



INFORMATION SHARING ON PERFORMANCE OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN KISUMU COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

While there is strong impetus by the Government of Kenya to involve the citizens at the grass root level in county development projects, the County Governments in Kenya seem not to abide by these rules as public participation is still very low and poorly done. The aim of this study was to explore the influence of Information Sharing on Performance of development projects in Kisumu County. This study used the Stakeholder Theory and Sherry Arnstein's Ladder of Participation Theory. Descriptive research design was applied. The target population for this study was Project Management Committee members and community members from the areas where the county government-initiated projects are implemented. The study used Yamane's (1967) formula for calculating sample size from the population. The questionnaire was used as an instrument of primary data collection. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed in the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics was analyzed and the computation was done by use of SPSS version 24 in order to test the primary data that was collected to satisfy the objectives of study. Pilot study was conducted on members who were not part of the sample for the study in Kisumu County in order to find out the validity and reliability of the instruments used under the study. The results of the findings indicated Information Sharing influenced performance of development projects in Kisumu County, Kenya. The study recommended the management of development projects to embrace the use of Information Sharing since it improves the development projects' Performance. The study recommended for further studies on the same considering same variables but different methodologies.

Key words; *Information Sharing, Citizen Participation, Performance*

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INTRODUCTION

Citizen participation has been a concern in many countries across the world since 1990's especially with the fall of Berlin wall which ended the ideological rivalries between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America thus opening democratic processes in many countries of the world. Many Governments were required to reform to enable citizens' space in the decision-making processes right from the sub-national levels of governance to the top. This was to allow local people to plan and implement their own development initiatives (Smoke, 2018). Information Sharing being an element of Citizen Participation it is therefore considered crucial to good governance because it is characterized by transparency, accountability and responsiveness of institutions (Doorgaspersad, 2019).

Citizen Participation is a process that provides private individuals an opportunity to influence public decisions and has long been a component of the democratic decision-making process (Mirriam, 2016). Participatory development is also defined as a process through which stakeholders can influence and share control over development initiatives, and over the decisions and resources that affect them (Bank, 2016). According to Holdar and Zakharchenko (2016), citizen participation is a community-based process, where citizens organize themselves and their goals at the grassroots level and work together through non-governmental community organizations to influence the decision-making process. Citizens get most involved in this process when the issue at stake relates directly to them. Furthermore, citizen participation occurs when all the stakeholders cooperate to implement changes. Some of the common dimensions of citizen participation include the involvement of the community in information sharing, involvement of the community in resource contribution and involvement of the community in collective decision making.

The process of Information Sharing incorporates two major aspects that is, giving information to

others, and receiving information that has been provided by the information giver (Savolanon & Reijo, 2017). The sharing of information is either carried out by officials involved in specific development projects, or it can take place by means of information products or services offered by governmental authorities to provide local access to information for these communities (Meyer, 2019). When Citizen Participation can also allow the incorporation of local knowledge, skills and resources in the design of interventions, it can ensure project/programme responsiveness to people's needs, and can enhance the goal of sustainability and assist breaking the mentality of dependency (Mubita, Libati, & Mulonda, 2017). Also, since most of the problems in societies are rooted in systemic maladjustments in the social structure and social institutions, the local people themselves have to participate in their development for sustainability (Auya & Oino, 2016). The rationale behind citizen participation is that it is believed by involving the citizens in the decision-making process, promotes openness and accountability of political decision makers. As a result, county governments are likely to be responsive to the citizens' demands hence, more responsive in-service delivery to people (Rajesh Tandon, Mohini & Kak, 2017). However, the promises of citizen participation and adequate service provision by most governments across the world have not been fulfilled because devolving power and resources to the sub-national governments have neither increased citizen involvement in the process of resource allocation nor accountability of it.

It can be inferred that in spite of the efforts made by the government to aid Information Sharing, most of the critical requirements for successful implementation of projects in Kenya are still limited by administrative capacities, management of financial resources, illiteracy, inability to link policy, learning and budgeting by involving members of the public (Lineth, 2016). This study examined the influence of citizen participation of performance of

projects in Kisumu County, Kakamega County Kenya. Findings from a Baseline Survey by (Development & Commission, 2014), indicate that majority of the citizens in Kakamega County are aware of their participation rights and are keen to take part and get involved in key processes such as county budgeting and planning of projects. It further observes that Kakamega County Government is aware of the premium the constitution has placed on Information Sharing. The county government conducted budget consultative forums and strived to involve citizens in developing key documents such as the (County Integrated Development Plan) and legislations such as the Public Participation Act and Civic Education Act.

Statement of the Problem

While there is strong impetus by the government of Kenya to involve the citizens at the grass root level in county development projects, unfortunately, the County Governments in Kenya seem not to abide by these rules and public engagement is still very low and is poorly done (LGRP, 2018). A close scrutiny of projects at the Kisumu County in the financial years (2016/17-2018/2019) by InfoTrack (2019) revealed that most of the projects listed for implementation had not undergone the process of Information Sharing in decision making. The auditor-general's report (2015) on County Governments averred that project implementation for counties was not largely implemented in accordance with the law as some projects went beyond the stipulated period within which they were expected to be completed. According to this report, projects in the sectors of health, roads, physical infrastructure, and education stalled due to political wrangles amongst politicians, unclear structures and lack of oversight from members of the general public. This is the case in most County governments in Kenya. In another baseline survey by Development and Commission (2014), County Governments have cited poor mobilization strategies, short notices, and late information sharing as setbacks to effective citizen participation. The problem of lack of effective Information Sharing has resulted to unsustainable

and unsuccessful county development projects and initiatives thus, a major hindrance to service delivery. According to Holdar and Zakharchenko (2016) unsatisfactory Information Sharing can be due to lack of cooperation between stakeholders, lack of media attention to local issues, unrealistic levels of expectation, focusing on minute issues rather than broad issues, limited access to information and lack of knowledge about rights and responsibilities. The researcher deemed it necessary to carry out a study to investigate the influence of Information Sharing on performance of county development projects in Kisumu County, Kenya.

Specific objective

To establish the influence of information sharing on performance of development projects in Kisumu County.

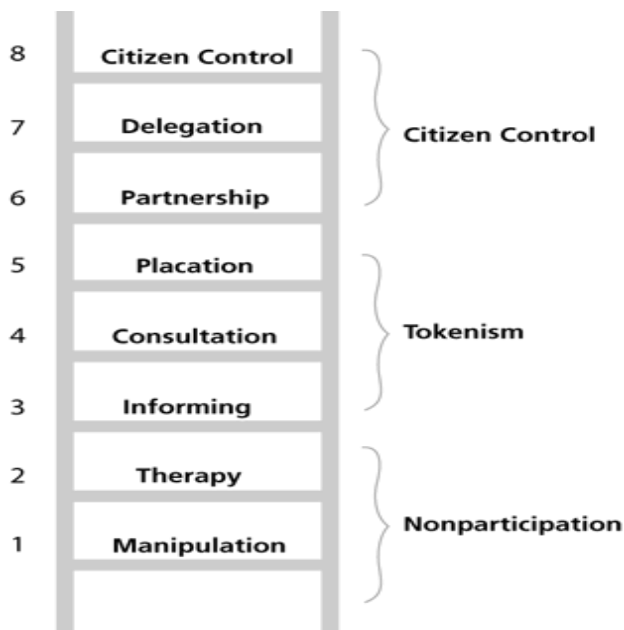
Research Hypothesis

H₀₁: Information sharing does not significantly influence the performance of development projects in Kisumu County, Kenya

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Ladder Theory of Citizen Participation

This study was guided by the Ladder Theory of Citizen Participation, which was introduced by Sherry Arnstein in 1969. This theory will be the anchor theory for the current study. The rationale behind the ladder was to conceptualize how participation works in development. Often termed as "Arnstein's ladder", she defines citizen participation as the redistribution of power that enables the have-not citizens, presently excluded from the political and economic processes, to be deliberately included in the future. Arnstein identified a number of rungs in the participation ladder, indicating that either people are manipulated or they participate actively in a project. The ladder of participation is applicable to community participation in various stages of the project cycle. Figure 1 illustrates the different levels of the Ladder of Participation.



Arnstein's Ladder (1969)
Degrees of Citizen Participation

Figure 1: Ladder of Participation Source: (Arnstein, 1969)

The first two rungs represent non-participation at a technical level, though, superficially, community members are said to participate. 'Manipulation' may involve project beneficiaries being invited to meetings where they rubber-stamp decisions of the donor(s) or project committees, despite not participating in decision-making. For example, the community may be asked to sign a petition or document seeking for more donor funding with the promise of improved services.

The second rung represents 'Therapy', whereby project committee leaders and donors do not give practical solutions to the problems faced by project beneficiaries. Instead, leaders blame community members and direct the latter to seek alternative solutions to their problems. The third to fifth rungs entail 'Tokenism' as a form of participation. The third rung involves informing people about projects and issues that concern them. While sensitization and dissemination of information to community members is critical for projects to attain their objectives, communication should be two-way and intended beneficiaries should be given

opportunities to air their views. 'Consultation' goes a notch higher but fails to meet the threshold of active participation. Seeking the opinions of the community on project problems and solutions is inadequate if those solutions will not be implemented and feedback provided. Under 'Placation', community members may be invited to participate in planning meetings to feel part of the project but the final decision on what is to be implemented lies with the donor(s) and or project committee members, making this a superficial process, though an improvement on participation in lower levels.

The final three rungs of the Participation Ladder represent more active community participation, hence the moniker 'Citizen Control'. 'Partnership' entails sharing power and responsibilities between the community and project leaders or donors. A mutual agreement exists and community members feel they have a stake in projects as equal partners with project managers. Under 'Delegated Power', the community holds greater sway over the project and delegates it to project committee members. While this is an ideal situation, it requires superior conceptual and implementation skills on the part of the community. This situation exists when the community stops depending on external support to run the project. Members of the community also actively run the day-to-day affairs of the project.

(Theyyan, 2015) However, highlights that Arnstein's theory is limited in various ways According to, citizen power is not distributed as neatly as the divisions used suggest and instead of eight rungs, the real world of people and programs might require as many as 150 to cover the range of actual citizen involvement levels. The diagram addresses urban, black ghettos rather than a range of urban, suburban and rural situations and that the citizen participation-rungs on a ladder analogy suggest no logical progression from one level to another, one building to another.

(Collins & Ison, 2006) Further critics that participation is assumed to be hierarchical in nature with citizen control held up as the 'goal' of

participation, an assumption that does not always align with participants' own reasons for engaging in decision-making processes. They go further and suggest that it is in the process of participation that the nature of policy issues is determined, thus shaping the nature of the participation process. The linear conceptualization of participation (Arnstein's Theory) does little to emphasize the importance of either the process or the existence of feedback loops holes.

Collins & Ison (2016) As well cite the roles and responsibilities of the individuals, communities and authorities involved in participation. Arnstein's ladder suggests that the roles and responsibilities change only in relation to changing levels of power; in the dynamic of citizens taking control and authorities ceding it. This they note overlooks the more complex set of relationships which exist in many ongoing participatory situations where roles are less easy to define and responsibilities emerge during, and as a consequence of, the participatory process itself. In other words, individuals do not necessarily define their roles in relation to their sense of power. Instead, they argue that the roles and responsibilities of individuals are based on the construction of their interest in the situation.

With that, community participation in development projects demands reasonable practical participation by community members. This involves not just being informed but attending public participation meetings, giving opinion, scrutinizing documents, contributing financial and materials resources, offering labor, demanding for accountability for funds, electing officials and making decisions on all aspects of the project. Nevertheless, owing to varying levels of understanding and literacy of different members of the community, and the fact that they also have careers, jobs and other commitments to attend to, development projects may not attain the highest rung of the Ladder of Participation.

Stakeholder Theory

This theory was developed by Freeman 1984. As cited in Usadolo & Caldwell (2016) the author

defines stakeholders as those who are affected by or can affect a decision. They further cite (Wilcox,2003), who defines participation as a process where individuals, groups, and organizations choose to take an active role in making decisions that affect them. Stakeholder participation in a development project is viewed from two main perspectives.

First, from the normative perspective, stakeholder participation is regarded to as an ethical issue,as it takes into consideration the legitimate interests of the identified stake-holders, necessitating a stakeholder-oriented operational framework policy in the organization (Donaldson & Preston, 1995).The normative perspective provides an ethical and moral framework that reflects not only economic imperatives but also the human-centered values of the organization in its goals (Mainardes, Alves, & Raposo, 2011).

Second, in contrast, is the instrumental perspective, which investigates how stakeholder participation can be used to achieve the performance objectives of an organization (Donaldson & Preston, 1995). The instrumental perspective seeks to find out how stakeholders can be used as a tool in strategic decision making to achieve predetermined objectives (Jones & Wicks, 1999). According to, (Berman, Wicks, Kotha, & Jones, 1999)state that a strategic management model requires an organization to address the concerns of their stakeholders, as doing so will boost the organization's financial performance. This perspective involves the personalization of the organization's relationships with its stakeholders, the particularization of each stakeholder's interests, and the raising of managerial awareness of organizational decisions, processes, and policies to achieve the organization's objectives (Mitchell, Agle, & Wood, 2017).

Richard Hawkins et al discussing how to build the institutional capacity for rural innovation (as cited in Usadolo & Caldwell, 2016), propose that stakeholders should be identified and brought in as partners to explore more widely the anticipated

development challenge as perceived by different stakeholders. This will provide a platform to articulate the relationship model required in the decision-making mechanism to achieve the stated goals (Freeman, Wicks, & Parmar, 2016). The implementation of rural development projects is inherently complex, partly due to the need to satisfy multiple stakeholders (Usadolo & Caldwell, 2016). In this view, the diversity of knowledge and values of the rural community have to be taken into consideration and they further cite (Reed, 2008) who mentions that it is necessary to ensure that there is stakeholder participation in decision-making processes and implementation. From research of the Nguni Cattle Project in rural South Africa, which involved the introduction of *Nguni* Herds into rural communities, (Usadolo & Caldwell, 2016) found out that reciprocal relationship between stakeholders increases their participation in rural development projects because they provide a platform for new relationships to be developed in addition to the existing ones and they learn to appreciate the legitimacy of each other's views. This therefore makes the collaboration of stakeholders necessary for sustainability and the implementation of decisions to be addressed effectively. One of the arguments that has been used to justify stakeholders' participation is that it results in a strong sense of ownership over the process and outcomes achieved. This theory will be employed to anchor the variable of citizen involvement in information dissemination and collective decision making.

Modernization Theory

Modernization theory was developed by Davids (2009). This theory is based on the broad belief that societies move from the traditional to modern stage through a series of stages. According to Davids (2009). The essence of modernization is for less-developed countries to become developed; they should follow the path taken by the developed countries over the past 100-200 years. Graaff, (2001) summarized the main principles of evolutionism: The process occurs gradually over

time; all societies go through the same number of stages, irreversible and progressive, and at the end, all societies end up looking the same. Societies eventually reach a maturity stage, characterized by neo-liberalism system where the economy is determined by markets, with little or no intervention from the state. The training and technology required to reach this stage, according to modernists, is provided by the West. For example, interventions in developing countries in terms of aid have been structured along the lines of the modernization theory. Aid agencies identify problems in certain target communities and proceed with the intention to change them, in the Western sense. This has resulted in several projects failing to achieve the desired goals. The modernization theory has also failed to explain growing disparities within societies, where both very rich and extremely poor people are found.

Classical growth model also leads to a convergence hypothesis-the hypothesis that per capita income in countries with similar institutional structures will gravitate toward the same level of income per person. As countries get more capital and become richer, their growth rates would slow down while poorer countries with little capital should grow faster than richer countries. Eventually, per capita incomes among countries should converge. These predictions of convergence have not come true for many countries. Ayres, (1995) one of the main proponents of the dependency theory, stated that it's the ignorance of the underdeveloped countries history that leads them to assume that their past and indeed their present resemble earlier stages of history of the now developed countries. The study generally held that economic development occurs in a succession of capitalist stages and that today's underdeveloped countries are still in a stage of history through which the now developed passed long ago.

Among the criticisms laid against modernization theory is that the theory assumes there is a single way to advancement, which is not the case. The theory assumes that all societies evolve from a

common starting point of underdevelopment and transform along a reductionist continuum of economic and social change from traditional to modern society. This belief has been certainly proven wrong by the rise of the Asian Tigers as well as, most recently, the spectacular rise of China as a global power in the past few decades (De Beer, 1998). Furthermore, the current world economic crisis poses a huge challenge for modernization theory. Graaff (2001) postulated that capitalism is extremely unstable, lurching from boom to depression with depressing regularity. This criticism against the modernization theory laid the foundation for a more radical dependency theory.

Contemporary underdevelopment is largely explained in part as the historical product of past and continuing economic relations between the satellite underdeveloped and the now metropolitan countries (Ayres, 1995). Development in core countries and underdevelopment in the peripheral countries are two sides of the same coin. The main standpoint of dependence theorists is that one country's advantage (core) is another's disadvantage (periphery), that is, one necessarily implies another. This relationship can be explained by three distinct factors: lack of investment by multinational companies, unequal balance of trade, and surplus extraction (Graaff, 2001).

Dependency theory has been criticized for its radical leftist solution to this unfair relationship between developed and developing nations; that is, cutting ties. Such attempts have been disastrous in countries such as Zimbabwe, Cuba and Venezuela and have failed to address underdevelopment. In addition, globalization has led to crucial interdependence between nations. In addition, dependency theorists have also laid all the blame on Western nations but ignore poor governance and corruption in developing nations.

The two classical development theories of modernization and dependency failed to explain the continued underdevelopment of the third world

nations, epitomized by increasing poverty and inequalities. This led to the emergence of the people-centered approach. This paradigm shift to a more people-centres approach focused on micro-level as opposed to macro-level theorizing. Davids (2009) indicated that people-centres development is a process by which the members of the society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resources to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life consistent with their own aspirations. Unlike in past theories of development, humans are placed at the center, contrary to the „trickle-down“ approach in other development initiatives.

Theron, (2001) argued that in the people-centres approach, four fundamental questions are asked about the development process and include the following: From what? By whom? For whom? Humanist thinking on development implies more than economic growth and includes transformation of institutional, socio-cultural and political systems and structures, hence addressing development in a holistic way. The ultimate objective of development is enhancement of human capacities to enable people to manage their own lives and their environment (Srinivasan, 1990).

There is no agreement among planners and professionals about the contribution of community participation to improving the lives of people, particularly the poor and disadvantaged. Some completely dismiss its value altogether, while others believe that it is the „magic bullet“ that will ensure improvements especially in the context of poverty alleviation. Despite this lack of agreement, community participation has continued to be promoted as a key to development. Although advocacy for participation waxes and wanes, today, it is once again seen by many governments, the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as critical to Programme planning and poverty alleviation (World Bank, 1996).

Conceptual Framework

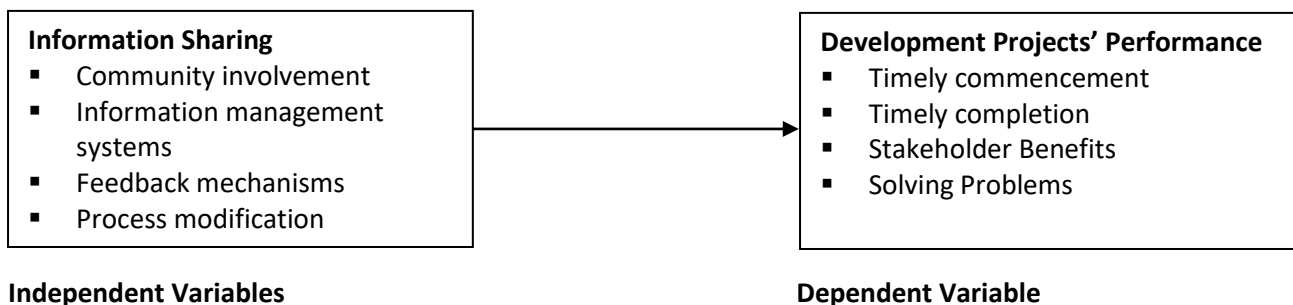


Figure 2: Conceptual Framework

Source: Author

METHODOLOGY

Research Design: Kothari (2007) defines a research design as the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. This study used descriptive survey design which involved collecting data of the answered questions about the respondents of the study. This design could be appropriate when the researcher wished to provide an accurate representation of persons, events or situations (Saunders et al., 2012).

Target Population: The target population comprised of men, women and youth engaged in or affected by County Government Projects in Kisumu County since they play pivotal roles as key stakeholders in county project cycles including; appraisal, designing, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and lastly in determining performance of projects. The target population for this study was 1,626 and this comprised 126 project management committee members and 1,500 community members from the selected area.

Sampling and Sampling Techniques: The study aimed to sample 321 respondents from a study population of 1,626 residents. Sampling is the process of selecting a group of subjects for a study in such a way that the individuals represent a larger group from which they were selected (Gay, 1987). The study used Yamane's (1967) formula for calculating sample size from the population.

According to Yamane, for a confidence of 95% and a precision or margin of error of 5%, size of sample was thus calculated as follows:

$$n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$$

Where; n = minimum sample size

N = Population size

e = Level of precision set at 95% (5%=0.05)

In this study, N is 1626 and e = 0.05

$$n = 1626 / (1 + (1626 \times 0.0025)) = 321.0266 \approx 321$$

Simple random sampling was then adopted in selecting respondents until the desired sample was obtained.

Data Collection Instruments: Data was collected by use of a structured questionnaire. A questionnaire is a data collection instrument consistent of a series of questions and other prompts for gathering information from respondents (Abawi, 2014). The questionnaire items were grouped into two parts with the first part dealing with the background information of the respondents and the second part dealing with the objectives of the study. The questionnaire used Likert scale to group responses in the study with means ranging from 1-5 (where 1=strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= Undecided 4= Agree and 5= strongly agree). Questionnaires were self administered by the researcher using the drop and pick technique.

Data Processing and Analysis: The quantitative data collected was analyzed by Statistical Package

for Social Sciences (SPSS 24) where descriptive statistics was computed to help in describing and interpreting data in line with study objectives. For variable relationships, correlation and regression analysis was also examined. Analyzed data was presented by use of tables and in prose form. The Analytical model for the study took form of:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \epsilon$$

Where;

Y= Development Project Performance

α = Constant Term

β = Beta Coefficient –This measures how many standard deviations a dependent variable was change, per standard deviation increase in the independent variable.

X_1 = Information Sharing.

ϵ = Error term

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study targeted 321 respondents for the study. However, a total of two hundred and fifty six (256) questionnaires were returned. This makes 79.75 per cent questionnaire return rate. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) assert that a 50% response rate is adequate for analysis. Sekaran (2003) recommends 30% as an adequate response rate for descriptive surveys. Based on these assertions, it implies that the response rate for this research was adequate for analysis.

Descriptive Statistics: Information Sharing on Development Projects Performance

Respondents were required to indicate their level of agreement on seven statements related to information sharing. Table 1 showed the relevant results.

Table 1: Descriptive Results for Information Sharing

Statement	Likert Ratings					Mean	Std Dev
	1	2	3	4	5		
Information on planned, initiated and completed projects by the County Government in the Sub County is easily accessible.	16.0%	11.4%	31.7%	19.6%	21.2%	3.19	1.33
Community members are aware of where to access information on County Government initiated projects.	14.7%	14.4%	31.0%	19.3%	20.6%	3.17	1.31
Information on County Government initiated projects is accessible on the County Government website, offices at Sub County and Ward levels.	17.3%	13.4%	28.8%	18.6%	21.9%	3.14	1.37
Community members have active feedback and reporting channels between the projects' management teams and County Government.	14.4%	16.0%	32.4%	20.6%	16.7%	3.09	1.27
Feedback and reporting channels between the project's management teams and County Government are adequate, clear and effective	12.7%	14.7%	31.7%	19.3%	21.6%	3.22	1.29
Sharing information with the community influences/affects the performance of the County Government initiated projects.	16.7%	13.4%	34.3%	19.6%	16.0%	3.05	1.28
Mean						3.14	1.30

From the above analysis most respondents agreed that information on county government projects

was easily at a mean of 3.19 while only a few respondents agreed that they were aware of county

projects around them at a mean of 20.6 per cent. Most of the respondents (mean of 3.05) were largely neutral about the fact that counties do actually share information with its stakeholders on its projects.

Inferential Statistics

Inferential results based on simple models as shown in the subsections herein.

Information Sharing and Development Projects Performance

The objective was to establish the influence of Process innovation on the performance of sugar companies in Western Kenya. From the findings the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.228 which is a positive, a significant relationship between process

innovation and performance and the R-Square value of 0.052 shows that the model accounts for 4.7% of the variation or change in the performance of Sugar Companies in Western Kenya.

Model summary for Information Sharing

The objective of the study was to determine the effect of information sharing on performance of development projects in Kisumu County. The findings of this objective tested the null research hypothesis that posits: H_{01} : information sharing has no significant effect on performance of development projects in Kisumu County. This was achieved using both Pearson correlation and linear regression analysis at 0.05 significance level. The results were presented in table 2 below.

Table 2: Correlation between information sharing and performance

Correlation	Performance	Information sharing
Performance	1.0000	.947
Information sharing	.947	1.0000

From Table 2 above, there was significant positive relationship between information sharing and performance of development projects in Kisumu County as shown by $R=0.947$, $P=0.000$. This implies that an increase in information sharing would results to increase in performance of development projects. This finding agrees with Taqi, Ajmal and Pervez (2016) who showed that openness to public

information would have a positive and significant effect on development.

Regression analysis was conducted to find the proportion of the dependent variable (performance of development projects) which can be predicted by the independent variable (citizen participation). Table 3 below shows the analysis results.

Table 3: Regression Results for Information sharing

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig.
.947	0.896	0.886	.2588	0.000

From table 3 above, the value of R square was 0.896 this shows that information sharing explains 89.6% of variance in performance of development projects in Kisumu County. P value=0.000 shows that it's

significant at 99% confidence level hence the model is feasible. Thus, the first null hypothesis was rejected.

Table 4: Coefficients for information sharing and development projects Performance

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	0.093	0.258		0.36	.000
X1	0.719	0.069	0.645	10.42	0.002

a. Dependent Variable: Y

The equation;

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \epsilon$, holding all other factors constant, this becomes,

$$Y_0 = 0.093 + 0.719X_1$$

The positive Beta coefficients imply that 71.9% increase in the Information Sharing results in increased development projects performance.

Hypothesis Testing

Null Hypothesis (H01): Information Sharing has no significant influence on the Development project performance in Kisumu County, Kenya.

Alt. Hypothesis (Ha1): Information Sharing has a significant influence on the Development Projects performance in Kisumu County, Kenya.

Model summary results indicate that Information Sharing has significant influence on Development Projects performance in Kisumu County, Kenya ($\beta_1 = 0.719$ at $p < 0.05$). Other factors remaining constant, Information Sharing explains 71.9% of changes in performance of development projects in Kisumu County, Kenya. The positive beta coefficient implies that a unit change in use of information sharing results in a rise in development project performance by 0.719 units. As such the null hypothesis was rejected.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study failed to accept the null hypothesis that information sharing has no effect on the

performance. The objective of the study was to find the effect of information sharing on performance of development projects in Kisumu County. From the results information sharing has a significant influence on the performance of development projects. An improvement on the information shared will lead to a significant improvement on performance. Therefore, information sharing was found to be a good predictor of performance of development Projects.

The study observed that information sharing had a significant effect on performance of development projects. The descriptive results on the other hand, show that largely neutral about the fact that counties do actually share information with its stakeholders on its projects. This has had a huge impact on the projects. Therefore, information sharing is a significant predictor of performance of development projects.

The management of public service institutions, especially in counties should make prudent decisions by sharing relevant information with stakeholders in order for initiated projects to remain viable and successful. This will allow prospective customers to learn more about the services provided by the counties and invite more meaningful participation in them. It is important that management should intensify their efforts to rely on stakeholder intelligence as a means to build success around community based projects.

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