

***PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTATION OF
DEVELOPMENT PLAN: THE CASE OF MENDI TOWN***

***A Thesis submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Jimma University
in Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Art
in Public Management.***

By

ASEFA FEKADU



JIMMA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF BUSSINESS AND ECONOMICS

MPM PROGRAM

JULY 22, 2021

JIMMA, ETHIOPIA

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “*Public participation in implementation of developmental plan: A Study on Selected Mendi Town in Western Wollega Zone, Oromia Regional state ,Ethiopia*”, has been carried out by me under the guidance and supervision of Daniel Amente (PhD candidate) and Mrs. Nechitu Legese.

The thesis is original and has not been submitted for the award of any degree or diploma to any university or institutions.

Researcher’s Name

Date

Signature

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitles “*Public participation in implementation of development plan : A Study on Selected Mendi Town in Western Wollega Zone, Oromia Regional state ,Ethiopia*”, submitted to Jimma University for the award of the Degree of Master of Public Management(MPM) and is a record of confide research work carried out by Mr. *Asefa Fekadu Erena*, under our guidance and supervision.

Therefore, we hereby declare that no part of this thesis has been submitted to any other university or institutions for the award of any degree or diploma.

Main Adviser’s Name

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Co-Advisor’s Name

Date

Signature

ABSTRACT

This Research was designed to assess the practices and experiences of community participation implementation of development plans. This study used a descriptive research design because it comprises surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different types and in line with study purpose as it sought to assess public participation in implementation of development plan at Mendi Town. This research was applying both quantitative and qualitative methods approaches. And a stratified random sampling technique was used to obtain 396 residents in Mendi Town. According to the findings of this study, the majority of respondents took part in the implementation of a development plan. There were, however, nonparticipating communities in the city. The experiences of communities who took part in various development plans revealed that they contributed cash, materials, labor, and other resources. People with a high income, a high education level, alternative wages, administrative or technical positions, and people in the civil service were more likely to engage in IDPs. People with low incomes, low education levels, and women, on the other hand, engaged in low level encounter. Finally, community interest in local development projects was found to be low. As a result, it was suggested that Western Wollega Zone, Mendi Town, and more economically disadvantaged parts of the community. The recommendations are made based on the study's findings. Community participation approaches and their consequences ought to be designed to consciously (internally) and physically fulfill communities. This also recognizes Project owners as contributors to society. To furthermore, reinforce, maintain, increase involvement, and empower women, the disadvantaged, and the oppressed to engage in development plans, pressure groups formed by these groups of people in the communities should be formed to drive home their points and provide a difficult group to assist them in achieving their goals.

Key terms

Developmental plan

Implementation of development plan

Public participation

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List of acronym /abbreviation

KLPT	Kebele Level Participation Team
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PCD	People centered Development
GNP	Growth National Production
CBO	Community Based Organization
LLPPA	Local Level Participatory Planning Approach
WFP	World Food Program
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
MCDP	Multi-Purpose Community Development
PADETS	Participatory Agricultural Demonstration Extension and Training System
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IDP	Implementation of Development plan

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the study's context, problem statement, general and specific research goals, study importance, research issue, limitations, and terms description.

1.1. The Research Background

Within the literature on environmental policy and planning, public participation is usually considered an unalloyed good. This emphasis on the inherent desirability of public involvement is part of a tradition which seeks to 'open up' planning processes to democratic scrutiny and to expand the scope of public involvement as an integral part of improvements in policy delivery (Rydin, 2010). Practitioners and academics' concerns have changed from whether it can happen to a general understanding that it can be very useful for decisionmaking, citizenship, and inclusion when done properly (Al Bryson et, 2013). Public engagement skills are also a standard part of public and nonprofit managers' preparation (Leighninger, 2010). However, since participation mechanisms differ greatly, there is a lot of interest in how well it is planned and executed (sandford, 2010). In their addresses, political office holders emphasized the importance of public engagement. Public involvement, on the other hand, is a multifaceted phenomenon that can take several different forms and occur in a number of ways.

The aim is to remove any uncertainty that can arise as a result of the various ways and dimensions of involvement. The historical situation of public participation in development programs as a backdrop to public participation, levels of participation, indicators and constraints for participation are all considered in this regard. Planners and decisionmakers may profit from public participation by gaining access to local information and ideas on specific issues. On the other side, it is the public that is formed. (Maria, 2019), the engagement mechanism, according to him, enhances openness and accountability while also building civic power. Before a political decision is made, public participation can be described as a deliberative process in which interested or civil society groups, affected people, and administration actors are involved in policy-making.

This concept states that members of the public have the right to use administrative or judicial processes to challenge or address issues that concern them. This requires being able to enter the relevant courts or tribunals. Such a guarantee is necessary so that those who are harmed by a decision can enforce their rights. The International Association for Public Participation, (2014), is a nonprofit organization that promotes public participation, usually thought of as a crucial yet frequently overlooked stage of strategic planning. Before, during, and after introducing transportation policies, it is critical to analyze the social and political acceptability of measures, as well as the sensibility of people, lawmakers, journalists, and experts for goals and programs. Public awareness and information campaigns, as well as the implementation of a long-term marketing strategy, can aid in the acceptance of transportation plans or single measures. Quality management allows for readjustment, development, and reaction, both in terms of acceptability and functionalism of applied steps (Kemande, 2019). It is difficult to devise a concept of development planning that will satisfy all requirements since each country's planning goals and practices vary in certain respects from those of other countries. The meanings are numerous and varied.

It is possible to find a term that is sufficiently wide to include all nations on one side, and one that is so narrow that it can only cover a few on the other. Since the economy is influenced by changes in the world around it, the causes and explanations for growth must be found outside of the set of facts outlined by economic theory. To put it another way, while development planning should not be limited to economic growth as a target in and of itself, it must depend on it. In support of the preceding, Amartya Sen asserts that the analysis of population economic development should not be limited to "observing the economic growth of the GNP or other indicators of general economic expansion." We must also track the impact of democracy and political freedoms on citizens' lives and capacities" (Sen, 2011). In turn, Sen indicated that development possibilities are dependent on a number of short-term factors, such as the ability of the government and citizens to make special efforts, foreign assistance in the field of investment or education, and a number of short-term factors, such as harvest yields, fluctuations in the global economic, and so on. The public will perform a variety of roles by participating in various ways. Participating in the identification of needs, agreeing on development goals, issues, and objectives, development activities involving the provision of community information, participation in policies and str

ategies, and undertaking responsibility and accountability for development actions are all examples.

1.2 Statements of the problem

These studies do not minimize the importance of community involvement in any type of development plan action. Instead, community involvement should be promoted, either by representative organizations in the case of large projects or directly in the case of small and localized projects. However, putting this into effect is complicated by a variety of obstacles.

The following are the main impediments, according to (Heck, 2003). The administrative structure and processes are structured in such a way that the process is lengthy and bureaucratic, and transparency is directed upwards rather than outwards to the group. Institutional factors such as a lack of participatory organizations and rules and regulations that encourage participation and ensure that the community's ideas and interests are considered. Political forces relating to the control of power and resources by a limited number of citizens work against collective empowerment efforts. Lack of appropriate community groups, or organizational skills, communication facility, interest, and inclusion of the disadvantaged are all issues that plague the community. Due to a lack of adequate knowledge, there is a low level of awareness and experience about participation and its importance. Dependence, anger, mistrust of authorities, and ignorance of their rights to organize and know how to step in this direction are all prevalent mentalities.

According to the results of the report, J. Albelson in Canada demonstrated that a generic public participation approach can be successfully applied in a number of contexts. Context has both promoting and inhibiting effects on execution, resulting in more (or less) performance. Practitioners of public engagement should pay close attention to the topics and actions on which they are seeking public feedback. It is also important to have sufficient organizational resources and a dedication to the public participation process' objectives. It's just as important to pay attention to these contextual factors and how they influence the design and results (J. Ablson, 2007)

(A.Ali, 2018), conducted research in Kenya on the factors that influence public involvement in the implementation of development plans. According to the findings, community members were unaware of the initiative. Local residents believed that construction programs in their community had not been carried out with the involvement of all residents. And municipal officials were not interested in project preparation and execution, according to the report. It was also reported that donors make decisions about construction projects, despite the fact that local representatives disagreed and expressed dissatisfaction with the decisions made by the development project management. The study concluded that there were factors influencing group engagement in development projects based on the results. Members did not participate in the preparation of the construction project, according to the report. According to the majority, even municipal officials were not interested in project preparation and execution. It was also determined that community members did not believe that everyone's views were valued and respected. It also came to the conclusion that how decisions are made has an effect on community engagement in development projects. The local group was not interested in the planning project management.

In Ethiopia, an evaluation of community involvement in local development programs and its implications for poverty reduction was conducted in the South West Showa Region, Dawo District. The study's findings revealed cultural practices and problems in the local region. People with high incomes, high education levels, low family members, and alternative incomes, managerial or vocational, were the ones who engaged in political and civil service activities, according to the findings. People with low incomes, big families, low education levels, and a low level of participation in sales and services, on the other hand, engaged at a low level. Second, the major challenges found were a lack of funding, a lack of knowledge, local leaders' capacity issues, a lack of policy support, a lack of frequent participation monitoring, and time constraints. Third, adult education in developmental services was found to contribute to poverty reduction efforts, and fourth, community engagement was found to be small, even during the implementation period. Finally, community interest in local development projects was found to be Low. As a result, it was suggested that the south west showa region, Dawo district, promote a more participatory approach by encouraging more economically vulnerable parts of the (Midesa G. , 2017).

In general, despite the absence of a comprehensive report on public participation in implementation of development plan in the Mendi Mayor office, community participation is not carried out properly, particularly in the context of projects initiatives. As a result, the mayor office realized it was critical to research the public participation in implementation of development plan. According to the researcher, there is a lack of study on the public participation in implementation of development plan in Mendi Town; hence, the researcher feels that study in this area is valuable. As a result; it is the primary study gap.

1.3 Objective of the research

1.3.1. General Objective

Generally, the study is designed to assess the Practices of Community Participation in implementation of development plan in the case of Western Wollega Zone, Mendi Town.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives of the Study

Specifically, this study intended to assess the following specific objectives:

- To assess the public participation in implementation of development plan experiences in Mendi town.
- To reveal out the extent of Public participation in implementation of development plan in Mandi Town.
- To reveal out how the social levels influence public participation in implementation of development plan in the study area.
- To assess how governance influences public participation in implementation of development plan in Mendi town

1.4. Research Question

1. What is the public participation in implementation of development plan in Mendi town?

2. What is the extent of Public participation in implementation of development plan in Mandi Town?
3. How the social levels influence the public participation in implementation of development plan in the study area?
4. How governance influences public participation in implementation of development plan in Mendi town Mendi Town?

1.5. Significance of the study

The study will identify problems, and may show direction to provide solutions that are related to public participation in implementation of development plan at the local level. These would may enable local administrators to improve their performance and the policy makers may use it as input for policy revision. In general, the study will have the following significance. It may enables other scholars to conduct research on determinants of public participation in implementation of development plan of the Mendi Town .The findings and conclusions drawn from the study may will help the cabinets and employees to create awareness in Mendi Town. It will recommend the possible solutions, for the betterment of future implementation of Participation in implementation of development plan of the Mendi own.

1.6. Scope of the study

Taking time and financial constraints in to account, this study was delimited to Western Wollega Zone, Oromia Region, Mendi Town, communities village such as, kebele 01, 02 and 04” The researcher believes that the sampled Kebeles do represent the worda’s residents to assess the public participation in implementation of development plan in two perspectives years (2011-2012 E.C).

1.7. Organization of the paper

The research project consists of five chapters. Namely, Back ground Introduction part, literature review and research methodology, results and discussion and summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations. Chapter one represents background of the

study includes, statement of the problem, general objective of the research, specific objectives, research questions, significance of the study ,organization of the paper, definition of the key terms. Chapter two indicates Literature review which includes conceptual framework, theoretical literature review and empirical literature review. Chapter three represents research methodology includes description of the study, research design, research approach, sample design , Sample techniques, Instruments of Data Collection, sample size ,method of data analysis, ethical issue, and reference. The last part of the research project was results and discussion of findings, conclusion and recommendations. This was organized as follows. Chapter four which demonstrates data analysis, presentation and interpretation based on the four objectives of the study. Lastly, chapter five formed summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations from the study

1.8. The Study's Limitations

This study, like other sociological studies, has limits and obstacles. Some respondents do not offer values to the questionnaire, while others do not reply at all, according to the researcher's constraints and problems. Aside from that, some individuals believe the questionnaire was supplied to them with political thinking orientations in mind. Furthermore, because respondents were under a lot of pressure at work, some of them were hesitant to fill out the surveys. Finally, because the respondents were occupied with field activities, it was difficult to conduct orientations, follow up with them, and collect replies. As a result, these circumstances may have influenced the quality of the work to some extent, but the researcher was able to successfully resolve these issues by devoting time and attention to the issues, as well as by enlisting the assistance of two people from each kebele who expressed their willingness to assist and provided orientation to assist the other respondents in properly filling out the questionnaires.

1.9. Definition of key terms

Public Participation:-It's the mechanisms of societies to express opinions and ideally exert influence regarding political, economic, management or other social decisions at their localities. (Bobio, 2018)

Development Plan: Are the goals, plans, action, processes and strategies of communities in the research areas that are purposefully initiated towards improving their awareness, identifying potentials, enhancing the quality of life, realizing dreams, aspirations formed for the purpose of serving the needs planed at their area. (Ramos, 2017).

Public participation in Implementation: Is normally regarded as an energetic and often neglected phase of strategic planning. "The implementation encloses all actions that take place during the realization of the plans, (Mulugeta, 2005)

Public Participation in Development Plan: It's taking part in identifying needs, in deciding about development goals, problems and priorities, development activities by assuming responsibility and accountability for development actions can be raised as an example, (Ramos, 2017).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the theoretical literature, empirical literature, and conceptual literature reviews and conceptual framework on public engagement in the implementation of development plans.

2.2 Theoretical literature Review

The experience of the last few decades has shown that public participation in growth is feasible and achievable. In the last two decades, a few countries have achieved rapid economic growth and have been able to influence populations to participate in development programs, thus lifting their people out of poverty. However, in some countries, such as Ethiopia, the disparity has widened and poverty has increased. Many scholars, (Ferriho, 2003) have pointed out that .Earlier approaches to growth were not centered on public needs, and their policies were geared toward disorganized development. These policies and approaches were ineffective in addressing growth in the broadest context. Due to widespread frustration with previous development paradigms, a new, more inclusive "people-centered" development strategy has emerged.

This literature review examines various works that are relevant to this concept and also identifies or suggests good public-centered approaches. When the process goes well, the possible benefits of participation are realized, but this is not always the case. Despite a wealth of practical experience and study, tales of participation failures abound. One of the most contentious aspects of democratic engagement is legitimacy, which is usually articulated in terms of the adequacy of participation or representation, the technological or political workability of decision results, and the process' procedural fairness. When public engagement is not seen as valid, it may alienate citizens from government and cause delays in policy implementation .Multiple theoretical lenses may be used to examine how credibility is achieved and assessed. One term often heard in discussions of deliberative democracy is

"quality of exchange," which implies that legitimate participation requires participants to justify themselves explicitly, use persuasive arguments, and use valid criteria for assessing options and outcomes. Another is the legitimacy of policy outcomes, which refers to whether the decisions meet criteria for good policy, such as equity, efficiency, and technical implementation ability. Indeed, ensuring that government policy and program choices are legitimate in terms of being acceptable to and meeting the needs of the public is one of the compelling reasons for public participation (Fung, 2006).

Another theoretical lens for understanding legitimacy is the process's quality. Processes that are procedurally just and procedurally rational are likely to be of high quality. Procedural justice refers to whether or not a process embodies democratic values like fairness, transparency, sensitivity to stakeholder concerns, and openness to public input. It is assumed that a procedurally just process will increase the acceptability of the decisions reached (Booher, 2010).

Trust is also linked to process legitimacy. In any process involving people with different interests and levels of power, trust is a challenge (Huxham, 2005), but there are clear payoffs for the integrity of the process, the consistency of decisions, and successful decision execution when diverse voices are included and power is handled such that potentially disadvantaged groups do influence outcomes. This increased "buy-in" to decisions can help to avoid delays, mistakes, and lawsuits during the implementation of projects and policies (Laurian, 2008). Public hearings, for example, are the most common form of public engagement and serve an essential function of governance transparency and accountability. However, they are often regarded as illegal "window dressing" because decisions have already been taken (Booher, 2010).

2.2.1. Inclusion and Diversity

Tensions over inclusion and exclusion from government can be seen in the exclusion of the public from decisionmaking. One of the most difficult aspects of involvement is ensuring that a diverse spectrum of interests are represented in the process, including those who are often excluded from decisionmaking due to institutionalized inequities (Brady, 2012). All too often, ostensibly participatory processes end up involving the "usual suspec

ts," people who are easy to recruit, articulate in the language and logics used in decisionmaking, and at ease in public settings. In reality, most public participation is not inclusive: it is geared toward "consulting" with the public to gather feedback (International Association for Public Participation, 2014) or simply encouraging citizens to share various viewpoints (Innes, 2004).

Stakeholder analysis and constructive dispute and power management are also needed to ensure that underrepresented and oppressed groups are at the very least considered and have a seat at the table (Bryson, 2004). However, practitioners and academics have raised concerns about the effect of the recent valorization of deliberative, collaborative, and consensus-oriented approaches to public engagement on inclusion and diversity (Innes, 2004). Participation can enhance marginalized groups' influence and provide a robust container for negotiation among differences, depending on how conflict and power are handled (Foster, 2009)

The terms inclusion and exclusion are often used to describe the cultural, racial, gender, or socioeconomic diversity of those participating in public participation. The importance on diversity is thus placed on the status of those taking part in a participation process. It may also be linked to questions about the participants' representativeness, for example, in terms of their social diversity in comparison to those who have a stake in the policy decision. Inclusion is reconceptualized as activities of engaging a variety of viewpoints to explore new understandings of issues, tools, and options, according to a complementary theoretical lens. In this view, inclusion entails active negotiation between different points of view, identities, institutional boundaries, and problem meanings (Feldman, 2014).

2.2.2. Participation and Expertise

Participation's potential benefits are realized when the process goes well, but often it does not. Despite a great deal of practical knowledge and research, stories abound of participation failures. Legitimacy is one of the most contested features of public participation, typically expressed in terms of the adequacy of participation or representation, the technical or political workability of the decision outcomes and the procedural fairness of the process. When public participation is not seen as legitimate, it

can alienate the public from government and disrupt the implementation of policy decisions. How legitimacy is accomplished and evaluated can be viewed through multiple theoretical lenses. One commonly used in discourse about deliberative democracy is about the quality of the exchange, namely that legitimate participation requires that the participants explain themselves clearly, use logical arguments and utilize valid criteria for evaluating options and outcomes (al J. e., 2009) . Another relates to the legitimacy of the policy outcomes, meaning whether the decisions fulfill criteria for good policy, such as equity, efficiency or technical implement ability. Indeed, one of the compelling reasons for public participation is to ensure that government policy and program choices are legitimate in terms of being acceptable to and addressing the needs of the public. (Kathryn, 2016)

2.2.3 The Difficulty of Creating Participatory Processes

These issues do not have clear answers. There is no onesizefitsall approach to effective involvement. Unlike vehicles, which, despite various models and updates, function in a relatively consistent manner with predictable outcomes in a variety of environments, public participation is not based on a fixed, dependable technology. Instead, in each environment, public policy issues, participants, process organization processes, and other background factors interact in a specific way (Pfister, 2012). Of course, research is revealing essential generalizations, but these generalizations aren't a set of rules or a stepbystep guide. For example, the use of social media and other new types of information technology to promote engagement is currently generating a lot of buzz (EvansCowley, 2010).

Social networking, on the other hand, would not necessarily alter the task and outcomes of participation. The same questions occur when assessing physical or online linking. For instance, the accessibility of the participation space and the representativeness of participants; the degree of effort, expertise, or authenticity brought to the process by the agency; and the impact participants have on decisionmaking are all factors to consider. The latest research indicates that social media is mainly acting as a modern tool for reinforcing a longstanding form of governmentpublic contact unidirectional correspondence from public agencies to their constituents about their activities rather than as a forum for new modes

of engagement (Coursey, 2008). (Mergel, 2013). Design science offers a new view point on how to put together the best tools, methods, and procedures for a given problem.

The theoretical insights discussed so far are based on traditional social science approaches to hypothesis testing and theory formation. Design science, on the other hand, focuses on achieving desired outcomes in difficult realworld situations. It emphasizes the need to respond to specific contexts and draws on evidencebased substantive and procedural knowledge (Romme ,2003).As a result, a design science approach to public engagement makes it clear that systems can be planned and redesigned based on new information and experience (Bryson et al. 2013).The relative centralization and authority of government entities; the distribution of power among stakeholders; the particular history and people's attachments to a given place; which terms of argument are persuasive (e.g., equity, environmental sustainability, no new taxes); the adequacy of a given approach to participation.

2.3. Empirical study

2.3.1 Public participation

Public participation in simple terms means to involve those who are affected by a decision in the decision making process. It is founded on the fundamental understanding that public participation can help make better decisions that reflect the interests and concerns of affected or interested people and entities. The concept of public participation is constructed of three pillar principles: the right to information, the right to participate in decision-making process and the right to justice. Effective participation is only possible if these three pillars are firmly in place:

1. The Right to Information: - The public must have easy access to all the relevant information they require so that they may participate in a meaningful way. This responsibility falls with the decision making authority.

2. The Right to Participate in Decision Making Processes: - Public participation is only possible if the appropriate mechanisms are in place to achieve this. The mere provision of information is insufficient in itself. The public must be informed at an early stage of their right to participate and the processes including the timeframe in which this is to occur.

3. The Right to Justice: - This principle provides that the public shall have a right of recourse to administrative or judicial procedures to dispute or discuss matters affecting them. This includes access to the appropriate courts of law or tribunals (Karki, 2019).

On the one hand, public participation can be generally described as a mechanism in which both men and women are given a voice in decisionmaking, either directly or through legitimate, intermediary institutions that reflect their aspirations. Freedom of association and speech, as well as the ability to participate meaningfully, underpin such broad participation. Participation by both men and women are a pillar of good governance in every democratic region, such as South Africa (Graham, 2010). The following two concepts, on the other hand, define public engagement in concrete terms.

For starters, according to the European Institute for Public Participation (2009), public participation is "a deliberative mechanism in which impacted people, civil society groups, lawmakers, and officials are active in policy decisionmaking. Second, (Tau, 2011), define public participation as "the participation of citizens in a wide range of administrative policy policymaking activities, such as the determination of levels of service, budget priorities, and the acceptability of physical construction projects in order to orient government programs toward community needs, build public support, and encourage a sense of cohesiveness within so-called When examining these concepts, the first one highlights the intriguing phenomenon of public participation's deliberative existence. (Molepo, 2015), argues that people should be involved in the decision making process. He goes on to say that the "dilemma of policy success is the dilemma of the 'first,' and that this is about individual and community coorigination and coauthorship of policy problems" (Molepo, 2015). The importance of policies in the eyes of society could be increased if the public is involved as originators of policies, according to Kondlo's statement (Molepo, 2015). The latter term, like the previous, extends public engagement beyond policy decision making to other aspects of planning. It is clear that public involvement should not be limited to policy decisions, but should also be linked to other government actions.

As previously mentioned, this article's argument is based on the idea that public engagement should be commonly practiced in the South African government as a means of countering service delivery protests, which (Mzimarkwe, 2010), concurs with. If public engag

ement is widespread, it will help to keep government officials accountable to people, thus promoting the war against poverty (Piper, 2011). This might also help to daunt lawmakers from enacting policies that are unpopular with the general public. The logic of public engagement generally calls citizens to be involved in the formulation of developmental plans early on, rather than after leaders and officials have made their decisions (Mzimarkwe, 2010). The importance of public participation in determining service levels, budget goals, and the acceptability of physical construction projects cannot be overstated.

This is especially important when considering (Gabula's, 2012) research findings. According to the results, 84.3 % of respondents (citizens) in the Eastern Cape strongly agreed that issues with RDP housing projects were caused by contractors who hired in experienced staff. As a result, the government was spending a lot of money to repair those buildings. Gabula's results show that people have access to critical knowledge. This data may be crucial in improving government policies and decision-making for contractors and service providers. To put it simply, awareness of local circumstances gleaned through public engagement should inform policies and decisionmaking when contractors or service providers are chosen for projects. (Mzimarkwe, 2010), agrees that the benefits of public participation include improving the quality of policymaking by allowing government to tap into a wide range of information, perspectives, and potential solutions, allowing for greater and faster interaction between the public and governments, and fostering accountability and transparency, among other things. And there's public confidence (thus, mitigating service delivery protests). As a result, it can be argued that citizen participation is essential in the planning, execution, and assessment processes of government activities or initiatives (Draai, 2009).

The South African government, especially local government, should abandon the conventional planning approach, which treats people solely as recipients of benefits. Modern participatory planning, which recognizes people as experts, should be emphasized (Mautjana, 2014). In light of this, let us look at the legal and policy system in place in South Africa for public participation.

2.3.2 Factors influencing public interest in the developmental plan's implementation

(A.Ali, 2018) , conducted research in Kenya on the factors that influence public impute in the implementation of development plans.The following were the study's approvals based on the findings: The study showed that the group was not interested in decision making. People's engagement in development is based on the belief that true development must be peoplecentered. The lack of community empowerment was also identified as a barrier to their involvement in the projects, according to the report.According to the report, education can be used to motivate the local population so that they can fully engage in development projects. People from the community should be involved in all phases of construction projects, from the needs assessment to project design and development, to project implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

The study found that without significant involvement of the local population in the development process, longterm improvements in the people's standard of living are impossible to achieve.The poor and marginalized, which are marked by social, economic, and political backwardness, are historically and culturally ignored in the planning and implementation of development projects, according to the study's findings. Some systemic reforms can help oppressed groups gain knowledge and influence, breaking old trends. However, the desired results could not appear right away. Local NGOs working with the poor and oppressed in rural areas must be included in the local development process by public opinion mobilization, design, and planning.This will eventually aid in the institutionalization of participatory development activities.

The group has not been active in the management of the programs, according to the report. The majority of elected community members at the management level are unaware of the advantages of participatory growth. Their lack of experience in this area may have contributed to their confusion and misunderstanding. Launching training programs or workshops can assist elected officials in changing their minds about participatory practices in development interventions.The study also suggests that management be given more control so that they can take part in development projects. In order to integrate community memb

ers into the construction project cycle, participatory budgeting must be implemented in the projects. Representatives from various social groups should be educated in this context so that they can better express their demands and contribute meaningfully to local development planning.

2.3.2.1 The benefits and challenges of community engagement in local development programs, as well as their effect on poverty reduction

(Midesa G. , 2017), conducted research in Ethiopia on the practice and challenges of public engagement in local development programs, as well as the effect on poverty reduction. “The majority of the respondents acknowledged that the group does not engage in design, decision making, finance and resource management, or monitoring and assessment of developmental programs, but the community does participate in the implementation of development programs in their areas,” according to his findings. The majority of respondents accepted that all local societies are not included in developmental projects, and that all interest associations and institutions are not included (48.7 %). The majority of respondents agreed that local developmental initiatives have social, economic, and environmental implications, as well as administrative/good governance implications, an implication to improve adult illiteracy, an implication on education, and an implication on social health status change.

The practices and complexities of community engagement in local developmental services are examined in this report. At the study field, it was also attempted to discuss neighborhood perspectives, the effects of adult educations in developmental programs, and the current state of community involvement in contributing to poverty reduction. According to the findings of this study, the vast majority of respondents took part in local developmental programs. In the city, however, there were also nonparticipating groups. The reasons for this included lower wages, a lack of understanding, dissatisfaction with the program, and others. The experiences of communities who took part in various developmental programs revealed that they engaged in their occupation, cash, material, labor, and other activities. People with a high income, a high education level, a low family structure, alternative wages, administrative or technical positions, and people who were political participants were

e more likely to engage in LDPs. People with low wages, big families, low education levels, salespeople, and civil servants, on the other hand, engaged in low-level encounters.

The formulation of programs in the past in this field was focused on government and political interests. This also goes against participatory approaches that are focused on the people. If the majority of societies are dissatisfied with the area's development programs. Lack of funds, political ramifications, a lack of knowledge, capacity issues among local leaders, a lack of participation supported by policy, a lack of periodic monitoring of participation, and time constraints were among the major challenges found in the research field. Adult education's role in developmental initiatives, on the other hand, did not achieve its goals, but it did contribute to poverty reduction, and in practice, communities did not participate in the LDP but rather in the implementation process. Finally, community interest in local development projects was found to be low. As a result, more economically marginalized members of the society should be motivated to engage actively in local development programs.” (Midesa G. , 2017)

2.4. Conceptual Literature Review

2.4.1 Concept of Participation

The importance of people's involvement in community development activities cannot be overstated. It is important that development programs be carried out in collaboration with citizens. The community's felt needs should be seriously considered in the conception and execution of developmental programs, and the people's cooperation, participation, and involvement should not only be solicited but actually cultivated should be realistic about participation, that is, "we cannot assume that people will always participate even when they have the opportunity" (Ering, 2006) .

(Taylor, 1998), everyday burden of life, people struggling to meet their most basic needs, having to fetch water, cook food without electricity, wash clothes by hand, or get to work by public transportation takes tremendous amounts of time and energy,” they said. This clearly demonstrates the community's involvement with their own lives. Community mobilization and other similar community enlightenment programs could be used to increase p

public consciousness by educating the public in the affected communities. Their "participation in community planning plans and issues should not be limited to a sectional few members of the community, but should cut through all segments of the community" (Perrons, 2004). According to the UNDP, the "United Nations Development programme (UNDP, 2004). It was discovered that involvement in projects related to society, such as agriculture and health, was much more popular than in finance or adjustment leadership, which clearly has significant if not immediately apparent links with welfare, and that only a small percentage of the population was consulted.

Asserts the need for group participation in order for citizens to fully engage in the development plan and inhibits elimination by motivating a sense of belonging and cooperation. He proposed that people's participation in the community development plan be ensured by drawing on previous experiences." (Worldbank, 2005) Successful engagement aims to give people the most influence over the opportunities and actions that affect their lives, so that they can have the desired impact.

Participation and a positive mindset are expected to result in better designed programs, better targeted projects, more cost effective and well timed program involvements, and more equitable distribution of project benefits with less corruption. An overall participation model has been questioned because, in most cases, financial losses are sustained as a result of effort, time, discretion, and the voice of the people. Furthermore, the importance of certain influential groups may at times conflict with genuine involvement. Nonetheless, they want to defend their own interests by dominating a portion of society. When we summarize the preceding debate, we may say that public participation is the active participation of the public in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of a project that benefits them. It is a situation in which people at all levels are encouraged to engage in development activities on their own initiative by raising awareness of their needs, challenges, tasks, and responsibilities. This includes the cultivation of community members' participation in communal affairs as well as community sensitization. This capacity for public participation was developed through a variety of mechanisms. Education, training, and interactions, for example. (UNDP, 2004)

2.4.2 Development Plan Implementation

Policy formulation and implementation are two main components of the strategic planning process. Whereas policy formulation is at the top and creates the system, implementation is a direct result of the decisions, or the policy formulation's performance. There is many resources available for all parties to help them achieve their objectives and facilitate the process's progress and success. The scenario technique is critical for policy development, performance control, and ensuring the required quality of implementation. Both use the same tools for participation, public awareness, and project management.

Project management maintains a coherent sequence of events, while engagement and awareness rising aim to overcome political and, in particular, social obstacles, and to ensure the effectiveness of transportation programs, strategies, and enforced steps, among other things. Acceptance is one of the aspects of acceptance. This approach is reflected in the composition of the study materials (J, 2015). The three shared resources (participation, awareness raising & public relations, and project management) are each treated in its own chapter, with policy formulation and implementation as the cornerstones. Each chapter can be used as a standalone module, with the others serving as a complement (Dayan, 2017).

Upper levels of transportation policy include strategic planning, which includes requirements for lower planning levels. It should, however, be taken into account at all levels of the planning hierarchy, including federal, local, and urban transportation policy. Strategic transportation policy encompasses broad concepts and values, making it simple to reach an agreement. It should, however, include potential targets as well as a collection of steps to achieve them. It should also provide metrics that can be used to determine the degree of achievement. The more concrete and narrower the planning area, the more comprehensive the transportation policies will become, and in the end, strategic guidelines will lead to concrete and detailed steps this is where policies mutate into action at the local level. The potential growth of the benefits and impacts of transportation must be estimated within the constraints of the system, both locally and globally (e.g. the Kyoto protocol). It's critical to create various scenarios for potential future developments. Desirable scenarios are usually those that display significant changes over the pattern scenario, also known as (Wheelen, 2017).

The final stage of the planning process is implementation; it is essentially the operating phase, where the plans/projects are realized. The implementation of specified transportation master plans/ concepts/ policies, budgeting, infrastructure building, institutional adjustments, and so on are all legitimized by political decisions. At that time, quality management must be allowed in order to allow for required changes. Implementation is a major issue in today's transportation policy, as we have many effective and promising instruments that contribute to sustainable transportation growth, but we have a serious lack of implementation. The instruments and tools for implementation are similar to those used in the policy formulation process. The focus is on project management, participation, public relations, and awareness raising, all of which are essential in the policy formulation process and are covered in separate chapters (Evans-Cowley, 2015).

Even the strongest transportation master plan is worthless if it cannot be implemented. Insufficient knowledge of the issue among policy makers, insufficient persuasive capacity of traffic experts, too little acceptance by authorities and the public are some of the most common explanations for the failure of an implementation method. Lack of understanding of the issues among media leaders, as well as a disconnect between attitudes and actual transportation consumer activity. (Personal conduct is governed by personal interests, while attitudes are dominated by social values.)

2.4.3 Participation as a concept in a developmental plan

Participation is a broad concept: people who are active can be few or many, under or over empowered, and their participation can take place onsite or online, for short or long periods of time, on high or low stake issues, and so on. Citizens as such, or only representatives of associations or organized groups, can participate in participatory processes. As a result, though many people may not consider a stakeholder platform to be a participatory instrument, the line between associative and participatory democracy is becoming increasingly blurred. Similarly, electoral participation, especially in the context of direct democracy (e.g. referenda and other "political innovations"), may be included on a list of such resources (Smith, 2009).

(Howlett, 2011), rather than defining all of a measure's substance a priori, lawmakers can opt to subject some of it to a system in which people are involved in the design process. As a result, public engagement is a procedural mechanism that encourages lawmakers to engage new players in the process. (i.e. citizens) in a policy network and entrust them with some design related tasks.

Although several academics have claimed that civic engagement has become a mantra and is popular practice (Hoppe, 2011), and that democratic communities tend to be undergoing a participatory revolution (Walker, 2015), there is little proof of these actions. Although the mantra and revolution images can seem appropriate as discourses on participation have spread rapidly over the last few decades as a result of a growing perception of representative democracy's failures, it is doubtful whether the corresponding practice has become as widespread as often claimed: most governments still prefer to keep citizens out of decisionmaking arrangements. In what circumstances and for what purposes do governments opt for participatory codesign of public policy? (Cuppen, 2015).

When faced with complicated or poorly understood issues, three types of motives can drive politicians toward participation: empowerment, legitimacy, and learning. Participation can serve to motivate people and thereby bring democratic values into motion, to acquire consensus, or to obtain inputs from citizens' awareness (Cuppen, 2015). When policy makers need services that are difficult to access otherwise, they often turn to citizen participation. They see participation as a tool that can provide both cognitive and political resources in this way. Citizens' cognitive resources are made up of all the facts, practical knowledge, and experiences they have and can share with policymakers, resulting in wiser or more appropriate problem definitions or policy formulations.

The political resources are the consensus/legitimacy that policymakers may gain through citizen participation in order to, for example, gain support for contentious measures, avoid conflicts, reduce public dissatisfaction, favor policy coproduction or user cooperation during the implementation stage, or simply to ensure more ready compliance with what is required. The public's input is now an important part of the planning process. Some scholars claim that including the public in the planning process results in better proposals, while

others criticize planners for failing to include citizens in the planning process Brody (Moini, 2011).

The planning process benefits from public participation because it makes the plan more comprehensive and improves it by bringing in new insights and ideas. The planning process is plagued by a shortage of resources (i.e., time, labor, money) and time constraints (i.e., deadlines), which decreases the effectiveness of public involvement (Bherer, 2017). Synoptic planning, which characterized 1960s planning, was a continuation of blueprint planning. As a starting point for participatory planning, further opportunities for public participation in the planning process were created (Lane, 2005). Lane, argues that "backpack planning arose as a result of synoptic planning failures (2005). Advocacy planning vital planners to be local representatives and provide community service" (Davidoff, 2014).

People can participate in development activities by providing information about the community, participating in the identification of needs, problems, and priorities, and participating in the decision making process (Kotze, 2009), In addition, he claims that are two perspectives on participation: "the liberal view and the conservative view, which come together in ensuring equity. "They argued that "participation must include the poorest of the poor" because "the poorest of the poor do not receive their fair share of the fruits of development." (Snanepoel, 2017), on the other hand, stressed that "it is the democratic right of people to engage in matters concerning their future, and that every adult, whether relatively poor, or the poorest of the poor, has a right to be a part of the decisionmaking process affecting his or her development." They believe that "limited resources were invested on initiatives that the group never used or that people's engagement and involvement were abruptly ended by injection of resources at the wrong time and in the wrong way. "However, because of the need for initiatives or programs to be defined, prepared, and executed by experts, communities end up with all product and no process or involvement, which contributes to a lack of awareness of public needs and the delivery of unnecessary services at the wrong time, and people end up with all process and participation but no product.

They stressed that there are no easy ways to strike the right balance between these two extremes; instead, we must constantly move between them, at times prioritizing process obli

gations and other times prioritizing getting resources in place. It's critical to strike the right balance, which is decided by taking into account the specific circumstances and objectives. Finally, public engagement in development plans has been used as a political statement in freeing the oppressed in the public through the formation of liberation movements, and this has been closely related to the shift in development processes toward people-centered approaches rather than the previous production-focused approaches. People begin to believe in self-reliance, local projects, engagement in decision-making, and power transfers as their participation grows. (Kotze, 2009), mentions it "Participation of the community in developmental programs is seen as a way to foster long-term social and economic development."

2.5. Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework, according to (Strang, 2008), is a set of broad ideas and concepts drawn from specific fields of inquiry and used to form a subsequent presentation. A conceptual structure, they argue, is a research tool that helps a researcher gain awareness and understanding of the situation under investigation. A sustainability strategy and its implementation with the help of the public. As a result, the researcher created a conceptual model that acted as a road map for the major concepts and interrelationships associated with public participation. The relationship between independent and dependent variables is depicted in the synergy below. To ensure successful determinants of public engagement in development plans, all of these considerations must be discussed. It is clear that public involvement in development plans is influenced by independent variables such as social factors, economic factors, and project governance. While independent variables have a direct impact on public involvement in planning and execution of construction projects. The key variables under analysis are represented by indicators in figure 1 to ensure that they are observable.

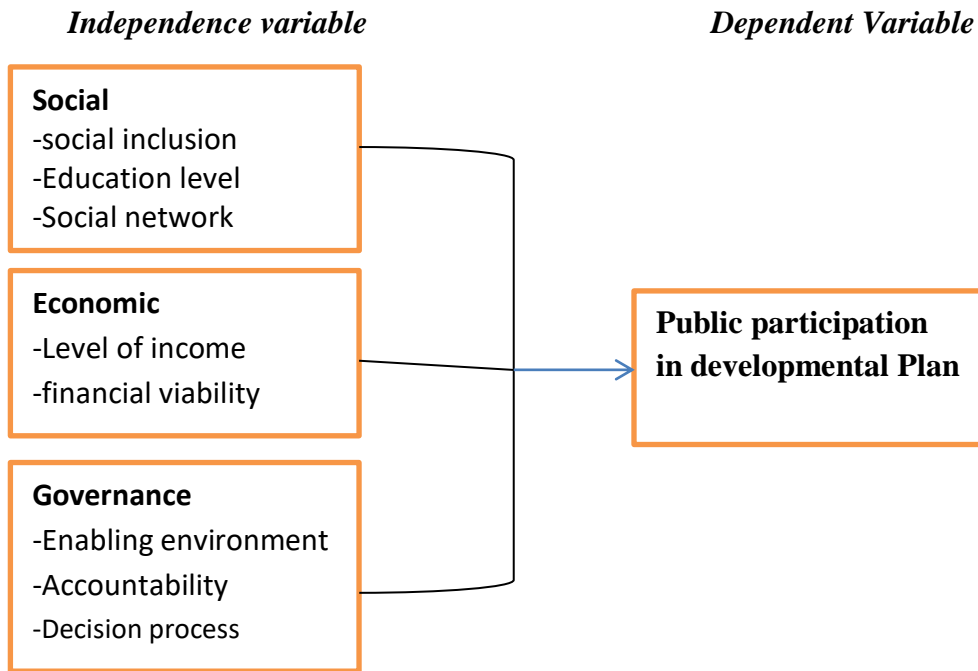


Figure 1. Conceptual framework showing relationships between variables, (Strang, 2008)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter dealt with the methodological approaches used in conducting this study. It presented the background of the research area, research design, the study population, the sample size and sample procedure, data sources, data collection techniques, method of data analysis, validity and reliability of the instrument, and ethical consideration.

3.2 Description of Study Area

The study area was conducted at Mandi town which is situated 582 km Addis Ababa. It is bounded by Mene Sibru Woreda's Kebeles: Gombo kiltujale and Guyo hena Kebeles in East, Kersa Walga and Wajeti kiltu Lubo Kebele in the west, Buke Inika and Korke 01 Kebele in the north, and Wajeti Mendi kebele. According to the Mendi Town Municipality, covers an area of approximately 15,575 km² and is divided into 4 kebeles. Agro ecology is characterized by 13% highland and 55% mid-highland and 32% lowland. The altitude of the woreda is between 1,300 and 2,800 meters above sea level and is located approximately 8040-8056 ' "N, 36040 ' - 37013" E.

Based on the information from Mendi Town Municipality Mayor Office (2021) source report, Mendi Town had a total population of 45,209 out of this total population 23320 were males and 21889 were females. The Mendi Town has a total number of House Holds estimated 4830 to be 3646 are males and 1184 are females. The Mendi Town total number of investors on Different activities is estimated to be 21 out of this 20 males and 1 is female. The Mendi Town has mainly depended on the Trading of different products like Coffee, Cereal, and Livestock. According to the (2020), Mayor Office evidence implies more than 87% of the people in the Town live in the Trading system, and the rest

13% people live in Day work incomes. The majority of the inhabitants are reported as christens protestants with 92%, Muslim, with 8 % of the population reporting that belief.

3.2.1 Map of the study area

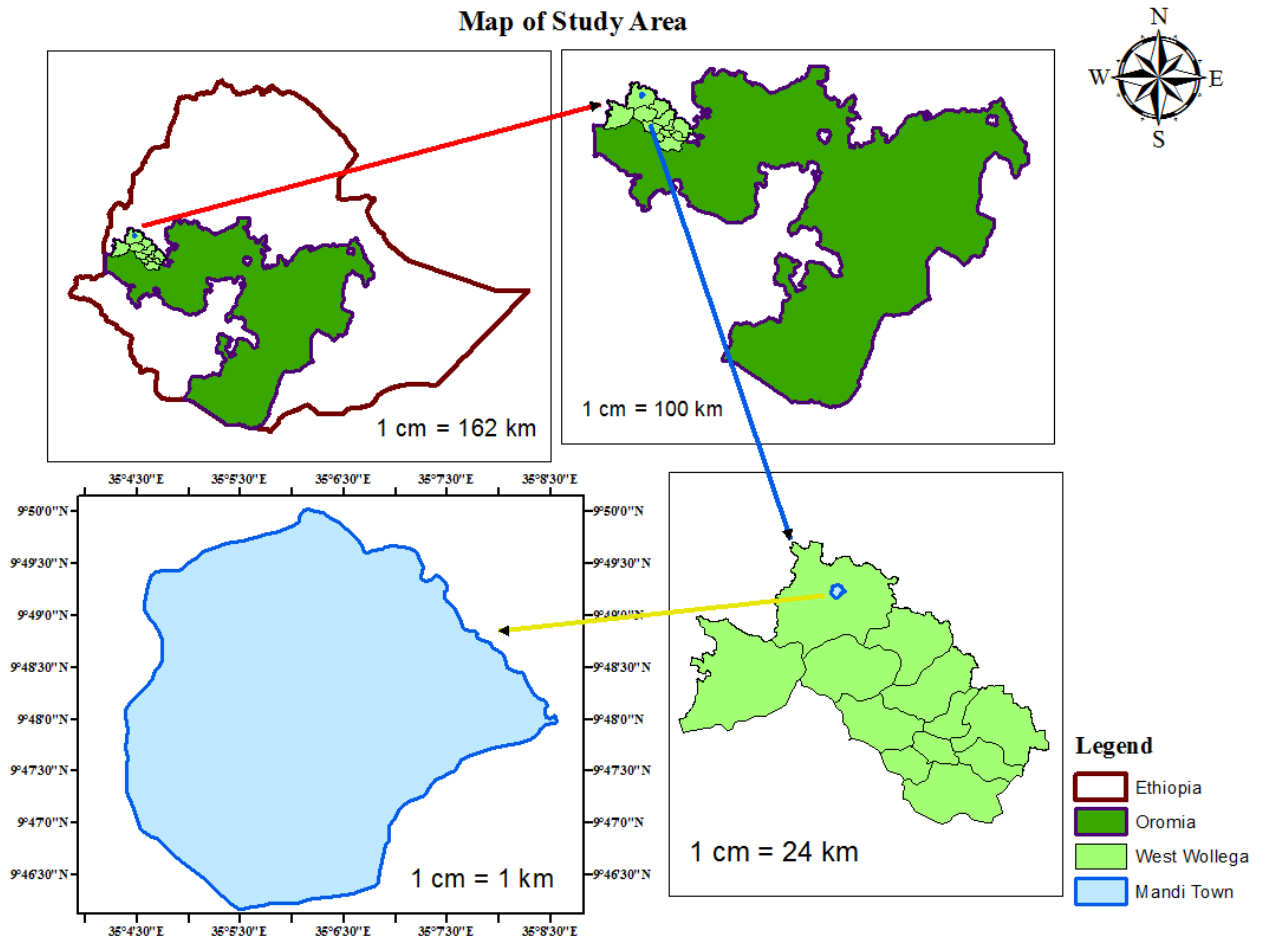


Figure 2: Map of the study area

3.3 Research Design

A research design is used to structure a research, to show how all major parts of the project, which include samples or groups, measures, treatments or programs, and methods of assignment that work together to address the central research questions. Research design is important because it's a conceptual structure within which arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to

combine relevance to the research purpose (Kothari, 2004). It is the adhesive that is used to join the whole study to come up with a beautiful pattern (meaningful and coherent study).

This study used a descriptive research design because it comprises surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different types. A descriptive survey research determines and reports the way things are (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999) and also attempted to describe such things as possible behavior, values and characteristics (Best et al., 2004). It is concerned with how, what is or what exists is related to some preceding event that has influenced or affected a present condition or event (Best, et al., 2004) and also involves hypothesis formulation and testing. This descriptive design was in line with study purpose as it sought to assess public participation in implementation of development plan at Mendi Town in Western Wollega Zone Oromia Regional State. It also gave the advantage of collecting original data for purpose of describing a population which is too large to observe directly hence good for the purpose of generalization (Cohen et al., 2007). It gathers data on a one-shot basis and hence is economical and efficient (Morrison, 1993). It is also compatible with questionnaire which the research employed in collecting data (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

3.4 Research approach

This research was applying both quantitative and qualitative methods approaches. The quantitative method has involved the use of structured and semi-structured questionnaires while qualitative was included the use of personal interviews and focus group discussions with the sample subjects were selected for this research. Focus group discussion and key informants' interview was conducted to collect sufficient information. The focus group discussion was conducted with the town planning commission office, micro-enterprise agent, health extension workers, and kebele administrators.

A total of four focus group discussions involved 4 to 5 members in each group was used. Key informants also were contacted with the staff of the town planning commission office, micro-enterprise agent, health extension workers, and kebele administrators in the study area so to get information about how the developmental planning is performed in

the area and about the opinion of the people towards developmental planning. On the other hand, secondary data was collected from secondary sources such as the town and kebeles Administration office, stakeholders, review of books, journal articles, unpublished study documents, and other official reports of relevant quality.

3.5 Sample design

The need for sampling in this study result from the desired had obtained the external validity and also to eliminate problems associated with most researches such as population size, cost in terms of finance, time greater speed and accuracy as well as accessibility to the population. Consequently out of the total adult population (Economically independent age class) of 45,209 (Mendi Town annual statics -2011), by simple random sampling, (396) respondents were drawn from 3 kebeles chosen for the study. Those kebeles are Mendi 01, Mendi 02, and Mendi 04. The underlying epistemic criterion of a valid i.e. unbiased sample is representativeness and the method of criteria was applied in the process of sampling are a clear definition of the population.

3.6 Sample Size

Among the Towns of Western Wollega Zones Mandi Town is mainly known for different small trading. To collect a reliable and representative sample out of the target population of 45,209 economically independent age class (18-65) residents. By applying Yamane’s (1967) scientific formula the sample size was determined as shown below sampling technique.

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

N – The number of total residents in the Town, n- sample size e-level of precision with equal to 0.05, because I have decided to take the true margin of error 5% with confidence level of 95%.

$$n = \frac{45209}{1+45209(0.05)^2} = 396$$

3.7 Sampling Technique

This involves how the respondents were chosen. To avoid sampling and bias errors, the researcher strived to obtain an appropriate and large enough sample. A stratified random sampling technique was used to obtain 396 residents in Mendi Town. Additionally, a stratum is homogenous from within but heterogeneous with other strata. This is because of the different factors such as life stages, income levels, management level, group composition etc. (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010). Stratified random sampling is done when the sample to be drawn does not constitute a homogenous group (Kothari, 2004).

Table 1: Distribution of questionnaire

No	Community	Number of Respondents	No of questionnaires Administered	No of Questionnaires Retrieved	Percentage (%)
1	Kebele 01	132	132	131	99.24
2	Kebele 02	132	132	132	100
3	Kebele 04	132	132	131	99.24
	Total	396	194	394	99.4

3.8 Instruments of Data Collection

3.8.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was the most evident method of data collection, which was comprised of a set of questions related to the research problem. This method is very convenient in case the data were collected from a diverse population. It mainly included the printed set of questions, either open-ended or closed-ended, which the respondents were required to answer based on their knowledge and experience with the issue concerned, and focus group discussion method

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

Before using the data for a specific purpose, the data was checked at the pilot test stage and errors had to be minimized.

This research was a mixed-method which means, quantities and qualitative approaches. Accordingly, for the realization and successful accomplishment of the study, data was collected from different primary and secondary sources was organized and arranged. After the data was arranged, it had coded as the primary task. The respondents' scores were summarized and, it had analyzed using the computer program SPSS version 20. The data collected is presented, analyzed, and discussed by tables, graphs and percentage and classified, evaluated, and interpreted using frequency and percentage. Finally, all these were followed by the necessary interpretations and discussions so as achieved the desired research goals.

3.10 Ethical Issues

The aim of protecting the participants from compromising situations that could affect their self-esteem gives credence to adhere strictly by researchers to a set of ethical guidelines or standards (Bailey, 1988). The researcher's key ethical principle was informed consent, whereby the "subjects must base their voluntary participation in research projects on a full understanding of the possible risks was involved" (Babbie, 2007). Even after participation in a study, the respondents have been given a briefing in explaining the study procedures that were involved. This research was followed the following ethical consideration as a context: Informed consent has given to the participant by someone competent was voluntary adequately informed. Avoided harm for participants in collecting data.

The necessity of informing the participants about the nature of procedures before their participating in the research was. Maintaining anonymity of respondents willing to participate. Doing justice to participants in analyzing the data. Confidentiality in writing about the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the presentation, analysis and presentation of data gathered from the study participants.

These findings were presented in a tabular and graphical format, as well as discussed and analyzed. The data collected is presented, analyzed, and discussed in this chapter by tables, graphs and percentage. The purpose of this study was to assess the public participation in the implementation of developmental plan a case of Mendi Town. Four research questions were formulated to guide the study. Research question one what is the public participation in implementation of developmental plan in Mendi town. Research question two aimed at the extent of Public participation in implementation of developmental plan in Mandi Town. Research question three aimed at the level of public participation in implementation of developmental plan in the study area while the last research question aimed at the influence of managerial involvement on community participation in Mendi Town developmental plan. This study employed a descriptive survey research design. The data collected through questionnaires from 394 respondents and 2 questionnaires felled un properly, and two key informants (KI) experts of the Micro enterprise agency office of the Town as well as interviews of 3 focal group discussion (FGD). The questions were analyzed using the computer program SPSS version 20. To evaluate primary data, tables were employed. The data was classified, evaluated, and interpreted using frequency and percentage.

4.2. Respondent Demographic Profile

The demographic profile of respondents is summarized in the table below by gender, age, education level, marital status, family size, occupation, and income level.

Table 1: Demographic Profiles of Respondents

No	Variable List	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Ranks
1	Gender			
	Male	217	55.1	1
	Female	177	44.9	2
	Total	394	100.0	
2	Age ranges			
	18-30	171	43.4	1
	31-40	162	41.1	2
	41-50	48	12.2	3
	51-65	13	3.3	4
	Total	394	100.0	
3	Level of the Education			
	no formal	6	1.5	6
	Elementary	51	12.9	4
	Secondary	43	10.9	5
	grade 10-12	75	19.0	3
	certificate/diploma	121	30.7	1
	BA/BSC	92	23.4	2
	MA and above	6	1.5	6
	Total	394	100.0	
4	Marital Status			
	Married	286	72.6	1
	Single	104	26.4	2
	Divorced	4	1.0	3
	Widowed	0	0	
	Total	394	100.0	
5	Family size			
	less than 3	105	26.6	2
	four to five	148	37.6	1

more than five	37	9.4	4
have no family	104	26.4	3
Total	394	100.0	
6 Type of Occupation			
Farmer	8	2.0	4
civil servant	198	50.3	1
Business	102	25.9	2
not employed	86	21.8	3
Total	394	100.0	

Source: Author's fieldwork April 5/2021

4.2.1 Distribution of the respondents by Gender

The purpose of the study was to assess the gender distribution of the respondents in order to ascertain if there is a gender balance in public engagement in the area's development plan. Gender has a greater influence on how a development plan is implemented. Table 2 lists the responses.

As shown from the table: 2, the majority of the respondents 217(55.1%) were males, while the remaining 177 (44.9%) were females. The majority of the respondents, however, were men. Men were more involved in public participation in the implementation of the development plan in Mendi Town, according to the findings. GRADLE (2002) said that rural society is largely patriarchal, and that female engagement in development initiatives is generally looked down upon.

4.2.2 Distribution of the Respondents by Age

The purpose of the study was to establish the age distribution of respondents who participate in public engagement in the Town's development plan. The age may reflect their level of dedication and duties in their families, as well as how they may assist the County in its development plan. Table 2 shows the results. We can see that the majority of the respondents were in the 18-30 Years category 171 (43.4 %), followed by the 30-40 years category 162 (41.1 %), and the remaining 40-50 years category 48(12. 2%) and above

50 years category years 13(3.3%) ranked third and fourth respectively. The age of the respondents can be generalized, with the majority of them 171(43.4%) being in their 18-30. The study's respondents ranged in age from 18 to 30 years old. This obviously demonstrates that the young demographic were heavily represented in the development plan.

According to Ekong (2003), socio-economic characteristics such as age are more frequently utilized as a tenable requirement for some social status than education and are a significant influence on participation outcomes. The stakeholder method has been defined as a powerful means of understanding the firm in its surroundings for the Mendi Town to fulfill the development agenda (Oakley, 2011). This method tries to widen management's understanding of its roles and responsibilities beyond the profit maximization function and stakeholders specified in the firm's input-output models to include non-stockholding organizations' interests and demands.

4.2.3 Distribution of the respondent's education level and occupation

Respondents were asked to state their educational level during the survey. Employed, jobless, and selfemployed were the categories utilized to collect information on respondents' major occupations. The results of the investigation are shown in Table 2.

The table showed that the majority of the respondents had a certificate or diploma, with 121(30.7) ranking first. Those who scored second with 92(23.4) had BA/BSC. Respondents in grades 10-12 with 75 (19. %) ranking third, and respondents in grades elementary and above were ranked fourth, with 51 (12.9 %) ranking fourth. Respondents in secondary school (43.9%), none formal (6.1%), and above (6.1%) ranked fifth, sixth, and seventh, respectively. This explanation condenses that majority of the respondents had completed Certificate/Diploma 121(30.7%). According to this understanding, the vast majority of the respondents with 198(50.3%) were government employees.

In any case, poverty and its behavioral consequences can be a strong limitation for the stimulation of public participation in implementation of development plan. As a result, it can be said that lower income level affects participation. Economically strong people

often make alliances with the elected representatives and exploit their positions to ensure mutual gains.

4.2.4 The marital status and family size of the respondents

In order to understand the respondent's characteristics in marital status and the family size, they were asked to state their family size and marital status Table: 2 above shows the study finding

When it comes to respondents' marital status, the majority of them were married, with 286 (72.6 %) ranking first. Single respondents with 104(26.4%) ranking second. Divorced respondents accounted for 4 of the remaining respondents (1%). However, it is possible to conclude that the vast majority of respondents were married. When opposed to the other marital status groups, those who were married were represented by a large or substantial number of respondents.

According to the above table:1 the majority of respondents with a family size of 4-5 were ranked first 148(37.6%), followed by those with a family size less than 3 with 105(26.6%) ranked second, respondents with no family 104(26.4%) ranked third, and those with a family size of more than five (37(9.4) ranked fourth. According to the interpretation, the majority of the respondents have medium-sized families. Since the vast majority of them have a family size of 4-5 peoples.

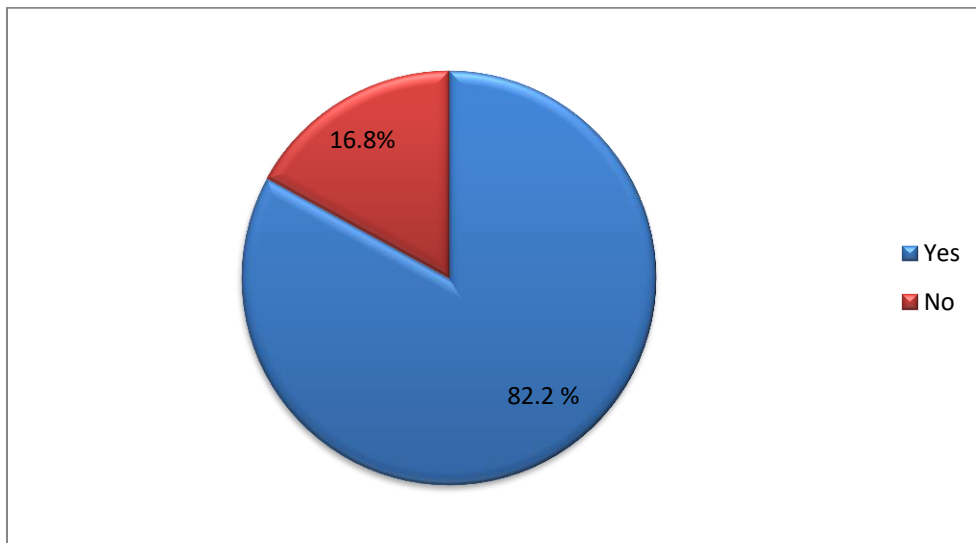
4.3 The public participation in implementation of development plan experiences in Mendi town

Participation in local planning plans has become a mixed bag for communities. In this study, the community's involvement in their local development plan experiences was examined, especially in the last two years in the research areas where the community contributed cash, materials, labor, and other resources, as follows:

4.3.1. Respondents who participated implementation of development plan

Communities were the plurality of respondents in their areas who engaged in developmental activities based on their preferences, as seen in the following statistics.

Figure 3: Respondents participated and not participated in IDP



Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

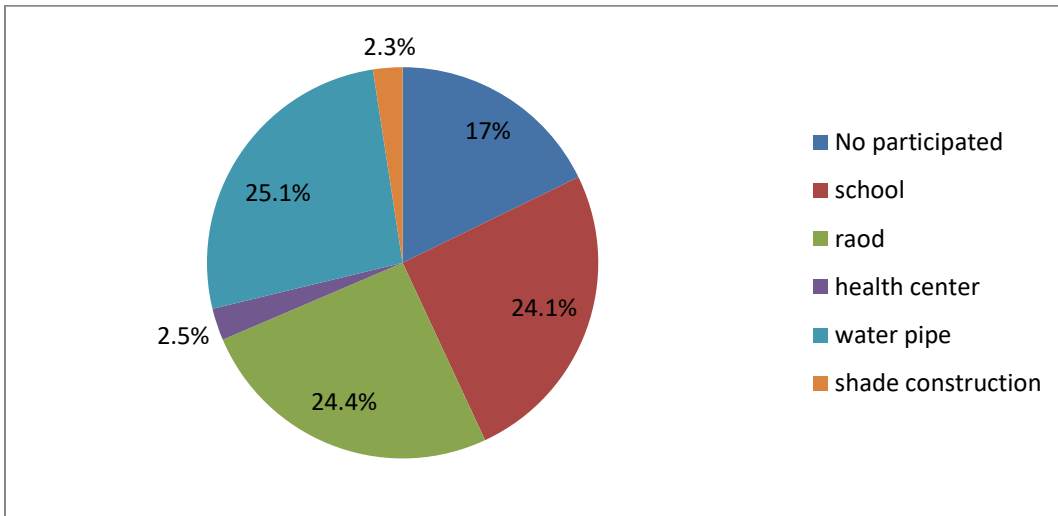
The above figures reflect the respondents who took part in its local developmental programs (IDP) in the previous two years, 327 (82.2%), and the remaining respondents, 67 (16.8%), who did not take part in their local developmental programs. As a result of this classification, majority of respondents were participated in developmental plan because, the greater number of respondents confirmed yes about their participation in two years. According to this understanding, Majority of untaken apart respondents was lack of awareness. Other explanations included a lack of interest, a lack of information, and some people being preoccupied with family matters.

The participation of local people in the implementation of projects brings stiff competition for a limited number of new or expanded facilities and opportunities in a given year within the project parameter. Some communities may realize that another way to create jobs is to work with project developers already in the area to maximize the likelihood

that, if they need to expand existing operations or start new ones, they would do so in the community and not elsewhere. (Robert Opaat Papa, 2016)

4.3.2 Types of projects in respondents took part

Figure 4: Types of respondents who took part in the project



Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

As seen in the Figure 4 above, the majority of respondents took part in various projects as part of their local development strategy. Water pipe construction ranked first with 99 (25.1%) of respondents, followed by road construction with 96 (24.4%). Respondents who participated in local school construction were ranked third with 95 (24.1%), while those who participated in other developmental plans were ranked fourth with 18 (4.6%), health center building and shade construction were ranked fifth and sixth, with 10 (2.5%) and 9(2.3%) respectively, and respondents who did not participate in any development plan were ranked 67 (17%). This is also demonstrated by the respondents in terms of which implementation of development plans they take part in their areas by different means of participation.

4.2.5. Types of respondent contributions in IDP

In the local development plan, contributions can be defined in a variety of ways/methods. The following graphs, on the other hand, show the different forms of contributions made by respondents

Table 2: Types of contributions made by respondents

Variables lists	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Cash	165	41.9	1
In material	33	8.4	4
In labor	62	15.7	3
Others	67	17	2
No participated	67	17	
Total	394	100	

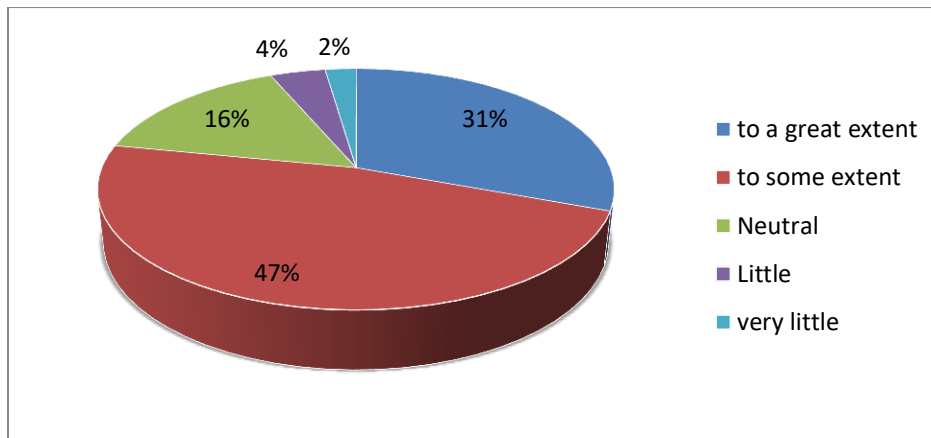
Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

The types of respondent contributions in the study field are shown in the Table 3 above. Respondents who were paid in cash came in first with 165 (41.9%), while those who engaged in other activities came in second with 67 (17 %). Respondents were divided into two groups: those who participated in their labor, which ranked third with 62 (15.7 %), and those who participated in their materials, which ranked fourth with 33 (8.4 %) A total of 67 people did not respond. According to this interpretation, the majority of respondents contributed to the developmental plan in cash. Since the others of the respondents were participated in labor and material contribution.

4.4. The extent of public participation in the IDP

Identification of the appropriate level of public engagement for a development plan should be based on a welldeveloped goal statement for public participation, so that everyone on the team understands the public's role. In this regard, the study intended to determine the amount of public participation in the development plan implementation in Mendi Town. To answer this question, a five point scale of To the great extent, To some extent, neutral, Little and Very little was used and study findings are illustrated in Figure:5

Figure 5: The extent of public participation in the IDP



Fieldwork by the author April to April 2021

The above Figure:5 depict how respondents rated the level of the research areas public participation development plan. With 187(47%) votes, the majority of respondents ranked the level of public engagement to some extent as first. The public participation was ranked to a great extent second by the respondents, who gave it a score of 121 (31 %). The remaining was classified neutral in third place with 61 (16%), little in fourth place 16(4%) , and very little in last place with 9 (2%), respectively. The majority of respondents classified the developmental plan to some extent based on this understanding a larger number of respondents were rated.

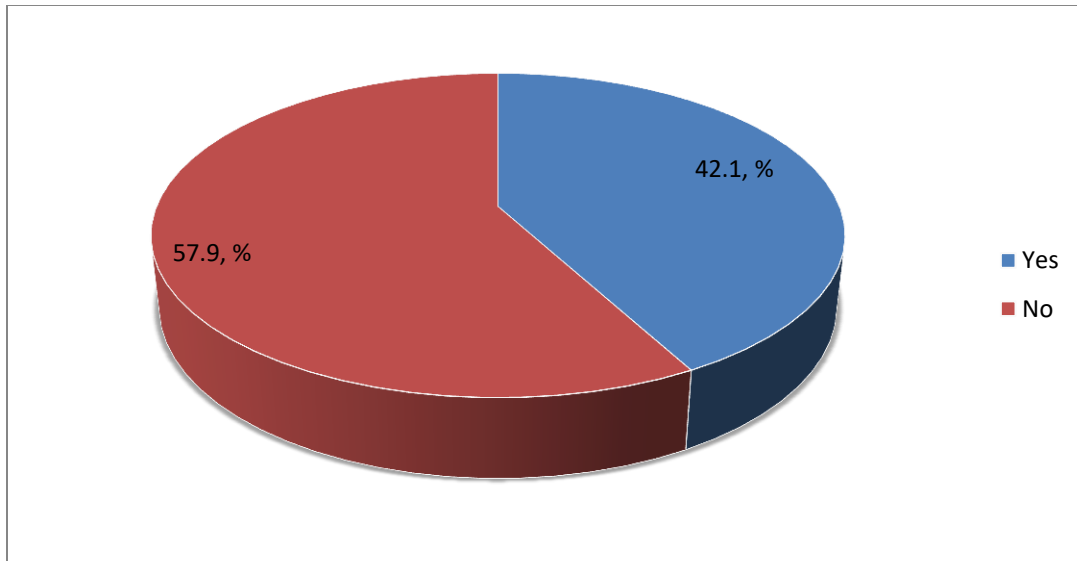
According to the conclusions of this study, the engages the public and stakeholders to some level. You want to engage the public more frequently and with more intensity as the amount of public participation rises. These levels of public participation serve to frame the spectrum, but they are not where the majority of real public participation takes place. After this point, there is a critical mass of public participation (empowerment). The community is selfdriven at the level of empowerment, and town leaders incorporated sustainability objectives into development plans during the programming and implementation phases. Therefore, successful community-building efforts are more likely to occur when the process includes taking careful steps to measure and analyze the needs and problems of the community (systematic gathering of information and analysis of community issues).

These findings are in line with those of Arnstein (1969), who identified distinct levels of engagement, ranging from public manipulation or therapy to consultation and what we now consider genuine participation, i.e. the levels of partnership and public control. Public control, according to this view, gives the people the power to make decisions. This can be accomplished through referendums, but because they are generally costly and difficult to organize, the process would be significantly slowed. This theory is relevant to public participation in county development projects as we witness community members, County assembly members and other stakeholders having influence at various levels of development projects.

Working with the poor to learn about their needs, understand how development decisions are made in their communities, and find institutions and procedures that acquire opportunities and resources, according to the World Bank (1996). According to Oakley and Marsden (1991), community participation in the context of rural development is more concerned with how to bring about some major participation in the improvement of the rural sector on the part of those who rely on it for a living. If there is little or no room for public influence over the decision, then public participation is not a reasonable option for your project. Instead, you should consider a public information or public relations project appropriate to your needs, timing, and circumstances.

4.4.1. The execution of developmental plan everyone's involvement

Figure 6: The execution of developmental plan everyone's involvement



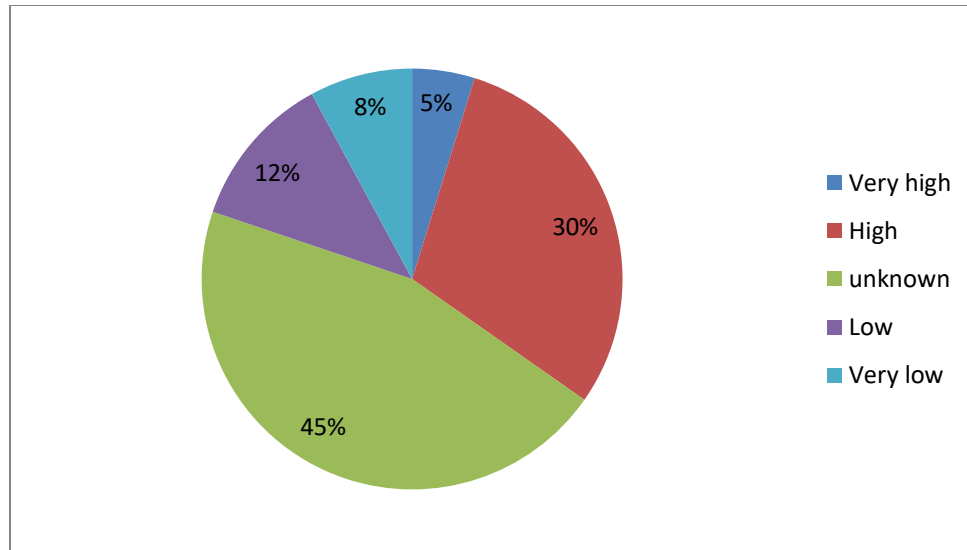
Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

The above figures 9 represent the majority of respondents who said that the development plan was not implemented through the involvement of all, with 228 (57.9%) of all respondents recognizing the concept, and the remaining respondents recognizing the idea with 187 (47%) of all respondents. Then it was revealed that the developmental plan was not implemented with everyone's involvement of all.

4.5 The influence of social levels on public participation in IDP in the study area

Because these elements are significant in influencing the bearing of public engagement in development agendas, the study intended to determine the influence of social levels on public participation in development plans. The results were analyzed in terms of income level, alternative income, social inclusion metrics, financial viability education, and social networks. The following Figure: 7&8 and Table: 4 &5 the result of findings

Figure 7: Involvement of the public in IDP in their community



Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

The above Figure 6 shows how respondents feel about the community's interest in the study area's growth plan in general. With 179 (45 %) respondents votes the social level influence the public engagement as medium stage/unknown ranking first. The public participation influenced by social levels ranked second, with 118 (30%) of respondents giving it a high rating. The remaining were ranked low in third place with 47(12%), very low in fourth place with 31(8 %), and very high in last place with 19(5 %), respectively. The majority of respondents rated the development plan influenced by social levels as medium stage/unknown based on this interpretation, since the majority of the respondents were classified to some degree a larger number.

4.5.1 Distribution of the respondents by economic levels

Respondents were asked to state their primary occupation during the survey. Employed, jobless, and selfemployed were the categories utilized to collect information on respondents' major occupations. Table 4 shows the study findings.

Table 4: Economic Factors Influence The Public Participation In Idp

No	Items	Yes	No
1	Do you think that people with high income level participate more in implementation of developmental plan	302(76.6%)	92(23.4%)
2	Do you think that people with low income level participate more in implementation of developmental plan	92(23.4%)	302(76.6%)
3	If you have alternative income, do you think it will affect your participating in implementation of developmental plan	325(82.5%)	69(17.5%)

Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

4.5.2. Distribution of the respondents by Income Level

The goal of the study was to see how stakeholders' income levels influenced public engagement in the Mendi Town's development plan. A twopoint (nominal) scale of Yes and No was used to answer this question, and Table 4.depicts the results.

Based on the Table4 above high income of respondents, the majority of respondents agreed with the points peoples with high incomes effectively participated in the implementation of developmental programs 302(76.6 %), followed by respondents who disagreed with the ideas of peoples with high incomes effectively participated in the implementation of developmental programs 92(23.4%). It was discovered that people with higher incomes are more likely to participate in IDP. This interpretation compares with that of high income people, since low-income people are less likely to participate. Regarding respondents' alternative incomes, the majority of respondents accepted that people with alternative incomes engage in developmental plans more 325 (82.5%), while 69 (17.5%) disagreed.

This data shows that high income individuals (powerful politicians and businessmen) frequently use coercion to influence the large poor population's decision making. Participation programs imply that a large number of people are involved in situations or actions that improve their wellbeing, such as their income, security, or selfesteem. As a result, successful community building efforts are more likely to occur when they are organized by individuals who demonstrate a sincere commitment to the community's wellbeing, are int

erested in the community's long-term well-being, have a long-term attachment to community members, are honest, and act primarily to serve the interests of the community, and act primarily to serve the interests of the community, not of an external group or being driven by greed/malicious intentions. The assumption from these results is that income levels are directly proportional to power influence in participation process that shape the development plan outcomes.

These findings consistent those of Phillip & Abdillahi (2003), who found that a relatively high level of engagement is dependent on monthly household income. As a result, a fall in monthly household income is linked to a decline in community engagement in initiatives in terms of monetary contributions. As a result, lower income levels have an impact on participation. People's economic circumstances can influence their willingness to participate in County Government projects. Economically powerful persons frequently form partnerships with political officials and exploit their positions for mutual benefit. There is a general assumption that higher the income levels the higher the participation.

4.5.3. Financial Viability and Public Participation in Development plan in Mendi Town

The operations and resource flows of particular entities (e.g., an industrial or commercial enterprise, a public institution, etc.) or groupings of entities (e.g., artisans, farmers, and retailers) are examined from the entity or entities' point of view. Sustainability in terms of the availability of resources required for projects is one of the essential rudiments in the implementation of a developmental plan, and respondents were asked to express financial viability and its impact on public participation in the development of Mendi Town. And Table 5 shows the results.

Table 5: Financial interest about participation

No	Items	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	Extent of financial viability influence public participation in implementation of developmental plan in Mendi Town.	15(3.8%)	42(10.7%)	77(19.5%)	90(22.8%)	170(43.1%)
2	The effectiveness of all developmental plan implementation design on community participation only.	134(30%)	104(26.4%)	79(20.1%)	63(16%)	14(3.6%)
3	The integration of Local government budget and public participation in implementation of developmental plan.	11(2.8%)	29(7.4%)	72(18.3%)	114(28.9%)	168(42.6%)

Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

The majority of respondents strongly agreed with the ideas of the degree of financial viability impact public involvement in the implementation of developmental plan 170(43.1 %)) when we look at the low income of respondents from the above table 5. Respondents who agreed with ideas about the degree to which financial feasibility influences public involvement in the implementation of the developmental plan 90 (22.8 %) are next. The remaining respondents were ranked third, fourth, and fifth, with 77 (19.5 %) agreeing, 42 (10.7%) disagreeing, and 15 (3.8 %) strongly disagreeing respectively. Since the majority of respondents strongly agreed with the point involvement of the citizen affected by the degree of financial viability, this interpretation also the extent of financial viability influences public participation in the implementation of the developmental plan .

The majority of respondents strongly disagreed with the efficacy of all developmental plan implementation design only on community engagement, as seen in the table a 134(30%), the respondents with 104 (26.4%) who disagreed with the efficacy of all IDP design on community participation were ranked second, while those who were neutral with 79(20.1%), agreed with 63 (16%), and strongly agreed with 14 (3.6%) were ranked

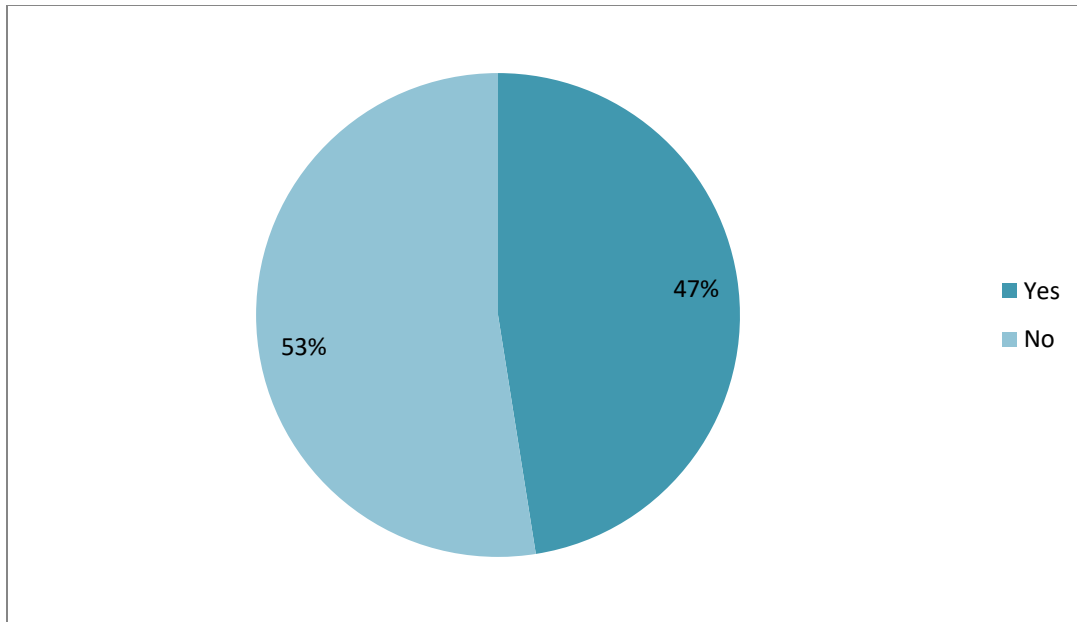
third, fourth, and fifth, respectively. Since the majority of respondents strongly disagreed with the argument, this indicator does not indicate the efficacy of all developmental plan implementation designs on community involvement only.

When we look at the above table in terms of the incorporation of local government expenditure and public engagement, we can see that the majority of respondents strongly agreed with the proposals, with 168 (42.6 %) being the highest number. Respondents who agreed with the concepts of integrating the budget of the local government and public involvement in the implementation of the development plan 114 (28.9 %) are next. The neutral ranked third with 72 (18.3%) of the respondents. The remaining respondents were divided on the fourth, with 29 (7.4%) disagreeing. However, some respondents strongly disagreed with the integration of the Local government budget and public participation, which was ranked last with 11 (2.8%). This interpretation also included the integration of the Local government budget and public participation, since the majority of respondents strongly agreed the integration of the Local government budget and public participation in the implementation of the Local government budget.

These findings are supported by (ADB, 1993), which claims that the internal and external contexts in which the local community's activities take place interact to determine the financial viability of the community's target members. Financial sustainability is determined by the ability to meet short-, medium-, and long-term financial obligations; manage unforeseen financial shocks, unfavorable developments, and general economic condition, and confront arising hazards. The project's financial sustainability is jeopardized if funds are sufficient during the financing phase but insufficient subsequently to retain the advantages for the remainder of the development plan.

4.5.4. Distribution of women and men presence in the development plan implementation

Figure 8: Women's and men's presence in the development plan's implementation



Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

The respondents who said no women more participated than men in their local developmental plan scored first with 202 (53 %), followed by the remaining respondents who said yes women more participated than men in their local developmental plan with 187 (47 %) . As a result, the neighborhood classes did not engage fairly in the IDP of their local area in the previous two years. This understanding majority of respondents suggest that women's lack of knowledge on the developmental plan hampered their involvement in the development plan's implementation.

The goal of the study was to assess the impact of social determinants on public participation in project development, as these aspects are crucial in determining how public participation fits into the development agenda. The findings were examined in terms of education, and social networks factors.

Table 6: Public interest in the execution of the development plan

No	Items	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
1	The low level of educational attainment affects public participation in implementation of developmental plan.	13(3.3%)	25(6.3%)	56(14.2%)	99(25.1%)	201(51%)
2	The community builds in a comprehensive stakeholder affect in implementation of developmental plan	8(2%)	42(10.7%)	69(17.5%)	64(16.2%)	211(53.6%)

Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

4.5.5. Education qualification and Public Participation in IDP in Mendi Town

The key to entering the development intervention is education. The educational status of the general populace has a significant impact on meaningful participation in development plans. The goal of the study was to see how education affects public involvement in IDP Mendi Town. Table 6 shows the study findings

As can be seen from the table:6 above, the majority of respondents strongly agreed that low educational attainment has a negative impact on public participation in development plan, with 201 (51%), ranking first and, 99 (25.1%) agreeing ranked second that low educational attainment has a negative impact on public participation in the implementation of developmental plans. The remaining respondents, with 56(14.2%) were neutral ranked third, respondents ranked fourth with 25(6.3%) were disagree and the strongly disagree were with 13(3.3%) the last about low educational attainments has influence on public involvement in IDP.

This interpretation also suggests that people's low educational achievement has an effect on public involvement in IDP, as the majority of respondents strongly agreed that people with low educational qualifications had low participation. Illiterate persons are frequently regarded as problematic because they are unable to define their needs and present their viewpoints in a methodical manner. As a result of their illiteracy, they are unable to participate. Participation in the community is hampered by illiteracy. This is because, during the community engagement process, illiterate people may be excluded by professional and technical communication. As a result, education is a key determinant of effective involvement, as well as the positive values of reciprocity, trust, acceptance, and coordination. Education promotes the development of social networks and the practice of skills such as participation.

These findings are in line with those of (Kane, 2006), who found a substantial relationship between development and education. Indeed, a transformative approach to community development is built on the foundation of formal and non-formal education. People at the grassroots level can benefit from education in order to experience social transformation.

4.5.6. Social Networks and Public Participation in IDP in Mendi Town

Relationships are defined by one's ability to fully comprehend and consider the wants, issues, and concerns of the other. When developing a plan for public engagement in development, it's critical to focus on providing opportunities to get to know key stakeholders and building the kinds of discourse spaces that foster trust and understanding. The goal of this study was to figure out how social networks affect public involvement in IDP Mendi Town. To answer this question, a five point scale of SA = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, N = Neutral D = Disagree and SD = Strongly Disagree was used and Table 6 shows the study findings.

According to the above table:6, the majority of respondents strongly agreed that public builds in a comprehensive stakeholder affect public participation in developmental plan ranked first with 201 (51 %), the respondents were neutral about the community builds in a comprehensive stakeholder affect public participation in developmental plan ranked second with 69 (17.5 %), and the respondents were strongly disagreed about the community builds in a comprehensive stakeholder affect public participation in developmental plan ranked third with 130 (31.5 %).

anked third with 69 (17.5 %).The respondents were ranked third, fourth, and fifth, with 64 (16.2 %) agreeing, 42 (10.7%) disagreeing, and 8 (2 %) strongly disagreeing. Since the greatest number of respondents strongly agreed with the argument, this indicates that society builds in compressive stakeholders is the most powerful case in IDP.

The town officials do not compile a list of stakeholders in order to identify issues from all of them. It is impossible to build a complete stakeholder participation process without first knowing about and developing some sort of interaction with the stakeholders who will be involved.

4.6. Governance and Public Participation in IDP in Mendi Town

In the case of public participation and community building for a long-term organization, governance is critical. Local government attitude and competence, community organization level, legislative framework, and a variety of essential process factors such as transparency, openness, accountability, and monitoring and evaluation. This interdependence necessitates excellent governance structures for integrative planning, as well as timely and active information and participation of public and private stakeholders in policy processes and decision-making. The findings were reviewed in terms of enabling environment indicators, accountability, and monitoring and evaluation.

Table 7: Respondents' summary what role does governance play in IDP

No	Items	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	Leaders articulate policy issues adequately to address community problems	5(1.3%)	67(17%)	102(25.9%)	145(36.8%)	75(19%)
2	Leaders elected & appointed are competent enough to deal with public situation in service delivery	19(4.8%)	48(12.2%)	67(17%)	155(39.3%)	105(26.6%)
3	Budget allocations made are used after wide consultations with stakeholder	123(31.2%)	143(36.3%)	69(17.5%)	52(13.2%)	6(1.5%)
4	Exchange of material flows by productive entities is corruption free.	36(9.1%)	58(14.7%)	202(51.3%)	81(20.6%)	17(4.3%)

5	Local Government demonstrates adaptability on development plans responsively through Monitoring and Evaluation.	19(4.8%)	63(16.6%)	236(59.9%)	45(11.4%)	31(7.9%)			

Source: Author's Fieldwork April- 2021

4.6.1. Leaders articulation in policy issue in order to resolve community problems

As seen in the table:7 above, when it comes to people in leadership positions articulate policy issues adequately to address community problems, the majority of respondents agreed with the points that people in managerial or professional occupations like to participate in development plans 145(36.8%), while 102(25.9%) of all respondents are neutral on the point that leaders articulate policy issues adequately to address community problems. The remaining respondents disagree 67(17%) and strongly disagree 5(1.3%) with the leader's ability to communicate policy concerns sufficiently to solve neighborhood problems. This interpretation meant that members of a leadership group are well versed in a local development plan and enjoy taking part in IDP.

4.6.2. The ability of local leaders and managers to deal with the public's perception of service delivery

As seen in the table above, the majority of respondents 155(39.3%) agreed that elected and appointed leaders are professional enough to deal with public situations in service delivery. The statement was strongly agreed with by 105 (26.6%) of the total respondents. According to 67(17%) neutral respondents. Other respondents disagreed with 48 (12.2%) and strongly disagreed with 19 (4.8%) that the leaders elected and named are capable of dealing with the public situation in service delivery in the IDP. This means that the leaders took part in the development plan's implementation in the last two years since the majority of respondents agreed on the issue.

4.6.3. Budget allocations following extensive stakeholder meetings

According to the table:7, the majority of respondents disagreed with the item that budget allocation is made after extensive consultations with stakeholders, with 143(36.3 %) disagreeing. And 123 (31.2%) of the total respondents strongly disagreed with the expenditure allocations made after extensive stakeholder consultations. There were respondents who were neutral on the issue with 69 (17.5 %). The concept was agreed by 52 (13.2%) respondents, as well as 17 (4.3 %) respondents who strongly agreed that budget allocations be made after extensive consultations with stakeholders. Since a large number of respondents denied that budget allocations are made after broad consultations with stakeholders, this interpretation meant that budget allocations are made without wide consultation with stakeholders.

4.6.4. The Exchange of material flows by productive entities is corruption free

In the above table: 7, the majority of respondents were neutral, with 202 (51.3 %) saying that the exchange of material flows by productive organizations is free of corruption. Out of the total respondents, 81 (20.6 %) agree with the statement that the exchange of material flows by productive organizations is free of corruption, respondents with 58 (14.7%) strongly agree. The remaining respondents strongly disagree with 36 (9.1%) and strongly agree with 6 (1.5%) that the exchange of material flows by productive organizations is free of corruption in IDP. This understanding suggested that the exchange of material flow between productive entities is on the medium stage free of corruption. Because, the major number of respondents were neutral to the point.

4.6.5. Adaptability to changes in the developmental plan through monitoring and evaluation.

As indicated the table:7 above, the local government demonstrates responsiveness to development plans by Monitoring and Evaluation, with the majority of respondents 236(59.9 %) being neutral. Respondents with 63 (16%) of the total respondents disagree with the claim. Other respondents agreed that the local government demonstrates adaptability on developmental plans responsively by Monitoring and Evaluation, ranking third with 45 (11.4%). Other respondents strongly agreed with 31 (7.9%) and strongly disagreed with

19 (4.8%) that the Local Government demonstrates adaptability on development plans by monitoring and evaluating them in the IDP. Since the majority of respondents were neutral to the point, this translates to the local government demonstrating adaptability on the development plan responsively by Monitoring and Evaluation was on a medium stage in the implementation of the developmental plan in the last two years.

4.7 Discussion of the Findings of the Study:

The previous chapters had provided information regarding Public participation in implementation of development plan in Mendi Town. The major objective of chapter 4 was to explore the research findings and analyses the data obtained from the participants'. The primary and secondary data were presented, analyzed and discussed in the case of Mendi Town. This chapter started with the explanation on the study population which was 394 participants, 3 Focus group and official key respondents. Data on respondents' profile was presented in six (6) Tables and nine (6) charts followed by detailed analysis. Participant's ability to understand what goes on in the Mendi Town was illustrated in tables and charts. Attention was devoted throughout this chapter on interviewees' opinions on issues.

Moreover, this chapter also concentrated on the findings and analysis of participant's views on the experiences of public participation, the extent of public participation, the level of community participation and about the governance factors that influence in implantation of development plan. In these questions participants were asked to rank a number of parameters in terms of their importance. The various responses were analyzed in greater details and appropriate conclusions were drawn.

Ultimately, this chapter threw light on the interviewees' comment on questions such as whether community was satisfied to developmental plan in the area. In which level of peoples less participated in IDP, whether social level has influence on public participation of the life participants, how governance influence the development plan and features of the Mendi Town overall approach to public participation in implementation of development plan.

Public involvement in development projects is focused on participatory planning methods such as collaboration, community mobilization, or involving communities in the execution of development plans, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, according to (Dne poele Beer and Swa, 1988). The foundation of this ideology is the conviction that people can be trusted to form their own destiny. Local decision making and capacities are used to guide and describe the scope of the intervention in participatory growth. Participatory architecture enlists the participation of grassroots groups in the development process. When compared to De Beer & Swanepoel's findings, this study's findings can contradict or resemble those findings. The following are the results of this study.

4.7.1. The public participation in IDP in the study field

To achieve continuous sustainable growth, community engagement should be enhanced. Even though, without increasing social participation, any developmental plan fails to meet its goals, leaving communities dissatisfied. Community engagement, identified as people's cooperation, participation, and involvement, should not only be encouraged but also nurtured (Midesa, 2017). People have interactions to engage in the developmental plan in the research area as they see the truth of this study's findings. According to the findings of this study, the vast majority of respondents have taken part in a developmental plan in their areas. Communities that participated in IDP in cash, material, labor, and other ways in their local areas were their means of participation forms.

On the other hand, women were found to participate less than men in this research. People with higher incomes participated more in development plans, while those with lower incomes participated less, and those with higher education participated more. This result is consistent with the findings of Galaye Midesa, (2017), which discovered that people with higher incomes and higher education are more likely to participate in developmental programs, while people with low education levels and low incomes are less likely to participate. Furthermore, expert Key informants in the research area were particularly aware of these realities. Women are less likely to work and are more likely to use child care services, and child care costs may be expected to impact women's labor force participation, according to those main informants. As those who argue that men and

high education levels lead to a stronger economic and social life, which has a significant impact on a better understanding of environmental issues.

The ideas are also supported by focus group discussion (FGD) respondents, since, as the researcher summarized with those groups, women prefer to invest in their own families over men, and their involvement in growth is limited. On the other hand, they raised people in their communities with high incomes and high levels of education who invest in their communities and make significant contributions. They have chosen to improve themselves and their knowledge of expanding their areas because they have chosen to develop themselves. Another result of this study was that people with an alternate source of income, such as a managerial or technical role, are more likely to participate. People with sufficient education and experience, as described by Galaye Midesa, are chosen for managerial or technical positions and also have the awareness to participate.

According to the questioner asked by the key respondents question stated that, whether community satisfied to those developmental plans in Mendi Town. The response back 'No' and they had reason out that practically of the plan was not community centered. These Finding displays, the main reasons for community dissatisfaction with development plans are that the majority of proposals are formulated based on government and political interests. This suggests that in the study field, plan formulation is focused on government and politics rather than community needs evaluation, participatory, community involvement. In this comparison, approaches to community engagement such as a lack of successful need evaluation, focused on government and political interests, have direct negative consequences for communities. Since community participation is poor, low results in various sectors are encouraged, resulting in low poverty reduction. These effects on growth become unsustainable.

This conclusion also reinforced by key informants (KI) and focus group discussions (FGD). Communities in their areas, for example, are dissatisfied with plans in both physical and intentional confidence, but only in physical satisfaction, according to KI informant respondents in their areas. Communities were kept updated during the implementation phases of various initiatives and services, as they indicated in their area. This means, first and foremost, not communicating with communities and not identifying the societies' focus ar

eas. Communities, on the other hand, are content with physically enclosing infrastructures. However, they are dissatisfied with such infrastructures, either deliberately or internally. Because the majority of the time, strategy creation is not based on their evaluation of their needs.

4.7.2. The extent of Public participation in IDP in area

According to the findings of this study, the majority with 187(47%) of respondents classified public engagement in developmental plans in their areas as moderate. The expert main informant's respondents, on the other hand, agree with this conclusion. Also, majority of the respondents identified that in their areas' developmental plans, community or society involvement was not strong, but that participation in developmental plans has enhanced in the last two years. According to the focus group discussion findings the majority of respondents contributed to the developmental plan in cash, labor and their material on different projects.

4.7.3. The influence of social levels on public participation in IDP in the study area

This statistics indicates that high income group (powerful politicians and businessmen), often control the large poor population in decision making by exercising coerciveness. Participation programs would imply the involvement of a significant number of persons in situations or actions that enhance their well-being, for example, their income, security, or self-esteem. Therefore, successful community-building efforts are more likely to occur when organized by individuals who convey a sincere commitment to the community's well-being; are interested in the community's long-term well-being; have a sustained attachment to community members; are honest; and act primarily to serve the interests of the community, not of an external group or being driven by greed/malicious intentions. The assumption from these results is that income levels are directly proportional to power influence in participation process that shape the development plan outcomes.

These results are inconsistent to those by Phillip & Abdillahi (2003) who reported that relatively high level of participation depends on the household income earned per month. Therefore, a decrease in household income per month is associated with a decrease in the level of community participation in projects in terms of monetary contribution. As a result, it can be said that lower income level affects participation. Economic condition of people also determines their active participation in projects run by County Government. Economically strong people often make alliances with the elected representatives and exploit their positions to ensure mutual gains. There is a general assumption that higher the income levels the higher the participation.

These findings are echoed by (ADB, 1993), that asserted that the internal and external environments, in which the local community's activities operate, interact to determine the financial sustainability of the target members of that community. Assessing financial sustainability depends on the capacity to meet financial commitments in the short, medium and long-run; manage unforeseen financial shocks, any adverse changes and general economic conditions; and encounter arising risks. If funds are sufficient during the financing period, but insufficient afterwards to maintain the benefits for the rest of development plan, then the project's financial sustainability is at risk.

This interpretation also suggests that people's low educational achievement has an effect on public involvement in IDP, as the majority of respondents strongly agreed that people with low educational qualifications had low participation. Illiterate people are often looked down upon as problematic as they more often cannot articulate their demands and put forward their opinions in a systematic way. Hence, their illiteracy is leading them to non-participation. Illiteracy is an inhibiting factor in community participation. This is because illiterate people may be marginalized by professional and technical communication during the community participation process. Therefore, education is a major determinant of effective participation and in stills positive values that characterize reciprocity, trust, acceptance and co-ordination. Education foster social networks and practice skills such as participations.

These findings concur with studies by (Kane, 2006) who reported that there is a strong link between development and education. Indeed, formal and non-formal education is the

bedrock of a transformative approach to community development. Education can enhance the potential for people at the grassroots level to experience social change. The County officials do not make stakeholders list in an attempt to find issues from all the stakeholders. A comprehensive stakeholder not effective participation process can be designed without first learning about and developing some level of relationship with the stakeholders that will be engaged.

4.7.4. Governance and Public Participation in IDP in Mendi Town

Governance is the key issues in the case of public participation and community building for sustainable organization. The attitude and capacity of local government, the level of community organization, the legal framework and a number of critical process aspects like: transparency, openness, accountability and Monitoring and Evaluation. This interdependency calls for good governance mechanisms for integrative planning and timely and actively informing and involving public and private stakeholders in policy processes and decision-making.

The majority of respondents 155(39.3%) believed that the representatives elected and named are knowledgeable enough to deal with the public situation in service delivery with 202(51.3%) respondents, the majority of respondents agreed that the exchanged of material flows by productive actors is free of corruption. About the ability of leaders to communicate policy issues effective to solve neighborhood concerns, the majority of respondents 145(36.8%) agreed with the statement that people in administrative or specialist occupations prefer to engage in the development plan. As seen in the table above, the majority of respondents 155(39.3%) agreed that elected and appointed leaders are professional enough to deal with public situations in service delivery. This means that the leaders took part in the developmental plan's implementation in the last two years since the majority of respondents agreed on the issue. The local government demonstrates responsiveness to development plans by monitoring and evaluation, the majority of respondents 236(59.9%) being neutral. Since the majority of respondents were medium/neutral to the point, this translates to the local government demonstrating adaptability on the developmental plan responsively by monitoring and evaluation was on a medium stage in the implementation of the development plan in the last two years in the last two years.

To summarize, public participation in the implementation of the development plan with the governance points determined by the majority of the respondents in the research area, also people in managerial or professional occupations like to participate in the development plan, they cannot provide community satisfaction with competency sufficient to deal with the developmental plan. This fact also demonstrates that group engagement is not realized by accountability.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main findings are outlined in this chapter, and conclusions are drawn based on the findings, with necessary recommendations forwarded to the appropriate bodies.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The purpose of this paper is to assess the public participation in implementation of development plan the case of Mendi Town. To achieve the objective of the study four research questions were raised to investigate the area of the study. A descriptive research design was employed to carry out this study. Based on the results of data analyses the summaries of major findings were presented below. With regard to the research question to what the public participation in implementation of development plan, the extent of Public participation in implementation of developmental plan, the level of public participation in implementation of development plan and the managerial involvement in implementation of development plan in Mandi Town. According to the findings of this study, the vast majority of respondents have taken part in a development plan in their areas. Communities that participated in IDP in cash, material, labor, and other ways in their local areas were their means of participation forms. On the other hand, women were found to participate less than men in this research. People with higher incomes participated more in development plans, while those with lower incomes participated less, and those with higher education participated more. This result is consistent with the findings of Galaye Midesa, (2017), which discovered that people with higher incomes and higher education are more likely to participate in development plans, while people with low education levels and low incomes are less likely to participate. Furthermore, expert Key informants in the research area were particularly aware of these realities. Women are less likely to work and are more likely to use child care services, and child care costs may be expected to impact women's labor force participation, according to those main informants. As those who argue that men and high education levels lead to a stronger economic and social life, which has a significant impact on a better understanding of

environmental issues. According the questioner felled by the key respondents question stated that, whether community satisfied to those developmental plans in Mendi Town. The response back 'No' and they had reason out that practically of the plan was not community centered. These Finding displays, the main reasons for community dissatisfaction with development plans are that the majority of proposals are formulated based on government and political interests. This suggests that in the study field, plan formulation is focused on government and politics rather than community needs evaluation, participatory, community involvements. In this comparison, approaches to community engagement such as a lack of successful need evaluation, focused on government and political interests, have direct negative consequences for communities. Since community participation is poor, low results in various sectors are encouraged, resulting in low poverty reduction. These effects on growth become unsustainable.

According to the findings of this study, classified public engagement in development plans in their areas as moderate. The levels (degrees) of community engagement in IDP defined as medium stage/unknown. In terms of group involvement in IDPs without a reduction in social status, the implementation of the development plan was not through participation of all. This finding is similar with the of Hussein Abdi Ali (2018) findings, that the implementation of the developmental project was not through participation of all. To conclude under this interpretation, the population in the study area does not effectively participate in IDP from planning to program evaluation. This fact further demonstrates that community participation approaches not community center. This also dissatisfied the communities with the developmental programs formulated. Because, plans formulated in the area not based on the community communication. The public participation in the implementation of the development plan with the managerial involvement points determined by the majority of the respondents in the research area, also people in managerial or professional occupations like to participate in the development plan, they cannot provide community satisfaction with competency sufficient to deal with the developmental plan. This fact also demonstrates that group engagement is not realized by accountability

5.2 Conclusion

The aim of this research is to learn about community concern in the implementation of a development plan. It was also attempted to incorporate community perspectives into the development plan, as well as the existing state of community engagement, in order to contribute to the study area's development plan. According to the findings of this study, the majority of respondents took part in the implementation of a development plan. There were, however, nonparticipating communities in the city. Fewer incomes, a lack of understanding, dissatisfaction with the programme, and a lack of knowledge were all factors. The experiences of communities who took part in various development plans revealed that they contributed cash, materials, labor, and other resources. People with a high income, a high education level, alternative wages, administrative or technical positions, and people in the civil service were more likely to engage in IDPs. People with low incomes, big families, low education levels, and women, on the other hand, engaged in low level encounter. Other plan formulation experiences in this field were focused on government and political interests. This also goes against participatory approaches that are focused on the people. In the event that the majority of societies are dissatisfied with the area's development programs. Finally, community interest in local development activities was found to be on the middle ground/medium. As a result, it was proposed that Western Wollega Zone, Mendi Town, and more socially disadvantaged parts of the community be encouraged to actively participate in the development plan's implementation.

5.3. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the study's findings.

- I. Community development plans had better if it would be grounded on participatory approaches that involve people in the planning, decision making, and implementation resources management, Monitoring and evaluation since the obligations and ownership should be shared among the residents of the city.
- II. To furthermore, reinforce, maintain, increase involvement, and empower women, the disadvantaged, and the oppressed to engage in development plans, pressure groups formed by these groups of people in the communities should be formed to dri

ve home their points and provide a difficult group to assist them in achieving their goals. It will also assist them in social learning, networking, and evaluating and comparing implementation in their group with that of other cultures.

- III. Everyone who helps the government, organizations, and multinational companies launch development initiatives should be protected by appropriate policies. This means that policies should consider people's income, the political situation, networking with all communities, the capacity of local leaders being built in a timely manner, an efficient participation monitoring system, and the availability of participation on time depending on local conditions.
- IV. Community engagement approaches and their consequences ought to be designed to consciously (internally) and physically fulfill communities. This also recognizes Project owners as contributors to society. This encourages people to contribute more of their time and money if the construction is to be sustainable.
- V. Since a reliable and selected processing has been taken to fulfill the public interests as part of the implementation of a developmental plan, every involvement is required by influencing aggregate demand, sociopolitical stability, and economic stability. Inequality jeopardizes prospects for inclusive growth, equitable access to social security, and wider sustainable development.
- VI. A development plan should be implemented on the ground in a way that augments good usual, social, and/or economic practices by including all stakeholders.

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A questioner to be filled by respondents

Dear respondents,

I'm Public Management student at Jimma University. The questioner is designed to gather data on research entitled Public Participation in the Implementation of the Developmental Plan in case of Western Wollega Zone Mendi Town, Oromia, Ethiopia

The data you provide are believed to have a great value for the success of this research. I would like to assure you that this research is purely for academic purposes. Your response will be treated with extremes confidentiality. Hence, there would be no way anyone can trace the result back to the responses of any individual respondent. I would like to express my deepest appreciation for your generous time, honest and prompt response.

BY Asefa Fekadu

Thank you!

-You are kindly requested to give genuine responses

-Tick (√) the corresponding letter of choices from the given alternatives

- Feel free to respond

PART ONE: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Gender: 1. Male 2. Female
2. Age: 1. 18- 30 Years 2. 31-40 Years 3. 41-50 4. above 50
3. Level of education and training/ education attainment
1. None literate
2. None formal 6. Certificate/ diploma
3. Elementary (1-8) 7. BA/BSC
4. Secondary (9-12) 8. MA and above

- 5. Grades 10 /12 complete
- 4. Marital status 1. Married 2. Single 3. Divorced 4. Widowed
- 5. Family size 1. Less than - 3 2. 4-5 3. More than 5 4. Have no family
- 6. What is your occupation? 1. Farmer 2. Civil servant 3. Business
- 4. Not Employed

E. Explain, if others -----

PART TWO: To assess about the public Participation in their local developmental plan which was in two perspectives years (2011-2012 E.C):

7. Have you participated in your areas of interest in developmental plans? 1. Yes 2. No

a/ If your answer is yes how?-----

b/ If your answer is no why?-----

8. If your answer for question ‘7’ is ‘yes’, in which projects you participated?

- 1. School building
- 2. Road construction
- 3. Health center constructions
- 4. Water pipe construction
- 5. Shade constructions

6. If others, explain -----

7. No participated

9. Based on your choice of question number 8, in what was the type of your contribution?

- 1. In cash
- 2. In material
- 3. In labor
- 4.No participated

4. If others explain -----

PART THREE: Weather Social levels influence public participation in implementation of developmental plan in Mendi Town?

Kindly respond to the following statements. Each statement is rated on a 5 point scale as shown below. 1=SD: Strongly Disagree, 2=D: Disagree, 3=N: Neutral, 4=A: Agree and 5=SA: Strongly Agree

No		1	2	3	4	5
10	The low level of educational attainment affects public participation in implementation of developmental plan.					
11	The community builds in a comprehensive stakeholder affect in implementation of developmental plan.					

21	Leaders articulate policy issues adequately to address community problems					
22	Leaders elected & appointed are competent enough to deal with public situation in service delivery					
23	Budget allocations made are used after wide consultations with stakeholder					
24	Exchange of material flows by productive entities is corruption free.					
25	Local Government demonstrates adaptability on developmental plan responsively through Monitoring and Evaluation.					

26. How would you rate the level of public participation in implementation of developmental plan in your constituency?

1) Very high 2) High 3) Unknown 4) Low 5) Very low

27. Do you think that the implementation of developmental plan undertaken in your locality have been implemented through participation of all?

1. Yes [] 2. No []

28. Are there any other features of the Mendi Town's overall approach to public participation in the Implementation of Developmental Plan that you would like to emphasize?-----

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND COOPERATION!!

Jimma University
School of Graduate Studies
College of Business and Economics
Department Management
Masters of Public Management
A questioner to be filled by respondents

Key informant (KI) interview: Interview schedule

- 1) For how many years you stayed on this position?
- 2) How you can define public participation in your local areas?
- 3) What are the developmental plans in your area?
- 4) Who is derived those developmental plans?
- 5) How the communities participate in implementation of the plan?
- 6) In what ways do social factors influence public participation in implementation of developmental plan in Mendi Town?
- 7) To what extent do economic factors influence public participation in implementation of developmental plan in Mendi Town?
- 8) How does governance influence public participation in implementation of developmental plan in Mendi Town?
- 9) Do you think those developmental plan satisfied the community interest?
- 10) If yes, explain the measurements.
- 11) If no, what is the reason?

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FGD (Focal Group Discussion): Questions

1. Are you knew the concept of public participation?
2. Are you knew the concept of developmental plan?
3. If you knew the concept of public participation and developmental plan where you can gate?
4. In your local areas, what are the developmental plans?
5. Who is derived those developmental plans?
6. How you participated in when implementation of developmental plan?
7. In which level of persons from the community in more participated in that local developmental plan?
8. As you think, in which level of peoples less participated in implementation of local developmental plan?
9. What are the challenges of the implementation of developmental plan in your area?
10. How those challenges solved?
11. Currently what the status of the societies looks like in your area?
12. As you think, community satisfied to that local developmental plan in your area?

13. If yes, how it's measured?

14. If no, what is the problem?