPM establishes a more open environment, predictable and liable, which promotes good governance at the local levels.

### **2.8.2 Public Choice Theory**

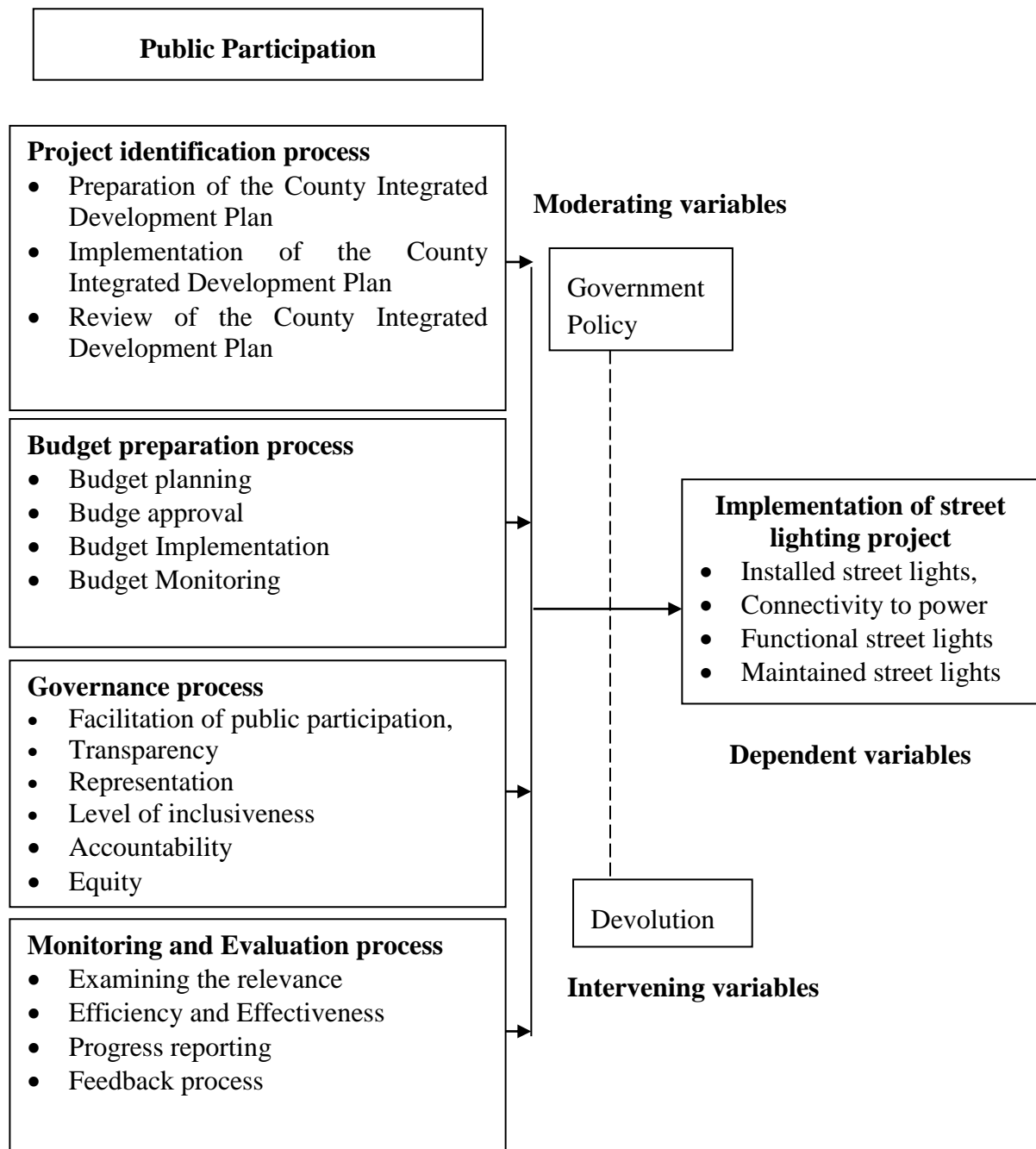
As stated by Lamothe & Lamothe (2009), Public Choice Theory (PCT) was developed by economists, it puts emphasis on people's choice in deciding on public services. Mulwa (2008) further add that the model hypothesizes market-like feuding in public service delivery where the people are viewed as the purchasers of the finest produce. Public choice proponents contend that both public and private unchallenged production of goods and services naturally results in incompetence in service delivery administration (UNICEF, 2009; Mulwa, 2008). The implementation of approaches defined in PCT prompts public agencies to provide affordable, pioneering and locally maintainable products. Savas (2000) claims that in order to execute this helpful approach, public service organizations have adopted more devolution and subcontracting of service delivery procedures.

Green and Curtis (2005) concurs by assessing that by and large data proposes that competency arises from competition and not whether an establishment is privately-owned or public-owned. Dollery (2003) postulates that the execution of this model gives an edge to the probable recipients and local people over the bureaucrats in public service roles/programs. Additionally in the opinion of Dollery (2003), PCT has also encouraged participation in execution and monitoring in local public services since it enables to make a choice. For this reason, the key component of public participation in PCT is in line with principal idea of good governance. In that regard, the theory compels the County government to go by the public choice and especially on specifications in implementation of the street lighting project. The Theory also put the service delivering entity in this case the County Government at a competitive level with the private sector in meeting the public need and attaining public satisfaction from the initial public's choice.

## **2.9 Conceptual Framework**

Public participation on implementation of the street lighting project is based on many factors, some in which are rigid and therefore invariants like the identification and prioritization of the project, the public level of involvement in budget preparation process, the economic factors behind the implementation of the projects and the maintenance aspect involved in such project. The study focused on coming up with methods and ways of making an authentic public participation in implementation of street lighting projects in Kasarani sub-county in Nairobi County.

**Independent variables**



**Figure 1 Conceptual Framework**

**Source: Author (2017)**

**2.9.1 Explanation of Variables**

In this study, there were five important elements of infrastructure development that could determine whether a city will expand or not. They include transport network, parking availability, water and sewerage system availability, street lighting, and social amenities like



County hospitals, markets etc. and information communication technology coverage together with security situation in the area.

Public participation entails engaging all the stakeholders especially the community in policy implementation, problem solving, and interest articulation and on the Budget making process for allocating funds for the proposed projects. Community involvement is expected to have an effect on commercial property development in the city.

## **2.10 Gaps in literature**

The study has been done on the influence of public participation on development of sustainable public capital projects under this new Constitutional dispensation.

It is also worth noting that the Nairobi City County has enacted legislations on; The Nairobi City County Ward Development Fund Act, 2014 and subsequently, The Nairobi City County Public Participation Act, 2015. Both legislation empowered the public and their involvement on issues pertaining governance. In that regard, not much has been recorded as a measure or studied on the influence of public participation on the development of sustainable public capital projects with the legislations in force.

Nairobi City County having passed at least three financial year Budgets having been passed by the Assembly, after a series of public participation forums, whose membership and awareness has been on the rise, there is a great gap in determining the relationship between public participation/ involvement and the development of sustainable public projects.

In the previous constitution, the element of public participation was highly limited, contrary to the current dispensation hence the research would address the gaps by determining if indeed there is an influence from public participation in governance.

## **2.11 Summary of the Literature Review**

The Chapter has reviewed various literature review carried out on the influence of public participation on development. It explains the concept public participation, legislations therein and its importance on development.

The chapter also elaborates on the public capital project under the jurisdiction of Nairobi City County and the mandate of the County Government as per the provisions of part two of the

4<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The Chapter also explains at length the provisions for public participation in the enabling Act, and the levels of public participation in the project life cycle as per UNDP 1999 project cycle model.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter introduces the logical framework that was used in the process of conducting the study. The research methodology includes research design, target population, sample size, sampling procedure, data collection instruments, procedures for data collection, procedures for data analysis and analytical model.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

A research design is a planned organization and approach of analysis whose purpose is to acquire answers to research questions and direct variations (Kerlinger 1973). This study employed a descriptive research design. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) demarcated survey research as an effort to collect information a population with an aim of establishing the present status of the population with regard to one or more variables. This approach was opted for since it allows for the collection of information through questionnaires distributed to a sample. The data collected by this model was used to propose explanations for certain relationships between independent and dependent variables. This study design was also used to enable the collection of a substantial amount of data fast, competently and precisely.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

According to Ngechu (2004), a population is well demarcated as set of services, elements, people and events, groups of things or households that are being examined. Population studies are more characteristic of the whole since every person has an equal opportunity to be part of the sample size (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). This study was conducted in Nairobi City County, Kasarani Sub-County, with reference to the five (5) Wards in the area and grounded on 2009 Kenya census, which indicates that Kasarani ward has an approximate of 30,658 people. The targeted population was the dwellers of the area as they were believed to have all the information that the research required and the necessary information on how they would like to be involved in public projects in their ward level.

The researcher also targeted the administrative custodians of the development fund/ the service delivering entity who is the Nairobi City County Government; both the two arms of the Government – Executive, whose main role is the actual implementation of the projects

and the Assembly whose main role is legislation, oversight, representation of the people at the grass root level and in the county budget making process.

The researcher also considered collecting data from the custodian or rather the service providing entity. With a sample size of 20 respondents, the research targeted, the grass root leaders- Members of the County Assembly from the aforementioned areas, the Ward administrators from the areas and officers in charge of development in the County Headquarters – City Hall.

**Table 3. 1: Target population**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Total number</b>	<b>Target population</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Residents from Kasarani Sub County (5 Wards)</b>	30,658	300	1%
<b>Administrative Custodian in sub-County</b>	50	5	10%
<b>Administrative Custodian in the City Hall- Transport and Public Works Department</b>	250	10	4%
<b>Members of the County Assembly representing the 5 Wards.</b>	85 Wards in 5 Nairobi	5	6%

### 3.4 Sample

Sampling, according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), is the selection of a given number of subjects from a population that is defined as representative of that population. This study selected 10% of the target population as the sample size. This is supported by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) argument that a sample size of between 10and 30% is a good representation of the target population. Therefore, 300 people were selected and their opinion included in this study at the grassroots level and 50 staff / workers at the County.

### 3.5 Sampling procedure

There are two major sampling procedures namely non probability and probability. In this study, the sampling procedure used was the probability sampling procedure known as stratified sampling. Further, Kerry and Bland (1998) argued that stratified random sampling technique is used to produce an estimate of the overall population parameters with a greater precision and ensures that the sample selected is more representative. The procedure involves grouping or else categorizing members of the population into collectively exhaustive and

mutually exclusive groups. In this research, the sample size was categorized into age and gender. This is because the target population can only be defined fully by their age and gender.

**Table 3. 2: Sample distribution by age and gender**

<b>Gender/ age</b>	<b>Age 19-24</b>	<b>Age 25-29</b>	<b>Age 30-39</b>	<b>Age 40 +</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>male</b>	28	42	35	45	150
<b>Female</b>	30	45	35	40	150
<b>Total</b>	58	87	70	85	300

Source: Researcher (2016)

**Table 3. 3: Sample distribution by area in Kasarani sub-county**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Age 19-24</b>	<b>Age 25-29</b>	<b>Age 30-39</b>	<b>Age 40+</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Clay City Ward</b>	Male	4	8	10	8	<b>60</b>
	Female	5	7	10	8	
<b>Kasarani Ward</b>	Male	4	8	10	7	<b>58</b>
	Female	5	7	10	7	
<b>Mwiki Ward</b>	Male	4	9	10	8	<b>62</b>
	Female	5	8	10	8	
<b>Njiru Ward</b>	Male	5	9	11	8	<b>65</b>
	Female	5	8	11	8	
<b>Ruai Ward</b>	Male	4	7	9	7	<b>55</b>
	Female	5	7	9	7	
<b>Total</b>						<b>300</b>

### 3.5 Research instruments

Research instrument is a generic term used by researchers to mean a device used for collection of data. The most common tools for the collection of primary data include questionnaires, interview guides, focused group discussions guides and observations guides. This study made use of questionnaires, semi-structured instruments and observations.

### **(i) Questionnaire**

During the data collection exercise, the questionnaire was used in data collection. The research deployed two questionnaires; one for the residents in Kasarani Ward grass root level, who are mostly the beneficiaries and electorate, while the second questionnaire was administered to the administrators at the ward level and officer at the County Headquarters that are involved in the implementation of the projects at the ward level. The questionnaires were used in answering the research questions and to furnish the researcher with primary responses related to the study.

### **(ii) Semi- structured interviews**

Semi structured interviews were also deployed. This targeted senior officials and Most Importantly the Member of the County Assembly representing Kasarani Ward. The tool was important to do their busy schedule and limited time by respondents to respond in writing.

### **(iii) Observation**

Lastly, the researcher also relied on observation as a method of collecting data as the researcher visited the areas under study to establish if there are actual evidence of development in the area. Observations made were recorded and used afterward to arrive at a conclusion.

## **3.7 Validity and reliability of the study**

### **3.7.1 Validity of the study**

According to Creswell (2005), the degree to which the measurement instrument is successful in quantification and description of the element under measure is known as validity. Commonly used types of validity are the face validity and content validity. Face validity is when a question posed is misunderstood or misinterpreted. Cooper and Schindler (2006) asserted that face validity is reduced by pretesting. The degree to which the used measure represents all facets that shows social construct is Content or logical validity. Content validity was improved in this study through consulting people such as supervisors that are experts in the area of the study currently. Pretest was used to improve face validity to clear the ambiguous and unclear question.

### 3.7.2 Reliability of the study

Reliability is used to determine whether similar results are produced each time the instrument is used in similar settings with the same subject type. Internal consistency was used to measure reliability in this study. Reliability of measurement is given by the internal consistency whereby it assumes that items which measure the same constructs should correlate. Internal consistency is most frequently measured by Cronbach's alpha. A Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) of more than 0.7 is considered acceptable while a Cronbach's alpha ( $\alpha$ ) of less than 0.7 is considered questionable. In this study a Cronbach's alpha of 0.7 was considered acceptable.

**Table 3. 4: Cronbach Alpha**

Construct	Cronbach reliability alpha	No of items
Preparation of County Integrated Development Plan	0.786	5
Budget preparation process	0.719	5
Governance process	0.732	6
Monitoring and evaluation	0.731	6

From the findings, Preparation of County Integrated Development Plan had a Cronbach reliability alpha of 0.786, Budget preparation process had a Cronbach reliability alpha of 0.719, governance process had a Cronbach reliability alpha of 0.732 and Monitoring and evaluation had a Cronbach reliability alpha of 0.731. This is a clear indication that the research instrument was reliable and hence no amendments were needed.

### 3.8 Data Collection

According to Ngechu (2004) data collection methods are many. Depending on the attributes of the research problem, subject, design, objectives, results and expected data, the instrument is chosen. Primary data was used in this study. Collection of the data was through the use of a structured questionnaire.

### 3.9 Data Collection procedure

Before the collection of data, a number of procedures were undertaken First of all, the researcher obtained an approval from the University of Nairobi and the National Commission for Science & Technology and Innovation. The researcher thereafter administered questionnaires at the grassroots level to the public, county administration and management

officer and conduction of a semi -structured leadership. The researcher also recorded all observation in relation to the study together with their indicators. Secondary data was collected from the Nairobi County Government publications, that is, Budget Estimates, publication from the Commission of Revenue Allocation (CRA), Auditor General’s report amongst others.

### 3.10 Data Analysis

The data collected was subjected to editing, coding and entry tasks/activities to ensure accuracy, consistency and completeness. This study was based on both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. The statistical package for social science package (SPSS) version 22 was used to analyze quantitative data collected. The rating scale method was used to collect qualitative data which was analyzed using conceptual approach method.

The use of SPSS produced the frequencies and percentages of the findings which were used in the discussion. Frequency distribution tables were also used to present the data while descriptive statistics such as percentages and frequencies were used to answer research questions in the study. Open-ended questions were, on the other hand, analyzed using qualitative data analysis. The study also used correlation and regression analysis to assess the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

The regression equation takes the form shown below:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Whereby; Y = Implementation of street lighting project

$B_0$  = Constant

$B_1 = \beta_4$  = Coefficients of determination

$X_1$  = Public participation in project identification process

$X_2$  = Public Participation in Budget preparation process

$X_3$  = Public participation in governance process

$X_4$  = Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation process

$\varepsilon$  = Error term



### **3.11 Ethical considerations**

The researcher considered a number of ethical issues during the proposed study. Some of these considerations are; consent by the relevant body authorizing the researcher to conduct the study at the grass root, confidentiality of the responses from the respondents, formal communication in inviting the interviewee and formal introduction and its preliminaries while creating rapport with potential respondents. The research also gave the respondents the right to know the outcome upon completion of the exercise.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter encompasses of analysis of data, interpretation and discussions of the findings of the research. In the first section of the chapter, the background information of the respondents who took part in the study is given, followed by descriptive statistics as per the objectives of the study, inferential statistics and discussion of the findings.

#### **4.2 Response rate**

Out of 300 questionnaires issued to the residents, 230 questionnaires were filled and returned, accounting for 76.7% return rate. All the 15 questionnaires issued to the county government officer were filled and returned making a response rate of 100%. The total response rate was thus 77.8% which was deemed adequate for the analysis. Due to some inconsistent information and failure to fill all the questions some questionnaires could not be used hence the reason for less than 100% response rate. Kothari (2004) opine that a response rate of 50% or more is adequate for analysis, which shows that 97.73% was an acceptable basis for drawing conclusions.

#### **4.3 General Information of the Residents of Kasarani Sub-County**

The general information of the residents comprised of the ward, gender, age, employment status and highest education level.

**Table 4. 1: General information of the Respondents of Kasarani Sub-County**

	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Ward in Kasarani sub-county</b>		
Clay City Ward	45	19.6
Kasarani Ward	48	20.9
Njiru Ward	47	20.4
Mwiki Ward	44	19.1
Ruai Ward	46	20.0
Total	230	100.0
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	102	44.3
Female	128	55.7
Total	230	100.0
<b>Age</b>		
19-24	50	21.7
25-29	60	26.1
30-39	80	34.8
40 and above	40	17.4
Total	230	100.0
<b>Employment status</b>		
Employed	80	34.8
Unemployed	70	30.4
Student	30	13.0
Retired	12	5.2
Casual laborer	38	16.5
Total	230	100.0
<b>highest level of education</b>		
Some primary level	8	3.5
primary level	18	7.8
Some secondary level	36	15.7
Secondary level	62	27.0
College/university level	86	37.4
Postgraduate	20	8.7
Total	230	100.0

According to the findings, 20.9% of the residents indicated they were from Kasarani ward, 20.4% indicated Njiru ward, 20% indicated Ruai ward, 19.6% indicated clay city ward and 19.1% indicated they were from Mwiki ward. This implies that most of the residents in Kasarani sub-county were from Kasarani ward.

Regarding the residents' gender, 55.7% indicated they were female while 44.3% indicated they were male. This implies that majority of the residents in Kasarani sub-county were female.

On the residents age, 34.8% indicated that they were aged between 30 and 39 years, 26.1% indicated that they were aged between 25 and 29 years, 21.7% indicated that they were aged between 19 and 24 years and 17.4% indicated that they were 40 years and above in age. This shows that most of the residents in Kasarani sub-county were aged between 30-39 years.

According to the findings, 34.8% of the residents indicated they were employed, 30.4% indicated they were unemployed, 16.5% indicated they were casual laborers, 13% indicated they were students and 5.3% indicated they were retired. This implies that most of the residents in Kasarani sub-county were employed.

In relation to the residents highest level of education, 37.4% indicated their highest education level as college/university level, 27% indicated they had secondary level of education, 15.7% indicated that they had some secondary level of education, 8.7% indicated that they had postgraduate education, 7.8% indicated that they primary level of education and 3.5% indicated some primary level of education. This implies that most of the residents in Kasarani sub-county had secondary education.

#### **4.4 Public Participation in Project Identification Process**

Determination of the influence of public participation in the preparation of the county integrated development plan on the Implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County was the first objective in this study.

##### **4.4.1 Involvement in identification of the street lighting project**

The residents were asked whether they were involved in identification of the street lighting project in by the County Government of Nairobi City. The findings were as indicated in table 4.2.

**Table 4. 2: Involvement in identification of the street lighting project**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	66	28.7
No	128	55.7
Not sure	36	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the findings, 55.7% of the residents indicated that they were involved in the identification of the street lighting project by the County Government of Nairobi City, 28.7% indicated that they were involved and 15.7% indicated that they were not sure. This shows that majority of the residents were not involved in identification of the street lighting project in by the County Government of Nairobi City.

#### 4.4.2 Rate of Involvement in Street Lighting Projects

The residents were asked to indicate the rate of being involved in street lighting projects by the County Government of Nairobi. The results were as shows in table 4.3.

**Table 4. 3: Rate of involvement in Street Lighting Projects**

	Frequency	Percent
Always	12	5.2
Often	16	7.0
Sometimes	24	10.4
Rarely	178	77.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the study findings, 77.4% of the residents indicated they were rarely involved in street lighting projects, 10.4% indicated that they were sometimes involved, 7% indicated that they were often involved and 5.2% indicated that they were always involved. This implies majority of the residents are rarely involved in identification of the street lighting project in by the County Government of Nairobi City.

#### 4.4.3 Invitation to Attend A Street Lighting Implementation Forum

The residents were asked whether they have ever been invited to attend a street lighting/development forum with their local leaders. The findings were as shown in table 4.4

**Table 4. 4: Invitation to attend a street lighting/development forum**

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	6.1
No	168	73.0
Not sure	48	20.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the findings, 73% of the residents indicated that they had never been invited to attend a street lighting/development forum with their local leaders, 20.9% were not sure and 6.1%

indicated they had been invited to attend a street lighting/development forum with their local leaders. This implies that majority of the residents had never been invited to attend a street lighting/development forum with their local leaders.

#### **4.4.4 Installation of Street Lighting Project in the Residents’ Areas**

The residents were asked whether there were street lighting project installed in their area. The results were as shown in table 4.5.

**Table 4. 5: Street lighting project installed in the area**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	160	69.6
No	44	19.1
Not sure	26	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the findings, 69.6% of the residents indicated that they were street lighting project installed in their area, 19.1% indicated that there were no street lights in the areas and 11.3% indicated that they were not sure. These findings imply that there were street lights installed in their areas of Kasarani Sub-County.

#### **4.4.5 Aspects of public participation in Project Identification**

The residents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with various aspects relating to the influence of public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan on the Implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The results were as shown in table 4.6.

**Table 4. 6: Aspects of public participation in Project Identification**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
The County Government of Nairobi City is open and committed in considering public input when preparing the County Integrated Development Plan.	2.287	0.996
Prioritization of the street lighting projects by the County Government of Nairobi is based on the submissions from the Public Participation exercise.	2.278	0.921
Public views on the implementation of the street lighting project are factored in the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan	2.348	1.016
The County Government engages the public during the development phase/implementation phase of the street lighting project.	2.304	0.982
The County Government of Nairobi City subjects the County Integrated development plan to the public for review.	3.813	0.983

According to the findings, the respondents agreed with a mean of 3.813 and standard deviation of 0.983 that the County Government of Nairobi City subjects the County Integrated development plan to the public for review. In addition, the residents disagreed with the statement that prioritization of the street lighting projects by the County Government of Nairobi is based on the submissions from the public participation exercise as indicated by a mean of 2.278 and standard deviation of 0.921. The residents also disagreed with the statement that the County Government of Nairobi City is open and committed in considering public input when preparing the County Integrated Development Plan as indicated by a mean of 2.287 and standard deviation of 0.996. The residents further disagreed with the statement that the County Government engages the public during the development phase/implementation phase of the street lighting project as indicated by a mean of 2.304 and standard deviation of 0.982. Lastly the residents disagreed with the statement that public views on the implementation of the street lighting project are factored in the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan as indicated by a mean of 2.348 and standard deviation of 1.016.

#### 4.4.6 County Government Officers on public participation in preparation of the CIDP

The county government officers were asked to indicate their level of agreement on the aspects relating to the influence of public participation in the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan on the Implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The results were as shown by table 4.7.

**Table 4.7: Public participation in preparation of the CIDP**

	Mean	Std. Deviation
The County Government of Nairobi City always engages the public during the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan.	3.667	1.113
Input from the public is highly considered during identification of the street lighting project.	3.733	1.100

According to the findings, the county officers agreed 3.733 and a standard deviation of 1.113 that input from the public is highly considered during identification of the street lighting project. In addition, the respondents indicated with a mean of 3.667 and a standard deviation of 1.113 that the County Government of Nairobi City always engages the public during the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan.

#### 4.4.7 Importance of Involving of the Public in the Identification of Projects

The county government officers were requested to indicate how essential/important the involvement of the public in identification of the street lighting projects is. The results were as shown in table 4.8.

**Table 4. 8: Importance of Involving of the Public in the Identification of Projects**

	Frequency	Percent
Very Important	6	40.0
Somehow Important	3	20.0
Neither important/unimportant	3	20.0
Somewhat Unimportant	2	13.3
Unimportant	1	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings, 40% of the county government officers indicated that the involvement of the public in identification of the street lighting projects was very important, 20% indicated it was somewhat important, the same percent (20%) indicated that it was



somewhat important and 6.7% indicated that it was unimportant. This implies that the involvement of the public in identification of the street lighting projects is very important.

#### **4.5 Public Participation in Budget Preparation Process**

The second objective of the study was to establish the influence of public participation in Budget preparation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.

##### **4.5.1 Attendance of Public Forum for Budget Preparation Exercise**

The residents were asked whether they had ever attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County. The findings were as shown in table 4.10.

**Table 4. 9: Attendance of Public Forum for Budget Preparation Exercise**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	20	8.7
No	180	78.3
Not sure	30	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings, 78% of the residents indicated they had never attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County, 13% indicated they were not sure and 8.7% indicated they had attended. This implies that majority of the residents had never attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County.

##### **4.5.2 Source of Information on Public Participation exercise for Budget preparation**

The residents were further asked how they learnt about the Public Participation exercise for Budget preparation. The result were as shown in table 4.11

**Table 4. 10: Source of Information on Public Participation exercise for Budget preparation**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Though Television	5	25
Newspaper	5	25
County Gov. Website	4	20
Local Leader/MCA	4	20
Lobby group/NGO	2	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the findings, 25% indicated through television and Newspaper in each case were the sources of information on public participation exercise for budget preparation, 20% indicated County government website and Local leader/MCA in each case were the sources of information and 10% indicated lobby groups/ NGO were the sources of their information. This implies that most of the residents who had attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County learnt about the public participation exercise for budget preparation through television and newspaper.

#### **4.5.3 Aspects of Public Participation in Budget Preparation Process**

The residents were asked to indicate their level of agreement on the aspects relating to the influence of public participation in Budget preparation process on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The results were as shown in table 4.12

**Table 4. 11: Aspects of Public Participation in Budget Preparation Process**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
The County Government of Nairobi City engages fully the Public in Budget planning for the implementation of the street lighting project.	1.922	0.547
The Budget and Appropriations Committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly ensures public input is incorporated in the County Budget before it's approved.	2.261	0.990
The County Government ensures that there is adequate allocation of funds for implementation of the street lighting project as requested by the public.	3.878	0.921
Budget allocations set aside for the implementation of street lighting project are used after wide consultations with public/stakeholders	3.757	0.991
The County Government of Nairobi ensures the Members of the public are engaged on County Budget Review Paper, Budget Outlook Paper and the Audit Reports pertaining to the implementation of the street lighting project.	2.348	0.944

From the findings, the residents agreed with a mean of 3.878 and a standard deviation of 0.921 that the County Government ensures that there is adequate allocation of funds for implementation of the street lighting project as requested by the public. The respondents also agreed with a mean of 3.757 and a standard deviation of 0.991 that budget allocations set aside for the implementation of street lighting project are used after wide consultations with public/stakeholders. However, the residents disagreed with the statement that the budget allocations set aside for the implementation of street lighting project are used after wide consultations with public/stakeholders as indicated by a mean of 2.357 and as standard deviation of 0.991. In addition, the residents also disagreed with the statement that the budget and appropriations committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly ensures public input is incorporated in the County Budget before it's approved as indicated by a mean of 2.261 and as standard deviation of 0.990.

Further, the residents as well disagreed that the County Government of Nairobi ensures the Members of the public are engaged on County Budget Review Paper, Budget Outlook Paper and the Audit Reports pertaining to the implementation of the street lighting project as

indicated by a mean of 2.348 and as standard deviation of 0.944. Also, the County Government of Nairobi City engages fully the public in budget planning for the implementation of the street lighting project as indicated by a mean of 1.922 and a standard deviation of 0.547.

#### **4.5.4 Playing a Role in Public Participation Forum for Budget Preparation Exercise**

The county government officers were asked whether their sectors play any role in a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County. The results were as shown in table 4.13.

**Table 4. 12: Play a Role in Public Participation Forum for Budget Preparation Exercise**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	7	46.7
No	3	20.0
Not sure	5	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings, 46.7% of the county government officers indicated their sectors play roles in a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County, 33.3% indicated that they were not sure and 20% indicated their sectors did not play any role in a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise. This implies that various sectors were playing roles in a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County. The county government officers also indicated that presentation of the sectors views and contribution to the budget committee. They also indicated that there was submission of memoranda during public forums usually held in the City Hall.

#### **4.5.5 County Government Officers and Public Participation in Budget Preparation Process**

The county government officers was also asked to indicate their agreement level on various aspects relating to the influence of public participation in Budget preparation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The results were as shown by table 4.14

**Table 4. 13: County Government Officers and Public Participation in Budget Preparation Process**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. deviation</b>
The County Government of Nairobi City reach out to the Public through Media inviting them to participate in Budget planning for the implementation of the street lighting project.	3.533	1.125
The public views/input during the preparation of Budget is always considered in by the Budget and Appropriations Committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly before Budget approval.	3.667	1.113
The County Government always allocates adequate funds in the Budget for the implementation of the street lighting projects.	3.600	0.828
The County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to ensure there is effective dissemination of information relating to the implementation progress street lighting project to the public.	3.867	0.743

From the findings, county government officers agreed with a mean of 3.867 and standard deviation of 0.743 that the County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to ensure there is effective dissemination of information relating to the implementation progress street lighting project to the public. The county officers also agreed with a mean of 3.667 and standard deviation of 1.113 that the public views/input during the preparation of Budget is always considered in by the Budget and Appropriations Committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly before Budget approval. The county government officers further agreed with a mean of 3.600 and standard deviation 0.828 that County Government always allocate adequate funds in the Budget for the implementation of the street lighting projects. The county government officers agreed with a mean of 3.533 and standard deviation of 1.125 that the County Government of Nairobi City reach out to the Public through Media inviting them to participate in Budget planning for the implementation of the street lighting project.

#### **4.5.6 Suggestions for improvement**

The County Government Officers were also asked to indicate what can be done to improve public participation at the wards level to ensure that each and every electorate has the chance to make his/her contribution. The County Government Officers also indicated that there should be civic education annually and there should be sensitization during the budget

making process. They also recommended that the County Government should improve on integrity and openness in the budget making process.

#### **4.6 Public Participation in Governance Process**

The third objective of the study was to assess the influence of public participation in governance process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.

##### **4.6.1 Attendance of Public Participation Forum for Governance Process**

The residents were asked whether they had ever attended a Public Participation forum for governance process in Nairobi City County. The results were as shown in table 4.15.

**Table 4. 14: Attendance of Public Participation Forum for Governance Process**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	22	9.6
No	206	89.6
Not sure	2	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings, 89.6% indicated they had never attended a public participation forum for governance process in Nairobi City County, 9.6% indicated they had public participation forum for governance process while 0.9% indicated they were not sure. This shows that majority of the residents in Kasarani sub-county had never attended a public participation forum for governance process in Nairobi City County.

##### **4.6.2 Source of Information on Public Forum for Governance Process**

The residents who had attended a public participation forum for governance process were requested to indicate how they learnt about the public participation exercise for government process. The results were as shown in table 4.16.

**Table 4. 15: Source of Information on Public Forum for Governance Process**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Though TV	6	27.3
Newspaper	6	27.3
County Gov. Website	4	18.2
Local Leader/MCA	4	18.2
Lobby group/NGO	2	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the findings, 27.3% of the residents indicated through television and newspaper in each case, 18.2% indicated through county government website and local leader/MCA in each case and 9.1% indicated through lobby group/NGO. This implies that most of the respondent who had attended a public participation forum for governance process had learnt about the public participation exercise through television and newspaper.

#### **4.6.3 Aspects of Public Participation in Governance Process**

The residents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with statements relating to how governance influences public participation in implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county.

**Table 4. 16: Aspects of Public Participation in Governance Process**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
Leaders in Kasarani Sub-County articulate policy issues adequately in ensuring public participation in implementation of the street lighting project.	2.183	0.821
Democratically elected leaders and nominated ones are competent enough to represent the public effectively in the implementation of the street lighting project	2.252	0.942
County Government of Nairobi has systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project.	2.200	0.806
The County Government takes the initiative to communicate and facilitate effective Public Participation exercise for the implementation of the street lighting projects.	2.130	0.862
The County Government of Nairobi City works to ensure there is a high level of inclusiveness by the Public on implementation of the street lighting projects.	2.248	0.795
Proper measures have been set by the County Government of Nairobi to ensure that there is equity in the implementation of the street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.	2.413	0.957

According to the findings, the residents disagreed with the statement that the County Government takes the initiative to communicate and facilitate effective Public Participation exercise for the implementation of the street lighting projects as indicated by a mean of 2.130 and standard deviation of 0.862. The residents also disagreed with the statement that leaders in Kasarani Sub-County articulate policy issues adequately in ensuring public participation in implementation of the street lighting project as indicated by a mean of 2.183 and standard deviation of 0.821.

Further, the residents disagreed with the statement that the County Government of Nairobi has systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project as indicated by a mean of 2.200 and standard deviation of 0.806. In addition, the resident disagreed with the statement that the County Government of Nairobi City works to ensure there is a high level of inclusiveness by the Public on implementation of



the street lighting projects. Lastly, the residents disagreed with the statement that proper measures have been set by the County Government of Nairobi to ensure that there is equity in the implementation of the street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County as indicated by a mean of 2.413 and standard deviation of 0.957.

#### **4.6.4 Policies/ Laws Governing the Implementation of the Street Lighting Project**

The county government staffs were asked if there are policies/ laws governing the implementation of the street lighting project. The results were as in table 4.18.

**Table 4. 17: Policies/ Laws Governing the Implementation of the Street Lighting Project**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	8	53.3
No	3	20.0
Not sure	4	26.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings, 53.3% indicated there are policies/ laws governing the implementation of the street lighting project, 26.7% indicated that they were not sure and 20% indicated that there were policies/ laws governing the implementation of the street lighting project. This implies that there are policies/ laws governing the implementation of the street lighting project. The county government officers also indicated that there were wards development fund act and the County Development plans.

#### **4.6.5 Policies/Laws Governing Public Involvement in Development Matters**

The county government officers were asked whether there are policies or laws governing public involvement on development matters in the County. The results were as shown in table 4.20

**Table 4. 18: Policies or laws governing public involvement on development matters in the County**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	9	60.0
No	2	13.3
Not sure	4	26.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

According to the findings, 60% of the County Government officers indicated that there are policies or laws governing public involvement in development matters in the County, 26.7% indicated that they were not sure and 13.3% indicated there were no policies or laws governing public involvement in development matters. This implies that there were policies or laws governing public involvement in development matters in the County.

The County Government officers, who indicated that there are policies or laws governing public involvement in development matters in the County, further indicated that there is a County Government Act, 2012, Nairobi City County Public participation Act, 2015, Nairobi City County Ward Development Fund Act, 2013 and Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Other policies and laws included the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

#### **4.6.6 County Government Officers and Public Participation in Governance**

The county government officers were asked to indicate their agreement level on the aspects relating to the influence public participation in governance on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county. The results were as shown in table 4.21

**Table 4. 19: County Government Officers and Public Participation in Governance**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. deviation</b>
The County Government of Nairobi ensures the implementation of the street lighting project is undertaken transparently.	3.867	1.125
The County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to ensure there is accountability to the public on the street lighting project.	4.067	0.594
County Government of Nairobi has systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project.	3.733	1.033
The County Government is committed in undertaking effective public participation exercise which is public centered.	3.600	1.183
The democratically elected leaders effectively represent their constituencies during the implementation of the street lighting project by the County Government of Nairobi City.	3.533	0.990
Proper measures and systems have been set by the County Government to ensure there is equity in the distribution of the street lighting project.	4.000	0.756

According to the findings, the county government officers agreed with a mean of 4.067 and a standard deviation of 0.594 that the County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to ensure there is accountability to the public on the street lighting project. The county government officers also agreed with a mean of 4.000 and a standard deviation of 0.756 that proper measures and systems have been set by the County Government to ensure there is equity in the distribution of the street lighting project.

The county government officers further agreed with a mean of 3.867 and a standard deviation of 1.125 that the County Government of Nairobi ensures the implementation of the street lighting project is undertaken transparently. They also agreed with a mean of 3.733 and a standard deviation of 1.033 that County Government of Nairobi has systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project. In addition, they agreed with a mean of 3.600 and a standard deviation of 1.183 that the County Government is committed in undertaking effective public participation exercise which is public centered. Lastly, the county government officers agreed that the

democratically elected leaders effectively represent their constituencies during the implementation of the street lighting project by the County Government of Nairobi City as indicated by a mean of 3.533 and a standard deviation of 0.991.

#### 4.4 Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation Process

The fourth objective of the study was to establish the effect of public participation in monitoring and evaluation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.

##### 4.7.1 Aspects of Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation Process

The residents were asked to indicate their level of agreement on the aspects relating to the influence of public participation in monitoring and evaluation process on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The results were as indicated in table 4.22.

**Table 4. 20: Aspects of Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation Process**

	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
The County Government of Nairobi City engages the Public in progress examination of the implementation of the street lighting project	2.191	0.803
The County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to measure effectiveness and efficiency of the implemented street lighting project.	2.361	0.879
The County Government, through the democratically elected leaders, disseminate the progress report of the street lighting project	2.244	0.968
The County Government of Nairobi engages the public for feedback on the street lighting projects to ensure its sustainability.	2.287	0.932
The County Government has set up proper mechanisms within the existing laws that enable the public to forward complain or concerns on the status of the existing street lighting projects.	2.357	1.213

According to the findings, the residents disagreed with the statement that County Government of Nairobi City engages the Public in progress examination of the implementation of the street lighting project as indicated by a mean of 2.191 and standard deviation of 0.803. The residents also disagreed with the statement that the County

Government, through the democratically elected leaders, disseminate the progress report of the street lighting project as indicated by a mean of 2.244 and standard deviation of 0.968.

In addition, the residents disagreed with the statement that the County Government of Nairobi engages the public for feedback on the street lighting projects to ensure its sustainability as indicated by a mean of 2.287 and standard deviation 0.932. The residents as well disagreed with a statement that the County Government has set up proper mechanisms within the existing laws that enable the public to forward complain or concerns on the status of the existing street lighting projects as indicated by a mean of 2.357 and standard deviation 1.213. Lastly, the residents disagreed with the statement that the County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to measure effectiveness and efficiency of the implemented street lighting project as indicated by a mean of 2.361 and standard deviation 0.879.

#### **4.7.2 Implementation Projects within the Required/Stipulated Time**

The county government officers were asked whether the implementation of the street lighting project is completed within the required/stipulated time. The results were as shown in table 4.23.

**Table 4. 21: Implementation Projects within the Required/Stipulated Time**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	4	26.7
Sometimes	6	40.0
No	2	13.3
I don't	3	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to the findings, 40% of the county government officers indicated that sometimes the implementation of the street lighting project is completed within the required/stipulated time, 26.7% indicated that it is completed within the required/stipulated time, 20% indicated that they did not know and 13.3% indicated that it was not completed within the required/stipulated time. This implies that the implementation of the street lighting project was sometimes completed within the required/stipulated time.

The county government officers also indicated that only the representations of the Sub-County represent the views and interests of the electorate and hence some biasness as they do not represent the views of the majority. The county government officers also indicated that

lack of funds and lack of professionalism were some of the major factors affecting the implementation of street lighting projects within the required/stipulated time.

#### 4.7.3 Aspects of Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation Process

The county government officers were asked to indicate their level of agreement on the aspects relating to influence of public participation in monitoring and evaluation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The results were as presented in table 4.24.

**Table 4. 22: Aspects of Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation Process in the Implementation**

	Mean	Std. Deviation
The County Government of Nairobi has mechanism place for receiving feedback from the public on the implemented street lighting projects	3.667	0.976
The County Government ensures that there is adequate allocation of funds for implementation of the street lighting project as requested by the public.	3.933	1.223
The public, through their democratically elected leaders engage the County Government in monitoring and maintenance of the faulty street lighting installations.	3.600	1.183
The County Government of Nairobi disseminates progress reports and communication of the status of street lighting project periodically to the public.	3.533	0.990

According to the findings, the county government officers agreed with a mean of 3.933 and standard deviation of 1.223 that the County Government ensures that there is adequate allocation of funds for implementation of the street lighting project as requested by the public. In addition, the county government officers agreed with a mean of 3.667 and standard deviation of 0.976 that the County Government of Nairobi has mechanism place for receiving feedback from the public on the implemented street lighting projects. In addition, they agreed that the public, through their democratically elected leaders engage the County Government in monitoring and maintenance of the faulty street lighting installations as indicated by a mean of 3.6 and standard deviation of 1.183. Further, county government officers agreed that

The County Government of Nairobi disseminate progress reports and communication of the status of street lighting project periodically to the public as indicated by a mean of 3.533 and standard deviation of 0.099.

#### **4.7.4 Suggestions to Ensure Sustainability in Street Lighting Projects**

From the findings, the County Government officers indicated that there should be a hotline for reporting, which should be effective. In addition, there should be involvement of the public through groups and other forums. The Key Informants also indicated that there should be sharing of implementation cost and other details of the project including the oversight reports and auditor's reports with the public.

### **4.8 Inferential Statistics**

#### **4.8.1 Correlation Analysis**

The researcher conducted a Pearson correlation to measure the relationship between public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan, in budget preparation, in governance process, in monitoring and evaluation process and implementation of street lighting project.

**Table 4. 23: Correlation Analysis**

		<b>Implementati on of street lighting project</b>	<b>Public participation preparation the CIDP</b>	<b>Public in Participatio of n in Budget preparation</b>	<b>Public participat ion in governan ce process</b>	<b>Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation process</b>
	Pearson Correlation	1				
Implementation of street lighting project	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	230				
Public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan	Pearson Correlation	.802**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000				
	N	230	230			
Public Participation in Budget preparation	Pearson Correlation	.857**	.214	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.001			
	N	230	230	230		
Public participation in governance process	Pearson Correlation	.743**	.347	.684**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000		
	N	230	230	230	230	
Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation process	Pearson Correlation	.762**	.894**	.413	.612**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002	
	N	230	230	230	230	230



From the findings, there is a positive association between Public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan and Implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county as shown by a correlation coefficient of 0.802. The association was significant because the p-value (0.000) was less than the significance level (0.05). The results also show that there is a positive association between public participation in budget preparation and implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county as shown by a correlation coefficient of 0.857. The association was significant because the p-value (0.001) was less than the significance level (0.05).

The results also show that there is a positive association between public participation in governance process and implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county as shown by a correlation coefficient of 0.743. The association was significant because the p-value (0.000) was less than the significance level (0.05). In addition, the results show there is a positive association between public participation in monitoring and evaluation process and implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county as shown by a correlation coefficient of 0.762. The association was significant because the p-value (0.000) was less than the significance level (0.05).

#### 4.8.2 Regression Analysis

The relationship between dependent variable and the four independent variables was determined through a multivariate regression analysis. The regression equation was;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Whereby; Y = Implementation of street lighting project, X<sub>1</sub> = Public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan, X<sub>2</sub> = Public Participation in Budget preparation, X<sub>3</sub> = Public participation in governance process, X<sub>4</sub> =Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation process, ε = Error Term, β<sub>0</sub> = Constant Term and β<sub>1</sub>, β<sub>2</sub>, β<sub>3</sub>, β<sub>4</sub> = Beta Co-efficient

**Table 4. 24: Model summary**

<b>R</b>	<b>R Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	<b>Std. Error of the Estimate</b>
.845 <sup>a</sup>	.714	.695	.24212

Adjusted R squared is used to tell the variation in the dependent variable since it is the coefficient of determination is and this variation is due to the changes in the variable that is

independent. As indicated by the findings, adjusted R squared value was 0.695 an indication that the four independent variables (Public participation in preparation of the CIDP, public participation in budget preparation, public participation in governance process, public participation in monitoring and evaluation process) can explain 69.5% variation in the dependent variable (implementation of street lighting project). This shows that other factors not considered in this study explain 30.5% of the variation in the dependent variable, implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.

**Table 4. 25: ANOVA Analysis**

	<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Regression	54.104	4	13.526	31.976	.013b
Residual	95.175	225	0.423		
Total	149.279	229			

To determine whether the model is a good fit for the data the analysis of variance was used and the results were as presented in table 4.25. The results indicate that the model was significant since the p-value (0.013) was less than 0.05 thus the model is statistically significant in establishing the influence of public participation on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county, Nairobi County, Kenya. Further, the F-calculated (31.976) was found to be more than the F-critical (2.41) which shows that the models was fit in influence of public participation on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county, Nairobi County, Kenya.

**Table 4. 26: Regression Coefficients**

	<b>Unstandardized Coefficients</b>		<b>Standardized Coefficients</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
	<b>B</b>	<b>Std. Error</b>	<b>Beta</b>		
(Constant)	1.343	0.322		4.171	.001
Public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan	0.782	0.184	0.626	4.250	.004
Public Participation in Budget preparation	0.823	0.192	0.675	4.286	.003
Public participation in governance process	0.598	0.155	0.462	3.858	.014
Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation process	0.647	0.164	0.587	3.945	.012

$$Y=1.343+ 0.782 X_1 + 0.823 X_2 + 0.598 X_3 + 0.647X_4$$

From Table 4.28, the findings show that there is a positive significant relationship between Public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan and implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County as indicated by a beta coefficient of 0.782. This shows that a unit improvement in public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan would lead to a 0.782 improvement in the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The p-value (0.004) was less than the significance level (0.05), hence the relationship was significant.

The study further found that there is a positive significant relationship between Public participation in Budget preparation and implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County as indicated by a beta coefficient of 0.823. This shows that a unit increase in Public participation in Budget preparation would lead to a 0.823 increase in the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The p-value (0.003) was less than the significance level (0.05), hence the relationship was significant.

From the findings, there is a positive significant relationship between Public participation in governance process and implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County as indicated by a beta coefficient of 0.598. This shows that a unit increase in Public participation in governance process would lead to a 0.598 success in the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The p-value (0.014) was less than the significance level (0.05), hence the relationship was significant.

Lastly, the study results show that there is a positive significant relationship between public participation in monitoring and evaluation process and implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County with a regression coefficient of 0.647. This shows that a unit increase in public participation in monitoring and evaluation process would lead to a 0.647 improvement in the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The p-value (0.012) was less than the significance level (0.05), hence the relationship was significant.

## **4.9 Discussions of Findings**

This section presents the findings of the study as per the objectives of the study

### **4.9.1 Public Participation in Preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan**

The study found that public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street

lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. In addition, the study established that the involvement of the public in identification of the street lighting projects is very important. Carley (2006) and Siroros (2002) opine that people's participation is imperative to the maintenance of development projects for a longer period. However, despite its importance, the study found that most of the residents of Kasarani Sub-County were not involved in identification of the street lighting project in by the County Government of Nairobi City.

The study also found that most of the residents had never been invited to attend a street lighting/development forum with their local leaders.

The County Government officers indicated that the County Government of Nairobi City subjects the County Integrated development plan to the public for review. However, according to the residents prioritization of the street lighting projects by the County Government of Nairobi is not based on the submissions from the public participation exercise. The Act (Public Participation Act, 2015) in section 6 provides for certain County Affairs that necessitate public participation in the preparation, implementation and review of the County Integrated Development Plan – CIDP.

In addition, the residents felt that the County Government of Nairobi City was not open and committed in considering public input when preparing the County Integrated Development. In addition, the residents also indicated that public views on the implementation of the street lighting project were not factored in the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan. The Public Finance Management Act Section 117(2012) however supports that all the planning of the County projects, programs and policy should rely on public participation. While the County Government officers indicated that the County Government of Nairobi City always engages the public during the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan, the residents of Kasarani Sub-County indicated that the County Government does not engage the public during the development phase/implementation phase of the street lighting project.

#### **4.9.2 Public Participation in Budget Preparation Process**

The study established that public participation in Budget preparation process had a positive and significant influence on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. These findings agree with Kelly and Riverbank (2003) argument that public participation is an essential exercise in the budget making process as it ties the government projects to people. However, the study found that most of the Kasarani Sub-County residents had never attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi

City County. The residents who had attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County learnt about the public participation exercise for budget preparation through television and newspaper.

The county officers also indicated that the public views/input during the preparation of Budget is always considered in by the Budget and Appropriations Committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly before Budget approval. However, these findings are contrary to the residents' argument that budget and appropriations committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly was not ensuring the public input is incorporated in the County Budget before it's approved. These findings are contrary to Kelly and Riverbank (2003) argument that public participation is an essential exercise in the budget making process as it ties the government projects to people.

Further, the county officers indicated that the County Government always allocate adequate funds in the Budget for the implementation of the street lighting projects. These findings were also supported by the residents of Kasarani Sub-county. In addition, the county officers reported that the County Government of Nairobi City reach out to the Public through Media inviting them to participate in Budget planning for the implementation of the street lighting project. However, the residents indicated that the County Government of Nairobi was not ensuring the members of the public are engaged on County Budget Review Paper, Budget Outlook Paper and the Audit Reports pertaining to the implementation of the street lighting project. These findings are contrary to the Constitution of Kenya 2010 that stipulates that the end process of a budget exercise is documentation of the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper and Audit Reports which are again subjected to public scrutiny. The residents also indicated that the County Government of Nairobi City was not engaging the public fully in budget planning for the implementation of the street lighting project. This is contrary to Section 104 of the County Governments Act, 2012 that indicates that necessitates stakeholder's involvement and especially the public in budget planning.

#### **4.9.3 Public Participation in Governance Process**

The study found that public participation in governance process has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. These findings agree with Asians Development Fund (1995) argument that public participation in governance process helps in enhancing accountability and thus success in project implementation. However, the study found that most of the residents in Kasarani sub-county

had never attended a public participation forum for governance process in Nairobi City County. The study also found that most of the residents who had attended a public participation forum for governance process had learnt about the public participation exercise through television and newspaper.

The county government officers reported that there are policies/ laws governing the implementation of the street lighting project. The policies included wards development fund act and the County Development plans. The study established that there were policies or laws governing public involvement in development matters in the County. These policies included County Government Act on public participate, a public finance management act, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Nairobi City County Public Participation Act.

The county government officers also indicated that the County Government of Nairobi ensures the implementation of the street lighting project is undertaken transparently and the County Government is committed in undertaking effective public participation exercise which is public centered. However, the residents indicated that the County Government did not take the initiative to communicate and facilitate effective Public Participation exercise for the implementation of the street lighting projects. Cummins (2007) suggest that in governance, accountability and transparency enhance effective public participation in public sector agencies, public participation in management and public hearings in decision making.

The residents also indicated that leaders in Kasarani Sub-County did not articulate policy issues adequately in ensuring public participation in implementation of the street lighting project. The county government officers reported that the County Government of Nairobi has systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project. However, most of the residents were not aware of systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project. This is contrary to The International Fund for Agricultural Projects (1999) findings that elements of ensuring good governance include transparency, accountability, legal and judicial reforms, participation and combating corruption. In addition, the residents reported that the County Government of Nairobi City was not working to ensure there is a high level of inclusiveness by the Public on implementation of the street lighting projects.

#### **4.9.4 Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation Process**

The study established that public participation in monitoring and evaluation process has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani

Sub-County. The findings concur with Donaldson, (2003) argument that involvement of public in project discussions often empowers the community, bring about the aspect of inclusivity in decision making and leads to a meaningful participation that would realize more input from the exercise.

The county government officers reported that the County Government of Nairobi disseminates progress reports and communication of the status of street lighting project periodically to the public. However, the residents reported that the County Government of Nairobi City does not engage the Public in progress examination of the implementation of the street lighting project. The county government officers reported that the County Government of Nairobi has mechanism place for receiving feedback from the public on the implemented street lighting projects. However, the residents reported that the County Government of Nairobi does not engage the public for feedback on the street lighting projects to ensure its sustainability. The residents also reported that the County Government does not disseminate the progress report of the street lighting project. Further, the residents indicated that the County Government has not set up proper mechanisms within the existing laws that enable the public to forward complain or concerns on the status of the existing street lighting projects.

The county government officers indicated that the implementation of the street lighting project was sometimes completed within the required/stipulated time. However, this was negatively affected by lack of funds and lack of professionalism. Naidoo, (2011) confirms that monitoring and evaluation process is communicated through tools like progressive reports, and its credibility and objectivity highly depends on the independence of the evaluator and their expertise.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

The chapter encompasses of the summary of the research findings, conclusions as per the objectives of the study, recommendations guided by the study's objectives, and suggestions for further studies.

#### **5.2 Summary of the findings**

The section present the summary of the findings based in each specific objectives.

##### **5.2.1 Public Participation in Preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan**

The study found that public participation in preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan had a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. In addition, the study established that the involvement of the public in identification of the street lighting projects is very important. However, despite its importance, the study found that most of the residents of Kasarani Sub-County were not involved in identification of the street lighting project in by the County Government of Nairobi City.

The study also found that most of the residents had never been invited to attend a street lighting/development forum with their local leaders. Nevertheless, the County Government officers indicated that the County Government of Nairobi City subjects the County Integrated development plan to the public for review. In addition, according to the residents prioritization of the street lighting projects by the County Government of Nairobi is not based on the submissions from the public participation exercise. The residents also felt that the County Government of Nairobi City was not open and committed in considering public input when preparing the County Integrated Development. In addition, the public views on the implementation of the street lighting project were not factored in the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan. While the County Government officers indicated that the County Government of Nairobi City always engages the public during the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan, the residents of Kasarani Sub-County indicated that the County Government does not engage the public during the development phase/implementation phase of the street lighting project.



### **5.2.2 Public Participation in Budget Preparation Process**

The study established that public participation in Budget preparation process had a positive and significant influence on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. However, the study found that most of the Kasarani Sub-County residents had never attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County. The residents who had attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County learnt about the public participation exercise for budget preparation through television and newspaper. According to the county government officers, the County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to ensure there is effective dissemination of information relating to the implementation progress street lighting project to the public.

The county officers also reported that the public views/input during the preparation of Budget is always considered in by the Budget and Appropriations Committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly before Budget approval. However, these findings are contrary to the residents' argument that budget and appropriations committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly was not ensuring the public input is incorporated in the County Budget before it's approved. Further, the county officers report that the County Government always allocate adequate funds in the Budget for the implementation of the street lighting projects. These findings were also supported by the residents of Kasarani Sub-county. Further, the residents indicated that the County Government of Nairobi was not ensuring the members of the public are engaged on County Budget Review Paper, Budget Outlook Paper and the Audit Reports pertaining to the implementation of the street lighting project. The residents also reported that the County Government of Nairobi City was not engaging the public fully in budget planning for the implementation of the street lighting project.

### **5.2.3 Public Participation in Governance Process**

The study found that public participation in governance process has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. However, the study found that most of the residents in Kasarani sub-county had never attended a public participation forum for governance process in Nairobi City County. The study also found that most of the residents who had attended a public participation forum for governance process had learnt about the public participation exercise through television and newspaper. The county government officers reported that there are policies/ laws governing the implementation of the street lighting project. The policies included wards development fund

act and the County Development plans. In addition, there were policies or laws governing public involvement in development matters in the County. These policies included County Government Act on public participate, a public finance management act, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Nairobi City County Public Participation Act.

The county government officers reported that the County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to ensure there is accountability to the public on the street lighting project. The county government officers also reported that proper measures and systems have been set by the County Government to ensure there is equity in the distribution of the street lighting project. While county government officers reported that the County Government of Nairobi has systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project. However, most of the residents were not aware of systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project.

The residents indicated that the County Government did not take the initiative to communicate and facilitate effective Public Participation exercise for the implementation of the street lighting projects. In addition, leaders in Kasarani Sub-County did not articulate policy issues adequately in ensuring public participation in implementation of the street lighting project. Further, the County Government of Nairobi City was not working to ensure there is a high level of inclusiveness by the Public on implementation of the street lighting projects.

#### **5.2.4 Public Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation Process**

The study established that public participation in monitoring and evaluation process has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The county government officers reported that the County Government of Nairobi disseminates progress reports and communication of the status of street lighting project periodically to the public. However, the residents reported that the County Government of Nairobi City does not engage the Public in progress examination of the implementation of the street lighting project.

The county government officers reported that the County Government of Nairobi has mechanism place for receiving feedback from the public on the implemented street lighting projects. However, the residents reported that the County Government of Nairobi does not

engage the public for feedback on the street lighting projects to ensure its sustainability. In addition, the County Government does not disseminate the progress report of the street lighting project. Further, the County Government has not set up proper mechanisms within the existing laws that enable the public to forward complain or concerns on the status of the existing street lighting projects. Also, the County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to measure effectiveness and efficiency of the implemented street lighting project.

The study also found that the implementation of the street lighting project was sometimes completed within the required/stipulated time. In addition, only the representations of the Sub-County represent the views and interests of the electorate and hence some biasness as they do not represent the views of the majority. The county government officers also indicated that lack of funds and lack of professionalism were some of the major factors affecting the implementation of street lighting projects within the required/stipulated time.

### **5.3 Conclusions of the Study**

The study concludes that public participation in the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. Even though the involvement of the public in identification of the street lighting projects was found to be very important, most of the residents of Kasarani Sub-County were not involved in identification process. In addition, the study found that the County Government of Nairobi City was not open and committed in considering public input when preparing the County Integrated Development.

The study further concludes that public participation in budget preparation has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The study found that most of the Kasarani Sub-County residents had never attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County. The study also established that the County Government of Nairobi was not ensuring the members of the public are engaged on county budget review paper, budget outlook paper and the audit reports pertaining to the implementation of the street lighting project.

The study also concludes that public participation in governance process has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The study found that most of the residents in Kasarani sub-county had never attended a public participation forum for governance process in Nairobi City County. However, there were policies/ laws governing the implementation of the street lighting project as well as

public involvement in development matters. These policies included County Government Act on public participate, a public finance management act, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Nairobi City County Public Participation Act.

In addition, the study concludes that public participation in monitoring and evaluation process has a positive and significant effect on the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County. The study also found that the implementation of the street lighting project was sometimes completed within the required/stipulated time. The study found that lack of funds and lack of professionalism were some of the major factors affecting the implementation of street lighting projects within the required/stipulated time. The study found that the County Government has not set up proper mechanisms within the existing laws that enable the public to forward complain or concerns on the status of the existing street lighting projects.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

1. The study found that most of the residents of Kasarani Sub-County were not involved in identification of the street lighting project in by the County Government of Nairobi City. This study recommends that the Nairobi City County should improve on methods of inviting public participation in projects identification. This can be used by placing adverts in both mass media (television, radio and newspaper) and social media (Twitter, Facebook). This will help in increasing public awareness on participation in project identification.
2. The study also found that the County Government of Nairobi does not ensure the members of the public are engaged on county budget review paper, budget outlook paper and the audit reports pertaining to the implementation of the street lighting project. The study recommends that the County Government should improve integrity, public involvement in the budget making process and openness in the budget making process.
3. The study also found that most of the residents had never attended a public participation forum for budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County. The respondents hence recommends that there should be civic education annually sensitization on the budget making process in the County.
4. The study found that although there were policies governing public involvement in development matters, the implementation of these policies was poor and hence led to low public participation in governance and implementation of projects. As such, the

study recommends that the County government as well as the national government should enhance the implementation of policies guiding public participation in governance and project's implementation.

5. From the study, lack of funds and professionalism were the main factors affecting public participation in the monitoring and evaluation process. The study recommends that the County government should allocate enough funds in terms of finances and human resources to monitoring and evaluation.
6. The study also recommends that there should be sharing of implementation cost and other details of the project including the oversight reports and auditors' reports with the public.

### **5.6 Suggestions for Further Research**

1. The research only focused on the influence of public participation on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-county, Nairobi County, Kenya. Therefore, these findings cannot be generalized to other counties in Kenya. As such, other studies should therefore be conducted on the influence of public participation on implementation of street lighting project in other sub-counties in other counties.
2. The study found that public participation could explain 69.5% of the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-county. Therefore, the study suggests further studies on other factors affecting the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-county.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Questionnaire for the residents of Kasarani Sub-County

I am Adam Kibwana, student at the University of Nairobi pursuing the degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management. As part of my coursework, I am in the process of conducting a study on the influence of Public Participation on Implementation of street lighting project in Nairobi City County, Kasarani Sub-County. This questionnaire is mean to help me in gathering information towards the said endeavor. In responding to the questions, you are urged to be impartial in giving your information.

#### **Section A: Personal details**

1. Which Ward in Kasarani Sub-County do you live?

<input type="checkbox"/> Clay City Ward	<input type="checkbox"/> Mwiki Ward
<input type="checkbox"/> Kasarani Ward	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruai Ward
<input type="checkbox"/> Njiru Ward	
2. What is your gender?

<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
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3. Which is your age bracket?

<input type="checkbox"/> 19-24	<input type="checkbox"/> 30-39
<input type="checkbox"/> 25-29	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 and above
4. What is your employment status?

<input type="checkbox"/> Employed	<input type="checkbox"/> Casual labour
<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed	<input type="checkbox"/> Retired
<input type="checkbox"/> Student	<input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)_____
5. What is the highest level of education you have completed so far?

<input type="checkbox"/> Some primary level	<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary level
<input type="checkbox"/> Primary level	<input type="checkbox"/> College/university level
<input type="checkbox"/> Some secondary level	<input type="checkbox"/> Postgraduate

#### **Section B: Criteria used in public participation in identification of the street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county**

6. As a resident, are you involved in identification of the street lighting project in by the County Government of Nairobi City?

- Yes  No  Not sure

6b) How is the rate of you being involved by the County Government of Nairobi?

- Always  Rarely  
 Often  Never  
 Sometimes  Other(specify)\_\_\_\_\_

7. Have you ever been invited to attend a street lighting/development forum with your local leader?

- Yes  No  Not sure

8. Are there street lighting project installed in your area?

- Yes  No  Not sure

*How do you agree with the following statements on public participation in identification and the implementation of the street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county. Where 1=SD: Strongly Disagree, 2=D: Disagree, 3=N: Neutral, 4=A: Agree and 5=SA: Strongly Agree.*

No.	What is the influence of public participation in project identification process on the Implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?	1=SD	2=D	3=N	4=A	5=SA
9	The County Government of Nairobi City is open and committed in considering public input when preparing the County Integrated Development Plan.					
10	Prioritization of the street lighting projects by the County Government of Nairobi is based on the submissions from the Public Participation exercise.					
12	Public views on the implementation of the street lighting project are factored in the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan					
13	The County Government engages the public during the development phase/implementation phase of the street lighting project.					
14	The County Government of Nairobi City subjects the County Integrated development plan to the public for review.					

**Section C: Level of public participation in budget preparation process for the implementation of the street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county.**

15. Have you ever attended a Public Participation forum for Budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County?

- Yes  No  Not sure

16b) If **Yes**, how did you learn about the Public Participation exercise for Budget preparation?

- Though TV
- Newspaper
- County Gov. Website
- Local Leader/MCA
- Lobby group/NGO
- Other(specify)\_\_\_\_\_

*How do you agree with the following statements public participation in budget preparation process and the implementation of the street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county*

No.	What is the influence of public participation in Budget preparation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?	1=SD	2=D	3=N	4=A	5=SA
17	The County Government of Nairobi City engages fully the Public in Budget planning for the implementation of the street lighting project.					
18	The Budget and Appropriations Committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly ensures public input is incorporated in the County Budget before it's approved.					
19	The County Government ensures that there is adequate allocation of funds for implementation of the street lighting project as requested by the public.					
20	Budget allocations set aside for the implementation of street lighting project are used after wide consultations with public/stakeholders					
21	The County Government of Nairobi ensures the Members of the public are engaged on County Budget Review Paper, Budget Outlook Paper and the Audit Reports pertaining to the implementation of the street lighting project.					

22. In your opinion, what can be done to improve the involvement of the public in the Budget making process?

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**Section D: How governance influence public participation in implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county.**

23. Have you ever attended a Public Participation forum for Budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

23b) If **Yes**, how did you learn about the Public Participation exercise for Budget preparation?

- Though TV
- Newspaper
- County Gov. Website
- Local Leader/MCA
- Lobby group/NGO
- Other(specify)\_\_\_\_\_

*How do you agree with the following statements on public participation in governance and the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county*

No.	How is the influence of public participation in governance process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?	1=SD	2=D	3=N	4=A	5=SA
24	Leaders in Kasarani Sub-County articulate policy issues adequately in ensuring public participation in implementation of the street lighting project.					
25	Democratically elected leaders and nominated ones are competent enough to represent the public effectively in the implementation of the street lighting project					
26	County Government of Nairobi has systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project.					
27	The County Government takes the initiative to communicate and facilitate effective Public Participation exercise for the implementation of the street lighting projects.					
28	The County Government of Nairobi City works to ensure there is a high level of inclusiveness by the Public on implementation of the street lighting projects.					
29	Proper measures have been set by the County Government of Nairobi to ensure that there is equity in the implementation of the street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County.					

30. In your opinion, do you think all the street lighting projects in your area have been implemented through public participation?

- Yes
- No
- I don't



30b) If your answer above is **No** or **I don't know**, kindly indicate why?

**Section D: Role of public participation in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of street lighting projects.**

*How do you agree with the following statements on public participation in monitoring and evaluation and the implementation of street lighting projects?*

No.	What is the influence of public participation in monitoring and evaluation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?	1=SD	2=D	3=N	4=A	5=SA
31	The County Government of Nairobi City engages the Public in progress examination of the implementation of the street lighting project during its.					
32	The County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to measure effectiveness and efficiency of the implemented street lighting project.					
33	The County Government ensures that there is adequate allocation of funds for implementation of the street lighting project as requested by the public.					
34	The County Government, through the democratically elected leaders, disseminate the progress report of the street lighting project					
35	The County Government of Nairobi engages the public for feedback on the street lighting projects to ensure its sustainability.					
36	The County Government has set up proper mechanisms within the existing laws that enable the public to forward complain or concerns on the status of the existing street lighting projects.					

37. In your opinion, what can be done to improve on the role of public participation in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?

END

## Appendix II: Questionnaire for the officers in the service delivery entity (County Government Officers)

I am Adam Kibwana, student at the University of Nairobi pursuing the degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management. As part of my coursework, I am in the process of conducting a study on the influence of Public Participation on Implementation of street lighting project in Nairobi City County, Kasarani Sub-County. This questionnaire is hence meant to help me in gathering information towards the said endeavor. In responding to the questions, you are urged to be impartial in giving your information.

### Section A: Professionalism and policy

1. What is your field of expertise?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What role do you play towards the implementation of street lighting project?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Are there policies/ laws governing the **implementation of the street lighting project**?

Yes

No

Not sure

3b) If **YES**, kindly list some of these laws/policies.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Are there policies or laws governing public involvement on development matters in the County?

Yes

No

Not sure

4b) If **YES**, kindly list some of these laws/policies.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Section B: Criteria used in public participation in identification of the street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county.

How do you agree with the following statements on public participation in identification and implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county. **1=SD: Strongly Disagree, 2=D: Disagree, 3=N: Neutral, 4=A: Agree and 5=SA: Strongly Agree.**

No.	What is the influence of public participation in project identification process on the Implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?	1=SD	2=D	3=N	4=A	5=SA
5	The County Government of Nairobi City always engages the public during the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan.					
6	Input from the public is highly considered during identification of the street lighting project.					

7. How essential/important is the involvement of the public in identification of the street lighting projects?

- Very Important
- Somehow Important
- Neither important/unimportant
- Somewhat Unimportant
- Unimportant
- Other(specify)\_\_\_\_\_

8. How often do the County Government of Nairobi City engage the public the street lighting project?

- Always
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never
- Other(specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**Section C: Level of public participation in budget preparation process for the implementation of the street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county.**

9. Do your sector play any role in a Public Participation forum for Budget preparation exercise in Nairobi City County?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

9b) If Yes, kindly indicate how.

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How do you agree with the following statements on public participation in budget preparation process and the implementation of the street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county

No.	What is the influence of public participation in Budget preparation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?	1=SD	2=D	3=N	4=A	5=SA
10	The County Government of Nairobi City reach out to the Public through Media inviting them to participate in Budget planning for the implementation of the street lighting project.					
11	The public views/input during the preparation of Budget is always considered in by the Budget and Appropriations Committee of the Nairobi City County Assembly before Budget approval.					
12	The County Government always allocate adequate funds in the Budget for the implementation of the street lighting projects.					
13	The County Government of Nairobi has systems in place to ensure there is effective dissemination of information relating to the implementation progress street lighting project to the public.					

14. In your opinion, what can be done to improve the involvement of the public in the Budget making process?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Section D: How governance influence public participation in implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county.**

*How do you agree with the following statements on public participation in governance and the implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani sub-county*

No.	How is the influence of public participation in governance process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?	1=SD	2=D	3=N	4=A	5=SA
15	The County Government of Nairobi ensures the implementation of the street lighting project is undertaken transparently.					
16	The County Government o Nairobi has systems in place to ensure there is accountability to the public on the street					

	lighting project.					
17	County Government of Nairobi has systems in place that promote transparency, encourage openness in the implementation of the street lighting project.					
18	The County Government is committed n undertaking effective public participation exercise which is public centered.					
19	The democratically elected leaders effectively represent their constituencies during the implementation of the street lighting project by the County Government of Nairobi City.					
20	Proper measures and systems have been set by the County Government to ensure there is equity in the distribution of the street lighting project.					

**Section D: Role of public participation in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of street lighting projects.**

21. Are the implementation of the street lighting project completed within the required/stipulated time?

- Yes
  Sometimes  
 No
  I don't

21b) what are your reasons for the above (8) response?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

*How do you agree with the following statements on public participation in monitoring and evaluation and the implementation of street lighting projects.*

No.	What is the influence of public participation in monitoring and evaluation process on implementation of street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?	1=SD	2=D	3=N	4=A	5=SA
22	The County Government of Nairobi has mechanism place for receiving feedback from the public on the implemented street lighting projects					
23	The County Government ensures that there is adequate allocation of funds for implementation of the street lighting project as requested by the public.					

24	The public, through their democratically elected leaders engage the County Government in monitoring and maintenance of the faulty street lighting installations.					
25	The County Government of Nairobi disseminate progress reports and communication of the status of street lighting project periodically to the public.					

26. In your opinion, what can be done to ensure sustainability of the implemented street lighting project in Kasarani Sub-County?

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END

*Thank you for your time and for being sincere in your responses.*

**Appendix III: Interview Guide For The Grassroot Leaders -MCA**

I am Adam Kibwana, student at the University of Nairobi pursuing the degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management. As part of my coursework, I am in the process of conducting a study on the influence of Public Participation on Implementation of street lighting project in Nairobi City County, Kasarani Sub-County. This interview guide is therefore meant to help me in gathering information towards the said endeavor. In responding to the questions, you are urged to be impartial in giving your information.

**INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR MEMBER OF THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY- MCA**

The purpose of the following interview schedule is to elicit information from the Local Leaders – Members of the County Assembly from following Wards; Clay City Ward, Kasarani Ward, Njiru Ward, Mwiki Ward and Ruai Ward

**SECTION A: Introduction and role to the residence**

Kindly inform me about yourself and your role in ensuring public participation?

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1. Are there laws and policies in place that govern the implementation of the street lighting project in your Ward? And if so, which are they?

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2. How do you identify the implementation of the street lighting project in your area for your electorates?

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

3. Do your electorate participate in Budget Making process?

3 b) And if yes, how do you facilitate them for participation?

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.....

4. How do you ensure there is inclusivity of the public by the County Government in the implementation of the street lighting project?

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.....

5. Are there ways you involve the public in ensuring accountability by the County Government to the public in implementation of the street lighting project?

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6. Do these street lighting project require maintenance? And if so how frequent?

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7. What role does the public play in monitoring and evaluation of the implemented street lighting project?

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8. Are there stalled / collapsed street lighting project in your area? And if so, what do you think are the reasons behind it?

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9. What are the challenges that you as the public representative go through in ensuring implementation of the street lighting project?

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10. What advice would you give that would ensure the County Government embraces public participation in the implementation of street lighting project?

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*Thank you for your time and for being sincere in your response*