Abstract

Stakeholder participation is viewed as a check and balance mechanism for accountability, transparency and integrity assurances. Previous research attaches great value to high levels of stakeholder participation in democratic policy making. Similarly, participation by diverse arrays of stakeholders is said to contribute to regulatory processes in terms of information provision and deliberative engagement. This notwithstanding, political scientists and governance scholars continue to raise questions in regard to whether global governance has democratic legitimacy. 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.

I. INTRODUCTION

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 (Inch 2017). 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 (Richard Bellamy, 2015). 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).

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 dully 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.

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 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.

During Kenya's colonial period, the city became a centre for the colony's coffee, tea and sisal industry. 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. (AlNinga 2007.)

The city's colonial past is commemorated by many English place-names. Most lower-middle and upper middle income neighbourhoods are located in the north-central areas such as Highridge, Parklands, Ngara, Pangani, and areas to the southwest and southeast of the metropolitan area near the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. The most notable ones include Avenue Park, Fedha, Pipeline, Donholm, Greenfields, Nyayo, Taasia, Baraka, Nairobi West, Madaraka, Siwaka, South B, South C, Mugoya, Riverbank, Hazina, Buru Buri, Uhuru, Harambee Civil Servants', Akiba, Kimathi, Pioneer, and Koma Rock to the centre-east and Kasarani to northeast area among others. The low and lower income estates are located mainly in far eastern Nairobi. These include, Umoja,
Kariokor, Dandora, Kariobangi, Kayole, Embakasi, and Huruma. Kitengela suburb, though located further southeast, Ongata Rongai and Kiserian further southwest, and Ngong/Embulbul suburbs also known as 'Diaspora' to the far west are considered part of the Greater Nairobi Metropolitan area. More than 90% of Nairobi residents work within the Nairobi Metropolitan area, in the formal and informal sectors. Many Somali immigrants have also settled in Eastleigh, nicknamed "Little Mogadishu". (Nairobi City Council, 2007).

II. 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. (Migai, 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 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 governance outcomes 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.

III. OBJECTIVES

The General objective
Examine the influence of stakeholder participation on governance outcomes in the Nairobi County, Kenya.

Specific objectives of the Study
i. To determine how individual citizen participation in governance influences the increase in enterprise development in Nairobi county

    
    ii. To establish the extent to which civil society organizations participation in governance influence social development in Nairobi County.
IV. THEORETICAL REVIEW

This paper was founded on theories including, Hyper pluralism Theory of Democracy and functionalist Theory.

Hyper pluralism Theory of Democracy
Robert A. Dahl (2014), established the pluralist theory of democracy in which political outcomes are enacted through competitive, if unequal, interest groups and introduced "polyarchy" as a descriptor of actual democratic governance. Rodrigues, 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. 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. This theory is well suited for this paper because it provides the diversity and insights for examining influence of stakeholder participation on governance outcomes in the county of Nairobi.

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).

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). It is in view of the above that functionalist perspective provides tangible approaches and suggestions on which basis this paper examined the influence of stakeholder participation on governance outcomes in the county of Nairobi.

V. CONCEPTUALIZATION OF LITERATURE REVIEW

Citizen Participation Concept: 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, centres and margins. Positive outcomes and achievements of Citizen participation is the realization of sustainable development and effective governance. Institutionalized citizen participation is seen as one of the most important tentacle of good governance in democratic systems.

Substantial citizen participation is viewed as the solution to tackling the threat of development in West Africa. When citizens take part in the process of planning and implementing solutions to challenges affecting them, then there is a high chance of the projects sustainability. Therefore citizen participation is a prerequisite to, enabling countries to overcome their biggest their challenges. The Aarhus convention 1998 also referred to as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention has more than thirty five European nations as signatories. This convention which became operational in 2001. The main focus of this agreement was the inclusion of local people in making decisions on their matters affecting their environment. The signatories seek to involve people to peoples participation and access to information in all environmental decision making at local levels. The developed countries and organizations stemming from there have further placed participation of the communities as a requisite for acquiring funding from them a good example being the World Bank. (Begum and Momen, 2005). These organizations present active involvement of the affected communities as the main catalyst to attaining success in fighting poverty in developing countries (DFID 2007; Shah 2006; World Bank 2002).

The importance of Citizen Participation is diverse and beneficial to citizens. Among these benefits are that an enlightened citizenry will ensuring they protection their rights, participation calls for openness in matters of governance, the public leadership are to be accountable to the public on their operations, the involvement of citizens in governance enable them to influencing decision thus they attain economic equity.

Citizen participation in Kenyan new constitution can be viewed as an expansion of the Bill of Rights. It’s transformative from the cosmetic policy pronouncement to full entrenchment in the constitution thus the beginning of an interactive relationship between two levels of government. Meaningful change will be realized with more sovereignty of citizenship through enlargement of strategic objectives and strengthening of the institutions unlike in the earlier years were the idea of participation was a mirage. (Task Force Report on Devolved Government, 2011).

Most of the Kenyan citizens are in agreement that it’s the moment for a shift from the non-beneficial forms of participation to one based on accountability, transparency and equity-enhancing solidarity. All people share this optimism and look forward to implementation of modalities, policy framework and statutory requirements for citizen participation.
To effectively participate in governance, Citizens need to have access to information. The right to access to information is closely related to transparency which is in two folds: openness in citizen actions and openness in public leadership and administration. The combination of openness of public administration and citizens actions completes the circular ring of citizen participation in an open government. The Kenyan constitution Article 201(a) calls for straight forwardness and accountability especially in addressing issues in economic and political governance.

It’s the hope and desire of the Kenyan citizens to the realization of this imperative of open society for ages. This openness can be fully realized with the inclusion of grounded laws that will enable access to information. Participation encourages transparency of interaction and can be practiced through mediums like social/participatory budgeting, transparency in procurement and oversight committees, open budget process to citizen participation, monthly revenue and expenditure reports, face-to-face question and answer sessions among others. (CoK, 2010).

**Individual citizen participation and Accountability:** Kenya has had a long history of corruption especially in economic mismanagement of resources. Kenyan Citizens welcomed the new constitution of Kenya with great expectations of better chance and empowerment against the corruption vice. The constitutional provision on accountability and the powers vested on the citizens are the source of great hope on slaying the mammoth dragon of corruption and impunity. For accountability to be viewed as present, the public officials have to be responsible of their actions and answerable to the people they serve. Accountability is central to good governance thus its been of great interests to scholars, administrator and civil societies keen on democratic practices. For effective accountability, it has to be entrenched in legal frameworks that if infringed will attract penalties. This deterrence should be on behalf of the citizen’s welfare. (Task Force Report on Devolved Government, 2011).

Effective democracy, is supposed to allow free flow of information to the citizens, which in turn empowers them participate more fully in public life. On the other hand, democratic values of equity, equality and justice for all have to be present for freedom of information to function as a fundamental human right, the exercise of democratic citizenry and upholding of democratic values of equality and have to be present. The consequences of inadequate access to public information include; presence of corruption, unequal access to public resources, lack of transparency in public affairs among much more.

Effective governance entails the presence of transparency. In the Kenyan constitution (Article 196) (1) (a) (b) the County Assemblies are directed to conduct their governance matters allowing scrutiny and allowing participation of citizens. Facilitation of public participation includes building capacity in Budget literacy, thus citizens be able to forward views and suggestions in the process. This fosters the feeling of ownership and further promotes sustainability of projects in the community. (CoK, 2010).
Civil society organizations concept: Civil society is the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens. Civil society includes the family and the private sphere, referred to as the "third sector" of society, distinct from government and business (Collins English Dictionary 2012). Though the concept was mentioned in Roman writers, such as Cicero, it entered into Western political discourse following the translation of Aristotle’s works into Latin (societas civilis) by late medieval and early Renaissance writers such as William of Moerbeke and Leonardo Bruni, where it often referred to the ancient notion of a republic (res publica) (Cohen, 1994). With the rise of a distinction between monarchical autonomy and public law, the term then gained currency to denote the corporate estates (Ständestaat) of a feudal elite of land-holders as opposed to the powers exercised by the prince. It had a long history in state theory, and was revived with particular force in recent times, in Eastern Europe, where dissidents such as Václav Havel employed it to denote the sphere of civic associations threatened by the intrusive holistic state-dominated regimes of Communist Eastern Europe (Powell 2007).

Civil society and democratic political society have their roots in early classical liberal writings like those of Alexis de Tocqueville (Almond, & Verba 1989). However they were developed in significant ways by 20th century theorists like Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, who identified the role of political culture in a democratic order as vital. It is argued that the political element of political organizations facilitates better awareness and a more informed citizenry, who make better voting choices, participate in politics, and hold government more accountable as a result. The statutes of these organizations have often been considered micro-constitutions because they accustom participants to the formalities of democratic decision making (Zaleski & Stefan 2008). More recently, Robert D. Putnam has argued that even non-political organizations in civil society are vital for democracy. This is because they build social capital, trust and shared values, which are transferred into the political sphere and help to hold society together, facilitating an understanding of the interconnectedness of society and interests within it (Robert & Putnam, 1994).

Others, however, have questioned how democratic civil society actually is. Some have noted that the civil society actors have now obtained a remarkable amount of political power without anyone directly electing or appointing them (Agnew & John; 2002). It has also been argued that civil society is biased towards the global north. Partha Chatterjee has argued that, in most of the world, "civil society is demographically limited. For Jai Sen civil society is a neo-colonial project driven by global elites in their own interests. Finally, other scholars have argued that, since the concept of civil society is closely related to democracy and representation, it should in turn be linked with ideas of nationality and nationalism (Pollock & Graham, 2001).

Empirical Review: Influence of Individual citizen participation on increased enterprise development in Nairobi County. Innovation advances the economy to new levels, and enterprise development activity is the cradle of innovation. This applies...
whether the innovation results in the formation of a new organization or in the expansion of an existing organization. According to the Nationwide Enterprise Development Administrators (2009), enterprise development can refer to the creation of new enterprises or the redevelopment or expansion of existing enterprises. The critical success factors of any enterprise development strategy are the viability of the business ideas or strategy behind the enterprise development activity. Enterprise development materializes as any action, movement or activity that creates new business value. The individuals or organizations that have an interest in the result of the enterprise activity are responsible for funding, guiding or supporting the enterprise development activity toward its objective. Economic society evolves as a result of enterprise development activity. In Kenya, The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was established in year 2006 with the sole purpose of reducing unemployment among the youth who account for over 61% of the unemployed in the country. The target of the fund is young people within the age bracket of 18 to 35 years who number 13 million. The Fund was gazetted on 8th December 2006 and then transformed into a State Corporation on 11th May 2007. The Fund has continued to diversify its product base by focusing on interventions that are more responsive to the needs of the youth and are geared towards addressing specific challenges facing young entrepreneurs. The Fund has established a component that will enable it advance big loans directly to youth whose enterprises demonstrate capacity to create many jobs for young people. The Fund intends to partner with business owners who would like to franchise their brands. This move affords the youth with business opportunities already tried and tested and known in the market. The Fund will finance interested franchisees to start and run such businesses with the technical support of the franchisor. In order to enhance penetration of information at the grassroots, and to ensure that the Fund’s services remain relevant to our clients the fund has started a grassroots stakeholder programme known as Mashinani. In this programme youth, leaders and other stakeholders from a particular county are gathered together where they discuss their opportunities and challenges with the fund, and also give their recommendations on their unique needs.

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 law devolves power to regions and introduces changes to the budget process.
VI. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design
This paper adopted descriptive cross sectional survey research design. This design was best suited for this paper because Cross-sectional studies are usually relatively inexpensive and allow researchers to collect a great deal of information quite quickly. Data is often obtained using self-report surveys and researchers are often able to amass large amounts of information from a large pool of participants.

Table 1: Distribution of Population Size and Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit of analysis</th>
<th>Population Size</th>
<th>Sample Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislature</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding, Donors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities students, staff</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business comm.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Groups</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media agencies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO (Civil Society Organization)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 paper used stratified sampling, Purposive Sampling and Random Sampling Techniques. Stratified sampling was used to identify the necessary study population. This included community groups, donors, business communities, civil society organization and media. Stratified sampling was used to ensure that the target population is divided into different strata and each stratum is represented in the sample size. Purposive sampling was used to identify study units this shall include executive, legislature and judiciary. Random sampling was used for universities students and staff, public. 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).

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.

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 paper's instrument
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.

**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 for this study were measured and using the test-retest method. Thus, the questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions will be 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 will be 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. Under descriptive statistics, mean and percentages were used to describe the data sets and results will be presented in tables, charts and graphs.

### VII. DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

#### Descriptive Statistics

**7.1 Influence of individual citizen participation on governance outcomes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To what extent would you say each of the following factors have influence on governance outcomes?</th>
<th>Likert Scale</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Stdev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness campaigns</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobby groups</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local initiatives</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure groups</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional issues</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor funding</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human right issues</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On issues relating to the influence of individual citizen participation on governance outcomes, the respondents showed that among others ICT stands mean of 33.3 indicating that individual citizen participation enhanced by ICT improved enterprise development. Other sub variables that showed tremendous increase in governance outcomes through individual citizen participation included human rights concerns at a mean of 25.0. Donor funding, education, politics and employment at a mean of 25.0. The respondents agreed that awareness campaigns enable the increase in enterprise development hence having a positive bearing to governance outcomes. This was reflected by 17.5% . Individual citizen participation was evenly displayed through Advocacy mean, local initiatives, pressure groups, religion constitutional issues at a mean of 20.0. From this it was established that the issues mentioned have a direct relationship with governance outcomes at a particular, increase in enterprise development. Similarly, Dahlgren (2011) denotes that participation in a democracy implies that such right is the discretion of the individual, who participates. Thus while he has a right to vote, he also has a right not to vote. Thus in the context, the respondents had the standard deviation of 0 on decision making and revolution respectively. This indicates that devolution and decision making does is least preferred in governance outcomes by individual citizen participation.

The study further sought to find out do what extend such factors as lobby groups, region, and constitutional issues influenced governance outcomes. The respondents revealed that citizen participation empowered and motivated them to push the agenda of increased enterprise development through the factors above though in varying propositions. With regards to lobby groups as a factor of individual citizen participation. The std. deviation was at 9.3% while religion, std. deviation 12.6 and constitutional issues at 8.94. This implies that there is a positive relationship between the factors as mentioned with respect to individual citizen participation.

Similarly Smits,(2010) notes that, society is more than some of its parts rather each part of society is functional for the stability of whole.

7.2 Influence of civil society organization on governance outcomes

Table 3: Influence of civil society organization on governance outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To what extent would you say each of the following factors have influence on governance outcomes?</th>
<th>Likert Scale</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Stdev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Politics</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b Decision making</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c Integrity issues</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The study requested the respondents to indicate to level of agreement on factors relating to influence of civil society participation in governance outcomes. According to the study findings most of the respondents agreed that politics 37%, decision making 35.5%, integrity issues 44.9%, human right issues 37.1%, gender issues 38.1% to a greater extent influenced social development/given outcomes. They further agreed that constitutional issues mean 19.98; donor fund education, ICT and religion all at mean of 20.00 have a positive influence on governance outcomes. Constitutional issues with a std. deviation of 14.02 stood output as the most viable factor that propels civil society into engagement with government outcomes. Integrity issues at std. deviation 15.1 are a major factor in governance outcomes. Indeed civil society organizations monitor and pursue integrity issues, basically in quest for social development and overly good governance. The findings concurs with the provisions of the Kenyan constitution 2010 outreaches a culture of accountability and includes democracy and peoples participation rate of law inclusiveness, social justice national values of principles of governance observed by state (COK, 2010).

7.3 Relationship between Stakeholder Participation and Governance Outcomes

| d  | Human right issues | 34.5 | 37.1 | 16.2 | 9.6  | 2.5  | 19.98 | 13.64923 |
| e  | Gender issues      | 19.3 | 38.1 | 22.8 | 12.7 | 7.1  | 20    | 10.54173 |
| f  | Professionalism    | 23.6 | 27.7 | 29.2 | 12.3 | 7.2  | 20    | 8.718027 |
| g  | Constitutional issues | 32.3 | 37.9 | 21.5 | 5.6  | 2.6  | 19.98 | 14.02903 |
| h  | Donor funding      | 27.6 | 32.8 | 26.6 | 8.9  | 4.2  | 20.02 | 11.29609 |
| i  | Education          | 37.1 | 33   | 20.8 | 7.1  | 2    | 20    | 13.80188 |
| j  | ICT                | 24.5 | 33.7 | 29.1 | 9.7  | 3.1  | 20.02 | 11.68288 |
| k  | Religion           | 27.3 | 28.5 | 29.1 | 9.7  | 5.5  | 20.02 | 10.24391 |

7.4 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.
7.5 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.

7.6 Group/institution/agency has 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.
7.7 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.

7.8 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.

VIII. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Summary of Findings

Influence of individual citizen participation on governance outcomes
The study finds out that individual citizen participation in terms of ICT enables the government to realize its outcomes effectively as indicated by the mean of 33.3. It also established that factors such as Donor funding, education, politics and employment were key to realization to governance outcomes and hence awareness campaigns were imperative for enabling increase in enterprise development. The study revealed that individual citizen participation through advocacy mean, local initiatives, pressure groups, religion constitutionalism are key to increase in enterprise development, hence yielding to governance outcomes positively.

Influence of civil society organization on governance outcomes
On influence on civil society organization on governance outcomes the study found out that politics was an aspect through which governance outcomes are realized as its stood at 37.1%, gender issues stood at 38.1%, human rights issues 37.1%, decision making at 35.5% and integrity issues held at 44.9%. it was further alluded that Kenyan constitution 2010 founded a culture of accountability that provides the basis of democracy and peoples participation, hence civil society organization are key elements to determining governance outcomes.

8.2 Conclusions

Influence of individual citizen participation on governance outcomes
Based on the first objective, to determine how individual citizen participation in governance influences the increase in enterprise development in Nairobi county, the study determined that individual citizen participation has enabled government to realize their outcomes particularly the increase in enterprise development through factors such as ICT, human rights issues, Donor funding, education, politics, awareness campaigns and employment.

Influence of civil society organization on governance outcomes
Based on the findings the study concludes that civil society organizations are very key to governance outcomes. This is owing to the fact that civil society organizations are established constitutionally with the mandate to hold the government accountable through participative democracy by ensuring that government’s expenditure, legislation and/or otherwise undertakings are to the benefit of the population. Indeed civil society organizations monitor and pursue integrity issues, basically in quest for social development and overly good governance.
8.3 RECOMMENDATIONS
Based on the findings the study recommends and makes the following recommendations:

- Individual citizen participation has been found to enable government realize its outcomes in terms of increased enterprise development. The study recommends that individual citizen participation to be adopted by all county government institutions from basic structural institutions to strategic governance systems. The institutions should implement flexible individual participation timeline free from victimization or otherwise.

- The study revealed that civil society organization was key to governance outcomes. It recommends that the civil society organization should be accorded more room to critique and provide frameworks and rational decisions for governance systems. The civil society organizations should also be supported wholly by the county government of Nairobi in order to realize its governance outcomes effectively. 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.

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