

**THE SOCIAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE (NYS)
ON URBAN COMMUNITIES: THE CASE OF KIBERA, NAIROBI COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned declare that this research project is my original work and has not been submitted in any other university or institution for academic credit.

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This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project to my family for their immeasurable support throughout the course, May God bless them abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Most importantly, I thank the Almighty God for giving me the strength, wisdom, energy and good health with which I was able to undertake this study. I would like to acknowledge both the material and moral support received from all those who were instrumental in my completion of the programme.

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Thank you.

ABSTRACT

Kibera is one of the major informal settlements in Kenya. The area is known for high population density, inadequate health facilities, insecurity, unemployment and almost nonexistent garbage collection systems. The poor conditions in Kibera, would easily create an impression that there had never been government intervention or development plans for this area. This study was geared towards investigating the social economic impact of National Youth Service (NYS) on urban communities with specific reference to of the communities living in Kibera, Nairobi. To achieve the set objectives the study applied a descriptive survey to determine how the National Youth Service has impacted on the social-economic welfare of communities in Kibera. Data for this study was collected from young adults between the ages of 18 and 35 and who, at the time of collecting data were residents in Kibera, three MCAs and five Chiefs from Kibera. Primary data was collected through a semi-structured questionnaire and an interview guide. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and content analysis.

The study found National Youth Service has a great impact on poverty status and poverty levels of Kibera residents. The study also established that National Youth Service has had some effects on education status of Kibera. More schools have been established, equipped with the required facilities and a conducive environment is been maintained to ensure effective learning by the NYS project. The study also revealed that through national youth service projects, more job opportunities have been created in Kibera. Findings also revealed some improvement on the health sector since introduction of NYS programme in Kibera as more clinics have been built and equipped with the required facilities. Both qualitative and quantitative results show great improvement on health sector since introduction of NYS programme in Kibera as more clinics has been built, equipped with the required facilities. It was also noted that health accessibility, Level of environmental health and knowledge on health education among Kibera residents has improved. Further the study established that provision of free HIV/AIDS education and testing and provision of free sexual and reproductive health by NYS to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area. The study concluded that National Youth Service input has a great positive impact on poverty status of Kibera community and poverty level has gone down as a result of National Youth Service in Kibera. It also concludes that there is improvement on health sector since introduction of NYS programme in Kibera as more clinics has been built, equipped with the required facilities. Health accessibility, Level of environmental health and knowledge on health education among Kibera residents has highly improved. Finally the study concludes that through national youth service projects more job opportunities had been created in Kibera. The study therefore recommended that the government should increase the national youth service programme budget so as to enable smooth run of the activities and government need to plan properly the national youth service programme before implementing, if need of good results. The government need to plan properly the national youth service programme before implementing, if need of good results. A Further study should also be carried out to establish the effect of National youth service on other part of country.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

African states including Kenya are leveraging on National Youth Service (NYS) programmes in enhancing development of human capital among people of youthful age. The aim of this NYS strategy is enhance employability of these youths, sustainable development and entrepreneurial skills (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2011). According to Seyi (2009), NYS helps in engaging youths in economic activities of the society and this makes them productive. However, little facts are in place as to whether the design and implementation of NYS programmes is properly linked with the goals and objectives of promotion of sustainable development and employability skills of youths. There is inadequate research with conclusive evidence on these facts (Todaro & Smith, 2009).

The success of NYS in enhancing living standards and employability skills of youths relies in availability of up to date information on current status of the NYS programme (Boniface, 2013). It is also important that the challenges and opportunities of investment in NYS services are clearly established and documented with proper curriculum for NYS (All Africa, 2013). A proper environment for NYS success entails having in place clear objectives of the programme, recommendations of the programme for policy and decision making and proper design of the programme (Sanda, 2009).

The NYS programme in Kenya is one of the departments of the government which was formed and regulated by Act of Government of Kenya (Cap 208 of the Laws of Kenya). The programme was established in 1964. The two interlinked purposes of the programme were; first, to cultivate a pool of technically, organized and disciplined human capital for involvement in national development programmes. The second objective is to reduce unemployment among youths by enhancing their skills. These two objectives are relevant even to present times (World Bank, 2012). The rebranded National Youth Service was launched on the 10th of September 2014 by Uhuru Kenyatta. Its fundamental goals are to; establish a pool of qualified human capital for involvement in projects of national development, increase employability of youths, cultivation of national cohesion and among other activities (Boniface 2013).

Despite the existence of NYS in Kenya, the design and implementation of many programmes and policies that affect youths has greatly excluded them out. In politics and matters of economic developments, youths have been excluded in spite of their significant proportion of the entire population (Etale, 2013). The exclusion of most youths in these programmes is mainly attributed by cultural and social attitudes that negatively perceive youths. Other challenges that youths face include accessibility to financial capital, high levels of poverty and low skills and experience to allow for employability (All Africa, 2003).

According to Khaemba (2011), there are several health-related factors that youths undergo for example poor accessibility to health facilities, lack of balanced diets and sexually transmitted infections. The education sector in Kenya has not received adequate funding for a couple of years which has affected the quality of output produced from the

system. This is particularly in public schools, where quality is largely compromised. As a result, many youths do not have adequate skills coupled with technical knowledge and competences for participation in informal sector of the country (Ceesay, 2010). In addition to these, most of the former tertiary institutions that imparted technical skills have either been converted to institutions of higher learning or have collapsed as a result of inadequate funding.

According to Meier (2000), youths are forced to be satisfied with poor state of housing coupled with limited accessibility to relevant information that has become one of the resources for success among organizations. In view of this, the current study sought to investigate the social economic impact of NYS to communities with specific focus on Kibera slums in Nairobi.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem of poverty-stricken, idle, frustrated youths in African states is a challenge that urgently needs to be addressed if Africa hopes to attain significant economic, social, or even political progress (All Africa, 2003). Besides having a significant proportion of the population, other issues that challenge young people in Kenya include inadequate skills for employment, poor accessibility to health, poverty, crimes and conflicts (Shimer, 2012).

In Kenya, youths between 1 year and 30 years comprise of 75% of the whole population. Youths aged 15 to 30 years comprise of about 32% of the population (Page, 2013). In spite of this significant proportion of youths in the whole population, marginalization and exclusion from establishment, operationalization and evaluation of policies and initiatives

affecting them has been an issue in Kenya. There are several factors that result in marginalization among youths including the culture of the community, economic challenges, attitudes of the society and inadequate organization besides limited chances and opportunities (Mbithi, 2014). Empowerment of youths is important since idle youths have risen in the recent past and this increases criminal and other bad activities.

Young adult population in Kenya's informal settlements is living a life with dim prospects for prosperity. According to Khaemba (2011), Kenyan youth earn little or nothing thus more and more indulge in risky behaviors. This predisposes youths to health related challenges for instance STIs, abuse of drugs and criminal activities.

Mbithi (2014) established that HIV/AIDS is of greatest concern because Kenyan youth make up 33% of the infected population. Further, Mbithi (2014) posits that majority of infections are reported among young ladies of age 25 to 29 years and young men of age 30 to 34 years. Scarce medical facilities and personnel in the informal settlements make it harder to meet the entire population's health needs, let alone those of youth (Page, 2013).

Kibera is one of the major informal settlements in Kenya. This is one of the slums in Kenya characterized by insufficient facilities for health, crime activities, unemployment and over population. The system of collecting garbage is also a challenge causing environment problems.

This state of conditions would easily imply that no interventions have been made by the government to develop that area (Etale, 2013). Therefore this study sought to determine

how National Youth Service had impacted social-economic welfare among Kibera Community.

1.3 Research questions

- i. What is the impact of National Youth Service on poverty status of Kibera community in Nairobi?
- ii. What is the impact of National Youth Service on education status of Kibera community?
- iii. What is the impact of National Youth Service on health status to Kibera community?
- iv. What is the impact of National Youth Service on unemployment status to Kibera community

1.4 Objectives

- i. To determine how National Youth Service input has impacted poverty status of Kibera community.
- ii. To evaluate extent to which National Youth Service has impacted education status of Kibera Community.
- iii. To determine extent to which National Youth Service efforts has impacted health status of Kibera community.
- iv. To examine the extent to which National Youth Service has impacted unemployment status at Kibera Community.

1.5 Justification of the study

In many African countries a lot of studies have been done on social economic impact of National Youth Service to communities. Bajpai (2010) did a study on how to restore National Youth Service Corps (NYSC's) lost glory in Nigeria, and concluded that all youths at some stage should be forced to undergo NYS programmes. Anderson (2014) carried out a study on NYS redeploys corpsers in Borno and concluded that NYSC is a great strategy in fighting poverty in a Nation. In addition Sanda (2009) concluded that National Youth Service Corps has evolved in different contexts informed by the needs and conditions in individual countries. Unlike other countries very few studies/research have been done on how National Youth Service Corps in Kenya impact communities. A study by Usigbe and Oyetimi (2011) concluded that only a few slum youths are recruited in the National Youth Service compared to youths from other regions. In addition Etale (2013) did a study on unemployment and hopelessness among youth bad for the economy in the slums of Nakuru and conclude that NYS in Kenya has a potential to reduce the number of unemployment among Kenyan youths. However there was no single study in Kenya that has focused on social economic impact of National Youth Service to the Kibera community Nairobi.

1.6 Scope of the study

This study was based on the social economic impact of National Youth Service (NYS) to communities. It was guided by the objectives; how Youth Service civic Responsibility impact of Kibera community, extent to which National Youth Service development of a common identity has impacted in Kibera community, extent to which National Youth

Service Recovery and Rehabilitation strategy had impacted Kibera community and extent to which NYS Nation building strategy has impacted to in Kibera community.

1.7 Limitations of the study

Resource in terms of money and time was one of the challenges in the study. To overcome this, budgeting and planning was properly done with establishment of timelines and events to be covered. This facilitated completion of the project in time.

1.8 Definition of key terms and concepts

Rehabilitation: Rehabilitation is the act of restoring something to its original state (Boniface, 2013).

Informal Settlements: There are no securities of tenures for people living in these areas (All Africa, 2003).

Civic Responsibility: Attitudes and actions directed towards social and democratic participation in activities of the country for example church participation (Etale, 2013).

Common Identity: Features and attributes that differentiate one group from the other for instance cultural or national identity (Bajpai, 2010).

Recovery: The process of coming back or resuming normal activities after a given break (Ceesay, 2010).

Nation Building: Formulation of national identity leveraging on state power with the aim of unifying people in a country (Meier, 2000).

Entrepreneurship: Ability to start, organize and manage business ventures with aim of generating profits despite the risks (Etale, 2013).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher reviews literature related to the current study. Relevant theories forming the basis of the study are also reviewed in this chapter. The chapter concentrates on reviewing the related literature on the social economic impact of national youth service (NYS) to communities. Theories discussed help the reader understand the study.

2.1 Issues Impacting on the Youth

The growth of the economy has not steadily risen to meet the increased level of employments of about 500,000 youths per year. Of these active job seekers, only 25 percent are employment locking out 75 percent leading to unemployment (All Africa, 2013). Moreover, some of the youths absorbed hold jobs that are not in line with their academic and professional qualifications.

Besides unemployment, there are health related challenges that youths go through which affect them. Some of these issues of health include lack of balanced diets, infection with STIs and abuse of drugs and other substances besides poor accessibility to health facilities. The HIV/AIDs has largely affected youths. More specifically, 33 percent of youths are affected with HIV/AIDs according to available statistics.

Teenage pregnancy and female circumcision is common and unique among female youths. This leads to school dropout and risking life through insecure abortion practices. Additionally, the school and college dropout rates among youths have been on a rise.

This is mainly attributed to by school fees challenges and high level of poverty. Criminal and deviant behaviors are also evident among youths due to idleness.

According to Etale (2013), availability of recreation and sports facilities is not sufficient to give youths chances for socialization and productive utilization of time. In most case, these recreational activities are scarce. Youths are also exposed to exploitation and abuse because their vulnerability. Most of this abuse is manifested through child labor and sexual abuse in order to secure employment opportunities. Relevant authorities have failed to address these forms of abuse that youths undergo (Seyi, 2009).

There is also marginalization and underrepresentation of youths in economic and political matters due to inadequate organization, economic challenges and cultural factors. Accessibility to modern and decent housing conditions among youths especially in urban centers is a challenge. Accessibility to ICT tools among youths is also poor and this means that they can't access real time information for proper decision making. These issues that youths face require detailed initiative for solving them. One of these initiatives is putting in place a comprehensive National Youth Policy (Shimer, 2012).

2.2 The National Youth Service in Kenya (NYS)

According to Boniface (2013), the aim of NYS is to facilitate youths in discovering and developing their talents and potential. In 1952, the government declared a State of Emergency in Kenya during which several youth were killed, detained in camps jailed and tortured (Shimer, 2012). In the following years, there was a looming sense of emptiness and lack of direction amongst the youth and this was noted by a young colonial

soldier who decided to take it upon himself to start a sort of ‘youth club’ that would offer guidance to Kenyan youth. This young soldier’s name was William Griffin and he started the Starehe Boys Center which tamed the situation for a while but his name was further embedded in Kenyan history when he was summoned by the first President of The Republic of Kenya Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, to come up with a grand plan that would salvage the hopeless situation that was further dragging the Kenyan youth into oblivion.

The National Youth Service Kenya was born out of this effort and through an Act of Parliament, thereby having its first recruits in the year 1964. Griffin run the NYS until 1988 and during this time the service trained, through theory and practice, thousands of youth who today form the backbone of the country’s economy in various technical industries. As for those who proceeded to universities after being trained by the NYS in those days, today display admirable discipline in how they lead their lives and most occupy some of the highest offices in various fields. The program was re-launched in 2013 to connect and encourage youths in seeking vocation. This time, NYS has advanced allowing more youths to be recruited (United Nations Development Programme, 2010). According to World Bank (2012), NYS is one of the departments of the government formulated by Act of Parliament. It was established in the year 1964. Among the regulatory functions and objectives of NYS include training youths in serving the country while at the same time employing its members to tasks of national value (Boniface, 2013).

2.3 NYS and Social Economic Welfare

2.3.1 National Youth Service and Alleviation of Youth Unemployment in Kenya

Little progress was made in 1960s by youth agencies and the government in general in putting youths in development issues and agenda. Before establishment of NYS, most programmes for youths that existed by the time were recreational and largely social while at the same time, they were urban based (Boniface, 2013). The government started paying attention on matters affecting youths after NCKK publishing a report indicting what follows youths after completing school in addition to a conference on Rural Development, Education and Employment held in Kericho and sponsored by the University of Nairobi and International Labor Organization ILO (Shimer, 2012).

Since then unemployment became a policy issue in both private and government sectors of the economy. While praising strides and efforts made in addressing unemployment among youths, the National Development Plan of the year 1974 to 1978, gave a warning that in future, unemployment would be a challenge at large. Several efforts to come up with youth development programmes have been in place in policy documents for example Session Paper No. 2 of 1992 on Small Scale and Jua Kali Enterprises, the 1997-2001 Development Plan and the National Poverty Eradication Plan 1999-2015, among others. Although such efforts have been made coupled with increased number of agencies that deal with youths, the challenges that youths go through keep on worsening (Boniface, 2013).

According to Sanda (2009), the situation of continued worsening in challenges facing youths is brought about by inadequate policy framework to outline necessary steps to be

undertaken in solving this. Youth organizations have been established in establishing creative and innovative programs for addressing the needs of youths. However, these programmes have suffered from a number of constraints for example over population. A rise in population growth at 2.4 percent (1999) strains current resources. According to Vice President's Office and State of Youths Affairs Ministry (2007), since population growth rate is higher than the economic growth, the situation is worsened. The education systems especially public schools produce students who are not adequately prepared to be absorbed into the job market besides lack of required on the job skills (Boniface, 2013).

The other challenge facing youth organization is uncoordinated and unclear programmes and policies (Shimer, 2012). Funding of these programmes is also not sufficient. At the same time, the structures in place coupled with prevailing attitudes don't offer a conducive environment for youth involvement in decision making (World Bank, 2012).

2.3.2 NYS Programme Goals and Education

The design and introduction of National Youth Service programmes over the years has considered certain economic and political factors in the context of the nation. A major trend among these programmes especially among African states is commitment to help youths strengthen their skills of employment and accessibility of economic chances. This is seen among their objectives and goals (Anon, 2013).

According to Bajpai (2010), the main focus of some states such as Lesotho, South Africa, Ghana, Namibia, Cape Verde, Mali, Senegal and Kenya is to improve employability of youths. In other states for example Zimbabwe and Nigeria, NYS programs focus more on enhancement of skills and imparting knowledge of self employment. In states like

Burkina Faso, Zambia and Gambia, the focus is both on growing and developing entrepreneurship and employability of skills (All Africa, 2003). This greater emphasis on enhancing employability undermines NYS potential of helping youths in development of their capabilities besides other capital forms (World Bank, 2012).

Research has indicated that formal sector of employment can not sufficiently accommodate all youths. According to United Nations Development Programme (2010), the rate of national labor participation among youths of age 15 years to 24 years stood at 15.8 percent characterized by more females at 17.4 percent as compared to male counterparts at 13.3 percent. According to World Bank (2012), the rate of unemployment among youths has been on a rise over the past decades.

Because they have low experience and skills, few youths manage to secure employment opportunities since employers fear the cost of recruiting and training them (Boniface, 2013). Inadequate employability skills are the main factor leading to poverty and unemployment among youths. There are higher chances of recruiting the unemployed youths in criminal activities and this is one of the challenges that youths face currently (Khaemba, 2011). It is therefore appropriate to establish bodies like NYS for empowering youths and therefore promoting national growth and development (Boniface, 2013).

2.3.3 National Youth Service and Poverty Status

Many countries in Africa including Kenya are characterized by high rates of underemployment and unemployment. These challenges of labor market among Sub-Saharan states in Africa are not specific to youths (International Labor Organization, 2012). Youths are largely marginalized from both informal and formal sectors and this

increases the level of poverty. Specifically, youths and women from rural areas are characterized by extreme poverty (Soucat et al., 2013).

Underemployment and unemployment among Sub-saharan countries in Africa are attributed to by several factors. First, youths are not fully equipped with relevant skills in training facilities. These skills are required by employers (All Africa, 2003). According to Seyi (2009), close to two-third of the employees in the labor market do not have necessary skills for employability. Secondly, the growth rate of youths is alarming in relation to job opportunities available. Thirdly, youths tend to have limited professional networks and opportunities coupled with little capital seen through savings, knowledge and skills (World Bank, 2012). Fourthly, the rate of school dropout especially young girls limits their skills (Page, 2013).

Based on the challenges those youths in African states face, it is important to come up with strategies and mechanisms to support these young people for productivity (Nambi, 2013). Among these measures is adoption of National Youth Service (NYS) programmes (IANYS, 2004). NYS programmes in South Africa, Ghana and Kenya are able to enroll thousands of youths in a year. In Nigeria however, the programmes are able to enroll hundreds of thousand youths (All Africa, 2003).

In the wake of financial crisis in 2008, there emerged seven new programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa. This is an indicator that governments have increasingly viewed NYS as critical strategy of addressing challenges that youths face (Shimer, 2012). A recent publication by the Corporation for National and Community Service in USA offer empirical in supporting the essence of voluntary work and skills development for employment. From the findings, volunteering statistically influences employability of

youths (Spera et al. 2013). While there may be greater potential of leveraging on NYS programmes to assist youths in rural areas, there is little information available that indicate the degree of design and implementation of NYS programmes in enhancing entrepreneurship and employability of youths (Boniface, 2013).

2.3.4 National Youth Service and Health Status

Public health facilities in the country are not evenly distributed and this widens discrepancies in accessibility and affordability medical care among youths. Statistics point out that about 42 percent of population has accessibility to medical care with 4 Kms while 75 percent within 8 Kms. The number of medical staffs is also insufficient to offer health service to a rapidly growing population. Currently, for every 33,000 patients, only 1 doctor is in place especially in rural regions. For urban centers, every 1,700 patients are served by 1 doctor (Sanda, 2009).

One of the issues affecting youths is health. One of the health concerns among youths is the rise in HIV/AIDS cases and abuse of drugs (Todaro & Smith, 2009). Besides these, there is increasing rate of mental health related problems among youths. Some of the mental health related problems include depression and stress (Shimer, 2012). The other challenge affecting youths is reproductive health. Reproductive health is manifested through abortion and early teenage pregnancies. Case of malaria and respiratory diseases remain high among youths (Page, 2013). Skin infections and diarrhea besides intestinal worms also remain high among youths (Anon, 2013).

Several important activities can be performed by NYS in developing countries (Usigbe & Oyetimi, 2011). NYS can offer services in health centers and the community as a whole in removal of garbage and maintenance of drainage and sewerage system (World Bank, 2012). However, most of NYS services in developing countries are not adequately financed with that in Kenya included. For example in Kenya, NYS is characterized by massive corruption and misuse of resources. International experience has shown that effectiveness in NYS programmes can be strengthened through inclusion of adult people, sufficient supervision and training is in place among youths (All Africa, 2003).

2.4.4.1 National Youth Service, Recovery and Rehabilitation

Countries with NYS programs are able to mobilize their resources for restoration and rehabilitation in case of recovery from either liberation or civil war (Anon, 2013). In Kenya, the national government is able to offer adequate financing of the NYS program to solve issues among youths. There is a link between NYS and other programs of the government which is a great fit in NYS objectives. It is important to ensure that all NYS programs in sub-Saharan countries are strengthened and this shall solve challenges that youths go through (Ceesay, 2010).

2.5 Conceptual Frame Work

The conceptual framework diagrammatically depicts the relationship between the study variables. The independent variables for this study include poverty status, education status, health status and unemployment status. The dependent variables were the social economic welfare.

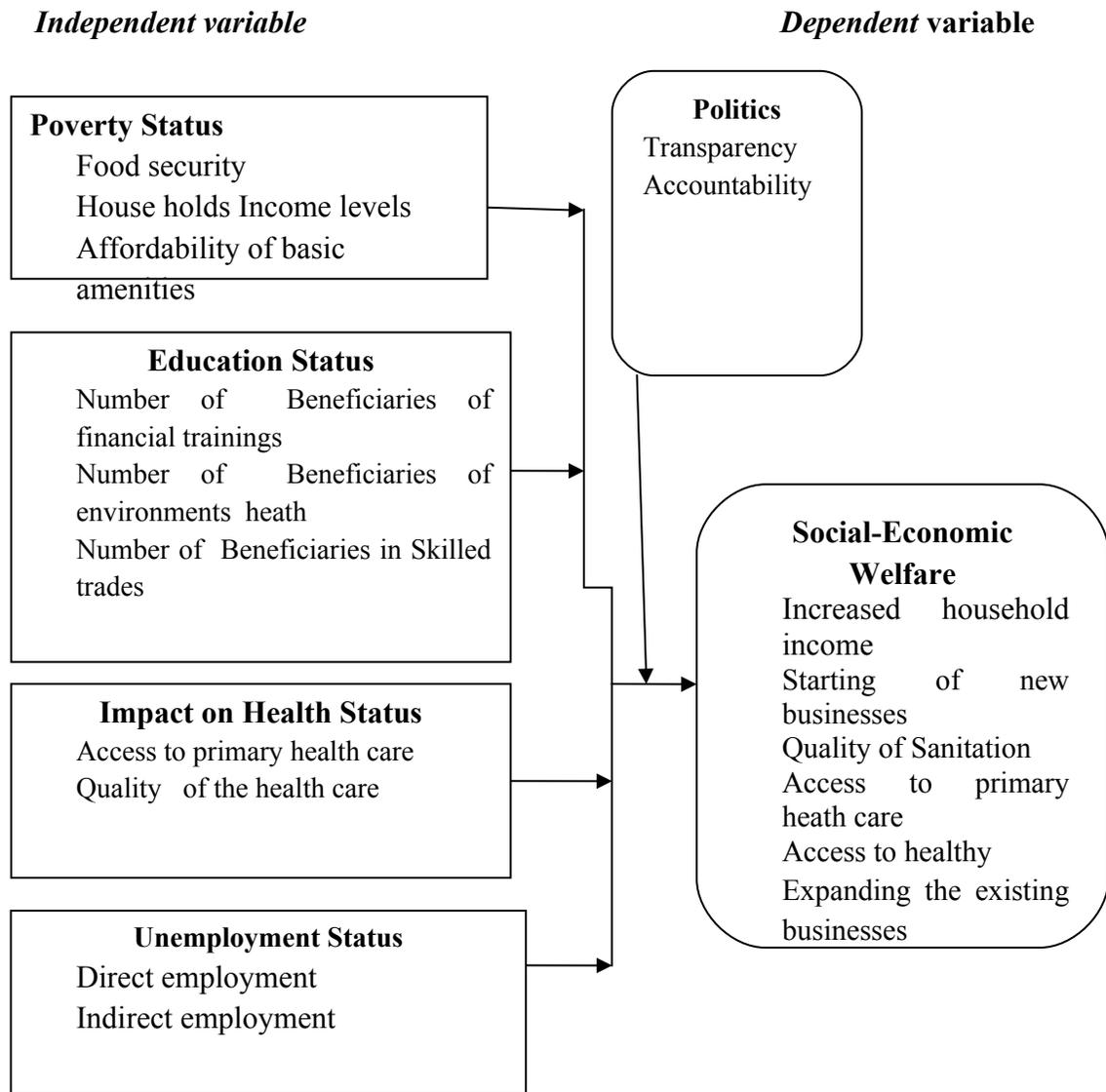


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Frame Work

2.4 Theoretical framework

2.4.1 New Growth Theory

New Growth theory connects ability to produce knowledge and changes in technology. The theory was advanced by Aghion and Howitt (1992). According to them, economic growth comes about due to large returns of using knowledge as compared to capital and labor as factors of production. The theory was formulated to help in explaining causes of poor performance among most developing nations that have put in place policies suggested by the neoclassical theories. The theory suggests that technological changes have not been equal, neither has it been equally adopted in most developing states (World Bank, 2012).

According to Romer (1986), low investment in human capital or research and development erodes the high rate of returns proposed by the theory. The author further distinguishes knowledge and economic goods since knowledge has ability of growing. According to Lucas (1988), innovation or knowledge differs from economic goods because it can be reused at no additional cost. Lucas further indicated that investing in creation of knowledge can result into sustainable growth rates. Moreover, spillover effects would result from knowledge and this is likely to benefit other organizations by obtaining such information. According to Aghion and Howitt (1992), there is failure of market to provide sufficient information since all gains related with knowledge creation cannot be captured by individuals.

The theory indicates the importance of public policies and national governments in promotion of formation of human capital and encouragement of foreign direct investments (Meier 2000). The theory is sharply criticized on the basis of underscoring

the role of institutional and social structures (Skott & Auerbach, 2000). The theory has limited applications due to its basic assumptions. First, the economy is treated as a single firm (Sredojević, Cvetanović & Bošković, 2016).

2.4.2 Evolutionary theory

Evolutionary theory was proposed by Comte (1856), Spencer Herbert (1873), and Durkheim Emile (2014). The theory explains how the society evolved in view of laws and determinations in stages of evolution of mankind. Comte (1857) indicated the evolution through law of humanity development. This was founded on the fictional or theological stage that has three phases (monotheism, fetishism and polytheism). Things were accounted for using supernatural means (Nicoleta, 2014).

Comte (1857) held that sociology concurs with dynamic and static changes. Social changes are seen as social or normal investigations for ascertaining factors determining rate of change. In view of this knowledge, future human kind can be modeled by sociologists. Evolution of social society and social mechanisms were interpreted by Durkheim (1917) based on principles of evolution and progression through social differentiation. Process of change is so sudden that major economic and social challenges are identified (Nicoleta, 2014). Durkheim (1917) does not refuse avenues for destroying traditional societies or industrialization and sees social change as a normal process. Durkheim however leverages on scientific knowledge in finding solution to confused state of society due to natural changes (Sredojević, Cvetanović & Bošković, 2016).

Spencer (1873) advocates for industrial as opposed to military society and formulates the general law of evolution. The author sees social change as a process restructuring and

heterogeneity to order and heterogeneity. The author condemns a perception that planned change is a means of achieving social unification. According to the author, social evolution is not linear but divergent. Spencer (1873) noted that the entire universe operates as a living thing. According to Nicoleta (2014), evolution entails shifting from governing of people to asset management.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the steps followed by the researcher in attaining the objectives of the study. Specifically, the chapter presents the research design, the study population, methods used for collection and the methods used for analysis of the collected data. Ethical considerations are also illustrated clearly.

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive survey as a research design. The design helped the researcher to collect information existing state of the phenomena in view of their values and perceptions (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The design helped the researcher in determining social economic impact of national youth service (NYS) to communities. This fact-finding investigation provided adequate interpretation of the phenomenon being studied. Its specificity was highly useful because it focused on particular aspects of the problem being studied.

3.3 Area of study

The study was carried out in Kibera community, It is located to the southwest of the City of Nairobi, and includes Kibera slum and adjoining estates. Kibera is a Nubian word meaning 'forest' or 'jungle'. The Nubians have lived in Kibera since the end of the Second World War, when they were allocated land by the British colonial government. Kibera Constituency is an electoral constituency in Nairobi County, Kenya. The constituency is

made up of five wards, each of which elects a representative to the Nairobi County Assembly. Kibera is one of the slums in Kenya. It is characterized by high rates of poverty and unemployment. Cases of HIV/AIDs are also widespread in the area, besides rape and assault. Learning institutions are sparse and education is costly among many. Accessibility to reliable and clean sources of water is also a challenge. As a result of poor state of hygiene, diseases are widespread all over.

3.4 Target Population

Population is the whole group of things which the researcher is interested in examining (Creswell & Clark, 2007). Target population refers to the specified population that desired information is collected from (Kothari, 2000). The target population of this study was 300 young adults between the ages of 18 and 35 who at the time of collecting data resident at Kibera, three MCAs and five Chiefs in Kibera.

3.5 Sampling technique

A sample is a proportion of the target population identified by the researcher as a representation of the entire population (Cooper & Schindler, 2006). This study used a stratified sampling technique to select every fifth youth (20%) of the target population. A sample of about 10% of a population gives good reliability (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Use of stratified sampling ensured that standard error is reduced through provision of control on variance. Proportionate stratification was applied by the researcher to ensure that proportionate sample size in each stratum. This means that each stratum has the same sampling fraction. The sample size of this study was 60 respondents and 3 MCAs and 5 chiefs.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The study collected primary data using questionnaires and interviews. Questionnaires contained structured questions. Research assistants were used to distribute questionnaires to respondents. Each questionnaire had an Introduction Letter from the University. Interviews were held among chiefs and members of county assembly on different days.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

The analysis of the collected data was done using descriptive statistics and content analysis. The collected data from questionnaires was first of all sorted by the researcher before coding in SPSS. The data was coded in the Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) for analysis. The analyzed findings were presented using frequency distribution tables, means and standard deviations.

3.8 Ethical issues

The main ethical consideration was confidentiality of the data and obtaining relevant authorization to collect data. The researcher obtained a letter of authorization to conduct consent to collect data from the respondents. An assurance was provided among all respondents that the collected data was only to be used for academic purpose.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the findings. The presentation of the findings was based on study objectives. The analyzed findings are discussed by linking with other past studies. The findings are indicated in subsequent sections.

4.1.1 Response Rate

The study targeted a sample size of 60 Young adults 18 to 35 years and 8 interviewees from which 47 filled in and returned the questionnaires and all interviewees were interviewed making a Composite response rate of 80.88%. This response rate concurred with Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) who established that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Cluster	Sample Size	Response	Percentage
Young adults 18 to 35 years	60	47	93.1%
MCAs and Chiefs	8	8	100.0%
Total	68	55	

4.2 Background Information

The study sought to establish the demographic data of the respondents'. The researcher begun by the general analysis on the demographic data got from the respondents which

included: Gender of the respondent, level of education and how long the respondent had lived in Kibera.

4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender category of the respondents. This was done in view of ensuring fair engagement of respondents in terms of their gender. Results are shown in table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 gender of the respondent

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	25	53.19
Female	22	46.81
Total	47	100.00

From the research results, the study noted that majority of the respondents (53.19%) were males whereas 46.81% were females. This shows that most of the residents in Kibera, were mainly dominated by male gender. The findings also show that the population studied had both male and female members. The findings imply that the views expressed in these findings are gender sensitive and can be taken as representative of the opinions of both genders as regards to the National Youth Service had impacted social-economic welfare among Kibera Community.

4.2.2 Level of education

Individual level of education is highly associated with problem solving ability and approach to challenges. In this essence, the study requested the respondent to indicate the highest level of education attained. Results are analysed in table 4.3

Table 4.3: Level of education

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary school	25	53.2

Secondary school	13	27.7
College	7	14.9
University	2	4.3
Total	47	100.0

From the research findings, the study noted that 53.2% of the respondents held primary school education, 27.7 % of the respondents held secondary education, 14.9% of the respondents held college education whereas 4.3% of the respondents held university education. This implies that majority of people in Kibera had low level of education given that they had attained only a primary level education. The percentage of people educated decreases from primary to university level. This indicates that most people in Kibera do not acquire the required education.

4.2.3 Period lived in Kibera

The respondents were requested to indicate the period they had lived in Kibera. It was believed that the longer one lives in a certain place the better positioned one is to give detailed information about the place. Table 4.4 below shows the results.

Table 4.4: Period lived in Kibera

Period	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2 years	5	10.6
2 to 5 years	11	23.4
6 to 8 years	15	31.9
More than 8 years	16	34.1
Total	47	100.0

From the finding, majority (34.1%) had lived in Kibera for more than 8 years, 31.9% had lived between 6 to 8 years, and 23.4% had lived for 2 to 5 years whereas 10.6% had lived for less than 2 years. This implies that majority of respondents had lived in Kibera for a good considerable time and therefore respondents were in a position to give most correct and accurate information.

4.2.4 NYS Beneficiary

The researcher sought to establish whether people from Kibera had benefited from National Youth Service Programme. The results are summarised in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 NYS Beneficiary

NYS Beneficiary	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	41	87.2
No	6	12.8
Total	47	100.0

The result obtained show that majority (87.2%) of respondents were NYS Programme beneficiaries whereas only 12.8% of the respondents who were not NYS Programme beneficiaries. The findings show that considerable number of Kibera residents had directly or indirectly benefited from National Youth Service Programme being implemented in the area.

4.3 Effect of Youth Service Efforts on Poverty Status

The study sought to establish how Youth Service has impacted on poverty status of Kibera community. From the finding, Majority of the respondents indicated that since introduction of youth service programme in Kibera the level of poverty had gone down as majority of people can access basic needs such as clean water, health services and education easily.

Table 4.6 Poverty Status

Statements	Mean	Std. deviation
Access to clean water and sanitation has improved	3.79	0.26
Access to better housing has improved	3.99	0.35
Provision of Basic amenities has improved	4.18	0.19
Technical expertise among the Kibera residents had improved	4.13	0.15
Community Empowerment and level to take up economic related initiatives	4.21	0.18
Aggregate Mean	4.06	0.23

Table 4.6 shows the results of the degree to which respondents agreed with the listed statements on aspects of poverty status in a scale of 1 to 5. Where 1= strongly disagree 2= disagree 3= moderate 4= agree 5= strongly agree. The results indicate that majority of respondents agreed that: Access to clean water and sanitation has improved (mean=3.79), Access to better housing has improved (mean=3.99), Provision of Basic amenities has improved (mean=4.18), Technical expertise among the Kibera residents had improved (mean=4.13) and Community Empowerment and level to take up economic related initiatives (mean=4.21). The respondents also indicated that the National Youth Service should concentrate or put more efforts in cleaning and building proper drainages in Kibera and add more hospitals or health centres.

4.4 Effect of Youth Service Efforts on Education status

The respondents were requested to indicate the extent to which National Youth Service has impacted on education status of Kibera community. From the finding majority of the respondents indicated that the National Youth Service had a great positive effects on education status of Kibera people. Further the respondents were asked to describe the Education status of Kibera residents since the extension of National Youth Service to the area. Table 4.7 shows the results.

Table 4.7: Education status

Education status	Frequency	Percentage
Highly improved	5	10.6
Improved	21	44.7
Better	19	40.4
Worse	2	4.3
Total	47	100.0

From the finding the majority (44.7%) indicated that education status has improved, 40.4% said it is better, 10.6% said it has highly improved whereas 4.3% said it is worse.

Table 4.8 Statements on education status

Statements	Mean	Std. deviation
Access to basic education among Kibera residents has improved.	3.89	0.96
Provision of technical training by National Youth Service among Kibera residents has improved.	4.19	0.65
Quality of training provided by National Youth Service is correlated with market demand.	4.04	0.59
Employability underscores the potential for NYS to assist young people to develop their capabilities	4.24	0.19
NYS should to create more economic empowerment avenues for the youth i.e. employment opportunities	4.31	0.71
Aggregate Mean Value	4.13	0.62

The study sought to establish the extent to which respondents agreed with the above statements in table 4.8 relating to education status of Kibera community since introduction of NYS program. From the research findings, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that; Access to basic education among Kibera residents has improved as shown by a mean of 3.89, provision of technical training by National Youth Service among Kibera residents has improved as shown by a mean of 4.19, Quality of training provided by National Youth Service is correlated with market demand as shown by a mean of 4.04, employability underscores the potential for NYS to assist young people to develop their capabilities as shown by a mean of 4.24 and NYS should to create more economic empowerment avenues for the youth i.e. employment opportunities as shown by a mean of 4.31. The study findings are in line with (Anon, 2013) that many young people lack the skill or technical knowledge to be able to participate in informal sector. This shows that since establishment of NYS in Kibera, resident can now access basic education, technical training hence assist young people to develop their capabilities.

4.5 Influence of Youth Service Efforts on Health Status

The study investigated the impact of National Youth Service efforts on health status of Kibera community. From the finding majority of the respondents indicated that since the National Youth Service programme was launched, a great improvement has been seen in the health sector as there are more clinics been built in Kibera and equipped with required facilities.

Further the responded were asked to rate the statement below about health status using a scale of 1-5, where 5= strongly agree; 4=Agree; 3=Neutral; 2= Disagree; 1=strongly Disagree. The average mean and standard deviations are shown in Table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9 statements on Health Status

Statements	Mean	Std. deviation
Access to health among Kibera residents has improved.	4.31	0.91
Level of environmental health has highly improved.	4.33	0.61
Knowledge on health education among Kibera residents has increased.	4.14	0.92
Provision of free HIV/AIDS education and testing by NYS among Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area	3.96	0.68
Provision of free sexual and reproductive health by NYS to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area	4.01	0.81
NYS participation in environmental improvements, caring for the sick and elderly, and providing paralegal services to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area	3.91	1.01
Aggregate Mean Value	4.11	0.82

From the finding majority agreed with the above statements that Access to health among Kibera residents has improved as shown by mean of 4.31, Level of environmental health has highly improved as shown by mean of 4.33, Knowledge on health education among Kibera residents has increased as shown by mean of 4.14. Further the respondents agreed that Provision of free HIV/AIDS education and testing by NYS among Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area as shown by a mean of 3.96, Provision of free sexual and reproductive health by NYS to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area as shown by mean of 4.01 and NYS participation in environmental improvements, caring for the sick and elderly, and providing paralegal

services to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area was shown by mean of 3.91. All the above cases were supported by a low standard mean of deviation which implies that respondents were of similar opinion.

4.6 Effect of Youth Service Efforts on Unemployment Status

The study investigated the impact which National Youth Service efforts have on unemployment status of Kibera community. The findings indicated that National Youth Service had a great positive effect on unemployment status, More jobs had been created hence reducing the rate of unemployment in Kibera.

Further the responded were asked to rate the statements in Table 4.10 about unemployment status using a scale of 1-5, where 5= strongly agree; 4=Agree; 3=Neutral; 2= Disagree; 1=strongly Disagree. The average mean and standard deviations are shown in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10 Statements on Unemployment Status

Statements	Mean	Std. deviation
Trades provided by National Youth Service have enhanced employability and access economic opportunities	4.00	0.51
National Youth Service has promoted building of personal skills and knowledge for self-employment among Kibera residents	4.11	0.67
NYS programmes helped youth realize their potential especially in responding to the pervasive challenge of youth unemployment.	3.87	0.82
NYS programmes in the Kenya are designed to facilitate youth employability, entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihoods	3.95	0.63
Aggregate mean value	3.98	0.66

From the research findings, majority of the respondents agreed that; Trades provided by National Youth Service have enhanced employability and access economic opportunities as shown by a mean of 4.00, National Youth Service has promoted building of personal

skills and knowledge for self-employment among Kibera residents as shown by a mean

of 4.11, NYS programmes helped youth realize their potential especially in responding to the pervasive challenge of youth unemployment as shown by a mean of 3.87 and NYS programmes in the Kenya are designed to facilitate youth employability,

entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihoods as shown by a mean of 3.95. The findings are in line with (Boniface, 2013), who stated that most of the youth programmes, run by both the Government and non-governmental agencies reduces the unemployment rate though are faced by some challenges.

4.7 Response from Interviewees

4.7.1 Impact of National Youth Service projects on poverty status

Interviewees were requested to explain the impact of national youth service projects on poverty status in Kibera. From the interview reports, six out of eight interviewees reported that since the ministry of devolution launched a slum upgrade project in Kibera, much had been achieved. The National Youth Service project had played a pivotal role in inducting the youth of Kibera, in sanitation and infrastructural projects in the area. Interviewees reported that the living standard of people in Kibera had raised and would not be compared as before. The level of poverty has decreased and many people in Kibera are living a better life.

4.7.2 Economic empowerment and youth savings by National Youth Service projects

Interviewees were requested to explain the impact of national youth service projects on economic empowerment and youth savings culture in Kibera community. From the interview oral reports, all the eight interviewees reported that reported that, since introduction of the NYS project, the NYS had engaged over three thousand and six hundred community youth from Kibera. This made it possible for, economic empowerment to take centre stage to ensure sustainable human development across the Kibera community. Interviewees also reported that the daily wage of the youths involved

in the projects had increased to about four hundred shillings. On savings the interviewees reported that the NYS had organized SACCOs where youths were saving thirty percent of their daily wages for the period of time they were contracted to execute development projects.

4.7.3 Restoration of human dignity and improve sanitation standards for the people in Kibera

Interviewees were requested to explain the impact of national youth service projects on restoration of human dignity and quality of sanitation standards in Kibera community. From the oral reports, five out of eight interviewees reported that National youth service in collaboration with the community youth had built more than a hundred ablution blocks that are connected to sewer line. Interviewees also reported that the crime rate had reduced by more than seventy five percent after the construction of police posts across Kibera. More clinics had been established to provide maternal and child health care which improved the mortality rate in this informal settlement.

4.7.4 The impact of National Youth Service on education status

Interviewees were requested to explain the impact of national youth service projects on local resident's education status in Kibera community. From the oral interview reports, all the eight interviewees reported that the National Youth Service had a great positive impact on education status of Kibera people. The interviewees further reported that after introduction of national youth service program in Kibera most of people can now access basic education. National Youth Service also had provided technical training to Kibera residents. Interviewees also reported that over ten schools have had been established,

equipped with the required facilities and good environment have been maintained to many schools to enable conducive learning.

4.7.5 Improvement of the health sectors since introduction of National Youth Service programme.

Interviewees were requested to comment on the impact of national youth service projects on healthy sector in Kibera community. From the oral interview reports, seven out of the eight interviewees reported tremendous changes and the improvement on health sectors since introduction of National Youth Service programme in Kibera. Interviewees reported that Ministry of Devolution and Planning through National Youth Service's (NYS) Youth Empowerment and Youth Re-Socialization Programme in Kibera, was currently undertaking vector control exercises for Mosquitoes. This was in a bid to provide disease free zones. Interviewees further reported that spraying of Malaria prone areas in Kibera had helped to reduce the cases of malaria among the residents. The interviewees also reported that over thirty clinics, equipped with required facilities had been established which has offered good health care to Kibera resident.

4.7.6 Unemployment status since introduction of NYS programme

Interviewees were requested to comment on the impact of national youth service projects on employment in Kibera community. From the oral interview reports, six out of the eight interviewees reported that through national youth service projects more job opportunities had been created in Kibera. For example over two hundred youths were engaged in the vector control project. Also it was reported that more youths were engaged in other projects such as growing of kales in agriculture sacks, cleaning of the

sewage, building of the abolition, construction of the roads and working in the clinics. This resulted to a raise in living standard for the residents of Kibera.

4.7.7 Level of insecurity after the launch of NYS in Kibera.

Interviewees were requested to comment on the impact of national youth service projects on security level in Kibera community. From the oral interview reports, six out of the eight interviewees reported that the level of insecurity had gone down with a large percentage. Interviewees further reported that more police posts had been construction a cross Kibera which helped in reduction of crime rate. Security light were constructed a cross Kibera which helped to reduce crime rate.

4.7.8 Infrastructure and Sewage Drainage Improvement

Interviewees were requested to comment on the impact of national youth service projects on Infrastructure and Sewage drainage in Kibera community. From the oral interview reports, five out of the eight interviewees reported that reported that the NYS program have accomplished; the construction of ablution blocks connected to Sewer lines, built and completed modern houses, clean water point and placement of fish tanks. In addition to these, the NYS had fabrication and set up of more health clinics, police posts and placing of urban agriculture sacks across the settlements. Similarly the construction of access road up with high mast security floodlights equipped with lights. On sewage drainage much has been done, sewages have been repaired and cleaned providing a conducive environment to the residents.

4.7.9 New agricultural techniques established by National Youth Service projects

Interviewees were requested to comment on the impact of national youth service projects on agricultural activities in Kibera community. Reports obtained from six interviewees revealed that National Youth Service had established more than ten thousands urban agriculture sacks to facilitate the growth of kale. Similarly more Posho mills had been constructed to ensure the residents have access to affordable maize meal. Interviewees also reported that more fish tanks across Kibera had been introduced which provided lower prices as compared to the market prices. In addition a certain proportion of cattle at household level were sprayed. This helped to empower small scale farmers through livestock improvement.

4.7.10 Future suggestions to empower youth in Kibera

Most of the interviewees suggested that the national youth service program should remain so as to eradicate poverty among Kibera Community. Government should also allocate more funds to NYS programme to enable them carry out their activities smoothly. Government should also ensure that there is no corruption in the project.

4.8 Discussion of the Findings

The sub measures assessing the impact of Youth Service projects on poverty status of Kibera community recorded an aggregate mean value of 4.06, and Standard deviation of 0.23 which translated to “great extent” as per the measurement scale. In other words this simply means that majority of the respondents agreed that the initiatives by Youth Service had reduced poverty levels in Kibera. Qualitative reports gathered from oral reports further re-affirm that the level of poverty had gone down. Realization was evident

through access to clean water, health services and education. Reports from interviewees also show that security, housing and technical expertise among the Kibera residents had improved. This finding is in line with (Seyi, 2009) who held that a detailed NYS policy is critical in empowerment of youths in Kenya.

Quantitative results investigating the impact of National Youth Service on education status of Kibera community recorded an aggregate mean of 4.13 and Std 0.62. The obtained mean value translates to great extent as per the measurement scale. From the obtained mean value it's deducible that considerable number of the respondents opined that the initiatives by National Youth Service had positive transformation on the education status of Kibera community. Qualitative results from oral reports given by interviewees also re-affirm NYS had organized SACCOs where youths would save their daily wages for the period of time they were contracted to execute development projects. It was reported that the education status in Kibera community was better than before. It was also noted that technical training by National Youth Service among Kibera residents had more positive impact to the community. This finding conforms to that of (Anon, 2013) that many young people lack the skill or technical knowledge to be able to participate in informal sector. The study also established that more schools had been established, equipped with the required facilities and conducive environment is been maintained to ensure effective learning.

In line with the third variable, the aggregate mean value for sub measures assessing the The impact of National Youth Service efforts on health status was recorded at 4.11. This means that majority of the respondents agreed on improvement on health sector since introduction of NYS programme in Kibera. Qualitative data obtained from oral reports

further re-affirm that introduction of NYS programme in Kibera had resulted in construction of more clinics, proper re-equipment of medical facilities thus enhancing access to primary health. Reports further show that level of environmental health and knowledge on health education among Kibera residents had increased. Other measures motioned include the provision of free HIV/AIDS education and testing and provision of free sexual and reproductive health by NYS to Kibera residents had highly promoted the quality life in the area. This finding was in line with (Shimer, 2012) that the rise in HIVAIDs and substance abuse are major concern among youths in contemporary society.

Quantitative results investigating the impact of National Youth Service on environmental improvements recorded an aggregate mean of 3.98 and STD 0.66. The obtained mean value translates to great extent as per the measurement scale. This means the National Youth Service projects had a positive transformation environmental health. Qualitative results from oral reports given by interviewees also re-affirms National Youth Service was currently undertaking vector control exercises for Mosquitoes which helped to reduce the cases of malaria among the residents. This finding concurs with (Sanda, 2009) that malaria and acute respiratory infections are common health problems which account for about one half of outpatient cases.

Further the study revealed that through national youth service projects more job opportunities had been created in Kibera. The study established that there were job created in; vector control project, growing of kales in agriculture sacks, cleaning of the sewage, building of the abolition, construction of the roads and working in the clinics. Study further established that Trades provided by National Youth Service have enhanced employability and access economic opportunities. NYS programmes helped youth realize

their potential especially in responding to the pervasive challenge of youth

unemployment and also promoted building of personal skills and knowledge for self-

employment among Kibera residents. This study is in line with (Boniface, 2013) trades provide an enhanced employability and access economic opportunities.

Finally the study established that NYS had constructed more ablution blocks connected to Sewer lines, model houses, Posho mills and placement of fish tanks. In addition to these, the NYS had fabrication and set up of more health clinics, police posts and placing of urban agriculture sacks across the settlements. Similarly the construction of access road up with high mast security floodlights equipped with lights. On sewage drainage much has been done, sewages have been repaired and cleaned providing a conducive environment to the residents. This finding conforms to that of Khaemba (2011) that NYS is important for a country development.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter summarizes the key findings of the study. The summarized findings are used to make relevant conclusions. The findings are also used for making relevant recommendations for policy makers. The areas for further researcher are also clearly illustrated.

5.2 Summary of findings

In this section, the key findings on each of the specific objective of the study are presented. From demographic information, majority of the respondents had lived in Kibera for more than eight years, coupled with the relevant education level needed to enhance the reliability of the information that they provided.

The study established that National Youth Service input has a great impact on poverty status of Kibera community. The level of poverty has gone down as a result of National Youth Service in Kibera. The study also established that the residents of Kibera can now access clean water, health services and better education. The security, housing and technical expertise among the Kibera residents has improved in Kibera. The study further revealed that NYS had organized SACCOs where youths would save their daily wages for the period of time they were contracted to execute development projects.

Further the study established National Youth Service has great positive effects on education status. Technical training by National Youth Service among Kibera residents has more positive impact to the community. The study also established that more schools

has been established, equipped with the required facilities and conducive environment is been maintained to ensure effective learning.

Both qualitative and quantitative results show great improvement on health sector since introduction of NYS programme in Kibera as more clinics has been built, equipped with the required facilities. It was also noted that health accessibility, Level of environmental health and knowledge on health education among Kibera residents has improved. Further the study established that provision of free HIV/AIDS education and testing and provision of free sexual and reproductive health by NYS to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area. NYS participation in environmental improvements, caring for the sick and elderly, and providing paralegal services to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area. The study also established that National Youth Service is currently undertaking vector control exercises for Mosquitoes.

Qualitative results provided by sampled beneficiaries show that through national youth service projects more job opportunities had been created in Kibera. Most of youths were employed in vector control project, growing of kales in agriculture sacks, cleaning of the sewage, and building of the abolition, construction of the roads and in the clinics. It was noted that trades provided by National Youth Service has enhanced employability and access economic opportunities. Also NYS programmes has helped youth realize their potential especially in responding to the pervasive challenge of youth unemployment and

also promoted building of personal skills and knowledge for self-employment among Kibera residents.

5.3 Conclusions

This study has provided a comprehensive review of the impact of National Youth Service on social-economic welfare among Kibera community. The study concluded that National Youth Service input has a great positive impact on poverty status of Kibera community and poverty level has gone down as a result of National Youth Service in Kibera. It also concludes that most of Kibera residents can now access clean water, health services and better education as a result of National Youth Service.

Further the study concludes that National Youth Service has a great positive effects on education status and also Technical training offered has more impact to the community. More schools has been established, equipped with the required facilities and conducive environment is been maintained to ensure effective learning by the NYS project.

It also concludes that there is improvement on health sector since introduction of NYS programme in Kibera as more clinics has been built, equipped with the required facilities. Health accessibility, Level of environmental health and knowledge on health education among Kibera residents has highly improved. Provision of free HIV/AIDS education and testing and provision of free sexual and reproductive health by NYS to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area. Study also concludes that; NYS participation in environmental improvements, caring for the sick and elderly, and

providing paralegal services to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area and National Youth Service are also taking measures to control Mosquitoes.

Finally the study concludes that through national youth service projects more job opportunities had been created in Kibera. Youths in Kibera are employed in vector control project, growing of kales in agriculture sacks, cleaning of the sewage, and building of the abolition, construction of the roads and in the clinics. It also concludes that NYS programmes has helped youth realize their potential especially in responding to the pervasive challenge of youth unemployment and also promoted building of personal

skills and knowledge for self-employment.

5.4.0 Recommendations

To improve the youth rehabilitation programme the following proposals needed to be implemented:

The government need to plan properly the national youth service programme before implementing, if need of good results.

The government should increase the national youth service programme budget so as to enable smooth run of the activities

The international community should also provide financial support for local projects that were designed to support youth rehabilitation programme.

National youth service needed to assist the government in the formulation of policies aimed at supporting people in informal settlement, given the information they had acquired from the pilot programme.

The rehabilitation centres needed to encourage active collaboration from the public and other existing institutions offering rehabilitation service to provide support similar to that provided by NYS.

5.4.1 Suggestion for Further Research

Future researchers and academicians can conduct studies on the factors and challenges of implementing the national youth service program in rural communities. Also this study considered only Kibera in Nairobi; the study recommends more studies to be done to establish the effect of National youth service on other part of country.

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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire has been developed for the purpose of gathering data on social economic impact of national youth service (NYS) on urban communities. The data collected will be used for academic purposes only and information confidentiality will be strictly observed.

Instructions: Please respond to the following questions and where applicable, mark the relevant box with a tick (√).

Confidentiality: The responses you provide will be strictly confidential. No references will be made to any individual (s) in the report of the study.

Section A: Background Information

1. Sex

Male () Female ()

2. Indicate your Education Level

Primary ()

Secondary ()

College ()

Other

3. For how long have you lived in Kibera?

Less than 2 years ()

2 to 5 years ()

6 to 8 years ()

More than 8 years ()

4. Are you a beneficiary of National Youth Service Programme?

Yes () No ()

Section B: Effect of Youth Service Efforts on Poverty Status

5. In your opinion, how has National Youth Service impacted on poverty status of Kibera community?

.....
.....
.....

6. Indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements (key 5= strongly agree; 4=Agree; 3=Neutral; 2= Disagree; 1=strongly Disagree)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Access to clean water and sanitation has improved					
Access to better housing has improved					
Provision of Basic amenities has improved					
Technical expertise among the Kibera residents had improved					
Community Empowerment and level to take up economic related initiatives					

7. Give suggestion on areas which National Youth Service should concentrate effort in view of alleviating poverty levels in Kibera

.....
.....
.....

Section C: Effect of Youth Service Efforts on Education status

8. In your opinion, to what extent has National Youth Service efforts impacted on education status of Kibera community?

.....

9. How would you describe the Education status of Kibera residents since the extension of National Youth Service to the area?

- Highly improved ()
- Improved ()
- Better ()
- Worse ()

10. Indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements (key 5= strongly agree; 4=Agree; 3=Neutral; 2= Disagree; 1=strongly Disagree)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Access to basic education among Kibera residents has improved.					
Provision of technical training by National Youth Service among Kibera residents has improved.					
Quality of training provided by National Youth Service is correlated with market demand.					
Employability underscores the potential for NYS to assist young people to develop their capabilities					
NYS should to create more economic empowerment avenues for the youth i.e. employment opportunities					

11. Give suggestion on areas which National Youth Service should concentrate effort on improving the education status of Kibera residents.

.....

Section D: Influence of Youth Service Efforts on Health Status

12. In your Opinion, to what extent has National Youth Service efforts impacted on health status of Kibera community?

.....

13. Indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements (key 5= strongly agree; 4=Agree; 3=Neutral; 2= Disagree; 1=strongly Disagree)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Access to health among Kibera residents has improved.					
Level of environmental health has highly improved.					
Knowledge on health education among Kibera residents has increased.					
Provision of free HIV/AIDS education and testing by NYS among Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area					
Provision of free sexual and reproductive health by NYS to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area					
NYS participation in environmental improvements, caring for the sick and elderly, and providing paralegal services to Kibera residents has highly promoted the quality life in the area					

14. Give suggestion on areas which National Youth Service should concentrate effort on improving the health status of Kibera residents.

.....

Section E: Effect of Youth Service Efforts on Unemployment Status

15. In your Opinion, to what extent has National Youth Service efforts impacted on unemployment status of Kibera community?

.....

17. Indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements (key 5= strongly agree; 4=Agree; 3=Neutral; 2= Disagree; 1=strongly Disagree)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
Trades provided by National Youth Service have enhanced employability and access economic opportunities					
National Youth Service has promoted building of personal skills and knowledge for self-employment among Kibera residents					
NYS programmes helped youth realise their potential especially in responding to the pervasive challenge of youth unemployment.					
NYS programmes in the Kenya are designed to facilitate youth employability, entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihoods					

18. Give suggestion on areas which National Youth Service should concentrate effort in view of improving employability of Kibera residents

.....

Thank you for your time

**APPENDIX 2. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION AND KEY INFORMANT
INTERVIEW GUIDE**

**Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interview Guide on the Social
Economic Impact of National Youth Service (NYS) on Urban Communities**

Interview Guide for the Kibera Chiefs.

1. Since introduction of National Youth Service projects in Kibera has it impacted on poverty status?
2. Has the National Youth Service projects in Kibera lead to economic empowerment so as to ensure sustainable human development?
3. Has the youths in Kibera been encouraged to save through Bankable Institutions by the NYS programme?
4. Has the National Youth Service has impacted education status of Kibera Community in any way?
5. Are there children in your location who used not to go to school before National Youth Service but now they attend schools? And approximately how many are they in number.
6. Is there any change or improvement on the health sectors since introduction of National Youth Service programme in Kibera?
7. Which are some of the changes or improvement which have been observed in the health sectors since introduction of National Youth Service programme in Kibera?

8. Has the number of people in your location who are unemployed reduced since introduction of National Youth Service programme in Kibera?
9. Which are some of job opportunities which are there in Kibera as a result National Youth Service programme?
10. Has the level of insecurity reduced since introduction of National Youth Service programme?
11. How many cases of insecurity do you receive daily from your location? Have they reduced?
12. What do you suggest to be done in future to empower youth in Kibera?

Interview Guide for the Kibera Members of county assembly (MCA).

1. Has the National Youth Service programme restore human dignity and improve sanitation standards for the people in Kibera?
2. Like how many ablution blocks that are connected to sewer line have been established by National Youth Service projects in Kibera?
3. Is there any change of sewage drainage in Kibera since the National Youth Service projects started?
4. How the roads network in Kibera are since National Youth Service projects started, is there any improvement?
5. Are there any new agricultural techniques which has been established since the National Youth Service projects started? State some of them?
6. Are there new hospitals and clinics established since the National Youth Service projects started? How many are they approximately?
7. Do those hospitals have have drugs and the needed facilities?
8. How many schools have been established in your ward as a result of National Youth Service projects? Are they equipped with required facilities?
9. Has the National Youth Service created employment opportunities for Kibera community?
10. Which are some of established project by National Youth Service in your ward which has employed many youths?

11. How is the security in your ward? Has the National Youth Service program introduced the security lights in Kibera?

12. What do you propose to be done by National Youth Service in future to make the life of Kibera people better?