



## INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON LEGISLATIVE PROCESS OF KAPROBU DAM PROJECT, MOIBEN SUB-COUNTY UASIN GISHU COUNTY, KENYA

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### ABSTRACT

Public participation is a method of engagement in governance. People engage together for discussion and joint action within various interests, including constituents in governance processes. In 2013, The Constitution of Kenya 2010 was implemented, and Article 174 highlights public participation as a crucial process in ensuring citizens' views are considered during the legislative process. However, since the implementation of the constitution, public participation has been conducted on various projects, but there have been public complaints that their views are not being considered. Therefore, it created a need to determine whether public participation influenced the legislative process, particularly the Kaprobu Dam project. The study was conducted within the framework of participatory democratic theory. The study used concurrent mixed methods research design (QUANT + qual). Quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics (percentages and frequencies) and inferential statistics (simple linear regression & Pearson correlation coefficient), while qualitative data was analysed using content analysis. The regression analysis found a positive and significant relationship between public participation and the legislative process. The regression model for public participation and legislative process was  $Y=2.432+.463$ . The study findings imply that there was a significant influence of public participation on the legislative process. This also implies that the public participation policy is working in Moiben sub-county though it needs improvement. The findings from this study inform the County Government of Uasin Gishu of the need to increase the uptake of public views given during public participation as an excellent measure to meet constituents' desires and uphold public participation.

**Keywords:** Public participation, legislative process, citizen participation, public meetings, public opinion, citizens views

### INTRODUCTION

The history of citizen participation goes back to prehistoric Greece and Colonial New England earlier in the 1960s when organisational developments and activities were aimed to permit citizen participation. Public participation was institutionalised in the mid-1960s by President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society Programs to ensure citizens' opinions in public decisions at all levels (Marzuki, 2015).

The European Union (EU) has incorporated public participation into law as identified in treaties and papers. *European Governance a White Paper (2001)* proposed a change to include better involvement and more openness. The article also encouraged broad participation in policy-making from initiation to implementation and evaluation. They argue that confidence

will be brought to the institutions to convey citizen-oriented policies. The paper pinpointed five principles of the good policy-making process; frankness, involvement, accountability, efficacy, and coherence (N'Guettia, 2016).

Swiss People, (2013) postulates that in Switzerland, *The Consultation Procedure Act*; Federal Act Article 3, is obligatory for citizens to engage in the implementation of projects. The citizens, political parties, and interested groups provide thoughts on project implementation. *The Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation* Article 147 states that; political parties, cantons, and interested parties shall be requested to give their ideas when implementing projects.

Konstant & Moshikaro (2016) posits that South Africa's public participation framework has been ranked the best in Africa. South Africa's courts once challenged a lack of genuine public participation in its implementation of projects that had been left in the hands of parliament and provincial legislatures. They have devised several approaches: *izimbizo*, where all political leaders, from the president to councillors, discuss issues distressing the public with the community members; cabinet ministers conduct ministerial *izimbizo* with provincial Members of Executive Councils (MECs) to get citizen ideas. Ward committees are established under the *Municipal Structures Act* (Act No 117 of 1998) (Republic of South Africa, 1998).

Nyanjom (2011) claims that there have been several attempts to introduce public participation since independence in Kenya: The Constitution of Kenya provided devolution of power and resources through the eight regions but was later abolished in 1992. Other attempts were not very successful; Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), Special Rural Development Program (SRDP), Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD).

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 under Article 174(c) offers that the vital role of devolution is: "to stretch powers of self-rule to the people and enhance their involvement in decision making on issues affecting them and the implementation of the laws of the State." The county government Act CGA (2012) part VIII under; sections 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, and 92 provide public participation policy, sections 94, 95, 96, 97 provide access to information, sections 98, 99, 100, and 101 provide civic education and sections 114 and 115 provide public participation in county planning (The Government of Kenya [G.o.K], 2010).

Public participation was conducted before the construction of the Kaprobu dam project. It was unclear whether the citizens' views were considered during project implementation or not. Public complaints have been that their opinions are not being considered during project implementation, as highlighted by (Northrift News, 2016). Therefore, this study's objective was to find the authenticity of the claims by looking at the influence of public participation on legislative process of Kaprobu dam project in the Moiben sub-county, Uasin Gishu county.

### **PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of public participation on legislative process of Kaprobu dam project in Moiben sub-county, Uasin Gishu County.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

This study was guided by the following objective:

- i. To determine the influence of public participation on the legislative process of Kaprobu dam project

### **Hypothesis of the Study**

To achieve the objective of this study, the following null hypothesis was tested.

**Ho1** There is no statistically significant influence of public participation on the legislative process of Kaprobu dam project.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Public Participation and Legislative Process**

The academic dialogue was started by scholars with the idea to survey the concept of citizen participation in the legislative process as postulated by (Imbo, 2018). International instruments are crucial in acknowledging the role of the citizenry in the legislative process. Non-binding UDHR is the most normative tool and enlightening thought under Article 21 of the statute, which believes people should participate in the country's governance. The 1966 ICCPR under Article 25 supports the same effect as it acknowledges the people to participate in the country's governance, as (Hoppe, 2017) stated. The only difference with UDHR is that ICCPR is binding as states have incorporated public participation into law through direct participation and representative democracy. In The Constitution of Kenya 2010, under Articles 2(5) and 2(6), the statutes give room for the same (Leipzig, 2015).

The National Association in Namibia has a legal mandate to seek out and include public opinion in national legislation as the only institution constituted of constituencies. The National Council's ability to operate is primarily shaped by the regional level and other vital institutions in a given region's access to people, technical, and financial capabilities. The public at large requires education and comprehension of the advantages and effects of national legislation on their lives, communities, and particular geographic locations (Mijiga, 2001).

Kenya Law Reform Commission [KLRC] (2015) cites that public participation in the legislative process can be through; oversight, direct input, and ratification. Direct consultation with the public or groups representing citizens can serve as another form of public participation during the legislative process; this can occur before, during, or after drafting the initial policy. Consultation should involve ordinary citizens, political parties, civil society groups, or other parts of the population. The critical issue is not involving citizens in public participation, but how effective such public meetings are in incorporating citizens' views into policy. We hope that public engagements will provide direct fundamental input into the legislative process instead of relying entirely on political leaders and elites (Ginsburg & Elkins, 2014).

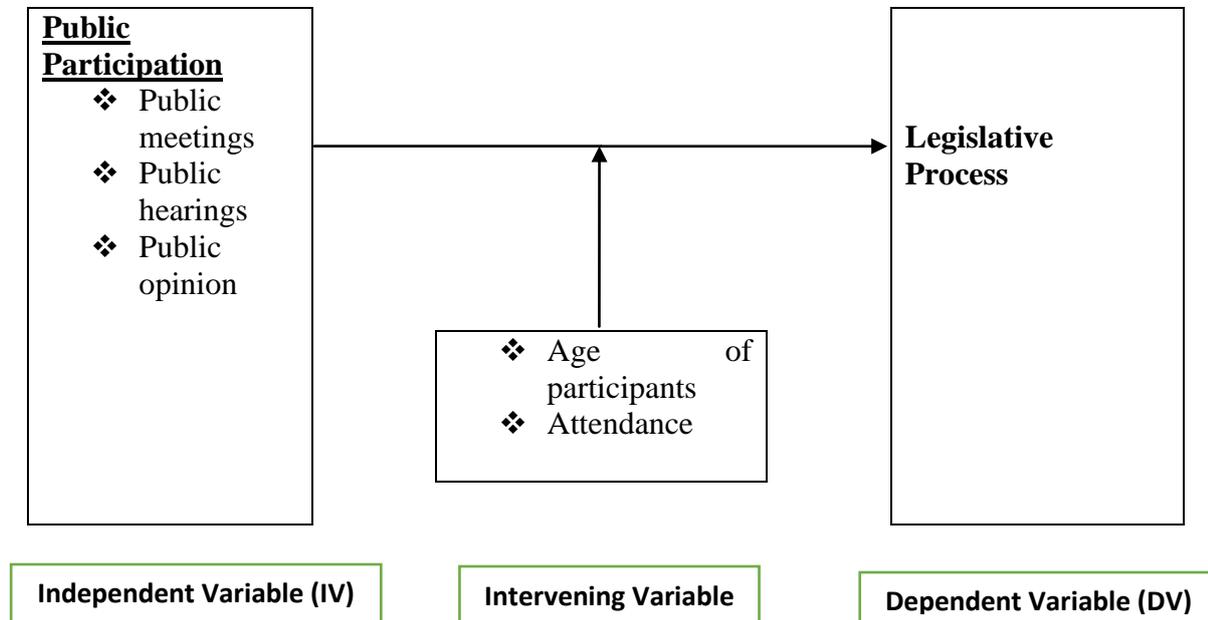
As cited by (Njagi, 2018), apart from citizens being invited to participate in the legislative process, public meetings are also helpful in educating citizens on the role and functions of county officials. Citizens can learn the impact of legislative issues on their lives and know how they can get involved. In deciding the policies that will govern citizens, the principle of inclusiveness and empowerment should be given priority. The delivery of services should be grounded on the government's legal background through the citizens' engagement and mobilisation in the legislative process (Motale, 2012).

The above scholars and articles have dealt with the role of citizenry in the legislative process and the importance of giving them a chance to citizens to engage in the legislative process. Nevertheless, they have not stated if public participation has impacted citizens' lives; is there a difference between countries incorporating public participation into policy and those who are not incorporating it? This study, therefore, intended to fill this knowledge gap.

### Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework describes how the researcher explored the research problem (Imenda, 2015). It also elaborates on the connection among the main concepts of the study (intervening, dependent and independent variables) (Grant, 2014).

The conceptual framework is presented in Figure 1.



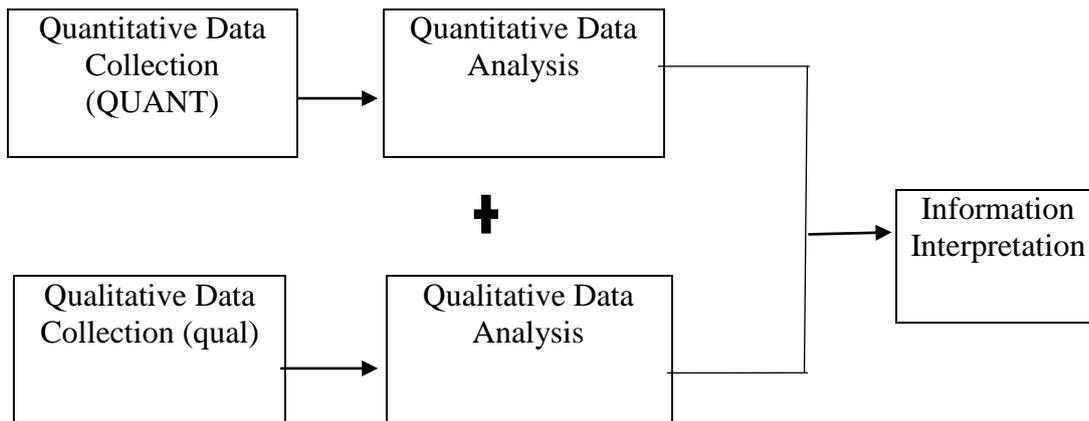
**Figure 1** Diagrammatic representation of conceptual framework

The conceptual framework (Figure 1) shows the connection between variables; the independent (Public Participation), the dependent (legislative process), and the intervening variables. The dependent variable is the legislative process. These depend on various independent variables: public meetings, public hearings and public opinion. The intervening variables refer to abstract processes that are not openly noticeable but provide a connection between the independent and dependent variables. They cause a change in the dependent variable either positively or negatively. In this study, they included; age of participants and attendance. Age was controlled by focusing only on citizens who were above 18 years. Attendance was controlled by ensuring that only those participants who engaged in public participation during the construction of the Kaprobu dam project became the study participants. This was aided by the records kept by the secretary of the committee for the construction of the Kaprobu dam.

## METHODOLOGY

### Research Design

A research design is used to decide when, where, what, how much or by what means regarding a research study. It includes collection and data analysis in a way that aims to meet the purpose of the research (Almalki, 2016). The study used a mixed-method research design, specifically concurrent mixed methods design (QUANT + qual) (Kroll & Neri, 2006). Figure 2 presents the research design the study employed.



**Figure 2- Diagrammatic representation of a research design the study employed**

Figure 2 shows how the data was collected, analysed and interpreted. The researcher conducted quantitative research through a survey and qualitative research that played a secondary role through the interviews. By studying a population sample, the survey design was appropriate as it enabled the researcher to get numeric descriptions of ideas of a population, trends, or attitudes. Using the results, the researcher then generalized/drew inferences about the population (Wu & Little, 2011).

The study applied a contiguous approach to integration where the presentation of the study's findings are within a single report, but the quantitative and qualitative results are reported in different sections (Fetters et al., 2013). The study was concurrent as quantitative and qualitative data were collected, analysed differently, and merged during information interpretation. The research design best suited the study as qualitative data provided more insights and in-depth information from the information collected quantitatively

### Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

#### Sample Size

The sample size used depended on several factors, which included comparisons made, nature of analysis carried out, and the desired precision of the estimates the researcher wanted to achieve, variables examined and how diverse the population was sampled (Lind et al., 2014). The Table 1 presents target population, accessible population and sample size of the study.

**Table 1- Tabular Representation of Sample Size**

Participants	Target Population	Accessible Population	Sample Size
Citizens	68,822	8,864	154
Ward Administrator	1	1	1
Chief	1	1	1
Assistant Chief	1	1	1
Village Elders	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,827</b>	<b>8,869</b>	<b>159</b>

A sample size of 154 participants was gotten using the following formula provided by (Nassiuma, 2000);

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

Where

n=sample size

N=population size

C=Coefficient of variation which is  $\leq 30\%$

e=margin of error which is fixed between 2-5%).

The study sample was calculated at 25% coefficient of variation and 2% margin of error.

$$n = \frac{8,864 * 0.25^2}{0.25^2 + (8,864 - 1)0.02^2}$$

$$n = \frac{554}{3.6077}$$

$$n = 153.5604$$

$$n = 154$$

The sample size was 154 participants from an accessible and target population of 8,864 and 68,822 respectively. The participants for qualitative study comprised of 5 key informants (Ward administrator, chief, assistant chief and two village elders [Kaprobu and Kapchunga villages]) and 15 citizens

Thus, the total sample size was 159 participants from total target and accessible population of 68,827 and 8,869, respectively.

### **Sampling Procedure**

Stratified sampling was used to divide the Moiben sub-county wards into five strata (Moiben, Kimumu, Tembelio, Meibeki/Karuna, and Sergoit). The purposive sampling technique was used to select Sergoit Ward because the Kaprobu dam project is among the mega projects initiated by the Uasin Gishu County government. After getting records from the county government of Uasin Gishu, purposive sampling was used to select citizens who participated in public participation meetings during the Kaprobu dam project construction. Simple random sampling was used to pick 154 participants, from 154 participants, purposive sampling was used to select 15 participants who participated in Focus Group Discussion. Finally, purposive sampling was used to select five key informants.

### **Instrumentation**

The study used questionnaire and interview schedule [Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII)] as methods of data collection. The study used semi-structured questionnaire and unstructured interview guides to collect data

### **Questionnaire**

The study used researcher administered questionnaire. The questionnaire contained both open-ended and closed-ended questionnaire. An open-ended questionnaire enabled the participants to give personal comments. This enhanced the validity, richness, and depth of responses. Closed-ended questionnaire enhanced the consistency of the responses though it may hinder in-depth responses (Pribyl, 1994). The items on the questionnaire were based on the objectives of the study.

**Focused Group Discussion (FGDs)**

Focused Group Discussion (FGD) helps bring persons of the same upbringing to discuss a topic of concern. Better results will be achieved when respondents can give views on how they think about the matter of concern (Dilshad & Latif, 2013). Of the 154 randomly sampled participants, 15 were purposively chosen by village elders and the oversight committee to participate in FGD. The guide was unstructured, thus allowing in-depth information and more insights to be obtained, and the participants had a chance to debate and issue. The researcher could easily probe and get clarifications on issues.

**Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)**

Unstructured interview schedules were used to collect data from key informants. KII is an in-depth qualitative interview with a person who understands more about ongoing activities in the community. First-hand information about a community can be gotten from professionals, residents and community leaders who are knowledgeable about the community (Carter & Beaulieu, 1992). Five key informants chosen purposively participated in KII, they included; ward administrator sergoit ward, chief Sergoit location, assistant chief chepkoilel sub-location, village elders Kaprobu and Kapchunga villages.

**Validity and Reliability**

Validity means the extent to which findings from the information analysis represent the phenomenon under research study; thus, the representation of the study's variables will depend on the degree of the findings obtained from the analysis. Five experts from the Department of Curriculum Instruction and Educational Management (CIEM) assisted in validating the research instruments (questionnaire and interview schedule) by checking instrument items against the study objectives. The researcher used the supervisor's and expert's comments to improve the instrument's accuracy.

Reliability is the degree to which a research instrument produces steady findings when performed for repeated trials. When a researcher assesses a subject matter twice and gets similar findings on the second assessment as the first finding, then the instrument is reliable (Akib, 2015). A sample of a tenth of the total sample with similar characteristics is suitable for questionnaire piloting (Tiberious et al., 2016).

The questionnaire was administered randomly to forty-five (45) participants for piloting in the Sergoit ward to citizens who engaged in public participation during the construction of the Kaprobu dam project. It helped guide the researcher on whether the questions were framed correctly and efficiently understood by the participants. Those who participated in piloting did not participate in the actual study.

The researcher used Cronbach's alpha coefficient to estimate the reliability of the instruments. Cronbach's alpha is most commonly used when the researcher wants to evaluate the internal reliability (how closely related a set of items are as a group) of a questionnaire made up of multiple Likert-type scale of 5 points. A coefficient of .881 was obtained; thus, the instruments were reliable (Peccato, 1990).

The idea of truthfulness was used to achieve reliability and validity in qualitative data. It helped eliminate biases and increase the truthfulness of the researcher (Daniel, 2016). The supervisors helped in validating interview schedule instruments. To improve the credibility of findings, triangulation was applied; both qualitative and quantitative data collection instruments were used.

### Data Analysis

The relevant data collected during the research was keyed into SPSS and QDA miner lite softwares. SPSS software was used to analyze quantitative data from the survey; measures of central frequency (percentages and frequency), linear regression and Pearson correlation coefficient. The influence was tested using simple linear regression and Pearson correlation coefficient. The hypothesis was tested at  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance (Garth, 2008). The qualitative data collected through the interview schedule (FGD and KII) was analyzed through content analysis using QDA miner lite software. The following six steps were followed; first, the data was transcribed, second, categories of themes and sub-themes were identified, third coding was done, fourth collating was done, fifth extracts of each data item were recorded, and finally, the final report was produced (Stranges et al., 2014).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Correlational Analysis

#### To Determine the Influence of Public Participation on the Legislative Process of Kaprobu Dam Project (Correlation of Public Participation with Legislative Process)

To understand the relationship between public participation and the legislative process, participants were asked to rank public participation in the legislative process according to their knowledge on a scale of one to five. The scale used 5 being “Strongly Agree”, 4 being “Agree”, 3 being “Not Sure”, 2 being “Disagree”, and 1 being “Strongly Disagree”. The data were analysed using simple linear regression. Table 3 presents the analysis of the correlation between public participation and the legislative process.

**Table 3- Correlation of Public Participation with Legislative Process**

		<b>Public Participation</b>	<b>Legislative Process</b>
<b>Public</b>			
Participation	Pearson Correlation	1	.450**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0
	N	148	148
<b>Legislative</b>			
Process	Pearson Correlation	.450**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	
	N	<b>148</b>	<b>148</b>

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results of Table 3 show a statistically significant correlation between public participation and legislative process, where the Pearson correlation coefficient was .450 (moderate positive correlation) with a P-value of .00, which is less than .05. The coefficient (r) was a moderate positive correlation which means that an increase in public participation in Moiben Sub County leads to enhanced legislative process as citizens views are incorporated when making public

policies. This implies that, public participation should be conducted on regular basis as it increases the legislative process.

The findings are in line with the observation by (Imbo, 2018) in his study on “Effects of public participation on legislation by the Kenya national assembly”. The study found that, there was a minimal influence of public participation on the legislation of projects. It was found that citizens form interest groups to articulate their interests and strike for them to be included during policy making. The citizens also used the press and other media to express their views.

The findings are contrary to the study by (Hassan, 2019) in his study on “A comparative evaluation of the implementation of public participation guidelines in Kenyan county governments”. In Homa Bay and Kajiado counties showed little or no influence of public participation on the legislative process. The findings showed that public views are collected, but policies being used to run projects are not the ones suggested by the citizens. However, in Makueni county, the findings showed that policies used to run county projects are shaped by public participation views, where 36% of the participants agreed, and 46% strongly agreed.

### Regression Analysis

#### **Null Hypothesis Ho1 (There is no Statistically Significant Influence of Public Participation on the Legislative Process of the Kaprobu Dam Project) [A Regression Analysis for Public Participation and Legislative Process]**

A simple regression analysis was conducted to establish the influence of public participation on legislative process. The participants were asked to indicate whether or not public participation had some influence on legislative process. Table 4 show how public participation influence legislative process.

**Table 4- Influence of Public Participation on Legislative Process**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.450 <sup>a</sup>	0.202	0.197	0.34377
a. Predictors: (Constant), Legislative process				
b. Dependent Variable: Public participation				

The Table 4 displays ‘R’ as + 0.202 and adjusted R-squared as +0.197, which is very low; 19.7% of the variance in the legislative process is explained by the variance in public participation. Adjusted R-squared is used as this refers to sampled data. Adjusted R-squared, a modified version of R-squared, adds precision and reliability by considering the impact of additional independent variables that tend to skew the results of R-squared measurements. This implies that more emphasis must be put in place to ensure that public policies (legislative process) are as per citizens' suggestions during public participation meetings.

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	4.37	1	4.37	36.977	.000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	17.253	146	0.118		
Total	21.623	147			

a. Dependent Variable: Public participation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Legislative process

The ANOVA Table 4 show that the regression model between public participation and the legislative process was significant (it indicates the goodness of fit for the regression model established between dependent and independent variables). F statistic of 36.977 indicated that the overall model was significant as this was further supported by a probability value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05 ( $p=0.000<0.05$ ).

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
	(Constant)	2.432	0.365		6.669	0
	<b>Legislative Process</b>	<b>0.463</b>	<b>0.076</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>6.081</b>	<b>0</b>

a. Dependent Variable: Public participation

The regression results suggest a positive and significant relationship between public participation and the legislative process. The model is given as  $Y=2.432+.463$ . From the regression model, for every unit change in Public Participation, the legislative process changes by .463. This shows that an increase in public participation leads to an increase in the making of public policies. Therefore, the null Hypothesis Ho1 (There is no statistically significant influence of public participation on the legislative process of the Kaprobu dam project) was rejected.

### Qualitative Analysis of Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with Community Members through Content Analysis Approach

The participants were asked to give their views on whether public participation influenced making public policies during the construction of the Kaprobu dam. They said that before the Kaprobu dam was re-constructed, it belonged to the white settler. The community members identified the dam and requested the county government of Uasin Gishu during public participation to construct the dam. The county government of Uasin Gishu later constructed the dam as they had all the machinery required. During the construction of the dam, many

community members were employed. At peak, they used to range between 150 to 200 community members employed daily. The following statements illustrate this;

P1- *okay, we sat down, this dam existed when we first bought this land, it was for the white settler, it was 8 acres, we had tried writing proposals for it to be constructed, but it reached a point it was approved, and they agreed they are going to construct this dam of ours. County came with their machinery and employed some local people, and the work began.*

FGD\_2\_P1\_M

P2- *... they were very many, and every village was represented*

FGD\_1\_P2\_F

The water from the dam has been of great importance to community members around Kaprobu dam as community members use it to irrigate their crops during drought and low rainfalls. Some crops irrigated so far are tomatoes, cabbages and passion fruits. The water is also being used for domestic use, animal consumption and rearing fish, as suggested during public participation. The following statements support this;

P2- *They usually come with tractors to take the water during a drought... **Is it is what had been agreed.** Yes, it is...*

FGD\_1\_P2\_M

P7- *... tomatoes, cabbage and passion fruits have been planted*

FGD\_1\_P7\_M

The county government of Uasin Gishu usually gives feedback to village elders and committees on the construction of the dam. Then they will inform community members during public participation meetings held on Wednesdays every two weeks. The following statement supports this;

P2- *they usually tell the village elders and committee, then they will inform us ...*

FGD\_2\_P2\_F

Citizens' views were followed during the construction of the Kaprobu dam, as the policies they proposed were the ones used to run the dam's construction. The dam size and depth also are what they wanted; it even exceeded their expectations. Despite that, there were challenges of late payment of workers, delay in the 2nd phase of the bridge's construction, and water overflow beginning. The following statements illustrate this;

P1- *to me, they were following because we were telling the county what we wanted, and they would teach us the best way it could be constructed, and we came into an agreement. There was nothing we disagreed.*

FGD\_2\_P1\_M

P7- *the work was done once until the dam was completed, the second phase is what you are seeing; water overflow and bridge construction. So, there was a delay as the second phase was not done at the time we had agreed.*

FGD\_2\_P7\_M

The study participants proposed the following recommendations to the county government of Uasin Gishu; the county government of Uasin Gishu should continue conducting public participation meetings. After community members and the county government have agreed, the county should follow the citizens' suggestions. The county government should not also hesitate on resource distribution. The following statements illustrate this;

P4- *...county government and the community members should collaborate to discuss how they can develop the policies.*

FGD\_1\_P4\_F

### **Qualitative Analysis of Interviews Conducted with Key Informants through Content Analysis Approach**

The participants were asked to give their views on whether public participation influenced making public policies during the construction of the Kaprobu dam. They said that the community members identified the Kaprobu dam through public participation during the 2013-2017 County Integrated Development Projects (CIDP). Citizens were then called for public participation, they gave their opinions, and the committee came up with by-laws which the county executive committee later approved. The following statement illustrates this;

*The county executive came up with the policies. Was there community members involvement. Yeah, they held several barazas (meetings) and the community members raised their concerns. Their concerns were forwarded by the committee to the county assemble then the executive came up with the policies.*

**KII\_5\_M.**

The county government of Uasin Gishu exceeded citizens' expectations as over 200 people were employed per day during the dam's construction. The water from the dam is being used for domestic use, fish rearing and irrigation of horticultural crops like French beans, passion fruits and vegetables, as had been suggested during public participation. The following statement illustrates this;

*They are using for irrigation e.g. to plant French beans. Is it what had been suggested. Yeah, it is the community themselves who wanted to be like that.*

**KII\_3\_M.**

The county government provided feedback on the dam's progress at an interval of between 2 weeks and one month through committee and public participation. There were not many challenges during the dam construction as the size and depth of the dam were what the citizens wanted. There were a few challenges to the design as it could not accommodate more water as expected, and the land was small, thus forcing the county to displace a few people. The following statement illustrates this;

*The way it was designed it was not good, it was supposed to be flat, so that it can accommodate more water.*

**KII\_4\_M.**

The participants proposed the following recommendations to the county government of Uasin Gishu; they should ensure they involve all stakeholders, employ five youths to guard the dam, and follow County Integrated Development Projects (CIDP) guidelines. The following statement illustrates this;

*They should follow the guidelines on County Integrated Development Projects (CIDP), if they follow, there would be no any challenge...*

**KI\_5\_M.**

### **DISCUSSIONS**

This study investigated the influence of public participation on legislative process of Kaprobu dam project. The results of the study showed that there was a statistically significant influence of public participation on the legislative process of the Kaprobu dam project in the Moiben sub-county, Uasin Gishu county

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusion was arrived at in line with the study objectives. The conclusion of the study was;

The coefficient (r) between public participation and legislative process was a moderate positive correlation which means that an increase in public participation in Moiben Sub County leads to an average increase in making public policies.

### Recommendations

This section presents the study's policy recommendations to the county government and the members of the public. These recommendations include:

- i. County governments should continue conducting public participation meetings to capture the people's desired interests. All stakeholders are supposed to be involved. This will help in solving real citizens' challenges.
- ii. County governments should follow suggestions given by citizens during public participation meetings. County officials should not draft their opinions on behalf of the people but instead, follow public participation suggestions.
- iii. County governments should follow County Integrated Development Projects (CIDP) guidelines.
- iv. Public participation meetings should be devolved to the local levels, e.g. at every village. This will help ensure that most citizens attend public participation meetings.

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