FACTORS AFFECTING THE SUCCESS OF YOUTH ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUNDED PROJECTS IN KENYA; CASE OF KIGUMO DISTRICT

BY
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Factors affecting the success of youth
DECLARATION

The research project is my original work and has not been presented for examination in any other university. No part of this project may be produced without the prior authority of the author and/or Kenyatta University.

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My appreciation also goes to my fellow classmates at Kenyatta University and colleagues at Ministry of Youth Affairs for the positive critique and contribution to this work.
DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my wife; Fridah, Sons; Walter, Kelvin and Alvin, Parents; walter and Cecilia and siblings; Nelly, Loice and Philip.

You have all made me what I am today and always been on my side whatever the circumstances. Though I mean different important things to your lives, you gave me moral support, love and prayers yet my studies meant great personal sacrifices of your part. God bless you all.
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Entrepreneurship training: Teaching or imparting enterprising skills.

Group dynamics: Interactions that influence people's behavior and attitudes when they are grouped.

Marketing initiatives: Implementing activities aimed at promoting business.

Physical environment: Surrounding manmade or natural features.

Resource utilization: Use of limited resources to increase output and profits.

Stock turnover: Measure of times inventory is sold.

Success of youth enterprise: Accomplishment of activities directed towards making profits by young people.

Youth enterprise: Activities by young people directed towards making profits.
# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organisations</td>
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<td>ERS</td>
<td>Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation</td>
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<td>GOK</td>
<td>Government of Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information Communication Technology</td>
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<td>KANU</td>
<td>Kenya African National Union</td>
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<td>KKV</td>
<td>Kazi Kwa Vijana</td>
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<td>KNFJA</td>
<td>Kenya National Federation of Jua Kali Association</td>
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<td>Kshs.</td>
<td>Kenya Shillings</td>
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<td>KYEP</td>
<td>Kenya Youth Empowerment Project</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MFI</td>
<td>Micro Finance Institutions</td>
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<td>MOYAS</td>
<td>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>NSC</td>
<td>National Steering Committee</td>
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<td>NYP</td>
<td>National Youth Policy</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>YEDF</td>
<td>Youth Enterprise Development Fund</td>
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<td>YP</td>
<td>Youth Polytechnic</td>
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ABSTRACT

The research investigated factors affecting success of projects funded by youth enterprises development projects in Kenya using a case study of Kigumo District. The conceptual framework was based on entrepreneurship training, Marketing initiatives, Group Dynamics, physical environment as predictor variables and project success as dependent variables. Measures of project success were loan repayment, reduced unemployment, stock turnover and resource utilization. Forty five youth groups were studied and 135 members interviewed through questionnaires. Descriptive statistics as frequency, means and percentages were used to summarize the data. Factor analysis was done using ANOVA and Chi square to determine the relationships between dependent and independent variables. The study found that both marketing initiatives and physical environment have significant positive relationship with success of YEDF projects. On the other hand, though entrepreneurship training and group dynamics have positive relationship with success of YEDF project, it is statistically insignificant. The main contribution of this document is therefore two-folds. First, it dispels the long held position that entrepreneurship training and group dynamics significantly affects YEDF projects success. Secondly, it identifies marketing initiatives and physical environment as the factors which may be good for YEDF Projects or hamper them.
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Youth definitions are contextual, depending on the social, cultural, political and economic environment. According to Durham, Deborah (2000), the concept “youth” is a “social shifter”; it is a relational concept situated in a dynamic context, a social landscape of power, knowledge, rights, and cultural notions of agency and personhood. The experiences of youth in various socioeconomic and political conditions and their outcomes largely define youth. Certain experiences such as war, conflict, poverty and the HIV/AIDS pandemic blur the social divide between youth and adult. Within these environments, young people constantly cross the frontier between childhood and adulthood, as they actively create and recreate their roles in the face of changing conditions (Boeck and Honwana, 2005). While these views construct youth as a fluid concept, other definitions look at youth as a static category in the society, with distinctive responsibilities based on their age. Consequently, youth-hood is viewed as a specific stage between childhood and adulthood when people have to negotiate a complex interplay of both personal and socio-economic changes in order to maneuver the “transition” from dependence to independence, take effective control of their own lives and assume social commitments (UNESCO, 2004).

The United Nations defines youth as persons between 15 and 24 years. The World Health Organization (WHO) identifies three categories of youth- adolescents (10-19 years), youth (15-24 years), and young people (10-24 years). The African Union (AU) considers youth as persons between 15 and 34 years. In Kenya, there are various aged-based definitions of youth. NYP defines youth as persons aged 15-30 years. This definition is universally accepted and applied by international agencies involved in youth programmes and activities.
Most African governments use this definition as a basis for developing their specific age markers, which often reflect high upper age limits in account of the physical, psychological, cultural, social, biological and political aspects, which explain the Kenyan youth situation. The new Constitution defines youth as all individuals in the republic of Kenya who have attained the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 years (GoK, 2010). The youth development programmes which the government has been implementing target persons aged 15 to 35 years. Lack of consistency in the definition of Kenyan youth reflects the difficulty that most African societies have in specifying the age bracket of youth.

In African societies, responsibilities such as marriage are more important in defining the category where one belongs-adult or youth. Biological age has been used to define policies and laws of inclusion and exclusion, in contexts such as obligatory schooling, right to vote, obtain identity cards and driving license and drink alcohol (Hansen, Karen, 2008). The exclusionary tendencies of policies targeting youth have denied youth opportunities to contribute in development and also exposed them to tight regulations whose interpretation and implementation is left to the law enforcing authorities. Rather than promote young people’s well-being and development, certain policies have been used to constrain and deny them rights which are integral to their transition processes.

Essentially, youth transition is presented as a linear, psychosocial development process starting in late childhood, which progresses in a piecemeal fashion towards the conventional goals of adulthood (Barry, Monica (ed) (2005)). According to them, the four main transitional stages include: Leaving the parental home and establishing new living arrangements; completing full time education; Forming close stable personal relationships outside the family; and testing the labour market, finding work and possibly settling into a career, and achieving a more or less stable livelihood.

These transitions are interconnected. For instance, leaving parental home and setting up a personal home require an independent source of income, and to reach this stage, a young
person generally has to have acquired qualifications and to have succeeded in demonstrating his or her skills in the labour market or some equivalent subsection of the society (United Nations, 2007).

The transition model assumes a predictable linear progression to mainstream endpoint-adulthood (Barry, Monica 2005). Ironically, the transition between home and work has become less discontinuous with many young people delineating the course of their lives (Leccardi, 2005 cited in Hansen Karen, 2008). The uncertainty of the process compels young people to draw on diverse resources (economic, social, cultural and political), depending on where and who they are in gender and class terms, as they negotiate their everyday lives and orient themselves toward the future (Hansen Karen, 2008). Consequently, there are not one but many trajectories along the continuum to adulthood, and no obvious point of arrival (Wyn and White, 1997; and Skelton, 2002 cited in Hansen Karen, 2008).

Significantly, debates about youth have raised concerns about the existence of youth as a distinct stage of life, since the realities facing most young people have negated the theoretical description of youth-hood. According to Bynner et al (1997 cited in Barry, Monica ( 2005), youth is just an additional bridging stage between childhood and adulthood to exemplify the protracted transition brought about by tighter labour market restrictions on school leavers, extended education and often compulsory training. It thus offers a convenient sociological bridge between the widening poles of childhood and adulthood in the Western world (Barry, Monica, 2005).

This sociological bridge is dynamic, and sometimes too weak to support youth to cross over without falling off course. In the contemporary society, a large proportion of young people do not experience the transition that the previous generation took for granted when they left school and went straight into full-time jobs. Thus, they enter adulthood much earlier than defined chronologically and biologically by dint of the responsibilities
and roles they assume in the absence of proper functioning labour markets and in the face of changing social and political conditions.

For Africa's youth, experience in adult responsibilities begins early, since children actively participate in productive tasks, paid labour, household chores and taking care of younger siblings (Riesman, 1995 cited in Honwana and Boeck, (2005); and United Nations, 2007). Consequently, they do not enjoy the luxury of living under the care and protection of parents or guardians so as to gain education and skills to prepare them to live independently as adults as implied by the transition model. Rather, they become care givers, providers, parents and defenders of society at an age when they should be in school learning. Moreover, the household and other skills acquired by young people at an early age are generally inadequate to prepare them for work in the modern economy or, more generally, for effective participation in a globalized world (United Nations, 2007). Wyn, Johana and White (2008) empathically argue that the term “transition” is a misleading concept in the contemporary society where the boundaries between youth and adulthood are blurred, employment insecure and often temporary and the conventional markers of adulthood (for example marriage and child rearing) are often purposely delayed. Given the difficulties of situating youth in the contemporary society, particularly African youth, within the “transition model,” this paper considers youth to refer to a series of transitions from adolescence to adulthood, from dependence to independence, and from being recipients of society's services to becoming contributors to national economic, political and cultural life (United Nations, 2007). The definition is more encompassing since it recognizes that youth is a social process and young people are active agents in making the process more wholesome and meaningful. The definition is also realistic in recognizing the fact that the route to adulthood can be a continual maze of cyclical, reversible and uncertain pathways (Stephen and Squires, 2003 cited in Barry, Monica, 2005).
Kenya’s population is largely youthful. 75% of the country’s population is made up of persons aged 1 to 30 years. Youth number 10.1 million, accounting for 32% of the country’s population. Of these, 51.7% are female and 48.3% male. Youth form about 60% of the total labour force in the country, but a majority, about 65%, is unemployed. Out of 750,000 youth who graduate from various tertiary institutions in the country, only 25% access employment. The rest, 75% have to bear the burden of unemployment. Furthermore, some of those absorbed in the labour market have jobs that do not match their qualifications and personal development goals (GoK, 2006). A high level of youth unemployment is associated with lack of adequate education and marketable skills, fluctuating demand for labour, demand for experience by potential employers and the relatively high youth population.

While youth have been “labeled” criminals and received universal condemnation for executing violence, politicians have not been punished for incitement, hate speech, bribes and manipulations of ethnicity, which are strongly linked to political and electoral violence (Ibid).

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund was established in year 2006 with the sole purpose of reducing unemployment among the youth who account for over 61% of the unemployed in the country. The target of the fund is young people within the age bracket of 18 to 35 years whose number is 13 million. The fund was then transformed into a State Corporation on 11th May 2007.

The fund’s strategic focus is on enterprise development as a key strategy that will increase economic opportunities for, and participation by Kenyan youth in nation building. The government has so far released kshs. 2.62 billion to the fund with a further commitment of kshs. 500 million in the financial year 2009/2010 (GoK, 2007).

The fund had developed a 3 year strategic plan to address varied needs and aspirations of the youth, and to address the challenges it had faced in the past. It is the
fund's intention to evolve and be able to meet the dynamic needs of the youth, who are its raison d'être. The fund is constantly reviewing its operational mechanisms from time to time in order to make it responsive to needs and expectations of the target clients (MOYA, 2007).

Unemployment is one of the most daunting economic challenges facing Kenya. The government has consequently placed job creation at the top of its policy agenda. The youth account for 61% of the unemployed. Ninety two percent (92%) of the unemployed, Youth have no job training other than formal schooling. Hence, unemployment is not just lack of jobs, but also lack of job skills due to inadequacy of the training infrastructure as well as the means to acquire skills, due to poverty (GoK, 2007).

It is in recognition of the above facts the government conceived the idea of institutional financing as a way of addressing unemployment which essentially is a youth problem. The concept is based on the premise that micro, small, and medium enterprise development initiatives are likely to have the biggest impact on job creation. Young people who constitute the largest segment of our society, is the future of any economy and a key driver of employment growth and economic activities.

Youth Enterprise Development Fund was established in December 2006 by the government as an initiative that is hopped to address the unemployment rate among the youth. The twin strategic pillars of this initiative are enterprise development and externally focused employment creation through Youth Employment Scheme Abroad (YESA).

The government's resolve in ensuring sustainability and professional management was evident on 11th May 2007 when the Fund which is 60% private-sector is composed of young professionals drawn from devise backgrounds relevant to the objectives of the fund (MOYA, 2007).
In this study, the researcher seeks to investigate and assess factors such as entrepreneurship training, partnership development, market and linkages support, cost of projects, public sensitization and information, fund policies, political influence, monitoring and evaluation tools as some of the key issues which needs to be addressed to enhance success of projects funded by youth enterprise fund in Kigumo District.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Youth who account for a third of Kenya’s population, are increasingly viewed as a problem in the society, which the government and other non-state actors need to ameliorate. In fact, being young is widely and constantly perceived as problematic (Abbink, J and Ineke Van Kessel, 2005). Boeck and Honwana (2005) note that youth often appear as “breakers” in various ways: as risk factors for themselves through suicide, drug abuse, alcohol, and unsafe sex; by breaking societal norms, conventions, sometimes by breaking limbs and lives; and sometimes by breaking the chains of oppression. Thus, policies and programmes should seek to integrate the youth factor as a necessary and autonomous element in the society, as well as actors capable of reshaping social relations and power formations.

Like many developing countries, open youth unemployment in Kenya is compounded by substantial levels of underemployment and poor quality jobs in the informal sector. Coupled with this, youth are confronted with other social problems such as poverty, HIV/AIDS, drug and substance abuse and crime and violence. The HIV/AIDS scourge has broadly affected youth, with 33% of all the AIDS cases in Kenya being associated with people aged 15 to 34 years. 75% of all new HIV/AIDS infections are among people aged 20 to 45 years. This situation presents youth as needy, helpless and unprepared to make any contribution to national developmental affairs. Consequently, they are marginalized in national state policies and have a weak legal position (Abbink, J and Ineke Van Kessel, 2005). Their subaltern position exposes them to misuse and
manipulation by political stalwarts to intimidate and oppress their opponents. Others resort to crime and violence, problems which are widespread in both rural and urban areas. Crime and violence largely inform public perceptions and attitudes towards youth, and also define the actions taken by state security organs against youth. Yet youth also form the majority of the victims of violence and are often at the tail end of the perpetration chain Youth Agenda, (2007).

Recently funding of youth enterprise development projects in the 210 constituencies has been receiving increasing attention from the government, donors and multilateral agencies as an alternative job creation strategy. In addition, the scale and complexity of successful management of youth enterprise fund projects is no doubt a daunting task which needs the joint efforts of all. Given the limited absorptive capacities of the existing formal labour market in the country, promotion of youth entrepreneurship and self-employment is one of the few feasible options to create employment opportunities both in the informal and formal economy (Youth Agenda, 2007).

However, the studies dealing with the success of projects funded by youth enterprise fund are limited and hence, assessment of factors affecting their viability. Therefore, there is no sufficient evidence on successful projects funded by youth enterprise development fund in Kenya. Hence, this study aims at investigating the factors affecting the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund. The study will include socio economic factors, level of funding, nature of projects and policy issues which may enhance or inhibit the successful completion of these projects in Kigumo District.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of the study will be to identify the factors affecting success of projects funded by youth enterprise fund in Kigumo District.
1.3.2 Specific objectives of the study

i. To examine the extent to which youth entrepreneurship training affects the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund.

ii. To explore ways in which group dynamics affects the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund.

iii. To establish the effects of physical environment on the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund.

iv. To examine the extent to which marketing initiative affects the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund.

1.4 Research Questions

The study will seek information to address the following questions:

i. To what extent does youth entrepreneurship training affects the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund?

ii. To what extent does group dynamics affects the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund?

iii. To what extent does physical environment affects the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund?

iv. To what extent does marketing initiative affects the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund?

1.5 Significance of the study

Success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund is very critical in stimulating economic growth in marginal parts of the country and providing employment opportunities for the ever increasing population of unemployed youth. The study will help understand the factors that affect success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund using Kigumo District as a case study. Recommendations will be used by the youth enterprise development fund board and other stake holders at constituency level to enhance feasibility of these projects as a step towards increasing economic opportunities for, and participation by Kenyan youth in nation building.
1.6 Scope of the Study

The study will be conducted on 60% of the completed and on going projects in Kigumo District. This portion will only cover major projects which are community based and funded by youth enterprise development fund of Kenya Government. The population comprised of 45 youth groups in Kigumo District. This was composed of three officials and nine members for each group making a total of 12 members per group and overall population size of 540. Out of these, one official and three members from each group were interviewed, giving a total sample size of 135.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Negative public perception and attitude mainly influenced by mis-use of funds allocated for these projects, lack of accountability and lack of political goodwill were likely to limit the access to much needed information especially in projects where failure has been noted and investigations are ongoing. This was managed by reassurance by the researcher that the information gathered would be used for only purposes of the study only.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section will look at theoretical review, empirical review and conceptual framework of the subject area in order to identify gaps to be filled by the current study.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

The scale of the problems facing a large proportion of youth in Kenya make planning and implementing policies and programmes a daunting but urgent task for the state and non-state actors. This is because youth are constantly shaken and shaped, pulled and pushed into various actions by encompassing structures and processes over which they have little or no control (Honwana and Boeck 2005). Consequently, youth, despite their numeric strength and high degree of mobility, versatility and adaptability lack adequate space to organize in order to design their own credible path towards realizing their potential and meeting their needs (Akwetey, 2006). Youth-focused policies and programmes have been identified as fundamental in defining a suitable path and putting in place structures which enable youth to utilize their skills, develop their potential and contribute in the mainstream economy, politics and other affairs of public life. Well-designed policies have the ability to transform an environment which has hitherto been repellant to youth development and participation, to one where youth are recognized, supported and encouraged to actively contribute to national development.

Youth policies are therefore viewed as critical in consolidating and amplifying young people’s voices so that wrong assumptions and perceptions that have long persisted can give room for more informed ways of planning and meeting the needs of youth. Writing about Ratty Boy culture in Sierra Leone, Abdullah (2005) notes that colonial officials, through a process of social engineering, targeted two groups of youth, those in formal education and the “deviant youth.” In educational institutions, attempts were made to
promote leisure through recreational facilities, while reformist institutions were established to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency and promote rehabilitation of delinquents (Abdullah, 2005; Wyn and White, 2008/04). The Western world on the other hand, emphasized legislation on work (prohibition of children of a certain age from working) and education (introduction of compulsory education) (Wyn and White, 2008).

Both approaches served the purpose of promoting a sense of civic awareness and adherence to societal rules, norms and values. They also shared a common limitation. They denied agency to youth in transforming their own lives and foreclosed the need for a dialogue or conversation between youth and adults (Austin and Willard, 1998 cited in Abdullah, 2005). Thus the state acted as both a facilitator of youth development by establishing youth-specific institutions and as a key agent in the social control of youth activities (Wyn and White, 2005). This limitation about youth-hood survived the colonial era and has been reproduced ad infinitum in the national discourse about youth in postcolonial Africa (Abdullah, 2005). Youth largely depend on the established societal structures to facilitate and shape their uncertain transitions to family, work and citizenship. This implies that for youth to successfully utilize and benefit from the structures in place, such structures should subjectively accommodate individual needs and priorities.

A national youth policy is a declaration of the commitment a country gives to setting and meeting the priorities and development needs of its young men and women and clearly defines their roles in the society and the responsibilities of that society to the young people themselves (UNESCO, 2004). It is a broad statement which provides a framework that governs the provision of services to young people, and provides the possibilities and limits for young people to participate in decision-making (Wyn and White 2004).
According to UNESCO (2004), a national youth policy should embody strategies that empower youth to actively influence and shape the political agenda. A progressive national youth policy obliges traditional decision-makers to work not only for young people but with them and let their experiences inform the development of appropriate interventions and services (Ibid). An integrated and cross-cutting youth policy strengthens the capacity and effectiveness of government to respond to the needs of youth (UN-Habitat, 2004). The development of a sound youth policy requires the involvement of a wide variety of social actors and large-scale cross-sectoral consultation with the civil society (UNESCO, 2004). In addition, young people must be considered as primary actors with whom to develop partnerships, not as spectators or advisers, but as active agents of change. Such a policy ought to be gender sensitive and pay special attention to the needs and experiences of the most vulnerable youth, those in conflict with the law, those living with HIV/AIDS, or in the most vulnerable and risky situations.

Despite the wide range of benefits associated with youth policies, they often suffer from limitations which impact their effectiveness in terms of allowing youth to meaningfully engage in decision making processes. Wyn and White (2004) argue that policies affecting youth share a common theme of futurity- the valuing of young people for what they will become. They are based on the common view that young people are not important as youth, but as future adults. Their language draws on youth development to assert that young people are important because they represent the future cultural and social capital of the society.

In her study on Youth Polytechnics (YP) in Kenya, Kinyanjui (2007) points out that YP education is not necessarily a direct or immediate route to employment, rather it is a futuristic investment that parents and households make to equip their children with skills in the hope that they will have a better life than themselves. Policies that locate young people’s value in their future as adults also tend to emphasize “govermentality” (Kelly,
2001 cited in Wyn and White, 2008), whereby, they provide a rationale for monitoring and controlling young people’s lives in the interest of protecting the future of young people and of the society.

The NYP for example states that “the government is obliged to carefully plan and be involved in developing youth to be responsible and available to contribute to the current and future nation-building efforts.” Accordingly, the state is obliged to “be the lead agent in supporting the implementation of the youth policy, by creating sufficient employment opportunities and education and health facilities for youth.” It also requires the state to provide the necessary framework for young people to fulfill their obligations. These include: Be patriotic and loyal to Kenya and promote the country’s well-being; Contribute to social-economic development at all levels including through volunteerism; Create and promote respect for humanity, sustain peaceful co-existence, national unity and stability; Protect the environment; Help to support and protect those who are disadvantaged and vulnerable; Promote democracy and the rule of law; Create gainful employment; Take advantage of available education and training opportunities; Develop a positive attitude towards work; Avoid careless and irresponsible sex; and Take responsible charge of their lives.

Underlying the development of a youth policy is often the assumption that young people should not be taken seriously because they are not yet adults (Wyn and White, 2008). This tendency is definitely in tension with the increasing acknowledgment that young people should participate in decision-making, as espoused in many national and global youth policies and initiatives. In addition, there is contestation about the extent to which young people can be regarded as citizens in any sense or whether they are “simply citizens in training” (Ibid).
Consequently, youth are trained for their future roles and not equipped with skills and understanding that can be given expression immediately (Owen, 1996 cited in Wyn and White, 2008). This reduces them to either non-citizens or at best, apprentice-citizens (Ibid). To be relevant to youth, training should encompass issues that help young people to play roles in forming, maintaining and changing their societies. From this perspective, youth would be valued and valuable citizens in the present, as well as citizens of the future. The NYP proposes the formation of the NYC to help “coordinate youth organizations, design youth programmes and continuously review the implementation of youth-focused policies and programmes.”

In addition, the NYC is meant to mobilize, sensitize and organize youth, in order to consolidate their voice regarding political, economic and socio-cultural activities. However, almost five years since the operationalization of the NYP, the NYC has not been formed, and the government, through the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, still oversees the implementation of the NYP and other youth related programmes.

Parliament passed the legislation establishing the NYC in August 2010, but it was shelved awaiting further consultations within the government about its operationalization. Notably, the youth policy and programme implementation process has proceeded without proper mechanisms to accommodate the voice of youth, and effectively mobilize them towards setting a progressive and comprehensive youth development agenda. Pais (2003) describes youth transition and trajectories in recent years as a maze, and policies are developed to help them out of the maze. However, he argues that oftentimes policies could lead to misleading trajectories and outcomes, whenever their primary focus is just to get youth out of the maze, without making any effort to support them within the maze. Supporting transition processes, rather than focusing on the end point, is more beneficial since it recognizes young people’s agency and allows them to actively take part in managing their lives as youth.
In any case, a number of youth may already be undertaking “adulthood” responsibilities such as parenting, marriage and work but lacking a supportive environment to effectively carry on with these responsibilities. Thus, youth need to secure access to appropriate forms of social support, which are flexible enough to meet the different needs of various categories of youth. While the language of youth policies reflects efforts to foster inclusivity in public affairs, there is usually conflict with other existing legal provisions which threaten to undermine the trust that youth may have in the policies.

For instance, the need to maintain security and order in the society may target youth who tend to “hang out” in the streets through arbitrary arrests, instituting curfews or other restrictive measures. Consequently, youth are denied the right to leisure, free movement and other fundamental freedoms even they are accorded opportunities to participate in work, education and training. Conflict between policy and practice reduces the trust that youth have in the institutions offering support and increases resentment of programmes targeting their needs.

The NYP broadly proposes a mechanism to harmonize sectoral policies and adapt all government programmes towards youth development, including promotion and protection of their rights. However, this has not been fully and effectively operationalized. This is reflected by the delays in establishing the NYC, reforming the justice and security agencies and failure to recognize other non-state actors working towards youth empowerment. Indeed, the government has raised its own suspicions about the youth development programmes that are supported by international agencies and implemented by NGOs and local community based organizations (CBOs).

A new legislation, The Prevention of Organised Crimes Act, 2010, which seeks to criminalize all groups undertaking organized crime, could have unprecedented consequences for youth, who are required to network and mobilize in order to meet their
Collective needs (GoK, 2010). The law identifies 33 organized criminal groups, which are mainly composed of youth. It criminalizes even non-members who abet or aid the group’s activities by allowing them to use their property to carry out their activities (ibid). Unlike the law providing for the establishment of the national youth council, which was passed by parliament but shelved without specific details on implementation, the law on organized crime took effect immediately.

While the NYP and other programmes, such as Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and Kenya Youth Empowerment Project (KYEP), encourage youth to network and form groups, the new law could lead to isolation of some youth who belong or formerly belonged to criminalized groups. The law has received criticism, especially regarding the groups identified as criminal. The prime minister pointed out that Kamukunji Youth Group, which is listed as an illegal group was not criminal group, but a platform for people especially youth, to debate public affairs and seek solutions to the problems facing them.

2.3 Information on Youth Development Fund (YEDF)
The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was established in December 8, 2006 through legal notice no. 167. It was transformed into a state corporation in May 11, 2007 through legal notice no. 63. The fund focuses on enterprise development as a key strategy for increasing economic opportunities for youth as a way of enabling them to participate in nation building. YEDF focuses on multiple areas, namely, to provide capital to young entrepreneurs, avail business development services, facilitate linkages in supple chains, and create market opportunities for goods and services produced by youth enterprises. Realizing that not all young people have a keen interest in entrepreneurship, YEDF has broadened its focus to include facilitation of employment of young people (skilled and semi-skilled) in the local and international labour market. Its operations are fairly decentralized and funds are disbursed through banks, micro finance institutions.
(MFI), NGOs (dealing with community economic empowerment) and Savings and Credit Cooperatives, which have branches across the country.

Besides, there are funds that are channeled through lower levels of governance such as constituency and division, to support effective identification of viable youth group enterprises. The 2009 status report of YEDF outlines a number of successes that have so far been achieved in supporting youth entrepreneurs. Notably, about 1.53 billion Kenya Shillings had, by March 31, 2009 been disbursed to finance 57,075 youth enterprises countrywide. In addition, the Fund provided other services such as training and mentoring, business incubation, holding a business plan competition, and developing partnership with private and public institutions. The report further states that, the government increased capital available for borrowing, thus, expanding its operations in order to cater for more youth.

Acknowledging the challenges confronting youth entrepreneurship, the report stresses that, the “growth and sustainability of the Fund is pegged on development of multiple and quality partnerships with diverse state and non-state development players.” It further identifies the administrative and management challenges facing the Fund: Negative public perceptions and attitudes mainly influenced by the timing of its establishment.

The Fund was established on the eve of the 2007 general election which was closely contested and created strong political divisions in the country. Thus, it was perceived as a campaign tool to influence youth to vote for the ruling party. The loans that were given out were considered as political goodies in some parts of the country, resulting in poor loan recovery. Inadequate policy and legislative framework to support growth of youth enterprises and sustainability of the Fund, given the scale and complexity of youth unemployment. Lack of financial intermediaries and avenues for loan repayment in some regions, particularly in the rural areas. Huge capital outlay to cater for non-credit services
such as business development services, market support, operational overheads and public sensitization and education. While these services are important to ensure quality in the delivery of the Fund, a lot of public focus is on the amount of money disbursed and the number of beneficiaries.

Table 2.1: Funds Disbursed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total Male and Female</th>
<th>Total Amounts Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>5,629</td>
<td>141,224,750</td>
<td>6,016</td>
<td>197,161,894</td>
<td>11,645</td>
<td>338,386,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>4,241</td>
<td>87,711,863</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>50,520,781</td>
<td>5,716</td>
<td>138,232,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>116,226,397</td>
<td>5,561</td>
<td>163,027,957</td>
<td>11,561</td>
<td>279,254,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>2,437</td>
<td>98,817,535</td>
<td>3,032</td>
<td>137,826,321</td>
<td>5,469</td>
<td>236,643,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Eastern</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>6,767,472</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>18,387,477</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>25,154,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanza</td>
<td>3,434</td>
<td>74,109,791</td>
<td>2,141</td>
<td>57,145,798</td>
<td>5,575</td>
<td>131,255,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift Valley</td>
<td>8,791</td>
<td>149,875,266</td>
<td>3,985</td>
<td>148,057,313</td>
<td>12,776</td>
<td>297,932,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>2,376</td>
<td>47,110,645</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>39,776,436</td>
<td>3,682</td>
<td>86,887,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>33,094</td>
<td>721,843,719</td>
<td>23,981</td>
<td>811,903,977</td>
<td>57,075</td>
<td>1,533,747,696</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GoK, 2009

From the table, it appears that more young women (33,094), than young men (23,981) accessed the funds disbursed through financial intermediaries. This is positive, given that female youth are harder to engage, and even locate, particularly in cities, where many female youth tend to live more private lives (Sommers, 2007: 17), mostly as domestic
workers. The figures also reveal high regional disparities, with some regions such as North Eastern recording less than 1000 loan beneficiaries. While the women beneficiaries were more than men, they received less money than men. Women received 47% of the monies disbursed, while men, even with fewer enterprises, accessed 53% of the Fund. The most plausible explanation behind this outcome is that young women propose low capital ventures in order to minimize their risks and to be able to repay the loans granted.

On the other hand, men have no qualms about developing huge business plans which require sizable start-up capital. The fear of enterprise failure and inability to repay seems not to be a major concern for young men. The male youth bias is also likely influenced by fear of this group. Marginalized male youth are thought of being the most potentially violent population, so they appear to have become the primary target group of youth development programmes (Ibid). Overall, the impact of YEDF among the youth population is still too small given their numbers and the magnitude of unemployment.

The status report does not adequately measure the impact of YEDF on the lives of youth, and only provides scanty details about the enterprises which have been supported through the Fund, and lacks information on the owners of the enterprises. The impersonal and superficial nature of the report makes it difficult to determine the quality of the programme and its ability to transform the lives of young people.

This situation conforms to Sommers (2007) findings in his field work focusing on youth unemployment challenge in West Africa. He points out that Most (but not all) of the evaluation documents reviewed are not of high quality, and do not, for example, examine the lives of program graduates after programmes have ended. Many also do not critically compare the situation of programme participants to their counterparts who did not participate in the programmes. Indeed, profiles on which youth are in and not in a
programme is either often unclear or not mentioned. It is frequently difficult to determine the gender, class, educational accomplishment, war experience, household stability, and ethnicity of youth in these two groups (Sommers, 2007)

A proper evaluation report, capturing the voices of youth, would serve to improve the Fund’s delivery mechanisms and enhance the well-being of youth who have an entrepreneurial spirit, and the ability to sustain a successful business venture. A sound, unbiased, professional, independent, and youth-inclusive assessment, monitoring and evaluation work should be mainstreamed in all youth employment activities, with sufficient funds to insure for quality evaluative action (Ibid).

2.4 Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 Effects of Marketing Initiatives on success of projects funded YEDF

One of the mandates of the fund board is to facilitate marketing of goods/services of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund. The board has been able to organize national trade fair for over 200 youth entrepreneurs drawn from across the country to show case their products and services to the public. During this event, youth exhibitors made critical contacts for selling their products/services with most successfully reporting good sales.

Public sensitization for accountability and education has been one of the focal functions of the board in enhancing success of its funded projects. The timing of the funds establishment and the sensitivity of the target group makes the fund an initiative that enjoys high public interest.

The board has invested heavily in public sensitization and education on the fund’s operation and progress since inception. Top ministry officials have been sensitizing
public through media, barazas, and national events. The deliberate efforts have helped in bringing negative perception and attitude under control.

However, more efforts are underway to focus on specific areas where the fund projects are not performing due to perception and attitude. Further, the development and launch of Easy YES which is pegged to constituency loan repayment performance is expected to positively change this state of affairs. A national sensitization and loan recovery campaign has been launched targeting opinion leaders and youth in non-performing constituencies. This will aid accumulation of revolving fund and raise more income for funding other projects.

2.4.2 Effects of Physical Environment on success of projects funded by YEDF

The livelihoods of many people who directly and indirectly depend on the environment are threatened by continued degradation of the environment through pollution, poor waste management and deforestation. The consequences of these practices include destruction of water catchments, depletion of fish and other marine stock, pollution of rivers and destruction of plants and animals. The situation presents a bleak future for youth since it reduces their livelihood opportunities and denies them healthy and clean environments to live in. There are many organizations that have come up to engage youth in environmental protection activities such as tree planting, clean-up campaigns, biodiversity conservation, wildlife preservation and bio-diversity. The NYP promises to promote environmental protection clubs by the youth in order to strengthen the involvement of youth in environmental conservation programmes. It also recommends establishment of linkages between youth environmental conservation clubs and local and national initiatives, as well as provision of information and training to improve their work.
2.4.3 Effects of Group Dynamics on success of projects funded by YEDF

In Kenya, youth policies and programmes increasingly make reference to youth participation. Youth participation is linked to social capital and empowerment (Walther et al, 2002). Youth participation is only beneficial if it narrows the gap between policy makers and young people due to the historical marginalization of youth from decision-making processes on issues regarding their welfare and their communities (UNFPA, 2006).

However, in their attempt to allow youth to actively participate, policies tend to resort to traditional practice, whereby they control rather than, empower youth. Most formal youth policies seek to involve youth on an ad hoc basis or consult them in a structured manner only on specific issues. Others seek to influence youth to move in a certain direction, where youth have minimal or no input. Writing about youth participation in Europe, Walther et al (2002) argues that: Involvement in formal education is assumed to directly lead to participation in public processes. Young people experience participation as tokenism while activities such as political protest are criminalized rather than acknowledged as legitimate ways of seeking audience with authorities over some specific concerns. Participation is reduced to “soft” policy areas such as temporary employment or other labour market programmes and training, while leaving out “hard” issues such as criteria (qualifications, employability) which are more important. Young people want to participate now, yet programmes aim at reducing them to later on participation.

The institutional expectation on how youth should participate often differs from young people’s actual activities and priorities. The absence of public space for individuals to communicate their needs, interests and aspirations reduces the ability of formal institutions to understand which forms of participation are meaningful to youth and how they can be integrated into the established societal institutions. Underlying this is the widely held belief that youth lack the necessary competencies needed for active
participation. This view has been used to legitimize young people’s restricted scope of participation. This is especially manifested in politics, whereby, youth are locked out of political parties’ decision making processes, while being used to mobilize supporters, distribute campaign materials, fill up the stadiums where campaign rallies are held and, in some instances, to harass and intimidate other candidates from different political parties.

In schools, students are encouraged to participate in activities such as drama and music, while issues of curricula, qualifications and discipline are left to the parents and schools authorities to decide. Youth policies emphasize formal channels of involving youth in decision-making processes, while there are many informal ways in which youth engage and participate in the society.

Policies which recognize and seek ways of engaging youth in the informal settings are more beneficial since they reach out to youth who may not fall within the realm of formal channels such as schools, employment, religious institutions and NGOs among others. There are multiple and diverse forms of participation which occur beyond the sight of public authorities, and whose results could be more meaningful to specific categories of youth operating at the margins of the society. Finally, policies should seek to integrate and link the informal participation setting to wider institutional structures such as education, welfare, and labour market in order to enhance their capacity to empower youth.

Youth participation has been presented in different ways and varying degrees. Using the concepts of minimal and maximal citizenship, Evans (1995 cited in Wyn and White, 2008) distinguishes between maximal and minimal notions of citizenship, which determine the level of youth participation in public affairs. He points out that, under minimal citizenship, emphasis is on civil and legal status, and rights and responsibilities in the society, and citizenship is gained when civil and legal status is granted. This
approach has traditionally informed most youth policy. On the other hand, maximal citizenship denotes a consciousness of oneself as a member of a shared democratic culture. It emphasizes a participatory approach to political involvement and considers ways to overcome the social disadvantages that undermine citizenship by denying people full participation in society. It is this dimension of citizenship that young people are most frequently denied because of assumptions about youth that frame education, social services, politics and other important policies that are relevant to youth (Wyn and White, 2008). Thus, youth are viewed as recipients of goods and services, but not contributors in decision making processes.

The United Nations (1999) identifies nine key areas in the processes of organizations in which young people can participate. In each of these areas, organizations can be structured to provide minimal or maximal participation for youth. Maximal participation entails allocating substantial roles to the youth in the institutions where they are engaged (Ibid). It recognizes and respects young people’s ability to act and contribute in building their societies. It is also integrative—it provides a mechanism for building connections between young people and communities (Wyn and White, 2008). By so doing, it enhances the relations that exist between youth and other members of the society, particularly the older generation. It provides an opportunity for learning, sharing experiences and ideas on the most suitable ways of addressing societal problems, as they affect not just youth but all the other categories of the population. This is especially true at a time of rapid social change that involves fragmentation of social life and the erosion of citizenship (Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, 2002 cited in Wyn and White 2008).

In this context, youth participation is not simply a process that lets new members into the decision-makers’ club, but a necessary strategy to ensure that societies build the capacity of all their members to belong and develop connections to the new forms of society and emerging social relationships. Minimal interpretations of participation have the effect of
perpetuating youth marginalization and involve them under pre-determined terms which do not give a lot of value to the views and contribution of youth in the issues affecting society (United Nations, 1999).

Consequently, it ends up supporting fragmented, narrowly targeted approach to youth that often reinforces rather than solves the problems the programmes are intended to address (Ibid). Moreover, consultation exercises can serve to alienate young people, since most consultations involve small numbers of young people, mainly the elite educated youth from families that are well-off. Thus, a small minority of chosen or self-selected individuals enjoy and benefit from ongoing participatory activities and groups, while the majority who are oftentimes from disadvantaged families, are not consulted or have experience of short one-off consultations. This makes them resentful, alienated and cynical. Youth participation ranges between high and low involvement.

### 2.4.4 Effects of Enterpreneurship Training on success of projects funded by YEDF

The system of education and training in Kenya has been blamed for failing to impart appropriate skills for enhancing (self) employment. The 8-4-4 system of education was introduced in 1985, and comprises 8 years of primary education followed by 4 years each for secondary and university education. It was geared towards changing the “academic” bias of the previous system with a strong emphasis on practical and technical subjects (Ikiara et al, 1995). However, due to high costs of education, poverty and lack of appropriate facilities, most youth are forced to drop out, and those who graduate do not possess adequate skills to facilitate employment (GoK, 2006).

A number of female students are unable to complete their education due to pregnancy and other cultural practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation. The country's training institutions are not only inadequate, but lack the essential
facilities and technology to prepare students for the challenging labour market demands (GoK, 2006). In addition, training institutions have no linkages with the labour market, including the informal sector. The society’s negative attitudes towards the informal sector discourages some youth from venturing into it. To enhance education and training for the youth, the NYP proposes to: improve affordability and accessibility of quality education at all levels of schooling; promote non-formal education, life skills development and vocational training; enforce re-admission policy for girls who drop out of school due to pregnancy; strengthen civic education and family life education in schools; and create linkages between educational institutions and the private sector through research, technical education, internship opportunities and financing.

The 8-4-4 system of education was geared to imparting appropriate skills to enhance self-employment. However, due to the high costs, poverty and lack of facilities, there have been high school dropout rates. Most of the youth either drop out of school or graduate without necessary skills for self-employment. Many girls drop out of school due to pregnancy. The country’s training institutions are also either inadequate or lack the essential facilities and technology to prepare students for the challenging market demands. Recently, sub-standard training institutions have come up to take advantage of shortage of training opportunities to exploit desperate youth.

In most cases, there is no linkage between the training institutions and either the formal or informal (jua kali) sector. The youth trained in these institutions cannot, therefore, be immediately absorbed into the job market. Besides this, society’s attitude towards the Jua kali sector discourages many youth from venturing into it, as they do not want to be regarded as failures in life. To enhance education and training for the youth, strategies that will be applied include developing a curriculum for use in youth polytechnics, identifying, supporting and
partnering efforts of communities, groups, non-profit organizations, places of worship, especially in technical, education and training.

Similarly, promoting of exchange of information knowledge and human resources between the public and the private institutions as well as increasing bursary provision for needy students in Youth Polytechnics will be done. Provision and improvement of existing training facilities for the youth and mainstreaming youth with special needs in youth training as well as vocational training and imparting life skills are among other strategies. Other strategies will be involving the youth in formulating and reviewing of the education and training policy as well as creating linkages between training institutions and the private sector through research internship opportunities and finance and encouraging the private sector to get involved in technical education and training (MOYA Strategic plan- 2007).

2.4.5 Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps

In most cases, there is no linkage between the training institutions and either the formal or informal (jua kali) sector. The youth trained in these institutions cannot, therefore, be immediately absorbed into the job market. Besides this, society’s attitude towards the Jua kali sector discourages many youth from venturing into it, as they do not want to be regarded as failures in life. To enhance education and training for the youth, strategies that will be applied include developing a curriculum for use in youth polytechnics, identifying, supporting and partnering efforts of communities, groups, non-profit organizations, places of worship, especially in technical, education and training.

Public sensitization for accountability and education has been one of the focal functions of the board in enhancing success of its funded projects. The timing of the funds
establishment and the sensitivity of the target group makes the fund an initiative that enjoys high public interest. The board has invested heavily in public sensitization and education on the fund's operation and progress since inception. Top ministry officials have been sensitizing public through media, barazas, and national events. The deliberate efforts have helped in bringing negative perception and attitude under control. However, more efforts are still needed to focus on specific areas where the fund projects are not performing due to perception and attitude.

The institutional expectation on how youth should participate often differs from young people's actual activities and priorities. The absence of public space for individuals to communicate their needs, interests and aspirations reduces the ability of formal institutions to understand which forms of participation are meaningful to youth and how they can be integrated into the established societal institutions. Underlying this is the widely held belief that youth lack the necessary competencies needed for active participation. This view has been used to legitimize young people's restricted scope of participation. This is especially manifested in politics, whereby, youth are locked out of political parties' decision making processes, while being used mobilize supporters, distribute campaign materials, fill up the stadiums where campaign rallies are held and, in some instances, to harass and intimidate other candidates from different political parties.

The livelihoods of many youths who directly and indirectly depend on the environment are threatened by continued degradation of the environment through pollution, poor waste management and deforestation. The consequences of these practices include destruction of water catchments, depletion of fish and other marine stock, pollution of rivers and destruction of plants and animals. The situation presents a bleak future for youth since it reduces their livelihood opportunities and denies them healthy and clean environments to live in.
However, the studies dealing with the success of projects funded by youth enterprise fund are limited and hence, assessment of factors affecting their viability. Therefore, there is no sufficient evidence on successful projects funded by youth enterprise development fund in Kenya. Hence, this study aims at investigating the factors affecting the success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund. The study will include socio economic factors, level of funding, nature of projects and policy issues which may enhance or inhibit the successful completion of these projects in Kigumo District.
2.5 Conceptual Framework

The researcher expected a linear relationship between independent variables namely; entrepreneurship training, marketing initiatives, group dynamics, physical environment and the dependent variable; Success of YEDF Projects. But the sampled data couldn’t support all the variables. Only marketing initiatives and physical environment were significantly associated with YEDF Project success.

Entrepreneurship training was assessed using fund management skills, training intervals and training effectiveness. Marketing initiatives was evaluated through level of members’ participation and marketing infrastructure in the project location. Group dynamics was examined by group leadership, cohesiveness and periodic meeting attendance. Physical environment determinants was suitability of the project to the geographical location, employed waste disposal mechanisms and project related agricultural activities which improves or degrades environment.
Table 3.1: Distribution of Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Category</th>
<th>Population Size</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officials</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: YEDF (2010)

3.4 Sampling Design

A sample of 25% (135) of the members of youth groups was selected for the purpose of this study. For our case of youth groups purposive sampling method was employed due to homogeneity nature of youth groups in Kigumo District.

Table 3.2: Sampling Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Category</th>
<th>Population Frequency</th>
<th>Population Ratio</th>
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<tr>
<td>Officials</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>135</td>
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Source: YEDF (2010)

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Questionnaires were used during the study as the only convenient means for data collection.
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Source: YEDF (2010)

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

Questionnaires were used during the study as the only convenient means for data collection.
3.5.1 Questionnaires

Open-ended questionnaires were used because of the following advantages: Creates freedom of expression; No bias due to limited response ranges; Respondents can qualify (ie further explain) their answers.

In addition, closed ended questions were used where the responds types have been predetermined and organized into a likert scale. Likert scales later became handy during data organization in preparation for analysis.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

A combination of open ended and closed ended questions were used in the questionnaire as explained. This Multifaceted approach was of great help especially in this study where there was need to collect data while minimizing chances of low responsiveness due to negative perception of the youth fund as politically motivated kitty.

3.7 Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics such as frequency, means and percentages were used to summarize the data. Factor analysis was done using ANOVA and Chi-square respectively to determine relationships between dependent and independent variables. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software was used in carrying out data analysis. The findings and analysis are detailed in chapter four of this document.
CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This section will focus on analysis of response rate, background information, responses to entrepreneurship training, marketing initiatives, group dynamics, physical environment, measures of central tendencies and analysis of associations.

4.2 Analysis of Response Rate and Background Information

4.2.1 Response Rate

Due to poor response in some areas, the researcher came up with 150 questionnaires in order to meet the threshold set out in sampling design of 135 questionnaires. This later led to 100% sample response. 54% of the respondents agreed that the projects in the area have been successful. Only 131 (97%) out of 135 respondents responded to marketing initiatives in relation to success of YEDF projects.

4.2.2 Background Information

This study uses loan repayment, stock turnover, reduced unemployment and resource utilization to measure success of projects funded by youth enterprise development fund. These measures are very significant in implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects. Loan repayment when regular ensures that the fund board is able to maintain healthy lending to existing loanees and extend to new youth groups while earning interest income which increase their funding and cash flow. Higher turnover of youth project portrays stability of a given project which is also a prospect of continuous revenue inflow.

Given the limited absorptive capacities of the existing formal labour market in the country, promotion of youth entrepreneurship and self-employment is one of the few feasible options to create employment opportunities both in the informal and formal
economy (Youth Agenda, 2007). Hence, reduced unemployment is critical indicator of success of youth enterprise development. Resource utilization is another element of success in YEDF projects. Due to insufficient funding, the locally available resources must be utilized to the maximum in implementing these enterprises to ease financial constraints.

4.3 Perception of Entrepreneurship Training on YEDF Project Success

Table 4.1: Entrepreneurship Training

This table shows that majority of respondents agree that entrepreneurship training contributes to the success of YEDEF projects mainly through better resource utilization and enhanced loan repayment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENTS</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects turnover has greatly improved due to enhanced entrepreneurship training within the last six (5) years.</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38 (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The resource utilization in YEDEF projects is more effective due to enhanced entrepreneurship training.</td>
<td>46 (35%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan repayment in YEDEF projects has greatly improved due to enhanced entrepreneurship training.</td>
<td>52 (39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Enterprise Projects have reduced their reliance of public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago due to enhanced entrepreneurship training.</td>
<td>49 (36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The youth unemployment has greatly reduced over the last five years due to enhanced entrepreneurship training.</td>
<td>65 (50%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data 2011
This variable is categorical, which takes values from 1 to 4 indicating strongly disagree to strongly agree with the corresponding statement. For independent factors the mean of resource utilization and loan repayment is 3 which implies that majority of respondents agree that entrepreneurship training has significantly contributed to the success of YEDF projects mainly through these two factors.

4.4 Perception of Marketing Initiatives on YEDF Project Success

Table 4.2: Marketing Initiatives

This table shows that majority of respondents believe that marketing initiatives have contributed to success of YEDF projects through enhanced loan repayments better resource utilization and less reliance on public agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENTS</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects turnover has greatly improved due to enhanced marketing initiatives within the last six (5) years.</td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 (21%)</td>
<td>56 (42%)</td>
<td>32 (24%)</td>
<td>17 (13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The resource utilization in YEDF projects is more effective due to enhanced marketing initiatives.</td>
<td>42 (32%)</td>
<td>41 (31%)</td>
<td>41 (31%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan repayment in YEDF projects has greatly improved due to enhanced marketing initiatives.</td>
<td>58 (43%)</td>
<td>56 (42%)</td>
<td>34 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Enterprise Projects have reduced their reliance of public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago due to enhanced marketing initiatives.</td>
<td>47 (36%)</td>
<td>36 (27%)</td>
<td>34 (25%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The youth unemployment has greatly reduced over the last five years due to enhanced marketing initiatives.</td>
<td>48 (36%)</td>
<td>36 (27%)</td>
<td>19 (14%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data 2011

This second variable is also categorical, which takes values from 1 to 4 indicating strongly disagree to strongly agree with the corresponding statement. For independent factors the mean of resource utilization is 2.9 and loan repayment is 3.1 which implies
that majority of respondents agree that marketing initiatives has significantly contributed to the success of YEDF projects mainly through these two factors.

4.5 Perception of Group Dynamics on YEDF Project Success

Table 4.3: Group Dynamics

This table shows that group dynamics impact on the success of YEDF projects as shown by higher turn over, better resource utilization and loan repayment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENTS</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Projects turnover has greatly improved due to improved group stability within the last six (5) years.</strong></td>
<td>37 (27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The resource utilization in YEDF projects is more effective due to enhanced group stability.</strong></td>
<td>44 (33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loan repayment in YEDF projects has greatly improved due to enhanced group stability.</strong></td>
<td>45 (33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Enterprise Projects have reduced their reliance of public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago due to enhanced group stability.</strong></td>
<td>32 (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The youth unemployment has greatly reduced over the last five years due to enhanced group stability.</strong></td>
<td>49 (36%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data 2011

This third variable is also categorical, which takes values from 1 to 4 indicating strongly disagree to strongly agree with the corresponding statement. For independent factors the
mean of project turnover, resource utilization and loan repayment is 3.0 and above which implies that majority of respondents agree that group dynamics has significantly contributed to the success of YEDF projects mainly through these three factors.

4.6 Perception of Physical Environment on YEDF Project Success

Table 4.4: Physical Environment this table shows that majority of respondents think that the physical environment impacts on YEDF projects success as shown by better resource utilization, turnover and loan repayment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENTS</th>
<th>STRONGLY AGREE</th>
<th>AGREE</th>
<th>DISAGREE</th>
<th>STRONGLY DISAGREE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>MEAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects turnover has greatly improved due to favourable physical location of the projects.</td>
<td>32 (24%)</td>
<td>73 (54%)</td>
<td>16 (12%)</td>
<td>14 (10%)</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The resource utilization in YEDF projects is more effective due to favourable physical location of the projects.</td>
<td>40 (30%)</td>
<td>63 (47%)</td>
<td>24 (18%)</td>
<td>6 (5%)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan repayment in YEDF projects has greatly improved due to favourable physical location of the projects.</td>
<td>35 (26%)</td>
<td>59 (44%)</td>
<td>33 (24%)</td>
<td>8 (6%)</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Enterprise Projects have reduced their reliance of public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago due to favourable physical location of the projects.</td>
<td>19 (14%)</td>
<td>49 (36%)</td>
<td>41 (30%)</td>
<td>26 (19%)</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The youth unemployment has greatly reduced over the last five years due to favourable physical location of the projects funded by YEDF.</td>
<td>45 (34%)</td>
<td>44 (33%)</td>
<td>14 (11%)</td>
<td>30 (23%)</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data 2011
This fourth variable is also categorical, which takes values from 1 to 4 indicating strongly disagree to strongly agree with the corresponding statement. For independent factors the mean of project turnover, resource utilization and loan repayment is 2.9 and above which implies that majority of respondents agree that physical environment has significantly contributed to the success of YEDF projects mainly through these three factors.

4.7 Perception on YEDF Project Success

Table 4.5: YEDF Project Success

This table shows that majority of the respondents believe that YEDF projects have been successful as shown by better resource utilization and reduced reliance on public funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATEMENTS</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Success of Youth projects has greatly improved within the last five (5) years.</td>
<td>44 (34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The resource utilization in Youth projects is more effectively than five years ago.</td>
<td>36 (28%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Youth enterprises have reduced their reliance of public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago.</td>
<td>51 (39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The YEDF projects in Kigumo District have been successful.</td>
<td>30 (23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Respondents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data 2011

Finally, the dependent categorical variable which measures the project success has given an average mean of 3 which shows that majority of the respondents agree that YEDF projects have been successful. They also indicated that the key indicators of success have been attributed mainly to improved resource utilization and reduced over-reliance to exchequer funding as both had an overall mean of 3.0.
4.7 Measures of Variables Central Tendencies

Table 4.6: The Frequency Distribution of Variables

This table shows how values of the factors are distributed in the data set and also helps us to see where the centre of the distribution lies, by looking at the measures of the central tendency: the mean, median and mode. The mode of 3 indicates that all the factors were rated consistently with YEDF project success which also had a mean of 3(agree).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YEDF project success</th>
<th>physical environment</th>
<th>group dynamics</th>
<th>marketing initiatives</th>
<th>entrepreneurship training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Valid</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Deviation</td>
<td></td>
<td>.748</td>
<td>.733</td>
<td>.928</td>
<td>.905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skewness</td>
<td></td>
<td>-.343</td>
<td>-.496</td>
<td>-.023</td>
<td>-.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurtosis</td>
<td></td>
<td>-.037</td>
<td>.327</td>
<td>-1.034</td>
<td>-.761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Error of Kurtosis</td>
<td></td>
<td>.420</td>
<td>.417</td>
<td>.414</td>
<td>.414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data 2011

Looking at the standard deviation of 0.743 comparing to the mean of 2.87, we can conclude that the data points are quite distant from the mean and more spread. Therefore, the mean is not such an accurate representation of the data overall. Also to have an idea about how the histogram will look, we check the values of skewness and kurtosis. Having a negative skew, the distribution will not be symmetrical; instead the most frequent scores are clustered at the right end of the scale. The distribution will be clustered at the left end of the scale and it will be platykurtic.
4.8 Factorial Analysis of Variance

This table shows that though entrepreneurship training and group dynamics have positive relationship with success of YEDF projects, it is statistically insignificant. Marketing initiatives and physical environment have significant effects on YEDF projects.

Table 4.8: Factorial ANOVA for factors affecting YEDF project success

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Type III Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corrected Model</td>
<td>48.228</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.269</td>
<td>4.753</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercept</td>
<td>412.712</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>412.712</td>
<td>1545.617</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical environment</td>
<td>5.516</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.839</td>
<td>6.886</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group dynamics</td>
<td>1.802</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.601</td>
<td>2.250</td>
<td>.088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketing initiatives</td>
<td>6.156</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.052</td>
<td>7.684</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurship training</td>
<td>3.985</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.328</td>
<td>4.974</td>
<td>.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical environment * group dynamics</td>
<td>4.586</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.529</td>
<td>5.725</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical environment * marketing initiatives</td>
<td>2.830</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.830</td>
<td>10.598</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical environment * entrepreneurship</td>
<td>4.126</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.126</td>
<td>15.453</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group dynamics * marketing initiatives</td>
<td>5.307</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.061</td>
<td>3.975</td>
<td>.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group dynamics * entrepreneurship training</td>
<td>10.570</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.523</td>
<td>13.195</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketing initiatives * entrepreneurship training</td>
<td>4.196</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.196</td>
<td>15.713</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical environment * group dynamics</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These results indicate that the overall model is statistically significant ($F=4.753$, $p=0.001$). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance that the factors do not affect the success of YEDF projects differently. We conclude that these factors and their interactions significantly affect the success of YEDF projects.

The $R^2=0.663$ value indicates that 66.3% of variation in YEDF project success is explained by the model. Thus, only 33.7% is explained by the error term.
4.9 Relationship Between Factors and YEDF Project Success

Table 4.9: Chi Square Test to test entrepreneurship training, marketing initiatives, group dynamics, physical environment is related to YEDF project success

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marketing Initiatives</td>
<td>26.458</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Dynamics</td>
<td>11.581</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Environment</td>
<td>23.954</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>.004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Survey data 2011

Pearson’s chi-square test, which examines whether there is an association between two categorical variables, in our case entrepreneurship training, group dynamics each of them do not have a significant relationship with YEDF project success (p=0.109,0.238>0.05). Whereas, marketing initiatives and physical environment are significantly related to YEDF project success (p=0.002,0.004<0.05). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between each of the two factors at 0.05 level of significance and conclude that marketing initiatives and physical environment are related to YEDF project success.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section will focus on summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study subject.

5.2 Summary

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund has noble call strategy of increasing economic opportunities for youth as a way of enabling them to participate in nation building. YEDF put more emphasis on multiple areas, namely to provide capital to young entrepreneurs, avail business development services, facilitate linkages in supply chain and create market opportunities for goods and services produced by youth enterprise projects in all districts across the entire country. In addition, the fund provide other services such as training and mentorship, business incubation, holding business plan competition and developing partnership with public and private institutions.

Kigumo District like many other districts in Kenya has also been in the fore front of this noble cause. The research findings as illustrated in chapter four reveals that significant progress has been made in the road to success of these youth empowerment projects. In this study four factors namely entrepreneurship training, marketing initiatives, group dynamics and physical environment were identified to influence the outcome of these projects by the researcher. But after detailed analysis only two namely marketing initiatives and physical environment factors could significantly affect the success of these projects. Even though there was eminent correlation between each of these factors and YEDF project success, statistical tests like chi-square could not hold for the other two due to lack of sufficient evidence to support the degree of association from the sample of 135 entrepreneurs.
5.3 Conclusion

The government’s introduction of an entrepreneurship development fund with a view to encouraging the youth to venture into self employment, is very generous move which deserves all the support from various stakeholders. Meanwhile it is assumed that this is a long term measure to encourage entrepreneurship development. In this regard therefore, long term measures like continuous entrepreneurship training should be put in place to improve chances of success of the effort. The research findings of this study have indicated that most of those who succeed in entrepreneurship are either trained on the kind of businesses they venture into or continue business training as they progress. This is in consideration of the fact that every business has many facets, which every entrepreneur must be familiar with. Furthermore, both the business environment and youth group composition are highly dynamic, therefore requiring changing approaches to doing business. Therefore, for the YEDF to succeed, both short and long term measures must be embraced. Marketing initiatives particularly on marketing linkages, trade fairs on business development coupled with harnessing of entrepreneurship culture free of political interference must be put in contemplation before any funds are disbursed to would be entrepreneurs.

5.4 Recommendations

The community has shown laxity in development of entrepreneurship culture due to fund perception as a political kitty which was only introduced by the government to propel it’s political interest. Without doubt, most people venture into these projects or self employment when formal opportunities fail to materialize. Hence, need for harnessing or promoting entrepreneurship culture.

In realization that money is only one of the resources that apply to a project, it is inevitable that entrepreneurship culture and expertise be first inculcated to the youth and the perspective entrepreneurs of this country. This means that skills in entrepreneurship, business planning and financial management must elaborately be imparted before any funds are disbursed by the board.
Group dynamics plays a very significant role in embracing team work spirit. The absence of public space for individual to communicate their needs, interests and aspirations reduces the ability of formal institutions to understand which forms of participation are meaningful to youth and how they can be integrated into established societal institutions with good structures which can enhance individual performance. This needs to be eliminated through professional management of youth groups free of political interference. Most respondents acknowledged that politics have played a negative role in success of these funded projects by diminishing public confidence in management of these projects. Therefore, transparent leadership which is appointed through competitive recruitment is required in attempt to restore public confidence.

The livelihoods of many people who directly and indirectly depend on the environment are threatened by continued degradation of the environment through pollution, poor waste management and deforestation. The consequences of these practices include destruction of water catchments, depletion of fish and other marine stock, pollution of rivers and destruction of plants and animals. The situation presents a bleak future for youth in Kigumo District since it reduces their livelihood opportunities and denies them healthy and clean environments to live in.

The researcher discovered that there is no proper waste management mechanism as per disposal act. Therefore, no body is held responsible for environment degradation through poor waste management by the group members. The government through local authorities should establish waste management systems in all districts in order to improve the working environment of youth which by extension promotes their productivity. There is need to engage more youths in environmental protection activities such as tree planting, clean up campaigns, bio-diversity conservation, wildlife preservation and also establish linkages between youth environmental conservation clubs and local and national initiatives to improve their work.
REFERENCES


MOYA Strategic Plan, (2007).


Utas, Mats, (2005), ‘Agency of Victims: Young Women in the Liberia Civil War’: Oxford University


ANNEXES

Annex 1: The Questionnaire’s Letter of introduction.

July, 2011

Dear Respondent,

REQUEST FOR RESEARCH DATA

I am an Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA) student at Kenyatta University. I am required to submit as part of my course work assessment, a research project report on \textbf{the factors affecting the success of Youth Enterprise Development funded Projects in Kenya}. I am kindly requesting you to assist me in this study by filling the attached questionnaire to the best of your ability as it applies to your group.

Please be assured that the information you provide will be used solely for academic purposes and all responses will remain confidential.

Thank you very much for your time.

Tom Mbuya Oduol,

Student researcher
Annex 2 The Questionnaire

I) ENTERPRENEURSHIP TRAINING

a) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements: Members of your group have been effectively trained on various skills for management of YEDF projects.

Strongly Agree □  Agree □  Disagree □  Strongly Disagree □

b) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements: The training programme has been effective in making YEDF initiatives readily understood by your members.

Strongly Agree □  Agree □  Disagree □  Strongly Disagree □

c) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements on YEDF projects success in relation to entrepreneurship training. Kindly, use the following criteria

Strongly Disagree 1
Slightly Disagree 2
Slightly Agree 3
Strongly Agree 4

i. Projects turnover has greatly improved due to enhanced entrepreneurship training within the last five (5) years.
ii. The resource utilization in YEDF projects is more effective due to enhanced entrepreneurship training.

iii. Loan repayment in YEDF projects has greatly improved due to enhanced entrepreneurship training.

iv. The Enterprise Projects have reduced their reliance of public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago due to enhanced entrepreneurship training.

v. The youth unemployment has greatly reduced over the last five years due to enhanced entrepreneurship training.

II) MARKETING INITIATIVES

a) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements: Members of your group have been participating in youth marketing days organized at provincial or district levels.

Strongly Agree □ Agree □ Disagree □ Strongly Disagree □

b) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements: Local authorities have been effective in establishing market infrastructure appropriate for youth enterprise needs.

Strongly Agree □ Agree □ Disagree □ Strongly Disagree □
c) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements on YEDF projects success in relation to marketing initiatives. Kindly, use the following criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slightly Disagree</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly Agree</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Projects turnover has greatly improved due to enhanced marketing initiatives within the last five (5) years.

ii. The resource utilization in YEDF projects is more effective due to enhanced marketing initiatives.

iii. Loan repayment in YEDF projects has greatly improved due to enhanced marketing initiatives.

iv. The Enterprise Projects have reduced their reliance of public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago due to enhanced marketing initiatives.
v. The youth unemployment has greatly reduced over the last five years due to enhanced marketing initiatives.

III) GROUP DYNAMICS

a) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements: Political influence has been affecting the management of youth groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements: Political influence has impacted positively on youth projects management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explain your answer in b above.


c) How are your top officials appointed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Politically</th>
<th>Competitive Recruitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d) Have members of your group been attending meetings regularly?
Yes  No  Don't Know

If yes, how often are these meetings held?

Weekly  Monthly  Semi Annually  Semi Annually

e) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements on YEDF projects success in relation to group dynamics. Kindly, use the following criteria:

Strongly Disagree  1
Slightly Disagree  2
Slightly Agree  3
Strongly Agree  4

i. Projects turnover has greatly improved due to improved group stability within the last five (5) years.

ii. The resource utilization in YEDF projects is more effective due to enhanced group stability.

iii. Loan repayment in YEDF projects has greatly improved due to enhanced group stability.
iv. The Enterprise Projects have reduced their reliance on public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago due to enhanced group stability.

v. The youth unemployment has greatly reduced over the last five years due to enhanced group stability.

IV) PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

a) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements: There are challenges associated with geographical location of youth enterprise development projects.

Strongly Agree □  Agree □  Disagree □  Strongly Disagree □

b) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements: The geographical location of youth enterprise projects have positive impact on project success.

Strongly Agree □  Agree □  Disagree □  Strongly Disagree □

Explain your answer in b above.
c) How does your group dispose waste?

As per group convenience ☐  ☐  As per waste disposal act ☐  ☐

d) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements on YEDF projects success in relation to physical environment. Kindly, use the following criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slightly Disagree</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slightly Agree</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Projects turnover has greatly improved due to favourable physical location of the projects.

ii. The resource utilization in YEDF projects is more effective due to favourable physical location of the projects.

iii. Loan repayment in YEDF projects has greatly improved due to favourable physical location of the projects.
iv. The Enterprise Projects have reduced their reliance of public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago due to favourable physical location of the projects.

v. The youth unemployment has greatly reduced over the last five years due to favourable physical location of the projects funded by YEDF.

V) YEDF PROJECT SUCCESS

a) Has the group carried out any project evaluation survey in the recent past?

Yes    No

b) How would you grade the level of success of completed projects? Use the following criteria:

Very satisfied    Satisfied    Not Satisfied

b) How do you ensure team work within the group?

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d) What are your recommendations for the successful implementation YEDF projects in Kigumo District?


e) How do the goals set by your group respond to the youth empowerment goals identified under YEDF?

i) In your opinion, do the activities set out in the group objectives support these goals?

Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know [ ]

If No, Kindly explain.
f) Please indicate your degree of agreement with the following statements on YEDF projects success. Kindly, use the following criteria

   Strongly Disagree  1
   Slightly Disagree  2
   Slightly Agree     3
   Strongly Agree    4

i. Success of Youth projects has greatly improved within the last five (5) years.

ii. The resource utilization in Youth projects is more effectively than five years ago.

iii. Turnover in Youth enterprises has greatly improved within the last five (5) years.

iv. The Youth enterprises have reduced their reliance of public agencies or Youth Enterprise Development funding than they were five years ago.

v. The YEDF projects in Kigumo District have been successfull.