

**AN INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON POLICY  
FORMULATION IN DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT IN KEIYO SOUTH SUB  
COUNTY, ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA**

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## DECLARATION AND APPROVAL


### Declaration by the Candidate

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

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### Approval by the University Supervisor

This project is being submitted for examination with my approval as University supervisors

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Date: 01/11/2024

## DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my parents Rupert and Margaret, to my beloved wife Fancy and my son Lincoln for their support and encouragement.



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I dedicate this project to the Almighty God for giving me good health. I am also indebted to my supervisor, Dr. Anthony Alexis for his guidance and insights in writing this project. I also thank all my family members for their encouragement and support of whatever kind they gave me. God bless all of you abundantly.



## ABSTRACT

Citizens in many county governments are not empowered to understand their role in development issues and feel that policy makers don't put into consideration their contribution in major decision making particularly affecting key development programs, they feel more often than not that their predicaments have not been addressed effectively by their governments, bring in a lot of conflicts which at times has resulted in public unrest. This study therefore focused on establishing an investigation of public participation on policy formulation in devolved governments in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. The objectives of this study were to: establish the contribution of public participation in policy formulation in devolved government of Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya; determine the level of public participation on policy formulation in devolved government of Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya; analyze the adequacy of existing legal framework on policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya and to assess the stakeholders awareness on policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. The study was based on Participatory Communication Theory and Ladder of Citizen Participation Theory. The study used a mixed-method approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative research. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The target population was 115, comprising 7 economic planning staff, 4 ward administrators, 33 ward development committees, 7 budget and appropriation committees, 11 public participation officers, 10 chiefs, 20 assistant chiefs and 23 opinion leaders. The researcher obtained a sample size of 89 respondents using Yamane formulae. The study used stratified random sampling to select respondents. The study used questionnaires and an interview schedule to collect data. A pilot study was conducted in Keiyo North Sub-County to ascertain the reliability and validity of research instruments. The study used content validity to determine whether the instrument sufficiently covers all of the content that the variable should cover. The researcher utilized Cronbach's alpha coefficient to measure the internal consistency of research instruments. The statistical package for social sciences version 24 was used to analyze quantitative data from the closed-ended questions. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics involved frequencies, percentages, standard deviation, and arithmetic mean. Inferential statistics involved correlation and multiple regression. The analyzed data was presented in the form of charts and tables. The findings demonstrated that respondents agreed with the statement that member's ideas and contributions in the public participation are given priorities (Mean=3.70, standard deviation=1.40), further, the findings indicated that that the respondents agreed with the statement that there is a moderate level of public participation on policy formulation (Mean=3.73, standard deviation=1.39). The study concluded that significant number of respondents believed in a high level of grassroots participation and others held contrary views, indicating that there may be disparities in how stakeholders perceive the depth of involvement. The study recommended that policy makers and county authorities should take steps to ensure that public participation processes are equitable and inclusive.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CoK	Constitution of Kenya
GM	Genetically Modified
ICT	Information Communication Technology
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ATI	Access to Information



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions; justification of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the Study, delimitations of the study, assumptions of the study and operational definition of key terms.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Participation entails the involvement of all stakeholders. They are actively involved in decision making, and planning on development initiatives and effective utilization of public resources, (Kwena, 2013). This system enables citizens to be in control of the planning and policy formulation, choosing investment projects and making decisions on matters affecting them. In the developed economies, the aspect of people's inclusiveness in process of governance is entrenched in the legal requirement of any local government operations (Opiyo, 2017). It's a common assumption that devolved local units make more citizens participate in the governance process, establishing accountability in local government institutions consequently service delivery becomes effective. Some of the sound effects of participation is seen as poverty alleviation at the local level, development of the necessary sense of the ownership among citizens, contribute to sustainability of development initiatives, builds capacity in local community in governance, links development to people's needs, gives recognition to the marginalized, guards against corruption among the office bearers, and guarding against unnecessary political interference especially from political leaders (Muthoni, 2015). Generally public participation seeks to ensure that there is involvement of those affected by or interested in decision; this principle of stakeholder participation holds

that those who are stricken by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process. Stakeholder participation implies that public's involvement have an impact on the issues affecting them; therefore, it is considered an important tool for empowerment in the democratic governance process (Pellizzoni, 2014).

Public participation in a democracy is a process that engages people in making decisions and planning. The public play an active role in the design and operation of service delivery systems that affect their lives. In fact, it is a process through which the members of the public are informed, consulted and/or involved in ensuring that their sentiments are taken into account especially in governance processes. This is particularly important for budget making process and implementation. According to the Constitution of Kenya 2010, meaningful citizen participation in governance is a key component for public reforms. In fact, it is the spirit behind the constitutional change in Kenya (Constitution of Kenya 2010).

Public policy formulation process is a vital activity for any government, symbolizing an overt agreement between citizen and their government; private resources in exchange for the public services and benefits that fulfill national priorities and objectives. Citizens rightfully expect governments to deliver on that promise and that public budgets should be fair, equitable and transparent. When citizens ascertain that the administration of government finances is questionable, they hold their leaders accountable and are unwilling to accept policy choices such as structural programs reforms, tax increases and spending cuts. Their resistance is cynical in the event that authorities do not take their opinions serious while apportioning public resources (Stumbraitė-Vilkišienė, 2013). In consistent with Moseti, (2014), public participation serves as mechanism for narrowing the gap among the devolved units, civil society and

the local community with the intention of developing a common understanding on local initiatives, priorities and programs. Therefore, the concept of public participation pursues at stimulating shared expertise, transparency and accountability in governance and create ownership of development programs and other community initiatives. This technique permits marginalized groups to voice out their views in the implementation of community development initiatives. It calls for full involvement of the rural poor in matters that concern them and that affect their social livelihood (Tshabalala & Lombard, 2016).

Eshliki and Kaboudi (2014) list some of the importance of public participation to include promotion of consensus and stability, conflict reduction and increase of consciousness and containment and negotiating. However, they also argue that an increase in participation does not necessarily lead to an increase in service delivery. Over the years and during the clamour for a new constitution, Kenyans made public participation an important tool of reinforcement governance of public affairs (Economic & Social Rights Centre, 2013). Public participation became an important theme in debates on governance in Kenya. In recognition of the protracted struggles for democratic reforms that had taken place over the years, Kenya's Constitution 2010 included democracy and participation of the people among the values and principles of governance, which bind all government institutions as well as state officials (Kanyinga, 2014).

Public Participation should broadly encompass an interactive process between state and non-state actors of public communication and access to information, capacity building and actual engagement in county governance processes. Empowering the public should be by placing final decision-making authority in their hands. The following are forms

of public participation; Collaborating with the public to develop decision criteria and alternatives and identify the preferred solution, Involving the public to ensure their concerns are considered throughout the decision process, particularly in the development of decision criteria and options, Consulting with the public to obtain their feedback on alternatives or decisions and Informing the public by providing information to help them to be effectively involved in governance (Olila, 2013).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Weak public participation, poor prioritization of projects and programs and limited application of ICT in county government has promoted the policy formulation within certain circles hence limiting the involvement of all stakeholders (Liatsis W, Carlitz R & Rajani R, 2008) . The result of the minimal participation of external stakeholder in the policy formulation has resulted to policies that do not reflect the needs of the people, and expenditures that meet the specific interest of the few (Odhiambo, 2011) (Potter B & Diamond J, 2015). Further, the policy formulation process is prone to monopolistic decision making that leads to policies that reward specific individuals by maximizing their budgetary allocations (Imbuye, 2013). Eventually, the formulated public sector policy might not contribute to the desired output of the economy of the community (Nyaga N. & Ambrose J., 2013).

It follows, therefore, that the main problem in the policy Formulation in county government is poor decision making perpetrated by senior government officials in providing for policy priorities and thereby aligning poor policies. This is further perpetuated by weak participation by external stakeholders, insufficient information for the decision on programs and projects most valued by citizens, insufficient information from external stakeholders for decisions making and limited application of ICT in

policy formulation. Citizen in many county governments are not empowered to understand their role in development issues and feel that policy makers do not put into consideration their contribution in major decision making particularly affecting key development programs. Citizens in many counties feel more often than not that their predicaments have not been addressed effectively by their governments, bring in a lot of conflicts which at times has resulted in public unrest. This study, therefore, focused on establishing an investigation of public participation on policy formulation in devolved government in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to investigate public participation on policy formulation in devolved government in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

- i. To establish the contribution of public participation in policy formulation in devolved government Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya
- ii. To determine the level of public participation on policy formulation in devolved government in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya
- iii. To analyze the adequacy of existing legal framework on policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- iv. To assess the stakeholders awareness on policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

- i. What are the contributions of public citizens' participation in policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya?

- ii. What is the level of public participation on policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya?
- iii. To what extent is the adequacy of the existing legal framework of public participation on policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya?
- iv. What is the extent of stakeholders' awareness influence public participation on policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya?

### **1.6 Justification of the Study**

The Kenyan constitution places sovereign power in the people of Kenya. It states that sovereign power can be exercised either directly or indirectly as provided for in article 1 (1) and (4) of the Constitution of Kenya (CoK). Citizen participation is also considered a national value. The constitution further provides citizens with an opportunity to see themselves not only as sovereign citizens but as free citizens who are constructing their destiny. This therefore calls for a deeper understanding and appreciation of the crucial role that effective citizen participation plays in the overall exercise of democratic rights. The responsibility of making effective citizen participation operational lies squarely with both the national and county levels of government. There is an urgent need to establish if counties have done their part of the bargain.

Failure to consider the consequences of devolving power and resources to the county levels of government, with the objective of providing opportunities for public participation in governance, leads to inability to determine whether the institutional framework adopted is effective to the realization of desired goals. This study seeks to

remedy the gap occasioned by the need to establish if public participation is indeed being effectively realized.

There is an uncompromising demand for citizen participation to be done in a manner that is different from the sham involvement in invited spaces. Such spaces are merely opened up by state actors to non-state actors for cosmetic endorsement of predetermined governmental policies that have already been reached elsewhere. This demand is borne out of real past experiences with the central government, which has deliberately bypassed citizens in crucial decisions. The political atmosphere is pointing to a citizenry yearning to take away power from the unwilling central government. The arising pressures and conflicts occasioned by the struggle between the state and the citizen is a subject that no historian worth his/her salt is willing to ignore.

Public participation is a costly affair. This is more particularly so if the task of enhancing the capacity of the communities in embracing and utilizing participatory approaches is a core pillar of good governance. Citizen participation mechanisms requires both human and financial resources and an early assessment provides the stakeholders with useful and crucial information on the state of affairs as far as public participation is concerned. Where things do not seem to be working well, the study raises the red flag and therefore help in providing mitigating measures to the situation.

The operationalization of the new constitution is likely to run into certain challenges and obstacles in its formative stages. Legal, policy and institutional gaps that exist in the framework of citizen participation in governance at county and sub-county level was identified and recommendations provided on the best way forward. The various government and non-governmental bodies whose mandates are keen on strengthening

public participation at the lower levels of government certainly finds the information extremely useful.

The research further helps identify the dynamics about devolution and public participation and establish how the dynamics are playing out at the moment. It helps prepare the nation and its citizens at the counties/sub-counties on the challenges ahead and thus provide for a structured process of dealing with the challenges. Also the research has never been done in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya to analyze public participation on policy formulation in devolved government.

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study would be significant to the county governments as it shows the importance of involving the public in the county budget process, being key in boosting the development agenda in the decentralized units. The findings of this study would also significant to citizens as it depicts their participation in the county budget process as well as in budget making process and thus encourage their participation. Academicians may also find this study useful as it adds value leading to increased knowledge of the researchers in this field of study. As devolution is relatively in its early stages in the country, the findings are also significant to policy makers, serving as a guide to them when making policies regarding citizens in the county budget process. The findings importantly also informs implementation and improvement of the various constitutional provisions on citizen participation.

### **1.8 Scope of the Study**

Principally, the study focused on public participation on policy formulation in devolved government in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. Contextually, the study was bound to establish the contribution of public participation

in policy formulation in devolved government, determine the level of public participation on policy formulation in devolved government, analyze the adequacy of existing legal framework on policy formulation, and to assess the stakeholders' awareness on policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. The study was carried out from March 2024 to May 2024.

### **1.9 Limitations of the Study**

One of the limitations that was expected while conducting this study was getting the respondents who responded to questionnaire during working hours as many of them were expected out for field work. The researcher also encountered problems when trying to reach the local community as some of them were not willing to talk. Some of the respondents may fail to submit the questionnaires due to various reasons that could not be explained. However, all considerations and precautions were taken in to account to provide the most valid and reliable data collection for this study and with a great sense of determination and prudence, the researcher managed to overcome these obstacles to obtain the required information while at the same time upholding the principles of ethics governing research.

### **1.10 Delimitations of the Study**

The study was delimited to investigate public participation on policy formulation in devolved government in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County Kenya.

### **1.11 Assumptions of the Study**

All questionnaires were answered and collected back for data entry; respondents gave answers honestly and accurately.

## 1.12 Operational Definitions of Terms

**Policy Formulation-**Policy formulation is the development of effective and acceptable courses of action for addressing what has been placed on the policy agenda.

**Public Participation-** is a process that engages people in making decisions and planning. The public play an active role in the design and operation of services delivery systems that affect their lives. In fact, it is a process through which the members of the public are informed, consulted and/or involved in ensuring that their sentiments are taken into account especially in government processes.

**Stakeholder-** A stakeholder is an individual, group or organization who is impacted by the outcome of a project/policy. They have an interest in the success of the project or policy, and can be within or outside the organization that is sponsoring the project or policy.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter looks at empirical review, theoretical framework, and conceptual framework. The chapter also looks at the critique of the existing literature, research gap and summary.

#### **2.2 Empirical review**

##### **2.2.1 Contribution of Public Participation in Policy Formulation**

Cardullo and Kitchin (2019) assessed the design of public participation in Netherlands. This article reviews three cases of adaptation planning in the Netherlands, using a theory-derived framework that links the design of public participation with nine different objectives that participation could have. These case studies illustrate that participants did not depart from an explicitly formulated and agreed-upon objective, leading to a design of the participatory process that was highly contingent. The findings suggest that a more systematic and deliberate approach, in which both the objectives and the design of public participation are communicated explicitly and are discussed by participants, increases the chance that the objectives are met.

Neshkova and Kalesnikaite (2019) sought to exhibit cross-national patterns in respect of public participation in Colombia. The study approach used a case-oriented qualitative assessment of participation practices. It derived its data from the presentation of country case studies by experts on each system. The country cases were located within the historical development of democracy in each country. Findings showed that patterns of participation are widely variable. Also participation that is effective through routinized institutional processes appears to be inversely related to

consecratory participation that uses political mobilization to challenge the legitimacy of the priority.

Kamau (2018) did a study on factors affecting the effectiveness of public participation in county governance in Kenya. The study employed a survey design with a sample size of 240 beneficiaries, and 10 representatives of the government and civil society organizations. The sampling procedure used was purposive sampling technique. The study instruments used were questionnaires. From the findings of the study it was evident that civic education plays a major role on the effectiveness of public participation in the County Government. When the residents are enlightened on their rights of participation in the affairs of the County Government, they tend to participate more and demand for their rights (Kimutai & Aluvi, 2018). It was also evident from the findings that civic education has been conducted in the County as 68.5 percent of the County residents confirmed having participated in the civic education forums. The civic education forums are mostly conducted by Civil Society Organizations and the County Government. The findings show that civic education has been effective in meeting its intended purpose with 86 percent concurring. Finally a number of strategies were proposed to enhance public participation.

Opiyo (2017) examined the role of public participation on performance of devolved governance systems in Kenya with a specific focus on citizen empowerment, policy and decision making, service delivery, conflict management and feedback mechanisms. A survey research design was adopted in this study. The study population comprised of all the counties in Kenya. Cluster and purposive sampling techniques were used in this study involving 400 respondents. The study found out that effective handling of all forms of conflicts and their root causes among stakeholders is critical for enhanced performance of devolved governance systems in Kenya. The study emphasized on the

importance of effective feedback mechanisms by counties to ensure implementation of decisions reached through citizen participation. Participation of citizens during the development of clear indicators of progress and performance and the attendant means of verification was also considered critical during project planning processes. The study also found out that communication from counties should be through sub-counties for interpretation and dissemination in a language understood by all citizens in order to stimulate performance. It was also revealed that all county governance structures should ensure decisions reached through public participation and consensus building forums are strictly implemented.

Arnstein (2019) seminal study introduced the "Ladder of Citizen Participation," a conceptual framework categorizing different levels of public engagement in policy processes, ranging from non-participation to full citizen control. The ladder includes eight rungs: Manipulation, Therapy, Informing, Consultation, Placation, Partnership, Delegated Power, and Citizen Control. Arnstein argued that genuine participation occurs only in the upper rungs, where citizens have real power to influence decision-making. This study highlighted the importance of moving beyond tokenism to meaningful engagement, where diverse perspectives are incorporated into policy formulation. Arnstein's work underscored that effective public participation leads to more inclusive and accepted policies, as it ensures that the voices of those affected by policies are heard and considered. The ladder has been widely used to assess and design participatory processes in various contexts, demonstrating its enduring relevance in the field of public administration and participatory governance.

Fung (2006) explored participatory governance across multiple cities worldwide, examining how different mechanisms of public participation can enhance governance outcomes. His study focused on various participatory models, including deliberative

forums, participatory budgeting, and collaborative governance, emphasizing the conditions under which these models succeed. Fung found that public participation often leads to more transparent and accountable governance. By involving citizens directly in decision-making processes, governments can ensure that policies are more closely aligned with public needs and preferences. This alignment not only improves policy quality but also strengthens public trust in governmental institutions. Fung's research highlighted the role of institutional design and political will in facilitating effective participation, suggesting that structured and well-supported participatory processes are key to achieving positive governance outcomes.

Nabatchi (2012) analysis of case studies from Europe and North America examined the impact of public participation on social trust and civic engagement. The study demonstrated that when citizens are actively involved in policy processes, there is greater buy-in and support for the implemented policies. Nabatchi identified several mechanisms through which participation enhances policy outcomes: it fosters a sense of ownership among citizens, increases transparency, and improves the legitimacy of decisions. The research showed that participatory processes could bridge the gap between government and citizens, leading to more collaborative and less adversarial policy environments. Nabatchi concluded that fostering meaningful public engagement requires not only formal opportunities for participation but also efforts to build citizens' capacities to engage effectively, thus ensuring that participation is both inclusive and impactful.

Makara (2009) examined the role of public participation in Uganda's decentralization process, focusing on how local community involvement influences policy formulation. The study found that when citizens are actively engaged in policy processes, the resulting policies are more responsive and relevant to local needs. This was particularly

evident in sectors such as health and education, where community input led to more effective service delivery. Makara's research highlighted the importance of creating institutional mechanisms that facilitate citizen involvement, such as local councils and participatory planning forums. The study also pointed out the challenges of achieving genuine participation, including limited resources, political interference, and varying levels of community awareness and engagement. Despite these challenges, the study concluded that public participation is crucial for the success of decentralization efforts, as it enhances policy relevance and accountability.

Awortwi (2013) research in Ghana focused on the impact of citizen involvement in policy formulation on the effectiveness of public services. The study revealed that engaging citizens in the policy process helps accurately identify local needs and priorities, leading to better-targeted and more effective public services. Awortwi highlighted several successful examples of participatory governance in Ghana, where community input was integral to policy decisions in areas such as water management and education. The study emphasized the role of government commitment and supportive legal frameworks in facilitating effective participation. However, it also noted challenges such as resource constraints and the need for capacity building among both citizens and officials to ensure meaningful engagement. Overall, Awortwi concluded that public participation enhances policy outcomes by making them more attuned to the specific needs of the communities they serve.

Wunsch (2014) reviewed public participation in Tanzania's local government reforms, examining how citizen involvement influences policy implementation and outcomes. The study found that policies developed with active citizen participation were better tailored to community needs and contexts, leading to more effective implementation. Wunsch highlighted the importance of institutionalizing participatory mechanisms,

such as village assemblies and district councils, to ensure continuous citizen engagement. The research showed that when citizens have a say in policy decisions, they are more likely to support and comply with the resulting policies. However, the study also identified barriers to effective participation, including limited resources, political resistance, and varying levels of community awareness and engagement. Wunsch concluded that overcoming these barriers requires a sustained commitment to participatory governance and efforts to build the capacity of both citizens and government officials.

Kibwana (2002) explored the role of public participation in Kenya's local governance, focusing on how active citizen engagement in policy formulation processes influences policy inclusivity and equity. The study highlighted that when citizens are involved in decision-making, the resulting policies are more reflective of the diverse needs and interests of the community. Kibwana provided examples from various counties where participatory processes led to more equitable distribution of resources and services. The study emphasized the importance of legal and institutional frameworks that support public participation, as well as the need for continuous engagement and capacity building. Kibwana also pointed out challenges such as political interference, resource constraints, and varying levels of community awareness and engagement. Despite these challenges, the study concluded that public participation is essential for achieving inclusive and equitable governance.

Muriu (2013) investigated public participation in the formulation of county policies in Kenya post-devolution, examining how citizen involvement influences governance and service delivery. The findings indicated that counties with higher levels of public involvement in policy-making experienced better governance and more effective service delivery. Muriu highlighted successful examples from counties where

participatory budgeting and planning processes led to more responsive and accountable governance. The study emphasized the importance of creating institutional mechanisms that facilitate citizen engagement, such as public forums and consultative committees. However, it also noted challenges such as limited resources, political resistance, and varying levels of community awareness and engagement. Muriu concluded that public participation is crucial for the success of devolution, as it enhances the relevance and effectiveness of policies and strengthens accountability.

Gikonyo (2014) analyzed the impact of public participation in Nairobi County's budgeting process, focusing on how citizen input influences budget priorities and allocations. The study found that when citizens are involved in budgeting decisions, resources are more likely to be directed toward pressing community needs. Gikonyo provided examples of how public input led to significant changes in budget allocations, resulting in more effective service delivery in areas such as health, education, and infrastructure. The study emphasized the importance of institutionalizing participatory budgeting processes to ensure continuous citizen engagement. However, it also identified challenges such as limited awareness, resource constraints, and political interference. Gikonyo concluded that public participation in budgeting is essential for achieving transparent and accountable governance, as it ensures that budget decisions reflect the priorities and needs of the community.

### **2.2.2 Level of Public Participation on Policy Formulation**

McCambridge et al. (2018) examined and clarified the concept and process of public involvement use in health policy decision making. The study employed qualitative concept analysis to address the lack of clarity about the concept of public involvement use, consisting of a theoretical phase, fieldwork phase and synthesis phase to guide data collection and analysis. From the findings, accountability, responsiveness, and

transparency, governments are increasingly pressured to develop ways to demonstrate the value of public involvement in policy decision-making. Also discourse on public involvement use is often accompanied by discussions about the purpose of use. In addition to being a source of knowledge for policy decision-making, findings suggest that public involvement can be used for purposes of pre-empting potential problems and mitigating risks.

Strasser et al. (2019) did a study on the design of public participation. This article reviews three cases of adaptation planning in the Netherlands, using a theory-derived framework that links the design of public participation with nine different objectives that participation could have. These case studies illustrate that participants did not depart from an explicitly formulated and agreed-upon objective, leading to a design of the participatory process that was highly contingent. The findings suggest that a more systematic and deliberate approach, in which both the objectives and the design of public participation are communicated explicitly, and are discussed by participants, increases the chance that the objectives are met.

Pathak et al., (2019) identified the overall impacts, benefits as well as factors hindering citizens' participation in public policy making and implementation. A total of 220 participants were selected through multi-stage and simple random sampling technique. Frequency counts and percentage were utilized in realizing the data collected. The findings show that overall impact of citizen participation in the making and implementation of policy in Ngor Okpala local government is not all influential; the study equally revealed that there is lack of official support for citizens to fully participate in public policy (Igbokwe-Ibeto & Osakede, 2023). Therefore, the study recommend among others, that the public should be re-oriented on the importance of

citizen's participation and target beneficiaries should be involved at the formulation and implementation stage of public making in order for them to have an input in decisions that affects their lives, thereby giving them a sense of belonging and of commitment.

Rafique and Khoo (2018) examined if citizen participation in local government decision-making contribute to strengthening local planning and accountability systems. This article reviews the literature relating local level decision-making, citizen participation and accountability. It then presents the findings of a study of decision-making about the use of resources in a sample of municipal governments in Kenya and Uganda. Local governments in Kenya have traditionally offered minimal scope for citizen participation or accountability, but this is beginning to change, mainly as a result of performance conditions applied through the recently introduced Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF), together with an increasingly active civil society. In Uganda, which has undergone a radical decentralization, there is much greater scope for citizen participation at the local level but there are still many of the same problems of local accountability as in Kenya.

Nooh et al. (2021) did a study to ascertain the level of public awareness. Interviews of key resource persons in the legislative process were also conducted, including civil society organizations that had participated before. Theories of participative and deliberative democracy that offers citizens real democratic power over the state and the neo-liberal market-oriented approach that entrenches participation are the theoretical basis of the research. Content analysis was used to analyze open ended questions and secondary data, while measures of central tendency were used to analyze responses from closed questions. The study found that public participation has had little effect on

outcome of legislation by the National Assembly. This was because there was low awareness by the public, compounded by faulty process and design of the participation process by the National Assembly.

Irvin and Stansbury (2004) conducted a comprehensive study in the United States to analyze variations in the levels of public participation across different jurisdictions. Their research highlighted that the extent of citizen engagement in policy formulation was highly dependent on the political culture and the commitment of local officials to participatory processes. Jurisdictions where officials actively promoted and valued citizen involvement tended to have higher levels of public participation. The study identified several factors influencing participation, including the availability of resources, the presence of institutional support for participatory mechanisms, and the degree of public awareness and education about the importance of engagement. Irvin and Stansbury emphasized that political will is a critical determinant of successful public participation. In areas with strong political support, participatory processes were more robust, leading to more democratic and inclusive policy decisions. Conversely, in jurisdictions with weak commitment, participation was often tokenistic and did not significantly influence policy outcomes.

Smith (2009) examination of participatory budgeting in Porto Alegre, Brazil, revealed that structured processes and continuous engagement efforts were key to achieving high levels of public participation. Porto Alegre's participatory budgeting model involved citizens directly in the decision-making process for municipal budget allocations, allowing them to propose and vote on budgetary priorities. Smith found that this approach not only enhanced democratic governance but also resulted in more inclusive and equitable policy decisions. The structured nature of the participatory budgeting

process, which included regular meetings, clear rules, and transparent decision-making procedures, ensured that a broad spectrum of citizens could participate. Continuous engagement efforts, such as public education campaigns and outreach initiatives, further supported sustained citizen involvement. Smith concluded that the success of participatory budgeting in Porto Alegre demonstrated the potential of structured participatory mechanisms to empower citizens and improve the responsiveness of local governance.

Ostrom (2010) investigation into community involvement in managing common resources in India highlighted the critical role of high levels of public participation in achieving sustainable management and equitable distribution of resources. Her study focused on various community-managed resources, including water and forests, and found that when local communities were actively involved in decision-making, the outcomes were significantly better. High levels of participation ensured that the management practices were closely aligned with the local needs and knowledge, leading to more effective and sustainable resource use. Ostrom emphasized that successful community management required not only formal mechanisms for participation but also the empowerment of local communities through education and capacity-building initiatives. The study concluded that fostering a high level of public participation in resource management is essential for achieving sustainability and equity, as it leverages local knowledge and ensures that the benefits of resource use are fairly distributed.

Devas and Grant's (2003) study of local governance in sub-Saharan Africa highlighted that the level of public participation in policy formulation was often low due to lack of awareness and institutional barriers. Their research indicated that many local

governments lacked the necessary frameworks and resources to facilitate effective citizen engagement. Despite these challenges, the study identified some promising practices where local governments successfully involved citizens in policy processes. For instance, in certain regions, community-based organizations played a crucial role in bridging the gap between citizens and local authorities. These organizations helped raise awareness about the importance of participation and facilitated community input into policy decisions. Devas and Grant concluded that enhancing public participation in sub-Saharan Africa requires addressing institutional barriers, increasing public awareness, and providing adequate resources and support for participatory mechanisms.

Ribot (2004) research on decentralization and democratic governance in Senegal found that significant improvements in policy relevance and community satisfaction occurred when public participation was actively encouraged and facilitated. The study examined various decentralization initiatives and their impact on local governance. In areas where local governments implemented structured participatory processes, citizens were more engaged in policy formulation, leading to policies that better reflected local needs and preferences. Ribot highlighted the importance of legal and institutional frameworks that support participation, as well as the role of local leadership in fostering a participatory culture. The study also noted that capacity-building initiatives were crucial for enabling effective citizen engagement. Ribot concluded that for decentralization efforts to succeed, there must be a concerted effort to institutionalize public participation and build the capacity of both citizens and local officials to engage in democratic governance.

Friedman (2011) analyzed public participation in South African municipalities, noting that while legal frameworks supported participation, actual levels were often low due to

insufficient resources and capacity at the local level. The study found that many municipalities had established formal mechanisms for citizen engagement, such as public meetings and consultative committees. However, these mechanisms were frequently underutilized due to logistical challenges, limited public awareness, and a lack of capacity to facilitate meaningful participation. Friedman emphasized that for public participation to be effective, municipalities needed to invest in capacity-building initiatives, both for officials and citizens, to ensure that engagement processes were inclusive and impactful. The study also highlighted the importance of continuous efforts to raise public awareness about the opportunities and benefits of participation. Friedman concluded that enhancing public participation in South African municipalities requires addressing resource constraints and building the capacity of all stakeholders to engage effectively.

Odhiambo and Taifa (2009) examined the level of public participation in local governance in Kenya, finding that although the legal framework post-devolution encouraged participation, actual engagement levels varied significantly across different counties. Their study highlighted that while the constitution and devolution laws mandated public participation, the implementation of these provisions was inconsistent. In some counties, local governments actively promoted citizen engagement through public forums, participatory budgeting processes, and community consultations. In others, participation was minimal, often due to political resistance, lack of resources, and limited public awareness. Odhiambo and Taifa emphasized the importance of building the capacity of local governments and communities to engage in participatory processes. They concluded that achieving meaningful public participation in Kenya requires addressing the disparities in implementation and ensuring that all counties have the necessary support and resources to facilitate effective citizen engagement.

Nyanjom (2011) assessed the participation levels in Nairobi's policy formulation processes, revealing that despite formal mechanisms for participation, actual citizen involvement was limited by socio-economic and logistical barriers. The study found that while Nairobi had established various platforms for public engagement, such as public hearings and consultative meetings, many citizens were unable to participate due to factors such as poverty, lack of information, and logistical challenges. Nyanjom highlighted that marginalized communities were particularly affected, as they often lacked the resources and opportunities to engage in policy processes. The study emphasized the need for targeted efforts to reach and involve these communities, including outreach programs, capacity-building initiatives, and measures to reduce logistical barriers. Nyanjom concluded that for public participation in Nairobi to be truly inclusive, it is essential to address the socio-economic and logistical factors that limit citizen involvement.

Mwangi (2014) studied the effectiveness of public participation in county governments in Kenya, finding that counties with proactive engagement strategies had higher levels of public participation, leading to more inclusive and effective policies. The study examined various approaches used by county governments to facilitate citizen engagement, such as participatory budgeting, public forums, and stakeholder consultations. Mwangi found that counties that invested in outreach and capacity-building initiatives, as well as those that actively encouraged feedback and collaboration, were more successful in achieving high levels of public participation. The study highlighted the importance of political will and institutional support in fostering a participatory culture. Mwangi concluded that to enhance public participation in county governments, it is crucial to adopt proactive and inclusive engagement

strategies that empower citizens and ensure that their voices are heard in the policy-making process.

### **2.2.3 Adequacy of Existing Legal Framework on Policy Formulation**

Mohammadi et al. (2021) described the development of policy making process in Malaysia by examining three major factors that shape the policy process, namely the governmental structure which represents the system, the processes which are undertaken by the civil service in making policy and the governance which is closely connected with the wider public. The research was qualitative in nature and used secondary data only. The investigation eventually informs the dynamic of policy making process in the country. Malaysia superficially is not far behind the other developed countries, the country already has its own engagement system to produce an inclusive policy. The only limitation underneath is to have an appropriate methodological approach to complement the system, in which this would invite future research in the field.

Barusi (2021) did a study on assessment of existing policy and legal framework in policy formulation for banana value chain development in Uganda. A combination of survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and desk review data collection techniques were employed for the study. Analysis of the extant policy framework reveals that despite the absence of a specific policy for the banana subsector, there is a legal institutional framework in operation although only on a limited scale as the responsible institutions are weak. Adequate financing and human capital capacity development are required in order to empower the existing institutions towards promotion of the banana value chain. The paper concludes that a policy

specifically geared towards the banana subsector is a prerequisite for a comprehensive strategic plan in the development of the Ugandan banana value chain.

Mwema and Crewett (2019) sought to assess the current legislative framework for access to information in Kenya. Data was obtained, firstly, through literature review that provided background information, and secondly, semi structured interviews were used to collect views from key informants. The study revealed that Kenya's ATI legal and regulatory landscape is multifaceted. While on the one hand, several sectorial laws have been amended to facilitate implementation of the access law, there are still provisions in Kenyan statute books that impede access to information. Further, the study revealed that plans are underway to formulate an ATI policy and ATI regulations to operationalize the ATI Act 2016.

Nani and Ali (2020) conducted research to find out the impact of procurement policy and regulatory framework on organizational performance. The research was carried out based on a quantitative research design. A survey strategy was used. Purposive sampling was used to select 87 employees from the procurement department of the Nairobi County Government. The findings of the research show that indeed, policy and regulatory framework within the procurement sector plays a very important role in improving organizational performance. The research also revealed that policy and regulatory framework led to improvement in organizational performance by creating a level of playing field for organizations engaged in the procurement field. Policy and regulatory framework also led to improvement in transparency, openness, improved ethical standards, impartiality as well as improving decision making.

Craig (2000) analysis of legal frameworks for public participation in the United Kingdom revealed that, while the legislative provisions were comprehensive, their

effectiveness was often undermined by inconsistent implementation and lack of enforcement. Craig reviewed various laws and policies designed to facilitate public engagement in policy formulation, including the Local Government Act and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. Despite these robust legal frameworks, the study found that public participation was frequently hindered by practical challenges, such as insufficient funding, lack of training for officials, and varying levels of commitment among local authorities. Craig emphasized that for legal frameworks to be effective, there must be consistent application and enforcement across all jurisdictions. The study concluded that enhancing the effectiveness of public participation in the UK requires not only strong legal provisions but also dedicated efforts to ensure their consistent implementation and to build the capacity of both citizens and officials to engage meaningfully.

Rowe and Frewer (2004) conducted a review of public participation mechanisms in environmental policy across the United States and Europe, finding significant variability in the robustness of legal frameworks. Their study examined how different countries approached public engagement in environmental decision-making, with some having well-established systems that effectively facilitated participation, while others had weaker provisions. In countries like Denmark and the Netherlands, legal frameworks were found to be particularly strong, mandating extensive public consultations and providing clear guidelines for engagement. Conversely, in some US states, the legal requirements for public participation were less stringent, leading to inconsistent practices. Rowe and Frewer highlighted the importance of clear and robust legal frameworks in ensuring meaningful public participation. They concluded that countries with comprehensive and well-enforced legal provisions for public engagement tend to have more effective and inclusive environmental policies.

Meadowcroft (2009) examination of participatory governance in Canada noted that, although the legal framework supported public participation, actual practices were often hindered by bureaucratic inertia and limited public awareness. The study reviewed various federal and provincial laws designed to facilitate citizen engagement in policy processes, such as the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act and the Municipal Government Act. Meadowcroft found that despite these supportive legal provisions, public participation was frequently limited by slow-moving bureaucratic processes and a lack of public knowledge about participation opportunities. The study emphasized the need for proactive efforts to raise awareness and streamline bureaucratic procedures to make participation more accessible and effective. Meadowcroft concluded that for Canada's legal frameworks to fully achieve their potential in promoting public participation, there must be a concerted effort to overcome bureaucratic barriers and enhance public awareness and engagement.

Ribot (2002) assessed decentralization policies in West Africa, focusing on the adequacy of legal frameworks for public participation. The study found that while legal provisions often mandated citizen engagement, there was a significant gap between policy and practice. Ribot reviewed decentralization laws in countries such as Senegal and Mali, which theoretically provided for substantial public participation in local governance. However, the study found that in practice, effective citizen engagement was limited by factors such as lack of political will, inadequate resources, and weak institutional support. Ribot emphasized that for legal frameworks to be effective, there must be a genuine commitment from political leaders and adequate funding and support for participatory processes. The study concluded that bridging the gap between policy and practice is essential for achieving meaningful public participation in West Africa's decentralization efforts.

Mutizwa-Mangiza (2005) study of local governance reforms in Zimbabwe highlighted that despite progressive legal frameworks, implementation was weak, and public participation remained low due to political and administrative challenges. The research reviewed Zimbabwe's legislative provisions for public engagement, including the Rural District Councils Act and the Urban Councils Act, which were designed to promote citizen involvement in local governance. However, the study found that these laws were not effectively implemented, often due to political interference, lack of resources, and bureaucratic obstacles. Mutizwa-Mangiza emphasized that achieving effective public participation requires more than just legal provisions; it necessitates a supportive political environment and efficient administrative structures. The study concluded that strengthening the implementation of legal frameworks and addressing political and administrative challenges are crucial for enhancing public participation in Zimbabwe's local governance.

Awortwi (2011) analyzed the effectiveness of legal frameworks for public participation in Ghana, concluding that although the laws were in place, actual participation was limited by lack of political will and inadequate resources. The study reviewed Ghana's decentralization policies and legal provisions, such as the Local Government Act, which mandated public consultations and participatory planning processes. Despite these supportive legal frameworks, Awortwi found that citizen engagement in policy formulation was often superficial, with limited influence on actual policy outcomes. The study identified several barriers to effective participation, including insufficient funding for participatory processes, lack of capacity among local officials, and weak enforcement of legal provisions. Awortwi emphasized that for legal frameworks to be effective, there must be a strong commitment from political leaders to support and enforce participation laws. The study concluded that addressing resource constraints

and building the capacity of both officials and citizens are essential for enhancing the effectiveness of public participation in Ghana.

#### **2.2.4 Stakeholders Awareness on Policy Formulation**

De Beer and Wynberg (2018) did a study on stakeholder involvement in the development of genetically modified (GM) food labelling policy in South Africa. This study reviewed relevant literature, in-depth interviews with 27 stakeholders from industry, government, NGOs and the academic and scientific community, and document analysis. A stakeholder analysis approach was used for framing and informing the research findings of this study. Findings from this research project reveal that the policy governing the mandatory labelling of GM foods in South Africa was developed and shaped by many significant events and decisions. However, the law evolved within a context of conflict from a diversity of stakeholders. Stakeholders, who participated in and contributed towards the process, had their own degree of "interest and power", which influenced and impacted on the GM labelling policy-making and the implementation processes. Research revealed that there were important issues that emerged during the policy development and implementation phases.

Tama et al. (2018) examined the relevance of stakeholders in policy implementation. Using qualitative research approach, 15 respondents were purposively interviewed and the result analyzed using NVivo software. From the findings, despite efforts of Nigerian government in making education accessible to all, the aim has not been adequately achieved due to ineffective implementation of the education policies and lack of relevant stakeholder's involvement as the government alone cannot shoulder the responsibility of education provision. The findings also indicated that education

stakeholders have significant role to play in policy implementation which is categorized into two themes (i.e. total commitment and supporting the school system).

Staunton et al. (2018) examined how stakeholder engagement is used to develop policies in genomics research and public health areas, as well as to identify future priorities for conducting evidence-based stakeholder engagements. It focused on exemplars in biobanking and newborn screening to illustrate a variety of current stakeholder engagement in policy-making efforts. Each setting provides an important context for examining the methods of obtaining and integrating informed stakeholder voices into the policy-making process. While many organizations have an interest in engaging stakeholders with regard to genomic policy issues, there is broad divergence with respect to the stakeholders involved, the purpose of engagements, when stakeholders are engaged during policy development, methods of engagement, and the outcomes reported. Stakeholder engagement in genomics policy development is still at a nascent stage. Several challenges of using stakeholder engagement as a tool for genomics policy development remain, and little evidence regarding how to best incorporate stakeholder feedback into policy-making processes is currently available.

Mwaguni (2020) did a study on stakeholders Involvement in Strategy Development in State Corporations within the Coastal Region of Kenya. Literature review was gathered from various sources with more emphasis on more current literature from renowned authors in stakeholder management and strategy development. The research used a descriptive survey design which aimed at assessing extent of stakeholder involvement in strategy development. The data collection tool used was a questionnaire with closed and open-ended questions guided by the contents of the literature review and aimed at achieving the set objectives. The study population was the thirteen State Corporations

based in the Coastal region of Kenya. The study revealed that the State Corporations involve their stakeholders in the strategy development process. The study also established that the firms consider various factors in deciding the level of stakeholder involvement in the strategy development process.

Nyakado (2018) investigated the influence of stakeholder participation on sustainability of community development projects implemented by Plan International in Homa Bay Town Sub County. The researcher targeted three people in each of the 51 organizations partnering with Plan International; this gave a population of 153 people. It was established that there was a weak but significant negative association between passive participation among stakeholders on and sustainability of community development projects. It was also established that there was a moderate significant positive correlation between interactive participation among stakeholders on sustainability of community development projects. A moderate significant positive correlation between the influences of functional participation among stakeholders on sustainability of community development projects was established. There was a moderate significant positive correlation between the influences of optimum participation among stakeholders on sustainability of community development projects.

Fishkin (1991) study on deliberative democracy in the United States underscored the importance of stakeholders' awareness and understanding of policy issues for effective participation in policy formulation. Deliberative democracy emphasizes informed and reflective discussion among citizens to make collective decisions. Fishkin introduced the concept of "deliberative polling," where a representative sample of citizens is provided with balanced information about an issue, engages in discussion, and then expresses their opinions. The study found that when citizens were well-informed about

policy issues, their participation was more substantive and meaningful. Stakeholders who understood the complexities and implications of policy decisions were better equipped to contribute constructively to the deliberation process. This informed engagement led to more nuanced and considered policy outcomes, as participants could deliberate based on a comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand. Fishkin's findings highlighted that enhancing public awareness through education and transparent information-sharing is crucial for fostering effective participation in policy formulation.

Fiorino (1990) examination of environmental policy-making in Europe and the United States revealed that higher levels of stakeholder awareness were associated with more meaningful and impactful participation in the policy process. The study compared various participatory mechanisms in environmental governance, such as public hearings, advisory committees, and citizen panels. Fiorino found that when stakeholders were well-informed about environmental issues and policy processes, their contributions were more substantial and had a greater impact on policy decisions. In contexts where stakeholders lacked awareness or understanding, participation tended to be superficial and had limited influence on outcomes. Fiorino emphasized the importance of public education and information dissemination in enhancing stakeholder awareness. He concluded that for participatory processes to be effective, governments and organizations must invest in educating and informing the public about policy issues, thereby enabling stakeholders to engage more deeply and effectively in policy formulation.

Pretty (1995) analysis of community-based resource management in various countries highlighted that awareness and education initiatives were crucial for empowering stakeholders to engage effectively in policy formulation. The study examined case

studies from Africa, Asia, and Latin America, focusing on how local communities managed natural resources such as forests, water, and fisheries. Pretty found that communities with higher levels of awareness and understanding of resource management issues were more successful in formulating and implementing effective policies. Education and awareness-raising initiatives played a vital role in building the capacity of stakeholders to participate meaningfully in policy processes. These initiatives included training programs, community workshops, and information campaigns that informed stakeholders about sustainable resource management practices and the importance of their involvement in policy decisions. Pretty concluded that empowering stakeholders through education and awareness is essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive resource management policies.

Chinsinga (2003) study on agricultural policy-making in Malawi found that stakeholders' awareness and knowledge were key determinants of their participation levels. The research focused on the formulation of agricultural policies and the role of various stakeholders, including farmers, community leaders, and local government officials. Chinsinga discovered that better-informed stakeholders were more actively engaged in policy processes, contributing valuable insights and advocating for policies that addressed their needs and priorities. The study highlighted that awareness and knowledge gaps often hindered effective participation, with less informed stakeholders being unable to fully grasp the implications of policy decisions or articulate their concerns. Chinsinga emphasized the importance of targeted education and communication strategies to enhance stakeholders' awareness and knowledge. These strategies included extension services, training programs, and information campaigns aimed at empowering stakeholders to participate more effectively in policy

formulation. The study concluded that raising stakeholder awareness is crucial for achieving more inclusive and responsive agricultural policies in Malawi.

Bingen (2000) examination of rural development policies in West Africa noted that efforts to raise stakeholder awareness through education and communication strategies significantly enhanced participation and policy outcomes. The study reviewed various rural development initiatives in countries such as Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger, focusing on how stakeholder engagement influenced policy effectiveness. Bingen found that when stakeholders were well-informed about development policies and processes, their participation was more active and impactful. Education and communication strategies, such as community meetings, radio programs, and training workshops, played a crucial role in increasing stakeholders' awareness and understanding of policy issues. These efforts enabled stakeholders to engage more effectively in policy discussions, advocate for their interests, and contribute to more effective and sustainable development outcomes. Bingen concluded that enhancing stakeholder awareness through targeted education and communication initiatives is essential for fostering meaningful participation and improving the effectiveness of rural development policies in West Africa.

Awortwi (2010) research on local governance in Tanzania concluded that stakeholders' awareness of policy issues and processes was a critical factor in their ability to participate meaningfully in policy formulation and implementation. The study analyzed various local governance reforms and their impact on stakeholder engagement. Awortwi found that stakeholders who were well-informed about local governance issues and policy processes were more likely to participate actively and effectively in decision-making. The research highlighted that awareness gaps often limited

stakeholders' ability to engage meaningfully, with less informed individuals and groups being excluded from important policy discussions. Awortwi emphasized the importance of capacity-building initiatives, such as training programs, public education campaigns, and community workshops, to enhance stakeholders' awareness and understanding of governance issues. The study concluded that increasing stakeholders' awareness is essential for fostering inclusive and participatory local governance, as it empowers individuals and communities to engage more effectively in policy formulation and implementation.

Omolo (2010) assessed the role of public awareness in policy formulation in Kenyan counties, finding that higher levels of awareness were associated with more active and effective public participation. The study examined various counties across Kenya, focusing on how public awareness influenced participation in policy processes post-devolution. Omolo discovered that in counties where public education campaigns and information dissemination efforts were robust, citizens were more likely to engage in policy discussions and contribute to decision-making. These efforts included town hall meetings, radio broadcasts, and community workshops designed to inform the public about their rights and opportunities for participation. Omolo highlighted that higher levels of awareness not only increased participation but also enhanced the quality of contributions, as informed citizens could provide more relevant and constructive input. The study concluded that raising public awareness is crucial for promoting active and effective participation in policy formulation at the county level in Kenya.

Kanyinga (2011) examined stakeholder engagement in the formulation of Kenya's constitution, highlighting that extensive public education campaigns were crucial for ensuring broad-based and informed participation. The study reviewed the constitutional

review process that culminated in the adoption of the new constitution in 2010. Kanyinga found that the success of the process was largely due to the extensive efforts to raise public awareness and educate stakeholders about the constitutional issues and their implications. These efforts included nationwide public forums, media campaigns, and educational materials that informed citizens about the review process and encouraged them to participate. Kanyinga emphasized that these public education initiatives were essential for ensuring that a diverse range of stakeholders could engage meaningfully in the constitutional debates. The study concluded that comprehensive public education campaigns are vital for fostering informed and inclusive participation in major policy formulation processes, such as constitutional reforms.

Nyamori (2012) analyzed public participation in budgeting processes in Kenyan counties, revealing that stakeholders' awareness and understanding of budgetary issues were key to their effective engagement and influence on budget priorities. The study examined the participatory budgeting processes in several counties, focusing on how public awareness influenced participation levels and outcomes. Nyamori found that in counties where stakeholders were well-informed about the budgeting process and fiscal issues, their participation was more active and impactful. Efforts to raise awareness included public meetings, workshops, and informational materials that explained the budget process and its significance. Nyamori highlighted that informed stakeholders were better able to advocate for their priorities and hold local governments accountable for budget decisions. The study concluded that enhancing public awareness and understanding of budgetary issues is essential for promoting effective and meaningful participation in the budgeting process, leading to more responsive and transparent local governance.

## **2.3 Theoretical framework**

### **2.3.1 Participatory Communication Theory**

Participatory communication basically is a term that signifies the principle and practices of communication used to encompass people in the policy making of any community development initiatives (Waisbord, 2020). Its reappearance traces the roots of its meaning, which, correspondingly to the term community, originate from the Latin word *communis*, i.e. common. Therefore, the drive of communication should be to make something common, or to portion...meanings, perceptions, world views or information. In this background, distribution implies an equitable division of what is being shared, which is why communication should almost be naturally associated with a balanced, two-way flow of information (Vermesan et al., 2022).

Paulo Freire, an educational theorist, integrates participation as a key concept in his viewpoint and indicating that participation is based on the view that the historical ability of human beings is to be free from anything in life that does not provide for the involvement of people in the processes of change (Shih, 2018). Freire's theory focuses on the premise that, in order for communication to be effective, it is paramount that it be participatory, dialogic and reciprocal (Salas, 2018). Participation obliges to inaugurate the worth of individual citizens, allowing them to be part of proprietorship and take an active part in governing their surroundings and developing their capacity to act as citizens. Participatory communication is purely based on exchange of ideas, allowing the sharing of information, awareness and views among different participants, hence enabling liberation especially to the marginalized. The essential opinion of participatory communication is enabling unrestricted and exposed exchange of ideas (Luo & Xie, 2019). This theory does not demand for a replacement of the simple communication meanings related with information propagation but increases its

confines to include more collaborating ways of communicating. Public participatory therefore stipulated that citizen should be involved in matters that concern them. This theory posits that decision makers should involve the public in matters that concern them, especially in matters boosting development. Participatory communication encourages the flow of information to be bottom-up, where citizens feel part of the process in any decision making but not only top-down.

In the context of Keiyo South Sub County, applying Participatory Communication Theory involves creating platforms for continuous dialogue among residents, local leaders, and policymakers. This can be achieved through community meetings, public forums, and digital platforms that facilitate two-way communication. By doing so, the devolved government can ensure that policy formulation processes are inclusive, transparent, and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the community.

### **2.3.2 Ladder of Citizen Participation Theory**

Arnstein (2016) is credited with the theory that has shaped subsequent studies on public participation and citizen engagement. He developed what is known as the Ladder of resident contribution at the onset he was capable to point out that there were different levels of public participation (Reichborn-Kjennerud & Ophaug, 2018). He recognized that there exist different levels of participation. The three levels which summarize eight sub-level as follow; Level 1: Non-Participation this is comprised of what he called manipulation and therapy and at this level there is no participation at all; Level 2: Tokenism this is the level where public participation is done just to fulfill the requirement of the law or operations manual of the government entity. He identified various ways in which it is carried out namely Informing, Consultation and Placation; Level 3: Citizen Power this is the desired equal where the community is actively and meaningfully involved in the affairs that affect them. The citizens are empowered to

determine their destiny by being engaged in various activities. They are empowered to demand for their inclusion in all dimensions of subject matter including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. They are fully involved in decision making. The levels include Partnership, Delegated Power and Citizen Control.

Limitations of Arnsteins, Ladder of Participation Theory the inadequacies of the ladder of contribution theory are obvious (Gaber, 2020). Each sub-level signifies a wide sort which does not take into deliberation the wide variety of involvements it could have. His theory has over comprehensive the sub-levels. Under this model people are anticipated to be answerable for them and ought to therefore be dynamic in public service verdict making. In this context Davis and Andrew (2018) improved Arnstein's Ladder of Participation and recommended a Ladder of Citizen Empowerment. This model is comprehensive with further more qualitative breakdown of some of the different levels. Burns makes a discrepancy between "cynical" and "genuine" discussion and between commended and self-governing citizen control. The singularities of civic puff gradually renowned through the 1990s (Njagi, 2018) is assimilated at the bottom step of the ladder.

In this study, the ladder of citizen participation theory can be used to assess and enhance the level of public participation in policy formulation. By evaluating current participatory practices, the devolved government can identify areas where participation may be superficial or tokenistic and take steps to move towards higher rungs of the ladder. This might involve shifting from mere consultation to forming partnerships with community members, delegating decision-making power to local groups, or even granting citizens full control over certain policy areas.

Combining participatory communication theory and the ladder of citizen participation theory offers a comprehensive approach to fostering meaningful public participation in

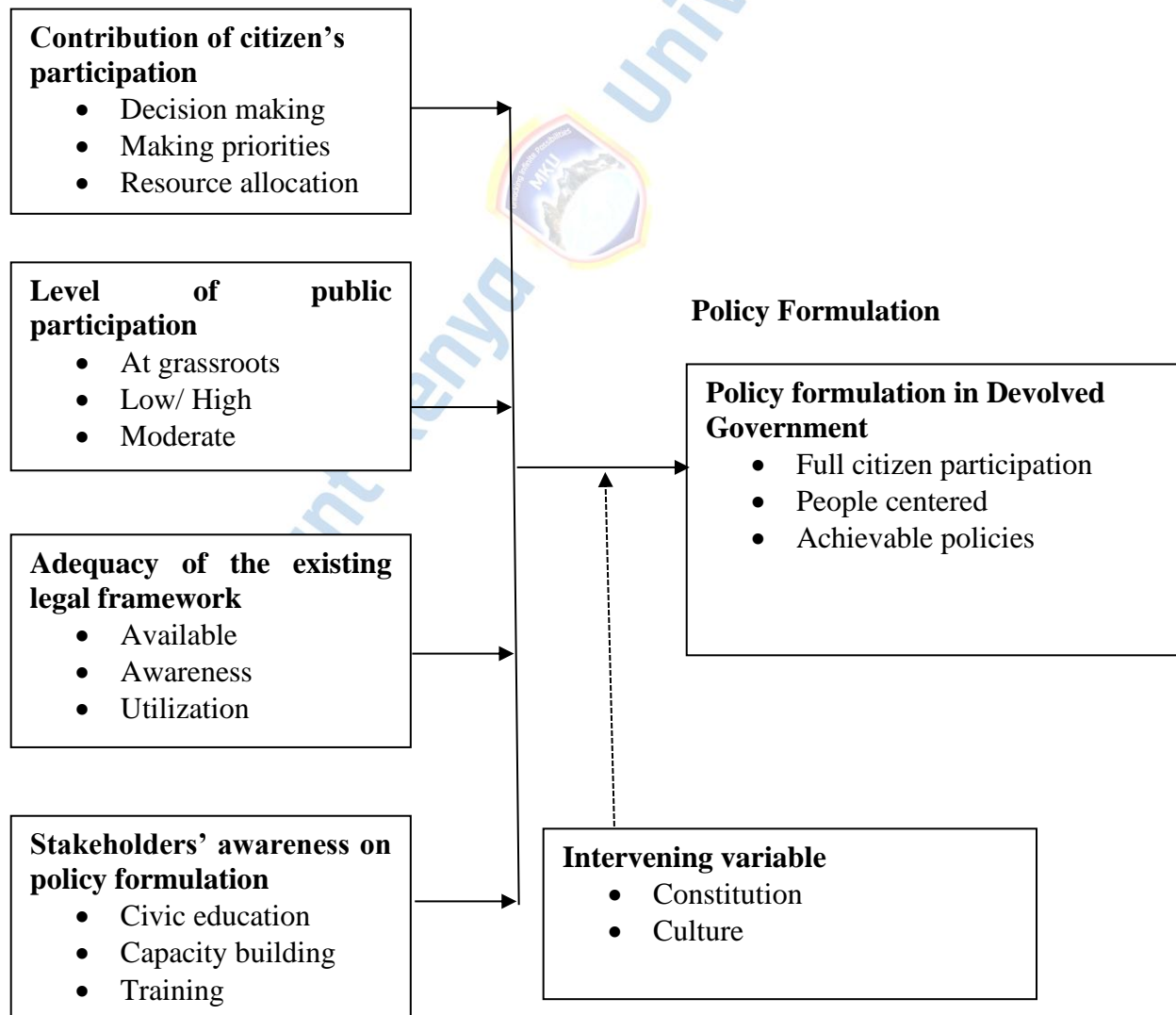
policy formulation. Participatory Communication Theory provides the principles for effective engagement, while the Ladder of Citizen Participation Theory offers a framework for evaluating and improving the depth of that engagement. By integrating these theories, the devolved government of Keiyo South Sub County can create more inclusive, transparent, and empowering policy processes that truly reflect the needs and desires of its residents.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

### Independent Variables

### Dependent Variable

#### Public Participation



## **Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

### **2.5 Research gaps**

Public participation in Kenya's devolved system of government has faced numerous challenges, limiting its effectiveness in policy formulation and governance. These challenges include limited support from the political class and low levels of civic education, as highlighted by the Kenya School of Government (2015). These issues hinder the full realization of participatory governance, where citizens are actively involved in the decision-making processes that affect their lives. However, there have been notable success stories, such as the model implemented in Makueni County, which has been lauded by the World Bank (2016). This model has demonstrated that effective public participation can lead to better governance outcomes when citizens are genuinely involved in identifying, prioritizing, planning, and implementing development projects.

Despite these successes, several gaps remain in the current understanding and practice of public participation in Kenya's devolved government system. These gaps need to be addressed to enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of participatory processes. The following sections outline these research gaps in detail. One significant research gap is the limited support from the political class for public participation initiatives. While frameworks and policies supporting public engagement exist, their implementation is often hindered by a lack of political will. Politicians and government officials may perceive public participation as a threat to their authority or as an additional burden, leading to tokenistic engagement practices rather than genuine participatory processes.

Research is needed to explore the underlying reasons for this resistance and to identify strategies for fostering political support for meaningful public participation.

Another critical gap is the low levels of civic education among the public. Effective public participation requires that citizens are well-informed about their rights, the functioning of government, and the issues at hand. The Kenya School of Government (2015) notes that inadequate civic education limits citizens' ability to engage meaningfully in policy formulation and governance. Research should focus on identifying effective methods for enhancing civic education and ensuring that citizens have the necessary knowledge and skills to participate actively in governance processes.

The success story of Makueni County's public participation model highlights the potential for effective citizen engagement when proper mechanisms are in place. However, there is a lack of comprehensive studies that document and analyze such success stories across different counties. Research should aim to identify and disseminate best practices from counties like Makueni, examining the specific factors that contribute to their success. This would provide valuable insights for other counties seeking to improve their public participation mechanisms.

Kathi and Cooper (2005) and Baker et al. (2005) point out that the culture in public bureaucracy is not supportive of public engagement. Traditional channels of communication, such as public hearings, are often one-way and not oriented toward problem-solving. This cultural and institutional resistance to participatory governance is a significant barrier that needs to be addressed. Research should investigate the cultural and institutional factors that hinder effective public participation and explore ways to transform these barriers into facilitators of inclusive governance.

To ensure that citizens are seen as partners rather than clients in the governance process, it is crucial to transform the culture of public bureaucracy. This transformation requires adopting participatory communication methods that foster two-way dialogue and collaborative problem-solving. Research should explore innovative participatory communication strategies and their effectiveness in transforming public bureaucracy. Additionally, studies should examine how to integrate these strategies into existing governance frameworks to make public participation a standard practice rather than an exception.

Another research gap is the lack of comprehensive methods for measuring the impact of public participation on policy outcomes and governance quality. While there is anecdotal evidence and case studies, systematic research is needed to develop robust metrics and evaluation frameworks that can quantify the benefits of public participation. This research should aim to link participatory processes with specific governance outcomes, such as improved policy responsiveness, increased public trust, and enhanced service delivery.

Finally, there is a need to address the inclusivity of public participation processes. Often, marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities, are underrepresented in participatory initiatives. Research should investigate the barriers that prevent these groups from participating and identify strategies to make public participation more inclusive. This includes examining how to create safe and accessible spaces for all citizens to engage in governance processes. By addressing these research gaps, scholars and practitioners can contribute to enhancing the effectiveness and inclusivity of public participation in Kenya's devolved government system. This, in

turn, can lead to more responsive, transparent, and accountable governance that better meets the needs and aspirations of the Kenyan people.

## **2.6 Summary of Literature**

The literature has highlighted the importance of meaningful public participation. We find that determinants of high-quality and meaningful public participation have been identified as citizen empowerment, political will, access to information, influencing County decision-making, responsive leaders, performance of elected leaders and the adoption of progressive laws associated with the adoption of positive policies. However, in Kenya the available studies at County level have been descriptive of the current status of public participation, focusing on the structures and frameworks that have been put in place to facilitate citizen engagement.



Mount Kenya University

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The research approach that was applied to the study is described in this chapter. The research design, study population, sample design, data collection techniques, and data analysis are specifically covered in this chapter.

#### **3.2 Research Methodology**

The study used mixed method approach integrating both qualitative and quantitative research. The approach provides a better understanding of the research problem than using one approach (Rutberg & Bouikidis, 2018). Qualitative data consisting of open-ended information that the researcher gathered through interviews was put into categories of information and ideas gathered during data collection was presented. This research used comprehensive information which is in depth to explain the variables under study. Quantitative data that constituted close-ended information collected through questionnaires and this type of data was analyzed statistically by mixing qualitative and quantitative research. The quantitative methodology allowed the researcher to measure and analyze data using statistics researcher gained in both depth and breadth of understanding and overcome the weakness of using each approach by itself.

#### **3.3 Research Design**

The study adopted descriptive survey design. A descriptive survey design provided the nature of the information that is useful for comparison and generalization of the public participation and policy formulation (Collingridge & Gantt, 2019). This design also allowed the use of various data collection methods and uses standardized questions

where the reliability of the items is determined. One can also generalize the findings of the study.

The independent variables in this study was contribution of public participation, level of public, adequacy of existing legal framework and stakeholders awareness on policy formulation in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. The dependent variable was policy formulation.

### **3.4 Location of the Study**

The study was carried out in Keiyo South Sub-County with a predicted population of more than 120,750 inhabitants according to 2019 Census, Keiyo South Sub-County has an area of 899.7 sq. km. Geographically, it is bordered to the west by Ainabkoi Sub County, to the south by Koibatek Sub County, to the east by Baringo Central Sub County, and to the north by Keiyo North Sub County. The Sub-County is split into three Divisions; Metkei, Chepkorio and Soy, and Six Wards; Kaptarakwa, Chepkorio, Soy North, Soy South, Metkei and Kabiemet.

### **3.5 Target Population**

Population refers to the total of factors that the researcher is interested in and that together make a particular specification (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2008). All those directly or indirectly involved in policy formulation in various units in Keiyo South Sub-County was included in the population for this study. Thus, the target population was the economic planning staff, ward administrators, ward development committee, budget and appropriation committee, public participation officers, chiefs, assistant chiefs and opinion leaders as presented in table 1. The target population have been chosen because they actively participate in public participation and have information concerning policy formulation in devolved government.

**Table 1. Target Population**

<b>Strata</b>	<b>Total population</b>
Economic planning staff	7
Ward Administrators	4
Ward development committee	33
Budget and Appropriation committee	7
Public participation officers	11
Chiefs	10
Assistant Chiefs	20
Opinion leaders	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

### 3.6 Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

The researcher obtained the sample size using Yamane formulae (1967).

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

Where n is the sample size required

N is the population size =115

e is the level of precision = 0.05

$$n = \frac{115}{1+115 \times 0.05^2}$$

$$n=89$$

Therefore, the sample size for this study was 89 respondents proportionally distributed as in table 2. The study used stratified sampling to select the respondents. The sample was categorized into 8 stratus comprising economic planning staff, ward administrators, ward development committee, budget and appropriation committee, public participation officers, chiefs, assistant chiefs and opinion leaders. From each strata respondents was selected using proportionate simple random sampling. The researcher then administered research instruments by simple random sampling across

the respondent categories. The choice of this sampling technique enhanced distribution representation and avoided bias in sampling.

**Table 2 Sample Size**

<b>Strata</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Sampling procedure</b>
<b>Economic planning staff</b>	5	Simple random sampling
Ward Administrators	3	Simple random sampling
Ward development committee	26	Simple random sampling
Budget and Appropriation committee	5	Simple random sampling
Public participation officers	9	Simple random sampling
Chiefs	8	Simple random sampling
Assistant Chiefs	15	Simple random sampling
Opinion leaders	18	Simple random sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

### **3.7 Research Instruments**

The study used questionnaires and interview schedule to collect data.

#### **3.7.1 Questionnaires**

Questionnaires were used to achieve this. Data was gathered using a standardized questionnaire that includes both closed-ended and open-ended questions. The questionnaire was split into five sections: Section A asked general questions about the respondents i.e. demographic information, Section B focused on contribution public participation in policy formulation, Section C covered the level of public participation on policy formulation, Section D looked into the adequacy of existing legal framework on policy formulation while Section E looked into the stakeholder awareness on policy formulation in Keiyo Sub-County. Individuals selected their replies using a five-point Likert scale, allowing the researcher to quantitatively analyse the data. The drop-and-

pick approach was used to administer the questionnaires. The respondents had at least a week to react once the questionnaire is dropped off, and calls and emails was made to check in with them. The researcher then made many trips to the different study areas to collect and follow-up on the research questionnaires.

### **3.7.2 Interviews Guide**

The interview schedule collected qualitative data from economic planning staff, budget and appropriation committee and public participation officers. An interview approach of data collection entails presenting oral-verbal stimuli and responding with oral-verbal responses (Pawar, 2022). According to Pawar (2022), the interview schedule was used for this study because it gave the researcher with a fantastic opportunity to describe the goal of the investigation. The interview method generates qualitative and in-depth data by giving participants the opportunity to clarify the study's goal. An interview schedule with pre-coded questions was created in order to generate quick, cheap, and easy qualitative data that is extremely trustworthy and valid. The interview schedule assisted the researcher in gathering detailed information.

### **3.8 Piloting of Research Instruments**

The questionnaire was pre-tested on 9 (10% of the sample) respondents who was chosen using purposive sampling from Keiyo North Sub-County in order to increase reliability and validity. Keiyo North Sub-County was chosen since it has similar characteristic as Keiyo south Sub-County. The purpose of the pilot study was to provide the researcher the opportunity to ascertain the validity and reliability of research instruments. The results of the piloted research instruments helped the researcher to determine the consistency of respondents' responses and change the items as needed by updating the research instrument.

### **3.9 Testing of Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments**

#### **3.9.1 Validity of the Study**

The degree to which a test measures what it is designed to assess is referred to as its validity. All validity assessments was subject to the judgment of academics and professionals (Clark & Watson, 2019). The study used content validity to determine whether the instrument sufficiently covers all of the content that should be covered by the variable. Face validity is a subset of content validity in which experts ask whether an instrument measures the notion intended. Construct validity is the process through which a researcher determines whether research instruments can make conclusions about test scores relating to the idea being examined. As a result, the researcher distributed questionnaires to the supervisor and other research professionals to confirm that the questions test or measure what they are meant to test or measure.

#### **3.9.2 Reliability of the Study**

The degree to which a test regularly assesses whatever it measures is referred to as its reliability. As a result, dependability is utilized to focus on how stable or consistent empirical indicators of theoretical concepts are throughout two or more attempts to assess them (Revelle & Condon, 2019). The researcher utilized Cronbach's alpha coefficient to measure the internal consistency of the study in the survey instruments. This was performed by computing the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for all sections of the questionnaire from the pilot study data.

Cronbach's alpha is a measure of reliability that normally ranges between 0 and 1. (Ekolu & Quainoo, 2019) The coefficient, on the other hand, has no lower constraint. The closer Cronbach's alpha coefficient is to 1.0, the better the internal consistency of the scale items. According to Van Der Poll and Mthiyane (2018), the following rules

should be followed: 0.9 is for Excellent, 0.8 is for Good, 0.7 is for Acceptable, 0.6 is for Doubtful, 0.5 is for Poor, and 0.5 is for Unacceptable. A Cronbach's Alpha value of more than 0.7 is regarded acceptable. Which aided in the identification of non-essential and deleted factors.

### **3.10 Data Collection Procedures**

Data collecting procedures are the systematic actions that the researcher takes to collect data from the field in the correct manner (Castleberry & Nolen, 2018). First, the researcher acquired approval from the university and the National Commission for Science, and Innovation (NACOSTI). The permit was used to secure permission from the Keiyo south Sub-County government. Before data collection begins, the researcher visited the study location to become acquainted with the intended respondents. During this visit, the researcher briefed participants about the prospective study's purpose and schedule appointments for data collection. Following familiarization, data was collected from respondents using the two aforementioned instruments. The research assistant was tasked with assisting with the distribution and collecting of research instruments from respondents. The completed instruments was validated and collected within two days of their distribution.

### **3.10 Data Analysis Procedures**

The completed questionnaires were checked for accuracy and consistency. Because the emphasis was on the interpretation of the results rather than on quantification, the content analysis method was used to examine the qualitative data from the open ended questions. The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 24 was used to analyse the quantitative data from the closed-ended questions. Descriptive statistics, such as frequencies, percentages, standard deviation, and arithmetic mean, was used to

examine the results. Inferential statistics involved correlation and multiple regression analysis. The results of the analysis was subsequently shown in charts and tables. The following model was utilized in regression analysis to determine the relationship between the research variables.

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

Where;

$X_1$ : Policy identification

$X_2$ : Budget preparation

$X_3$ : Governance process

$X_4$ : Monitoring & evaluation

$Y_i$ : Policy implementation

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  are the various intercepts of the respective independent variables

$\varepsilon$ : Error

### 3.11 Ethical Considerations

Before beginning the study, approval from NACOSTI and the Keiyo Sub-County administration was requested. After receiving enough information about the study's needs, respondents were asked to agree to participate. Since their identities were not disclosed on the questionnaires and codes was utilized, the participants' anonymity was not jeopardized. Additionally, the researcher made sure that this study does not affect any individuals, groups, or other parties. Privacy was maintained during the entire research period and participation was entirely voluntary, free from coercion or inducement.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis and findings of the study as set out in the research methodology. This chapter serves as a comprehensive guide to examining and understanding the collected data within the context of the research study.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

This section provides insights into the extent to which the intended respondents participated in the research, offering important context for the subsequent analysis and interpretation of the data. Table 3 presents the study results.

**Table 3 Instrument Response Rate**

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Responded	72	80.89
Not responded	17	19.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

Study findings in table 3 presented the instrument response rate, 72(80.89%) of the respondents provided their responses. Conversely, 17(19.10%) of the respondents did not respond. This response rate provided valuable insights into the engagement and participation level of the study's target audience.

#### 4.3 Social and Demographic Information

Social and demographic information was collected and presented about the study participants. This information helped establish a profile of the respondents, enabling a better understanding of the characteristics of the sample population and their potential influence on the research outcomes.

### 4.3.1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the respondents' gender distribution. The findings are as shown in table 4.

**Table 4 Gender of the Respondents**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	39	54.2
Female	33	45.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

Table 4 above showed that majority 39(54.2%) accounted for male participants, while only 33(45.8%) were female respondents. The study was not gender biased because, while there was a slight majority of male participants, the gender distribution was relatively balanced, with both male and female respondents well-represented, thus reducing the potential for gender bias.

### 4.3.2 Age Brackets of the Respondents

The study evaluated the age brackets of the respondents into different age brackets, allowing the research to analyze the distribution and characteristics of the study participants across various age groups. Study findings are presented in table 5.

**Table 5 Age Brackets**

<b>Age Brackets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
18-20 years	14	19.4
21-30 years	21	29.2
31-40 years	23	31.9
41-50 years	12	16.7
Above 50 years	2	2.8

<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>
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**Source: Researcher (2024)**

Table 5 above indicates that majority of the respondents 23(31.9%) were aged between 31 – 40 years while 21(29.2%) of the respondents were between 21-30 years. Also, 14(19.4%) of the respondents were between 18-20 years while 12(16.7%) were found to be 41-50 years. Finally, only 2(2.8%) of the respondents were above 50 years.

#### **4.3.3 Years the Respondents have worked in Keiyo**

The researcher also explored the number of years respondents have worked in the Keiyo region, providing insights into the duration and experience of individuals in their employment or residency within the Keiyo area. Study findings were presented in Table 6.

**Table 6 Years Worked in Keiyo**

<b>Years Worked in Keiyo</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
5 years or less	15	20.8
6–10 years	14	19.4
11–15 years	10	13.9
16–20 years	21	29.2
More than 20 years	12	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

Study findings in table 6 indicated that majority 21(29.3%) of the respondents had worked for 16-20 years while 15(20.8%) had worked for less than 5 years. Also, 14(19.4%) had worked for 6-10 years, 10(13.9%) had worked for 11-15 years and 12(16.7%) had worked for more than 20 years. The findings imply that a significant proportion of the respondents had substantial work experience, with the majority

having worked for 16-20 years, while a notable portion had relatively less work experience of less than 5 years, suggesting a diverse range of experience levels within the study population.

#### 4.3.4 Educational level

The researcher established the educational levels of individuals within the study population, examining the distribution and characteristics of educational attainment among the participants. Table 7 presents the study results.

**Table 7 Educational level**

<b>Educational level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>High school</b>	7	9.7
<b>Diploma</b>	13	18.1
<b>Undergraduate</b>	11	15.3
<b>Postgraduate</b>	28	38.9
<b>Doctorate</b>	13	18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

Study findings in Table 7 showed that majority 28(38.9%) of the respondents had attained postgraduate level of education while 13(18.1%) had attained a diploma. Furthermore, 13(18.1%) had a Doctorate, 11(15.3%) were undergraduate and 7(9.7%) of the respondents had attained high school level. The findings indicated that the study population was characterized by a diverse range of educational levels, with a substantial majority having attained postgraduate degrees, highlighting a well-educated sample.

#### 4.4 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics were computed and presented to provide a summary and overview of the collected data. These statistics helped to characterize the central tendencies, variations, and distributions within the dataset, offering valuable insights into the key features of the research data.

##### 4.4.1 Contribution of Public Participation in Policy Formulation

The study analyzed the contribution of public participation in the policy formulation process, aiming to assess the impact and significance of public input and engagement in shaping policy decisions and outcomes. Study findings were presented in table 8.

**Table 8 Contribution of Public Participation in Policy Formulation**

Statements		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	Sd
The members of the public are fully involved in the process of the decision making pertaining the county issues	F	26	16	9	10	11	2.48	1.46
	%	36.1	22.2	12.5	13.9	15.3		
Member's ideas and contributions in the public participation are given priorities	F	28	20	9	5	10	3.70	1.40
	%	39.9	27.8	12.5	6.9	13.9		
Members of the public are fully involved in public participation process	F	27	26	4	9	6	3.81	1.29
	%	37.5	36.1	5.6	12.5	8.3		
There is equity in the process of policy formulation during the public participation forums	F	21	34	5	6	6	3.80	1.19
	%	29.2	47.2	6.9	8.3	8.3		
Total number of respondents =72								

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

The study results in table 8 showed that 41(58.3%) of the respondents agreed that the members of the public are fully involved in the process of the decision making pertaining the county issues. On contrary, 21(29.2%) of the respondents disagreed that the members of the public are fully involved in the process of the decision making pertaining the county issues. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents disagreed with the statement that the members of the public are fully involved in the process of the decision making pertaining the county issues (Mean=2.48, standard deviation=1.46).

Also, the study findings noted that 48(66.7%) of the respondents agreed and 15 (20.8%) disagreed that member's ideas and contributions in the public participation are given priorities. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that member's ideas and contributions in the public participation are given priorities (Mean=3.70, standard deviation=1.40). Study findings are in agreement with what Shade and Stopnisek, (2019), found that prioritizing and valuing the input of participants can enhance the effectiveness of public participation processes. They found that when member's ideas and contributions are given priority, it can lead to more successful public participation outcomes.

The study further revealed that, 53(73.6%) of the participants agreed that members of the public are fully involved in public participation process. On contrary, 15(20.8%) of the respondents disagreed that members of the public are fully involved in public participation process. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that members of the public are fully involved in public participation process (Mean=3.81, standard

deviation=1.29). Further, study findings also are in agreement with Søvold et al., (2021) who found that prioritizing and valuing the input of participants can enhance the effectiveness of public participation processes. They found that when member's ideas and contributions are given priority, it can lead to more successful public participation outcomes.

Finally, 55(76.4%) agreed that there is equity in the process of policy formulation during the public participation forums. However, majority of the respondents 12(16.6%) of the respondents disagreed that there is equity in the process of policy formulation during the public participation forums. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that there is equity in the process of policy formulation during the public participation forums (Mean=3.80, standard deviation=1.19). Study findings disagrees with what Van Rees et al., (2020) found. Their study disagrees with the findings in this study as they found that power imbalances and the dominance of certain stakeholders can hinder the achievement of true equity in public participation processes. They highlighted challenges related to equity in policy formulation during public participation forums.

#### **4.4.2 Level of Public Participation on Policy Formulation**

The study investigated the extent of public participation in the process of policy formulation, shedding light on the degree to which the general public is involved in shaping and influencing policy decisions. Findings were presented in table 9.

**Table 9 Level of Public Participation on Policy Formulation**

Statements		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	Sd
At the grassroots of the policy formulation, level of participation is high making pertaining the county issues	<b>F</b>	32	15	7	8	10	3.70	1.47
	<b>%</b>	44.4	20.8	9.7	11.1	13.9		
There is a low level of public participation on policy formulation	<b>F</b>	24	28	9	5	6	3.81	1.21
	<b>%</b>	33.3	38.9	12.5	6.9	8.3		
There is a moderate level of public participation on policy formulation	<b>F</b>	28	23	3	10	8	3.73	1.39
	<b>%</b>	38.9	31.9	4.2	13.9	11.1		
There is a high level of public participation on policy formulation	<b>F</b>	11	11	12	13	25	2.58	1.47
	<b>%</b>	15.3	15.3	16.7	18.1	34.7		
Total number of respondents = 72								

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

Table 9 showed that of the respondents 47(65.2%) agreed that at the grassroots of the policy formulation, level of participation is high making pertaining the county issues. However, 18(24.2%) of the respondents disagreed that at the grassroots of the policy formulation, level of participation is high making pertaining the county issues. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents disagreed with the statement that at the grassroots of the policy formulation, level of participation is high making pertaining the county issues (Mean=3.70, standard deviation=1.47).

Also, 52(72.2%) of the respondents agreed and 11(15.2%) disagreed that there is a low level of public participation on policy formulation. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the

statement that there is a low level of public participation on policy formulation (Mean=3.81, standard deviation=1.21).

Further, 51(70.8%) of the respondents agreed that there is a moderate level of public participation on policy formulation. On contrary to that, 18(25.0%) of the respondents disagreed that there is a moderate level of public participation on policy formulation. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that there is a moderate level of public participation on policy formulation (Mean=3.73, standard deviation=1.39).

The study nonetheless showed that, 22(30.6%) of the participants agreed that there is a high level of public participation on policy formulation. However, majority 38(52.8%) of the respondents disagreed that there is a high level of public participation on policy formulation. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents disagreed with the statement that there is a high level of public participation on policy formulation (Mean=258, standard deviation=1.47).

#### **4.4.3 Adequacy of Existing Legal Framework on Policy Formulation**

The study assessed the adequacy of the existing legal framework concerning policy formulation as it pertains to the specific objectives and focus of the study. Findings were presented in table 10.

**Table 10 Adequacy of Existing Legal Framework on Policy Formulation**

Statements		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	Sd
The existing legal frame work on policy formulation are available	F	16	37	8	5	6	3.72	1,14
	%	22.2	51.4	11.1	6.9	8.3		
The public is fully aware on the existing legal frame work on policy formulation	F	11	8	10	9	34	2.34	1.53
	%	15.3	11.1	13.9	12.5	47.2		
The existing legal frame work is fully utilized by the public in policy formulation	F	26	24	7	8	7	3.75	1.31
	%	36.1	33.3	9.7	11.1	9.7		
All the existing frameworks are reliable to the public	F	38	9	7	4	14	3.73	1.60
	%	52.8	12.5	9.7	5.6	19.4		
Total number of respondents =72								

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

Table 10 showed that of the respondents 53(73.6%) agreed that the existing legal frame work on policy formulation are available. However, 11(15.2%) of the respondents disagreed that the existing legal frame work on policy formulation are available. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that the existing legal frame work on policy formulation are available (Mean=3.72, standard deviation=2.34).

Also, 19(26.4%) of the respondents agreed and 43(59.7%) disagreed that the public is fully aware on the existing legal frame work on policy formulation. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents disagreed with the statement that the public is fully aware on the existing legal frame work on policy formulation (Mean=2.34, standard deviation=1.53).

Further, 50(69.4%) of the respondents agreed that the existing legal frame work is fully utilized by the public in policy formulation. On contrary to that, 15(20.8%) of the respondents disagreed that the existing legal frame work is fully utilized by the public in policy formulation. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that the existing legal frame work is fully utilized by the public in policy formulation (Mean=3.75, standard deviation=1.31).

The study nonetheless showed that, 47(65.3%) of the participants agreed that all the existing frameworks are reliable to the public. However, 18(25.0%) of the respondents disagreed that all the existing frameworks are reliable to the public. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that all the existing frameworks are reliable to the public (Mean=3.75, standard deviation=1.60).

#### 4.4.4 Stakeholders Awareness on Policy Formulation

The study examined the level of stakeholder awareness regarding policy formulation within the context of our study. Study findings were presented in table 11

**Table 11 Stakeholders Awareness on Policy Formulation**

Statements		SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	Sd
There is enough civic education to the stakeholder which has enhanced awareness on policy formulation	F	19	34	11	2	6	3.80	1.12
	%	26.4	47.2	15.3	2.8	8.3		
There exists capacity building among stakeholder which has boosted stakeholder participation in policy formulation	F	20	34	8	2	8	3.77	1.21
	%	27.8	47.2	11.1	2.8	11.1		
Stakeholder training is	F	22	33	8	4	5	3.87	1.12

effective and has enhanced the process of policy formulation	%	30.6	45.8	11.1	5.6	6.9		
Stakeholders are provided with financial process to enhance policy formulation	F	6	21	5	14	26	2.54	1.44
	%	8.3	29.2	6.9	19.4	36.1		
Total number of respondents = 72								

**Source: Researcher (2024)**

Table 11 showed that of the respondents 53(73.6%) agreed that there is enough civic education to the stakeholder which has enhanced awareness on policy formulation. However, 8(11.1%) of the respondents disagreed that there is enough civic education to the stakeholder which has enhanced awareness on policy formulation. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that there is enough civic education to the stakeholder which has enhanced awareness on policy formulation (Mean=3.80, standard deviation=1.12).

Also, 54(75.0%) of the respondents agreed and 10(13.9%) disagreed that there exists capacity building among stakeholder which has boosted stakeholder participation in policy formulation. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that there exists capacity building among stakeholder which has boosted stakeholder participation in policy formulation (Mean=3.77, standard deviation=1.21).

Further, 55(76.4%) of the respondents agreed that stakeholder training is effective and has enhanced the process of policy formulation. On contrary to that, 9(12.5%) of the respondents disagreed that stakeholder training is effective and has enhanced the process of policy formulation. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents agreed with the statement that stakeholder

training is effective and has enhanced the process of policy formulation (Mean=3.87, standard deviation=1.44).

The study nonetheless showed that, 27(37.5%) of the participants agreed that stakeholders are provided with financial process to enhance policy formulation. However, 40(55.5%) of the respondents disagreed that stakeholders are provided with financial process to enhance policy formulation. Further, the study results also showed, in terms of mean and standard deviation that the respondents disagreed with the statement that stakeholders are provided with financial process to enhance policy formulation (Mean=2.54, standard deviation=1.44).



Mount Kenya University

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

The study's summary, conclusions, and recommendations are presented in this section.

#### 5.2 Summary of the Findings

##### 5.2.1 Contribution of Public Participation in Policy Formulation

The study's findings indicate that respondents had mixed views on the extent of public involvement in decision-making related to county issues. Some agreed that the public is fully involved in these processes, while others disagreed. Similarly, respondents had differing opinions on whether member's ideas and contributions in public participation are given priority. While a significant number agreed with this statement, there were also some who disagreed.

Additionally, the study revealed varying perspectives on the level of public involvement in public participation processes. A substantial proportion of participants agreed that members of the public are fully involved, but there were also respondents who held a contrary view. Lastly, the study found differing opinions regarding the equity in the process of policy formulation during public participation forums, with some agreeing that there is equity and others disagreeing.

##### 5.2.2 Level of Public Participation on Policy Formulation

The study's findings regarding grassroots participation in policy formulation reveal varying perspectives among respondents. A majority of participants agreed that there is a high level of participation at the grassroots level concerning county issues. However, a notable portion disagreed with this notion. The mean and standard deviation values

indicate that, on average, respondents tended to disagree with the statement suggesting high grassroots participation in policy formulation.

Similarly, the study explored perceptions of the level of public participation in policy formulation. A significant number of respondents agreed that there is a low level of public participation in policy formulation. Conversely, a smaller percentage disagreed with this view. The mean and standard deviation values indicate that respondents, on average, agreed that public participation in policy formulation is low.

Moreover, the study examined the perception of a moderate level of public participation in policy formulation. A majority of respondents agreed with this statement, indicating that they see a moderate level of participation in the process. However, there were respondents who disagreed with this perspective. The mean and standard deviation values suggest that, on average, respondents tended to agree with the idea of a moderate level of public participation in policy formulation.

Lastly, the study considered the possibility of a high level of public participation in policy formulation. While a minority of participants agreed with this statement, the majority disagreed, indicating that they do not perceive a high level of participation in policy formulation. The mean and standard deviation values suggest that, on average, respondents tended to disagree with the notion of a high level of public participation in policy formulation.

### **5.2.3 Adequacy of Existing Legal Framework on Policy Formulation**

The study's findings regarding the existing legal framework for policy formulation indicate that a majority of respondents agreed that these frameworks are available. However, a portion of the participants disagreed with the availability of these legal

frameworks. On average, respondents tended to agree with the statement that the existing legal framework for policy formulation is available.

In terms of public awareness of these legal frameworks, the findings show that a larger percentage of respondents disagreed with the notion that the public is fully aware of them. A smaller proportion of participants agreed that the public is fully aware of the existing legal framework for policy formulation. On average, respondents tended to disagree with the statement that the public is fully aware of these legal frameworks.

Regarding the utilization of the existing legal framework by the public in policy formulation, the study found that a substantial number of respondents agreed that these frameworks are fully utilized. However, a minority disagreed with this view. On average, respondents tended to agree with the idea that the existing legal framework is fully utilized by the public in policy formulation.

Lastly, the study examined the reliability of all existing frameworks to the public. The findings indicate that a majority of participants agreed that these frameworks are reliable, while a smaller percentage disagreed with their reliability. On average, respondents tended to agree that all the existing frameworks are reliable to the public.

#### **5.2.4 Stakeholders Awareness on Policy Formulation**

The study's findings suggest that a significant majority of respondents agreed that there is sufficient civic education for stakeholders, which has enhanced awareness of policy formulation. This indicates that stakeholders are generally well-informed about policy-related matters. On average, respondents tended to agree with the statement that there is enough civic education, suggesting a positive view of this aspect.

Regarding capacity building among stakeholders and its impact on participation in policy formulation, the findings reveal that a substantial number of participants agreed that there is capacity building, and it has boosted stakeholder participation in the policy formulation process. This suggests that efforts to enhance stakeholder capabilities have had a positive effect. On average, respondents tended to agree with the idea that capacity building has improved stakeholder participation.

The study also examined the effectiveness of stakeholder training in enhancing the policy formulation process. The results indicate that a significant majority of respondents agreed that stakeholder training is effective in this regard. This suggests that training initiatives have positively contributed to the policy formulation process. On average, respondents tended to agree with the statement that stakeholder training is effective.

However, the study found differing opinions regarding whether stakeholders are provided with financial resources to enhance policy formulation. A notable percentage of respondents disagreed with the notion that stakeholders receive financial support for this purpose. On average, respondents tended to disagree with the statement that stakeholders are provided with financial resources for policy formulation.

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

The study's exploration of the level of public participation in policy formulation showcases a range of perceptions among respondents. While a significant number believe in a high level of grassroots participation, others hold contrary views, indicating that there may be disparities in how stakeholders perceive the depth of involvement. Policy makers should consider these varied perspectives to foster a more inclusive and equitable environment for public participation in policy formulation.

Conclusively, the study's investigation into the adequacy of the existing legal framework for policy formulation highlights mixed perceptions among respondents. While a majority acknowledge the availability of these frameworks, questions remain about public awareness, utilization, and reliability. Policy makers and county authorities should address these concerns by enhancing transparency, accessibility, and public education efforts regarding the legal frameworks.

However, the findings pertaining to stakeholders' awareness and capacity building for policy formulation suggest a generally positive view of civic education and capacity building initiatives. However, there are reservations about the provision of financial support to stakeholders. To foster effective policy formulation processes, policy makers should prioritize continued support for civic education and capacity building while addressing financial resource gaps to enhance stakeholder engagement and overall awareness of policy formulation activities.

#### **5.4 Recommendations of the Study**

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

**Enhance Civic Education:** To improve public participation in policy formulation, there is a need for continued and expanded civic education programs. These programs should aim to raise awareness among citizens about policy issues and the avenues available for their involvement. Such efforts can contribute to a more informed and engaged citizenry.

**Promote Equity in Public Participation:** Policy makers and county authorities should take steps to ensure that public participation processes are equitable and inclusive. This includes actively seeking out the input of marginalized and underrepresented groups to ensure that diverse perspectives are considered in policy formulation.

**Strengthen Legal Frameworks:** Efforts should be made to strengthen and clarify the existing legal frameworks for policy formulation. This includes making these frameworks more accessible and transparent to the public. Moreover, public awareness campaigns about these legal frameworks should be initiated to ensure citizens are well-informed.

**Support Stakeholder Capacity Building:** Stakeholder capacity building initiatives should continue and be expanded. This should include training programs, workshops, and seminars that equip stakeholders with the skills and knowledge necessary for effective participation in policy formulation.

**Ensure Financial Support:** To facilitate effective participation, stakeholders should be provided with the necessary financial resources to engage in policy formulation processes. This support can help cover the costs associated with participation, including attending meetings and conducting research.

**Regular Assessment:** Policy makers should regularly assess and evaluate public participation processes to identify areas for improvement. This includes soliciting feedback from participants and making necessary adjustments to enhance the quality and impact of public involvement in policy formulation.

### **5.5 Recommendations for Further Research**

The purpose of the study was to establish investigation of public participation on policy formulation in devolved government in Keiyo South Sub County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. The study recommends further study on the level of public participation on policy formulation in devolved government in other counties to aid comparison.

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## APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

### SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. What is your gender?    Male  Female
  
2. What is your age bracket?
  - a) less than 10 years
  - b) 11-20 years
  - c) 21–30 years
  - d) 31–40 ars
  - e) 41-50 years
  - f) Above 50 years
  
3. How many years have you worked/lived in Keiyo south sub county?
  - a) 5 years or less
  - b) 6–10 years
  - c) 11–15 years
  - d) 16–20 years
  - e) More than 20 years
  
4. What is your highest educational level?
  - a) High school
  - b) Diploma
  - c) Undergraduate
  - d) Postgraduate
  - e) Doctorate

**SECTION B: CONTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN POLICY FORMULATION**

To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning contribution of public participation in policy formulation

*Using the rating given below, provide your response. Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Neutral (3) Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)*

<b>Statement</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
The members of the public are fully involved in the process of the decision making pertaining the county issues					
Members ideas and contributions in the public participation are given priorities					
Members of the public are fully involved in public participation process					
There is equity in the process of policy formulation during the public participation forums					

**SECTION C: LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON POLICY FORMULATION**

To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning level of public participation in policy formulation

*Using the rating given below, provide your response. Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Neutral (3) Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)*

<b>Statement</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
At the grassroots of the policy formulation, level of participation is high					
There is a low level of public participation on policy formulation					

There is a moderate level of public participation on policy formulation					
There is a high level of public participation on policy formulation					

**SECTION D: ADEQUACY OF EXISTING LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON POLICY FORMULATION**

To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning adequacy of existing legal framework on policy formulation

*Using the rating given below, provide your response. Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Neutral (3) Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)*

<b>Statement</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
The existing legal framework on policy formulation are available					
The public is fully aware of the existing legal framework on policy formulation					
The existing legal framework is fully utilized by the public in policy formulation					
All the existing frameworks are reliable to the public					

## SECTION E: STAKEHOLDERS AWARENESS ON POLICY FORMULATION

To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning stakeholder awareness on policy formulation

*Using the rating given below, provide your response. Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Neutral (3) Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)*

<b>Statement</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
There is enough civic education to the stakeholder which has enhanced awareness on policy formulation					
There exist capacity building among stakeholder which has boosted stakeholder participation in policy formulation					
Stakeholder training is effective and has enhanced the process of policy formulation					
Stakeholders are provided with financial process to enhance policy formulation					

## APPENDIX II: ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

# Mount Kenya University



REF: MKU/ISERC/2668  
TO: RAYMOND MUYU JEMBE

Date: 22 June 2023

REG: MPAM/2018/36868

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: AN INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON POLICY FORMULATION IN DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT IN KEIYO SOUTH SUB COUNTY, ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA.**

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **1712**. The approval period is **22/06/2023 - 21/06/2024**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,

**Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD**  
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

The Chairperson  
Mount Kenya University  
Ethics Review Committee  
P.O. Box 342 - 0100, Thika

## APPENDIX III: UNIVERSITY LETTER



### DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MPAM/2018/36868

23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2023

*National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)*  
*Off Waiyaki, Upper Kabete*  
*P.O Box 30623- 00100*  
*NAIROBI, KENYA*

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: RAYMOND MUYU JEMBE- REGISTRATION NO. MPAM/2018/36868**

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing Master of Public Administration and Management in the Department of Management in the School of Business and Economics.

The title of the research is "An Investigation of Public Participation on Policy Formulation in Devolved Government in Keiyo South Sub-County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya." It been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between June, 2023 and August, 2023.

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

  
Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D.


Director, Graduate Studies  
Enc.

Mount Kenya University  
P. O. Box 342 - 01000, THIKA  
Office of the Director  
Graduate Studies

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH PERMIT

REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION  
Ref No: 983066

**RESEARCH LICENSE**




**This is to Certify that Mr. raymond MUYU jembe of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Elgeyo-Marakwet on the topic: AN INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON POLICY FORMULATION IN DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT IN KEIYO SOUTH SUB COUNTY, ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 17/July/2024.**

License No: NACOSTI/P/23/27652

983066  
Applicant Identification Number

Director General  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code



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

See overleaf for conditions

**APPENDIX V: AUTHORIZATION LETTER**

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION  
State Department for Internal Security and National Administration

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
ELGEYO-MARAKWET COUNTY,  
P.O. BOX 200-30700  
ITEN

Telephone: (053) 42007  
Fax : (053) 42289  
E-mail: [ccelgeyomarakwet@yahoo.com](mailto:ccelgeyomarakwet@yahoo.com)  
[ccelgeyomarakwet@gmail.com](mailto:ccelgeyomarakwet@gmail.com)  
When replying please quote

**PUB.CC.24/2 VOL.III/172**

17<sup>th</sup> July, 2023

Ref.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

MR. RAYMOND MUYU JEMBE

This is to confirm that the above named has been authorized to carry out a research on "INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON POLICY FORMULATION IN DEVOLVED GOVERNMENT IN KEIYO SOUTH SUB COUNTY, ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA ." for a period ending 17<sup>th</sup> July, 2024.

Please accord him the necessary assistance.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER  
ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY

Julius K. Maiyo, HSC  
For: COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY.

CC

Deputy County Commissioner,  
KEIYO SOUTH SUB COUNTY.

## APPENDIX VI PLAGIARISM REPORT

RAYMOND M JEMBE Thesis for Submission.docx

### ORIGINALITY REPORT

<b>5</b> %	<b>4</b> %	<b>1</b> %	<b>5</b> %
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

### PRIMARY SOURCES

<b>1</b>	<b>Submitted to Mount Kenya University</b> Student Paper	<b>4</b> %
<b>2</b>	<b>ir.mu.ac.ke:8080</b> Internet Source	<b>&lt;1</b> %
<b>3</b>	<b>repository.mua.ac.ke</b> Internet Source	<b>&lt;1</b> %
<b>4</b>	<b>erepository.uonbi.ac.ke</b> Internet Source	<b>&lt;1</b> %
<b>5</b>	<b>afribary.com</b> Internet Source	<b>&lt;1</b> %
<b>6</b>	<b>Submitted to Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology</b> Student Paper	<b>&lt;1</b> %
<b>7</b>	<b>Submitted to Kenyatta University</b> Student Paper	<b>&lt;1</b> %
<b>8</b>	<b>lupinepublishers.com</b> Internet Source	<b>&lt;1</b> %

Mount K.

**APPENDIX VII: MAP OF KEIYO SOUTH SUB COUNTY**

