UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

From: Chairman, Department of Political Science and Public Administration
To: Principal CHSS
Ref: UON/CHSS/ARTS/PS/TC/01
Date: 20/6/2014

SUBJECT: TITLE PAGES AND ABSTRACTS

Find attached 1 PhD title and abstract and 9 (nine) masters titles and abstracts as agreed in today's 11.00am meeting.

DR. ADAMS OLOO
CHAIRMAN

AO/pk
THE PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGE: A PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP IN WATER SERVICE PROVISION IN THE LAKE VICTORIA BASIN, KENYA

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A Research Thesis Submitted In Partial Fulfilment Of The Requirement For The Degree Of Doctor Of Philosophy In Political Science And Public Administration, 2013
ABSTRACT

The study investigated how public-private partnership arrangements have performed in the provision of water services in Kenya. This is with a view to explain the extent to which this increasingly preferred public service delivery approach has improved access to water in terms of coverage, affordability, quality of water and customer service.

The broad objective of the study was to investigate outcomes of the Private -Public Partnership policy for provision of water as a public good as a challenge in Kenya. Specific objectives are as follows: First, to analyze the nature and scope of Public- Private Partnership arrangements in the water sector; secondly, to examine the gains from organizational managerial strategies in the provision of water services, and finally, to analyse appropriate interventions adopted to enhance the accessibility of water services notably by vulnerable consumers.

The study used secondary data and primary data from a household survey of 288 respondents, seven (7) Focus Group Discussions, and 28 Key informant interviews from seven (7) WSPs (Mogombet, Chemosit, Boya, KIWASCO, SNWSCO, MIKUTRA and Nyasare) of the Lake Victoria South Water Services Board (LVSSWB) umbrella. The study was conducted under two mutually reinforcing theories: governance theory and public choice theory. We used both qualitative and quantitative techniques to analyze the data. The techniques included use of content analysis of secondary data, frequency tables and cross tabulations to measure the central tendencies and dispersions.

The main finding was that public institutions that have adopted more private sector participation have performed better than those that have not, hence the more the public private sector partnership, the better the quality of public service delivery.