

**INFLUENCE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FUNDED
PROJECTS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE
YOUTH IN TRANS NZOIA COUNTY, KENYA.**

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**A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the
University of Nairobi.**

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DECLARATION.

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other award in any University.

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DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work to my mother Florence Nasimiyu Barasa and my late father John Barasa Kimakwa. My parents, you taught us the value of being kind to everyone without thinking of or considering narrow thought of status or background. My mother, we appreciate you for your constant love to us. Mayi, I love you too. You stood as a mother and a father too in our life until we reached this point of life. My father, I learnt from you the value of hard work and a place of man's contribution to the family and the entire society. You never associated yourself with laziness. We never lacked and suffered during your life time. Even in death, you are a hero Papa. My siblings and the entire family, close friends and colleagues who gave me ample time during this study especially when I needed to be away from them, I also dedicate this work to you. To all youths in the world, especially those who are concerned about the current challenges that are facing their lives. Sister Delphine Musimire, you also taught me the value of sacrificing personal life for the sake of others without the intention of receiving personal benefits. All my lecturers, you made my desire to gain knowledge and skills to grow so that I could also serve humanity better. My family at the Catholic Diocese of Kitale, Strathmore Educational Trust, Tangaza University College and The Catholic University of Eastern Africa you have contributed much to who I am today.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.

AYC	Africa Youth Charter.
CBO	Community Based Organization.
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan.
CJPC	Catholic Justice and Peace Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organization.
FBO	Faith Based Organization.
FPE	Free Primary Education.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NAYS	Kenya National Adolescents Youth Survey.
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization.
NYP	National Youth Policy
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal.
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals.
WEF	World Economic Forum

ABSTRACTS.

The plight of the youth worldwide is of great concern. Many governments and other stakeholders have been coming up with initiatives to fulfill the needs of this prime segment of the society. This study sought to investigate the influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on Socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. The study objectives were; to determine how provision of educational services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. To establish how provision of health services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. To assess how provision of water services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya and To establish how provision of justice and peace services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. The study adopted both qualitative and quantitative methods to establish the influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. The research instruments used were questionnaires for the youth respondents, interview guides for the leaders and observation checklist. The response rate was 100% which had 323 youths and 19 church leaders who consisted of priests, managers from different sections, catechists, teachers, nurses and chairpersons of different groups. Data analysis was done using SPSS V21.0 for the questionnaires as well as some items on the interview guide and thematic analysis for the rest of the items in the interview guides. The findings shows that most youths 50.5% benefited from school fees support through education services by church funded and sponsored high schools, Vocational Training Institutes and Polytechnics which lead to 49.5% of them to work in private sector which had employed most of the youth. The education services support through free education helped 54.5% of the youth to access education. In their studies, during extra-curriculum activities, 66.3% of the youth interacted between 1 and 2 times in a term or semester. Through the provision of health services by the church through her facilities, 53.9% of the youth were able to access medical services in her local dispensaries. It was further noted that those who received training in the church funded health facilities have secured employment in the private and public sectors with private sector accounting to 49.5%. Water programme in church through the projects it funded enabled 83.6% of the youth access water services in their respective areas. The justice and peace services by the church had made most of the youth, 93.2% to be aware of conflicts and injustices that are in the society and how to act on them. This study will enable the stakeholders in charge of these youth affairs come up with policies that will be to the best interest of the youth.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION.

1.1. Background of the study.

The United Nations uses the terms 'youth' and 'young people' interchangeably to mean people aged 15-24 years with the understanding that member states and other entities may use different definitions. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) defines youth as those individuals who have attained the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 years. Those aged 18-34 years constitute about 30 percent of Kenya's total population while those aged 0-34 years constitute 78 percent of the population. This youthful population is a demographic asset and investing in their education, health, skill development and employment prospects will accelerate a demographic dividend. (Kenya National Adolescents Youth Survey [NAYS], 2015).

The current global population is majorly composed of the young people. In 2016, the youth were estimated to be 1.8 billion. Africa is now the world youngest continent. Job opportunities for these young people are top of the agenda of many governments. (Africa Development Forum, 2016).The World Economic Forum [WEF] (2016) engages faith leaders and perspectives in their work since they have recognized the power of faith to impact global issues and shape global perspectives.

The church funds projects with primarily social and environmental objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in businesses or in the community rather than to provide returns to owners and share-holders as profit(Leadbeater, 2013).This has become a global trend which is in line with the global social responsibility where scholars and business people realize the need of meeting the social and environmental needs of the society, thus

bridging the gap between the rich and the poor. (Chigozie, Munene & Gakuo, 2017). According to Mansuri and Rao (2011) church funded projects are typically implemented in a village, a tribal area, or a neighborhood, or identifies a common interest group, such as a community of weavers or potters. The projects implemented are carried out through community participation. Capra (2011) sees participation as essential for establishment of community cohesiveness.

In Europe, the church and individuals within the church played a key role in the alleviation of socio-economic challenges of people in various comers of the world through church funded projects. This has been mainly through the provision of education, health facilities and food alongside their spiritual nourishment (Flannery, 2009).

In the United States of America, a church funds project to fill a social purpose of attending to the unmet needs of the society and the environment. (Leadbeater, 2013).According to Pattiniemi (2010). Church funded projects creates a positive image, earns an individual or institution special respect amongst its peers, reduces pollution, creates employment opportunities by taking various projects like construction of parks, schools, health centers, tree planting and serves the needs of the society.

The 2004-2007 African Union Constitutive Act and The African Union Commission Strategic Plan prioritized the Development and empowerment of the youth on the continent through Education and development of skills, eradication of poverty, integration of the youth in social affairs, sustainable livelihoods and youth employment, peace and security,healthcare,law enforcement, protection of the environment and sustainable development. This was through the African Union Charter that was set for the above specified period. Article 24 of the Africa Youth Charter of 2004-2007 states that the mentally and physically challenged youths should be

given an opportunity and rights to privileges in life like others which includes equal and effective access to education, healthcare, sports, physical education and cultural educational activities. That had to be enforced by the state (African Youth Charter [AYC], 2004-2007)

In South Africa, the church funded projects have fulfilled the goals and hopes of beneficiaries through livelihood and uplifting to a higher level of security in terms of food, education and medical health (Pattiniemi, 2010).

In 1940s in Nigeria, a colonial District officer in charge of community development wrote frequently about how self-help development could transform the capacity of Nigerians to identify their own needs and strengthen their abilities to improve their own condition. (UNESCAP, 2009). According to article by Chigozie, Munene and Gakuo (2017).Community participation is fundamental to the success of any given project at the level of the community.

In Kenya, the catholic church has been in frontline to establish projects that are community based and they seek to empower local community groups through a process that emphasizes inclusive participation, church management and implementation of the projects (Karanja, 2014).Successful implementation of such projects may be affected by how well heterogeneity is managed, by what resources and strategies are used to bring communities together and how effectively the interests and differences of the members are dealt with. (Chigozie, Munene & Gakuo, 2017).

The church funds its projects through mobilization of funds. Organizations do not emerge spontaneously but require the mobilization of resources. There are various resource needs in starting an organization, which are technology, labour, capital, organizational structure, societal support and legitimacy. The right mix of these resources is not always available. (Chigozie,

Munene & Gakuo, 2017). Stinchcombe (2010) posits that organizational development seems to occur in spurts followed by long periods of stability.

An article by Duggan (2011) stated that in order to maximize profitability and return on investment, project managers require a working knowledge of basic finance accounting concepts like cost benefit analysis, budgeting, break-even-analysis and forecasting. Knowledge and skills are paramount in running of church funded projects. Very minimal results will be achieved if projects are not run systematically and necessary skills applied in maximizing output. (Chigozie, Munene & Gakuo, 2017).

Approaches of participation have been popularized by Rural Rapid Approach and Participatory Rapid approach to community development and research which Chambers (2010) refers to as a family of approaches and methods to enable rural people to share, enhance, and analyze their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and act. Cleaver (2009) observes participatory approaches as ways of building synergy, ownership and enhancement of sustainability.

In East Africa, the majority of the population is composed of young people which accounts for 80% of the population. Although agriculture was one of the leading sectors in the economies of East Africa ó accounting for 23-32% of GDP and providing livelihood for over 70% of the population ó only 5-20% of the youth were interested in farming as an occupation or a full-time job. The East African youth were not only suffering from the issue of unemployment but they were also concerned about it. The East African youth had a positive prospect of the future. They were optimistic and confident that the future could be better than it was in offering access to jobs and quality healthcare and education (Awiti & Scott, 2016)

In 2009, according to the Kenya National Adolescents and Youth Survey (2015), the population of Kenya was enumerated at 38.6 million people. The 2009 Census also indicated that Kenya's population-age structure is youthful because the population of children below the age of 15 years was 43 percent, way above the cut-off limit of 35 percent. This was corroborated by the fact that those aged below 35 years constitute 78 percent of the country's total population. This population-age structure does not lend itself to the country's efforts to attain a rapid economic growth because most of the resources are spent on meeting the ever increasing social needs (health, housing, education, water and sanitation) of the fast growing population.

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, a total of 818,757 persons were enumerated in Trans Nzoia County. Of these 407,172 were male and 411,585 female. The intercensal growth rate was 3.7 percent between 1999 and 2009 which is above the national average of 3.0 percent. The population for the County in 2013 was projected to be 949,359 persons of which 454,972 were male and 459,903 were female (Trans Nzoia County (2013-2017) County Integrated Development Plan).

1.2. Statement of the problem.

The global growth in the number of young people is high. The current world demographic is majorly composed of the youth. The 2011 World Bank survey showed that 40% of the youth who were part of the rebel movements attributed their reason to join due to lack of jobs and employment opportunities. (Inhobor, 2013).

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the youth constitutes majority of the population. The growth of the number of these young people is coupled with some challenges which includes: Unemployment, lack or limited opportunities to access education, Inadequate participation and empowerment to

be fully part of community activities, HIV pandemic and AIDS, Violence and Crime, social exclusion and also substance and abuse of drugs (Youth as an Emerging Development Issue in Kenya, 2016).

According to Perezniето and Harding (2013), Investing in young people can generate significant social and economic returns, making it an effective use of technical and financial development assistance through better post-primary education, more work opportunities, expansion of access to sexual and reproductive health services and more generally to a healthy life, advances toward sustainability, a reduction of conflict and crime, and enhancement of young people's civic engagement. Investing in young people in these areas can have a positive effect on human, social, economic, and environmental development.

Kenya could achieve accelerated socio-economic growth through targeted investments. For this to happen, each of the 47 counties would have to play a role. According to research by National Council for Population and Development (2015), there is an increase of young people graduating from educational institutions which necessitates an increase demand for creation of job opportunities and income generation to meet their needs. It is through the recognition of this that the government and other players who are concerned of the issues facing the youth like the catholic church have put in place several initiatives aimed at improving the socio-economic opportunities and well-being of young people. (NAYS, 2015)

Based on the research conducted by Kenya National Adolescents and Youth Survey (2015), in Trans Nzoia County, the main economic activities young people are engaged in are commercial *boda boda*, business, hawking, herding, domestic work, selling food and casual labour. The reason why they engage in these economic activities is because of high poverty levels.

The data of the youth based on the same Trans Nzoia County Integrated Development Plan of 2013-2017, the youthful population who were aged between 15-29 years based on the 2009 Population and Housing Census were 229,019 and it was projected to be 265,550 in 2013 out of which 129,783 were to be males and 135,767 females. That population was projected to increase further to 285,947 and 307,909 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The youth formed 28 percent of the County's population. The plan had to address the issues affecting the youth such as lack of skills and unemployment. (Trans Nzoia County Integrated Development Plan [CIDP], 2013-2017)

Trans Nzoia County is divided into five sub-counties of Kwanza, Endebess, Kiminini, Saboti and Cherangany. The Trans Nzoia CIDP (2013-2017), stipulated that to achieve the realization of the project it had set for the period; it was to involve partners like the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church has complemented national and county governments in the county in the implementation of its projects in water, health, education and justice and peace. The county has mentioned the Catholic Justice and peace commission as a key partner in advocating and lobbying for justice and peace in the county. The county has also recognized the presence of education facilities and services, water and health facilities and its services to the young people and the entire population for the county.

The Catholic Church through the schools it sponsors and other education facilities work in mutual collaboration with the governments to serve young people of the county. Most of the church sponsored public schools land initially since the time of missionaries belonged to the church. The land of the schools is still under the ownership of the church while the government has provided the staff to offer services to the young people. The private schools by the church have also nurtured and prepared the young people for job opportunities in other institutions and

also created employment to young people in the same institutions. This is the same when it comes to healthcare services by the Catholic Church health facilities within the county. The church with the government through their partnership have also made an effort to provide water services to these schools and health facilities to enhance learning of the young people and provision of better healthcare to the entire community of Trans Nzoia county. Through the projects that have been carried out by the Catholic Church, the young people have been empowered through the acquisition of knowledge and skills and also the creation of employment opportunities to them.

1.3. Purpose of the study.

The purpose of the study was to investigate the influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on Socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

1.4. Objectives of the study.

The study is aimed at the following objectives:

1. To determine how provision of educational services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.
2. To establish how provision of healthcare services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.
3. To assess how provision of water services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.
4. To establish how provision of justice and peace services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

1.5. Research Questions.

The study was guided by the following four questions as per the previous four objectives:

1. How does provision of educational services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development among the youth in Trans Nzoia County?
2. How does provision of healthcare services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development among the youth in Trans Nzoia County?
3. How does provision of water services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development among the youth in Trans Nzoia County?
4. How does provision of justice and peace services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development among the youth in Trans Nzoia County?

1.6. Significance of the study.

Many stakeholders are concerned with the challenges that are facing the youth who are the majority population in all age segments of the society. Initiatives have been put in place to address this challenges but contribution, harmonization and the measure of the impact has been a problem to them hence; lack of proper intervention in addressing the needs of the youth.

The findings from this research were used to guide church management on the status of their projects hence; providing information that could guide project planning, appraisal, initiation, implementation and evaluation. The information from the study was useful to the church donors and partners who support the projects implementation. The findings also helped to strengthen public private partnership in promoting socio-economic development of the youth given that the government funds initiation of projects to enhance socio-economic well being of the youth

The Catholic Church with other Civil Society Organizations, county and national governments tapped from the knowledge and literature that made their programming in terms of intervention to be more effective to the youths in the area. As a result, there was strengthened public private partnership among the stakeholders working towards socio-economic development of the youth.

The National Government of Kenya and County Government of Trans Nzoia also used the knowledge to fill the existing gap that could not have been met by the Catholic Church and other Civil Society Organizations .These governments have known the pertinent needs of the youths in this area and contribute in their welfare. The results were replicated by the FBOs, CSOs, National Government and The County Government of Trans Nzoia in addressing similar problems and challenges facing the youths in other parts of the county and the entire nation. The County Government of Trans Nzoia and the Government of Kenya were embraced by this study as it made it easy to implement programmes in the area and similar places having the same case through public private partnership and laying common strategies towards socio-economic development of the youth especially through Ministry of Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture.

1.7. Delimitations of the study.

The study was limited to Influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on socio-economic development of the Youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. The study also limited to Trans Nzoia County despite other 46 counties having similar problems. Also despite other institutions and stakeholders contribution to the welfare of the youth, the study was limited to the context of the Catholic Church.

1.8. Limitations of the study.

The limitations included poor road network within the county which was mainly earth road yet the researcher was to travel across the entire county and adverse weather affected movement as it was long rainy season. Another limitation was the bureaucracy in some institutions as the appointments with institutions was to be preplanned and in some cases done more than once and also some leaders were not around and the researcher had to wait for them to come before they were interviewed.

1.9. Assumptions of the study.

The study assumed that the participants would be willing and readily available to give truthful and honest information since the outcome of the study will be of much value to the youth of Trans Nzoia County and the church and also the projects funded by the catholic church in Trans Nzoia County have an influence on socio-economic development of the youth in the county.

1.10. Definitions of significant terms.

Civil Society: Society considered as a community of citizens linked by common interests and collective activity.

Education Service: Establishments, whose primary activity is education, including public and private not-for-profit that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects.

Health Service: Public service providing medical care to people towards preventing, alleviating, curing or healing human illness, physical disability or injury.

Implementation of project: Effecting the project in order to realize the intended output or product.

Justice and Peace Service: Effort towards advocacy for, promotion of justice, peace and human rights.

Socio-economic Development: This is the measure of how societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local or regional economy, or the global economy.

Sustainable Development Goals: The United Nations set of 17 "Global Goals" with 169 targets for transformation of the world by 2030.

Water Service: Provision of water by public utilities commercial organizations, community endeavors or by individuals by means like pumps and pipes.

Youth: Time of life when one is young, and often means the time between childhood and adulthood (maturity).

1.11. Organization of the study.

The study is organized into five chapters.

Chapter one has provided background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, limitations of the study, assumptions of the study and definition of significant terms.

Chapter two on the other hand has concept of independent and dependent variables, the literature was reviewed according to themes of the objectives. It further provided theoretical and conceptual frameworks and ended with summary of the reviewed literature.

Chapter three entails research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure. It further designed instrumentation, instrument validity and instrument reliability. There was procedure for data collection and data analysis techniques. This chapter also provides ethical considerations and Operationalisation of variables table.

Chapter four presented data analysis, interpretation and discussion.

Chapter five on the other hand presented summary, conclusions and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW.

2.1. Introduction.

This chapter reviews literature of scholars in relation to the influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on socio-economic development of the youth of Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. It deals with things derived from the objectives of the study which are: Education services, health services, water services and justice and peace services. The chapter also covers the theoretical framework, conceptual framework, subsequent knowledge gap and a summary of the literature review.

2.2. Concept of the Church and socio-economic development.

The world demographic trends depicts that her population is always in the rise. The youth are in need of opportunities, resources and skills to help them navigate through life. All stakeholders should be committed in empowering the youth with necessary tools for their progress in life. (USAID, 2012).The youth have been facing many issues since time in memorial but this 21st Century challenges they are facing are much different from those that had been faced by the youth of yester years. The issues include unemployment, weak and insecure livelihoods, sexuality and HIV/AIDS, crime and violence (Wanjohi, 2014). The issue of youth unemployment is going to stay unresolved and given a long lasting solution in the coming decades. The issue is so acute and prevalent majorly in the developing economies like Kenya. (ILO, 2010).Majority of young people in Kenya does not have a constant source of income. This exposes them to both health and social problems when they abuse drugs. (NACADA, 2012)

Youth interventions should be based on policies that are directed at addressing creation and expansion of livelihood opportunities, combating crime, sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, political domain and recreation and entertainment (ILO, 2004).

According to The Commonwealth (2017), young people are engaged meaningfully in development processes through new initiatives of youth policy formulation. There should be a room for improvement to integrate a holistic, youth-oriented approach and provide an enabling environment that captures the experiences, skills, expertise and aspirations of young people.

In Africa, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) operates in more than one hundred countries around the world. As a Catholic faith-based organization, CRS represents the Catholic Church's extensive grassroots network in Africa. It also serves as an effective medium of extending the impact of U.S. foreign assistance into remote areas where most international donors and many national governments are not able to reach otherwise. The Catholic Relief Services aims at the reduction of poverty, alleviation of human suffering and provision of hope to the coming generation. Its work in Africa includes food security, responding to the HIV and AIDS pandemic, and microfinance. Consequently, through its hospitals, schools and social service outreach, the Catholic Church provides approximately 25% of the care and treatment for persons with HIV and AIDS worldwide, especially in Africa. CRS has often supported projects in 42 African countries through which it has given attention to health and education and conflict resolution within some countries. It has also paid attention to the problems of underemployment and unemployment in growing cities, especially among less poorly educated youth. (Manala, 2012).

In sub-Saharan Africa, there is a significant growth in Roman Catholicism. The sub-Saharan Africa is among the poorest places in the world and majority of her population trails below the poverty line. The Catholic Church through its social teaching has been working with these people in counteracting poverty and working with the poor through integral development for self-sufficiency. (Zalot, 2018).

According to Trans Nzoia CIDP (2013-2017), the county could not fully meet the need of the young people without collaboration and partnership of other players as the NGOs, CBOs and FBOs. These players were to help the county in serving her people through provision of services like School feeding program, bursaries, physical facilities development and provision of text books.

Trans Nzoia County through its Gender, Youth, Sports, Culture and Tourism department, it was to empower young people by building the capacity of the youth in order to access and benefit from the available youth enterprise funds. The department through its mandate was to empower youth through trainings so that they could be able to access youth funds for loans and build their entrepreneurial skills for self reliance. (Trans Nzoia County CIDP, 2013-2017)

2.3. Education services and socio-economic development.

After some European nations colonizing the African continent in nineteenth century and twentieth century, it then emerged the idea of developing Africa. Initially, religion was not considered as a key player in the continent as it was assumed that the secular world would lead but later the role of religion could not be ignored as it is a growing force in development and public life of the continent. (Theuri, 2013).

The UNDP intervention in education mainly aims at effectively building a cadre of educated and trained leaders who are civic-minded, intellectually able, and professional to become community, Business, and national and global leaders of the future through Enhanced access to and successful participation in enhanced post-secondary opportunities to the targeted youth population, Effective support and empowerment of the youth in the population targeted, ensuring the youth demonstration of the skills acquired and civil engagement through advocacy activities at the community level and internationally. This help in overcoming political, socioeconomic and cultural limitations and becoming productively engage in society affairs. (UNDP, 2015).

The National Council of churches of Kenya (NCCCK) formed the village Polytechnic in Kenya in 1966. This was to resolve a problem for young people after leaving school to find a place in society to gain knowledge and skills to sustain themselves. The people targeted were majorly primary school leavers. The government and other concerned parties saw that those leaving schools had no adequate knowledge and skills to take jobs available in the country. (Manala, 2012).

According to Peter Sheehan (2004), catholic schools over successive generations have played a deliberate and vital role in the creation of a community that is highly educated, skilled and cultured. The catholic schools also strongly recognize their responsibility to facilitate and support the development of communities of people who include students, families, staff who share in and support the growth and well-being of one another. The Catholic schools are community providers of a public service. Catholic schools are by nature community schools, evidenced by their socio-economic spread, coverage of ethnic groups and geographic span.

They contribute to the achievement of public goals of excellence and equity through a cost effective service.

Education should be transformative in its very nature. It should go beyond imparting literacy and numeracy skills. It should enable learners in acquiring life skills and skills for earning livelihood. (Kester, 2009).

In the Republic of Ireland, a large percentage of primary schools (89%) are under the patronage of the Catholic Church. These catholic schools are caring and inclusive communities as the norms of the Catholic Church. (Catholic Schools Partnership, Catholic Primary Schools in a Changing Ireland Sharing Good Practice on Inclusion of All Pupils,2015.)

In Ghana, churches have played a key role in education. Children from all walks of life are brought together, taught, learn and become professionals. Also through the beginning of biblical courses into the program of schools enables students to be trained in both the biblical and academic know how so that the quality of individuals that get employed are knowledgeable in both areas, thereby increasing the socio-economy of the country and dropping the joblessness ratio. (The role of the church in Ghana, Birth and effects of charismaticism, 2018)

In Kenya, Christianity has had a great role in education and training of the people of Kenya. For example, formal education in Kenya was introduced by Christian missionaries with the establishment of slave settlement along the East Coast and similar mission stations in the hinterland. Many of the political leaders were also educated and molded in missionary oriented schools. For instance President Jomo Kenyatta himself had termed Christianity and its teaching as the 'conscience' of society while Daniel Moi went as far as creating what one would call state Christianity to enable him rule Kenya. Indeed, Christianity has really changed the life of

the African person. Great Muslim leaders such as Ali Mazrui are products of religion which forms the basis of formal education in Kenya. (Theuri, 2013).

Christian churches have played a pivotal role in the provision of primary, secondary and higher education in Kenya. The significance of the church in primary, secondary and higher education services provision have been felt but it has some challenge in early childhood education whom their contribution has been minimal (Kombo, & Gogo, 2012).

Despite the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) by 2009, Kenya had still 1.37 million children who could not attend school. Most of these children came from low income households, pastoralist communities and slums. Poverty fueled the state for the inaccessibility to education. The FPE had aimed to reach them but their economic state denied them a chance to go to school (Kiseu, 2001).

The inadequate and lack of money, basic needs, food, shelter and clothing precipitated this socio-economic condition to the poor. According to Nungu (2010), Poor infrastructure, lack of transport, lack of adequate land for pasture, diseases, and lack of hospitals led to increased poverty.

In regard to education status in Trans Nzoia County, the primary school net enrolment rate is 93%. This means that about 7 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is much lower at 42% than the primary school net enrolment rate. These figures indicate a low primary to secondary school transition rate. It is estimated that 15,975 primary school age and 54,404 secondary school age children are out of school in the county. The main education issues facing the youth of Trans

Nzoia County are absenteeism of teachers, drug and substance abuse, lack of school fees and peer pressure. (NAYS, 2015).

According to the Trans Nzoia County (2013-2017) County Integrated Development Plan, the county has 761 Early Childhood Development centres (ECD), 483 primary schools, 169 secondary schools (151 public and 18 private), 18 youth polytechnics, six satellite campuses of Universities. In addition it has one technical institute (Kitale Technical Institute), one teachers' college and one Medical Training School. The major challenge was the retention of this knowledge to be used in the county. The organizations that are addressing education challenges in the county were government agencies, NGOs and religious organizations. These organizations have contributed positively to the lives of the youth as their living standards had improved through their support.

Education is key for personality development and provision of skills that are necessary for the job market in Kenya. School dropout in primary, secondary and tertiary was caused by poverty whereby students lack school fees, teenage or unplanned pregnancies, corporal punishment in schools, drugs and substance abuse and early marriages. The main issues affecting education in the county is poverty as parents lack basic needs and school fees to take their children to school. Tertiary institutions on the other hand are inadequate. Learning facilities for students with special needs were inadequate in the county. Girls are more than boys in schools as boys drop out due to drug abuse and child labour while girls drop out due to early marriages and teenage pregnancies therefore resulting in a variation in terms of gender parity in schools. (NAYS, 2015).

2.4. Healthcare services and socio-economic development.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, the need for advancement in the care of the sick as well as the ability to successfully make improvements in the health care was of essence. A model for health care was created from the lessons learnt during the civil war. The improved care during the war helped in advancement of hospitalization and cleanliness, order and ventilation. This allowed the check on the spread of fever and infections which were then considered the natural consequence of grouping together the ill and injured. Philanthropists and physicians learnt this lesson which was used as a foundation for the growth of institutions for the sick. (Paprocki, 2012)

In the United States, no story of development of healthcare institutions will be sufficient without the acknowledgement of the role of the church in attending to the sick. Long Before medical and technological advancement in the US, the sick were often lumped together with the vagrants, mentally ill, alcoholics, as well as the homeless and poor in public almshouses and poorhouses. The catholic hospitals, In the US; it accepted patients of all religious backgrounds and also fostered a sense of religious diversity of the growing nation. The Catholic Church has continued to make her contribution to the large society in caring for the sick. That has been on personal and institutional level. (Paprocki, 2012)

The ordained clergies, religious brothers as well as sisters ministered to their own congregants upon arrival in the New World. The most visible and long lasting contribution of Catholicism for the sick was the development. The Catholics cared for their own and those from the secular sphere. This was through the contribution of communities such as the Holy Cross, Sisters of providence, Mercy and various branches of the Vincentian charism.(Kauffman, 1995).

According to research carried by Theuri (2013), health and education constitute a field in which the role of religious institutions has been realized and more so in the development of people. This intensity extends beyond spiritual healing and transforms the physical lives of the believers. It has been noted that most of the good hospitals in Kenya are basically missionary-oriented. In their urge to develop the entire human person, these missionaries apply the holistic approach ó physical, Spiritual and even psychological approach in order to offer better medical services just as they were the pioneers of better education in Kenya. Other religious organizations have also contributed immensely to the improvement of human health. Hinduism and Islam have had great impact on human medicine in Kenya (Cf. Visa Oshwal Education and Relief foundation and optical healing among the people). Hence besides the Church other religions have involved themselves in the healing ministry thus eliminating diseases and any other illness that might have appeared as enemies of development. (Theuri, 2013).

Trans Nzoia County had a fertility rate of 5.2 children per woman. Young people are affected by teenage pregnancies, STIs, HIV/AIDS, DSA, SGBV which are mostly brought about by parental negligence, poverty and peer pressure. The other health challenges include lack of youth friendly health services, fear of side effects of family planning methods, high cost of health services, negative provider attitudes and lack of access to health care. Trans Nzoia county has to invest more in health so that health status are improved.(Kenya Demographic and Health Survey ,2014).

According to NAYS (2015), the main organizations addressing health issues in Trans Nzoia County are NGOø, Government agencies and religious institutions. These organizations according to the research have improved health awareness, have offered capacity building

activities and improved the health status of young people in the county. They are also known to have improved living standards through service delivery.

Based on the Trans Nzoia CIDP (2013-2017), on the health sector; there are 74 health facilities in the County consisting of eight hospitals of which four are public owned and the other four are private owned, nine public health centres, 57 public dispensaries and ten mission/NGO dispensaries. The average distance to health facilities is five kilometres for rural health facilities and an average of two kilometres for urban facilities. The county has 52 doctors and 441 nurses. The doctor patient ratio is 1:18,257 while the nurse patient ratio is 1:2,153.

2.5. Water services and socio-economic development.

On the earth's ecosystem, water is central for our survival. It would be impossible for plants and animals to thrive without water. The unsafe water consumed by people results into the spread of water related diseases which results into deaths. Caution is to the entire world of the grave social debt towards the poor who lack access to drinking water as they are denied the right to a life consistent with their inalienable dignity. The survival and development of children and the youth requires clean water, basic toilets and good hygiene practices. Globally; unsafe water and sanitation or hygiene has led to over 20% death of either young children or older children. Those who survive under these conditions are affected by diarrhea which can lead to malnutrition hence making a child not to reach his/her full potential in life. This has serious implication on the development and prosperity future of the nation. Investing in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene is the most effective and efficient choice we can make for the health of children and the youth health, education, women empowerment and for the future of the country. Safe and healthy environment, including safe water and adequate sanitation is a right to every child. It is estimated that children lose millions of days of schooling globally as a result of

illness every year of their schooling due to diseases caused by poor Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Faith in Water, Faith-based Education on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).A toolkit for Christian schools and communities in Indonesia, September, 2016).

According to UNICEF (2015), Advancing WASH in Schools Monitoring, More than half of all primary schools in developing countries do not have adequate water facilities and nearly two thirds lack adequate sanitation. If where facilities exist, they are in poor condition. Quality education is ensured in schools through WASH. This is because children who are healthy and well nourished participate fully in their education which leads to better health and nutrition outcomes for all children especially girls. For the case of Kenya where water in schools was treated and high hygiene promoted showed a 58% lower absenteeism rate among girls (UNICEF, 2015).

2.6. Justice and peace Services and socio-economic development.

People are longing for a life with dignity in a just and sustainable community. Joseph Montville after observing this tendency of human beings committing themselves to kill others argues that religious values have a very significant role to play in highlighting and reversing this destructive group (Montville, 2001).

Many international organizations are mandated to capacity build that they are engaged to. It is very fundamental as much of their work aims to strengthen national capacities through training, technical advice, exchange of experiences, research, and policy advice. (UNESCO, 2009). Awareness to the youth is the basis of conscientization to the aspects that influences their life. It is through awareness that the capacity of the community is build and reinforced. The youth are

empowered through awareness. Empowering the youth is of essence as they are the backbone of the society. (UNESCO, 2013).

According to the research done by Elke de Jong (2008), religious values can influence economic growth but not necessarily that they are relevant. Lagho and Bonaya (2016), argues that Religion plays a vital role in the lives and cultures of at least 75 percent of the world's population. Religious teachings can similarly provide justification for either extreme action or peace. Through the 2016 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, peace is of critical importance for the success of the 2030 Agenda. There is no sustainable development without peace and there is no peace without sustainable development. This UN initiative of transforming the world will be achieved by the involvement of religious actors and communities.

In the United States, a research done by Aldashev and Platteau (2014) shows that religious people are less affected by economic shocks than those who are not religious provided other factors are held constant. This is because religion plays a vital role in social insurance of her followers since they believe even in the provision of social services like education, water and healthcare are in line with their values than any other actor like the government. Religion plays in influencing cultural norms and beliefs in a society. Such norms and beliefs have been shown to be highly persistent over time and to play a key role in driving long-run economic performance.

In East Africa through inter-religious dialogue, religion plays a very significant role in the field of peace and conflict, and religion for peace programs have taken various forms through engagement of different religious communities ensures that each group can contribute to a common cause of peaceful coexistence. (Lagho & Bonaya, 2016).

Through religion, religious leaders have used the bible and other holy scriptures to criticize bad regime like dictatorship for economic growth. In the Kenyan context, this has been used during colonial times and independence times. The religious leaders use the platform to stimulate their followers to make the government accountable to the people. (Jong, 2008).

According to Theuri (2013), In terms of development, religion has had great impact on the people of Kenya. The government of Kenya cannot therefore ignore this important institution particularly in education, agriculture, health and politics. This religion must take care on all the socio-economic and political problems affecting the people of Kenya since independence. The need for the acknowledgement of, and collaboration between, state and civil society/extra-governmental actors is a prerequisite of successful youth mainstreaming. No one party can do this alone. (Commonwealth, 2017).

In Kenya, Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) was formed in 1988 as the executive arm of the Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops (KCCB) to address matters of peace and justice in the country. Under the KCCB, the CJPC works towards its main objective of promoting justice and challenging oppressive structures in the society. Their work is broadly aimed at sensitization of individuals, communities and the nation on justice, peace issues and their respective role of promoting peace, development, human advancement and human rights. The Catholic Church has been consistent in the promotion of justice and peace. The calls have been made to public leaders to work for creation of institutions, laws and environment that offers new generations opportunities to fully realize themselves and build a civilization of fraternal love directed towards a more profound awareness of truth, freedom, love and justice for all. (Nduku & Ochieng, 2016).

2.7. Theoretical framework.

This study will be guided by theories that explain the Influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on socio-economic development of the Youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. They are; Social Learning Theory (Bandura) by Albert Bandura (1925 ó Present). This theory key concepts are: observing othersø behavior, attitudes, and outcomes of those behaviors (Bandura, 1977).

2.7.1. Social learning theory.

Albert Bandura states that People learn through observing othersø behavior, attitudes, and outcomes of those behaviors. The behaviors of most human beings are mostly learnt observationally through modeling. Observation of what others do is the basis of idea formation and this is coded and used in future to guide the actions of people. In social learning theory, human behaviors are modeled by continuous reciprocal interaction between cognitive, behavioral, and environmental influences (Bandura, 1977).

The effective modeling of this behavior is achieved by attention, retention, reproduction and motivation of the factors that nurtures human behavior. Through reciprocal determinism, Bandura argued that the world and a personø behavior cause each other, while behaviorism essentially states that oneø environment causes oneø behavior and behavior too affects the environment in equal measure .To Bandura, personality is shaped by the environment, a personø behavior and the psychological structure of a person.(Bandura, 1973).

2.8. Conceptual Framework.

Independent Variable

Education Services.
No. of youths with entrepreneurial skills
No. of youth trained against radicalization.

HealthCare Services.
No. of cases addressed on drug abuse.
No. of outreaches.
No. of addressed cases on adolescent health.

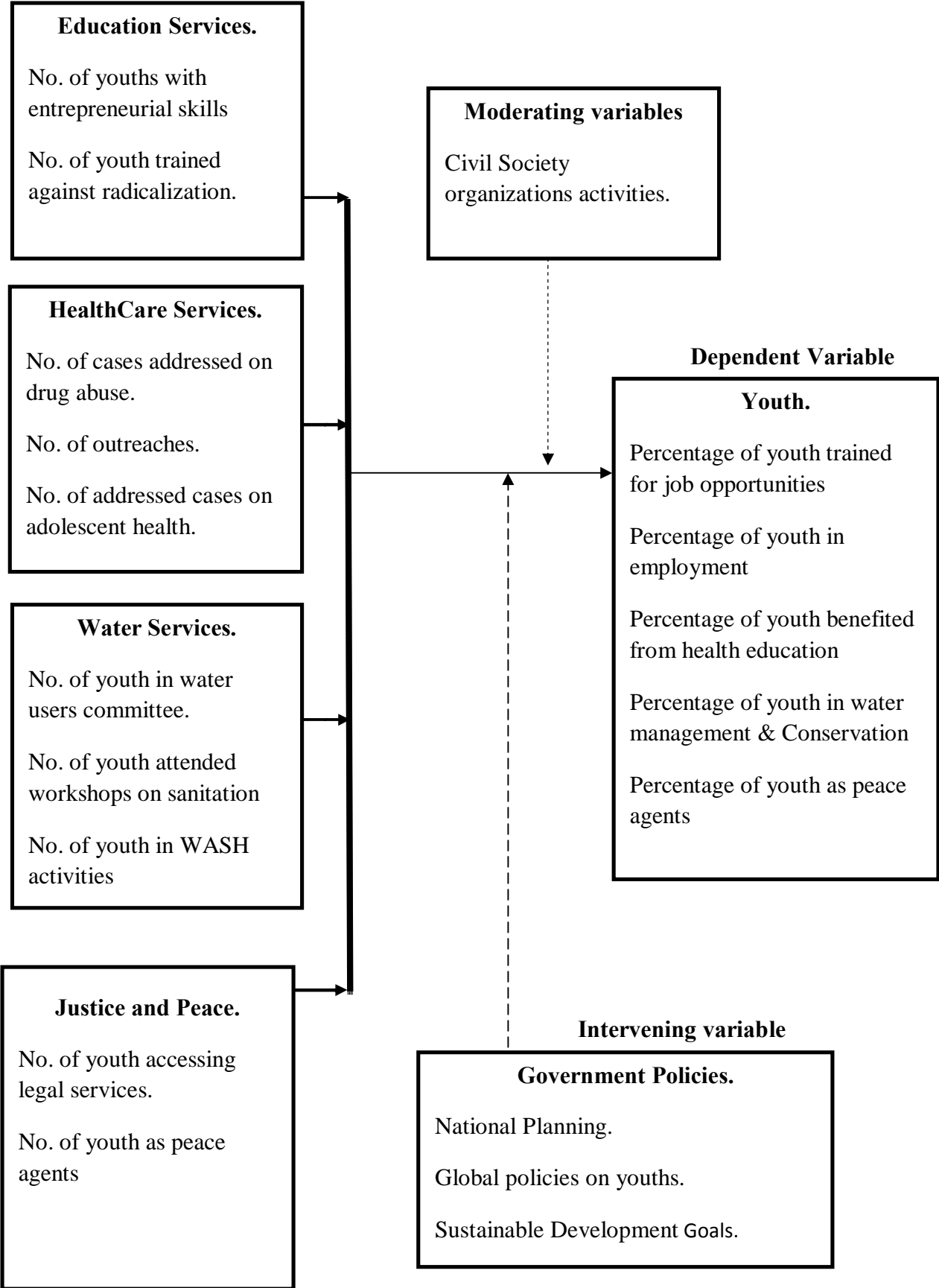
Water Services.
No. of youth in water users committee.
No. of youth attended workshops on sanitation
No. of youth in WASH activities

Justice and Peace.
No. of youth accessing legal services.
No. of youth as peace agents

Moderating variables
Civil Society organizations activities.

Dependent Variable
Youth.
Percentage of youth trained for job opportunities
Percentage of youth in employment
Percentage of youth benefited from health education
Percentage of youth in water management & Conservation
Percentage of youth as peace agents

Intervening variable
Government Policies.
National Planning.
Global policies on youths.
Sustainable Development Goals.



2.9. Knowledge gap.

Despite the fact that many studies have been conducted on civil society and socio-economic development in developing countries, there is little evidence of studies conducted to establish the influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County. This means that little may have been documented on the influence of such projects on socio-economic development of the youth. There is a knowledge based gap that needs to be filled and this could lead to addressing issues related to youth socio-economic to other parts of Kenya.

2.10. Summary of reviewed literature.

Since human beings are social creatures, they do learn through interaction with others. People at their own time develop similar behaviors by observing others. (Bandura, 1977).

According to Bandura, learning in social setup in individuals is reinforced through the combination of behaviouristic reinforcement theory and cognitive psychology. This learning is influenced by attentional processes, schematic processing of experiences, memory representation and reconstruction, cognitively-based motivation, emotion activation, psychobiologic functioning and the ease and skill to which these are employed to deal with everyday life experiences (Bandura, 1986). Mastering and controls the factors in the environment, the learner is able to thrive under it whether that environment is imposed, selected or constructed (Bandura, 1999).

The youth in their development especially socio-economically, they are shaped by their environment, the culture and religion and the attitude they have to certain aspects of life. The environment in which they live in shapes them in their behavior and so they also shape the way

the environment moves the society. Religion with her leaders has been part and parcel with the youth and they have in different aspects affected the way the youth are brought to assumption of different roles in the society.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction.

This Chapter described research methodology that was used to conduct this study. The organization is as per the following sub-themes or sections which are Research design, Target population, Sample size and sampling procedures, Data collection instruments, Validity of instruments, Reliability of instruments, Data analysis techniques and Ethical considerations.

3.2. Research Design.

A research design refers to a plan, structure and a strategy of investigation to obtain answers to research question and control variance (Ogula, 2005). This study adopted descriptive survey study where questionnaires were administered to respondents. This aided the researcher to collect qualitative and quantitative data and also through observation and key informants. This research design was appropriate because it enabled the researcher get information from respondents regarding their actions, perception, opinion and attitude on how the Catholic Church funded projects influence socio-economic development of the youth of Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.

3.3. Target Population.

According to Ogula (2005), a population refers to any group of institutions, people or objects that have common characteristics. The study was conducted in Trans Nzoia County where according to Trans Nzoia county Integrated Development Plan (2013-2017), the county was estimated to have over 307,909 youthful populations. The target population was church leaders and the youth in the county aged from fifteen to thirty five (15-35) years. This is because this group is regularly in the area of research, understands the dynamics of the area as they have

worked and stayed for long time in the area, can express themselves hence can respond to the study.

3.4. Sample size and sampling procedure.

The study used probability sampling and stratified sampling which consisted of strata in terms of youths of age brackets of 15-20, 21-25, 26-30 and then 30-35 which gave an equal opportunity for each category of the sample population to be reached. (Krejcie and Morgan, 1970) table was used to determine the sample size for the two categories of the respondents. The sample size comprised 323 youths, 19 church leaders who are priests, teachers, nurses, managers, groups chairpersons and catechists which gives a total of 342 respondents.

Table 3.1 Proportion distribution of the sample size

Respondents	Population Size	Sample Size
Youths	307,909	323
Church Leaders	20	19
TOTAL	307,929	342

Source: Krejcie& Morgan (1970).Determining Sample Size for Research Activities.

3.5. Data collection instruments.

The study used questionnaires for the youth; interview guides for Key Informants who entailed church leaders (priests, teachers, nurses, managers, groups chairpersons and catechists) and observation by visiting centers of activities within the county to enable the researcher get uncorrupted data in its natural setting.

Questionnaires were administered to youths in the parishes aged between 15-35 with the assumption that they have stayed longer in the institutions and have the ability to respond to the study items. These items aided to obtain information from the four objectives.

Interviews featured key informants these were leaders in the parishes consisting of the priests, teachers, nurses, managers, groups chairpersons and catechists

Observation schedule was performed by the researcher on the services undertaken within the parish institutions, the town set up and the county centers of work and how they influence socio-economic development of the youth. This included checking if the youth were involved in meaningful activities. The presence of the youth in key sectors of employment in the county. Forums held as a basis of awareness programmes to the youth in relation to matters concerning them and if the presence of youth membership is significant in these sectors.

3.6. Validity of the instruments.

According to Kerlinger (2007), validity is the extent to which the data collected is current and true leading to objective findings. Validity will deal with how accurately the data obtained from the study represents the variables of the study.

In the case of Influence of the Catholic Church funded Projects on socio-economic development of the Youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya, the researcher designed instruments of study. The supervisors assessed and approved the instruments before they were put into use for the study.

3.7. Reliability of the instruments.

Reliability explains that the results are the same even if the research is carried out by another researcher on a different occasion. The researcher used the split half technique to ascertain the

reliability of the instruments of study after which a Spearman-Brown prophecy correlation was used to measure the coefficient between the variables which yielded a coefficient of 0.793.

3.8. Data collection procedure.

After the proposal was approved, the researcher applied for a permit and upon receiving it, the researcher went ahead to collect data. The instruments were administered to the parishes for twenty days and the researcher waited as the respondents filled hence attaining 100% questionnaire return rate. The researcher compiled the data and did the analysis.

The instruments had a number of sections for instance the demographic which captured the Age bracket of the youth, their gender, years of service of the leader, their vocation status and their designation. In addition, study items that were categorized according to the objectives, the questionnaires had closed ended questions while the interview guide gave room for the respondents to share their opinion and attitude of the research study.

3.9. Data analysis techniques.

This refers to the various methods or procedures that a researcher uses to simplify data in order to make it meaningful. After obtaining raw data from this study, the data was cleaned, organized, categorized, evaluated and key punched into the system using computer programme, Statistical Package for Social Science(SPSS) version 21.0. Then the data was qualitatively analyzed by subjecting it to Thematic analysis which yielded both descriptive and inferential statistics. The data was presented using frequency tables and percentages. After the analysis of the data, the researcher compiled a final report and presented it for approval by the supervisors, defense and eventually approval by the Faculty Board.

3.10. Ethical considerations.

In their article on guide to writing research proposal and project, Osoo and Onen, 2005 state that despite the need to obtain information, human dignity should be put into consideration.

In this study, the researcher obtained consent from the respondents to ensure that they participate voluntarily. They were also informed of the true aim, perceived benefits and also likely hazards of the study and if they exist and the respondents were free to decline or withdraw from any point of the research if they felt so. There was no coercion for anybody to participate in this study. The information given was treated with utmost confidentiality and used only for the purpose intended. To enable the respondents feel comfortable while giving feedback, the researcher also explained and interpreted the study items to the respondent (Rukwaru, 2007). The instruments did not require names of the respondents or the institution this was also to ensure that the respondents be assured that the information would not Incriminate them.

3.11 Operationalisation of variables

Table 3.2 Operationalisation of variables

Specific Objective	Variables	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Methods of Data collection	Data analysis Technique
Education Services influencing socio-economic development	Curriculum activities Extracurricular activities Income	Rate of Admission, Retention, Completion Performance level in school Annual increment	Ratio	Questionnaires Key Informants	Descriptive statistics frequency, percentage
Health services influencing socio-economic development	Medical attention Health education	Level of approval of services offered No. Of youths reached	Ordinal	Questionnaires Key informants Observation	Descriptive statistics frequency, percentage

Water services influencing socio-economic development	Services	Rate of availability of clean and safe water per day	Ratio	Questionnaires Key Informants Observation	Descriptive statistics frequency, percentage
Justice and peace services influencing social development	Peace groups Legal services Security Early warnings	Cases intervened per year Extend at which youths promoting peaceful coexistence Rate at which cases are reported in comparison to other places	Ratio	Questionnaires Key informants	Descriptive statistics frequency, percentage

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter entails data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion of findings of Influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. In this chapter of research report, the researcher presented data from the field and data analysis was employed to answer the research questions that guided the study questions. This was guided by the four objectives of the study which focused on education, health, water and justice and peace services.

4.2 Questionnaire return rate

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), a response rate of 70% and above is sufficient and hence it allowed for data analysis. The questionnaire return rate in this study was 100%, this included 323 young persons and 19 church leaders who were randomly selected to participate in the study through the questionnaires given out to be filled and interview schedule that were carried out. The researcher started by informing church leaders and government authority of the intention of carrying out the study which was positively accepted. The researcher familiarized his two assistants of the intention of the study whereby everything was clarified to avoid any ambiguity when meeting respondents. The researcher with his team visited the area of study and acquainted the respondents on questionnaires and left them to be filled by only who could be able to read and write. The interview schedules with key informants were also arranged and research team met responds and carried out interviews per the agreed time and day of meeting.

After one week, the research team moved around to collect questionnaires. All questionnaires were not completed and collected until after three weeks and eventually did the analysis.

4.3 Demographic information of the respondents

The demographic information of the respondents discussed in the study include; age, gender of the leader, vocation of the leader, nature of their work, years worked in the institution, designation of the leader. In the first instance, the study was conducted among 342(100%) respondents from respondents within Trans Nzoia County. All this information was useful in the study.

4.3.1 Age of the respondents

The importance of establishing age of the respondents was to ensure that the researcher gets the youth who can respond to the study items promptly and most of them to understand the dynamics that had influence to their life.

Table 4.1 Distribution of respondents by Age bracket

Age	Frequency	Percent
15-20	52	16.1
21-25	97	30.0
26-30	76	23.5
31-35	65	20.1
Above 35	33	10.2
Total	323	100.0

Regarding the age of respondents, Table 4.1 indicates that 52(16.1%) youths were aged between 15 years and 20 years, 97(30%) between 21 years and 25 years, 76(23.5%) between 26

years and 30 years, 65(20.1%) between 31 years and 35 years while 33(10.2) were above 35 years. This implied that the youth at different ages had different common needs within their age bracket on youth socio-economic development services which were both necessary for the study.

4.3.2 Occupation status of Church Leaders.

The researcher found it necessary to establish the occupation of leaders who engage with the youth. This was necessary as these leaders encounter the youth in different capacities and environment which contributes to shaping of future careers of the youth.

Table 4.2 Occupation of Church Leaders

Church Leader	Frequency	Percent
Religious	8	42.1
Married	9	47.4
Unmarried	2	10.5
Total	19	100.0

Regarding the occupation as per Table 4.2, Most of the staff undertaking leadership roles in the church who responded to this research were married, 9(47.4%) then religious 8(42.1%) and eventually 2(10.5%) who were not married. This implied that the majorities of the respondents have experience in parenting the young and interact with them on daily basis and are familiar with the life youths are going through.

4.3.3. Years of experience

The researcher found it necessary to analyze the working experience of respondents

This was necessary for determination the credibility of the information given. People who have along working history are better informed than those who have not.

Table 4.3 Years of experience of the Leader

Years of Experience	Frequency	Percent
2 Years and below	6	31.6
3-4 Years	4	21.1
5 Years and above	9	47.4
Total	19	100.0

According the Table 4.3, 6(31.6%) of leaders had worked in the area for 1-2 years, 4(21.1%) had worked for 3-4 years while 9(47.4%) had worked for 5 Years and above. This helped in the credibility of the study due to varied experience.

4.3.4 Designation of the church leader

It was necessary to the researcher to analyze the position of the respondents the organization. This was to ensure that the target population was captured and the informants were in position to give the required information.

Table 4.4. Title of Church Leader

Designation of Leader	Frequency	Percent
Priest	7	36.8
Manager	5	26.3
Catechist	2	10.5
Chairperson	1	5.3
Teacher	3	15.8
Nurse	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0

According to the Table 4.4, 7(36.8%) of the respondents were priests, 5(26.3%) were managers, 2(10.5%) were catechists, 1(5.3%) Chairperson of a women group, 3(15.8%) Teachers and 1(5.3%) Nurse. This implied that the respondents had all the information required for the study as was evident from the positions they held at their places of work.

4.4 Education services and socio-economic development

4.4.1.1 Benefits of education services to the youth

The researcher found it necessary to find out in which way education services were gained by the youth as education plays an important role in molding youths socio-economically.

Table 4.5. Education Services to the youth

Service	Frequency	Percent
Trainings	62	19.2
school fees support	163	50.5
Spiritual growth	22	6.8
Moral development	32	9.9
Skills gained	33	10.2
Culture integration	11	3.4
Total	323	100.0

The Table 4.5 shows that the respondents 323 involved in this study acknowledged that education services by the church had effect to the youth in different ways. According to the study, education led to 62(19.2%) to be trained, 163(50.5%) by school fees support, 22(6.8%) to spiritual growth, 32(9.9%) by moral development, 33(10.2%) by gaining skills 11(3.4%) by culture integration. This implied that education services provided by the church were helping most youth access education.

According to Pereznieto and Harding (2013), Investing in young people can generate significant social and economic returns, making it an effective use of technical and financial development assistance through better post-primary education, more work opportunities, expansion of access to sexual and reproductive health services and more generally to a healthy life, advances toward sustainability, a reduction of conflict and crime, and enhancement of young people's civic

engagement. Investing in young people in these areas can have a positive effect on human, social, economic, and environmental development.

The key informant interviews held that education services provided by the church institutions have helped many youths access education. The youth during their school time are shaped in different aspects which enable them to live well with others even after the school setup. The youth were to be supported to always remain at school until they complete their studies as lack of school fees make many to drop out which lead them engaging in criminal activities. The youth were to embrace technical courses as they give them the skills that will help them earn a living. The bursary should be accessible by students in all institution to make their studies efficient. That was because some people in charge of bursary disbursement unfairly gave bursaries to students who could not deserve and left out those who deserved.

4.4.2 Youth education skills for socio-economic development.

It was necessary for the researcher to establish this as the youth are engaged in different activities in diverse sectors.

Table 4.6 After Education service and skills gained job placement.

Employment	Frequency	Percent
Private sector	160	49.5
Job searching	130	40.2
Public sector	33	10.2
Total	323	100.0

According to Table 4.6, 160(49.5%) of the youth were working in private sector, 130(40.2%) were still searching for jobs and 33(10.2%) were in the public sector. This implied that despite

the education services that had been provided by church institutions so that the youth are prepared for the job market, a sizeable number of the youth were still not in employment. The public sector has absorbed a small percentage of the youth in the county. Private sector is the key employer in the county. The unemployed youth were to be supported through career identification, trainings, loans, ideas and other favourable policies to create an environment that will enable them access jobs. The church as also supported the youth through education to access employment through its projects as According to Pattiniemi (2010). Church funded projects creates a positive image, earns an individual or institution special respect amongst its peers, reduces pollution, creates employment opportunities by taking various projects like construction of parks, schools, health centers, tree planting and serves the needs of the society.

4.4.4 Youth basis for education towards socio-economic development.

The researcher found it important so that the church could strengthen her education structures meets the needs of the youth.

Table 4.7 Possible ways of addressing issues affecting education provision

Problems solution	Frequency	Percent
Free education	176	54.5
Provide sanitary towels	55	17.0
School feeding program	61	18.9
Strengthened security	31	9.6
Total	323	100.0

According to Table 4.8, 176(54.5%) of the youth were supported by the church projects to access education by provision of Free education, 55(17%) by providing sanitary towels, 61(18.9%) by introduction of school feeding program while 31(9.6%) by strengthening security. This implied that through school fees support by the church, most youth have stayed in school and it has helped them access education services.

The leaders of the church were of the opinion that loans and bursaries given to the youth had helped to facilitate their education programmes. Through that, Youths acquired technical and the youths' empowerment was of value to them so that they could embrace the value of education and also self-employment and not wait to be employed. Corruption should be dealt with when it comes to allocation of bursaries to students. The bursary kitty should also be upgraded as the allocation cannot meet the demands of many.

From observation, students from needy family through education services had assisted most of them attend to their education regularly. This was mostly in informal settlement where morals problem was common from many people as the environment made the youth prone to alcoholism and abuse of drugs hence truanting school but through support, change was coming. This also reduced the problem of children to working as manual laborers in maize or move to the streets. These families should be supported by other stakeholders where the church cannot meet their needs. The government should come up with the needy students' tracker so that those who need support can be easily identified.

The church is still continuing with the effort of reaching many through her organization like CRS which has often supported projects in 42 African countries through which it has given attention to health and education and conflict resolution within some countries. It has also paid

attention to the problems of under employment and unemployment in growing cities, especially among less poorly educated youth. (Manala, 2012).

4.4.5. Involvement in extra-curricular activities.

The researcher found it necessary to establish how often the youth socialize with their peers from other institutions as socialization is the basis of sharing of learning from each other and sharing of ideas.

Table 4.8: Rate of involvement in extra-curricular activities.

Pupil/Student socialization per term/semester	Frequency	Percent
1-2 times a term/semester	214	66.3
3-4 times a term/semester	109	33.7
Total	323	100.0

Based on Table 4.9,214(66.3%) of the youth interacted between one to two times per term/semester while 109(33.7%) interacted three to four times per term/semester. This implied that extra curriculum activities among the youth after school are minimal. It seems the youth do not have enough time for socialization when they are out of school. They spent less of their time with peers of other institutions.

4.5 Health services on socio-economic development of the youth.

4.5.1 Youth access medication attention.

The researcher found it important to establish this as lack of good health cannot form a stronger society.

Table 4.9 Mode of Access to medical attention.

Health Facility	Frequency	Percent
mobile clinic	11	3.4
local dispensary	174	53.9
health centre	84	26.0
district hospital	43	13.3
referral hospital	11	3.4
Total	323	100.0

According to the table 4.9, 11(3.4%) of the youth access medication through mobile clinics, 174(53.9%) by local dispensary, 84(26%) by health centre, 43(13.3%) by district hospital while 11(3.4%) by referral hospital. This implied that most of the youth prefer health services that are provided by local dispensaries. It seems district and referral hospital is out of reach by many youth. Local dispensaries have served many through access of medication. It seems most youth are not aware of the services provided by the referral hospitals. This might be that they only seek the services of these facilities when they have serious health problems. This should be made aware to them so that when faced with complicated illnesses, they could be able to seek services in those hospitals. Mobile clinics are not serving the needs of the youth as it is supposed to be. Their services should be improved for easy access by the youth. Local health facilities if well equipped and staffed could be able to address most of the youth health problems without seeking

services of other facilities which are near to them. This will save the youth from financial strain of travelling and spend their time in valuable socio-economic activities.

4.5.2 Common health intervention by the church for youth development.

The researcher found it important to analyze this so that the church could measure the level at which it should go in terms of addressing the issues on health among the youth.

Table 4.10 Health intervention by the church.

Type of health intervention	Frequency	Percent
STI & HIV/AIDS	77	23.8
Drugs and substance abuse	82	25.4
Teenage Pregnancies	73	22.6
Sexual	56	17.3
Gender Based Violence	35	10.8
Total	323	100.0

According to Table 4.10, 77(23.8%) was STI & HIV/AIDS, 82(25.4%) Drugs and substance abuse, 73(22.6%) Teenage pregnancies, 56(17.3%) Sexual matters while 35(10.8%) Gender Based Violence. It therefore appears that STI & HIV/AIDS is among the issues that health sector should not ignore. This seems to be necessitated by abuse of drugs. Drugs should not be accessible by the youth as it might be main contributor to other negative ills affecting the youth. According to

NACADA (2012), Majority of young people in Kenya does not have a constant source of income. This exposes them to both health and social problems when they abuse drugs. Gender

based violence has also affected the health of most youths. Trauma associated with it might drive the youth into drugs, indulging in sexual affairs which might lead to contraction of diseases and early pregnancies. The youth should be empowered so that they could be in a position to work against these societal vices. Teenage pregnancies might force most youth into unprepared parentage which might be difficult for them. Schooling in this case might not be possible hence driving these young families into poverty.

From the key informants, alcoholism and drug abuse and sexual transmitted diseases were among the major health threat posed to the youth and the church had put much effort in addressing it. These issues rob the little coins the youth have. The money they have is spent on drugs and treatment from these diseases. The youth become weaker and less productive hence affecting their socio-economic status and economic stability. This makes them lazy and dependent to their elders. The church through her health facilities was making awareness to the youth on critical diseases like hypertension, cancer and other non-communicable diseases. The youth are affected by these illnesses due to lack funds for screening and less awareness on health matters. These diseases have also affected the youth economically. The church is also educating the youth to be covered by health insurance to make it easier for them access health services. The church leaders were also sensitizing the youth especially those in *boda boda* industry of the dangers of HIV/AIDS on health and socio-economic development.

From observation, availability of cheap local brews had affected health of the youth. Misuse of social media has also made some youth to access online materials that are harmful to their help. The church groups working with the government have deterred youth in engaging in alcoholism and abuse of drugs. The youth mentored to focus in building their resources and serving the society.

4.5.4 How the church is addressing health problems among the youth.

The researcher found it important so that a better way to be established for information and services reach the young people.

Table 4.11 Church addressing health problems among the youth

Service	Frequency	Percent
Public awareness	148	45.8
Counseling	109	33.7
Improved services to the marginalized	66	20.4
Total	323	100.0

After analyzing the feedback from respondents, 148(45.8%) was by public awareness, 109(33.7%) was by counseling while 66(20.4%) by improving services to the marginalized. That implied that the church was using different platforms and forums to reach the youth in provision of her services in health. The marginalized should continue to be reached as their needs are growing daily. This should start from their early stages of their life as provision of health and education services when they are in the church small homes. The youth might be finding little time to access information through public awareness as most of them spend much of their time schooling or in search of job opportunities. The church should make this information available to them at school. Counseling services are important to the youth as most cases of moral decadence as due to lack of proper advice in the action they do in their life.

From the key informants, the church leaders have sensitized the youth on sex matters and importance of abstaining from sex before marriage. Guiding and counseling services have been made available to the youth and parents and leaders were leading an exemplary life which the youth were learning from. Free medical checkups to the youth should be provided. Regular

Serious awareness and sensitization on HIV/AIDS was to continue in schools. The youth in *boda boda* industry should be trained in traffic rules and also to protect themselves against diseases like pneumonia. Corruption should also be fought in the health sector for better access of health care to all.

4.5.5 Strategies of providing health education services to the youth.

The researcher found it important because the medium used determine who will be reached by information.

Table 4.12 health education services to the youth strategy.

Source of Health education	Frequency	Percent
Health facility	87	26.9
Media(Radio, TV, Print, Social)	76	23.5
Public Health talks/Barazas	75	23.2
Religious institutions	85	26.3
Total	323	100.0

According to Table 4.12, 87(26.9%) of health education was found at health facilities, 76(23.5%) by media such radio, social media and television, 75(23.2%) by public health talks/Barazas while 85(26.3%) by religious institutions. The implication is that the key health education for to the youth is accessed at health facilities. The religious institutions were also making heath education available to youths. Public health talks and the media are also contributing to informed youth in health matters. Other media should also give a chance for health education and information to be shared by people during their forums. This will create

much awareness and help in combating health issues affecting the youth. The church should come up with innovative measures that might enable the youth access key health information at a glance like the use of billboards.

4.6 Water services and socio-economic development.

4.6.1 Accessibility of water.

It was important to the researcher to analyze this as availability of clean water is directly related to good health which is among the key drivers of the youth socio-economically.

Table 4.13 Youth access to water

Access to water service	Frequency	Percent
Yes	268	83.0
No	55	17.0
Total	323	100.0

After analysis, 268(83%) admitted to have been using safe water while 55(17%) could not access to safe and clean water for their daily use. The implication is that the church has contributed in water accessibility by the youth to a large extend. It might be possible that some people are finding it difficult to access water which too affecting their development as all people should be able to access clean water for their daily use.

4.6.2 Source of water and youth accessing water.

It was important to the researcher as the source used could determine the level of security of the water used.

Table 4.14 Source of Water

Water Source	Frequency	Percent
Water tap	23	7.1
Water Pump	30	9.3
Bore hole	157	48.6
Open rivers/streams	68	21.1
Dams and water pans	12	3.7
Roof catchment/Rain water	22	6.8
Vendors/Tankers/Supermarkets/Water Kiosks	11	3.4
Total	323	100.0

According to analysis from Table 4.14, 23(7.1%) of respondents used water tap, 30(9.3%) by water pump.157 (48.6%) by bore hole, 68(21.1%) by open streams, 12(3.7%) by dams and water pans, 22(6.8%) by roof catchment/rain water while 11(3.4%) by vendors/tankers/supermarkets/water kiosks. The implication is that most people are using bore holes as their main source of water. Some people are also using open rivers and streams which might lead to health problems. According to Halder and Islam (2015), lack of proper environmental measures can lead to waste discharge into rivers and streams which lead to suffering from a variety of health problems including skin, diarrhea, dysentery, respiratory illnesses, anemia and complications in childbirth. Yellow fever, cholera, dengue, malaria and other epidemic diseases are also available in this area. Furthermore, the people suffer by the odour pollution and respiratory problems. Quality education is ensured in schools through WASH. This is because children who are healthy and well nourished participate fully in their

education which leads to better health and nutrition outcomes for all children especially girls. For the case of Kenya where water in schools was treated and high hygiene promoted showed a 58% lower absenteeism rate among girls (UNICEF,2015).

4.6.4 How youths get involved in water management in their areas

It was important to the researcher as lack of management of water could have tough price to be paid by the youth themselves and the coming generations

Table 4.15 How youth get involved in water management and conservation

Youth involvement in water management and conservation	Frequency	Percent
Forefront in water management	13	4.0
Tree planting	105	32.5
Cleaning water catchments	39	12.1
Renovation of constructed water points	13	4.0
Not at all	91	28.2
Construction of water harvesting points	26	8.0
Conservation	5	1.5
Water awareness value	13	4.0
Education on environmental protection	9	2.8
Water tanks	5	1.5
Water Kiosks	4	1.2
Total	323	100.0

Through analysis,13(4%) by being at the forefront in water management,105(32.5%) by tree planting,39(12.1%) by cleaning water catchments,13(4%) by renovation of constructed water points,91(28.2%) by not at all involved in water management,26(8%) by construction of water harvesting points,5(1.5) by conserving water they use,13(4%)by awareness of the value of water,9(2.8%) by environment protection education,5(1.5%) by having water tanks while 4(1.2%) establishing water kiosks .The implication is that the youth are concerned of the steady supply of water hence coming up with initiatives for water management. The church might have seen the value of engaging the youth in water management. Tree planting seems to be embraced by many youth as trees has many benefits which include preservation and conservation of water catchment areas, control of soil erosion and attraction of rains which feeds these water sources.

4.6.5 Presence of water management groups in the area.

It was important to the researcher as the presence of these groups could strengthen available of sufficient access to clean water.

Table 4.16 Water Management group in the area

Presence of Water Management Groups	Frequency	Percent
Yes	53	16.4
No	270	83.6
Total	323	100.0

According to the Table 4.16, 53(16.4%) had interacted with water users bodies in their area while 270(83.6%) had no such groups in their areas. The implication from this study is despite the effort that has been shown by the youth in conservation of water and water points, most of them have not interacted formally with water management groups in their areas. It seems water

is the area is not managed by specific groups. People might come up with individual efforts in managing water in their areas without having any formal structure or group.

Through key informant interviews, leaders had educated the youth against the use of contaminated water. The leaders stressed for the county to fully work on and expedite the implementation of the CIDP on water. In other places, the youth walked for long distances to fetch water as that time could be used in studies and youth empowerment activities. More boreholes had been sunk for easy access to water. This was through water and sanitation workshops that had been held by the church technical staff to the youth. That had minimized death from the consumption of dirty water. Water sources had also been protected from contamination. The leaders were lobbying and working together with government agencies for piped water to be made accessible to homesteads. Leaders working with the youth, ministries of water and environment to protect water catchment areas of Cherangany and Sabwani streams from pollution and contamination. The government in partnership with other stakeholders should come up with means of assisting families to access sufficient and clean water for use. Corruption should be dealt with to avoid the problem of diverting water points to different places and leaving others without water and also supplying untreated water after misappropriating funds meant for water treatment and supply.

Through observation, the flow of open sewers was a major risk to open water points like streams and rivers. The water consumed had no a guarantee of treatment. This was mainly water used at food selling points most rural areas. Most water catchment areas had been encroached for farming and settlement. The farming activities channeled chemicals in the same water that was used for cooking and drinking especially during rainy season. Increased demand of water had led to water rationing especially in urban centres. In rural areas, people involved in dry

season farming had diverted the natural courses of rivers and streams to their farms. This affects steady access of water to people who rely on these sources.

4.7 Justice & peace services and socio-economic development

4.7.1 Presence of issues affecting justice and peace in the area.

The researcher found it important to establish whether there were issues affecting justice and peace as without justice and peace; there is no any significant progress socio-economically.

Table 4.17 Area having issues affecting Justice and Peace

Presence of Injustices	Frequency	Percent
Yes	301	93.2
No	22	6.8
Total	323	100.0

According to Table 4.17, 301(93.2%) of the respondents had issues that affected justice and peace in their area while 22(6.8%) had no issues. The study implies that there were injustices which had affected many youths. A few of the youth were living a secure life in a society that had no issues of injustices. It seems most youth found it difficult to move on with their life due to the forms of injustices that were present. The church and other religions throughout the world have been preaching peace. Much peace has to be done for youth realization of socio-economic development. Even through the 2016 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, peace is of critical importance for the success of the 2030 Agenda. There is no sustainable development without peace and there is no peace without sustainable development. This UN initiative of transforming the world will be achieved by the involvement of religious actors and communities.

4.7.2 Causes of injustices and conflict in the area.

It was important for the researcher to point out the causes of these issues because when they are known, solution for addressing them could be sought.

Table 4.18 Causes of conflict and injustices

Causes of conflict and injustices	Frequency	Percent
Unemployment	131	40.6
Land security	42	13.0
Water Scarcity	11	3.4
Business operation area scarcity	11	3.4
Limited/Lack of access to justice	33	10.2
Impunity and corruption	33	10.2
Ethnicity	22	6.8
Food insecurity	18	5.6
Cattle rustling	11	3.4
Post conflict initiatives	11	3.4
Total	323	100.0

According to analysis,131(40.6%) by unemployment,42(13%) by land scarcity,11(3.4%)by water scarcity,11(3.4%) by business operation area scarcity,33(10.2%)by limited/lack to access to justice,33(10.2%) by impunity and corruption,22(6.8%) by ethnicity,18(5.6%) by food insecurity,11(3.4%) by cattle rustling while 11(3.4%) by post conflict initiatives. The study implies that there are myriad causes of conflict and injustices among the youth. It seems lack of job opportunities has made many youth to encounter issues of conflict and injustices in their

areas. Land has also resulted into conflict in the area resided by the youth. The issue of unemployment was to be emphasized by the church and help the youth in getting alternative avenues of accessing employment. The 2011 World Bank survey showed that 40% of the youth who were part of the rebel movements attributed their reason to join due to lack of jobs and employment opportunities. (Inhobor, 2013).The youth were hopeful and optimistic through the knowledge and skills they acquired would lead them to job opportunities hence; a source of income. The East African youth were not only suffering from the issue of unemployment but they were also concerned about it. The East African youth had a positive prospect of the future. They were optimistic and confident that the future could be better than it was in offering access to jobs and quality healthcare and education (Awiti & Scott, 2016).The right quality of education and career choice will help many youth access employment opportunities. Issues of Cattle rustling are going down as it seems that if most youth are kept in schools and be educated, such vices die. Avenues for justice should not discriminate the youth as they should serve them so that cases of conflict are reduced. The youth who are food insecure should be empowered with skills that will enable them grow their food to feed themselves and their families. The church should preach against negative ethnicity and help the society to know that human beings are one before God. Interaction of the youth from different ethnicities should be emphasized and leaders in all spheres of the society to act as a paragon to the youth in stamping out negative ethnicity. The youth should embrace global dynamics where countries are merging for socio-economic, socio-political, socio-cultural and environmental gain.

4.7.3 The perpetrators of Conflicts.

The researcher found it important to know the conflict perpetrators so that people in the society could know them so that when they cause chaos, they are reported to relevant authority.

Table 4.19: Perpetrators of conflict.

Contributors of conflict	Frequency	Percent
People	323	100.0

According to the table, all respondents 323 (100%) attributed to the cause of conflict in their areas to be individuals. No one linked any cause of conflict to any institution or event. From the study, it implied that there might be minimal cases of organized crime among these youths. People committing crime might be individuals who covertly do it and goes into hiding. It seems governance structures worked well for the interest of the youth when it came to justice and peace issues. Leaders should be at the forefront uniting the youth other than dividing them for their selfish gain. A united young people's society is a great synergy for socio-economic development. The church as it had done in the past should point out the ills done by these people to deter them doing them again as it had done in previous years. Through religion, religious leaders have used the bible and other holy scriptures to criticize bad regime like dictatorship for economic growth. In the Kenyan context, this has been used during colonial times and independence times. The religious leaders use the platform to stimulate their followers to make the government accountable to the people. (Jong, 2008).

4.7.4 Where to find help when there is a problem.

The researcher found it important so that people could know the best way to channel their grievances whenever there is an issue to be addressed.

Table 4.20 Where to seek Legal Services when a bad scenario is encountered in the area

Source of help/Advice	Frequency	Percent
Police	42	13.0
Religious Leader	33	10.2
<i>Nyumba Kumi</i>	127	39.3
Chief	66	20.4
Catholic Justice and Peace	55	17.0
Total	323	100.0

According to analysis, 42(13%) approaches police, 33(10.2%) by religious leaders, 127(39.3%) by *Nyumba Kumi*, 66(20.4%) by chiefs while 55(17%) by Catholic Justice & Peace commission. This implies that the youth have the structures to address their grievances to whenever a bad scenario is encountered. Most of the youth trust local structures to address issues of injustices in their area. This might portray high level of confidence in their local leadership. It seems most youth are resorting to addressing issues at home and village structures whereby only a few cases find their way in the hands of the police force which at times ends up in court. The *Nyumba Kumi* initiative is also gaining momentum and fame in serving the local youth despite being the latest conflict resolution structure in existence. Catholic justice and peace commission working under the church is also addressing conflict and injustice issues in the society. Reconciliation seems embraced by many youth based on the way the structures they approach for legal remedy.

4.7.5 Representation of youth in local peace groups.

The researcher found it important because being the most active segment of the society; the youth are used in many wrong ways by bad people to achieve their evil agenda hence, their presence in peace groups will enable them to be informed agents of peace and role models of the society.

Table 4.21 Representation of the youth in the area Justice and Peace groups

Youth in Justice and peace groups	Frequency	Percent
Yes	159	49.2
No	164	50.8
Total	323	100.0

According to Table 4.21, 159(49.2%) of the youth are represented in the local peace groups while 164(50.8%) were not represented. This implies that most youth are not involved in justice and peace groups. It seems majority of the youth have not been informed on justice and peace groups. It seems there are no vibrant or visible peace groups that have attracted the attention of the youth. It might be if the peace groups exist in Trans Nzoia County, they are not involving most of the youth in their services to the society.

4.7.6 Number of Any Peace & Justice training/workshop attended by the youth.

The researcher found it important as through such trainings and workshops, the youth understand better their environment and become better agents of peace.

Table 4.22 Number of trainings by the youth on Justice and Peace Matters

Number of Workshops/Trainings attended	Frequency	Percent
One	36	11.1
Two	28	8.7
Three	53	16.4
Four	8	2.5
Five	34	10.5
Never attended	164	50.8
Total	323	100.0

According to analysis from Table 4.22, 36(11.1%) attended one peace meeting,28(8.7%)two meetings,53(16.4%)three meetings,8(2.5%)four meetings,34(10.5%)five meetings while 164(50.8%) had never attended any peace training/workshop. The study implies that majority of the youth have not attended any peace workshop or training. Those who attended three times might have seen the value of those workshops and trainings. These trainings and workshops are important to them as According to UNESCO, 2013, Empowering the youth is of essence as they are the backbone of the society.

Through key informant interviews, leaders who took part in this study while working with other agencies had sensitized the youth on issues of rape and defilement which had affected most the youth. The youth involved in the crime are jailed hence their life affected. The youth should be educated on human rights so that they could not engage in such unlawful acts.

From observation, this generation of young people coexists mutually without much consideration to their religious, ethnic or status background. The joint effort portrayed could not

allow them to be biased as they worked together for realization of their common goals, gaining skills and earning a living. Most relied on their peers to access employment opportunities. This was mainly common among the urban, college and university youths. The church structures had empowered most of the youth to live an upright life so their development.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTHER RESEARCH

5.1 Introduction

This chapter entails the findings in relation to the research study, the discussion of the findings, the conclusions made from the findings, the contribution to the knowledge, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of the findings

This was done based on the objectives of the study and the research questions that were meant to be answered.

The first objective intended to find out how education services provided by the Catholic Church influences the socio-economic development of the youth. From the study, education services provided by the church helped the youth for their socio-economic development by 62(19.2%) through trainings, 163(50.5%) by school fees support, 22(6.8%) by spiritual growth, 32(9.9%) by moral development, 33(10.2%) by acquiring a skill towards income generation for self reliance and 11(3.4%) for cultural integration for mutual coexistence. After gaining skills through education services by the church, the youth ended in the following sectors and situation, 160(49.5%) in the private sector, 130(40.2) were still searching for jobs and 33(10.2%) were working in the public sector in different professions. To the youth, the following services provided by the church through education made them grow and progress well for socio-economic development,176(54.5%) by provision of free education,55(17%) by providing free sanitary pads to ladies,61(18.9%) through introduction of school feeding programmes while 31(9.6%) by strengthening security in volatile areas. In extra-curricular activities, 214(66.3%)

interacted with their peers 1-2 times per term/semester while 109(33.7%) interacted 3-4 times per term/semester.

Health services also had an influence to the socio-economic development of the youth as healthy people are the basis for socio-economic development. Local dispensary was favourite among the youth to access medication with 174(53.9%),health centre with 84(26%),district hospital with 43(13.3%),mobile clinic with 11(3.4%) then referral hospital with 11(3.4%).The health interventions carried out by the church for stronger youth population were drugs and substance abuse with 82(25.4%),STI & HIV/AIDS with 77(23.8%),teenage pregnancies with 73(22.6%),sexual matters with 56(17.3%) then Gender Based Violence with 35(10.8%).The church addressed these problems through 148(45.8%) through public awareness,109(33.7%) through counseling and 66(20.4%) through services to the marginalized like children in the church owned small homes. The church had set strategies to offer health education to the youth which were through health facilities with 87(26.9%), religious institutions with 85(26.3%),media with 76(23.5%) while public health talks with 75(23.2%).

Water services are also essential for growth and development of young people. From the study through the provision of water services, 268(83%) of youths had access to clean and safe water while 55(17%) could not access safe and clean water. The young people accessed water through bore holes 157(48.6%), open rivers/streams with 68(21.1%), water pump 30(9.3%), water tap 23(7.1%), roof catchment/rain water 22(6.8%), dams/water pans 12(3.7%) while tankers/vendors/water kiosks 11(3.4%). The youth were involved in water management and conservation through tree planting with 105(32.5%),13(4%) being at the forefront in water conservation,39(12.1%) by cleaning water catchments,13(4%) by renovation of constructed water points,91(28.2%) did not get involved at all,26(8%) by construction of water harvesting

points 5(1.5%) by conserving water,13(4%) by creating awareness on the value of water 9(2.8%) by educating people on environmental protection,5(1.5%) by storing water in tanks while 4(1.2%) by establishing water kiosks. With regard to water management groups in the areas, 53(16.4%) had water management groups while 270(83.6%) had no water users groups in their areas.

Without justice and relative peace, no significant development can be realized. From the study, 301(93.2%) of respondents had their areas experiencing injustice and lack of peace while 22(6.8%) were co-existing in a harmonious environment. The causes of conflict and injustices were unemployment with 131(40.6%), land insecurity with 42(13%), 11(3.4%) by water scarcity,11(3.4%) by business operation area scarcity,33(10.2%) by limited/lack to access to justice,33(10.2%) by impunity and corruption,22(6.8%) by ethnicity, 18(5.6%) by food scarcity,11(3.4%) by cattle rustling while 11(3.4%) by post conflict initiatives.The respondents 323(100%) attributed conflict and injustices in their areas to be perpetrated by people and not by institutions or events. People in the event of seeking justice services went to *Nyumba Kumi* with 127(39.3%), chief with 66(20.4%), catholic justice & peace commission 55(17%), police 42(13%), while religious leaders 33(10.2%).From the respondents, 159(49.2%) of the youth were represented in the local area justice and peace groups while 164(50.8%) were not represented in the area justice and peace groups. With regard to attending trainings or workshops on matters of justice and peace,164(50.8%) had never attended any workshop/training, Three times with 53(16.4%) ,one time with 36(11.1%),five times with 34(10.5%),two times 28(8.7%) while four times with 8(2.5%).

5.3 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge.

Table 5.1 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge.

Objective	Contribution
1. To determine how provision of educational services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.	Universal education to all should be strengthened. Pupils and students from needy families should be linked to bodies. The CDF and other education funders should be fair and transparent for them to access education.
2. To establish how provision of healthcare services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.	The stakeholders in health sector should conduct much awareness on health issues so that issues of drugs and substance abuse are controlled. Equipping well local dispensaries will address much county health issues.
3. To assess how provision of water services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.	Water users groups should be established in the county for protection of water points to enhance access to sufficient safe and clean water for use to all people.
4. To establish how provision of justice and peace services by the Catholic Church influence socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya.	<i>Nyumba Kumi</i> should be embraced and strengthened by basic knowledge and skills in prevention and resolution of conflict. The youth should be linked to peace groups to make them better agents of peace.

5.4 Conclusion

The study was meant to investigate the influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. The services looked at were education, health, water and justice and peace. These services directly or indirectly influence the socio-economic development of the youth at their various levels of growth. The dimensions in education were curriculum and extracurricular activities, health and medical attention and health education, and water had access points and availability while justice and peace had peace groups, legal services, security and early warning systems.

Education services are among the key weapons that can be used to fight poverty hence building sources of livelihood in any society. Parents and guardians of needy students should be empowered through entrepreneurial skills in loaning for capital which should be used to generate an income. This income should be saved and eventually invested for economic growth. This will help many parents help their children access to quality education. The problem of drugs and substance abuse should also be looked into with great concern with those facilitating the youth access drugs to be dealt with punitive legal measures. The youth should be fully engaged in productive activities like extracurricular activities for those at schools while those out of school to have talent shows, incubating and nurturing their creative and innovative ideas as idleness affects many negatively. Girls should be facilitated to access sanitary towels to help them be retained at schools so that they could not slip into early pregnancies and marriages. Security should be improved at places that are insecure for growth and progress of the youth socio-economically. More places of doing business should be created for the youth so that they could also be part of building the country's economy.

The youth since they are drivers of the country's economy, the pillar of the society and its future should be enabled to easily access to health services. Weak and sickly society cannot produce much. Most of the youth could access medication through local dispensaries as they were easily at their disposal. The government and other stakeholders in health should equip these dispensaries with drugs and personnel for better services to the youth. Health facilities should come up with a platform and forum for dissemination of information to the youth for their growth. The youth should be fully informed to avoid the trap of STI & HIV/AIDS and early pregnancies. Health forums should be held regularly with the involvement of the youth with counseling sessions provided so that who have been affected to be corrected. Health cover should be universal to all as the youth who had no source of income should be supported through universal medical cover so that they could efficiently access health services.

Water is essential for production and all aspects of economy. The reliability of a source of water is a surety of progress. Since most people had access to clean and safe water with the main source being bore holes, the church should enable the youth and community at large access tapped water as only a limited number of people had access to it. Lack of water users and management bodies pose a great risk to future availability to clean and safe water. Water users' bodies should be established and sensitize the residents of the importance of water management. Injustices and conflicts that have been encountered by majority should be addressed. The law enforcement agents should work closely with the locals to control issues that lead to injustices. Reporting procedure of grievances should be efficient and the complainants should not be victimized and be protected from retaliation from the perpetrators of conflict. *Nyumba kumi* initiative should be embraced by many as it is gaining much trust from many. The youth should be accommodated in the existing peace and justice groups so that they could acquire values that

they will use as peace agents in changing their colleagues with bad morals who have veered off the rule of law for a harmonious society. The public service should create more room for the youth to work in public services and also support the youth to acquire tenders when they are out.

5.5 Recommendations for policy and practice

From the research findings, the researcher has the following recommendations;

1. To all stakeholders in the county on youth affairs, periodic joint planning should be embraced so that issues affecting the youth could be addressed efficiently.
2. To policy makers concerning education, monitoring and evaluation should be carried out so that all school going pupils and students are retained at school through support like bursaries.
3. To the ministry of youths, women, gender, sports and culture, much should be invested in sports to foster cohesion and mutual coexistence of the youth, policies that are youth friendly should be put in place for them to access loans and do investment and also create a platform that will create employment for the youth and make the markets accessible to them.
4. To the county governance, the youth should also be given leadership roles in the county so that they can also serve and build their skills. The terms of engagement should also be fair to the youth.

5.6 Suggestions for further research

During the study there were emerging issues which could not be addressed within this study hence there is need for a research to be done. These were;

1. Influence of non-profit organizations funded projects on socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County.
2. Factors influencing partnership between FBOs, CBOs, CSOs and the government in provision of services to the youth.
3. Factors leading to inadequate financial resources by low income families.
4. The same research to be carried out in a different county.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF DATA

Alexander Kimakwa Barasa,

P.O Box 4656-30200, Kitale.

University of Nairobi,

P.O Box 30197-0100, Nairobi.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Alexander Kimakwa Barasa is an MA student at the University of Nairobi (UoN). He is undertaking an academic paper on the *Influence of the Catholic Church funded projects on socio-economic development of the Youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya* as a requirement of the qualification for the award of MA in Project Planning & Management. The findings will contribute in strengthening public private partnership between Faith Based Organizations, Civil society organizations, community based organizations with the County and National governments hence; addressing and intervening in the challenges that are facing the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. Your response to the questionnaire below and other data collecting tools will make you a participant in addressing the challenges facing youths.

Whatever information given will be confidential and will be used for the study and nothing else, I will be grateful if you spare your time to answer the questions.

Yours faithfully,

Alexander Kimakwa Barasa.

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH

Introduction

Alexander Kimakwa Barasa is an MA student at the University of Nairobi (UON). He is undertaking an academic research paper on Influence of the Catholic Church funded Projects on socio-economic development of the Youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya as a requirement of the qualification for the award of MA in Project Planning & Management. The findings will contribute in intervening and addressing the challenges facing the youth in Trans Nzoia County and the entire nation. Kindly answer all the questions below.

Persona Data

Gender Male () Female ()

Indicate your age bracket

- a) 15-20 ()
- b) 21-25 ()
- c) 26-30 ()
- d) 31-35 ()
- e) Other, specify_____

Education and socio-economic development.

1. What education services you received from the church institutions that have helped you grow as youth?

Training ()

School fees support ()

Spiritual growth ()

Moral development ()

Skills gained ()

Culture integration ()

2. What is your employment status and in which sector are you working?

Private ()

Searching a job ()

Public ()

3. Which measures should be put in place for youths to access education efficiently?

Free education ()

Provide sanitary towels ()

School feeding programme ()

Strengthen security ()

4. How often do you socialize with your peer from other institution?

a) 1-2 times a term/semester ()

b) 2-4 times a term/semester ()

c) Any other specify _____

Health care and socio-economic development

1. How do you access medication?

(a) Provision by mobile clinic ()

(b) Provision by local dispensary ()

(c) Provision by Health Centre ()

(d) Provision by District Hospital ()

(e) Provision by Referral Hospital ()

(e) other, please specify _____

Give reasons for the source

2. What are the health intervention services provided by the church health facilities?

STI & HIV/AIDS ()

Drugs and substance abuse ()

Teenage pregnancies ()

Sexual ()

Gender based violence ()

If other, please specify.

3. How is the church approaching and addressing them?

Public awareness ()

Counseling ()

Improved services for marginalized i.e.counselling ()

If other, please specify.

4. Which strategy is used to offer health education to the youth?

Health facility ()

Media (Radio, television, print) ()

Public health talks/barazas ()

Religious institutions ()

If other, please specify.

Water and socio-economic development

1. Do you access safe and clean water?

Yes () No ()

If yes, which among these is your source?

Water tap ()

Water pump ()

Bore hole ()

Open rivers/streams ()

Dams and water pans ()

Roof catchment/rain water ()

Vendors/tankers/supermarkets ()

2. How are the youth involved in water management and conservation in your area?

3. Do you have groups that manage the way water is used in your area?

If yes, how are water points protected in your region?

Justice and Peace and socio-economic development

1. Has your area experienced issues that have affected justice and peace?

Which among these have been recurring?

Unemployment ()

Land scarcity ()

Water scarcity ()

Business operation area scarcity ()

Access to justice ()

Impunity and corruption ()

Ethnicity ()

Food insecurity ()

Cattle rustling ()

Post conflict initiatives ()

Environmental degradation ()

Other, please specify_____

2. Who are the people who contribute to conflict

Perpetrators (people/institutions that occasion/promote a situation)

3. Whom do you seek advice/help from when you encounter a bad scenario in your area?

Tick where appropriate

-
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Police | () |
| Religious leader | () |
| <i>Nyumba Kumi</i> | () |
| Chief | () |
| Local CBO leader | () |
| Catholic Justice and Peace | () |
| I have no one to seek advice from | () |

4. Do you have youth representative in the justice and peace group in your area

Yes () No ()

5. Have you attended any workshop/training on matters related to justice and peace

Yes () No ()

If yes, how many times

One ()

Two ()

Three ()

Four ()

Five ()

Other, please specify_____

Thank you for your time

**APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CHURCH LEADERS (PRIESTS AND
PARISH LAY LEADERS)**

Alexander Kimakwa Barasa is an MA student at the University of Nairobi (UON). He is undertaking an academic research paper on *Influence of the Catholic Church funded Projects on socio-economic development of the Youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya* as a requirement of the qualification for the award of MA in Project Planning & Management. The findings will contribute in intervening and addressing the challenges facing the youth in Trans Nzoia County and the entire nation. Kindly answer all the questions below.

Persona Data

Gender Male () Female ()

Vocation_____

Designation/Position_____

What is the nature of your work?

Full-time ()

Part-time ()

What kind of work are you mostly engaged in?_____

What tools or machinery do you use?_____

How long have you worked in your institution? _____

What skills are required for your job? _____

Which position do you hold at your place of work? _____

What services that your institution offers that help the growth of youths?

1. What are education challenges facing the youth in your area? How do they affect their socio-economic life? Suggest possible ways of addressing these issues.

2. What are health challenges facing the youth in your area? How do they affect their socio-economic life? Suggest possible ways of addressing these issues.

3. What are Water challenges facing the youth in your area? How do they affect their socio-economic life? Suggest possible ways of addressing these issues.

4. What are Justice and Peace challenges facing the youth in your area? How do they affect their socio-economic life? Suggest possible ways of addressing these issues.

Thank you for your time.

APPENDIX IV: OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

Yes or No	Comments/Remarks
Education and youth life	
Are the youths in school	
Are they active in meaningful activities	
Health Care and youth life	
Are the youths presence in the following sectors:	
<i>Jua Kali</i>	
Public Service	
Private Employment	
Water and Sanitation and Youth life	
Are there awareness programmes	
Are they transformed positively by them	
Justice & Peace and Youth Life	
Are the following services available	
Games for youths from different areas	
Groups for justice and peace.	
Open forums on justice and peace.	

APPENDIX V: RESEARCH PERMIT

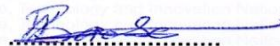
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. ALEXANDER KIMAKWA BARASA
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 4386-30200
KITALE, has been permitted to conduct
research in *Transzoia County*

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/22838/22909
Date Of Issue : 12th June, 2018
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1000

on the topic: **INFLUENCE OF THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH FUNDED PROJECTS
ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF
THE YOUTH IN TRANS NZOIA COUNTY,
KENYA**



for the period ending:
11th June, 2019


.....
Applicant's
Signature


.....
Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, research site specified period.
2. Both the Licence and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. Upon request of the Commission, the Licensee shall submit a progress report.
4. The Licensee shall report to the County Director of Education and County Governor in the area of research before commencement of the research.
5. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further permissions from relevant Government agencies.
6. This Licence does not give authority to transfer research materials.
7. The Licensee shall submit two (2) hard copies and upload a soft copy of their final report.
8. The Commission reserves the right to modify the conditions of this Licence including its cancellation without prior notice.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science,
Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE
PERMIT

Serial No.A **18901**

CONDITIONS: see back page

APPENDIX VI: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 3310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/22838/22909**

Date: **12th June, 2018**

Alexander Kimakwa Barasa
University of Nairobi
P. O. Box 30197 - 00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Influence of the catholic church funded projects on socio-economic development of the youth in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya,”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Transzoia County** for the period ending **11th June, 2019.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Transzoia County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a **copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

DR. STEPHEN K. KIBIRU, PhD.
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Transzoia County.

The County Director of Education
Transzoia County.

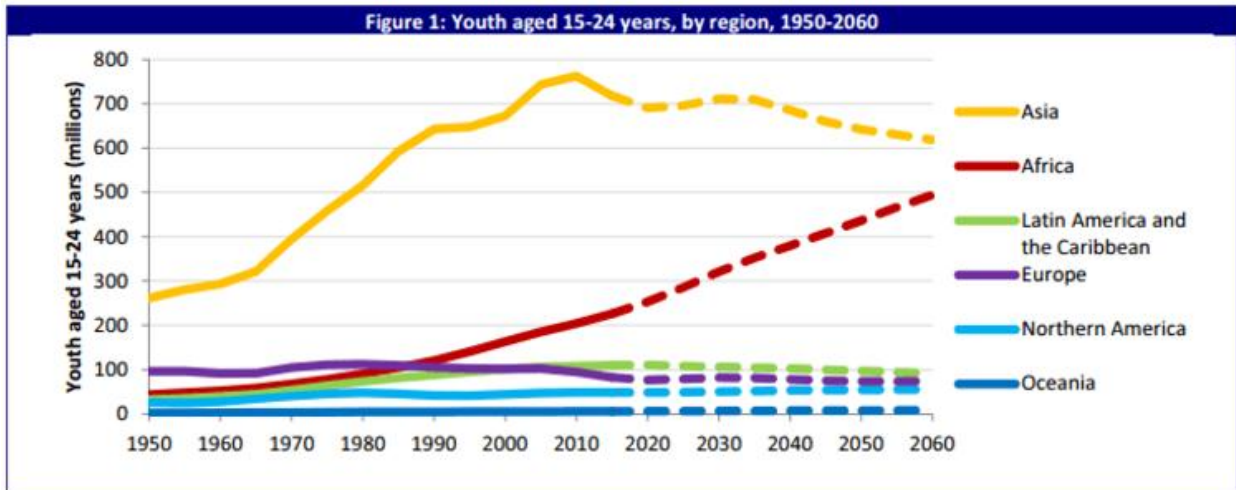


Fig.2: Data Source: United Nations (2013) World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.