

**CONTRIBUTION OF THE DEVOLVED GOVERNANCE ON SOCIAL
INTEGRATION IN THE SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY OF MATHARE SUB-
COUNTY, NAIROBI COUNTY**

MARTIN MUSYOKI MAKASA

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DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Martin Musyoki Makasa

15J03EMGP021



Signed:

15/08/2020

Date

Supervisors Declaration

This thesis is submitted for examination with our approval as University supervisors.



Signature
Dr. Sylvanus Abeka

17/8/2020

Date



Signature
Dr. Simon Muthomi

18/08/2020

Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my lovely country Kenya. To my wonderful wife and children, the people who give me hope and encouragement.

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This thesis is the result of a number of combined efforts from individuals and institutions. Whereas I may not be able to mention all the key players by names, it is worth noting that some minimal appreciation is inevitable. First, I am greatly indebted to my supervisors Dr. Sylvanus Abeka and Dr. Simon Muthomi for their dedicated professional guidance and advice. Secondly, I wish to convey my gratitude to Africa Nazarene University management and teaching staff for providing an enabling and conducive environment of study. Thirdly, I am indebted to my family members for their inspiration. Lastly, I absolve all the individuals mentioned above for any errors of omissions and/or commissions in writing this thesis. For this I entirely remain responsible.

ABSTRACT

The constitution of Kenya in Article 174 (b) presents devolution as an avenue of promoting unity and diversity. The study, therefore, sought to determine the contribution of devolved government institutions on social integration. The objectives of the study were to explore the measures being undertaken by the devolved governance institutions in addressing social integration, establish the extent to which existing laws, policies, and norms are supporting social inclusion and the successes so far achieved in advancing social integration. The study was guided by the functionalism theory of conflict, participatory governance theory, and the elite theories. The research adopted a case study design. The study targeted women leaders, youths, community elders, Members of County Assembly (MCAs), and government officials from the 5 Mathare Sub-County wards. Out of the target population of 1078 people, the researcher sampled 291 respondents to participate in the study. Members of the general public were randomly selected to participate in the study. In contrast, Members of County Assembly (MCAs) and officials from the department of youth, gender, and social services were purposively selected. Both questionnaires and interview guides were used to collect data from the respondents. Since the study collected both quantitative and qualitative data, the researcher used descriptive techniques to analyze the collected data. The quantitative findings were presented in the form of tables and charts characterized by frequencies and percentages. The qualitative data from open-ended questions and interview guides were categorized in themes and analyzed using content analysis following research objectives and reported in narrative form. The study found out that through public gatherings (83.2%), members of the public were able to participate in the decision-making process and had an opportunity to question their local leaders regarding County governance thus enhancing transparency and accountability. Devolution has contributed to the increase in the employment of women (82%), the youth (71%), the disabled (65%) and ethnic inclusivity (63%). Devolution has led to zoning areas at the grassroots level which has enabled community-based organizations and County government to engage with the ordinary citizens resulting to more socio-economic development in the Sub-County. Nairobi County government has an Act of parliament that addresses matters of cultural heritage in the County (Nairobi City County Cultural Heritage Act (No. 9, 2017). The study recommended that the County government, in collaboration with the national government, should fully implement Nyumba kumi initiative to man the communities in Mathare Sub-County and protect the residents from crime, radicalization and above all to bring communities together. The government should encourage local participation in County affairs. The local involvement in County matters would increase level of social integration and would also allow for the major welfare issues in the County be addressed. The findings can be used by researchers to fill the literature gap in research in this area and might prompt other researchers to undertake similar studies in other levels of governance. The findings can be used to inform the policy makers and the government to seek methods of guarding against conflicts at the grassroots level.

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Altruism:** The quality of unselfish concern for the welfare of others. In this study, altruism refers to genuine love and affection for fellow citizens in their social needs.
- Baraza:** This refers to local meetings as convened by local administrators.
- Chama:** This refers to an informal cooperative society that is customarily used to pool and invest savings by people in East Africa, and particularly Kenya.
- Nyumba Kumi:** This is a strategy of anchoring community policing at various levels that is household level, market, estate among others.
- Commodification:** The idea of turning people into mere instruments of making money.
- Decentralization:** The spread of power away from the center to local branches or governments.
- Devolution:** The delegation of authority (especially from a central to a regional government. For this study, decentralization is a movement to place governmental power in the hands of elected or appointed officials operating at level close beneficiaries of government actions.
- Devolved Governance:** Refers to exercise of power in decision making at the County level.

- Economies of scale:** This means the cost advantage that arises with increased output of a product; the higher the number of goods produced, the lower the per-unit fixed cost because the costs are shared over a large number of goods.
- Egoism:** Concern for one's interest and welfare without regard for other people.
- Elder:** An elder is a person above the age of 59 years.
- Governance:** Refers to the processes by which government decisions are made and implemented to serve the citizens. It involves the use of laws, norms, to guide the decisions
- Polarization:** The phenomenon in which waves of light or other radiation are restricted in the direction of vibration. In this study, polarization is adopted to mean sectarian divisions and groupings of the people
- Social cohesion:** Refers to the willingness of the members of the society to cooperate and work as a team to achieve a common goal at the interest of the whole.
- Social integration:** Is the process of creating unity, tolerance, inclusion and participation at all levels of society in diversity regardless of class, age, gender, religion, political ideas, sexual orientation, language, geographical origin, ethnicity or cultural traits. The

socially integrated societies are stable, safe and just and share equal opportunities.

Social order: In this context social order is defined as social relations, values and practices that facilitates a stable and harmonious interaction in the society

Villagization: The compulsory resettlement of scattered settlements to form a single village as the official administrative unit.

Weight of power: Effectiveness in application of force for good policy.

Youth: In the context of this research youth is any person between the ages of 18 to 35 years.

ABBREVIATIONS /ACRONYMS

CBD:	Capacity Building Development
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CDF:	Constituency Development Fund
CDPA:	Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action
ICD:	Institutional Capacity Development
KNCHR:	Kenya National Human Rights Commission
LA:	Local Authorities
MCA:	Member of County Assembly
MP:	Member of Parliament
NACOSTI:	National Council of Science, Technology, and Innovation
NCIC:	National Commission on Integration and Cohesion
PEV:	Post Election Violence

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This study set out to establish the influence of devolved governance on social integration among the people of Mathare Sub County. This chapter details the background of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, hypotheses, significance of the study, and delimitation of the study, theoretical and conceptual framework.

1.2 Background of the Study

Devolution is more than ever regarded as a means of achieving greater governance (Bwire, Tijmstra & Rodriguez-Pose, 2011). Devolution is therefore, key factor in governance and consequently plays a pivotal role in promoting social integration. It has been advocated as a political response to the socio-economic problems affecting societies these include: conflicts, inequalities, economic deprivation, and lack of social amenities and inefficient utilization of public resources (Bwire et al. 2011). Devolution impacts governance by securing public goods and revenues from corrupt public officers by distributing authority to guard the resources. It also fosters practical cooperation within the devolved units along the territorial and communal lines in which it operates. As a result of this, these integrated communities can mobilize social pressure against malpractices by officials.

Over the past three decades, devolutionary initiatives have taken root. Countries such as the United States and China are some examples that have realized this form of governance. Governments, policymakers, and civil society have emphasized that developing countries adopt devolution in need to bring the services closer to the people

(Klugman, 2004). Various scholars such as Tiebout, Musgrave, and Oates, among others, argue that decentralized systems of government have a higher capacity to match service provision to the preferences of the citizens and thus, are more efficient (IEA, 2010).

Historically, in some traditional pre-colonial political systems were egalitarian, with formations that were either decentralized or stateless. In others, the government was a matter of consensus; however, governance was a severe matter (Shumway et al., 2015). In the modern world, decentralized governance is increasingly being adopted by many African countries such as South Africa, Nigeria, and Rwanda, among others (Kauzya, 2007), where it has significantly helped in fighting poverty.

The international community embraced decentralized governments many years ago before it became a reality in Africa. For example, in 1776, the United States adopted a decentralized regime putting in place thirteen semi-autonomous local governments (Rosenbaum, 2013). Later, the constitutional amendments on the Bill of Rights moderated the federal government's constitutional powers. US government has worked well in the area of decentralization and actually, has the best developed local government system in the world. US has 85,000 local governments with 35,000 being general-purpose while 50,000 are special-purpose local governments. Both are independent governments with taxing authority and autonomy within their geographic sphere of jurisdiction. Even though Us has had an history of advocating for social integration through the civil rights Act from 1866 to 1991 introduced to curb intolerance and exclusion of the minority groups, challenges of social integration including discrimination have featured much (Deiter, 2016). For instance, according to US Bureau of the Census at the turn of the century, the black people have twice

unemployment and mortality rates as compared to whites (Plous, 2003). Similarly, the affirmative program for college admission geared towards promoting education for the blacks, the initiative has been legally challenged in the states of California, Washington, Michigan, Arizona, Florida, and Oklahoma among others (Potter, 2014). Ethnic tensions have recently risen on these discriminative policies. It is noteworthy therefore that, in the face of US decentralization, social ills such as slavery and segregation have manifested. Rosenbaum (2013) stating on this paradox asserts that, the possibilities for bad practices will exist in any government system, if a substantial oversight and accountability is not built into relevant institutional frameworks.

China too has embraced elements of devolution system of governance although not a formal one. For instance, 80% of the state-owned flourishing industries of China are owned by local governments and not by national governments. In essence, fiscal decentralization has been witnessed with regional and local governments with considerable powers. This has greatly contributed to policy innovations at the regional level (Ma, 2006). However, despite this development China is currently working in almost the opposite of social integration by promoting cultural assimilation or commodification (Delter, 2016). The government promotes two different images of minority groups; the primitive and the exotic ones (Montefiore, 2013).

Many of the minority towns are underdeveloped as compared to the coastal cities where the general exotic people live (Swain, 1990). The local people are used as tools of tourism and do not benefit from the profits realized. These include Mongols, Uyghurs, and Tibetans. The Han people being the majority, are perceived by the minority to have taken all the local jobs (Ives, 2010). The religious freedom of the minority Muslim Uyghurs has been curtailed, and the group labeled as terrorists (Hu, 2012). It has led to

the ethnic violence that recently saw the death of almost 200 people, including both Uyghur and Han (Park, 2014). Just like the US, the preferential education minority policy favoring the minority has been protested by the majority despite its reported success in promoting literacy among the minority (Hu, 2012).

In Africa, Nigeria adopted decentralized governance in 1939 as initiated by Bernard Bourdillon, the then Governor-General, and later inherited after independence. After the assassination of Aguiyi-Ironzi, the country was reorganized as a federal country, with three of the regions being divided into newer entities and all first-level subdivisions being renamed as states. The constitutional reforms through the Federal Republic of Nigeria of 1999 recognized revenue sharing and administrative positions. This system has however faced serious challenges including political corruption, sharia law in the Northern states, intergovernmental conflicts, resource control, ethnicity and a very strong central government (Diejomaoh & Eboh, 2012).

The introduction of a constitutional democracy in 2006 inaugurated a decentralized system of governance in South Africa. The multilevel governance was brought in to being through (Act 108 of 2006) with the cardinal purpose of managing traditional and ethnic differences in this diverse and divided nation since 1980 and 1990s due to apartheid (Christina & Richard, n.d). After Nelson Mandela became the president in the post-Apartheid era, much was done on gender, racial and spatial imbalances. This was through the launch Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP) with the sole mandate of addressing inequalities in terms of access to water, housing, energy, education, employment and land (Giordano, 2013).

Much fruits were borne by the initiative, for instance, between 2006 and 2007, access to water increased from 80% to 89%, access to electricity from 53% to 83% with

significant improvement in education, sanitation, telecommunication, housing, and transport. However, South Africa has had a challenge in transiting from authoritarian minority rule to democratic majority rule. Income inequality remains amongst the highest in the world (Giordano, 2013). Poor access to essential services has been witnessed in the suburban townships and rural areas. According to Giordano, devolution in South Africa appears to be highly dysfunctional. Issues of poor planning, corruption, conflict of interest, cronyism, lack of qualified workforce in the local government, and integration of old Bantustans into the new provinces remains a challenge.

Kenya has not been left behind in devolution and the desire to promote social integration. Since independence, the country has experienced a series of political turmoil which has adversely affected the economic growth and social cohesion and integration among the communities. The Molo clashes of 1992 and Post-Election Violence (PEV) of 1997 are some examples. Other failures include institutionalized corruption, economic stagnation, inequalities and poverty (IEA, 2010). These failures have had a bearing on governance (Kimenyi & Meagher, 2014).

According to the National Cohesion and Integration Commission, draft of 2013, social cohesion would measure the level and nature of individual's and regions' satisfaction with their needs and their solidarity and their sense of belonging to the government. It builds social networks, and relationships, trust, and identity between social entities promoting social mobility upward. It also enables the government to measure its success in promoting the welfare of its people with minimal disparities and polarization (NCIC, 2014). It is, therefore, worth noting that the quality of governance is dependent

on existing institutions by the government. These institutions may take forms of the constitution, local authority by-laws, and self-regulation in an informal business setting.

Depending on the nature of the existing governance framework in the country, varying political, economic and social outcomes are realized. The differences in such results are brought about by the differences inherent in the rules, organizing capabilities, social and political principles envisaged in the governance concept. Devolution as a governance concept therefore has been embraced in the country for the purposes of achieving economic and social stability which are vital in advancing social integration and cohesion within the communities.

The contemporary use of the term “social integration” is derived from the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action (CDPA). The declaration aims to nurture societies that are stable, just, safe, respect diversity, avail opportunities and participation of all people in the society (Sharon, 2008). Social cohesion on the other hand is the willingness of individuals to cooperate and work as a team to achieve common goals. Cohesion therefore is a key ingredient in achieving integration in society.

Cruz-Saco (2008) posits that social integration is the process of creating unity, inclusion, and participation at all levels of society. Every person is granted the freedom to self-identify without regard to his/her age, gender, political inclination, religion, culture, ethnicity, geographical location, or citizenship. Sharon (2008) adds that social integration is the opposite of social exclusion, which is the product of systematic and institutionalized discrimination from the mainstream system of economic, social, and political interactions. Exclusion is harmful to society in both physical and psychological to the excluded groups. Social integration wards off stereotypes and prejudice, gives

voice to the marginalized groups, creates employment opportunities, and addresses poverty and deprivation in vulnerable populations.

There are both intrinsic and instrumental reasons for promoting social integration. From an ethical standpoint, the creation of a society for all is a self-evident goal in itself. But there are also strong instrumental reasons for promoting social integration. Deep disparities, based on wealth, region, gender, age, or ethnicity, reduce social mobility. It, in turn, leads to de facto fragmentation of society and has negative impacts on growth, poverty reduction, democracy, and conflict avoidance (Watkins 2012). According to the World Bank (2012), social integration improves the socio-economic status of citizens through poverty reduction, employment opportunities, and a lower rate of ethnic/racial conflicts. From the political perspective, lack of power and control over immediate social relations is manifested in the political sphere through a lack of voice and authority in decision-making processes.

People from discriminated groups and those who live in poverty over extended periods of time are the least likely to gain political representation and have few immediate allies in either civil or political society (Hickey & Bracking, 2005). In some contexts, political processes replicate broader processes of domination, allowing existing elites to set the agenda and make decisions that further their own interests. These processes block or subvert democratic politics because they give members of dominant elites both the incentive and the means to evade the demands of disadvantaged groups and results of participatory consultation processes when those outcomes counter their interests (Tilly, 2007). Political processes and policy implementation at all levels then reinforce and replicate existing power relations and inequalities.

Another factor associated with a lack of social integration is employment inequalities and discrimination that impact access to services also affects the operation of labor markets. While individuals from disadvantaged groups are less likely to have the recognized qualifications and experience required securing better-paid employment, discrimination also shapes the functioning of labor markets and practices of hiring employees as well as determining access to credit for microenterprises (UNDESA, 2007).

Discrimination based on race and ethnicity impacts on labor markets, employment rates, and income. In Brazil, for example, the percentage of Afrodescendant workers in precarious employment was much higher than that of white workers for every year from 1992 to 2001. In Bolivia, indigenous workers account for 67 percent of dangerous jobs and 28 percent of semi-skilled jobs. Only 4 percent of indigenous workers are employed in situations that require more significant skills (Hopenhayn, 2008). In South Africa, control of industry remains primarily concentrated in the hands of small, white elite. The fruit industry, for example, has seen an uneven but significant trend towards casualization and externalization.

Black workers who used to live on the farms are now living in towns and combining casual, seasonal labour on fruit farms with the search for other forms of urban employment. Increased insecurity of income and need for credit makes them vulnerable to further exploitation by gangsters, labour brokers and credit racketeers (Du Toit, 2005). In Kenya, nepotism has been greatly mentioned in securing employment opportunities.

Another factor that is part and parcel of everyday social and political relations is conflict and struggle. Conflict can be useful when it leads to an equal redistribution of resources

and power (Moser, 2014). A society characterized by extreme disparities in income and well-being and lack of opportunities can be marked by increases in inter-personal violence, crime, and ultimately inter-group violent conflicts. There is no simple causal relationship between poverty, inequality, and violent crime. However, there is evidence to suggest a correlation between crime levels and inequality, particularly during periods of economic volatility and recession (UNDESA, 2007).

Ethnic, racial, and other group differences have been a cause of conflict in numerous countries, including Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. Evidence from a range of countries, including Cote D'Ivoire, Indonesia, and Nepal, suggests that the causes of these conflicts can be linked-to horizontal inequalities in income and well-being. Inter-group disparities provide significant grievances that leaders can use to mobilize people to political protest (Stewart, 2016).

In Indonesia, the district-level analysis found a strong link between horizontal inequalities and communal conflict to be in terms of infant mortality - a reflection of the broader health and well-being disparities. Differences in the distribution of land are a common cause of conflict. In Northern Ireland, Catholic-Protestant inequality in housing and educational standards was a catalyst for conflict (Brown, Stewart & Hartwell, 2006).

Individuals from, or organizations representing, disadvantaged groups have no chance of gaining influence in existing political systems, they may resort to violent methods and experience brutal repression. In these contexts, horizontal inequalities may exacerbate the risk of civil conflict (Stewart, 2016). Where horizontal disparities are high, action to redress those disparities can also be an inflammatory process. In Sri Lanka, political disputes over policies to improve Sinhalese educational performance

in relation to the Tamil minority were one of the major factors in the emergence of the Tamil rebellion (Brown et al. 2006). Approaches to addressing social integration at the county government can inform on the state of poverty level, employment and whether there is a change in the level of conflict.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Kenya promulgated the constitution in 2010, where Chapter 11 Article 174 of the constitution stresses integration, especially on sections (b) (c) and (e). These sections seek to promote national unity and recognition of biodiversity, support peoples' participation in the exercise of power on the issues affecting the society, and underscore the importance of supporting vulnerable groups. According to NCIC (2013), Kenya's constitution's devolution of governance to 47 counties is an excellent opportunity to enhance social integration at the grassroots target communities since disintegration would result from undemocratic top-down approaches to development.

Nevertheless, according to Abdi (2016), the devolved system of governance has brought a new wave of politics under the County government with political elites from dominant communities controlling the County resources. As a result, the social fabric between these communities has been torn, leading to the rise in conflicts during the electioneering periods with cities turning against each other. However, little is documented on the role the devolved government system plays to promote social integration, especially during the pre and post-election periods in volatile communities like Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County. There are very few studies targeting the contribution of devolved governance institutions in advancing integration. This study, therefore, seeks to identify the role of devolution in promoting social inclusion in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to find out the possible contribution of devolved governance on social integration in Mathare Sub-County in Nairobi County.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study was to investigate the contribution of devolved governance in promoting social integration in the society, a case study of Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County. The specific objectives anchoring the study were to:

- i. Explore measures being undertaken by the devolved governance institutions in achieving social integration.
- ii. Determine the success of devolved governance institutions in promoting social integration.
- iii. Establish the extent to which laws, policies and norms are supporting devolved governance institutions in achieving social integration.

1.6 Research Questions

The intended study sought to answer the following research questions;

- i. Are the measures being undertaken by the devolved governments to achieve social integration?
- ii. What are the successes realized by the County governance institutions in promoting social integration?
- iii. To what extent does the laws, policies, norms support devolved governance in promoting social integration?

1.7 Significance of the Study

Kothari (2014) points out that the significance of research refers to the role the research plays in generating useful scientific knowledge, among other functions. The findings of this study are likely to be valuable in several ways. First, the conclusions measured the cohesion and integration levels of the people in Mathare Sub County. Secondly, the findings likely gave useful insight to other devolved governments in enhancing social integration to promote social order and an environment suitable for socio-economic and cultural development for happy and better lives.

Similarly, the findings are likely to fill a gap in research in this area and might prompt other researchers to undertake similar studies in different levels of governance. Finally, the findings are likely to inform the policymakers and the government to seek methods of guarding against conflicts in the intended objectives in devolution. Love, peace harmony are key factors envisaged in our national Anthem for our prosperity as a nation and for the generations to come. This research, therefore, is likely to provide relevant insight to leaders to embrace new governance and leadership practices, which calls for all-inclusive participation of stakeholders, including local members of the community.

1.8 Scope of the Study

Simon and Goes (2013) define the scope of the study as the parameters under which the study will be operating or the domain of the research. Therefore, the study was carried out in Mathare Sub-County in Nairobi County and was confined to a period of three months from January 2020 to March 2020. The study specifically sought to establish measures being undertaken by the devolved governance institutions in achieving social integration, the success of devolved governance institutions in promoting social inclusion, and the extent to which laws, policies, and norms are

supporting devolved governance institutions in achieving social integration. The study used research questionnaires and interviews to collect data from youth leaders, women leaders, community-based organizations, officials from social services, and MCAs. The study did not extend to all wards owing to the constraints of time and funds.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

Wiersma (2000) states that delimitations are those elements of the study that arise from limitations of the study thus defining boundaries. The study focused on measures being used by the Nairobi County government to achieve social integration, the success realized so far by the County government with regards to social integration and the availability of policies, laws, and norms support devolved governance in promoting social integration.

1.10 Limitation of the Study

Simon et al (2013) states that limitations are matters and occurrences in a study which are out of the researcher's control. They limit the intensity to which a study can go and sometimes affect the validity and reliability of the study. Limitation is a function of factors that might impact on the outcome of the study but which have not been taken in to account (Mugenda, 2008). In this study, the following were the limitations; there is dearth of literature on devolution in Mathare Sub County since it is a new concept hence the review was basically drawn from within and outside Kenya; some of the people were suspicious of the motive of the study since it was touching on their leaders; some viewed this in a political perspective hence reluctant to give the true position. To overcome this, the researcher presented the academic permit to the respondents stating the study objective.

1.11 Assumption of the Study

Assumptions are conditions that the researcher takes for granted though they might affect the outcome of the research (Mugenda, 2008). In carrying out the proposed study, the researcher made several assumptions. First, all respondents were co-operative and provided reliable responses. Secondly, the majority of Kenyans, including local leaders, were aware of the devolution challenges. Thirdly, the current social, economic situation of the sub-county understudy was likely as a result of devolution inefficiency and divisive politics and poor governance.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework usually is supporting the structure of a given theory of a research study; the conceptual framework presents and describes the theory that explains why the research problem under study exists (Johanson, 2006). This study was therefore founded on three approaches, functionalism, participatory governance, and elite theories.

1.12.1 The Functionalism Theory

Functionalism theory pioneered by Emile Durkheim (1858–1917) seeks to understand how social order can be achieved and how society could remain relatively stable. The method was advanced by other theorists, including Herbert Spencer, Talcott Parsons, and Robert K. Merton. The theory considers each aspect of the society as a critical function to play. It contributes to the stability of the whole, in the instance where one component malfunctions, the rest usually come on board to fill in the gap (Crossman, 2018). The social institutions remain critical for the societal order. These include the family, government, economy, media, education, and religion. In our governance context, the government, therefore, would exist to serve a vital role to ensure the society

functions the right way. In case it fails to perform, the institution will lose its purpose and therefore affect other parts to prompt social problems such as deviant behavior. The theory is however criticized for its failure to address the negative effects of social order. Antonio Gramsci, an Italian theorist accuses the theory of justifying the status quo. Functionalism does not encourage active participation of members of the society to positively change their environment but it assumes that things will normalize through natural means. However, participatory governance theory comes in handy to fill this gap and support the importance of members of the public in participating in the affairs affecting their lives.

1.12.2 Participatory Governance Theory

Participatory governance theory was proposed by Jean-Jacques Rousseau and later promoted by Mill and Cole in 1980. The proponents emphasize the broad participation of constituents in the direction and operation of political systems. However, participatory democracy tends to advocate more involved forms of citizen participation and greater political representation than traditional representative democracy. Barber (2004) and Pateman (2010) focused on deepening democratic engagement through the participation of citizens in the processes of governance within the state. The idea was that citizens should play more direct roles in public decision-making or at least engage more deeply with political issues. The government officials should also be responsive to this kind of engagement. In practice, participatory governance theory was a supplement to the roles of citizens as voters or as watchdogs through more direct forms of involvement. This led to a focus on participatory governance as a means to the progressive realignment of institutions in favor of the poorest, socially excluded groups' access to entitlements within the policy process as mediated by governance

systems. Speer (2012) characterized participatory governance theory as involving citizens in decision-making over the distribution of public funds between communities and the design of public policies, as well as in monitoring and evaluating Government spending.

Concerning the study, social integration would be fully achieved when the County governance systems involve the participation of the members of the society directly or indirectly into socio - political and economic issues affecting them (Pateman, 2010). One of the weaknesses of this theory is that you cannot engage the entire society in terms of decision making but rather there have to be representatives from them to do consultations with the government, the problem comes with interests especially when such selected elites do not have the interest of the community at heart.

1.12.3 The Elite Theory

Elites refer to a group of citizens or organizations that control a large amount of power. The theory by the American sociologist Wright Mills (2003) cites on the elite theory which he referred to as the critical elite perspective. The theorist stated that the elite group, the people in the society who share in common social and educational backgrounds wields a lot of power; collude to maintain control over the common citizens (Holmes et al. 2007). These include the elite group and the managerial class. The elite group consists of people in political governance and that not in leadership. The decisions they make affect the lives of people and this brings in conflicts. According to Vargara (2013) there is a propensity of elites to persist and reproduce their power over time at “political and economic levels, potentially undermining the effectiveness of institutional reforms”. The theory therefore supports the grounds

within which social disintegration occurs basically due to inequalities manifested by the powerful groups in aspects affecting their livelihoods.

1.13 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework describes the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The independent variable in the study were; measures being undertaken, success of devolved governance, and the existing laws, policies and norms under devolved governance. Social integration is the dependent variable as indicated on the right-hand side.

Devolution is not only aimed at enhancing social integration through control of ethnic violence, good governance, and fairness but also through equitable representation in County appointments. Through employment, the County creates a platform that economically empowers the youth and vulnerable community members, thus alleviating poverty. Devolution creates social policies that promote diversity and equity, social welfare, and promoting human rights and freedom.

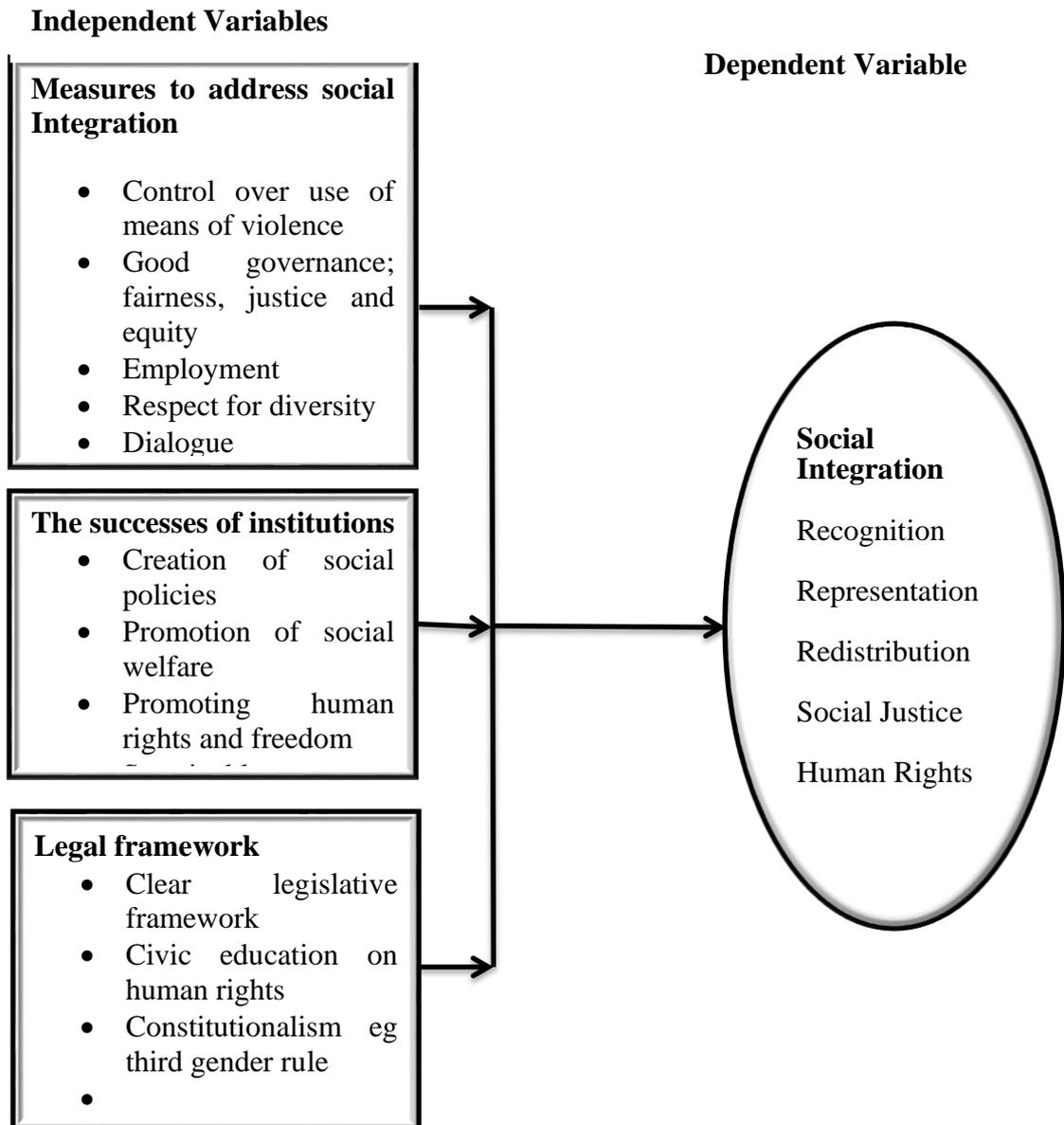


Figure 1. 1: Conceptual Framework of Devolved Governance on Social Integration

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, a review of the literature related to the study is presented. First, it focuses on the variables that have been associated with social integration. These include measures being undertaken to promote social inclusion, laws, and policies set to address social integration, and successes and achievements by the County governance institutions in realizing social integration; secondly, a critical review on key incidents touching on social integration will be examined.

2.2 Empirical Review

Devolution is one of the ways to fully attain social integration. Further, devolution enables public authority and resources to be transferred from higher national levels to lower jurisdictions (Jiwaji, 2014). The following subsections reviews literature based on the objectives of the study.

2.2.1 Measures Being Undertaken by Devolved Governance Institutions to Achieve Social Integration

Egunjobi (2013) conducted a study on the impact of corruption on Nigeria's economic growth. The scholar investigated how the vice affected economic growth on an annual times series data from 1980 to 2009 through regression analysis. The study also incorporated impulse response and Granger causality test. The empirical outcomes indicate that corruption per worker exerts a negative impact on output per worker unequivocally or indeterminately on capital expenditure for each worker, expenditure on education and foreign investment. The scholar reveals out that a one-sided causality exists where influence goes from output for each worker to corruption for every worker.

From, the study, it is evident that corruption has a detrimental implication for social integration as it due to its negative and direct effect on the output of workers. Consequentially, it leads to ineffective service delivery to citizens, which in turn tampers with social integration. The indirect impact corruption has on education expenditure implies that many learners lack the opportunity to attend school, and there could be inadequate resources for the same. Inefficient educational system disintegrates the society. Thus, there is need for multi-faceted approach to counter corruption inasmuch as anti-corruption agencies should be at the forefront. This paper therefore assessed if corruption under devolved system of governance can be a hindrance to social integration.

According to Egunjobi (2013) people can sustain integration when the society has the following; firstly, is the effective control over the use of the means of violence. Secondly, it should have a central decision-making institution for equitable distribution of resources and rewards and attracting political identification by the majority of politically aware citizens.

The process can be achieved when it the society does respect the diverse ethnic traditions and cultural backgrounds through sharing the same polity through dialogue and representation. In case of inevitable differences, instruments of fairness, justice and equity should be employed. This would involve public resource sharing, opportunities and responsibilities. Integration takes place when people with the same political identity come to a consensus within a social structure and functions. The creation of county governments indeed promotes integration where the sub – nationals groups exercise self-rule thereby boosting their contentment and satisfaction.

Ugo and Ukpere cited in Egunjobi (2013) state that inclusion of multi ethnic individual groups in the place of power, status and influence is critical in integrating the society. Accommodating peoples of diverse linguistic, geographical and social economic backgrounds would foster unity, good decision making; and likewise prompt the welfare of the less advantaged members in the society.

Social integration can be achieved through utilizing the youth. Ugo and Ukpere (2013) postulate that learning institutions especially at the tertiary level can serve as instruments of fostering peace. Recruitment of staff and admission of students should factor diversity and promote it. Establishment of youth programs is fundamental in promoting social integration. For instance, the formation of National Youth Service one year development program in Nigeria ensures that the youth operate across all the regions thereby learning local languages, cultures and general lifestyle of other members of the society. Similarly, creation of multi ethnic County boundaries avails much. The strategy ensures that the dominant ethnic groups do not own their regions thereby advancing regional hegemony. It incorporates the minority groups even in some instances making the dominant ones become minorities in some regions (Kauzya, 2007). Indeed, in a case where the County boundaries are defined by mere presence of people of a certain origin would otherwise serve to disintegrate the society.

A study by Bruszt and Greskovits (2011) on the Transnationalization, social integration, and capitalist diversity in the South America focused on the deep and shallow modes of international integration. The study looked at the presence and absence of transformative state capacity and social cohesion, as interacting dimensions of capitalist diversity in post-socialist Eastern Europe and Latin America.

According to the National Cohesion and Integration Commission report (2011), the national cohesion and integration face several challenges ranging from political, economic, and cultural factors. According to the report, the political difficulties include; polarization and division of the country along ethnic lines that determine political opinion and positions; Dishonesty and selfishness among leaders; Lack of principles and ideologies to define political direction; Weak leadership in governance institutions; Complexity in migration and settlement patterns; Failure to address historical injustices; Proliferation of organized gangs and militia; and Control of land, finance capital, technology and communication by the political elites.

Polarization along political lines is evident and still rings in the minds of many Kenyans following the 2007/2008 post-election violence that left hundreds of Kenyans dead and thousands displaced. However, IDPs in Kenya are mostly not documented despite their desperate need for restitution (Robins, 2011). They are, therefore, left with a group or groups of people forcibly evicted from their homes, deprived of the constitutional right to own property, assaulted physically or mentally, and occasionally tortured, raped, and murdered (Khasakhala, 2008). Political polarization promotes social disintegration as people propagate conflict due to their differing political views. Therefore, political leaders must refrain from polarization to unite the people. Mathare Sub-county leaders should hence focus on the needs of the people instead of planting discord to attain social integration effectively.

According to (Kagwanja, 2011), the co-ethnics of the sitting president are believed to have the rights to benefit the most from the government as compared to those that are in opposition. Concerning the power dataset, the people from the then president Mwai Kibaki such as the Kikuyu, Meru, and the Embu, had the best access to the most

powerful positions from 2003 to 2011. It, as a result, creates inequality among the discrimination against the ethnic communities believed to be anti-government.

In a case study by Munene (2016) named "Urban resilience in Nairobi," the role of civil society in policy and action for urban resilience in Nairobi, Kenya, was explored during the transition to a new form of devolved governance. It explores the relationship of civil society with the environment and risk studies and analyses how Kenya's shifted management has influenced civil society's capacity to play its part in the cycle. The research describes eleven civil society positions in urban reconstruction through primary informant interviews with civil society members, the private sector, and the government (Robins, 2011). It concludes that a robust legislative framework alone is not adequate to enable the participation of the civil society in urban resilience building. It argues for building the civil society's capacity to engage with both the concept of urban resilience and the new devolved system of governance.

Galandini, Mulvey, and Lessard-Phillips (2019) explored the application of migrant integration's 'policies' within an atmosphere marked by change using data gathered by local and regional players in the UK in the article 'Stuck Between Mainstreaming and Localism.' It focused primarily on localism and mainstreaming, which recently overshadowed public debates and integration attempts. The study highlights the friction between regional and central governments. Devolution in Kenya can also suffer a similar feat where there is incongruence between the two government levels. Local communities can fail to benefit from government devolution, which could hamper with social integration. The interests of people at the grassroots level can be overlooked, which lead to social tensions. From the study, devolved and central governments must work together effectively to foster social integration. The people of Mathare Sub-

county are more likely to benefit from devolution when there is harmony between all governments to realize the needs of all citizenry effectively.

Meadowcroft and Steurer's (2018) "Evaluation Patterns in the Financial and Cultural Cycles" work allows the study to identify better critical variables in the growth and the promotion of social inclusion. Overriding systemic evaluations by politicians through presenting different evidence types to represent alternative priorities and rationalities deter changes from taking place. Social integration is a pervasive issue that requires a transparent approach to ensure the political leaders do not propagate their interests instead of those of the citizens. Political leaders should focus on systematic assessments to enhance the situation of the people. To realize social integration, it is crucial to amplify the voices of the people and meet their needs.

2.2.2 The Success of Devolved Governance Institutions in Promoting Social Integration

Egunjobi (2013) conducted a study on the impact of corruption on Nigeria's economic growth. The scholar investigated how the vice affected economic growth on an annual times series data from 1980 to 2009 through regression analysis. The study also incorporated impulse response and Granger causality test. The empirical outcomes indicate that corruption per worker exerts a negative impact on output per worker unequivocally or indeterminately on capital expenditure for each worker, expenditure on education and foreign investment. The scholar reveals out that a one-sided causality exists where influence goes from output for each worker to corruption for every worker.

Corruption has a profound impact on the society as Egunjobi (2013) indicates. The researcher concludes the study by recommending the necessity for establishment of institutions to counter corruption at a national level. From, the study, it is evident that

corruption has a detrimental implication on social integration as it due to its negative and direct effect on the output of workers. Consequentially, it leads to ineffective service delivery to citizens, which in turn hampers social integration. The indirect impact corruption has on education expenditure implies that many learners lack the opportunity to attend school, and there could be inadequate resources for the same. Inefficient educational system disintegrates the society. Thus, there is need for multi-faceted approach to counter corruption inasmuch as anti-corruption agencies should be at the forefront.

According to Egunjobi (2013) people can sustain social integration when the society has the following; firstly, is the effective control over the use of the means of violence. Secondly, it should have a central decision-making institution for equitable distribution of resources and rewards and lastly, attract political identification by the majority of politically aware citizens. In this context, the County government and the elected Members of the County Assembly stand the better placed to achieve societal integration.

The process can be achieved when the society does respect the diverse ethnic traditions and cultural backgrounds and sharing the same polity through dialogue and representation. In case of inevitable differences, instruments of fairness, justice and equity should be employed. This would involve public resource sharing, opportunities and responsibilities. Social integration takes place when people with the same political identity come to a consensus within a social structure and functions. The creation of County governments indeed promotes integration where the sub – nationals groups exercise self-rule thereby boosting their contentment and satisfaction (Egunjobi, 2013).

Ugo and Ukpere cited in Egunjobi (2013) state that inclusion of multi ethnic individual groups in the place of power, status and influence is critical in integrating the society. Accommodating peoples of diverse linguistic, geographical and social economic backgrounds would foster unity, good decision making; and likewise prompt the welfare of the less advantaged members in the society. Wangwe (2005) points out that detribalization and national consciousness are key elements in boosting social integration. The strategy should be coupled with relevant aspects such as religious tolerance and villagization, where the latter refers to clustering of isolated homesteads to create a larger viable economic unit. This practice commonly practiced in Tanzania, ensures easy provision of economic and social services as well as inculcating the spirit of family for shared basic needs of life. Provision of basic needs on the other hand guarantees social protection, a key pillar in social integration promotion.

Social integration can be achieved through utilizing the youth. Ugo and Ukpere (2013) postulate that learning institutions especially at the tertiary level can serve as instruments of fostering peace. Recruitment of staff and admission of students should factor diversity and promote it. Establishment of youth programs is fundamental in promoting social integration. For instance, the formation of National Youth Service one-year development program in Nigeria ensures that the youth operate across all the regions thereby learning local languages, cultures and general lifestyle of other members of the society. Similarly, creation of multi ethnic County boundaries avails much. The strategy ensures that the dominant ethnic groups do not own their regions, thereby advancing regional hegemony. It incorporates the minority groups even in some instances, making the dominant ones become minorities in some areas (Kauzya, 2007). Indeed, in a case where the county boundaries are defined by the mere presence of people of a particular origin would otherwise serve to disintegrate the society.

Simiyu, Mweru, and Omete (2014) researched the impact of devolved funding on both the social and economic welfare of Kenyans. The scholars used the case study of constituency development fund (CDF) in Kimilili, a constituency in Bungoma County in Western Kenya. The researchers used a descriptive design. Ninety-nine respondents were picked through the census approach. Data was collected through an interview schedule and a pre-tested semi-structured questionnaire. The scholars employed paired t-test, frequencies, and means as data analysis statistical tools. The outcomes were considered significant at an α -level of 5%. CDF projects included health centers, bursaries, agriculture, schools, and roads. The results of the study postulated that the socio-economic situation of the constituents improved after the advent of CDF, showing that the fund has had a substantial impact on the local people. Community development funds helped the citizenry in elevating their living standards. Devolved funds took services closer to people at the grassroots. Thus, effective management of the devolved monies ensures that there is adequate support for local communities in the areas which could have been overlooked before decentralizing the government. Managing devolved funds at Mathare Sub-county is necessary for socio-economic development and, consequentially, socio integration. Devolved governance and funds are crucial in enhancing the livelihoods of Kenyans.

A study by Bruszt and Greskovits (2011) on the Transnationalization, social integration, and capitalist diversity in the South America focused on the deep and shallow modes of international integration. The study looked at the presence and absence of transformative state capacity and social cohesion, as interacting dimensions of capitalist diversity in post-socialist Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Parker and Holt (2007) posit that good governance is a crucial promoter of social integration. It permits participation of all social groups into politics hence enhancing unity amongst the people. Park et al. argues that politics is often about “haves” and “have nots,” where poverty is labeled as an evil barrier that needs to be purged out of the society to achieve true integration. Poverty eradication can be achieved by improving educational opportunities, providing employment, availing loan facilities as well as ensuring easy access to the property. For the workers who are the workforce necessary for economic growth, they should be treated with dignity by the employers; the arrogance of management should be discouraged at all costs. The worker's unions should be empowered so that they can effectively deal with grievances.

According to the National Cohesion and Integration Commission report (2011), the national cohesion and integration faces a number of challenges ranging from political, economic and cultural factors. According to the report, the political challenges include; polarization and division of the country along ethnic lines that determine political opinion and positions; Dishonesty and selfishness among leaders; Lack of principles and ideologies to define political direction; Weak leadership in governance institutions; Complexity in migration and settlement patterns; Failure to address historical injustices; Proliferation of organized gangs and militia; and Control of land, finance capital, technology and communication by the political elites.

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2.2.3 The Extent to Which Laws, Policies and Norms Are Supporting Devolved Governance Institutions in Achieving Social Integration

The article "Addressing fragmented government action" by Cejudo & Michel (2017), tries to solve challenges faced by many governments. After the promulgation of Kenya's constitution in 2010, a Devolved Government Act, 2012, was enacted, setting criteria for the transfer of devolved function to the counties. According to Chapter 11 of the constitution of Kenya 2010, the provisions granted the counties the space to enact laws to address their welfare without necessarily being guided by the national government. On matters of financial management, the national legal framework still stands to guide the County governments. These include the constitution, public procurement, and disposal Act, 2005 among others. In the context of social affairs, the County government of Nairobi has specifically enacted the Nairobi City County Cultural Heritage Act, 2017 to address the following; to manage and preserve cultural heritage of its people, promote diversity, preserve distinctive cultural goods and services, encourage dialogue amongst its communities and more importantly to promote the constitutional provisions to preserve peoples dignity as groups or communities (Kenya Gazette Supplement, 2017)

According to the Task force report by the government of Kenya on devolution, the two levels of government provided by the Constitution pose a number of challenges besides the issues of transfer of functions and related revenue allocation. The Task Force adds that, the challenges include structural overlaps, cross county planning and development, capacity building, and economies of scale (Task Force on Devolved Government of Kenya, 2011).

Bhangvan, et al. (2014) states that the following elements should be considered for effective governance in developing countries; the present structure of an organization and its relevance to the institution's present mandate, quality of leadership: continuity, level of delegation, level of motivation, ability to come up with new ideas; willingness to adopt change within the larger institution, availability and accessibility of information, allocation of responsibilities and procedures, monitoring of performance, financing: ability to mobilize resources, availability of financial management tools and their effectiveness, and availability of human resource with relevant competencies.

In Kenya, Article 201 of the Constitution provides basic financial management principles as openness; accountability; equity; public participation in financial matters; prudence; and responsible use of public resources. Public Finance Management Act 2012 (PFM) on the other hand was enacted to provide for the effective management of public finances by the national and county governments. In addition, counties established County Finance Act to strengthen management of finance at the county level (Ngigi & Busolo, 2019). However, it has been noted that there is mismanagement of funds meant for devolution. This is due to inadequate qualified and experience staff to implement the structures set in place by the PFM Act. Lack of established county infrastructure as well as lack of public participation guidelines permitted greedy officials to take advantage of the gaps and loopholes in the implementation process to mismanage the federal funds. It is critical for citizens not to be left out in preparing the budget and distribution of funds to various projects in the county. Where citizens are not included, there are high chances of officers to channel funds into projects that will benefit their interests and not the community.

The power element also influences the existing laws and policies and, therefore, may be instrumental in defining governance. Hardin (2002) defines power as the production of an individual or group of individuals, to modify the conduct of other individuals or groups in a manner that he/she desires. Power as participation in the making of decisions is thus an interpersonal relation (Kaplan & Lasswell, 2010). Hardin further defines power as the production of intended effect thus making it a property which can belong to a person or group.

According to Kaplan et al. (2010) politics is concerned with relations of men, in association and competition, submission and control and that what men require in their political negotiation is 'power'. This is very relevant in our devolved governance where power manifestation features a lot. Power is a special case of the exercise of influence, it is the process of affecting policies of others with the help of actual or threatened severe deprivations for non-conformity with the policies intended.

Power is in itself an important value; to have power is to be taken in to account in others acts. Kaplan et al. (2010) asserts that it is important to distinguish in concrete situations between power as a value and the value over which power is being exercised. He adds that the political man (*homo politicus*) demands maximization of his power in all his relations. Merriam (1934) advises that use of power does not necessarily imply force, in the sense of violence or brutality. He recommends that we should employ altruism as well as egoism in our human relations and organizations and thus cooperation is vital. This would be crucial in promoting social integration and harmony.

Merriam adds that "power should be used effectively for the control of policy" (Kaplan, 2010). Power often constitutes and influences power base. Control over power based on wealth is eco-political (economic-political) power. Subsistence power is the control

of wellbeing based on wealth. Power over a man's subsistence amounts to a power over him/her will. Russell asserts that energy has many forms, including wealth, ornaments, civil authority, and influence of opinions, and none of these is less superior to the other.

Kaplan (2008) postulates that power has some economic roots, and therefore it produces economic consequences. He who has acquired power will almost always endeavor to consolidate it and extend it, to multiply the ramparts which defend its position, and to withdraw himself from the control of masses. Power holders like other persons are occasionally subject to lassitude, inertia, and reluctance to assume responsibility, all of which operate to limit the weight of power. Those with the least control over the economic process will tend to have the lowest income. Classes excluded from a share in power have always been classes excluded from a share in benefits. In the long run, in a political community, exclusion from political power is also excluded from the benefits of its operations. Exclusion therefore would evoke resentment and trigger formation of opposing groups.

Devolution can be said to be the transfer of power to the local level and thus to the people in the County and this can influence the policies on the ground too. The policies can also determine the social harmony or integration of the society depending on whether the policies seek to address the welfare and common good or every group of the society. Research has shown that integration can be qualitatively determined and therefore it is critical to discuss power dynamics in the psychological perspective in the society rather than the objective possession of it. The psychological aspects include perception of control to others which generates actions, affective and cognitive changes. It usually comes from the perception of or actual control of other peoples' resources (Galinsky et al., 2011), empowerment with great autonomy and discretion or

possession of a higher position in a given situation (Spreitzer, 1995 cited in DeRue et al., 2015).

According to DeRue, Katherine, Joshua and Tara (2012), power presents a situation of self-interest manifestation in organizations. There is a widespread notion that power corrupts the rulers to act in dire disregard of the welfare of the common man, solely serving their own interests. However, it should be noted that power may influence the concern for others at the expense of self. Research has shown that self-interested behavior is related to individual moral standing. People with high moral identity will usually possess high levels of moral awareness and will consequently exhibit less self-interested behavior. Deutsch, Brazaitis, and Marcus (2015) highlight on the primary power which is the power that defines what is good, fair and just in the society. It serves to define morality, religion, ideology, politics, and education and so on. We can therefore conclude that integration can be influenced by specific individuals involved in governance.

Cruz-Saco and Lopez-Anuarbe, (2013) states that discrimination of citizens on the basis of their political ideas continues to divide people globally and, in many instances, leads to social unrest and civil wars. The proliferation and greater powers of sub national governments are shifting the focus of development policies away from achieving greater equality or national cohesion, towards securing greater economic efficiency at the local level (Cheshire and Gordon, 2009). Consequently, there has been an increasing tendency for sub national governments to engage in competition for the attraction of foreign direct investment (FDI) (Gehlbach & Keefer, 2012).

According to Talcott Parsons functionalist view of the society, order, stability and cooperation are based in value consensus among the members. Order or disorder was a

result of complex forces of dependence or independence, of cooperation or conflict, or of strength or weakness. He stated that social classes or stratification and inequality were inevitable in the society (Deutsch, Brazaitis, & Marcus, 2015). He argued that people associated with the political leaders have to occupy a high place and that the inequalities were too based on shared values since it was through legitimate power that people in authority exercise power to pursue collective goals for the common good of the society (Holborn & Haralambos, 2008).

According to Durkheim, human nature was a “homo duplex” that is, it was two sided. The first was the egotistical side which was driven by selfish biological needs. This therefore would make it very difficult for the society to integrate (Holbon & Haralambus, 2008). The other side was the belief in moral values. Values may sometimes conflict with each other for instance, in the case of achievement and equality. It was due to this paradox of humanity that consensus was paramount especially on fundamental moral issues in order to achieve an integrated social unit.

A social conflict and disorder would arise in the absence of mutual social obligation, supported by moral force and cooperation. Self-interest was noted to be one of the key causes of disharmony and disintegration in the society. Hollanda (2013) therefore added that the disharmony that would emanate from the capitalist industrial society would require professional associations to check the excesses. For the larger society, it was recommended that the society needed to incorporate the teaching of moral values in the education system where the society should always insist on fair treatment of all people. This would therefore be a critical in promoting social order and therefore integrating the society. It can be noted that the society would not always conform to values, norms

and collectivities and there is likely to manifest social ills based on self-interests as articulated here below;

Muhula (2011) states that ethnicity has received enormous attention in the politics of Kenya. Moreover, the potential for ethnic conflict resulting from unequitable and unfair distribution of national resources has always been at the focus by students of Kenyan politics (Nellis, 1974). Temirkulov (2007) defines nepotism as favoritism accorded to relatives or close friends, without consideration of their merit. According to Musanga (2014), tribalism has always been termed as the major stumbling block to the realization of national unity in Kenya. Yieke (2010) states that ethnicity was almost replacing citizenship as a form of identity.

The ever-increasing informal ethnic allegiance among the different Kenyan communities was the evidence. It was noteworthy that ethnicity seemed to be gaining greater ground as bases of citizenry, while national collectivities seemed to be on the decline as a basis for citizenry. This change from national collectivity to an ethnic one, right from independence in Kenya, may be seen on one hand as a tendency towards disengagement from participation in national public spheres by a section of population, and on the other breath, as evidence of emerging participatory forms, and multiple arenas and levels whereby individuals endorse and practice their citizenship (Soysal, 2000). For example, it is a simple thing to impeach a legislator who is from a different ethnicity as long as the assembly has the tyranny of ethnic numbers.

Treisman (2000) defines corruption as the misuse of public office for private gain. Corruption is the abuse of power, for personal gain or for the benefit of a group to which one owes allegiance. It can be motivated by greed, by the desire to retain or increase one's power. Perversely enough, by the belief in a supposed good, while corruption is

most applied to abuse of public power by politicians or civil servants, and that it can describe a pattern of behavior that can be found in every sphere of life (Economic Development Institute of the World Bank). Examples of corrupt practices include; bribery, fraud. Embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds, abuse of office, breach of trust, dishonesty in connection with taxation or election to public office, favoritism or discrimination, nepotism, appointment to public office made on political considerations rather than merit, and political interference with the management and allocation of resources in public service institutions.

Some of the areas prone to this vice in the government cycles include; conflict of interests, acceptance of non-conforming tenders, failure to allow for competitive bidding and other contacting frauds, nepotism in staff recruitment, deliberate creation of idle capacity, falsified budgets through inclusion of unnecessary items, recruitment of unqualified personnel, uncontrolled entertainment, falsification of records, procurement of unnecessary expensive items and overpricing of inputs and so on (Nellis, 2014). Some of the causes of corruption in governments include; shortcoming in political framework, political patronage and influence, weak civil society and social empowerment, low professional, judicial and political integrity, inadequate oversight, weak financial management and reporting, weak institutions, and exercise of unchecked wide discretion by officials and poor implementation of the Penal Code to prosecute offenders.

2.3 Summary of the Literature Review and the Knowledge Gap

From the reviewed literature, a number of scholars have discussed social integration. However, no study has been done both internationally and locally to demonstrate the contribution of devolution on social integration on a Sub County with demographics

similar to Mathare. From the literature, the study reviewed that devolution has a great influence on governance policies that determine the social harmony or integration in the society depending on whether the policies seek to address the welfare and common good or every group of the society. County financial support to the communities has been associated with improved social integration. However, a number of factors are at play to realize social integration. Devolution of political power can be viewed as a step forward to reduce the political tensions that are normally experienced during the electioneering periods or a way of creating a form of government that every member of the society feels represented. From the literature, devolution of political power has the potential of achieving good governance practices or promoting corruption at the county government. Proper legislative and policy procedures should therefore be put in place to safeguard against selfish members of the political class who would work hard to meet their interests in disregard of social welfare and social integration in general. The study therefore sought to identify how the devolution has contributed to social integration in Mathare Sub County, Nairobi County.

The County government has the responsibility of mobilizing human, financial, networks, systems, culture and knowledge resources and incorporating them with personal initiatives to achieve efficiency in County government operations. Social integration requires the County government to formulate and implement institutional frameworks consisting of procedures and legislation, and policies and strategies, technical services, planning, monitoring and evaluation, administrative and support functions, research work, innovation of products and setting of standards, policy analysis, policy research and policy advocacy, management functions, financial resources management (fund-raising, budgeting, spending, accounting, and auditing), human resources management (personnel recruitment, placement, and support) and

infrastructural resources (equipment, records, and archive systems and information technology) and corporate communication functions.

The study also reviewed that Social integration in Kenya has had a share of challenges ranging from political, economic, and cultural such as; inequality in access to and control of scarce resources such as finance, land, corruption at individual and institutional levels. With the promulgation of the constitution in 2010 and the existence of the county governments for seven years since 2013, investigating social integration at the county government is essential to help the NCIC to understand the new challenges of social inclusion that has been brought by devolution and formulate new strategies and approaches to achieve social integration at the county government.

The empirical literature reviewed revealed that several studies had been carried out in the area of social integration. However, no research has been conducted on social inclusion under devolved governance. It is left a research gap that needed to be filled; this study acknowledges that there was so much that it is necessary to be studied and written on the link between devolution and social integration. There is need also to unveil social integration in a devolved system of governance despite the literature that society remains stratified, and that conflict was inherent in the society itself. The demand of the ever-changing environment due to globalization opens the discussion on the approaches within the governance that are required to enhance social integration in a volatile environment.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the procedures that were used to conduct the study. Onen and Oso (2011) state that methodology is the comprehensive procedure used to answer research questions. This study, therefore, sought to investigate the effects of devolution government on the social integration aspect in society. It focused on the research design, site selection, target population, sample size, methods of data collection procedures. The research methodology was generalized to address the research problem and techniques of data management. The purpose of data collection was set out to address the effects of devolution on social integration.

3.2 Research Design

Onen et al. (2011) define research design as the pattern that the research intends to follow, the plan or strategy for conducting the study. The researcher employed a case study coupled with survey design to investigate the contribution of devolved governance on the social integration in Mathare Sub County. Mugenda (2008) states that a descriptive design is mainly used in examining social issues in communities. The design was chosen because it is exploratory and uses smaller samples for the analysis and also it's easy to use. This means that the researcher visited the research area and did a thorough exploration on qualitative data as well as making use of the available literature. It entailed collection and analysis of information concerning effects of devolution in social integration on the people of Mathare Sub-County in Nairobi County.

3.3 Research Site

This study was carried out in Mathare Sub-County in Nairobi County. Singleton (2003) noted that the ideal setting for study should be easily accessible to the researcher and should be that permits instant report with the informants. The site was chosen due to its accessibility and it being cosmopolitan in nature. Mathare Sub-County is part of Nairobi County. It measures 3 km² and is made up of six wards (Hospital, Mabatini, Huruma, Ngei, Mlango Kubwa and Kiamaiko). As at 2019, the Sub-County had a total of 230,363 people. Mathare Sub-County was chosen because of its demography, cosmopolitan nature thus representing an ideal society within the larger Nairobi County.

3.4 Target Population

Mugenda (2008) defines population as the entire group of individuals, objects or things that share common attributes and may or may not be found in the same geographical area. Target population refers to the total group of individuals, objects or things that share a common attribute that the researcher specifies in his/her research (Mugenda, 2008). Accessible population is that part of the target population that the researcher can practically reach to select a representative sample.

Mathare Sub-County population consists of 230,363 residents as per the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS, 2019). However, the study focused on special group of people with specific interest in youth leaders, women leaders, community elders, MCAs and other community-based organizations that are advocating for social welfare in Mathare. This means that the target population of the study is based on the existing statistics of the youth groups, women groups and CBOs registered in the county government. Mathare Sub-County has six wards which were put into consideration

when stratifying the population. The population of youth, women groups, and community-based organizations was obtained from Nairobi County welfare Offices, the number of nyumba Kumi was obtained from the Chief's office and that of police from the County Commissioner offices.

For the equal representation of the critical stakeholders in the study, the target population was divided into four strata, as shown in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Category	Population Size
Women Leaders (from Chamas, business people, and other women foundations)	391
Youth leaders (Youth Groups)	283
Community Elders (Nyumba Kumi initiative)	167
MCAs	6
Community-Based Organizations,	107
County Youth, Gender and Social Services officers	124
Total	1078

Source: County Government of Nairobi, Social Welfare Office, and Chief's Office Data (2020)

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

A sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the population to constitute a sample (Kothari, 2014). The sample size of this research was derived using formula designed by Yamane (1973) with 95% level of confidence. The size (n) was determined based on the formula;

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

Where N = population size, e = level of precision (0.05), n= sample size

$$n = \frac{1078}{1 + 1078(0.05^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{1078}{1 + 1078(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{1078}{1 + 2.695}$$

$$n = \frac{1078}{3.695} = 291.74$$

The sample size comprised of 291 respondents, distributed proportionately among the 4 strata.

This study employed stratified sampling method to sample the respondents from the four categories listed in Table 3.2. For the general public (women, youth and community elders), the study used simple random sampling method to sample the respondents in each stratum while purposive sampling methods was used to test members of County Assembly (MCAs) from the five wards and officials from the department of social services.

Table 3. 2: Sample Population

Category	Population Size	% ratio	Sample size
Women Leaders (from Chamas, business people, and other women foundations)	391	36	106
Youth Leaders (youth groups)	283	27	76
Community Elders (Nyumba Kumi initiative)	167	15	45
MCAs	6	1	2
Community-Based Organizations,	107	10	29
County Social Services officers	124	11	33
Total	1078	100	291

Source: Researcher (2020)

3.6 Data Collection Instrument

Data is anything given or admitted as a fact on which a research inference is based (Onen & Oso, 2011). The data for the study was therefore, collected using questionnaires and interviews.

3.6.1 Questionnaires

Gall and Berg, (2006) points out that questionnaire is appropriate because they collect information that is directly observable as they inquire about feelings, motivations, attitudes, accomplishments as well as the experiences of individuals. They further observe that, the questionnaires have the added advantage of being less costly and using less time in data collection. Orodho (2005) said that the anonymity is also possible

through use of questionnaires. Therefore, women leaders, youth leaders and community leaders were free to express their views. The questionnaire was divided into five sections (ABCDE). Section A sought background information of the respondent. Section B dealt with the devolution of political power influence on social integration in the County. Section C responded to institutional capacity in the County. In contrast, section D probed on whether the devolved government has affected the social and economic needs of the community members, Section E concluded by questioning on the possible ways of restoring cohesion and integration within the Sub County.

The questionnaire employed both closed and open-ended questions. It enabled the researcher to balance between the quality and quantity of data collected and, on the other hand, provide more information based on the problem under investigation. Structured response items enhance the consistency of responses across respondents and make data tabulation generally straightforward. Open-ended questions were, on the other hand, used to allow respondents more liberty to reveal certain feeling hidden motivations and interests that cannot be observed (Cresswell, 2013). The questionnaires were administered to youth leaders, women leaders, and community elders.

3.6.2 Interviews

The researcher used face to face conversations with MCAs, officials from community-based organizations, and County social service officers; however, in cases where the respondents were not physically accessible, the researcher adopted the use of telephone interviews as an alternative. Face to face interviews has a distinct advantage of enabling the researcher to establish rapport and therefore gain their cooperation (Onen & Oso, 2011). It also allowed the researcher to clarify ambiguous answers and, when appropriate, seek follow-up information. The researcher developed an interview guide

to obtain qualitative information to capture meanings on displeasure or their pleasure in devolution process.

3.7 Pilot Study

The research study was piloted at Huruma ward which was not included in the study sample and was modified to improve their validity and reliability coefficients to at least 0.70. Huruma ward was chosen because it was easily accessible and presented the same demographics as the other wards under study. The ward is a cosmopolitan with regular ethnic tensions. Wiersma (1985) asserts that, piloting is important for it helps to identify misunderstanding, ambiguities and less important or inadequate items. After piloting, items found ambiguous were revised.

3.7.1 Instrument Validity

According to Borg and Gall (2009), validity refers to the accuracy and meaningfulness of inference, which is based on the research results. It is the degree to which a test measures what it purports to measure. The content validity of the research instrument was ensured through judgment by the research supervisor and another research expert. The devices were rated to the objective by each expert on the scale of - very relevant (4), entirely appropriate (3), somewhat related (2), and not applicable (1).

Content Validity Index (C.V.1) was used. $C.V.1 = \frac{\text{Items rated 3 or 4 by both judges}}{\text{total number of items in the questionnaire}}$. It can be symbolized as $n^{\frac{3}{4}}$.

3.7.2 Reliability

Reliability implies to the extent to which the researcher can depend consistently on the information to be gathered through various data sources. It is the measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consisted of results after repeated trials (Orodho,

2005). The reliability of the instruments was tested during piloting. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents twice within two weeks, thus the use of reliability coefficients of at least 0.70 (Kathuri & Pals, 2003 in Onen & Oso 2011). The open-ended questions were categorized depending on the relevance of the response given.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

The research instruments were designed to collect data based on the objectives of the study research questions to be answered and hypothesis to be tested. Drop and pick later method was used to collect data using questionnaires. This gave the respondents more time to fully respond to the questions. The questionnaires were randomly distributed to youth leaders, women leaders, and community elders. The survey had both closed and open-ended questions. The closed-ended questions ensured that the respondents give precise answers regarding research questions. In contrast, open questions were intended to provide an in-depth response in support of the closed-ended items.

On the other hand, interviews were done to County officials, officials from the department of youth, gender, and social services and MCAs using face to face approach and phone calls in cases where the interviewees were not physically accessible. The interview guide comprised of open-ended questions to enable the interviews who work in the county as county government officials and private institutions intending to attain social integration give their in-depth response regarding the research objectives.

3.9 Data Processing and Analysis

A completed instrument was assembled, and information organized. This study generated both qualitative and quantitative data; therefore, both inferential and descriptive data analysis techniques were used. Quantitative data from the

questionnaires were sorted, coded and entered into statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software version 24. This allowed the researcher to present the findings in form of tables, and graphs for ease of interpretations and in making recommendations from the findings.

Qualitative data from both the questionnaires and interview guide were analyzed using verbatim analysis method. The responses were presented in narrative form along with quantitative data.

3.10 Legal and Ethical Considerations

Mugenda and Mugenda (2011) define ethics as that branch of philosophy that deals with peoples conduct and behavior. It calls for display of integrity when dealing with peoples' lives. During the study, the researcher personally established a rapport with the respondents, informing them of the purpose of the study. Prior to conducting the research, a written consent to undertake the study was obtained from African Nazarene University and National Council of Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). Consent was also sought from the respondents after explaining to them the purpose of the study as a purely academic venture. All respondents were assured that strict confidentiality, informed consent and anonymity was maintained. The researcher therefore sought informed and voluntary consent, guarding the respondents from any physical or psychological harm. This study is purely for academic purposes and its findings has not been used for any other purpose other than to scholars who wish to use it as a source of literature, and to the policy makers at the County office for youth, gender and social services.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the results of the study. The findings are presented, analyzed, and interpreted. The findings from influence of devolved governance in socio-economic integration in Mathare Sub County, Nairobi County are presented based on research objectives.

4.2 Demographics of the Respondents

The following section describes the demographic characteristics of the study respondents.

4.2.1 Response Rate

The researcher targeted a sample size of 291 respondents. The overall response rate for the respondents and interviewees was 211 (72.5%). This is a reliable response rate for data analysis as Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) pointed that a response rate of 50% is good and a response rate of 70% and above is excellent for generalization of the findings.

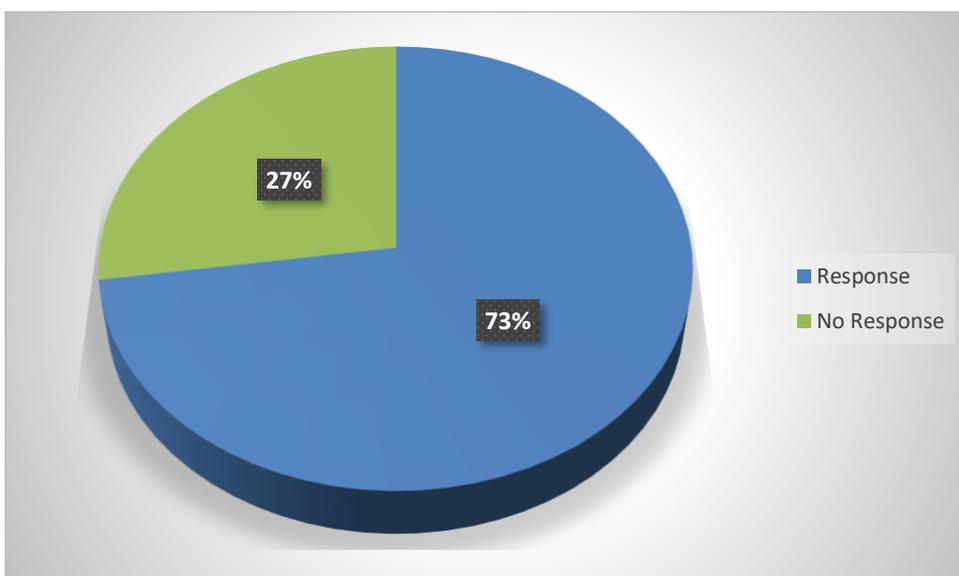


Figure 4. 1: Response Rate

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2.2 Gender of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their gender. The responses obtained were as shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2 shows that majority of the respondents were male, as indicated by 123 (58.4%), while 88 (41.6%) were female. There is no significant margin between the number of male and female respondents indicating gender representation in the study.

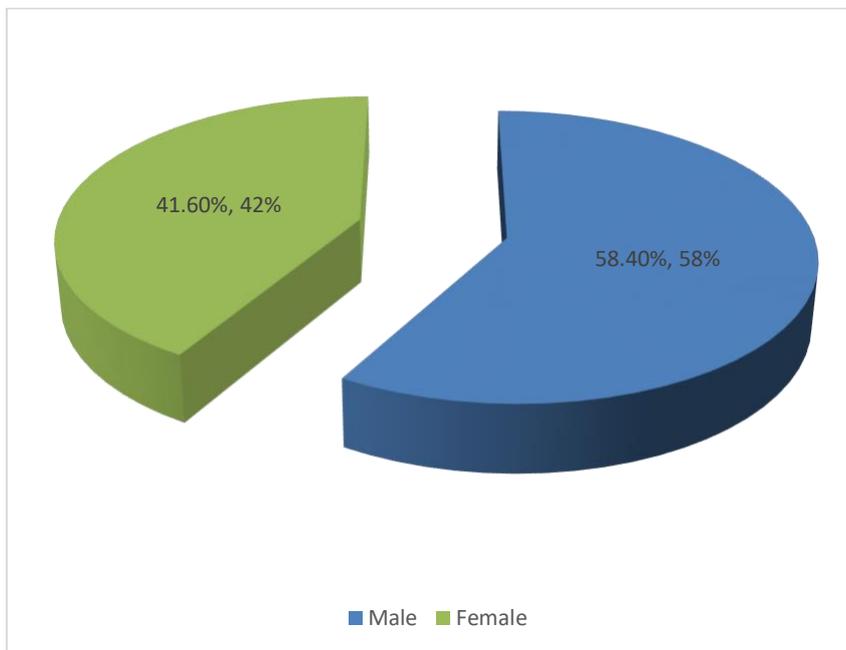


Figure 4. 2: Gender of the Respondents

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2.3 Age group of the Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their age group. The responses obtained were as shown in figure 4.3.

From the study findings, 89 (42%) of the respondents were aged between 30 and 39 years old followed by 68 (32%) at the age between 20 and 29 years old. Thirty-six (17%) were aged between 40 and 49 years old while 19 (9%) were aged over 50 years. It is clear from this analysis that the respondents in the study were youth and had a better understanding of what the study entails in relation to socio-economic integration.

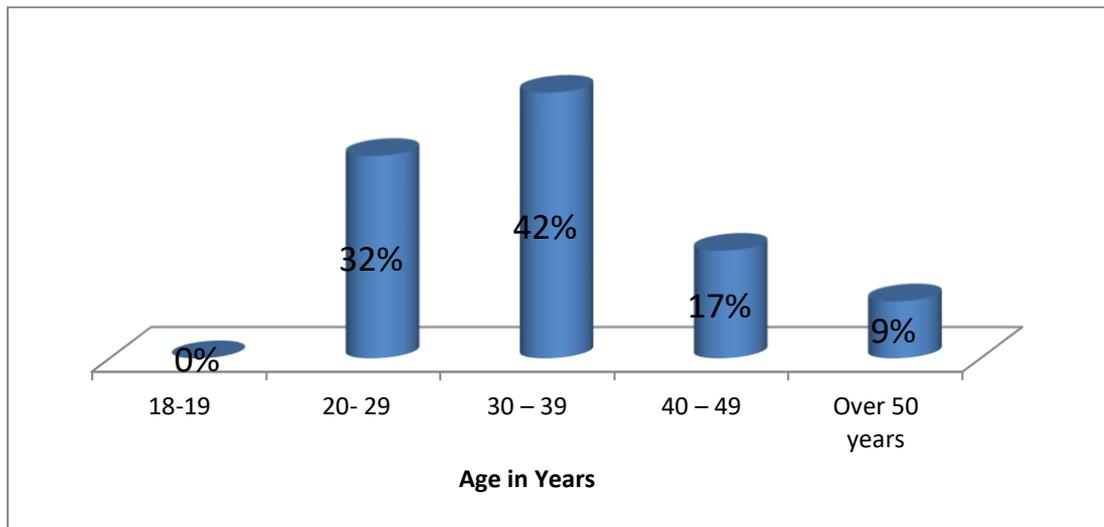


Figure 4. 3: Age group of Respondents

Source: Field data (2020)

4.2.4 Category of Respondents

The researcher also requested the respondents to indicate the group they belonged to. From the findings, 59 were youth leaders with a representation, 71 women leaders and finally 35 community leaders. Youth leaders had the highest response rate and this could be attributed to their flexibility compared to women and community elders.

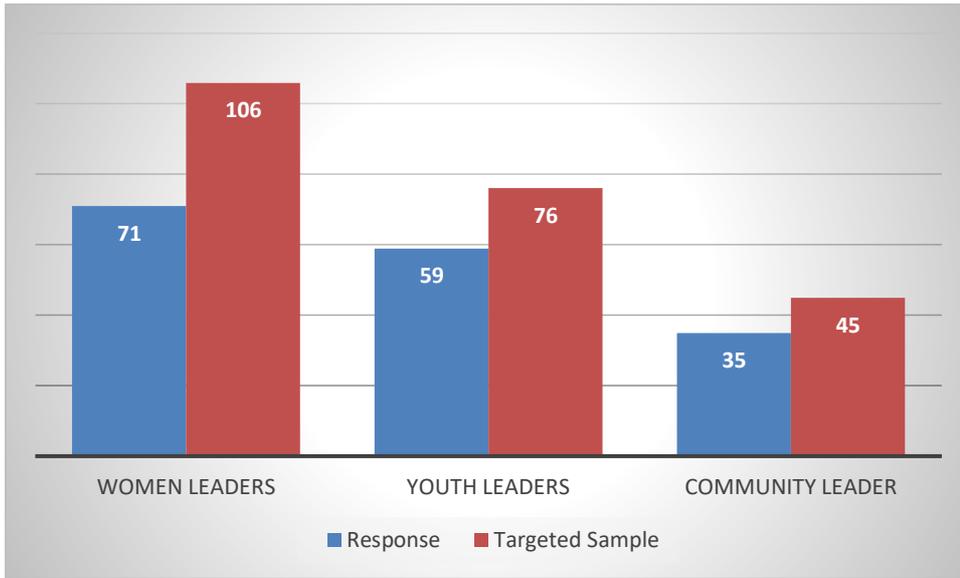


Figure 4. 4: Category of Interviewees

4.2.5 Category of Interviewees

The study also asked the interviewees to indicate the category they belonged to. Two of the interviewees were members of the county Assembly, 21 were leaders of community-based organizations while 23 were social service officers working at the County government. The findings are presented in Figure 4.5 as shown.

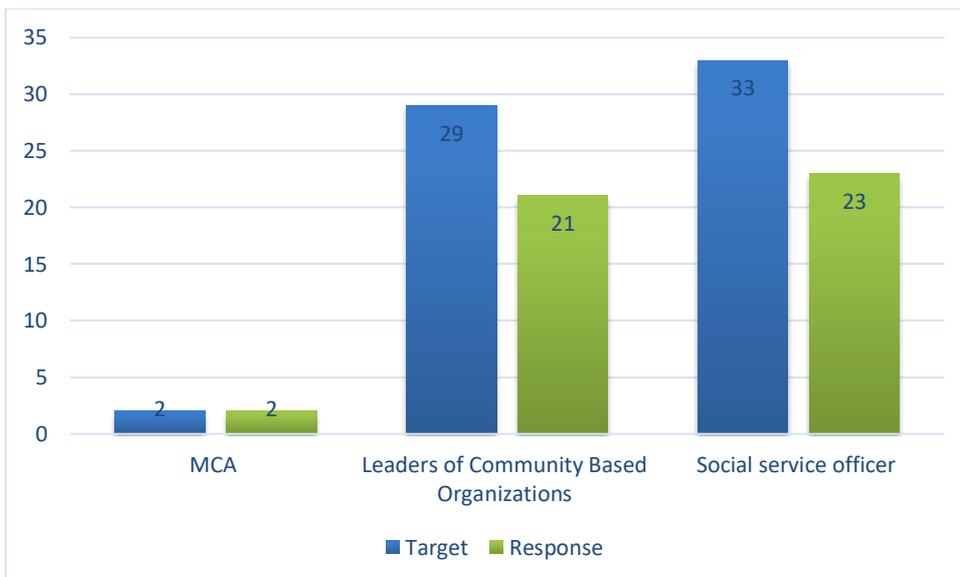


Figure 4. 5: Category of Interviewees

4.2.6 Highest Education Level

The researcher also sought to establish the educational level of the respondents. The findings are as shown in Figure 4.6.

The findings illustrate that 100 (47.4%) of the respondents had secondary level of education followed by 57 (26.8%) who had college as their highest level of education. In addition, 54 (25.7%) had university level of education while only 11 (5.2%) had primary education level. Based on the findings, most of the respondents had a minimum of secondary education level an indication that they were literate enough to respond to the study questions as well as understand social integration issues.

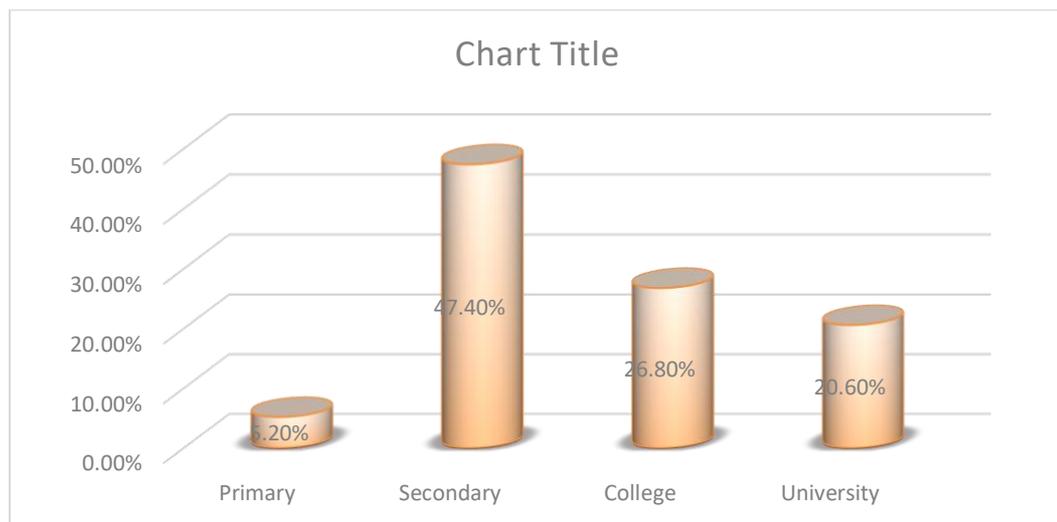


Figure 4. 6: Highest Education Level of the Respondents

Source: Field data (2020)

4.4 Data analysis of the Research Objectives

This section presents both descriptive results and qualitative results on the contribution of the devolved governance on the social integration in Mathare Sub-County, Nairobi County.

4.4.1 Measures Being Undertaken by Devolved Governance Institutions to Achieve Social Integration

The first objective was to examine measures being undertaken by the devolved governments to achieve social integration.

4.4.1.1 Whether the Devolved Governance is Fully Operational

The study sought to establish whether the devolved governance was fully operational in the Sub County and whether it has fostered unity among the community members; and whether there are educational and social programmes to promote integration at the Sub-County level. On whether there is a functional devolved government in Mathare County, 175 (83%) of the respondents agreed that there is a functional devolved government while 36 (17%) felt the devolved government was not functional. From the findings, majority of the respondents feel that the county government is functional and can address the social integration issues.

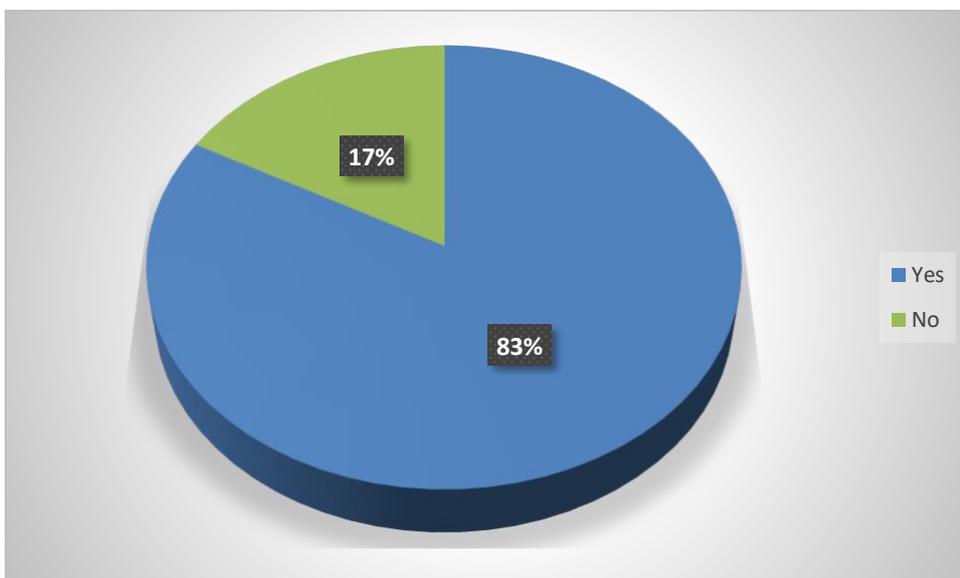


Figure 4. 7: Whether the Devolved Governance is Functional

Source: Field data (2020)

4.4.1.2 Whether Devolution has fostered unity and contentment

The study then asked the respondents whether they think that devolution has promoted unity and satisfaction in the Sub-County. There were mixed reactions with 135 (64%) agreeing with the statement, while 76 (36%) disagreeing that devolution has fostered unity and contentment in the Sub-County. Devolution has created room for the accommodation of different communities hence promoting ethnic unity.

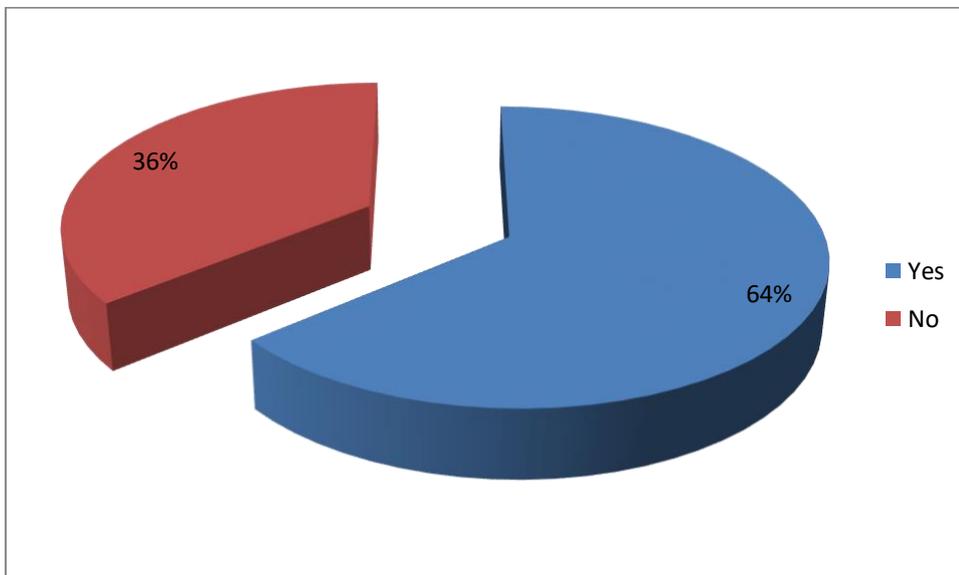


Figure 4. 8: Whether Devolution has Fostered Unity

Source: Field Data (2020)

From the qualitative responses concerning whether devolution has fostered unity, one of the youth leaders reiterated that;

Mathare Sub-County has seen improvement in social amenities such as construction of more hospitals early child hood education centers construction of schools and infrastructure developments such as feeder roads connecting the estates and security lights within the estate and along the roads for community users (Youth leader 1).

Another youth leader indicated that;

The county government has come up with programs that promote sports and cultural activities, empowering women through affirmative action and financial support through chamas (Youth leader 2).

Another youth leader indicated that;

The county government has played little in socio-economic integration, especially at the community level. Community-based organizations are the champions of socio-economic integration at the community level through capacity development programs to women and youth groups such as Achievers women group at Huruma, promotion of education, advocacy role in terms of gender equity, organizing and funding sports activities that unite communities at the sub-county level (Youth leader 3).

The study also captured responses from members of the national assembly and community-based organizations on how county politics promote social integration in Mathare Sub County. One of the community elders narrated that;

We usually engage members of the public in barazas to hear their views and contribution to development and governance matters (Community leader 1).

One MCA further reiterated that that; I hold a baraza once in a month through public participation.

The study went further to inquire how the county government creates awareness of social cohesion and integration. One of the officials from the County social services indicated that;

There is usually public participation every quarter in Mathare Sub-County and monthly chief barazas where officials from the social welfare department and CBOs discuss the need for integration and its impact on socio-economic development in the Sub-County (MCA).

On whether they were satisfied with the county government services at Mathare, there was mixed reactions from the interviewees as those working under County government indicated a level of satisfaction while officials from CBOs and youth leaders were dissatisfied with the some of the services they termed basic yet not being offered by the County government.

One respondent from the CBOs indicated that;

I am not satisfied but at least glad that projects are underway e.g. roads and schools are being constructed (CBO official 1).

Another youth leader also reiterated as follows;

No because the proposed public projects that citizens propose during public participation are yet to be implemented in 2019/2020 Nairobi county budget (youth leader 4).

One of the women leaders responded as follows;

Not satisfied because most of the sectors have not been devolved to the wards and staff are few and resource allocation not enough compared to the population (women leader 1)

One of the MCAs indicated that;

Yes, to a certain extent because there are bursaries issued and it is helping in paying school fees street lighting to provide light for traders along the streets at night and to enhance security (MCA)

4.4.1.3 Ways the County Governance Can Involve the Public in Governance of the County

The study sought to establish the ways that county governance can involve the public in the management of the county. The findings indicate that the respondents feel that through public forums (176, 83.2%), training on governance, and stakeholder engagement/participation (180, 85.1%), and timely access to the information (161, 76.3%). The findings show that the County government is committed to public engagement on governance matters through public forums and stakeholder participation.

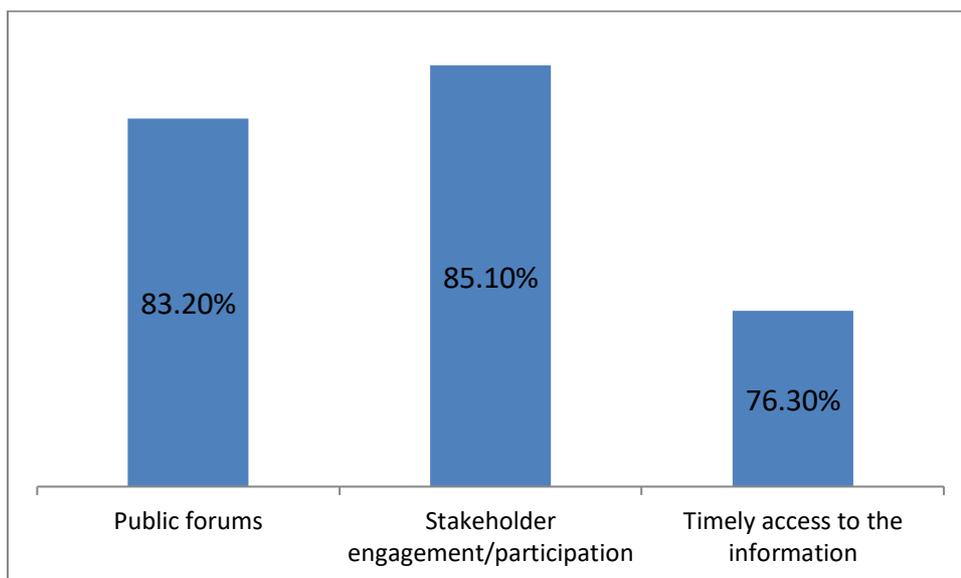


Figure 4. 9: County Government Involvement in Governance

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.4.2 The Success of Devolved Governance Institutions in Promoting Social Integration

The second objective was to establish whether there is any success in promotion of social integration under the devolved system of governance. The respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement on whether devolution of politics and governance has affected social integration efforts. The findings are given in figure 4.10.

Majority of the respondents were in agreement that devolution of politics and governance has affected social integration efforts as indicated by 91 (43.3%) followed by 49 (23%) who were neutral. A small percentage of the respondents (28, 13.1%) however felt that devolution of politics and governance has not affected social integration efforts in Mathare Sub-county.

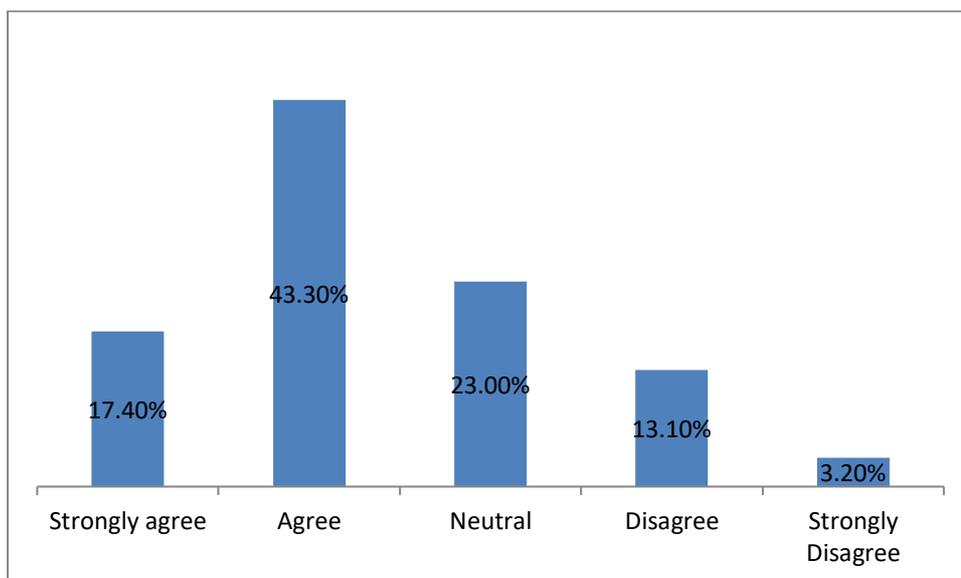


Figure 4. 10: Effect of Devolution on Social Integration Efforts

Source: Field Data (2020)

The study went ahead to ask the respondents to give their opinion on why they agreed or disagreed that the devolution of politics and governance has affected social integration in Mathare Sub-county.

One of the social workers indicated that;

The county government has been able to absorb the youth through employment at the grassroots level, such as youths working under members of county assemblies and at the Sub-County level, such as garbage collectors (social worker 1).

Another social worker further indicated that;

Devolution has increased the level of inclusivity in county management as there are representatives from all ethnic groups in the decision-making process both at the County level through members of county assemblies to Sub-County level (social worker 2).

One CBO official indicated that;

Given the pattern of residency in Mathare Sub-County, most ethnic groups tend to live together and this has created a platform for these small groupings to come

up with representatives who share their needs and challenges to the county government. However, this has not led to social integration as there are divisions among neighborhoods (CBO official 3).

The study further sought to ascertain whether the socio-economic development in the Sub-County is positively changing people's lives. The respondents indicated that that through devolution which have enhanced grassroots campaigns by community-based organizations and County government engagement with the common citizens, socio economic development in the Sub-County has positively changing people's lives. As stated by one female respondent;

Children are going to schools and colleges and orphans are being cared for by both the County through fee payments and CBOs through buying of uniforms and sanitary pads to the girls (Woman leader 1).

The study then sought to establish ways in which devolution has promoted ethnic inclusivity in the Sub-County.

Another respondent indicated that;

Devolution has promoted ethnic inclusion in the management of county and Sub-County government offices, by recognizing the rights of the communities through promoting the interests and rights of the minority groups (marginalized), by bringing power to local citizens and involving them in decision making through public hearings/gatherings and also reduced ethnic violence (Youth leader 2).

The study inquired on how the county addresses the plight of the vulnerable groups such as the youth, women, people with disability and the aged.

It was revealed that;

The county government has relevant offices that address and assist the disabled. The aged are also taken care for by the government through the old age scheme where the government pays them every month (Social Worker 3).

4.4.3 The Extent to Which Laws, Policies and Norms Are Supporting Devolved Governance Institutions in Achieving Social Integration

The third objective of the study was to determine the extent to which laws, policies and norms are supporting devolved governance institutions in achieving social integration in Mathare Sub-County.

4.4.3.1 Existence of Working Policy

The study first sought to ascertain whether the respondents were in agreement with the statement that Mathare Sub-County has a working policy to promote cultural and traditional values. The findings in figure 4.11 show that 72 (34%) were in agreement followed by 65 (31%) who were neutral. Sixty-one (29%) respondents were in disagreement with the statement while only 13 (6%) strongly agreed with the statement. It is clear from the findings that a sizeable number of respondents feel the County government has no structured policies in place to promote cultural and traditional values.

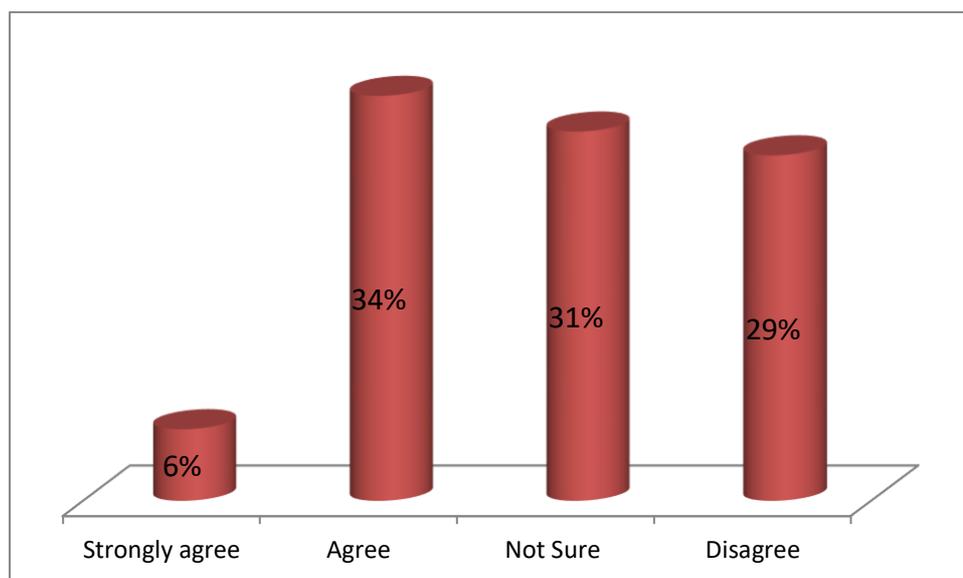


Figure 4. 11: Whether Mathare Sub-County has a working policy

Source: Field Data (2020)

The study went ahead and sought the respondents' opinions on the policies put in place by the County government.

A youth leader mentioned that

The County Government has an Act which addresses matters of cultural heritage in the County (youth leader 1).

Another Youth also indicated that

The county is involved in talent promotion in Mathare area. Therefore, the County funds community groups to showcase their culture during talents showcase that are normally conducted in the area twice a year (youth leader 5).

The One of the social service officials further indicated that

The county government has made a policy that every first Saturday of the month every resident in the county should come out and engage in public cleaning as a way of not only protecting the environment but enhancing social integration and cohesion among members of different communities (social service official 5).

One of the members of the county assembly also noted that;

The county is promoting socio-economic integration through their two third gender rule in appointments at the County government. The MCA indicated that the number of female secretaries in the cabinet meets the two thirds gender rule (MCA).

4.4.3.2 County Government Appointments

The study further sought to establish whether the county government considers women, the youth, ethnic balance and the disabled in their recruitment. The findings are shown in Figure 4.12. The findings revealed that women, youth, ethnic balance and the

disabled are considered during county appointments as indicated by 173 (82%), 150 (71%), 133 (63%), and 137 (65%) respectively as shown in Figure 4.12.

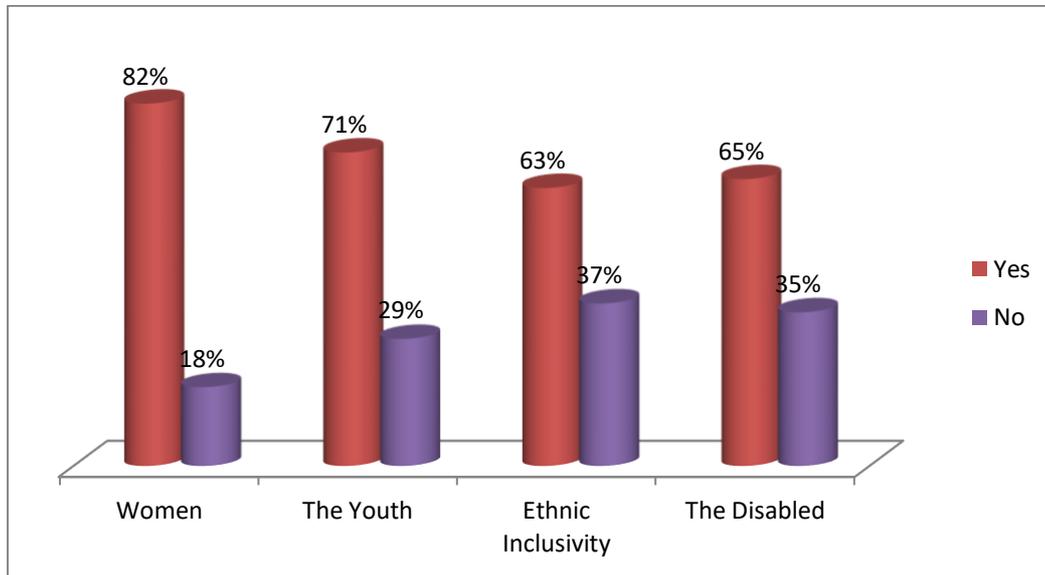


Figure 4. 12: Equity in Recruitment

Source: Field Data (2020)

The study further asked the respondents whether there are strategies/measures that the county has put in place to promote people with disability and marginalized groups. One of the county officials indicated that;

The County sponsors needy youths to gain skills through polytechnics, empowerment of youths and women groups at the Sub-County levels and Promotion of Kyeop programs in the Su-County (MCA).

Another social service worker indicated that;

The County Government partners with community-based organizations in socio-economic and poverty-reducing activities in Mathare Sub-County to foster development and durable social and economic fabric among the community members in Mathare Sub-County (social service official 3).

One of the youth leaders mentioned that;

Youth empowerment by CBOs such as Billian Center Mwela Foundation and Majimazuri are playing a significant role as they capacitate the youths and women to take charge of their lives through economic empowerment such as business funding and training. They are also involved in tertiary training programs such as tailoring, hairdressing, mechanics, welding, and fabrication courses to the youths who are not able to further their education past primary or secondary level (youth leader 7).

4.4.3.3 Freedom of Speech and Public Participation

On how devolution has promoted freedom of speech and public participation, the respondents indicated that;

Devolution has enabled the community members to participate in the budgeting process of the county through public debates that are normally held in social halls within the Sub-County (youth leader 4).

One of the women leaders reiterated that;

The county has also been able to organize public meetings and events at the community levels where the community members share their views on matters governance and county administration (Woman leader 2).

However, one youth leader was of the suggestion that;

County government should have platforms such as incubation centers where women and youths can interact and exchange ideas with each other (youth leader 8).

4.4.3.4 Political participation in County Governance

The respondents indicated that;

Through devolution, members of the public have been able to participate in political discourse and voting without fear of intimidation as used to be witness before. This was largely attributed to addition of more political seats at the grassroots level which has ethnic representation at the county level (youth leader 3).

4.4.3.5 Devolution and Employment

On how devolution has directly or indirectly created employment, one of the youth leaders indicated that;

Devolution has led to infrastructural development such as renovation and creation of market spaces to accommodate informal kiosks hence creating avenues for economic activities to women and the youth. Infrastructure development such as roads were also found to have been constructed especially feeder roads which respondents argue that have facilitate trade within the slums like Mathare area (youth leader 1).

However, despite many respondents indicating that devolution has directly created employment to the public; another youth leader pointed out that;

Employment opportunities are filled based on ethnic background. Depending on the senior office holders, job opportunities are mostly filled with members from the same community thus promoting nepotism (youth leader 9).

4.4.3.6 Devolution and Education

The study sought to establish how devolution has had an effect on education since and how this has led to social integration.

One MCA indicated that;

The county government has had infrastructural projects such as construction of schools from ECD to high schools. The County government has further opened schools for example Huruma Primary and Secondary School (MCA).

However, another respondent reiterated that;

Little has been done in education and especially with the aim of social integration in Mathare Sub-County. The numbers of public schools were still very few with some neighborhoods like early childhood education centers. one respondent from Mabatini area reiterated that there is no even one childhood education center in Mabatini area (CBO official).

In terms of community empowerment and provision of basic needs such as school uniforms and pads for girls, another CBO official noted that;

The government has played no role especially given the fact that Mathare area is largely a slum area which is characterized with high poverty levels. This gap has seen CBOs come in. CBOs such as Billian Centre and Uwezo Trust Foundation have come up with programs that identify needy kids in school to provide them with school uniforms, shoes, sanitary pads and books. This has created a conducive environment for these kids to interact with fellow students and concentrate in school (CBO official).

4.4.3.7 Challenges and Measures in Achieving Social Integration

The respondents were asked to give their opinions on what they think are some of the challenges facing Mathare Sub-County in achieving social integration of the society. From the findings, 154 (73%) and 179 (81%) of the respondents believe that corruption and low budget allocations are a challenge to achieving social integration of the society respectively. One hundred and sixty nine (80%) respondents also believe that lack of employment is an impediment to achieving social integration of the society as shown in figure 4.13.

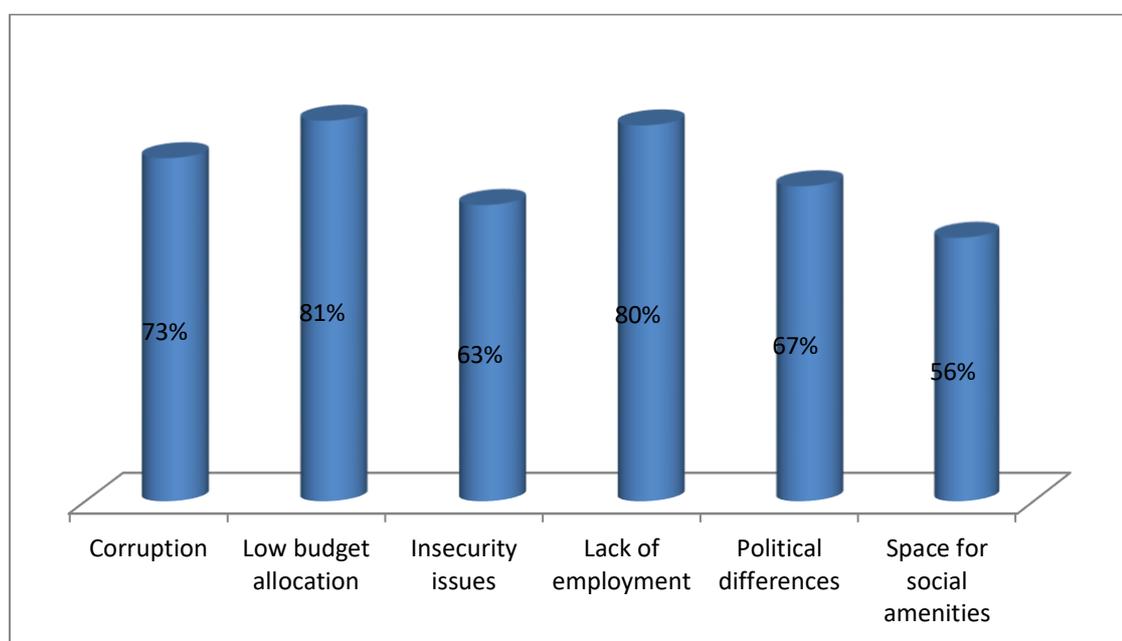


Figure 4. 13: Challenges in Achieving Social Integration

Source: Field Data (2020)

On the challenges impeding the achievement of social integration is, a youth leader noted that;

Rampant corruption cases being witnessed in the County is an impediment to socio economic development as this leads to stalled key projects (youth leader 6).

An MCA also stated that;

Sub-Counties are starved from funding by both the national government and county governments which incapacitates them from completing key projects such as roads market expansions funding social related projects like sports that can spur development in the Sub-County (MCA). Employment is a key challenge to the county government. Despite offering employment opportunities to county government jobs majority of the youths in the Sub-County are still unemployed. This has rendered many youths economically vulnerable with increased threats to security in Mathare (youth leader 10).

The mentioned challenges are supported by NCIC report of 2011 that the socio-economic challenges to social integration are; inequality in access to and control of scarce resources such finance, land, technology and communication; Lack of innovation and creativity in generating wealth; Lack of strategic planning for development funds like the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF).

The study further sought to establish the approaches that the county government is taking or should take to address the mentioned challenges.

One of the social workers indicated that;

County governments should partner with private institutions to create more job opportunities through public private partnership. The county government through social welfare department should embrace national cohesion laws to enhance social integration at the grassroots level.

Another youth leader suggested that;

County government should also enhance public land recovery drive to secure public lands and those under private hands so as to build social and government facilities to serve the general public (youth leader 4).

For economic development the government agencies such as EACC should prosecute those involved in economic crimes right from the sub-county level to enhance integrity which is a key ingredient in socio-economic integration among communities (woman leader 3).

The county government also ought to invest in skills and talent development in Mathare as most of the talented youths ends up not exploiting their talents due to poor systems that can help promote their talents. The county government can

invest in construction of theatres in every ward for indoor talents and organizing and funding sports activities (MCA).

The study sought the respondent's opinion on what they thought are some of measures that if employed by Nairobi County government could significantly promote integration (recognition of people, unity, participation, and equal opportunities) in the County. The respondents gave their opinions as follows;

People should be allowed to speak freely on matters governance and demand transparency and accountability from the Sub-County leadership (community leader 2).

County government should also ensure that there is equity in job opportunities availed to the public and that the disables youths and women should be considered to ensure that there is equal representation in government (community leader 3).

Though not the responsibility of the county government, one of the respondents indicated that;

The county government should work together with the national government to beef up security; especially in slum areas that is characterized with insecurity to protect the residents and business people from crime (community leader 4).

To enable the county government, perform her duties, the budgetary allocation should be increased for social activities such as sports and cultural events that bind communities together (MCA).

The respondents were finally asked to mention laws and policies they think if employed could significantly promote integration (recognition of people, unity, participation, and equal opportunities) in the County. The respondents suggested the following;

The county government, in collaboration with the national government, should fully implement the Nyumba Kumi initiative to man the communities in Mathare Sub-County and protect the residents from crime, radicalization. Above all, to bring communities together (community leader 5).

The county government should enhance public forums/participation (youth leader 7).

Gender equity with regular social engagement through regular platforms and forums such as sports which have played a key role in united people (CBO official).

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion, the conclusion, and the recommendations for further studies based on the research questions and the major findings. The discussion gives an overview of the entire work. It discusses the results and the inferences. The conclusion section attempts to answer the question that prompted the study. The recommendation points out some of the weak points that might have been in the study and suggests areas that should be considered for further studies.

5.2 Discussions of the Results

5.2 Discussions of the Results

5.2.1 Measures Being Undertaken by Devolved Governance Institutions to Achieve Social Integration

The study attempted to establish the functionality of the decentralized governance and if it has effectively promoted social integration in Mathare Sub-county. A proportion of 83% of the respondents agreed that the devolved government is functional, while 17% disagreed. As the results indicate, Mathare Sub-County residents generally feel that devolved governance establishments promote social integration. The study found that there are social and educational programs that enhance inclusivity within Mathare Sub-county, for example, the construction of more schools, feeder roads, security lights, and early childhood centers. The devolved government has created programs for promoting cultural activities and sports and women empowerment through financial support and affirmative action. On fostering unity and contentment at the county level, 64% of respondents agreed, while 36% refuted that devolution has promoted contentment and unity in the community. The proportion of respondents who agreed

that the decentralization had fostered contentment and unity is significant. It indicates that devolution has been instrumental in promoting social integration in Mathare Sub-county. Ugo and Ukpere (2013) postulates that learning institutions especially at the tertiary level can serve as instruments of fostering peace. Recruitment of staff and admission of students should factor diversity and promote it.

To foster unity with the Sub-county, the local leadership holds public meetings to enable members of the community to contribute to governance matters and development as qualitative responses indicated. Ugo and Ukpere cited in Egunjobi (2013) state that inclusion of multi ethnic individual groups in the place of power, status and influence is critical in integrating the society.

Community-based organizations have been instrumental in socio-economic integration through capacity building programs targeting the youth and women as the study findings indicate. Gender equity is crucial in realizing social integration; therefore, CBOs have the function of fostering unity and cohesion in Mathare Sub-county. Wangwe (2005) points out that detribalization and national consciousness are crucial elements in boosting social integration. The strategy should be coupled with relevant aspects such as religious tolerance and villagization, where the latter refers to the clustering of isolated homesteads to create a larger viable economic unit.

However, CBO officials and leaders of the youth were dissatisfied with county government services and purported that the services were not sufficient. Some respondents felt dissatisfied with Mathare Sub-county government services due to the delay in the completion of public services. County government workers felt satisfied with the services being provided within the devolved governance. The respondents had mixed reactions regarding the measures which the county government has taken to

promote social integration. Therefore, there have been hurdles in Mathare sub-county towards attaining social integration. According to a study by Munene (2016) on "Urban resilience in Nairobi," the role of civil society in policy and action for urban resilience in Nairobi, a robust legislative framework alone is not adequate to enable the participation of the civil society in urban resilience building. It argues for building the civil society's capacity to engage with both the concept of urban resilience and the new devolved system of governance

The devolution of governance and politics affects social integration as the study found out. A proportion of 43.3% of respondents was in agreement while 13.1% disagreed, and 23% were neutral. The county government engaged the youth through employment at the ground level, for instance, working as garbage collectors under the county and sub-county levels. All ethnic groups are represented at the county and sub-county decision-making processes, which promotes inclusivity. However, there are divisions in the neighborhoods due to the presence of people from a diverse ethnic background in Mathare Sub-County. Cruz - Saco (2008) proposes that through the creation of favorable policies on social integration we can reduce economic inequalities and poverty therefore promoting sustainable development.

Socio-economic development is changing the lives of people in Mathare Sub-county as the results of the study showed. Devolution has led to the enhancement of grassroots level campaigns by CBOs and ordinary citizens' engagement by County government. There are schools and colleges in Mathare Sub-county where children go to learn from, and County government pays fees for orphans while CBOs help them, providing them with uniforms and sanitary products for girls.

Ethnic inclusivity has been realized in Mathare Sub-county through devolved governance. The rights of the marginalized communities are recognized by the county and sub-county governments by involving the residents in decision-making processes and bringing power to the grassroots level. There are relevant offices in the Sub-county which focus on the wellbeing of the people with disabilities, the elderly, women, and the youth.

5.2.2 The Success of Devolved Governance Institutions in Promoting Social Integration

The study sought to assess whether devolved institutions have been successful in promoting social integration. There are attempts to successfully realize social inclusion, such as the establishment of multi-ethnic county boundaries. Thus, ethnic groups do not preserve their regions, ensuring the incorporation of minority ethnic communities. The phenomenon even leads to instances of making the dominant tribes become minorities in some counties. Another effort towards social integration is the inclusion of people with a multi-ethnic background in places of influence, power, and status. However, devolved government apparatuses have realized little success in the promotion of social integration. The study found that devolution of politics and governance has affected social integration efforts as indicated by 43.3% respondents. Burbidge (2017) also found that devolution has transformed the negotiated structure of security deployment between local politics and national security provision. Thus, enhancing security at the grassroots level has a positive impact on the social integration. The research discovered that numerous factors hinder social integration efforts. The National Cohesion and Integration Commission encounter challenges in realizing its mandate. The Commission's report (2011) highlights the obstacles it faces, which range

from culture, economic and political aspects. The challenges include political polarization and division, dishonest and selfish leaders, ineffective management in governance bodies, and control of communication and finance capital by the political elite. Thus, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission has not realized its objective of social promotion integration. Cruz - Saco (2008) noted that promoting human freedoms that seek to address deprivations, freedom of speech, political participation, creation of economic activities, and education is essential in the quest of attaining social cohesion and stability at all levels in a nation through integrating political, social and economic variables to promote social integration. The process of uniting people in the community requires a multi-variate approach.

Presidency as a devolved governance institution has failed in promoting social integration as the research found out. The co-ethnics of the incumbent president are perceived to acquire more benefit from the government in comparison to those in opposition, as Kagwania (2011) asserts. The perception that the sitting presidents favor people from specific communities culminates into inequality and disintegration of society. Treating ethnic communities perceived to oppose the government with bias further indicates the failure of devolved institutions in promoting social integration.

The study found that residents of Mathare Sub-County face socio-economic hurdles as most are unable to access and control essential resources such as land, finance, communication, and technology. Development funds lack strategic planning, and corruption is rampant at an organizational and personal level. Such hurdles obstruct social integration efforts in the county and national government institutions. The two government levels encounter problems in their function, which include capacity building, structural overlaps along with cross-county development and planning (Task

Force on Devolved Government of Kenya, 2011). The incapability of the two government levels to work smoothly thwarts social integration efforts. Integrating society requires a multifaceted approach, which includes governance institutions.

The investigation on the success of devolved government institutions in the promotion of social integration highlighted the unsustainability and incapability of the establishments. The governance system, legal foundation, social and financial coherence, and dependence on external organization and donors are some of the factors which cripple the efforts of the devolved institutions of integrating the society. The institutions cannot attain adequate funds necessary in implementing programs that promote the integration of the different communities in Kenya. The presence of obstacles makes the establishments insufficient, and they also lack accountability and transparency.

The study uncovered that the local governance structures had inadequate facilities and poor infrastructure, as well as being weak even before the advent of the devolved government in Kenya. Ministries at the national level cannot deliver services to the citizens adequately due to inadequate constituency management framework and insufficient resources according to the Task Force report on the devolved government of Kenya. The reorganization of governance structures after devolution in Kenya did not heed to capacity building and training while preparing to roll off the decentralized governance in the nation.

5.2.3 The Extent to Which Laws, Policies and Norms Are Supporting Devolved Governance Institutions in Achieving Social Integration

The study focused on establishing whether there are existing laws, standards, and policies which support devolved government institutions in attaining social integration

within Mathare Sub-county. The results indicate that 34% agreed that Mathare Sub-County has a working strategy to promote cultural and traditional values, while 31% were neutral. The proportion that agreed strongly was only 6%, while 29% were in disagreement. A majority of Mathare Sub-County residents feel that the County government lacks policies that effectively promote traditional and cultural values. The findings show that existing laws do not promote social integration. A youth leader purported that the county is involved in talent promotion in the Mathare area. Therefore, the County funds community groups to showcase their culture during talent showcases that are typically conducted in the area twice a year Cruz - Saco (2008) also seconds the creation of favorable policies on social integration that can reduce economic inequalities and poverty therefore promoting sustainable development.

The youth's assertion indicates that the efforts of the County government on social integration have been successful to a certain extent. Holding talent promotion activities twice a year is barely enough making a substantial effect on integrating the society. More so, the two-third gender rule has not been implemented fully in the County as the study found out. Leaving women out in County leadership limits social integration because their interests may not be addressed effectively. Some of the roles which women assume in the County are not as powerful as those of their male counterparts. The assertion of one of the County Assembly member confirms that the number of female secretaries within the cabinet meets the two-thirds rule. It implies that in other functions of County, the two-thirds rule policy has not been attained in Mathare Sub-County. Having women leaders in the required proportion would further promote social integration and advance the development agenda.

The research had the objective of determining whether the County government considers the youth, women, the disabled and ethnic balance during recruitment and appointment. The study found out that the County considers the youth during recruitment (71%), the disabled (65%), women (82%) and ethnic balance (63%) which fosters unity. The county also sponsors young people who need acquiring skills through polytechnics at the Sub-County level and the promotion of KYEOP programs. Also, it was found out that youth empowerment by CBOs such as the Majimazuri and Bilian Center Mwela Foundation helps in capacitating women and the youths for economic empowerment. Young adults who did advance their studies after primary school and secondary levels benefit from tertiary training programs, which include mechanics, hairdressing, tailoring, welding, and fabrication courses.

Devolution allows the members of the community to take part in the budgeting process through public debates within the Sub-County, as the study findings indicate. The County organizes public events and meetings, which allow the residents to air their opinion on county administration and governance matters. Allowing Mathare Sub-County residents to express their views openly is a step towards social integration as they can give their input about governance and support policies that focus on social inclusion. However, some residents feel the need for the county government to establish platforms which enable the youths and woman exchange ideas, such as incubation centers.

Research findings indicate that devolution has allowed the people to vote freely and participate in political discourse without fear of intimidation. The phenomenon can be attributed to the increment of political positions at the grassroots, which facilitate ethnic representation at the County level. Political freedom and expression and representation

of ethnic groups at the county level promote social integration through inclusivity. Therefore, Mathare Sub-County has effectively enhanced public participation in governance. Parker and Holt (2007) posit that good governance is a key promoter of social integration. This permits participation of all social groups into politics hence enhancing unity amongst the people.

Devolution has had a profound impact on employment levels in the sub-counties. It has created direct and indirect employment opportunities. Infrastructural development in the Sub-County includes the creation and renovation of markets that accommodate informal kiosks that benefit the youth and women economically. However, many respondents highlighted the people attain employment opportunities according to their ethnic background, which promotes nepotism. Thus, devolution has not hindered social integration in terms of employing county residents.

5.3 Summary of the Findings

5.3.1 Measures Being Undertaken by Devolved Governance Institutions to Achieve Social Integration

The study sought to examine measures being undertaken by the devolved governments to achieve social integration. Under this objective, the study looked at whether the decentralized governance was fully operational and fostered unity among the community members. The study also looked at whether there are educational and social programs to promote integration at the Sub-County level. The study found that Mathare Sub-County was under the actively operational devolved government as intended. It was illustrated by 83% of the respondents. It conforms to Egunjobi (2013) assertion that people can sustain integration when the society has a central decision-making

institution for equitable distribution of resources and rewards and secondly when it attracts political identification by the majority of politically aware citizens

On whether devolution has fostered unity and contentment in the Sub-County, the majority of the respondents agreed to the statement (64%). A number of examples on how devolution has fostered unity were given such as; through devolution there have been improvements in social amenities such as construction and renovation of hospitals early child hood education centers construction of schools and infrastructure developments such as feeder roads connecting the estates and security lights within the estate and along the streets for community users. Mathare Sub-County being a cosmopolitan sub-county, devolution has created room to accommodate peoples of diverse linguistic, geographical, and social-economic backgrounds, thus fostering unity, ethical decision making; and likewise prompt the welfare of the less advantaged members in the society (Ugo and Ukpere cited in Egunjobi, 2013).

The county government was also revealed to have come up with programs that promote sports and cultural activities, empowering women through affirmative action and financial support through champs such as county sponsored games, funding allocated to youth groups, and women under the leadership of members of county assemblies and women representatives. The findings are supported by Parker and Holt (2007) who posit that good governance is a key promoter of social integration. This permits participation of all social groups into politics hence enhancing unity amongst the people.

However, there was a feeling that despite devolution and governance brought close to the people, not much has been achieved as most of the much-needed services were being done by community-based organizations. It was established that Mathare Sub-

County is largely a slum area with most of the residents living modest lifestyle. The residents lack basic facilities such as toilets, public ECD centres within their neighborhood and pupils lack basic necessities such as shoes, school uniforms and books which are usually being provided by the CBOs.

Community based organizations such as Achievers Women Group were found to be the champions of socio-economic integration at the community level through capacity development programmes to women and youth, promotion of education, advocacy role in terms of gender equity, organizing and funding sports activities that unite communities at the sub-county level. The study also found out that County political meetings conducted in Chief's barazas to hear views and contribution of the citizens by the politicians promote social integration in Mathare Sub County, as usually engage members of the public on matters development and governance matters.

On how the county government creates awareness on social cohesion and integration, the study found that there is usually public participation every quarter in Mathare Sub-County and monthly chief barazas where officials from social welfare department and CBOs discuss the need for integration and its impact on socio-economic development in the Sub-County. This has seen the members of the public participate in decision making and governance at the Sub-County level.

The study also revealed that the County government services at the Mathare sub-County elicited mixed reactions from the members of the public with County government officials indicated that the County government offers bursaries to needy students thus helping in paying school fees, the county government has improved the infrastructure through construction of street lighting to provide light for traders along the streets at

night and to enhance security. However, despite these projects, it was indicated that most of the county government projects are usually delayed or not completed.

5.2.3 The Success of Devolved Governance Institutions in Promoting Social Integration

The study found that devolution of politics and governance has affected social integration efforts in Mathare Sub-County both positively and negatively. From the positive perspective, it was indicated that the county government have been able to absorb the youth through employment at the grassroots level such as youths working under members of county assemblies and at the Sub-County level such as garbage collectors. The study further revealed that devolution had increased the level of inclusivity in county management as there are representatives from all ethnic groups in the decision-making process both at the County level through members of county assemblies to the Sub-County level.

However, following the pattern of residency in Mathare Sub-County, most ethnic groups tend to live together. With Devolution, the issues of ethnic dominance have reigned supreme as the dominant ethnic group in a given ward always elects their tribe and most appointments at the grassroots level being from the dominant group hence promoting nepotism. It derails the social integration efforts as there are divisions among neighborhoods. Ugo et al. postulate that funding students to learning institutions especially at the tertiary level can serve as instruments of fostering peace in the society. Recruitment of staff from different ethnic groups factors diversity and promotes it.

On whether the socio economic development in the Sub-County is positively changing people's lives, the study found that they have enhanced grassroots campaigns by

community-based organizations and County government engagement with the ordinary citizens resulting in more socio-economic development in the Sub-County.

The study also looked at ways in which devolution has promoted ethnic inclusivity in the Sub-County. The findings revealed that devolution had developed ethnic inclusion in the management of county and Sub-County government offices, by recognizing the rights of the communities through promoting the interests and freedoms of the minority groups (marginalized), by bringing power to local citizens and involving them in decision making through public hearings/gatherings and also reduced ethnic violence.

The study also found that the county government has programs that address the plight of vulnerable groups such as the youth, women, people with disabilities, and the aged. The aged were being taken care of by the government through the old age scheme, where the government pays them every month.

5.2.4 The Extent to Which Laws, Policies and Norms Are Supporting Devolved Governance Institutions in Achieving Social Integration

The study first sought to establish whether Nairobi County has a working policy to promote cultural and traditional values. The study found that the county has working policies in place to promote cultural and traditional values. The county has an Act of parliament which addresses matters of cultural heritage in the County “Nairobi City County Cultural Heritage Act no 9, 2017”. Through this Act, the County government is involved in talent promotion activities in the Mathare area by funds community groups to showcase their culture during the talent showcase that is generally conducted in the area twice a year.

The study further revealed that the County government has put in place programs and policies that enhance people-centered, poverty-reducing, socio-economic development and service delivery in Mathare Sub-County. The County was found to be at the fore front in sponsoring needy youths to gain skills through polytechnics through bursaries, empowerment of youths and women groups at the Sub-County levels through business funding and Promotion of Kyeop programs in the Sub-County.

To enhance social integration, the study also found that the county government has created a favorable environment for CBOs such as Billian Center Mwela Foundation and Majimazuri to empower the youth and women through capacity development to take charge of their lives through economic empowerment such as business funding and training. They are also involved in tertiary training programs such as tailoring, hair dressing, mechanics, welding and fabrication courses to the youths who are not able to further their education past primary or secondary level.

The study sought to inquire how devolution has promoted freedom of speech and public participation in Sub-County governance, political participation in county governance, employment and education. From the findings, it was established that devolution has enabled the community members to participate in the budgeting process of the county through public debates that are normally held in social halls within the Sub-County. The county government officials also organize public meetings and events at the community levels where the community members share their views on matters governance and county administration.

In terms of political participation in County governance, the study revealed that members of the public have been able to participate in political discourse and voting without fear of intimidation as used to be witnessed before. It was primarily attributed

to the addition of more political seats at the grassroots level which has ethnic representation at the county level

Devolution was also found to have economically empowered Mathare Sub-County residents, both directly and indirectly employed by the County. The county has employed many residents from the Sub-county thus empowering them economically. Through infrastructural development such as; renovation and creation of market spaces to accommodate informal kiosks have created avenues for economic activities to women and the youth. Infrastructure development such as roads was also found to have been constructed especially feeder roads which have facilitated trade within the slums like Mathare area.

On the challenges that the county government faces in social integration at the sub-county, it was revealed that the county government has experienced rampant corruption cases (73%) which is an impediment to socio economic development a. Another challenge was found to be inadequate budgetary allocation (81%) which incapacitates them from completing key projects such as roads, market expansions, and funding social related projects like sports that can spur social integration in the Sub-County. As pointed out by Egunjobi (2013), corruption has a profound impact on the society. From the study, it is evident that corruption has a detrimental implication for social integration due to its negative and direct effect on the output of workers. Consequentially, it leads to ineffective service delivery to citizens, which in turn tampers with social integration

Employment was also mentioned to be a key challenge to the county government by 80% of the respondents. Despite offering employment opportunities to county government jobs majority of the youths in the Sub-County are still unemployed. This

has rendered many youths economically vulnerable with increased threats to security in Mathare Sub-County.

With better integration, we create stronger communities and workplaces, leading to better health outcomes, less social isolation and better outcomes for jobseekers. Academic research has found that higher trust societies have higher growth rates, less corruption and crime, are more supportive of equal rights and are more likely to provide for the poor and the vulnerable. Integration leads to these benefits because positive face-to-face interactions with others from different backgrounds challenge any previously-held negative preconceptions. These positive experiences then generalize to make us more positive and trusting of people who are different in other ways. According to Egunjobi (2013) people can sustain integration when the society has the following; firstly, is the effective control over the use of the means of violence. Secondly, it should have a central decision-making institution for equitable distribution of resources and rewards and attracting political identification by the majority of politically aware citizens

On how the county government is addressing the mentioned challenges, a number of suggestions were given. First, it was suggested that the County governments should partner with private institutions to create more job opportunities through public private partnership (PPT). Through PPT, the county will be able to generate more job opportunities for the youth who are the majority in Mathare Sub-County and spur economic development. PPT can also help the county better their services to the residents especially in the health sector to make health more accessible and available.

5.4 Conclusion

5.4.1 Measures Being Undertaken by Devolved Governance Institutions to Achieve Social Integration

The study found that devolution has fostered unity through sports, promotion of cultural heritage and skill development. Through the support of CBOs such as Achievers Women Group, Mathare sub county pupils have been able to get schooling materials such as shoes, and uniforms.

Together with CBOs, County governments have been able to champion socio-economic integration at the community level through capacity development programs to women and youth, promotion of education, advocacy role in terms of gender equity, organizing and funding sports activities that unite communities at the Sub-County level.

Through public gatherings, members of the public have been able to participate in the decision-making process and to ask their local leaders questions regarding county governance for transparency and accountability.

5.4.2 The Success of Devolved Governance Institutions in Promoting Social Integration

The county government of Nairobi has created job opportunities in Mathare Sub-County. Youths have been able to get employment in members of county assembly's offices and at the Sub-County level. Devolution has an increased level of inclusivity in county management. Devolution has led to zoning areas at the grassroots level, which has enabled community-based organizations and County government to engage with the ordinary citizens resulting in more socio-economic development in the Sub-County.

Devolution has promoted ethnic inclusion in the management of county and Sub-County government offices by recognizing the rights of the communities through promoting the interests and rights of the minority groups (marginalized) thus reducing cases ethnic violence.

5.4.3 The Extent to Which Laws, Policies and Norms Are Supporting Devolved Governance Institutions in Achieving Social Integration

Nairobi County government has an Act of parliament which addresses matters of cultural heritage in the County “Nairobi City County Cultural Heritage Act no 9, 2017”. Through this Act, the County government is involved in talent promotion activities in Mathare area by funding community groups to showcase their culture during talents showcase that is generally conducted in the area twice a year.

The County is also at the forefront in sponsoring needy youths to gain skills through polytechnics through bursaries, empowerment of youths and women groups at the Sub-County levels through business funding and Promotion of KYEOP programs in the Sub-County.

To enhance socio-economic development and integration, the County government has created a favorable environment for CBOs such as Billian Center Mwela Foundation and Majimazuri to empower the youth and women through capacity development to take charge of their lives through economic empowerment such as business funding and training.

The County government has put in place a policy that aims to bring people together on every first Saturday of the month through general cleaning of the streets. However, several challenges have been experienced in the quest for integration by the County

government cases of corruption, inadequate budgetary allocation, inequality, and nepotism are still impediments to social inclusion at the Sub-County.

5.5 Recommendations

The study found that Nyumba Kumi initiative has an impact in manning comities and protecting residents from criminal activities and radicalization. Therefore, the County government in collaboration with the national government should fully implement Nyumba Kumi initiative to man the communities in Mathare Sub-County and protect the residents from crime, radicalization and most of all to bring communities together.

The study found that members of the public engage in public forums conducted by Chiefs and members of the County assembly to discuss the need for integration and how it enhances social development at the grassroots level. The County government should initiate more forums for local participation in County affairs. The local involvement in County matters would increase the level of social integration as well as address social, economic, and cultural issues impacting their livelihoods.

The study found that devolution has fostered unity through sports, promotion of cultural heritage, and skill development. The county government should fully implement the provisions of the Nairobi County Heritage and Cultural Act of 2017 to achieve the intended constitutional agenda on social integration leading to national unity.

The study found that Community-based organizations had more accessible access to the people at the grassroots level through the provision of basic amenities such as toilets, school uniforms to needy students and construction of ECDS. County governments should therefore, partner with private institutions to create more job

opportunities through public private partnership (PPT). Through PPT, the County can be able to offer more services to the general public.

The study found that County governments especially at the Sub-County levels experience challenges with inequality in access to and control of scarce resources such as finance, land, technology and communication; lack of innovation and creativity in generating wealth; lack of strategic planning for development funds like the Constituency Development Fund. Therefore, Nairobi County Government should consider allocating more funds to social programs, especially in Mathare, that is likely to bring people together, such as inter-community sports events in the Sub-County.

5.6 Area of Further Research

A similar study should be done in other cosmopolitan towns within Nairobi to establish whether the same influence of devolution on social integration exists.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

20/05/2018

Martin Musyoki Makasa

S/No. 15J03EMGP021

Africa Nazarene University,

P.O. Box 53067 - 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

Dear Respondent,

RE: REQUEST FOR RESEARCH DATA

I am a student in Masters of Science in Governance, Peace and Security at Africa Nazarene University. I am conducting a research on the influence of devolved governance in social integration in the society, a case study of Mathare Sub County. The research is solely an academic venture and does not intent in any way whatsoever for any other purpose. Your response will assist me a lot in achieving my academic objective. I am hereby requesting your assistance to complete the questionnaire provided to the best of your understanding about the issues and return the completed questionnaire to the researcher. Your voluntary and kind participation and co-operation will be highly appreciated. The research has been assessed and approved by Africa Nazarene University.

Thank you for your co-operation

Yours sincerely,

Martin Musyoki Makasa

Appendix 2: Questionnaire Instrument

For Women leaders, Youth leaders and Community leader

Dear Respondent,

My name is Martin Musyoki Makasa a Master's Student of Science in Governance, Peace and Security at Africa Nazarene University. This is a questionnaire for the purposes of gathering information. This is purely an academic exercise and all the information received shall be treated with high level confidentiality, no response will solely be singled out in the reporting but the responses will be generalized.

Thank you for your dedication and time,

Martin Makasa

Section A: Demographic Information

1. Gender of respondent

Male [] Female []

2. Age bracket

3. 18-19 () 20- 29 () 30 – 39 () 40 – 49 () Over 50 years ()

4. Which group do you belong to

- a. Women leaders ()
- b. Youth leaders ()
- c. Community leader ()

5. Level of Education

Primary level [] Secondary level [] College level [] Graduate []

Never been to school []

Section B: Measures Being Undertaken by Devolved Governance Institutions to Achieve Social Integration

6. Is there a fully operational devolved government in Mathare Sub County grassroots?

Yes [] No [] Don't know []

7. Do you think devolution has fostered unity and contentment in the County?

Yes [] No [] Don't know []

8. If your answer is (Yes in 6 above) in which areas?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

9. Do you agree that Mathare Sub-County has developed educational or social programs to promote integration?

Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Neutral [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree []

10. In what ways does the County Government involve the public in governance. Tick appropriately.

Public forums

Stakeholder engagement/participation

Timely access to the information

Other

- 1.
- 2.

- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Section C: Success of devolution in promoting social integration

To what extent do you agree that devolution of politics and governance has affected social integration efforts.

Strongly agree Agree Neutral Disagree

Strongly Disagree

In what ways do you think that devolution of politics and governance has affected social integration efforts

Section C: Legal Framework (laws, policies and norms)

11. Do you agree that Mathare Sub County has a working policy to promote cultural and traditional values?

Strongly Agree [] Agree [] Neutral [] Disagree [] Strongly Disagree []

12. If you agree with question 11, mention some of the policies

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

13. Does the county government consider the following in government appointments?

Yes No Don't Know

Women

The youth

Ethnic inclusivity

The disabled

14. Are there other ways that the County has promoted people with disabilities and the needy?

15. What are some of the programs and policies that your county has put in place to ensure people-centered, poverty reducing, socio-economic development and service delivery?

(i).....

(ii).....

(iii).....

(iv).....

(v).....

16. In what ways does devolution of government functions promote the following in Mathare Sub-County;

a) Freedom of speech

.....
.....
.....

b) Political participation in County governance

.....
.....
.....

c) Employment

.....
.....
.....

d) Education

.....
.....
.....

17. In your view what are some of the challenges facing your county in achieving social integration of the society?

- (i).....
- (ii)
- (iii).....
- (iv).....
- (v).....

18. Based on the challenges above, in your view what mechanisms (laws, policies and norms) should the county put in place to enhance social integration?

- (i).....
- (ii).....
- (iii).....
- (iv).....
- (v).....

19. What are some of measures do you think if employed could significantly promote integration (recognition of people, unity, participation, and equal opportunities) in the County?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Appendix 3: Interview Schedule

For MCAs, Leaders of Community-Based Organizations, and County social services officers

Kindly indicate your category

MCA ()

Leaders of Community Based Organizations ()

Social service officer ()

Measures Being Undertaken by Devolved Governance Institutions to Achieve Social Integration

1. How does county politics promote social integration in Mathare Sub County?

.....
.....
.....

2. In what ways do leaders in the County create awareness on social cohesion and integration?

.....
.....
.....

3. Are you satisfied with the county government services at Mathare? Please explain further

.....
.....
.....

4. In what ways does the county governance involve the public in governance of the county?

.....
.....
.....

The Success of Devolved Governance Institutions in Promoting Social Integration

5. Do you think the social development in the Sub-County is positively changing people’s lives? Explain

.....
.....
.....

6. In what ways has devolution promoted ethnic inclusivity in the Sub-County

.....
.....
.....

7. How does the county address the plight of the vulnerable groups; the youth, women, people with disability and the aged?

.....
.....
.....

The Extent to Which Laws, Policies and Norms Are Supporting Devolved Governance Institutions in Achieving Social Integration

8. Are there any laws, policies and norms that have been put in place to promote social integration in the Sub-County? State and Explain

.....
.....
.....

9. What are some of the laws and policies do you think if employed could significantly promote integration (recognition of people, unity, participation, and equal opportunities) in the County?

Appendix 4: Approval Letter from Africa Nazarene University**AFRICA NAZARENE**
UNIVERSITY

10th April, 2019

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Makasa, Martin Musyoki (15J03EMGP021) is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work and has defended his thesis proposal *entitled "An investigation on the contribution of the devolved governance on the social integration of the society. A case study of Mathare Sub-county, Nairobi county"*

Any assistance accorded to him to facilitate data collection and finish his thesis is highly welcomed.

Prof. Rodney Reed
Deputy Vice Chancellor – Academic Affairs

Appendix 5: NACOSTI Authorization Letter



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 3310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No. **NACOSTI/P/19/46300/30029**

Date: **23rd May, 2019**

Martin Musyoki Makasa
Africa Nazarene University
P.O. Box 53067-00200
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“An investigation on the contribution of the devolved governance on the social integration of the society. A case study of Mathare Sub County, Nairobi County”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nairobi County** for the period ending **23rd May, 2020.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nairobi County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a **copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.


BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Nairobi County.

The County Director of Education
Nairobi County.

Appendix 6: NACOSTI Certificate

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT: **Permit No : : NACOSTI/P/19/46300/30029**
MR. MARTIN MUSYOKI MAKASA **Date Of Issue : 23rd May, 2019**
of AFRICA NAZARENE UNIVERSITY, **Fee Received :Ksh 1000**
155-900 Machakos, has been permitted
to conduct research in Nairobi County
on the topic: AN INVESTIGATION ON
THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE DEVOLVED
GOVERNANCE ON THE SOCIAL
INTEGRATION OF THE SOCIETY. A CASE
STUDY OF MATHARE SUB COUNTY,
NAIROBI COUNTY,
for the period ending:
23rd May, 2020


Applicant's Signature


Sammmbur
Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

Appendix 7: The Map of Mathare Sub County

IEBC REVISED MATHARE CONSTITUENCY COUNTY ASSEMBLY WARDS

