

**DETERMINANTS OF ETHICAL PRACTICES ENFORCEMENT IN COUNTY
GOVERNMENTS IN KENYA: CASE OF KIAMBU**

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**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL IS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
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ABSTRACT

Over the past few decades unethical practices such as corruption has emerged as a major issue in the global development discourse as policymakers and academics have increasingly focused on the political economic factors that promote or hinder inclusive, sustainable growth. Enforcing ethical practices in county government faces a major challenge as a result of failure by the individual human resource at the governance level to recognize an ethical problem. From the previous studies, there are limited studies done on determinants of effectiveness of ethical practices enforcement in county governments in Kenya. To achieve the main objective of the study, the researcher will concentrate on the county's organisational culture, ethics infrastructure, strategic intelligence and deterrence mechanism and how they influence the enforcement of ethical practices. The researcher has deliberately selected Kiambu County, one amongst the 47 Counties in Kenya due to the high literacy level as compared to the other counties hence the residents ability to understand and realise the ethical practices. Kiambu county assembly recently removed the speaker after corrupt allegations and requested the Ethics and Anticorruption Commission (EACC) to investigate the same. The study is motivated to bridge the knowledge gap by exploring the determinants of effectiveness of ethical practices enforcement in county governments in Kenya. The study will relay on Kohlberg's Theory and Low Self-Control Theory. The study will adapt an exploratory approach and use a descriptive survey design. The target population of the study will consist of all ethics and anti-corruption officers, all civil society leaders, all Church leaders and all community leaders from Kiambu County. In selecting the respondents, purposeful sampling will be utilized. The researcher will visit all the 12 sub counties. In each of these sub counties, the researcher will purposefully sample 3 ethics and anti-corruption officers, 3 civil society leaders, 3 Church leaders and 3 community leaders who will acts as respondents. In total, therefore, there will be 144 informants from the 12 sub counties, Githunguri, Kiambaa, Kabete, Limuru, Lari, Gatundu North, Gatundu South, Ruiru, Kikuyu, Juja, Thika and Kiambu in Kiambu County. The study will use a questionnaire to collect data from the respondents. Piloting will be done to determine the validity and reliability of Data collection instruments. The collected data will be thoroughly examined and checked for completeness and comprehensibility. Data will be cleaned and entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 20) for analysis. Descriptive statistics such as means, standard deviation and frequency distribution will be used to analyze the data. Data presentation will be done by the use of pie charts, bar charts and graphs, percentages and frequency tables. The multivariate regression analysis will be a suitable analytical framework as the study will be testing the relationship between the independent and depend variables. Issues of ethical considerations will be observed in the study.