
**INFLUENCE OF GOVERNANCE CONFLICT BETWEEN NATIONAL
GOVERNMENT AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PERFORMANCE; A CASE STUDY OF TANA RIVER SUB-COUNTY**

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ABSTRACT

The members of an organization's governing body set policies and continuously oversee their appropriate execution. The purpose of the study was to assess the influence of governance conflict between the national government and county government on public administration performance; a case study of Tana River Sub-County. The objectives of the study were to establish the source of conflict between the national government and county government, to determine the challenges faced by public administrators in the Tana River sub-county and to establish the conflict mitigation strategies that can be used to alleviate the conflicts between national and county governments in the Tana River sub-county. The study was emboldened under two theories; Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) Structural Functionalism Theory and the Classical Theory of Management. This study will utilize a descriptive survey design. The target population was comprised of national government administrators, and county government administrators, in the Tana River sub-county, whose total number is 64. The researcher conducted a census by using the entire population because it is appropriate for the study. Self-administered open-ended questionnaires was used in collecting primary data from the respondents. To examine this relationship, Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient was computed. As a first step in the coding process, the collected questionnaires were sorted for completeness. After they have been coded, they were imported into SPSS version 20 for statistical analysis. Tables were used for data presentation. The study concluded that there is a lot of policy conflict between the national government and county government since there is no order priorities between the national government and county government. There is a power struggle between the national government and county government officials. There is an underfunding problem which causes a lack of trust and cooperation between both government officials. The study recommended that; there should be resource sharing among the national government and county government also there should try and resolve policy conflicts between them and priorities between them should change. There should be a nice intergovernmental consultation between the national government and county government officials.

Keywords: *Source of Conflict, Challenges, Conflict Mitigation Strategies, National and County Government*

INTRODUCTION

Policymaking and enforcement oversight are within the purview of an organization's governing body. Like a government rule and governs its citizens, a successful organization must have a system in place to ensure that members' authority is limited while still allowing them to fulfill their primary responsibility: advancing the organization's success. Countries all across the globe have implemented some kind of devolution, with each nation adopting a unique method of decentralized rule based on its unique needs. People's growing dissatisfaction with the way centralized systems of government were executed prompted the concept of devolution. A better connection between governmental policies and the needs, wants, and ambitions of people on the ground has been made possible by decentralization, according to Murugu (2014), which has been widely accepted as a remedy to the careful use of power by central elites. Mumbua (2018) cites research from the International Council on Human Rights Policy (ICHRP) that shows over 80% of all developing nations have chosen the devolution or decentralized system since gaining independence. She elaborates by saying that this was essential since the system was thought to encourage political participation and social inclusion, both of which contribute to stability; as bad governance is often seen as a root cause of conflicts, particularly in the developing world (Mumbua, 2018). Consequently, decentralization is now the most widely accepted democratic ideal.

According to Durojaye et al. (2020), conflict is a dispute that arises from two or more parties having fundamentally different goals, worldviews, upbringings, values, perspectives, and predispositions toward resolving the issue at hand. It is a normal, natural, and hence unavoidable occurrence that occurs at all societal levels, from the individual to the group to the country and beyond. They go on to say, it's a byproduct of social development that may lead to a positive transformation of society; it can be triggered by disagreements over few resources, unmet psychological needs, shifting values, or a lack of knowledge (Durojaye et al., 2020). There is no central authority in charge of international relations; rather, they are coordinated via the cooperation of several entities, such as sovereign nations and multilateral institutions. However, the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Body and World Health Organization, which address food security and health concerns respectively, may delegate authority to a single organization (Weiss & Thakur, 2015). Formerly known as the Organization of African Unity, the African Union (AU) is a continental organization that represents the 55 countries that makeup Africa (OAU 1963 -1999). The African Union was established to promote cohesion and solidarity among its member nations and to safeguard their individual rights to self-determination, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Kenya's local government, known as the Republic of Kenya (GoK), is made up of 47 counties, each of which has its own decentralized administration. The three branches of the federal government are the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial. The Constitution of Kenya specifies the responsibilities of each body separately. To use the proper title, "Republic of Kenya," the nation must be referred to in its whole. 'Jamhuri ya Kenya' is its official name in Swahili. The government of Kenya is also often referred to by its acronyms: GoK, GK, and Serikali.

Statement of the Problem

The present system of governance divides governmental authority between the central government in Nairobi and the individual counties, giving Kenya's many counties a measure of autonomy. Kenya had a centralized government with eight provinces until the 2013 elections. Formerly centrally administered services have been transferred to the counties of Kenya. The Governor of a certain County is the highest-ranking elected politician there. MCAs (Members of the County Assembly) are elected officials who serve as representatives in their county's County Assembly. Articles 191 and 192, together with the Fourth Schedule

and the County Governments Act of 2012, outline the County's responsibilities and authority. The federal government is responsible for everything not specifically delegated to the states. Only the central government has the authority to levy taxes such as income tax, VAT, customs charges, and excise tax on imports and exports. Each county may collect its own property rates, entertainment taxes, and any other taxes it is given the authority to collect by federal or state law. Administrative, political, and fiscal decentralization, from which the concept's own uniqueness is derived, make up decentralization's three tiers. Decentralization takes several forms, the most common of which are de-concentration, delegation, and devolution. De-concentration refers to a style of government administration in which power is devolved from a central authority to regional bureaus charged with carrying out policy directives from higher up. The process also includes the delegation of power from the central government to local officials charged with carrying out administrative tasks on their behalf. Kenya has recently adopted de-consolidation policies across the board for government and administrative functions. One shining example of de-concentration is the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) approach.

The problem of land management was another crucial factor in the success of devolution. Every town in Kenya relies heavily on its land. However, the responsibility of land administration was not delegated by the federal government. When the CLMBs in the counties were disbanded, land-based conflicts erupted (Boone and Manji, 2016). D'Arcy (2018) notes that land disputes have been exacerbated and new ones have emerged as a consequence of devolution, which has also enhanced the feeling of ownership among ethnic majority populations and their demands for land redistribution. This implies that the underlying causes of land-based conflict remain unaddressed, while the relevant administrative systems remain centralized (D'Arcy, 2018). The Ndegwa Report of the Republic of Kenya Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Structure was a driving force in the 1983 establishment of the District Focus for Rural Development. According to the data collected, the planning mechanism and process were only implemented at the province level, and there was no integration between the field units of the different ministries and the provincial administration. The research also suggested that Delegation be expanded to include the process of creating and executing development plans at the district level. The paper stresses the importance of government-owned or -controlled institutions (including local governments, parastatals, the private sector, and NGOs) in decision making and service provision.

Devolution is a political structure that decentralizes political, administrative, and budgetary authority to territorial and sub-national groups. As a result of devolution, power is given to locally elected officials who are responsible for increasing their government's income and making investment choices on their own own. These subnational entities are bounded by established norms and regulations. Devolution, on the other hand, is favored by emerging nations because it recognizes that the national and sub-national divisions are not distinct but rather collaborate. When it comes to devolution and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the Kenyan National and County governments are equally important players. The constitution of Kenya, ratified in 2010, called for a dramatic 'big bang' devolution of government, in which power was transferred from the central to the county level all at once. The change, which was ultimately passed in 2013, was a reaction to a loss of public confidence in the previous highly centralized system of government, which had allowed for resource misuse and alienated many areas from decision making. Perceptions and evidence of widespread inequality across regions have persisted, contributing to the exclusion and underdevelopment of certain areas. In the age of the new constitutional dispensation in

Kenya, there is an absence of credible empirical evidence to improve the administration of public affairs. Concerns have been voiced, however, and this source of contention between the national and county governments' administrations warrants further investigation. This research will thus look at the problems that have arisen in the management of both Kenyan political parties. Because of the difficulty of the topic, we will focus our attention on the Tana River sub-county in order to investigate it thoroughly.

Objectives of the Study

- i. To establish the source of conflict between national government and county government in the Tana River sub-county.
- ii. To determine the challenges faced by public administrators in the Tana River sub-county.
- iii. To establish the conflict mitigation strategies that can be used to alleviate the conflicts between national and county governments in the Tana River sub-county.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Literature Review

Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) Structural Functionalism Theory

The idea of structural functionalism, which likens society to an organism made up of structures called social institutions, will serve as the theoretical framework for our investigation. Different social organizations serve essential purposes for the functioning of a community. There is a two-way street of influence between any one social institution and the totality of society. In general, the work of social institutions is focused at ensuring the safety and prosperity of all members of society. Devolution was implemented in Kenya because, according to this idea, there was a need (hyper-centralization) that led to social dysfunction that called for a reorganization of the government structure. Different governmental entities have been impacted by this dysfunction and need to react positively in order for social order to be established. As a result, the Kenyan constitution (2010) splits the government into three branches: the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary, with independent commissions serving as the fourth. Some of the duties formerly performed by other branches have been transferred to these new branches (the commissions), while others have been delegated to the individual counties. Kenya's devolution rests on the two branches of government working together, since they have many common goals. As a result, the authors of this research employed structural functionalism to examine the impact of tensions between the national and county levels of government on public administration efficiency in the Tana River sub-county.

Classical Theory of Management

Gullick and Urwick (1937), who propose that public administration may be treated as a scientific discipline, are the primary advocates of this idea, which is also known as the administrative management theory. Henri Fayol and Frederick Taylor, two prominent classical economists, combined their academic and practical expertise to establish the Classical Theory of Management, which was driven in part by the desire to boost output and efficiency. The Classical Theory of Management was proposed by Henri Fayol and Frederick Taylor, who drew on their respective academic and military experiences in their work. The assessment of both the actual work processes and the abilities of the workforce were carried out with the goal of locating the most efficient method for completing the largest amount of work (Cliffs Notes, 2016). The authors' arguments were predicated on the assumption that public administrators could just as easily develop a science of administration in the same way that a subfield of engineering developed into science as a result of empirical methods of

observation and systematic findings and recordings over the course of time (Management Study Guide, 2017).

Empirical Literature

According to the findings of a research conducted by Wafula (2022), the local authorities in charge of governance at the local level had been unable to provide their inhabitants with excellent services because they did not have suitable consensus orientation methods in place. Hierarchies and power inequalities dominate both national government and county government administrators and inherently create contestation, resistance and distributional struggles. In this context, it is difficult for the lower-level actors to have an impact on decision-making processes and shape policy outcomes. The literature suggests that in order for local authorities to be more effective in their service delivery, they need to develop a better understanding of how to build consensus among various stakeholders.

The division between the central and county governments is one challenge public administrator's face in the Tana River sub-county. The unparallel division often creates a conflict of authority between the central and county government. Busolo & Ngigi (2020) articulate that conflict of authority arises in cases of predominant power struggles. In the case of the Tana River sub-county, public administrators are faced with the challenge of conflicts of authority as both central and County governments assert their power over the other. The case happens when the central government needs to assert authority that the county government does not agree to and probably have a different opinion. The biggest problem in conflict of authority is that it can create hurdles that come in the way of national development and county prosperity.

Another challenge public administrators in the Tana River sub-county face is the ideology of inequalities between regional counties. For example, some public administrators feel that education funding throughout the County is different. Other counties are being allocated more per capita on education than the Tana River sub-county. The public administrators feel that this is a disparity and advise that it would be better if all regional counties get the same funding allocation. The disparity not only focuses on education but also on health care programs, taxes, and welfare programs that have increased regional inequality across different counties.

Additionally, public administrators in the Tana River sub-county face the challenge of intercountry inequality, which they feel extends to the values of governance and democratic participation. The public administrators articulate this challenge to disparities in resources with the issues of selective empowerment about assigning responsibilities to the counties by the national government. Public administrators discuss that decisions and policies respond to citizen preferences and affect their opportunities to participate in deliberations on the allocation of county resources. Citizens of counties with poor resource allocations suffer constraints on possible choices for democratic participation limit the rights of public participation on county resources and budgetary allocations.

Nazar and Shahdanejad (2011) aver that, the greatest threat to contemporary peace is found in the intransigent ethnic conflicts manifested in identities which are embedded in cultural practices. That the role played by culture and identity thus form the core of ethnic conflicts. They therefore suggest successful management of conflicts through the consideration and emphasis on the opportunities and constraints offered by cultural and political dynamics, (Nazar and Shahdanejad, 2011). For instance, they propose management of conflicts through undertaking structural changes in the constitution, as well as establishing other alternative initiatives, like the truth and reconciliation commission, as was the case for South Africa. The government of South Africa abolished the homelands and created nine provinces out of the

previous four during the apartheid era, to ensure more distribution of resources to the sub-national entities, to help de-escalate the conflicts, (Nazar and Shahdanejad, 2011). Again, they also cite Nigeria as another model that deployed structural changes to manage conflict. For her (Nigeria), to manage ethnic and regional misunderstandings, and cater for the ethnic minorities, it opted for federalism and secularization. This resulted in the formation of 46 states between 1967-1999, to alleviate fears of the minor groups being dominated by the large treble of Hausa-Fulani, Igbo and Yoruba, (Nazar and Shahdanejad, 2011). However, the viability of the initiative was taken to task when the entities became conduits for personal enrichment by the elites, causing huge disparities in oil resources distribution. Hence, again leading back to ethnic conflict, especially in oil-rich Niger Delta States, (Nazar and Shahdenajed, 2011).

METHODOLOGY

This study utilized a descriptive survey design. The target population comprised of national government administrators, and county government administrators, in the Tana River sub-county. The total number of the national government administrators, and county government administrators, in the Tana River sub-county, are 58 and 6 respectively making a total of 64. The researcher conducted a census by using the entire population because it is appropriate for the study. Self-administered open-ended questionnaires were used in collecting primary data from the respondents. The collected questionnaires were sorted for completeness in preparation for coding. Once coded, they were entered into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 for analysis. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Tables were used for data presentation. Correlation analysis was used in the study to assess the relationship between the variables.

FINDINGS

Source of Conflict Between National and County Government

The 1st objective of the study aimed at examining sources of conflict between national and county governments. From the finding, the study found out that a mean of 3.58 with a standard deviation of 1.262 indicated that it's the resource sharing among the national government and county government. Items of entitlements and resources ownership by the different levels of government a mean of 3.4 with a standard deviation of 1.2208 indicated it. A mean of 3.35 with a standard deviation of 1.427 indicated that policy conflict between the national government and county government is the source while (M= 3.048, SD = 1.24) indicated that Priorities between the national government and county government is the source. Also (M=4.12, SD = 1.146) indicated that ignorance by either the national government and county government officials is the source. A mean of 3.37 with a standard deviation of 1.571 indicated that lack of action by bodies set up to help manage the devolution transition is the cause while a mean of 4.09 with a standard deviation of 1.25 indicated that the power struggle between the national government and county government officials. From table 1, it is evidence that most of the respondents stated that ignorance by either the national government and county government officials is the cause.

Table 1: Source of conflict between national and county government

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Resource sharing among the national government and county government	62	1.00	5.00	3.5806	1.26165
Entitlements and resources ownership by the different levels of government	62	1.00	5.00	3.4032	1.22085

policy conflict between the national government and county government	62	1.00	5.00	3.3548	1.42687
Priorities between the national government and county government	62	1.00	5.00	3.0484	1.24700
Ignorance by either the national government and county government officials	62	1.00	5.00	4.1129	1.14670
Inaction by bodies set up to help manage the devolution transition	62	1.00	5.00	3.3710	1.57057
The power struggle between the national government and county government officials	62	2.00	5.00	4.0968	1.25070

Source: Field Data (2023)

Challenges faced by public administrators

Table 6 shows the analysis that was done to investigate the challenges faced by public administrators. (M = 3.32, SD = 1.434) indicated that there are poor intergovernmental consultations between the national government and county government official's while (M=3.45, ST = 1.55) Stated that there is underfunding problem. (M=2.7, SD = 1.36) said that there is a lack of trust and cooperation between national government and county government officials while (M = 3.37, ST = 1.571) indicated that lack of information sharing between national government and county government officials is the main challenge while (M=2.44, SD = 1.313) stated that there is no adequate legal framework to support the operations of national government and county government officials. A mean of 3.4 with as standard deviation of 1.2 indicated that there are delays in decisions making while a mean of 4.09 with as standard deviation of 1.3 sides that there are political interferences. See table 2.

Table 2: Challenges faced by public administrators

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There are poor intergovernmental consultations between the national government and county government officials	62	1.00	5.00	3.3226	1.43463
There is underfunding problem	62	1.00	5.00	3.4355	1.55364
There is a lack of trust and cooperation between national government and county government officials	62	1.00	5.00	2.7419	1.36629
Lack of information sharing between national government and county government officials	62	1.00	5.00	3.3710	1.57057
There is no adequate legal framework to support the operations of national government and county government officials	62	1.00	5.00	2.4355	1.31350
There are delayed decisions	62	1.00	5.00	3.4032	1.22085
There are political interferences	62	1.00	5.00	4.0968	1.30207

Source: Field Data (2023)

Conflict Mitigation

The 3rd objective of the study was to investigate conflict mitigation, from the findings of table 3, (M = 3.27, SD = 1.269) indicated that procedures provided under national legislation, while (M = 2.83, SD = 1.404) marked that intergovernmental relations and the obligations of

cooperative government should be the action. (M = 3.38, SD = 1.623) that the role of courts should be used. (M = 4.22, SD = 1.285) indicated that creation of a dispute resolution committee is the best method. (M = 2.32, SD = 1.23) stated that enhancement and facilitation of intergovernmental consultations is the way while (M = 3.403, SD = 1.22) indicated that a clear description and separation of functions between the national and county governments will be the best method of mitigation.

Table 3: Conflict Mitigation

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Procedures provided under national legislation	62	2.00	5.00	3.2742	1.26969
Intergovernmental relations and the obligations of cooperative government	62	1.00	5.00	2.8387	1.40483
The role of courts	62	1.00	5.00	3.3871	1.62314
Creation of a dispute resolution committee	62	1.00	5.00	4.2258	1.28573
Enhancement and facilitation of intergovernmental consultations	62	1.00	5.00	2.3226	1.23838
A clear description and separation of functions between the national and county governments	62	1.00	5.00	3.4032	1.22085

Source: Field Data (2023)

Public Administration Performance

The dependent variable of the study was to investigate public administration performance. Table 4 shows the analysis of the study on the performance of public administration. (M = 4.09, SD = 1.25) the conflicts between national and county governments have led to poor policy formulation (M = 3.12, SD = 1.3728) There are inefficiencies in public service delivery while (M = 4.064, SD = 1.099) There is poor accountability in the sub-county while (M = 4.09, SD = 1.25) There is overlapping of work in the sub-county while (M = 4.048, SD = 1.371) Corruption has been evident in the sub-county administration while (M = 2.758, SD = 1.363) Prioritization is a problem in the sub-county.

Table 4: Public administration performance

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
The conflicts between national and county governments have led to poor policy formulation	62	2.00	5.00	4.0968	1.25070
There are inefficiencies in public service delivery	62	1.00	5.00	3.1290	1.37285
There is poor accountability in the sub-county	62	1.00	5.00	4.0645	1.09949
There is overlapping of work in the sub-county	62	2.00	5.00	4.0968	1.25070
Corruption has been evident in the sub-county administration	62	1.00	5.00	4.0484	1.37218
Prioritization is a problem in the sub-county	62	1.00	5.00	2.7581	1.36328

Source: Field Data (2023)

Correlations

The study conducted a correlation analysis to find out how each variable correlated with public administration performance. The study found out that there was a correlation of 0.404 with public administration performance against conflict between national and county governments. The correlation between challenges against public administration performance was 0.56 while the correlation between mitigation strategies against public administration performance was -0.326. Table 5 shows the findings.

Table 5: Correlations

		Public administration performance
Conflict between national and county government	Pearson Correlation	.404**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	62
Challenges	Pearson Correlation	.056
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.664
	N	62
Mitigation strategies	Pearson Correlation	-.326**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010
	N	62

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Field Data (2023)

Discussions

Source of Conflict Between Public Administrators

The study findings were in line with Busolo and Ngigi (2020) rejection and obstruction of national policies and legislation by the local government in the Tana River sub-county is a potential additional source of tension between the national government and the county administration in this area of the county. There is a possibility that the Tana River sub-county may take legal action to challenge some legislation enacted by the national government or would actively reject their enforcement. Due to the tensions that exist between the Tana River sub-county and the national government, it is possible that the sub-county may make a concerted effort to purposefully block the implementation of national policies and legislation. Due to the disputes in governance that have arisen between the national government and the county administration in the Tana River sub-county, there is a possibility that there would be rivalry among the leaders of the counties. The competition will very certainly have an impact on and damage the operations of the government. As a direct consequence of this, the residents of the Tana River sub-county may not get the adequate level of services from either the national or the county government that they are entitled to.

Challenges Faced by Public Administrators

According to Busolo and Ngigi's (2020) analysis, instances of dominating power battles are likely to result in conflicts of authority. In the situation involving the Tana River sub-county, public administrators are confronted with the difficulty of authority disputes due to the fact that both the central government and the County government are attempting to exert their jurisdiction over the other. The situation arises when the central government has to impose power over something that the county government does not agree with and most likely has a different view on than the central government. The most significant drawback of power struggles is the potential for stumbling blocks to be erected in the path of progress toward both national and county levels of wealth.

The study agreed with a study done by Busolo and Nngigi's (2020) and Wafula (2022) that the local authorities that were in charge of governance at the local level had been unable to provide their citizens with excellent services due to the fact that they did not have suitable consensus orientation methods in place. Both the national government and the administrators of county governments are heavily influenced by hierarchies and power disparities, which automatically generate competition, resistance, and distributional disputes. In this setting, it is challenging for lower-level players to have an influence on the decision-making processes and to determine the results of policies. According to the research that has been conducted, in order for local authorities to be more successful in the provision of their services, they need to have a deeper understanding of how to achieve agreement among the many different types of stakeholders. One of the challenges that public administrators in the Tana River sub-county must overcome is the separation that exists between the central government and the county government. Because of the unparallel partition, there is often an authority dispute between the central government and the county governments.

Conflict Mitigation Strategies to Alleviate the Conflicts

Nazar and Shahdanejad (2011) study agreed with the current study as in his study he stated that. The intractable ethnic conflicts that are expressed via identities that are ingrained in cultural practices pose the biggest danger to the peace that exists in the modern world. that the importance that culture and identity play, and how they thus constitute the basis of ethnic conflicts. As a result, they believe that effective conflict management may be achieved by taking into account and placing focus on the possibilities and restrictions afforded by cultural and political factors (Nazar & Shahdanejad, 2011). For instance, they propose managing conflicts by instituting structural changes in the constitution, in addition to establishing other alternative initiatives, such as the truth and reconciliation commission, as was the case in South Africa. This approach is similar to the one that was taken in that country. During the time of apartheid, the government of South Africa decided to do away with the homelands and replace the previous four provinces with nine new ones. This was done in order to ensure a greater distribution of resources to the sub-national entities, which in turn would help to de-escalate the conflicts (Nazar & Shahdanejad, 2011).

The feasibility of the program was called into question when the corporations became vehicles for the personal wealth of the elites, which resulted in enormous discrepancies in the distribution of oil revenues. One method that can be implemented to mitigate governance conflicts between national government and county governments on public administration performance is through legislative oversight. This will ensure the accountability of the use of public funds and resources. As a result, this again leads back to ethnic conflict, especially in oil-rich Niger Delta States (Nazar & Shahdenajed, 2011).

Conclusions

The study concluded that the governments do not share resources also there are a lot of policy conflict between the national government and county government since there is no order priorities between the national government and county government. The study continued that there is ignorance from both national government and county government officials where no one knows their duties and power they have. There is power struggle between the national government and county government officials.

There is underfunding problem which causes lack of trust and cooperation between both government officials, lack of information sharing between national government and county government officials and poor intergovernmental consultations between the national government and county government officials. The study also concluded that there is no adequate legal framework to support the operations of national government and county

government officials, there are delayed in decisions making and there are a lot of political interferences.

The study concluded that there are no better procedures provided under national legislation, intergovernmental relations and the obligations of cooperative government. The role of courts is not observed to create dispute resolution committee to enhancement and facilitation intergovernmental consultations. Also, the study knotted that there is no clear description and separation of functions between the national and county governments.

Recommendations

1. Having done all the analysis and conclusions, the study recommended that; there should resource sharing among the national government and county government also there should try and resolve policy conflict between them and priorities between them should changer. Also, there should be an educational process to reduce ignorance by either their officials on the power and responsibilities of both national government and county government.
2. There should be a nice intergovernmental consultation between the national government and county government officials. Also, they should work hard and create jobs to generate funding for them. Also, they should strengthen their trust, cooperation and information sharing between their officials. The study continued that there should be a legal framework to support the operations of national government and county government officials and speed up of decision making should be observed. Finally, they should stop political interference and work.
3. There should be procedures provided under national legislation to help intergovernmental relations and the obligations of cooperative government stated. Also, there should be a role of courts so be solving dispute and enhancement/facilitation of intergovernmental consultations. There should also be a clear description and separation of functions between the national and county governments.

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