

Influence of Community Groups / Funding Agencies on Governance Outcomes in Nairobi County, Kenya

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Abstract: *Stakeholder participation currently is a key process enshrined in most constitutional mandates across the globe and a major pillar for democratic governance. Scholars consider stakeholder participation to be a twofold aspect of effective governance which firstly includes the quantity of stakeholder actors and secondly the extent to which stakeholders take advantage of opportunities to participate in governance processes (Rabinowitz, 2016). Stakeholder participation is viewed as a check and balance mechanism for accountability, transparency and integrity assurances. Notwithstanding, political scientists, governance scholars continue to raise questions in regard to whether global governance has democratic legitimacy. Cross sections of researchers have alluded to the fact that this question can partially be addressed through effective stakeholder participation. This paper seeks to investigate the effects of stakeholder's participation on governance outcomes in Nairobi County, Kenya. (Munnik & Wilson, 2003).*

Keywords: stakeholder participation, governance outcomes, accountability, transparency and service delivery

1. Introduction

The 21st century has been characterized by increased competition and a dynamic business environment. This has changed the landscape of business and pushed both public and private organizations to rethink the way they operate their affairs in order to remain relevant within their environments. There has also been increased sensitivity the organizational various environments particularly the task environment. A critical component of this is the organizations stakeholders whose vigilance and interest has increased in recent times due to enlargement of democratic rights, increased legal freedom and the enablement of advances in information communication technology

2. Background of the Study

This paper deciphers that Stakeholder participation is a central to building awareness of the importance of local structures and a means of understanding the concerns and desires of the community towards developing a strong system of local self-governance. It currently poised as the changing context within which good global governance is practiced. This emerging context gives prominence to the critical aspects of transparency, accountability, sustainability and service delivery (Koontz & Newig, 2014). Sustainability for instance is key to ensuring that innovative experiments with new hybrid and multiple lateral forms of governance, such as stakeholder forums and partnership agreements institutionalize relations between state and non- state actors (Balla & Dudley 2014). A central argument accruing from the foregoing is that sustainable governance imperfectly exemplifies deliberative stakeholder practices such as stakeholder participation at the global level.

2.1 Global perspective of Stakeholder Participation

The global model of stakeholder participation aims to entrench political representation and accountability which

are said to be means of advancing sustainable human development. Societies with strong, democratic institutions empower people to influence their governments to prioritize national development that is equitable and sustainable. In true democratic governance, people can demand better policies, express grievances, hold leaders to account as well as seek justice from abuse (Holmes. 2011). Although it can be difficult, complicated, time-consuming and sometimes impossible to promote stakeholders participation such as citizens in decision making, consensus-based decisions are often more legitimate and widely accepted than not. This is known as the 'slow-fast' method of decision making, because consensus-building can be laboriously slow in the initial stages but once there is a broad agreement policy implementation can be fast and more effective (Kahneman & Daniel, 2011).

Stakeholder participation is an important element of democracy because 'rule by the people' is the underlying and founding principle of democracy. Thus, involving people in making decisions that concern their lives is a distinguishing feature of developed democratic societies around the world. Participatory democracy requires active and meaningful engagement of citizens embedded on strong institutional arrangements sometimes requiring reorganization and change of government agencies' culture (Reed, 2008).

In recent times, a redefining of the concept of global leadership has been put forward emphasizing the need for international cooperation among governments, civil society and the private sector for collective global good which seeks to hold citizens responsible and accountable for their actions (Moon, 2015). The foundation of this thinking is the need to anchor stakeholder participation in governance structure for effectual outcomes across the globe.

2.2 Regional Perspective of Stakeholder Participation

In African countries such as Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra

Leone, Zaire, and the Central African Republic, the quest to promote participatory democracy and to make participation an important principle in the governance of public affairs has been an important theme in regional debates (Palazzo, 2016). Stakeholder participation is said to build people's abilities to hold authorities to account for the implementation of decisions and actions that have been agreed upon. It is in this respect that the African Union's African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights recognizes the importance of participation in public affairs as an essential element of democracy (African Union, 2010). The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance also requires the African Union member states to recognize people's participation as an inalienable right of people of across the continent (Africa Union 2005).

2.3 Local perspective of stakeholder participation

Kenya promulgated her new Constitution in 2010 which is touted as one of the most progressive constitutions in the world (Government Press, 2010). The document in Article 10 enshrines citizen participation a central part of Kenya's governance system. Further, the constitution in Article 174(c) provides that the object of devolution is aimed at enhancing the participation of people in the exercise of the powers of the State and in making decisions which affect them. Article 184 (1) (c) also requires that mechanisms for participation by residents be included in the national legislation relating to urban areas and cities governance and management including the 47 county governments. The centrality of public participation cannot therefore be over-emphasized beyond the constitutional thresholds and provisions. The concept of stakeholder participation is not new to Kenya though; the country has had a significantly long history of direct participation in government though the formations of devolved funds such as the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans (LASDAP).

There has been a good attempt to consolidate respect and institutionalization of the sovereignty of Kenyans in all processes of governance. However, securing and concretizing participatory democracy has dominated discourses on governance in Kenya for a long time (Kanyinga 2014). The struggle for political liberalization from the late 1980s was particularly informed by the need to place primacy on people's participation in decision-making, because the single party rule often tended to impose decisions that promoted parochial and individual political interests rather than the public good.

Despite these efforts, the protracted struggles for reforms have not translated into concrete participatory democratic practices especially for a devolved system of government where people effectively participate in the governance of their units. The promise for a new beginning though exciting has been hampered by creeping back of old habits and other challenges such as leaders with questionable integrity. What promised to be a new beginning turned into 'business as usual' (office of the Public Prosecutor, 2011).

3. The Concept of Governance and Stakeholder Participation

Governance relates to all the processes of interaction and decision-making among the actors involved in a collective problem that lead to the creation, reinforcement, or reproduction of social norms and institutions (Hufty, Marc, 2011). The most formal actor in governance is the government as a body whose sole responsibility and authority is to make binding decisions in a given geopolitical system by establishing laws. Other types of governing actors include an organization or a corporation which is duly recognized as a legal entity by a government, a socio-political group such as a chiefdom, tribe, family and religious denomination (Bevir & Mark, 2013). Governance encompasses the way rules, norms and actions are structured, sustained, regulated and held accountable. Governance may take varying formations arising from different motivations and results. For instance, a government may operate as a democracy where citizens vote on who should govern and the public good is the goal, while a non-profit organization may be governed by a small board of directors and pursue more specific aims (Hufty & Marc, 2011).

The new Kenyan Constitution of 2010 created 47 county governments – effectively creating a new two-tier system of governance for the nation. Devolution was designed to put the country on a path toward more inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance. In the 2014/15 financial year, the average absorption rate (percentage of the planned annual budget) for the 47 counties in Kenya was 79.1 percent, being an improvement of 22 percent from the previous financial year. The United States Agency for International Development has been building the capacity of county governance systems to enlist competency transparent, accountability and inclusivity in their operation and service delivery. The USAID devolution support is anchored on its \$50 million Agile and Harmonized Assistance for Devolved Institutions (AHADI) outfit. AHADI, which means-promise in Kiswahili, is builds the capacity of stakeholder at all levels– national, county, sub-county, and civil society, based on the needs which have been identified by the organizations in perspective (Smith 2015).

As Kenya enters its second phase of devolution, the focus is on the role of public participation in promoting accountability and enhancing local service delivery. –Kenya's emphasis on public participation resonates with global experience, which shows that building bottom-up participatory mechanisms is a key ingredient to effective decentralization. Albeit these backstopping efforts from donor agencies on building capacity on governance ideas, lack of participatory governance, and ineffective delivery of social services remain a challenge (The World Bank, 2010).

3.1 County Government of Nairobi

Nairobi County is one of the 47 counties of Kenya. The smallest yet most populous of the counties, it is coterminous with the city of Nairobi, which is also the

capital and largest city of Kenya. Nairobi County was founded in 2013 on the same boundaries as Nairobi Province, after Kenya's 8 provinces were subdivided into 47 counties. Nairobi city is the capital and largest city of Kenya. It is famous for having the Nairobi National Park, the world's only game reserve found within a major city. The city and its surrounding area also form Nairobi County, whose current governor is Evans Kidero and Deputy Governor is Jonathan Mueke. Nairobi is divided into a series of constituencies with each being represented by members of Parliament in the National Assembly. These constituencies are: Makadara, Kamukunji, Starehe, Langata, Dagoretti, Westlands, Kasarani, and Embakasi.[27] The main administrative divisions of Nairobi are Central, Dagoretti, Embakasi, Kasarani, Kibera, Makadara, Pumwani, and Westlands.

Most of the upmarket suburbs are situated to the west and north-central of Nairobi, where most European settlers resided during the colonial times AKA 'Ubabini'. these include Karen, Langata, Lavington, Gigiri, Muthaiga, Brookside, Spring Valley, Loresho, Kilimani, Kileleshwa, Hurlingham, Runda, Kitisuru, Nyari, Kyuna, Lower Kabete, Westlands, and Highridge, although Kangemi, Kawangware, and Dagoretti are lower income areas close to these affluent suburbs Nairobi City Council2007.

The name "Nairobi" comes from the Maasai phrase Enkare Nairobi, which translates to "cool water". The phrase is also the Maasai name of the Nairobi river, which in turn lent its name to the city. However, it is popularly known as the Green City in the Sun, and is surrounded by several expanding villa suburbs. The town quickly grew to replace Machakos as the capital of Kenya in 1907. After independence in 1963, Nairobi became the capital of the Republic of Kenya.[4] During Kenya's colonial period, the city became a centre for the colony's coffee, tea and sisal industry.[5] The city lies on the River Athi in the southern part of the country, and has an elevation of 1, 795 metres (5, 889 ft) above sea level. With a population of 3.36 million in 2011, Nairobi is the second-largest city by population in the African Great Lakes region after Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.(AlNinga2007.)

According to the 2009 census, in the administrative area of Nairobi, 3, 138, 295 inhabitants lived within 696 km² (269 sq m). Nairobi is the 14th-largest city in Africa, including the population of its suburbs. Home to thousands of Kenyan businesses and over 100 major international companies and organizations, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON), Nairobi is an established hub for business and culture. The Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) is one of the largest in Africa and the second- oldest exchange on the continent. It is Africa's fourth-largest exchange in terms of trading volume, capable of making 10 million trades a day. Nairobi is the regional headquarters of several international companies and organizations.

4. Statement of the Problem

International financial institutions and bilateral donors have raised their expectations and concerns over economic and financial accountability from African countries. The economic objectives of public accountability sought by the World Bank, for example, include congruence between public policy and actual implementation as well as efficient allocation and use of public resources. (Migal, 2010). Whereas in Kenya, greater strides have been realized in widening democratic space courtesy of the promulgation of the Kenyan constitution 2010, the Kenyan population is still riddled with inequalities, poverty, unemployment, gender disparities human rights abuses and immense corruption (Human Rights Watch 2013) Kenya's devolution set up is expansive in scope and implementation timelines and emphasizes on the establishment of governments (national and county) that reflect the Kenya's diversity characterized by transparency, accountability, participation and inclusiveness in governance.

The County Government Act and other devolution laws mandate county governments to engage citizens in planning and policy making processes, facilitate public communication and access to information, establish citizen's fora and conduct civic education among others. As such, county governments are required to create mechanisms of engagement by ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance and build capacity by assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers (Lubale, 2012).

In 2013, a significant portion of public finances and responsibility for service delivery in health, agriculture, urban service and local infrastructure was rapidly devolved to 47 new county governments in less than a year instead of over the planned three-year transition period (Omolo, 2010). This shift was ambitious and it pushed some key decision-making from central government to county governments, creating a window of opportunity for more 'bottom-up' engagement as envisioned therein. However, the powerful legislative landscape inherent in the constitution and providing an array of clear, pragmatic provisions and principles, most devolved governments still face the challenge of implementation of the provisions hence have not been able to provide an enabling environment for service delivery

The Nairobi County Government holds enormous resources including being the capital city of Kenya and home to a huge cosmopolitan population. It was expected that due to social-cultural, political and economic head start, decentralized initiatives such structured, operational and strategic systems under constitutional requirements and particularly stakeholder participation will be implemented better in contrast to the other counties. Although the county government has provided some platforms for the stakeholder participation, there still exist gaps on good governance Kantai, W. (2010). It is in

this regard that this paper seeks to investigate the influence of stakeholder participation on Governance outcomes in Nairobi County Kenya.

General Objective

The General objective is to examine the influence of stakeholder participation on governance in the Nairobi County, Kenya.

Specific Objectives

- 1) Assess how community groups participation in governance influence diversity management in Nairobi County.
- 2) Evaluate the influence effect of funding agencies and donors in satisfactory service delivery, provision of health, education and water in Nairobi County.

Significance of the study

This research paper study findings may be beneficial to the following:

County governments and Policy Makers

The study will provide information for policy makers in formulating strategies, policies programs, projects and form the basis of assessment for determining the influence of Stakeholder Participation on governance in Nairobi County, Kenya. It will inform Public institutions of the need to be able to manage public resources and conduct public affairs in a manner that submits to good governance ideals. The county government of Nairobi, Kenya can refer to the review of the literature on Stakeholder Participation and governance to inform its governance strategies. This can also be replicated to other counties within the republic.

Scholars and Academicians

The study shall contribute to further knowledge in understanding of the influence of Stakeholder Participation on governance within the setup of Counties in Kenya. Future researcher can use this study to help develop their research inquiries and also to aid in conceptualization of their studies. Others can also replicate this study for further research inquiry and work. Further, given the nascent availability of literature on the causal relationship between stakeholders' participation and governance, it is expected that the study will provide a good source of current reference on the subject.

5. Scope of the Study

The research paper shall examine the Influence of stakeholder participation on governance in the county of Nairobi. The study shall be carried out in Nairobi county covering the Executive(75, Legislature 76, Judiciary 17, Civil Society organizations(10), NGOs(5), Human Rights organizations(4), Trade Unions(5) and the general public(98), the media agencies(5), public/private universities(90), business community (20).

6. Theoretical Review

This research paper is grounded on hereunder theories and models

a) Hyper pluralism Theory

Robert A. Dahl, (2014), established the pluralist theory of democracy in outcomes "polyarchy theory "and behaviorist research focused considered one of the most influential political social scientists of the twentieth century, and has been described as "the dean of American political scientists Rodriguez, et al (2014). Hyper pluralists Postulates that groups are so strong that government is weakened (Martin & Douglas, 2014).

Hyper pluralism suggests that people who share interests form groups to advance their causes. Like the Elite Theory, it suggests that some groups wield too much power and influence on the government. For example, when a group does not like a policy passed by parliament, it can take its cause to court. Several important court decisions have been reached in civil rights and environmental cases thanks to the efforts of strong special interest groups. Ultimately, the result of hyper pluralism would be the total gridlock of government; that is, too many groups vying for power but lacking the cohesion necessary to force compromise. Involvement is the key to effecting change and making sure the government responds to its people Stakeholder participation is grounded on hyperpluralism theory of democracy. This theory is well suited for this study because it provides the diversity and insights for examining influence of stakeholder participation on governance outcomes in the county of Nairobi (Dahl & Robert, 2006).

b) The Functionalist Theory

Functionalist perspective is based largely on the works of Emile Durkheim, According to functionalism, society is a system of interconnected parts that work together in harmony to maintain a state of balance and social equilibrium for the whole Functionalism interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of the whole society. Society is more than the sum of its parts; rather, each part of society is functional for the stability of the whole (Taylor & Gooby, 2009).

Durkheim actually envisioned society as an organism, and just like within an organism, each component plays a necessary part, but none can function alone, and one experiences a crisis or fails, other parts must adapt to fill the void in some way. Within functionalist theory, the different parts of society are primarily composed of social institutions, each of which is designed to fill different needs, and each of which has particular consequences for the form and shape of society. The parts all depend on each other. The core institutions defined by sociology and which are important to understand for this theory includes: family, government, economy, media, education, and religion (Crossman, 2017).

The functionalist theory argues that every piece of society

is interdependent and contributes to the functioning of society as a whole unit. If the functionalist theory is correct and everyone understands how each segment functions within the unit of society, then it breeds stability, prosperity, order and productivity. If a society is a functionalist society and the theory fails, then the society is either doomed to fall into chaos or the members of the society must quickly adapt to regain the order, stability and productivity of the society (Outhwaite, 2008).

From the functionalist perspective, if all goes well, the parts of society produce order, stability, and productivity. If all does not go well, the parts of society then must adapt to produce new forms of order, stability, and productivity. Functionalism emphasizes the consensus and order that exist in society, focusing on social stability and shared public values. Durkheim's interest was in how social order could be possible, and how society maintains stability (Christensen & Krogman, 2012). It is in view of the above that functionalist perspective provides tangible approaches and suggestions on which basis this study shall examine the influence of stakeholder participation on governance outcomes in the county of Nairobi.

c) Stakeholder Participation Theory

Stakeholder theory was introduced by Edward Freeman in 1988. The stakeholder theory is a theory of organizational management and business ethics that addresses morals and values in managing an organization. The complex and dynamic nature of problems requires flexible and transparent decision-making that embraces a diversity of knowledge and values. For this reason, stakeholder participation in decision-making has been increasingly sought and embedded into national and international policy.

In the traditional view of a company, the shareholder view, only the owners or shareholders of the company are important, and the company has a binding fiduciary duty to put their needs first, to increase value for them. Stakeholder theory instead argues that there are other parties involved, including employees, customers, suppliers, financiers, communities, governmental bodies, political groups, trade associations, and trade unions Freeman, R. Edward (1984). Even competitors are sometimes counted as stakeholders. Their status being derived from their capacity to affect the firm and its stakeholders. The nature of what constitutes a stakeholder is highly contested (Miles, 2012).

The stakeholder view of strategy integrates both a resource-based view and a market-based view, and adds a socio-political level. One common version of stakeholder theory seeks to define the specific stakeholders of a company (the normative theory of stakeholder identification) and then examine the conditions under which managers treat these parties as stakeholders (the descriptive theory of stakeholder salience Phillips, Robert (2003).

The interests of all stakeholders are of intrinsic value.

That is, each group of stakeholder's merits consideration for its own sake and not merely because of its ability to further the interests of some other group, such as the shareowners. The stakeholder theory is managerial in the broad sense of that term. It does not simply describe existing situations or predict cause-effect relationships; it also recommends attitudes, structures, and practices that, taken together, constitute stakeholder management. Stakeholder management requires, as its key attribute, simultaneous attention to the legitimate interests of all appropriate stakeholders, both in the establishment of organizational structures and general policies and in case-by-case decision making. (Halal, 1990).

This requirement holds for anyone managing or affecting corporate policies, including not only professional managers, but shareowners, the government, and others. Stakeholder theory does not necessarily presume that managers are the only rightful locus of corporate control and governance. Nor does the requirement of simultaneous attention to stakeholder interests resolve the long-standing problem of identifying stakeholders and evaluating their legitimate stakes in the corporation.

The theory does not imply that all stakeholders (however they may be identified) should be equally involved in all processes and decisions. The stakeholder theory differs from these and other theories of the firm in fundamental ways (Brenner & Cochran, 1991). The stakeholder theory is intended both to explain and to guide the structure and operation of the established corporation (the—going concern in John R. Commons' famous phrase). Toward that end it views the corporation as an organizational entity through which numerous and diverse participants accomplish multiple, and not always entirely congruent, purposes. The stakeholder theory is general and comprehensive, but it is not empty; it goes well beyond the descriptive observation that—organizations have stakeholders.

Unfortunately, much of what passes for stakeholder theory in the literature is implicit rather than explicit, which is one reason why diverse and sometimes confusing uses of the stakeholder concept have not attracted more attention. The stakeholder theory can be, and has been, presented and used in a number of ways that are quite distinct and involve very different methodologies, types of evidence, and criteria of appraisal. (Brenner & Molander, 1977). It is in light of the aforementioned that the study shall adopt stakeholder theory with a view to interrogate both the independent variable i.e. stakeholders participation and dependent variable governance outcomes, in the county of Nairobi.

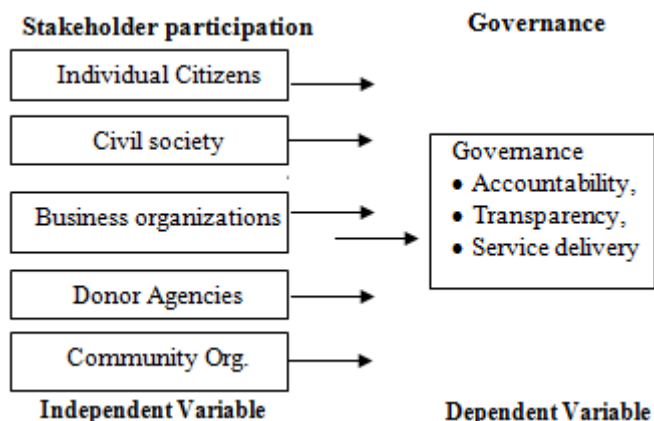


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Model

Individual Citizens

Citizenship sums up the relationship between the individual and the nation state. It is an elusive concept, which has been used as an exclusive and an inclusive social organizing principle. In European social thought the concept of citizenship is constructed as universal; but it contains tensions between sameness and difference, us and others, centre's and margins.(Gordon et. Al.).

Socio –economic equality

Kenya's political context has been heavily shaped by historical domestic tensions and contestation associated with centralization and abuse of power, high levels of corruption, a more than two decades long process of constitutional review and post-election violence. The approval of the new constitution in 2010 and relatively peaceful elections in March 2013 are milestones constituting steps forward in Kenya's transition from political crisis. Akech, Migai (2010).

The new constitution introduces an expanded Bill of Rights that includes social, economic and cultural rights (with a strong focus on the needs and entitlements of children and women), reduces Presidents' powers, defines better separation of powers between the three arms of government, circumscribes the power of security agencies, reforms the electoral devolves power to regions and introduces changes to the budget process. In relation to gender equality and women's rights, the Constitution charts out targeted measures that deal with the traditional exclusion experienced Kenyan women. Domingo, P. and Wild, L. (2012) circumstances), until all these groups have achieved equality with the more (Constitution Of Kenya 2010).

Article 43 gives every person the right to highest attainable standards of health, adequate housing, and reasonable standards of sanitation, freedom from hunger, clean and safe water in adequate quantities, social security and education. There are big differences in the access of different groups to those facilities such as between the rich and poor, between and within ethnic groups, between civil servants, private sector workers and jua kali workers. In allocating resources for Article 43 entitlements, the state must have regard to prevailing

circumstances, including the vulnerability of particular groups or individuals (Article 20, Constitution of Kenya 2010)).

The constitution sets out explicitly the requirements and sometimes techniques of equal and fair treatment in state and private sectors. Unlike previous practice, all citizens are given equal rights. Part three of the human rights chapter gives an excellent account of the needs and entitlements of children, persons with disability, youth, minorities and marginalized groups, and older members of society. A major theme is equitable treatment of specified groups, for example women and disabled or disadvantaged groups through direct representation in elected and executive bodies, at the national and county levels. Political parties must respect the right of all persons, including minorities and marginalized groups, to participate in the political process, without religious, ethnic, racial, gender or regional bias. The state must ensure that the recruitment of its services, including the national executive, civil service and security, reflects the diversity of the Kenyan people in equitable proportions (p. 19, (Yash Pal Ghai 2016)).

Money is usually critical to achieving equity, and the constitution provides that the—public finance system shall promote an equitable society, including by making special provision for marginalized groups and areas. The judiciary has a central role as do independent commissions to identify and deal with failure, including by giving orders to the relevant body. Neither Kibaki nor, particularly, Uhuru has shown the least interest in reducing disparities of incomes, resources and facilities. Numerous investigations by the Auditor General of state indicate that corruption and misuse of state money is rampant and the Auditor General threatened with ouster from office. Huge sums, illegally acquired, are squandered in bolstering political parties and patronage. Tribalism, cause of ethnic conflict and inequalities, flourishes. (Yash Pal Ghai 2016).

Male MPs persist in refusing women their constitutional rights to fair representation. Corruption among politicians, civil servants and their business partners has increased astronomically. The disparity of facilities and teaching between schools (including private schools) for the rich and the poor has increased manifold. Few politicians and senior civil servants would deign to use government medical facilities, while the poor in government hospitals die of lack of care, understaffing and lack of medicines and equipment.

Huge mansions go up for the privileged (often with ill-gotten wealth) while shacks of the poor get washed away frequently. The rich drive, or more likely, are driven by chauffeurs, often alone, in large, elegant cars, while poor workers, starting their day while the night is still dark, walk for two or more hours and back at the end of the day. The poor are little better off than before the constitution came into effect. Some moves towards equity have been made through devolution, including more access to medical facilities, new roads, more early childhood education (though the special grants to the

most disadvantaged counties remain miserly).Kenya is hovering between becoming an ethnic and class society, contrary to the ethos of the constitution. Neither is good for the groups for whom the provisions for equality and equity were adopted. (The star2016).

7. Constitutionalism and Governance in Kenya

Devolution is often associated with the prospects of democratic self governance, public participation, nation and nationhood building, equalization and efficient and effective delivery of services.²² Devolution has also been articulated as form of sharing economic and political power between central and lower levels of the state and a means of achieving national unity, self- determination, public participation and political stability. Despite these, however, there is a mixed bag of the causes and motives for devolution, (Oloka, Onyango, 2001).

In response to the democratic deficits of the central state, its declining credibility, and the failures of centralized planning, devolution is increasingly seen as the means of restructuring the state and achieving democratic outcomes. This explains why the clamor for devolution coincided with the-wave of (Dahl & Robert, 2006). Democratization and pluralism, becoming a staple in subsequent constitution making processes. With the emerging right to democracy and public participation, devolution is today viewed as an adjunct of democratic governance, if not a precondition. Through lower or sub-national levels of government, the prospects of devolution are increased opportunities for public participation and greater political representation of diverse political, ethnic, religious, and cultural groups in structures and processes of decision making (Ribot, 2002).

In Kenya, the quest for devolution responds to the failures of the centralized system and its notorious appurtenances-clientelism, patronage, lack of accountability and the running of the state as a private enterprise. Yet other problems relate to the relegation of Kenyan citizens as subjects Devolution also increases the people's understanding and support of socio-economic activities through their participation or influence, making such initiatives more responsive to their preferences. This will depend on the design of devolution, and most importantly the attitudes and support by the political elite at the local and national levels. To this add a system of inter-governmental relations, which among other things delineates the powers and responsibilities of the levels of government (Litvack & Seddon, 1999).

8. National Values and Governance in Kenya

Over the past several decades, there has been an explosion of programs in the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe, Africa, and Latin America, with the vast majority funded by the United States, other OECD donors, or philanthropic organizations seeking to stimulate more democratic political culture. These

programs range from new primary and secondary school curricula on democracy, to local NGO programs providing instruction about the social and political rights of women, to voter education, to neighborhood problem-solving programs bringing individuals and local authorities together.

It is difficult to estimate the precise number of these programs in developing democracies, but United States Agency for International Development (USAID) data suggest that the United States alone spent between \$30 million and \$50 million a year on civic education between 1990 and 2005.(Carothers1999)

Regime transitions to democracy bring with them transitions of another sort: rapid changes in the political behaviors, knowledge, and values expected of citizens.¹Individuals quickly need to learn the basic structure of a new set of institutions and norms, to develop new political loyalties, and to figure out where and how they fit in. How can citizens acquire these new civic competencies and attitudes in such a short period of time? Theorists initially posited that the acquisition of democratic norms, values, and participatory orientations among individuals in new democracies would be a long-term process linked to social modernization and generational replacement (finkel &smith 2011).In the medium and even in the short term. Evidence abounds that democratic attitudes in transition societies respond to the regimes' political and economic performance. Mass attitudes in new democracies also have been found to mirror shifts in elite political culture, ideology, and attitudes toward civil liberties (Gibson and Gouws 2003; Mishler and Rose2007).

9. Leadership and integrity in Kenya

The guiding principles of leadership and integrity include- selection on the basis of personal integrity, competence and suitability, or election in free and fair elections; objectivity and impartiality in decision making, and in ensuring that decisions are not influenced by nepotism, favoritism, other improper motives or corrupt practices and selfless service based solely on the public interest, demonstrated by honesty in the execution of public duties; and the declaration of any personal interest that may conflict with public duties; accountability to the public for decisions and actions; and discipline and commitment in service to the people.(chapter six, constitution of Kenya 2010).

Human Rights Issues

Human rights are moral principles or norms, which describe certain standards of human behavior, and are regularly protected as legal rights in municipal and international law. They are commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being, and which are inherent in all human beings regardless of their nation, location, language, religion, ethnic origin or any other status. They are applicable everywhere and at every time in the sense of being

universal, and they are egalitarian in the sense of being the same for everyone (Nickel, 2014).

The doctrine of human rights has been highly influential within international law, global and regional institutions. Actions by states and non-governmental organizations form a basis of public policy worldwide. The idea of human rights suggests that "if the public discourse of peace time global society can be said to have a common moral language, it is that of human rights." The strong claims made by the doctrine of human rights continue to provoke considerable skepticism and debates about the content, nature and justifications of human rights to this day (Burns & Weston, 2014).

Basic human needs

The basic needs approach is one of the major approaches to the measurement of absolute poverty in developing countries. It attempts to define the absolute minimum resources necessary for long-term physical well-being, usually in terms of consumption goods. The poverty line is then defined as the amount of income required to satisfy those needs. The 'basic needs' approach was introduced by the International Labour Organization's World Employment Conference in 1976. "Perhaps the high point of the WEP was the World Employment Conference of 1976, which proposed the satisfaction of basic human needs as the overriding objective of national and international development policy Denton, John A. (1990).

The basic needs approach to development was endorsed by governments and workers' and employers' organizations from all over the world. It influenced the programmes and policies of major multilateral and bilateral development agencies, and was the precursor to the human development approach. A traditional list of immediate "basic needs" is food (including water), shelter and clothing. Many modern lists emphasize the minimum level of consumption of 'basic needs' of not just food, water, clothing and shelter, but also sanitation, education, and healthcare Jack (2011).

Security and safety

Security and safety challenges rank among the most pressing issues of modern times. Challenges such as, cyber-crime, terrorism, and environmental disasters impact the lives of millions across the globe. These issues also rank high on the agenda of politicians, international organizations and businesses. They also feature prominently in the public conscience and in governmental policies. In the current, interconnected world, security challenges are becoming increasingly complex. Facilitated by developments as globalization and the spread of networked and hyper-connected technologies, new safety and security challenges arise and impact a local, national, regional and international level, which dramatically increases their complexity and scale. As such, solutions to contemporary security challenges require a wide array of actors operating on multiple levels of governance.

Protection of life and property

Every person has the right to life. The life of a person begins at conception. Person shall not be deprived of life intentionally, except to the extent authorized by this Constitution or other written law. Abortion is not permitted unless, in the opinion of a trained health professional, there is need for emergency treatment, or the life or health of the mother is in danger, or if permitted by any other written law. Every person is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law. Equality includes the full and equal enjoyment of all rights and fundamental freedoms. Women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres to (constitution of Kenya 2010).

Rule of law

Derived from internationally accepted standards, the World Justice Project's definition of the rule of law is a system in which the following four universal principles are upheld. This includes the government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law. The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property and certain core human rights. The process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient. Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number and have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve (WJP Rule of Law Index 2016).

County legislations in Kenya

Good quality legislation is one of the most fundamental tenets of any modern and civilized democratic society. The process of developing such legislation is as critical as the product. It is important for legislative bodies, policy makers, draftspersons and members of the public to not only sufficiently understand, but also have the opportunity to participate meaningfully in the legislative process and to have the capacity to analyze and ensure strict adherence to established standards and procedures.

2010 Constitution heralded various changes in the legislative process in Kenya. Among these are: a Bicameral Parliament consisting of the National Assembly and the Senate; creation of 47 County Assemblies in each of the 47 counties; and the requirement for public participation in policy making and legislation the new legislative regime could have a huge impact on development and ensure harmony between the laws developed at the county level as well as those developed at the national level. But this is only possible if constitutional principles, legislative requirements as well as tenets of drafting legislation are given sufficient consideration throughout the legislative continuum.

The basic function of a legislative body is to make,

amend or repeal the law. The process of law making or the legislative process, in relation to Parliament or County Assembly, may be defined as the process by which a legislative proposal brought before it, is translated into the law of the land. All such legislative proposals are tabled in the form of Bill

Due process

Due process is the legal requirement that the state must respect all legal rights that are owed to a person. Due process balances the power of law of the land and protects the individual person from it. When a government harms a person without following the exact course of the law, this constitutes a due process violation, which offends the rule of law. Due process has also been frequently interpreted as limiting laws and legal proceedings (see substantive due process) so that judges, instead of legislators, may define and guarantee fundamental fairness, justice, and liberty. That interpretation has proven controversial. Analogous to the concepts of natural justice, and procedural justice used in various other jurisdictions, the interpretation of due process is sometimes expressed as a command that the government must not be unfair to the people or abuse them physically. The term is not used in contemporary English law, but two similar concepts are natural justice, which generally applies only to decisions of administrative agencies and some types of private bodies like trade unions, and the British constitutional concept of the rule of law as articulated by A. V. Dicey and other Breyer, Stephen(2005).

Clause 39 of Magna Carta, issued in 1215, John of England promised: "No free man shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of his rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled, or deprived of his standing in any other way, nor will we proceed with force against him, or send others to do so, except by the lawful judgment of his equals or by the law of the land." Magna Carta itself immediately became part of the "law of the land", and Clause 61 of that charter authorized an elected body of 25 barons to determine by majority vote what redress the King must provide when the King offends "in any respect against any man." Thus, Magna Carta established the rule of law in England by not only requiring the monarchy to obey the law of the land but also limiting how the monarchy could change the law of the land. However, in the 13th century, the provisions may have been referring only to the rights of landowners, and not to ordinary peasantry or villagers. Bernstein, David (2011).

Justice and fairness

Arguments about justice or fairness have a long tradition in Western civilization. In fact, no idea in Western civilization has been more consistently linked to ethics and morality than the idea of justice. From the Republic, written by the ancient Greek philosopher Plato, to A Theory of Justice, written by the late Harvard philosopher John Rawls, every major work on ethics has held that justice is part of the central core of morality. Justice means giving each person what he or she deserves or, in

more traditional terms, giving each person his or her due. Justice and fairness are closely related terms that are often today used interchangeably.

There have, however, also been more distinct understandings of the two terms. While justice usually has been used with reference to a standard of rightness, fairness often has been used with regard to an ability to judge without reference to one's feelings or interests; fairness has also been used to refer to the ability to make judgments that are not overly general but that are concrete and specific to a particular case. In any case, a notion of desert is crucial to both justice and fairness (Claire Andre 2016).

Most ethicists today hold the view that there would be no point of talking about justice or fairness if it were not for the conflicts of interest that are created when goods and services are scarce and people differ over who should get what. When such conflicts arise in our society, we need principles of justice that we can all accept as reasonable and fair standards for determining what people deserve. The most fundamental principle of justice one that has been widely accepted since it was first defined by Aristotle more than two thousand years ago is the principle that "equals should be treated equally and unequal's unequally. (Manuel Velasquez, 2016)

In its contemporary form, this principle is sometimes expressed as follows: "Individuals should be treated the same, unless they differ in ways that are relevant to the situation in which they are involved." The foundations of justice can be traced to the notions of social stability, interdependence, and equal dignity. As the ethicist John Rawls has pointed out, the stability of a society or any group, for that matter depends upon the extent to which the members of that society feel that they are being treated justly. When some of society's members come to feel that they are subject to unequal treatment, the foundations have been laid for social unrest, disturbances, and strife. The members of a community, Rawls holds, depend on each other, and they will retain their social unity only to the extent that their institutions are just. Moreover, as the philosopher Immanuel Kant and others have pointed out, human beings are all equal in this respect: they all have the same dignity, and in virtue of this dignity they deserve to be treated as equals. Whenever individuals are treated unequally on the basis of characteristics that are arbitrary and irrelevant, their fundamental human dignity is violated. (Thomas Shanks, S.J., and Michael J. Meyer 2016)

10. Empirical Review

Influence of community groups participation on diversity management in Nairobi County. Community organizing is a process where people who live in proximity to each other come together into an organization that acts in their shared self-interest. Unlike those who promote more-consensual community building, community organizers generally assume that social change necessarily involves conflict and social struggle in order to generate collective power for the

powerless (Eric, 2013). Community organizing has as a core goal the generation of durable power for an organization representing the community, allowing it to influence key decision-makers on a range of issues over time (Bobo, Kim; et al 2001). In the ideal, for example, this can get community-organizing groups a place at the table before important decisions are made. Community organizers work with and develop new local leaders, facilitating coalitions and assisting in the development of campaigns (Mark, 2001).

Internationally, resources for social welfare services are shrinking. Population pressures, changing priorities, economic competition, and demands for greater effectiveness are all affecting the course of social welfare (Bens, 1994). The utilization of nonprofessionals through citizen involvement mechanisms to address social problems has become more commonplace (Kaufman and Poulin, 1996).

In their modern form, the concepts of community development and community participation took shape in the 1950s (Chowdhury, 1996). From the situation in the 1950s, when community development was perceived to be synonymous with community participation, the situation has now changed to one in which there appears to be no clear understanding of the relationship between the two (Abbott, 1995). Clearly, this impacts or changes perception of what constitutes community participation and develops while community organizing groups often engage in protest actions designed to force powerful groups to respond to their demands, protest is only one aspect of the activity of organizing groups. To the extent that groups' actions generate a sense in the larger community that they have "power," they are often able to engage with and influence powerful groups through dialogue, backed up by a history of successful protest-based campaigns (Holt & Stan, 2015).

Similar to the way unions gain recognition as the representatives of workers for a particular business, community organizing groups can gain recognition as key representatives of particular communities. In this way, representatives of community organizing groups are often able to bring key government officials or corporate leaders to the table without engaging in actions because of their reputation). As Alinsky said, "the first rule of power tactics" is that "power is not only what you have but what the enemy thinks you have." The development of durable "power" and influence is a key aim of community organizing. Although this type of community organizing focuses on the adoption of local laws, the intent is to demonstrate the use of governing authority to protect community rights and expose the misuse of governing authority to benefit corporations. (Alinsky & Saul, 1987).

As such, the adoption of rights-based municipal ordinances is not a legal strategy, but an organizing strategy. Courts predictably deny the legal authority of municipalities to legislate in defiance of state and federal law. Corporations and government agencies that initiate legal actions to overturn these ordinances have been

forced to argue in opposition to the community's right to make governing decisions on issues with harmful and direct local impact (Weil, Marie, 1996).

Influence funding agencies and donors on satisfactory service delivery in health, education and water in Nairobi County.

Funding means providing financial resources to finance a need, program or project. In general, this term is used when a firm fills the need for cash from its own internal reserves, and the term 'financing' is used when the need is filled from external or borrowed money. Kenya's development expenditure is financed by government borrowing or by grants from development partners but the country is not heavily dependent on external aid. Official development aid (ODA) corresponds to about 5% per cent of Kenya's gross national income (GNI). Foreign aid has shrunk considerably, from 20 per cent in 1993 to a 3-5 per cent average in the 2000s while the significance of external loans (4% of the budget in 2012), especially from non-Western sources has increased (Bello & Ola 2011), Kenya's ten biggest bilateral and multilateral donors are the US, the World Bank (International Development Association), the UK, Japan, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), France, the EU, Germany, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Denmark. Among Kenya's new partners, China has a strong presence in the infrastructure sector and its importance is growing rapidly. The Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy 2007–2012 provides the framework for development cooperation, presents a core strategy of 17 development donors' support to national development planning in Kenya, including the evolving 2030 Vision, and the efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Research Gaps

Studies done in Kenya on the influence of stakeholders' participation on governance include Nyandika, O. F & Ngugi, K. (2014) did a study on influence of stakeholders participation on performance of road projects at Kenya national highways. Kioko Stellamaris Mukethe 2015 carried out a research on influence of stakeholder involvement in curriculum implementation on pupils' performance in Kenya of primary education in Kathiani sub-county, Juliana Mulaa Namada 2014 studied Management Participation and Firm Performance, Firms in Export Processing Zones (EPZs) in Kenya. From the reviewed literature it is evident that there is hardly any empirical research on the influence of stakeholder participation on governance in the county of Nairobi, Kenya. The research paper is nascent and it is imperative to breach the gap. It is in this backdrop that this paper sought to examine influence of stakeholder's participation on governance outcomes in the county of Nairobi.

11. Research Methodology

Research Design

This Research paper used descriptive cross sectional survey research design. This design is best suited for this

study because (Creswell, 2009).

Study Population

Table 1: Distribution of population size (units of analysis) in Kenya

Unit of Analysis	Population Size
Executive	74
Legislature	56
Judiciary	17
NGOs	5
Trade unions	5
Public/private university	90
Business comm.	20
Human rights	4
Media agencies	5
Public	98
CSO (Civil Society Organization)	10
Total	384

Sample Design

Sampling is a process or technique of selecting a suitable sample or a representative part of the population for the purposes of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population, (Kothari.1990).The study used stratified sampling, Purposive Sampling and Random Sampling Techniques. Stratified sampling was used to identify the necessary study population.

This included, CSO, MCAs, media agencies, members of parliament stratified sampling technique is used to identify sub-groups in the population and their proportions and select from the sub-groups the respondents to form sample size. Purposive sampling was used to identify study units. Stratified sampling used to ensure that the target population is divided into different strata and each stratum is represented in the sample stratified random sampling will be used for and secretaries The advantage of this method is that it increases statistical efficiency and provide data for analysis of the various sub-populations, [Cooper and Schindler, 2006].

Sample Size

The sample size is the smaller set of the larger population, [Cooper and Schindler.2006]. Determining the sample size is a very important issue for collecting accurate results. To obtain minimum population of study, the researcher adopted Yamane's formulae in Israel (1992).

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

N is the target population n is the sample size
 e is the marginal error always less than 5%

According Hussey and Hussey (1997) no survey can ever be deemed free from error or provide 100% Surety and error limits of less than 5% and confidence levels of higher than 95%. The margin error is always 5%.

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

N is the target population = 384

n is the sample size

e is the marginal error always less than 5%

$$\frac{n=384}{1+384(0.05)^2} = \frac{384}{1.96}$$

Sample size =196

Table 3.3: Sample Populations and Sample Size

Unit of analysis	Sample Population	Sample size
Executive	74	42
Legislature	56	35
Judiciary	17	9
NGOs	5	5
Funding, Donors	5	5
Universities, students, staff	90	39
Business comm.	20	6
Community groups	4	4
Media agencies	5	5
Public	98	40
CSOs (Civil Society Organizations)	10	6
Total	384	196

Sampling Techniques

Mason (2006:120) maintains that sampling and selecting are principles and procedures used to identify, choose and gain access to relevant data sources from which to generate data using chosen methods. In this study, the population will consist of groups drawn from various units across counties. The study will use both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. This study will make use of stratified sampling, simple random sampling technique and purposive sampling to determine the settings and the participants.

Whereas quantitative studies strive for random sampling, qualitative studies often use purposeful or criterion-based sampling, that is, a sample that has the characteristics relevant to the research question(s) (Mason, 2006).

Description of Data Collection Instruments

Data collection was both interactive (interviews and focus group discussions) and non- interactive involving questionnaire and document analysis. This triangulation enabled the researcher to obtain a variety of information on influence of stakeholder participation on governance outcomes in the county of Nairobi, Kenya.

Pilot Study

The pilot study in the current research was defined as mainly a try-out of research techniques and methods, and involves administering the research instruments to randomly selected individuals. The pilot test assisted the research in determining if there are flaws, limitations, or other weaknesses within the instrument design and allowed the researcher to make necessary revisions prior to the implementation of the study (Kvale, 2007)

Validity of data Collection Instruments

According to McMillan (2006: 324), validity refers to the degree to which the explanations of the phenomena match the realities of the world. This study's instruments were tested for validity through consultations and discussions with the supervisors and experts in department Studies of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture Science and Technology for validation. Their valuable comments, corrections, suggestions, enabled the validation of the instruments. To ensure that data was reliable and valid, a statistical test was done. A reliability test involves a test and retest exercise. This means that the instruments were subjected to representative sample. Validity of questionnaires was checked by discussing with expert judgment using Likert scale namely strongly Agree (SA) Agree (a) Disagree (DA) Strongly Disagree (SD) None (N)

The content validity index is

$$CVI = \frac{\text{Number of all relevant questions}}{\text{Total number of items}}$$

According to Amin (2005), for the questionnaire to be accepted as valid, the average index should be 0.70 or above.

Reliability of data Collection Instruments

Phelan (2005) define reliability as a measure of the degree to which the research instruments yield consistent results or data after repeated trials. The reliability of the research instruments of this study were measured and using the test-retest method. Thus, the questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions were administered to a pilot group twice with a break interval of two weeks between the first and the second administration. The reliability of the questionnaires was determined through the calculation of a correlation coefficient between the first administration and the second (Douley, 2004).

Data Analysis and Presentation

Data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics; through quantitative and qualitative techniques. Qualitative data will be drawn from open-ended questions in the questionnaire, document analysis, interview guide and focus group discussions to present the findings. This involved a critical assessment of each response and examining it using thematic interpretation in accordance with the main objectives of the study, which was then presented in narrative excerpts within the report.

Quantitative analysis involved use of numeric measures to evaluate the influence of stakeholder participation on governance outcomes in the county of Nairobi, Kenya. Analysis was done based on descriptive statistics, (SPSS) Statistical Packages for Social Sciences. Under descriptive statistics, frequencies mean and percentages were used to describe the data sets and results were presented in tables, charts and graphs.

12. Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation

Introduction

The chapter presents the research findings and discussions thereof. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics/referenced statistics and presented in charts, tables and graphical presentation. The chapter therefore presents the response rate, demographic information and descriptive statistics (mean frequencies and percentages). The analysis was based on the research objectives.

Response Rate

The study sampled 196 respondents from which 196 filled and returned the questionnaires making the response rate of 100%. The response rate was satisfactory to make conclusions on the influence of stakeholder participatory on governance outcomes in Nairobi County. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. Based on the assertion, the response rate was considered excellent

Reliability Analysis

The pilot study was carried out to determine reliability of the questionnaires. Reliability of the questionnaire was evacuated through Cronbach's Alpha which measures the internal consistency and establishes if items within a scale measure the same constructs. The index alpha was computed using SPSS and measured the average of measurable items and its correlation. Cronbach's Alpha was established for every variable which formed the scale as shown below.

Table 4.2: Reliability Analysis

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of items
Individual citizen participation	0.787	10
Civil society organizations	0.810	10
Community group participation	0.800	10
Funding/donor participation	0.786	10
Business communities participation	0.802	10
Average	0.800	-

Source Field Data

The table shows that civil society organizations had the highest reliability ($\alpha=0.810$) followed by business community ($\alpha 0.802$), community groups ($\alpha 0.800$) funding and donor participation ($\alpha 0.786$) and individual citizen participation (0.767). This illustrates that all the variables were reliable as their reliability values exceeded the prescribed threshold of 0.700 as contended by Geld (2009). The results of the reliability test also revealed that the variables were reliable as the average index of 0.800 exceeded the adopted threshold of 0.700.

Demographic Information

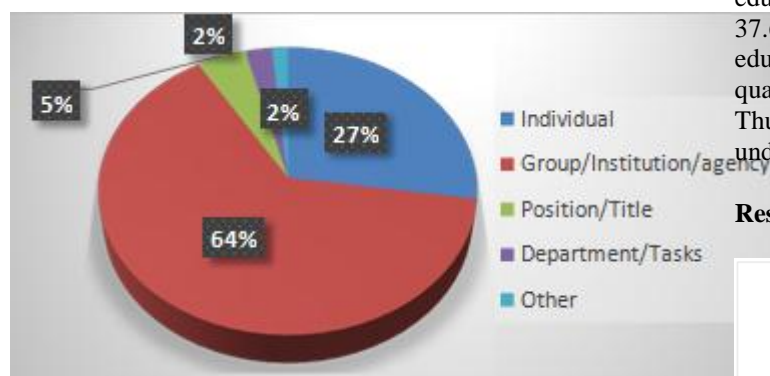


Figure 4.1: Respondents Profile
 Source: field data (2017)

The quest of the respondents profiling the study found out that 64% of the respondents were either a group/institution/agency. 27% comprises of individuals 5% indicated their titles/positions, 2% showed their department/tasks and the rest 2%. This is an implication that the study indeed. Comprised of tangible and capable profile of respondents.

Respondents gender profile

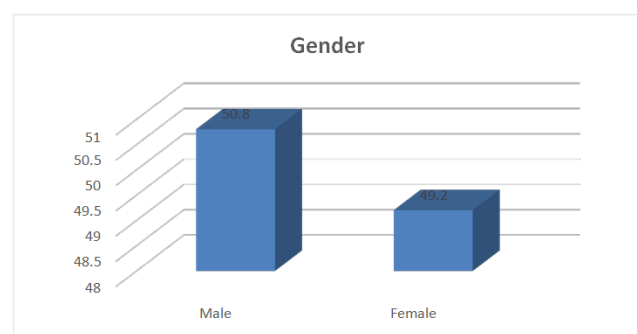


Figure 4.2: Respondents Gender

With regard to respondent's gender, the study found out that 50.8% of the respondents were male while 49.2% of the respondents were female. This shows that the study did not suffer from gender bias since both genders were included in the study.

Respondents level of education

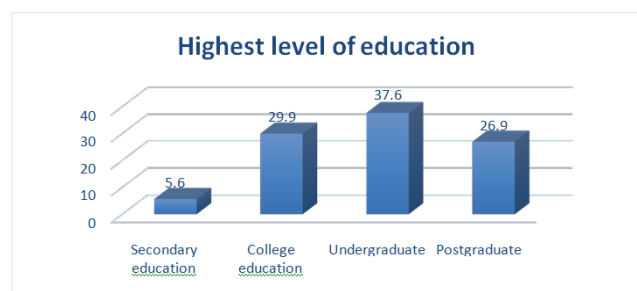


Figure 4.3: Level of Education

The study sought to find out respondents level of education. From the findings, majority of the respondents 37.6% have a Bachelors Degree 29.9% have college education (diploma, certificate) 26.9% have post graduate qualifications and only 5.6% had secondary certificate. Thus the respondents had the basic knowledge to understand and respond to questions.

Respondents age

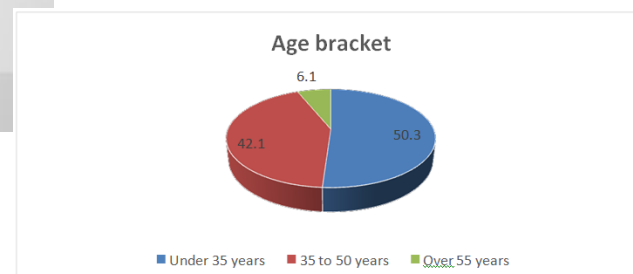


Figure 4.4: Respondents Age

The study requested the respondents to indicate their age. From the findings 50.3% of the respondents indicated under 35years. 42.1% indicated 35-50years and 6.1% indicated over 50years.

Position in organization

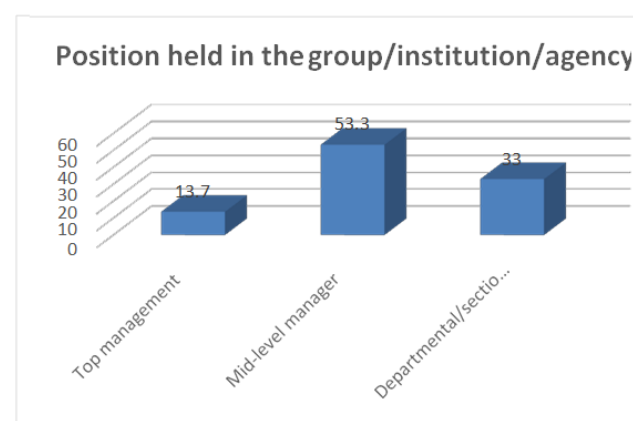


Figure 4.5: Position Held

The study sought to find out the working experience of the respondents and thus requested the respondents to indicate the position held in their respective organizational institutions. According to the findings, 53.3% held the position of mid level managers 3.3% held the position of departmental/section staff and 13.7% held the position of top management. Hence the majority of the respondents was mid level managers and hence was in position to provide reliable information owing to their vast knowledge and considerable period of time having worked in their respective organizations/institutions.

Influence of Community Groups on Governance Outcomes

Table 4.5: Influence of community groups on governance outcomes

	To what extent would you say each of the following factors have influence on governance outcomes?	Likert Scale					Mean	Stdev
		5	4	3	2	1		
a	Awareness campaigns	22.5	35	17.5	15	10	20	8.514693
b	Lobby groups	26.1	34.8	8.7	13	17.4	20	9.377633
c	Advocacy	25	37.5	8.3	12.5	16.7	20	10.34679
d	Local initiatives	26.7	33.3	6.7	13.3	20	20	9.418705
e	Pressure groups	20	40	20	10	10	20	10.95445
f	Religion	30	40	10	10	10	20	12.64911
g	Constitutional issues	30	30	20	10	10	20	8.944272
h	Donor funding	37.5	37.5		12.5	12.5	25	12.5
i	Education	25	50		12.5	12.5	25	15.30931
j	ICT		71.4		14.3	14.3	33.3333333	26.9172
k	Human right issues	16.7	50		16.7	16.7	25.025	14.41932
l	Politics	33.3	33.3		16.7	16.7	25	8.3
m	Employment	20	40		20	20	25	8.660254
n	Decision making		33.3		33.3	33.3	33.3	0
o	Devolution				50	50	50	0
P	County Administration		33.3		33.3	33.3	33.3	0

The study sought to find out the extent to which community groups influence governance outcomes. From the study findings majority of the respondents agreed that community groups influence peoples 33.3% other findings 37.5% local institutions 26.7% lobby groups 26% constitutional issues and religion 30%, Education 28% campaigns awareness 22.5%, employment 20%.

However the study found out that community groups sparingly agree that decision making devolution and county commissions as factors of governance outcomes was subject of community group direct engagement. Thus community groups was limited in that operations and participations in makers of governance The study further sought to find out factors such as Donor Funding Rights issues influence on governance outcomes.

Respondents indicated that donor funding have the highest percentage of 37.5% maximally influenced governance outcomes.

Human rights issues also with a mean of 25.5 featured as another direct influence on governance outcomes. Human rights issues, ranged from right to life, property and basic needs which are food, shelter and clothing. Thus according to the findings, it was established that there is a positive relationship between community groups and diversity management.

Similarly Bob, Kim, et. al. (2001) contends that community organizing has a core goal of generation of durable power for an organization representing the community and allowing it to influence key decision makers on a range of issues over time

Influence of donor/funding agencies on governance outcomes

Table 4.6: Influence of donor/funding agencies on governance outcomes

	To what extent would you say each of the following factors have influence on governance outcomes?	Likert scale					Mean	Stdev
		5	4	3	2	1		
a	Helps the government to realize its goals and objectives.	20.6	35.3	29.4	5.9	8.8	20	11.37594
b	Checks abuse of power in government	19.8	30.5	32	12.7	5.1	20.02	10.29163
c	Enhances freedom of choice, association and speech	18.5	28.7	32.8	13.3	6.7	20	9.628707
d	Promotes social welfare programmes	23.1	26.7	29.7	17.4	3.1	20	9.39106
e	Enables diversity in management skills and knowhow	27.4	29.4	28.4	11.7	3	19.98	10.69175
f	Promotes entrepreneurship skill and knowhow	19.3	30.5	31	17.8	1.5	20.02	10.75944
g	Ensure the efficient and effective running of the government.	19	33.3	31.8	13.8	2.1	20	11.62738
h	Ensures satisfactory education, health and welfare	7	35	33	15	10	20	11.7303
i	Ensures equity and equality of all, promotes social justice.	14	37	30	12	7	20	11.4717

To find out the extent of which funding/donor agencies influences governance outcomes, respondents were provided with statement and a likert scale data to indicate their level of agreement with the statements. From the study findings, respondents agreed on the state that funding/donor agencies help governments to realize its goals and objectives as shown by a mean of 20.00. It was also established that donor/funding agencies have a positive correlation with governance outcomes as depicted by a std. deviation 11.3.

Donors/funding agencies check the abuse of power in government as shown by the mean of 20.0. Donors/funding agencies enhance freedom of choice association and speech as shown by mean of 20.00. The study further found out those donors/funding agencies are pertinent to promotion of social welfare programmes as shown by the mean of 20.0. Respondents agreed to a greater extent that donors/funding agencies provide an enabling environment for diversity in management skills and know how. This was depicted by the mean of 19.98. In regards to the statements as to the extent of promoting entrepreneurship, ensure efficient and effective running of the government satisfactory education, health and promotion of equity and equality.

The study established that there is a positive relationship between donor/funding agencies and governance outcomes and they all depicted a mean of 20.0 respectively. This is contrast with Bello & Ola, (2011) who depicts that Kenya's development expenditure is financed by government borrowing or by grants from development partners but the country is heavily dependent on foreign aid.

Relationship between stakeholder participation and governance outcomes

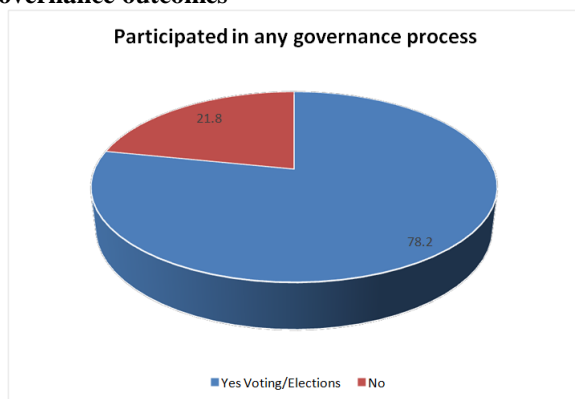


Figure 4.6: Participation in any governance process

The study sought to find out the rights and freedom exercised by stakeholders. From the above figure it was established that 78.2% exercised their rights and freedom in terms of making choices, expression and association as opposed to 21.8% who disagreed that there is no effect of stakeholder participation on governance outcome

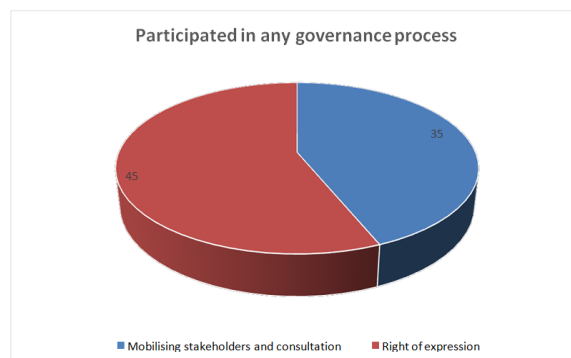


Figure 4.7: Participated in any governance process

Respondents were asked further to ascertain their level of engagement in terms of realizing government outcomes. 45% agreed that they indeed took part in governance process by exercising the right of expression while 35% agreed that they were mobilized and consulted by other state and non state actors in engaging with government.

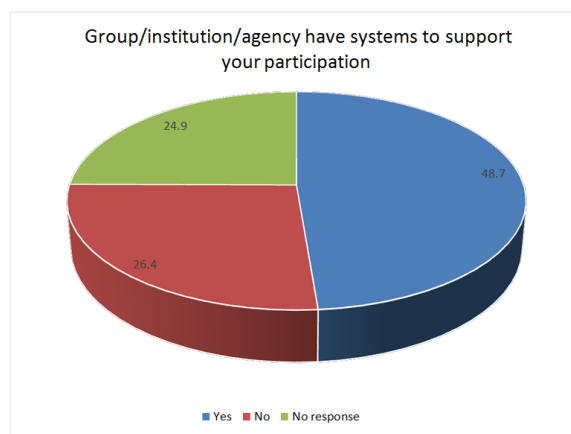


Figure 4.8: Group/institution/agency have systems to support your participation

When asked as to whether they have systems to support their participation in realizing governance outcomes, 48.7% agreed that they had support from other agencies, 26.4% declined that they acted on their own volition and 24.9% are neutral. This shows that stakeholder participation is a concerted effort of a variety of actors whose aim is geared towards good governance and realization of governance outcomes.

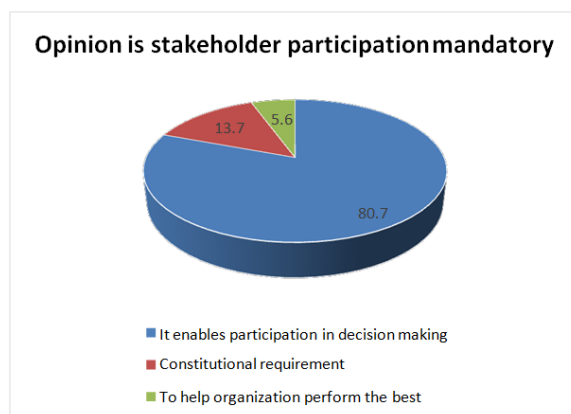


Figure 4.9: Opinion is stakeholder participation mandatory

The study sought to find out the level of stakeholder participation with regards to governance outcome. The figure indicates that 80.7% of the stakeholders hold the opinion that stakeholder participation enables decision making. 13.7% is of the view that stakeholder participation is a constitutional requirement and 5.6% are of the view that stakeholder participation is mandatory to help the organization perform the best.

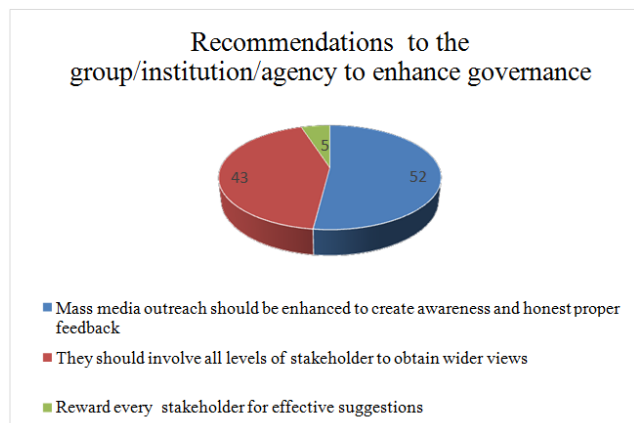


Figure 4.10: Recommendations to the group/institution/agency to enhance governance

The study sought to find out the recommendations to stakeholders in furtherance of enhancing governance outcomes. From the figure above 52% of the respondents held the view that mass media outreach is imperative and should be enhanced to create awareness and proper feedback and this would form the basis of awareness campaign, knowledge on human rights issues, education and decision making among others.

43% of the respondents held the view that they should be involved in all levels of governance in order to widen the scope of interaction and information acquisition and dissemination. 5% were of their view that every stakeholder be rewarded in kind or otherwise by government in order to realize effective and tangible suggestions for governance outcomes.

13. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

13.1 Introduction

The chapter represents the summary of the research findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further studies. The chapter is guided by the study objectives which were to determine how individual citizen participation in governance influences the increase in enterprise development in Nairobi county, to establish the extent to which civil society organizations participation in governance influence social development in Nairobi county to Assess how community groups participation in governance influence diversity management in Nairobi county, to evaluate how the participation of funding agencies and donors in governance influence satisfactory service delivery in health, education and water in Nairobi county and to determine how business community in governance

influence reduction in unemployment rates in Nairobi county

13.2 Summary of findings

13.2.1 Influence of community groups on governance outcomes

The study found out that community groups influence governance outcomes through local institutions 26.7% lobby groups 26% constitutional issues and religion 30%, Education 28% company awareness 22.5%, employment 20%. The study further established that community groups have little or virtually no impact on decision making, devolution and county commission as factors of governance outcomes. This is attributed to the fact that community groups are basically subsets of social economic units established under given guidelines and policy by the government agencies.

13.2.2 Influence of funding/donor agencies on governance outcomes

The study found out that funding/donor agencies influences governance outcomes help governments to realize its goals and objectives as shown by a mean of 20.00. It was also established that donor/funding agencies have a positive correlation with governance outcomes as depicted by a std. deviation 11.3. Donors/funding agencies are very profound to promotion and enhancement of economic, social and political welfare programmes. According to the study donors/funding agencies provide assistance both logistic and financial for realization of governance outcomes such as diversity management skills and know how. In this regard donor/funding agencies promotes entrepreneurship, ensure efficient and effective running of the government processes, satisfactory education, health and promotion of equity and equality.

13.2.3 Influence of community groups on governance outcomes

Based on the findings the study concludes that community groups have a positive influence of governance outcomes. Community groups are reflected through lobby groups, constitutionalism, religion, Education, campaigns awareness and advocacy. Community groups promote human rights issues which include right to life, property and basic needs which are food, shelter and clothing. Thus according to the findings, it is concluded that there is a positive relationship between community groups and governance outcomes.

13.3 Conclusions

13.3.1 Influence of community groups on governance outcomes

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Education, campaigns awareness and advocacy. Community groups promote human rights issues which include right to life, property and basic needs which are food, shelter and clothing. Thus according to the findings, it is concluded that there is a positive relationship between community groups and governance outcomes.

13.3.2 Influence of funding/donor agencies on governance outcomes

Based on the findings the study concludes that donor/funding agencies promote satisfactory service delivery in health water and education in Nairobi County. This is based on findings that funding/donor agencies help governments to realize its goals and objectives. It also checks and enhances freedom of choice association and speech the abuse of power in government. It promotes of social welfare programmes. Community influences governance outcomes; the study concluded that business communities/agencies had a high impact on creation of employment opportunities. It also provided a structure of social economic equality and provision of incentives. Business communities enhanced education, and decision-making.

The study findings concluded education creates the basis of business entrepreneurship and this enabled the government to establish programmes in ICT, entrepreneurship, gender issues with the view to build capacity for employment opportunities, hence positively affecting governance outcomes. The study findings concluded there is a positive relationship between donor/funding agencies and governance outcomes.

13.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings the study recommends and makes the following recommendations: The study recommends that the county government of Nairobi should draw programmes and fund community groups that are ready to engage in offering their services and operations for good governance. In regard to donor/funding agencies the study recommends that the county government of Nairobi must come up with a road map to establish the needs and how to mitigate issues arising with a view of collectively working with other stakeholders such as donors and funding agencies to address the issues at hand through community groups.

14. Suggestions for Further Studies

The study focused on the influence of stakeholder participation on governance outcomes in Nairobi County. There is need for similar study to be conducted in a private institution so as to establish the influence of stakeholder participation in the private sector with the view to uphold the sustainable development goals 2016 and the auspices of private public partnership approach.

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