

**EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROJECTS ON YOUTH
EMPOWERMENT IN NAKURU MUNICIPALITY KENYA**

By

JOSEPH NJUGUNA MUGURE

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DECLARATION

This research report is my original work and has not been presented to any other institution of learning for the award of an academic award.

Signature..... Date.....

JOSEPH NJUGUNA MUGURE

L50/71688/2011

APPROVAL

This research report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

Signature..... Date.....

Dr. Gilbert Obwoyere

Senior lecturer, Department of Natural Resources

Egerton University

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work to my mother, Felistas Mugure Njuguna, for her significant and passionate contribution in developing my educational foundation. I particularly remember my beloved partner Tabitha Waithira Ng'ang'a, Son, Giovanni Jakes, and my Sister, Ann Virginia Njeri and her sons Raymond Mwangi and Edwin Ngige , for their instrumental support and prayers.

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ABSTRACT

In response to the call on pertinent concern about the fate of society's great challenge of youth socio-economic empowerment, the government, institutions and individuals of goodwill have continued to offer their support. These efforts are however seemingly unrealized considering the persistent cry for youth empowerment. This study sought to establish the effectiveness of socio-economic projects youth on empowerment. The term effectiveness is used to mean whether the projects have or can achieve their objectives. The study identified three independent variables which are small and medium enterprise, sports and revolving fund scheme. Not only does best practise require that projects are monitored for control but also project stakeholders require transparency, accountability for resource use and impact, good project performance and to benefit future projects. This study adopted descriptive survey research design which entails both qualitative and quantitative data collection procedures. This allowed the researcher to gather information in a manner that reduced cost of data collection. The study was carried out within Nakuru municipality where the youth groups formed the target population. There are 1000 youth groups registered with the Nakuru district youth office however only 200 of this have received funding thus from this a random sample of 132 was sought for the study. Since there are other youth projects which are run by groups whose registration may be difficult to ascertain the study also utilized purposive sampling for 30 youth groups making a total of 162 sample elements. The study employed questionnaire interview format as its primary data collection method. The findings of the study reveal that 70.4% of the groups have SMEs which each group having an average of 2 enterprises. The SME projects have created employment for an average of 8 people. The main challenge in SMEs was established to be source of capital. The findings also revealed that only 28 (17.3%) groups of the sampled youth groups had sports as their project. the government funded youth group engaged in sports project more than the non-government with 57.1% and 42.9% respectively of the sampled groups that have sports project. Sports were identified to be faced with challenges; only 3 groups of the sampled groups that have sports project had a trainer, constrained source of sports utilities and lack of capital sports however seem to be a project that increase social interaction as 57.1% of the sampled youth groups that have sports activities established that they meet frequently. The study further revealed that 51.2% of the sampled youth groups had revolving fund though the fund's main source of fund was members' contribution. The average loan in Nakuru municipality is Ksh. 13,508.43. Most of the groups are loan worthy as 85.5% had not defaulted any loan. Just like the other projects the main challenge facing revolving fund is source of financing the project as established by 67.5% of the sampled youth groups that have revolving fund project. The study recommended that the government and other stakeholders should provide structural support to the youths in training, financing, mentorship and guidance. Also the relevant stakeholders should re strategize on how to approach sports with an aim of make it more economically meaningful to the youth and diversifying the types engaged in. They should also establish sustainable undertakings to deal with the sports. Finally, study recommended the need for more funds to the youth project accompanied by intensive training and thorough follow up to ensure that the established projects achieve their objectives.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

C-YES- Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme

ESMF - Environmental and Social Management Policy Framework

GoK – Government of Kenya

ILO - International Labour Organization

KKV - Kazi Kwa Vijana

KYEP - The Kenya Youth Empowerment

MDGs – Millennium development goals.

MFIs- micro-finance institutions

MSMEs - micro, small and medium enterprises

MOYAS - Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

MSYA - Ministry of State for Youth Affairs

NGOs- non-governmental organizations

SACCO - savings and credit societies

UN – United Nations

UNCHS-Habitat - The United Nations Human Settlements Program

UNICEF - The United Nations Children's Fund

YEDF- Youth Enterprise Development Fund

YESA- Youth Employment Scheme Abroad

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Creation of adequate employment opportunities remain one of the greatest challenges in Kenya and indeed in many other countries of the world. A 2012 Report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) noted an abrupt end of the gradual decline in global youth unemployment rates during the period 2002-7 due to the economic crisis. Since 2007 the global youth unemployment rate has started rising again, and the increase between 2008 and the height of the economic crisis in 2009 effectively wiped out much of the gains made in previous years. Globally, the youth unemployment rate has remained close to its crisis peak in 2009. At 12.6 per cent in 2011 and projected at 12.7 per cent in 2012, the global youth unemployment rate remains at least a full percentage point above its level in 2007. Nearly 75 million youth are unemployed around the world, an increase of more than 4 million since 2007. Medium-term projections (2012–16) suggest little improvement in youth labour markets. By 2016, the youth unemployment rate is projected to remain at the same high level.

Although large differences in regional youth unemployment rates remain, all regions face major youth employment challenges. Even in East Asia, the youth unemployment rate in 2011 was 2.8 times higher than the adult rate. The youth unemployment rate in Sub-Saharan Africa has been fairly stable since 2005 at 11.5 percent in 2011. Apart from the immediate negative economic and social effects of high youth unemployment, it is important to consider its detrimental effects on future employability and wages.

The youth in Kenya face a complex reality: On one hand, they have a relatively high level of basic education, with a literacy rate at over 90 percent, and more than half of those who are out of school have completed some or all of secondary schooling. However, 75 percent of the out-of school youth do not have regular, full-time employment. As many as 40,000 of these youth are entering this labour

force each year with tertiary education, and facing an employment market that has only created 150,000 new jobs in the past six years (Waki Commission, p.34). This is reflected in increasing levels of youth who are on the street and highly vulnerable to recruitment to petty crime, gangs, and prostitution (MOYAS Strategic Youth Plan 2008–2012).

A crime survey conducted by Assiango, Stavron, Ravestijn and Jackson (2001) revealed that most participants reported to have committed their first offence between the ages of 12 and 15 years of age (30%) or between 16 and 19 years (23%). The study further established that poverty (40%) and alcohol / drugs (23%) were responsible for increased vulnerability of youth to re-commit crime. The Economic Survey (2006 & 2010) observed that 56% of crime in Kenya between 2001 and 2009 was committed by young people aged 16 to 25 years old. A sense of powerlessness leads to a lack of self-worth, to self-blame, to indifference towards and alienation from the environment, beside inability to act for oneself and growing dependence on social services and specialists for the solution of problems in one's life.

In 2010 the government of Kenya (GoK) in acknowledging the need for youth empowerment came up with a project dubbed Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV). The Republic Of Kenya Youth Empowerment Project Environmental and Social Management Policy Framework (ESMF) (January 2010) notes that the Kenya Youth Empowerment (KYEP) is a project owned and implemented by the Kenya government to address youth issues, such as the post-election violence experienced in 2008, and the youth unemployment faced since 2006.

Following promulgation the empowerment of Kenyan youth was envisioned in the 2010 constitution. Article 55 states the specific obligations towards the youth including ensuring the youth have access to relevant education and training; have opportunities to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life; have access to employment; and are protected from harmful cultural practices and exploitation. The constitution makes provision

for the representation of youth in various governance levels through direct nomination. They include: the national assembly (Article 97 c); senate (Article 98c); and the County assemblies (Article 177c).

Hitherto a lot of state and non-state resources have been provided to implement projects which aim to empower the Kenyan youths. For example as at 30th September 2011 the youth enterprise development fund (a state and non-state supported fund) had advanced loans worth Ksh. 5.2 billion to 144,000 youth enterprises. Out of this amount Ksh. 545.3 million had been advanced to 12,407 group projects while Ksh. 54.2 million had been disbursed to 2111 individual enterprises at the constituency level through financial intermediaries. The Fund has financed 129,385 group and individual enterprises to the tune of Ksh. 4.6 billion.

For this study, the foundation of the theoretical framework lied in the pedagogy of the Brazilian educator Paulo Freire, (1997) whose central line of thinking was based on letting the stakeholders get involved in the development process and determine the outcome rather than have it pre-determined by an outside agency. It was adopted for this study because empowerment would remain a mirage in the absence of inclusiveness of the target beneficiary, of a socio-economic empowerment project in this case youths (primary stakeholders), and other relevant stakeholders. Not only does best practice require that projects are monitored for control but also project stakeholders require transparency, accountability for resource use and impact, good project performance and to benefit future projects.

1.2 Statement of the problem

This study, therefore, sought to establish the effectiveness of the various projects on socio-economic youth empowerment. Item (ii) of issues that need to be addressed in subsequent discourses in UNICEF Youth Situation Review &

Investment in Kenya (2011) reads “most reports give sound policy proposals that government should pursue. It is important to note that government has already taken most of these proposals into consideration and implemented a considerable number of them. However there is need for targeted investment by government to effectively realize the desired outcomes.” This then presupposed the need to assess how effective the investments have been.

In addition, that the agenda of youth empowerment arouses a lot of concern as evidenced by its frequency in the politics of the day; forming a strategic item for the political manifestos in spite of the resource channelled to youth socio-economic empowerment thus there was need to inquire on the effectiveness of the already undertaken mitigation measures. In the recent past (2013 campaigns period) politicians criss-crossed the nation with youth empowerment as one of the common campaign tools, an issue that seem to have given them quite a big following from the affected. It is this continued talk of youth empowerment and its response from the citizenry even after establishment of projects to mitigate the problem that underscored the basis of this study.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The aim of this study was to assess the effectiveness of projects on socio-economic youth empowerment in Nakuru municipality and come up with recommendations to enable the projects achieve their objectives.

1.4 Objectives of the study

- i. To determine the effectiveness of small and medium entrepreneurship in socio-economic youth empowerment.
- ii. To assess the effectiveness of sports activities in socio-economic youth empowerment.
- iii. To examine the effectiveness of revolving fund schemes in socio-economic youth empowerment.

1.5 Research questions

- i. To what extent are small and medium entrepreneurship in socio-economic youth empowerment effective?
- ii. To what extent are sports activities in socio-economic youth empowerment effective?
- iii. To what extent are revolving fund schemes in socio-economic youth empowerment effective?

1.6 Significance of the study

Since 2008, Kenya has been implementing vision 2030 that aims at making the country become more competitive and prosperous middle income nation in two decades by way of advocating for a responsive, accountable and effective policymaking. The Kenya's 2010 Constitution adds greater sense of purpose and urgency to the implementation of Vision 2030.

To achieve the level of medium income nation, Kenya needs to embrace M&E practices in all the projects whether funded by NGOs or GoK. Effectiveness is one of the dimensions of programs and project measure which is simply defined as the measure of the degree to which the formally stated project objectives have been or can be achieved. This study thus will inform the Donor agencies of effectiveness the youth empowerment projects and the beneficiaries of the projects and play a vital role in strategic planning for youth socio-economic empowerment in the devolved governance.

1.7 Limitation of the study

One of the limiting factors was representation of socio-economic aspects in youth empowerment also the researcher acknowledges that each geographical location and projects have unique characteristics and that generalization of the findings certainly emerged as the major limiting factor to the study. The data collection technique which included administering well written structured questionnaires was time consuming.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

The study focused on projects on Micro, Small and medium enterprises, sports activities and revolving fund schemes in youth socio-economic empowerment. This ably represented the socio-economic aspects in youth empowerment.

Nakuru is the fourth largest town in Kenya with around half a million inhabitants in 80,000 households. It is a vibrant and cosmopolitan town, with a population originating from all ethnic groups around the country. It is therefore has a representation of all the country's youth. The study did random sampling of projects under GoK, and purposive sampling of projects sponsored by NGOs, CBOs and church. These and validity of the research instrument allowed for generalization but with caution. With proper planning and self-organization, the seemingly extra ordinary task was feasible.

1.9 Assumption of the study

The researcher assumed that the sample represented the population and the respondents were answering the questions honestly and correctly because some questions touched on their consistency of action.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

Youth - Due to varying categorizations of youth by Kenya's constitution and the UN, the youth refer to individuals aged between 15 and 34, in order to accommodate both categorizations.

Effectiveness - The measure of the degree to which the formally stated project objectives have been or can be achieved.

Youth empowerment - an attitudinal, structural, and cultural process whereby young people gain the ability, authority, and agency to make decisions and implement change in their own lives and the lives of other people, including youth and adults

Participatory monitoring and evaluation – a form of M&E which allows for increased mutual and active involvement of all relevant stakeholders and their ability to influence control of the content of evaluation outcomes.

Revolving fund scheme – a loan scheme usually practiced in self-help groups where members within the group borrow money at an interest and repay the same to lend again to another or the same member

1.11 Organization of the study

Chapter one commences the study by giving a backdrop against which the effectiveness of projects on socio-economic youth empowerment topic has come to fore. There is a background on the study, objectives which involve; small and medium entrepreneurship, sporting activities and revolving fund scheme these guide the research questions. The chapter also identifies the delimitation, limitation and assumption of the study and ends with definition of significant terms.

Chapter two of the study examines into details the existing body of knowledge to create logical association between the identified variables and established the probable gaps in knowledge. The chapter as well presents the theoretical background of the study. Lastly a conceptual framework has been illustrated diagrammatically to show the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variables.

Chapter three demonstrates the research design, the method of data analysis that will be adopted to analyse and interpret information collected from respondents. The validity and reliability of the research instruments and operationalization of the identified variable has been discussed as well.

Chapter is on the analysis of the data collected from the field. The analysed data is presented in tables that show the varying trends of responses and in prose. Further the chapter has interpretation of the findings in write up to explain the tables.

Chapter five is the final chapter for the study. It describes the summaries of findings and again in tabular form with regard to the objectives of the study. Main findings are discussed at length with linkages to existing knowledge. The chapter ends with a conclusion of the study and suggest possible recommendations of the study problem.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter contains a detailed analysis into existing secondary information of the study. This study acknowledges the fact that a researcher cannot perform research without first understanding the literature in the field” (Boote & Beile, 2005, p.3). This chapter contains details on the socio-economic environment in which the youth operate, there is an in depth review of entrepreneurship and youth socio-economic empowerment, there is limited documented work on youth empowerment , entrepreneurship and youth , youth and sports and revolving fund and youth in socio-economic empowerment. This section also contains a conceptual framework showing the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

2.2 Youth Empowerment

The United Nations Human Settlements Program (UNCHS-Habitat) (2005) defines youth empowerment as “the circumstances and factors which enhance the development of citizenship and productiveness among young people as they move into adulthood. It is concerned with the adaptation of government structures and institutions to protect and deliver children’s, youths’ and human rights, including the right to participation” (p. 5). Youth empowerment “is based on the belief that young people are the best resource for promoting development and they are agents of change in meeting their own challenges and solving their own problems” (MSYA, 2007, p. 13).

For young people to be empowered, certain processes and mechanisms have to be instituted. According to Narayan (2002), since youths’ lack of power, voice, and subsequent marginalization and exclusion underlies their status, the best strategy in their empowerment process demands a removal of both formal and informal institutional obstacles that void their attempts to solve their everyday challenges.

MSYA acknowledges that empowering young people requires “an economic and social base; political will; adequate resources and a supportive legal and administrative framework; a stable environment of equality, peace and democracy; access to knowledge, information and skills and a positive value system” (p. 13). For MSYA, “youth are empowered when they acknowledge that they can make free choices in life, take action based on their decisions and accept responsibility for their action” (p. 13).

2.2.1 Youth and Empowerment in Africa

Research on youth empowerment in sub-Saharan Africa, or even Africa as a whole, is limited, making the contributions to be made by this study even more important. Available research focuses on community and gender development, development models for Africa, or on analysing the various strategies that could be implemented or improved to effectively empower the youth.

Literature concerned with empowerment in Kenya has mainly focused on women and community development. The high prevalence of poverty among women, and the dangerous alternatives they seek for survival, has attracted some researchers to focus on gender and empowerment (Barker et al., 2000; Parpart, Rai & Staudt, 2002; Presser & Sen, 2000). These studies advocate empowering women in order to achieve community development. Other studies have focused on traditional African pro-development institutions. Mbithi and Rasmusson (1977),

Hill (1991) analysed how Kenya’s rural poor have successfully harnessed a socio-cultural strength referred to as “harambee” to institute community development. The term “harambee,” which is also inscribed on Kenya’s national emblem, is a self-help development strategy that means collective effort and to “pull together.” Since harambee self-help groups favour progress, Mbithi and Rasmusson consider these to be an important component in community empowerment because they “reflect a bottom-up, rather than a top-down, development initiation” (p. 14). Through harambee projects, communities have invested their time and energy to

empower themselves by building more schools and clinics and providing other social services.

2.3 Perspectives of Entrepreneurship

The roots of the concept of entrepreneurship emerged in the thirteenth century, and originated from a French word, “*entreprendre*”, which refers to the taking of ‘*one’s own hand*’, or to do something (Landström, 2005: 8).

Three centuries later, the concept was used in a business context. Richard Cantillon, a French economist, was the first to recognise the role of the entrepreneur. He brought the concept of entrepreneurship to academia and added the risk component (Chell, Haworth and Brearley, 1991:13). Baudeau extended the concept of the entrepreneur by identifying the entrepreneur as an innovator (Chell, Haworth and Brearley, 1991: 13). He viewed an entrepreneur as an individual who invents and applies new techniques in order to reduce his costs and thereby raise profits. Baudeau identified ability and intelligence as qualities required of an entrepreneur (Chell, Haworth and Brearley, 1991: 13). After two centuries, Jean-Baptiste made his mark in the late 1700s as he coined the concept of entrepreneurship, with the special notion of focussing on behaviour (Chell, Haworth and Brearley, 1991: 14-15).

New views emerged during the nineteenth century when entrepreneurship was recognised as comprising special skills and traits (Nieman et al. 2003). The growing attention to entrepreneurs as agents of historical change was bolstered by the theoretical work of Joseph Schumpeter in the twentieth century. He provided deeper insights by linking the theory of entrepreneurship to economic change (Schumpeter, 1954: 131-142) According to Schumpeter, economic growth does not necessarily result from capital accumulation, but from innovation. He argued that equilibrium is predominant in an economic system. After Schumpeter recognised that innovation is crucial to economic growth, he understood that innovation had to be implemented by someone, and this ability to break with

established practice was primarily related to individual entrepreneurs. Schumpeter further argued that entrepreneurship demands a specific type of personality, which can be viewed differently to that of an ordinary person (Landström, 2005: 34).

Nieman et al. (2003) identified five entrepreneurial perspectives, namely: the economic, behaviourist, management science, social and entrepreneurial perspectives

2.3.1 An economic perspective on entrepreneurship

The common assumption that entrepreneurship originated in the science of economics needs clarification. The pioneers in the field, Cantillon (1755) and Say (Nieman et al. 2003: 1), who wrote between 1803 and 1839, were not only interested in the economy but also in the management aspects of enterprises, business development and business management (Nieman, et al. 2003: 1). “Although the term was used before Cantillon, it is clear, as Schumpeter (1954) indicated that Cantillon was the first to offer a clear conception of the functions of entrepreneurship” (Nieman et al. 2003: 1). Schumpeter considered the equilibrium theory incomplete (Landström, 2008:32), and argued that there was some “energy” within the economic system that created disequilibrium in the market. Cantillon and Say argued that entrepreneurs were risk takers because they invested their own finances.

Therefore, they defined entrepreneurs from an economic perspective as ‘People who seized opportunities with a view to make profits, and who assumed the inherent risks’ (Nieman et al. 2003: 1) From this definition, it is evident that Schumpeter changed the field of entrepreneurship by associating it with innovation. According to Schumpeter (1928), the essence of entrepreneurship lies in the perception and exploration of new opportunities in the realm of business. Innovation was not the only trait Schumpeter associated with entrepreneurs. He also emphasised that entrepreneurs are characterised by the desire to be independent, have the will to conquer, the joy of creating, the will to succeed and

the satisfaction of getting things done. Other scholars who have associated entrepreneurship with innovation are Higgins (1959) and Baumol (in press, 2010).

The above mentioned scholars view entrepreneurs as detectors of business opportunities, creators of enterprises and risk takers. To summarise the definition of entrepreneurship from an economic perspective: the entrepreneur is an organiser and innovator of a business. A criticism was made by Casson (1982) about what is quantifiable and acceptable in economic science. The refusal of the economists to accept models which were non-quantifiable shows the limits of entrepreneurship to be regarded as a scientific field. This limitation in entrepreneurship led to a behaviourist perspective on entrepreneurship (Nieman et al. 2003).

2.3.2 A behaviourist perspective of entrepreneurship

For this study, “behaviourist” will refer to concepts used by psychologists, psychoanalysts, sociologists and other specialists of human behaviour. Max Weber (1930 in Nieman et al. 2003) was one of the first authors to show an interest in entrepreneurship from a behaviourist viewpoint. During the mid- 960s, McClelland also made a significant contribution on achievement motivation.

According to Weber (1930 in Nieman et al. 2003), entrepreneurship could be defined as possessing a value system that is a fundamental element in explaining entrepreneurial behaviour. As with Schumpeter behaviourists also viewed entrepreneurs as innovators; independent people whose roles as business leaders were viewed as a source of formal authority. In his contribution, McClelland (1961: 65) defines an entrepreneur as someone who exercises control over production that is not just for his or her personal consumption.

Following McClelland, behaviourists dominated the field of entrepreneurship for twenty years, until the early 1980s. The behavioural scientists had a greater consensus about the most valid and reliable research methodologies than any other

discipline. The characteristics of entrepreneurs from a behaviourist perspective are that they are social beings and products of their environment. Various scholars have shown that entrepreneurs reflect the characteristics of the period and the places in which they live (Ellis, 1983; Fillion, 1991; Gibb and Ritchie, 1981; Newman, 1981; Toulouse, 1979). Looking at the behaviourist perspective, it is clear that a scientific profile for entrepreneurs has not yet been established with certainty (Nieman et al. 2003). 31

Research today extends beyond a narrow focus on human behaviour to recognise spheres, such as skills and competencies, which would enable a person to function well in the training and management of entrepreneurship.

2.3.3 Management perspective on entrepreneurship

The behaviour displayed by individuals has to be managed in the social and operational setting within which it occurs. The field of entrepreneurship has expanded across almost all the social and human sciences (such as marketing and anthropology) and, specifically, in management in the 1980s.

Two critical events marked this transition: the production of the first encyclopaedia in the field (Kent, Sexton and Vesper, 1982), and the first annual conference (the Babson Conference in 1981) dedicated to research in the field of entrepreneurship. It is of great interest to this researcher to note that the field of entrepreneurship did not follow the same pattern of development as other disciplines, such as marketing, sociology or physics. A considerable number of researchers, each using culture, logic and well established methods in their own fields, began to take great interest in the field of entrepreneurship. The first ever doctoral degree in entrepreneurship and small business appeared in the 1980s. Most scholars interested in the field at that time were drawn from a number of different disciplines. Parallel with the growth of entrepreneurial activity and small medium business expansion, the study of entrepreneurship also expanded (Nieman et al. 2003:7).

2.3.4 A social perspective of entrepreneurship

Sociologists emphasise the need for ‘social experience’ to be considered in both the development of an entrepreneurial personality and the success of the entrepreneurial function. Cheater (1989) argues that social, political, and economic change results from the manipulative actions of entrepreneurs as cultural dissidents. These are people who have the courage to breach and then redefine the norms and values within their society in pursuit of their own self-interest. Kennedy (1988: 160) argues that one has to be an outsider in order to do this with impunity. Immigrants are able to disregard the norms and the values of a particular society because they have no moral obligation to uphold these norms and values.

There is also the symbolic ‘outsider’. Converting to a certain religion whose beliefs entitle one to breach the norms and values of a society, make one a symbolic outsider. The ‘essence’ of the sociology of entrepreneurship lies in identifying which groups (social, cultural, ethnic, institutional, economic or religious) produce more entrepreneurial events than others and why that is the case (Kennedy, 1988: 160). Shapero (1984), in Dana (1995), argues that differences in social experience explain why some cultures value entrepreneurship more than others. For example, the Ibos in Nigeria and the Gujerati Indians in Africa are more closely associated with entrepreneurship than other groups in their homelands.

Drawing on the earlier work of writers such as Hagen (1957), in Dana (1995: 64-65) states that Hagen’s social marginality thesis explains why some groups are more entrepreneurial than others. Hagen (1957), in Dana (1995), also claims that entrepreneurship is associated with low social status. However, Flemming (1979) found that in Argentina, it was the elite Mendoza province which had the most entrepreneurs.

2.3.5 An entrepreneurship perspective

This perspective focuses on individual entrepreneurs who are able to respond to the existing opportunities within the market to create new businesses with the primary purpose of making profit (Nieman et al. 2003).

Entrepreneurs are regarded as individuals who establish a business for the primary purpose of making a profit and growth. The entrepreneurial perspective is distinctive in the sense that it looks at how the entrepreneur can respond to the current opportunity while most other studies of entrepreneurs focus on innovation, opportunity recognition and the growth of the business venture. Hisrich and Peters (1998: 9) claim that: ...an entrepreneur could be regarded as someone who creates something new and valuable by devoting time and effort, taking into cognisance the accompanying financial, physical, and social risks, and receiving the resulting rewards of monetary, personal satisfaction and independence.

According to Timmons (2000), entrepreneurship can be seen as the process of creating and seizing opportunities and pursuing them, regardless of the resources the individual possesses.

This fifth perspective appears to be based on various principles and differences when the concept is viewed across disciplines. Closer consideration reveals that there is an interrelationship among these perspectives as entrepreneurship developed across the centuries. The components of risks, innovation and behaviour can be seen as essential components within any entrepreneurial venture.

The different definitions associated with the various perspectives provide useful insights, but there is no clear consensus on the various determinants of entrepreneurship. The corollary is that it is very difficult to find a consensus on the appropriate methods to encourage entrepreneurship (Nieman et al. 2003). If insecurity of property rights is the main obstacle to entrepreneurship, relaxing credit constraints may not be very helpful and, similarly, financial and legal

reforms may be difficult to achieve if the roots of entrepreneurship lie within cultural factors (Nieman et al. 2003).

2.4 Entrepreneurship and Youth

Across the globe, there are arguments that a number of young entrepreneurs compared to their adult counterparts are more likely to have positive attitudes towards setting up enterprises though reality impedes them due to limited resources, life and work- experience, they face greater barriers than older age cohorts (Schoof, 2006). According to a survey in the United Kingdom by White and Kenyon (2000) of young entrepreneurs aged 18-24, found a ‘flourishing youth enterprise culture’. Seventy one percent (71%) of the Youth Entrepreneurships had an annual turnover of under £100,000 (US\$158,000), but about 10.0 percent were significantly larger than others. The survey revealed that it cost youth entrepreneurs under age 25 about £5000 (\$7000) to set up their businesses, although the average cost of all new businesses in 1997 was £11000 (\$17400). In the USA, thousands of young people across the country participate in youth entrepreneurship (Stone, 2002).

Africa has also played a big role in recognizing the sustainability of the youth Entrepreneurships. By pursuing the MDGs in that it is enumerated as Target 16 of Millennium Goal 8 (Develop a Global Partnership for Development): “In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth”. Besides, the African Union Commission held a youth forum and conference of ministers, in Addis Ababa from 22 to 29 May 2006, and the World Bank devoted the 2007 World Development Report to youth issues – “Development and the Next Generation”.

Available evidence shows that in developing countries, the rate of self-employment among youth, while low compared to adults, is significantly higher than among young people in developed countries. This is particularly the case in countries with slow or stagnant economic growth. This agrees with Sharif (1997)

observation that the tendency towards self-employment among youth is much greater in Sub-Saharan Africa than in other parts of the world. Recent survey data from Zambia show that 25 percent of the youth are self-employed (Chigunta et al, 2005). Most of these young people, especially younger youth, tend to be concentrated in marginal trading and service activities. However, there is significant variation according to the age category of youth. The survey results show that only 9.6 percent of younger youth aged between 15-19 years were engaged in enterprise activities in the informal sector as ‘proprietors’.

In Kenya, unemployment increased from 6.7 percent in 1978 to 25.1 percent in 1998/1999 before easing to 12.7 percent in 2005/2006 majority being at the age between 15 and 35 years. A survey conducted by the Institute of Economic Affairs (2003), youth overall unemployment has persistently been at least double the national unemployment rate and this has been one of the main reasons why the youth prefer to start MSMEs.

Jacob Omolo (April 2010) argues that promotion of entrepreneurship and nurturing of an entrepreneurial culture should be seen as one of the ways out of youth unemployment crisis. In the case of Kenya, many, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) remain informal because the administrative procedures for business registration are too cumbersome, long-winded and/or costly. The barriers to setting new businesses are particularly high for the youth who on the other hand face complex entrepreneurship barriers. These structural problems include the lack of voice and representation, lack of access to credit and seed funding, isolation and lack of support, which makes it difficult for the youth owned enterprises to gain a foothold in the modern expansive business.

Inadequate access to effective business advisory and support services, absence of entrepreneurship mentorship programs, remains part of the key challenges facing youth integration into the MSMEs and national economic grid. Overall, promotion

of entrepreneurship and nurturing of an entrepreneurial culture should be seen as one of the ways out of youth unemployment crisis.

In appreciating that employment creation is one of the most pressing needs, the government of Kenya established the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) in 2006 with an aim of supporting already existing enterprises to grow. YEDF was established as a revolving fund with interest rates below the market rates so that it is more affordable to young people. YEDF was established with an inception capital of Ksh. 1 Billion. Ksh. 210 Million was allocated as grants through the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES). This amount was allocated equally among all constituencies (i.e. Ksh. 1 Million per constituency). Kshs.100 Million was allocated for capacity building of the youth groups while the remaining Ksh. 590 Million was channelled through financial intermediaries for onward lending to youth groups. As at 30th September 2011 the Fund had advanced loans worth Ksh. 5.2 billion to 144,000 youth enterprises.

2.5 Sport and Youth empowerment

It is commonly understood that sports and physical activity can contribute towards good physical health specifically for the development of the youth. Burnett,(2001), Reid, Dyck, Mckay and Frisby (1999) note sports provide high self- esteem, the ability to cope, positive mood, enhanced motivation, better concentration and good judgement; all essential life skills. Burnett, (2001) found that ‘a sport-for-all’ philosophy translated opportunities for increased participation, leadership and upward mobility. Siegel (2006) identifies that sports involvement facilitates the attainment of important life skills and attitude in children that can generalize beyond sports to other important areas of their lives.

Blinde and Taub (1999) identify a correlation between sports and personal empowerment as they note that personal empowerment results when a feeling of

powerlessness are reduced through acquisition of skills and self-perceptions that encourage individuals to become causal agents in daily events. The development of qualities such as positive self-esteem, perceived competence, self-efficacy and internal locus of control facilitate empowerment at personal level. In 2005 the United Nations secretary general Kofi Annan identified sports to have an ability to play a role in improving lives of individual and not only the individual but he adds to the whole community he said he was convinced that the time was right to build on that understanding to encourage governments, development agencies and communities to think how sports could be included more systematically in the plans to help children, particularly those living in the midst of poverty, disease and conflict. Indeed the year 2005 was declared the international year of Sport and physical education, by UN, encouraging member nations to use sport as a tool to achieve Millennium development goals (MDGs).

The ability to participate in sports and physical activity has also been argued to be a basic human right based on the connection to positive youth development. Kidd and Donnelly (2000). However, Siegel (2006) argue that while sports have potential to promote youth development, simple involvement does not emerge as closely associated with definite beneficial outcome.

First annual progress report on implementation of first medium term plan 2008-2012 of Kenya vision 2030 notes that Sports and recreation are important for physiological and physical development to the youth. It adds; they contribute to the personal development by promoting good health, personal discipline and leadership and team skills. Together with this, the report also identifies the economic benefit of sports noting that sports industry provide a wide range of opportunities for investment, employment creation and income generation this is shown through the Kenyan sportsmen men who continue to prosper through their participation in the local and international competition. Besides the economic, sports is a tool for promoting peace, national cohesion and engages the youth productively by instilling discipline and promoting leadership qualities.

2.5.1 Theories on sports

There are a number of social theories which have been utilized to justify the existence of sports in the society. These are functionalist theory, conflict theory and figural theory. According to the functionalist theories, sport is used to promote common values essential to the integration and development of society. It is further argued that, all groups strive to maintain the social order and that sport can facilitate this process. However, critics of functionalistic theories contend that functionalist overstates the positive consequence of sport, ignores that sport serves the needs of some people more than those of others and does not acknowledge that sport are social constructions (Coakley, 2001).

On the other hand, the conflict theory perspective is based on the premise that the domination of particular groups either within a country or among countries depend on having control over economic and political resources. However, critics of conflict theory contends that the theory overstates the influence of economic forces in society, assumes that people who have economic power shape sport to meet their interests and ignores that sport can be a site for creative and liberating experience. Conflict then is generated among groups for control of these resources and thereby acquiring power in the decision making process (McPherson, et.al, 1989 Coakley, 2001).

Figural theory appreciates that social order is based on interdependencies among individuals and groups' connections between people take the form of social figurations. Critics of figural theory argue that it gives too little attention to problems and struggles that affect day to day lives, understates the immediate personal consequences of oppressive power relations and gives little attention to the experiences of women and gender inequities (Coakley, 2001). Unlike other social theories, figural theory gives close attention to sport in

society. The concept of figurations has been especially useful in studies of the complex economic, political and social processes associated with global sports (Maguire, 1999). Figuration theory may be utilized to explain why political parties in Kenya have sports as one of their campaign strategies.

2.5.2 Values of Sports in Kenya

While emphasizing on the fact that Kenyan's indigenous people engaged in a wide range of traditional sports, Stuart (1993) observed that Sport has always been part of life in Africa, but in the past people played different games and took part in different sports. Young people wrestled or fought friendly stick fights. Young heard boys rode races on their animals. Those who lived near water enjoyed swimming and canoe racing, dancing was always popular, and some children even rode to beggars. Those who were successful in traditional sport had high status. Then, some the winners were admired and respected (P. 77)

Most of the modern games were introduced into Kenya by the British colonialists, settlers and missionaries in the first half of the 20th century. Some of the African (native) activities were termed as evil and salvage and therefore discouraged/neglected. Consequently, during pre-independence and post-independence Kenya, the value attached to sports keeps on wobbling depending on the government of the day.

However, the seriousness of the government as far as sporting activities were concerned was reflected in the different development plans which have continued to underscore the importance of sports in Kenya's development. According to Mahlman, Asembo & Korir (1993), Kenya's second national development plan (1970-1974) emphasized the values of participation in sports as: physical fitness, good health, nation building, co-operation, capacity for excellence and positive

image. Some of these values have been able to transcend different development plans in Kenya.

Mwisukha, Njororai and Onywera (2003) showed that sports in Kenya have contributed immensely to national, economic, social, education, health and political development. The authors contend that sports have continued to play an invaluable role of enhancing political tranquillity in Kenya and have been a neutral tool of minimizing political tension and differences thereby paving the way for collective effort toward the development of various sectors of the country.

2.6 History of Revolving fund

Revolving loans have been practiced and used to improve the livelihoods in various countries. Yunus (1997) says that in his effort to develop strategies that would help the people overcome poverty he found out that one of the strategies that worked well was the one of offering people with tiny loans for self-employment. This idea of micro lending became the basis for nationwide 'bank of the poor' serving 2.5 million people in Bangladesh

Yunu realized that the revolving loans scheme or the Grameek bank approach could achieve objective such as extending banking facilities to poor men and women, eliminating the exploitation of the poor by money lenders, creating opportunities for self- employment for the multitude of unemployed people in rural Bangladesh, bring the disadvantaged , mostly the women from the poorest households , within the fold of an organization format which they can understand and mange by themselves and reverse the age – old vicious circle of low income, low saving and low investment into virtuous circle of low income, injection of credit, investment, more investment, more income, more savings, more investment, more income.

The United Nations (UN) general assembly recognized Yunu's approach through a report written by secretary general of the UN through general assembly resolution 52/194 of 18th December 1997. The report gave prominence to the success achieved in small scale lending programme such as Grameek bank of Bangladesh. This was evident through on lending to small enterprises in agriculture, distribution, crafts, trading and similar activities. The participatory nature of this of these projects, together with emphasis on women entrepreneurs and employment creation raised hopes of reducing poverty through the approach.

The report exhibited surveys of current experience and highlighted the strengths and weakness of the micro credit approach including the administrative difficulties and limited linkages with other services for the poor. The report also contain suggestions for strengthening operations and makes a particular plea for ensuring that micro credit projects are established in a broader context of support to the small sectors.

Micro finance has become very important in global poverty reduction debates. The popular assumption is that enabling poor households access to credit helps household begin micro enterprise which would enable them improve their income and eventually escape poverty Joy Mueni (2007) established that through revolving loans targeting women they were able to initiate projects and small enterprises on their own.

2.6.1 Revolving fund and youth in Kenya

In Kenya there is a government guided devolved fund for the youth which came as a strategic move towards arresting unemployment which is virtually a youth problem. This fund is referred to as The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (Y.E.D.F). The Fund is one of the flagship projects of Vision 2030, under the social pillar. The Vision 2030 sees the Fund as a strategy of gainfully engaging our youth, majority of who are unemployed. This will be achieved through

provision of credit and equipping the youth with appropriate skills to creatively engage in economically viable activities. The Fund was transformed into a State Corporation on 11th May 2007. The fund targets young people within the age bracket of 18 to 35 years whose total population currently stands at 13 million. It was launched on 1st February 2007, the fund was gazetted on 8th December 2006, providing it with the necessary legal framework to govern its use and operations it thus spells out the legal obligations of borrowers and puts in place legal provisions to ensure that those who misuse the fund are dealt with in accordance with the law.

The fund has several objectives which include providing loans to existing micro-finance institutions (MFIs), registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in micro-financing, and savings and credit co-operative organizations (SACCOs) for on-lending to youth enterprises. Also, to attract and facilitate investment in micro, small and medium enterprises oriented commercial infrastructure such as business or industrial parks, markets or business incubators that will be beneficial to youth enterprises and also help the youth oriented MSMEs to develop linkages with large enterprises. In addition, to facilitate marketing of products and services of youth enterprises in both domestic and international markets together with this, is to facilitate employment of youth in the international labour market and finally to sources of funds for the kitty.

The YEDF consists of monies appropriated by Parliament, for example in the 2006/2007 financial year Parliament allocated Ksh.1 billion, grants and donations and income generated from the proceeds of the fund. To ensure equity in the distribution of the fund, two approaches have been adopted that is, the first half of the fund (Ksh. 345 million) has been divided equally to all districts and the second half of the fund (Ksh. 345 million) has been divided as a factor of the population of young people in each district. The fund is given under specific following conditions for disbursement to ensure it benefits youth one must fall in the age bracket of 18 and 35 years, also one must intend to invest the fund in a business

venture as a means to promote entrepreneurship, the Fund is a loan (revolving fund) hence must be repaid and finally any form of legal registration of the organization.

There are two modes of disbursement the first is the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES) which is a portion of the fund that is to ensure that all young people especially those living in remote areas not well served by Financial Intermediaries are not disadvantaged in accessing the fund. It is marked by the following features which form the requirements for the loan: to start with, the loan is accessible only to youth groups operating within the parliamentary constituency also there is a maximum loan amount per group which is Ksh. 2 million. It is not accessible to individually owned youth enterprises and it attracts no interest but has an administration fee of 5% deductible upfront from the approved loan Proposal Screening, recommendation and approval done by YEDF committees at divisional and district levels.

There is a 3-month grace period given to loanees before commencement of full repayment which should be within 12 months after grace period. For mixed age groups, they must have at least 70% youth membership and 100% of their leadership in the youth bracket and finally standard proposal format must be available to all potential applicants. The key factors in loan approval and allocation are firstly, geographical Distribution such that, the Divisional SDC should ensure that allocations show fair geographical coverage of the division however, geographical distribution has not been specifically defined as per the current boundaries. Secondly, gender Considerations: the Divisional SDC should ensure that at least 40% of the approved proposals are from groups led or dominated by female youth and lastly, disability Considerations: at least 10% of the funds should be allocated to groups dominated by youth with disability in the division.

The second mode of disbursement is the Flexible Collateral Fund Channelled through Financial Intermediaries. This channel has been created to finance all youth enterprises in the country to cater for the different financing needs. It targets all forms of youth owned enterprises whether owned individually, as a company, in groups, in cooperatives or any other legal forms of business ownership. The loan is accessible to any youth owned enterprise operating within the district. The fund is managed by selected Financial Intermediaries and attracts interest rate of 8% per annum on a reducing balance. The loan is very flexible (soft), if any, collateral required. The loan amount is dependent on the nature of business proposed and the lending terms of the Financial Intermediary. Worth noting is that, there is no maximum amount. However, the financial Intermediary seeks approval for loan amount exceeding Ksh. 500,000.

2.7 Summary of the Knowledge gaps

Although the literature review has provided a wealth of information on empowerment, Entrepreneurship, sports and revolving fund as youth empowerment strategies and the current practice in Kenya. Importantly, this literature review revealed that no research had been conducted to explore the effectiveness of these youth empowerment projects in Kenya. The study aims at partly contributing to the body of knowledge in this respect.

2.8 Conceptual framework

The study attempted to find out how effective the projects on youth socio-economic empowerment are. The study had three variables that the researcher found critical to youth socio-economic empowerment. The small and medium entrepreneurship for youth empowerment was selected as a key variable to the study. This was assessed to determine how effective projects of this nature have been in socio-economic youth empowerment in terms of making the youth self-reliant, reduce their engagement in crime and enhance social tolerance as portrayed in figure 2:1

Sports were identified as critical to the effectiveness of projects on youth socio-economic empowerment due to their significant support to the wider socio-economic empowerment of the youth. Sport is central to the enhancement of social tolerance which underpins the projects initial objectives on unity after the divisions caused by politics.

Finally, revolving fund scheme was another variable to the study. It was selected with the recognition of potential it bears on youth socio-economic empowerment. The revolving fund plays a major role as a start-up or financial boost in youth's enterprise or personal issues.

In conclusion, within the wider environment of the project implementation other factors may impact on effectiveness of project; and the same were identified by the researcher as to include government policy, political interference and social cultural factors. This relationship is presented in figure 2:1 by broken line.

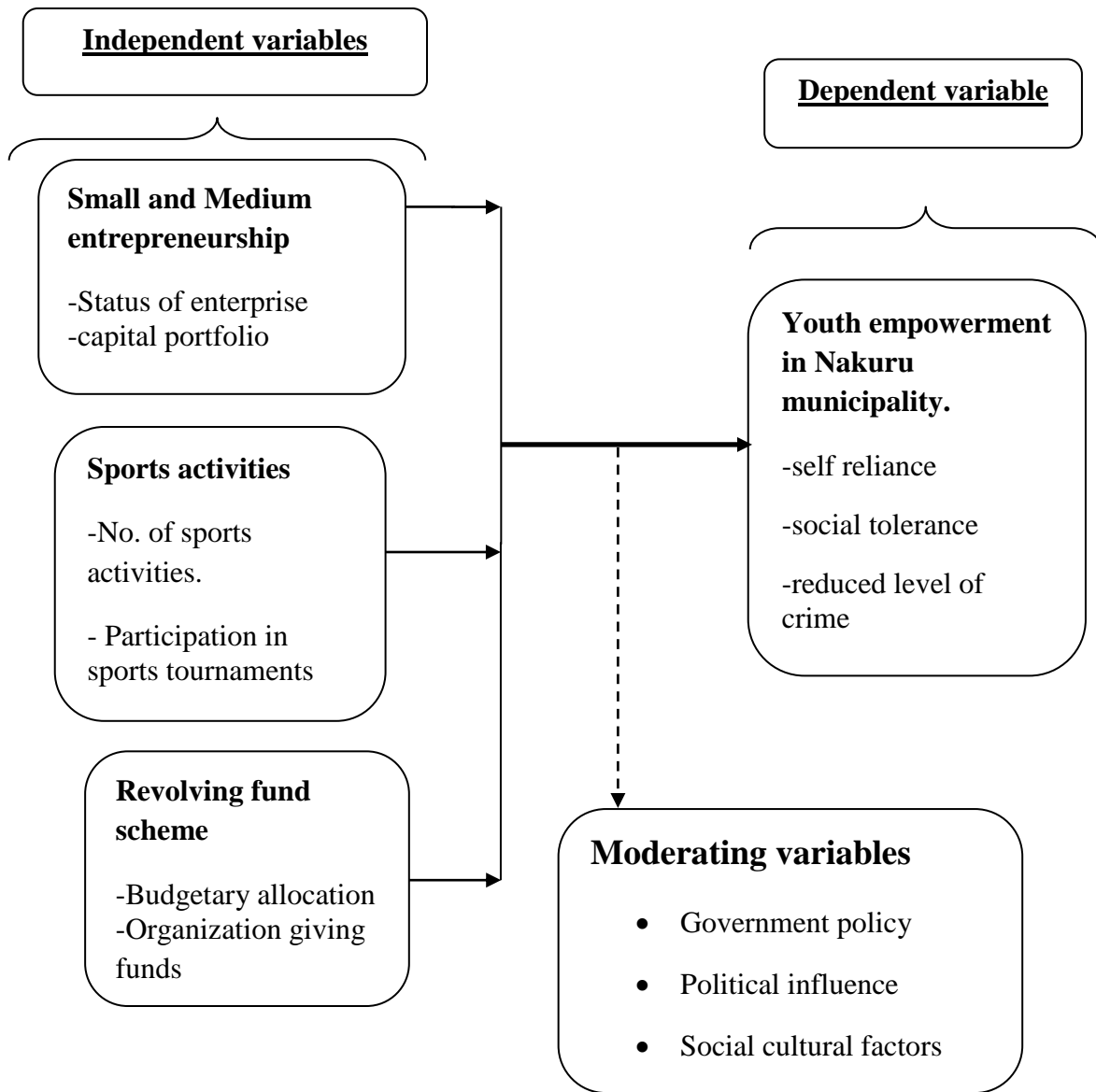


Figure 2:1: Conceptual Framework.

2.9 Theoretical framework

This study was based on participatory approach theory as a strategy to project intervention. The participatory model, first espoused by Paulo Freire in the 1960s (1997), stresses that stakeholders should become involved in the development process, determining the outcome rather than it being designed by an external agency. Participation is viewed as a means to empower, engage and enable beneficiaries and

communities by handing over to the grassroots, the means to set the agenda and find the solutions

More particularly the study tilted towards effective aspect of monitoring and evaluation of the youth socio-economic empowerment projects; to ascertain the achievement of objectives of the youth projects through their participation. The participation approach has been advocated by a number of scholars namely Blauert, et al (2000). In an umbrella essays; learning from changes; issues and experiences in participatory Monitoring and evaluation, they focus on the plight of the community who are the primary beneficiary of project as the ones who ought to define the success accruing from any interventions. The youths thus would best be fit to respond as the effectiveness of the empowerment project. This would certainly yield more empowerment to the youth groups through technical support and moulding local capacities for M&E (Blauert, et al 2000).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a detailed description of the study's research design. It also presents the definition of the target population, the sampling procedures as well as the methods that were employed in collecting data from respondents. In addition the chapter provides an explanation of how validity and reliability of the research instrument was met, the operationalization of the variables and further identifies the method of data analysis used. The chapter contents are summarised at last part.

3.2 Research Design

The study was conducted through a descriptive survey research design as conceptualized by Kothari (2004). In a descriptive survey research objectives are predetermined in which case it allows data collection relevant and sufficient to the study problem. By combining both quantitative and qualitative data collection procedures, a descriptive research design allows the researcher to gather information in a manner that reduces cost of data collection.

This research design therefore enabled the researcher to draw inferences about effectiveness of projects on socio-economic youth empowerment in Nakuru Municipality through studying a representative sample of the population. Carefully constructed descriptive design allows the researcher to study the phenomenon in its natural setting, eliminates bias and maximises the reliability of the data collected (Kothari 2004).

3.3 Target population

The youth groups of Nakuru Municipality constituted the target population of this study. The study confined itself to the projects funded by NGOs and GOK. There are 1000 registered youth groups among this only 200 in Nakuru municipality are

beneficiary of YEDF. The choice of youth group is informed by the fact that the projects are often tied to youths in a group and they are the primary stakeholders of the projects this is in congruence with the view that youth empowerment involves a collective democratic and pro social process of engagement, which implies group interaction (Cargo, et.al, 2003 Jennings, 2006).

The selection of projects funded by NGO and GOK organization was informed by the fact that these are often the institutions that concern themselves with socio-economic empowerment of the youth. The resultant preference of the projects funded by NGOs and GOK was therefore deliberate to allow a reliable enquiry into the effectiveness of the socio-economic youth empowerment projects.

3.4 Sample size and Sampling procedure

A sample could basically be describe as a subject of the population in which case a population constitute all the individuals which possess ‘some common observable characteristic’ (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). In order to draw a sample which is representative of the population it is crucial to ensure as much as possible that a large sample is drawn. Statistically speaking any sample greater than 30 elements is considered large. In selecting a large sample we in effect reduce the extent of sampling errors; that is the difference between the sample static and the population mean (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Larger samples allow for greater insight about the population characteristic and provide for more generalisations of findings. Selecting a sample size is however done with respect to the size of the population as well as the resource and time consideration. The division of projects in sectors will allow the researcher to draw a stratified sample that is homogenous within a sector (strata) and heterogeneous across the sectors (strata). Sample elements were randomly sampled from each sector through simple random sampling. The sectors were based on the three locations in Nakuru Municipality which are Kaptembwa, Bondeni and Viwandani.

The universal Accreditation board (2003) have provided a guide for selecting an acceptable sample size for a respective number of population units. The same will be determined with 95% confidence interval with a margin error (sampling error) of +or- 5%. Further the extent of sampling per stratum will be proportional to the concentration of target elements in each sector that is the youth group. As described above the target population is 200 government funded youth groups based on the sampling procedure outlined herein therefore the sample size t engaged was 132 youth groups. The study undertook purposive sampling for 30 projects that are non-government sponsored due to their registration dynamism.

3.5 Research Instrument

The study employed questionnaire interview format as its primary data collection method. Kothari (2008) observes that the questionnaire method has been extensively used in range of business and economic survey due to its unbiased nature and ability to capture larger samples. Questionnaire use also provides greater anonymity through questionnaire coding and discrete analysis of the respondent personal details. Statpac (2011) notes that use of questionnaire are less intrusive than telephone interviews or face to face conversations. However questionnaire format can be limiting in the case of illiterate respondents.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the research instruments

This sub section describes how the study meet the threshold of a quality study by observing validity and reliability as is the norm in any sound research.

3.6.1 Validity

Validity is the extent to which research outcomes actually corresponds to the phenomena under study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Valid results/outcomes

therefore allow the researcher to make more generalisations with ease. Validity has to be assured both internally and externally. Internal and external validity relates to the overall organization of the research design (Twycross and Shields, 2004). This study recognizes the reciprocal balance between the two. External validity relates to the freedom of generalisation provided for in the study. Internal validity on the other hand explains the degree to which the design of study actually lender itself sufficient in answering the research questions or accepting /nullifying the stated hypothesis. To enhance external validity therefore the researcher endeavours to draw a representative sample that is randomly selected from the stratified target population of the youth groups in Nakuru municipality as outlined in the sampling procedures.

There are three major ways of testing research work validity. This includes Construct validity, Content validity and Criterion validity. Content validity is the extent to which research instrument measure what they are intended to measure (Oso & Onen, 2005). To establish validity, the instrument was given to two experts to evaluate the relevance of each item in the instrument to the objectives and rate each item on the scale of very relevant(4), quite relevant (3), somewhat relevant (2), and not relevant (1). Validity was determined using Content Validity Index (C.V.I). $C.V.I = \frac{\text{items rated 3 or 4 by both judges}}{\text{total number of items in the questionnaire}}$ and found to be 0.8. This can be symbolized as $n_{3/4} / N$

3.6.2 Reliability of research Instruments

Reliability would refer to the consistency of the measured results over ‘repeated’ attempts Trochim, (2002). A measure that does not contain random errors is considered to be ‘perfectly reliable’. The presence of random errors can result from interviewer biasness or inaccuracies regarding the questionnaire construction and administration. Frequent random errors have a negative effect on the reliability of the research instrument. The researcher will purposefully carry out

re-test two weeks after the exercise and test the correlation between the two results to guarantee that the information initially given was reliable (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). The researcher carried out re-test after two weeks and using Pearson's product moment correlation found a correlation coefficient of 0.9 at 95% confidence thus information given initially was reliable. The researcher was also be guided by the research experts and shared with research peers on reliability of the research instruments to ensure credible results were achieved.

3.7 Methods of Data collection

The study collected data primarily through a questionnaire which entailed both open ended and closed questions. The existence of closed question or structured question is deliberate to ensure the researcher is able to capture particular variables of the study problem. On the other hand open ended or unstructured questions will allow the researcher to provide a more complete picture of the respondent's feeling and attitudes' (Kothari, 2008). This allowed the researcher to gain more information albeit unstructured, on the other emerging or undocumented issues on effectiveness of projects socio-economic youth empowerment. The questionnaire was constructed in a manner to ensure that the three identified variable relevant to the study were captured. To comprehensively administer the questionnaire within the time constraint, the researcher engaged two trained research assistants to facilitate timely feedback from the respondents.

Other method of data collection included examination of project documents for instance the youth groups' project objectives. This enriched the data collected from the questionnaire.

3.8 Pilot Testing

The research instrument was administered on a reconnaissance basis among few selected sample youth groups to help in the pre-testing of the data collection tools instrument. This allowed fine tuning of the research instruments before the actual study the researcher endeavoured to attain reliability and validity coefficients of

at least 0.70 or 70%. Items with validity and reliability coefficients of at least 0.70 are accepted as valid and reliable in research (Kathuri & Pals 1993). The responses from pilot study were however not utilised in the data analysis stage

3.9 Data analysis

Raw data collected from the field is usually unorganized; the same needed to be compiled and cleaned for potential errors. The next step involved coding before entering into a computer. Descriptive statistical analysis of quantitative data was made possible using computer software known as the computer package for social science, (SPSS) where measures of central tendencies were used to express averages of responses of independent variables. In addition, the researcher made use of percentages and frequencies to report on proportions of independent variables. Further, measures of correlation between the dependent variable and independent variable were made to enable the researcher to determine the degree of association between variables under study. Qualitative data observed in the field was expressed in write-ups to help enrich the descriptive analysis in the quantitative methods.

3.10 Ethical Issues and Legal Considerations

As an initial step to research effort the researcher obtained a transmittal letter from the University and also got permit from Ministry of Education: National Council for Science and Technology for approval to conduct research and also the office of the president through Nakuru District commissioner and ministry of Education through County Director of Education. In addition the researcher assured anonymity and confidentiality of responses to protect the credibility of the respondent. This was made possible through questionnaire coding.

3.11 operational definition of variables

The very essence of operationalizing the variable is to enable the researcher to measure the phenomena under study. Table 1.0 describes how various characteristics in the study will be measured and the subsequent scale of measurement.

Table 3.1 Operational Definition of variables

Variable	Type of variable	Indicators	Measure	Scale of measurement	Tools for Data collection	Types of analysis
Youth empowerment	Dependent	-Self reliance -Social tolerance -Reduced rates of crime	-Source of income -perceived level of importance of youth groups -perceived level of social unity -No. of crimes committed by members of youth group	-Nominal -ordinal -ordinal -Ratio	Questionnaire Document analysis	Percentages Frequencies Spearman's rank correlation coefficient
Small and Medium entrepreneurship	Independent	-Status of enterprise -capital portfolio	-No. of , youth owned, enterprises started -No. of, youth owned, running enterprises - No. of youths employed by the enterprises -Ratio of Debts to Equity	-Ratio -Ratio	Questionnaires Observation	Percentages
Sports	Independent	-No. of sports activities.	-Types of sports by the youth - amount of income form sports -No. of times youth in sports meet. -Types of tournaments -No. of tournaments	-Nominal -Ratio -Ratio -Nominal -Interval	Questionnaires Observation	Mode Percentages Frequencies Mode Percentages
Revolving fund scheme	Independent	-Budgetary allocation -Organization giving funds	-Amount of funds offered to members -Ratio of repayment -source of funds for revolving loan -Ratio of defaulters	-Ratio -Ratio -Ratio -Ratio	Questionnaires Observation	Percentages Frequencies

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the research result in accordance to the structure of data collection instrument with an upfront disclosure of the respondents' return rate. The analysis then, has been done with respect to the following sub headings; introductory information describing age, gender, source of income and the location of the respondents, types of projects, the Relationship between Source of Income and Source of Fund of the Youth Group, rate of benefit of youth group; The effectiveness of small and medium entrepreneurship in socio-economic youth empowerment describing the number of the enterprise, number of running enterprise who runs the enterprise, number of youths employed and Challenges facing the groups in the Enterprise projects; The effectiveness of sports in socio-economic youth empowerment describing type of sports engaged in, the kind of sports which generate income, who train the youth group, the source of sports utilities, the frequency of groups meeting for sports and the kind of challenges facing sports in the youth groups and finally the effectiveness of Revolving Fund Scheme in socio-economic youth empowerment describing groups which have revolving fund, who funds the revolving fund, how much members can get,, the number of groups that have defaulted any loan and challenges facing revolving fund

4.2 Response Return Rate

The study engaged a total of 162 sample elements based on the identified sample size from a target population of 230 youth groups. In this regard therefore, one hundred and sixty two questionnaires were circulated to the various youth groups through research assistants. A total of 162 questionnaires were returned. This constituted a response rate of 100% which was impressive and thus led to data analysis.

4.3 Youth Groups introductory information

The study established that the mean age of the youth is 26 years at 5.061 Std. Deviation this helps to describe the range of youth benefiting from the youth groups. The study also established that there were 31.5% of female respondents and 68.5 male respondents. The gender representation in the youth group demonstrates the varying involvement of both genders in youth group.

Further, the study sought the source of income of the youth group so as to determine whether the youth projects in groups were self-sustaining or not. 116 (71.6%) sampled youth groups generated their income from the entrepreneurial projects while 46 (28.4) groups of the sample group get their source of income from either member's contributions or funding from organization.

The study indicated that non-government funded groups got more income from the projects than government funded. Table 4.1 illustrates the relationship between source of income and the type youth group.

Table 4.1 Relationship between Source of Income and Type of the Youth group

		Type of the Youth Group			
		Government	Non-government	Total	
Category of Source of Income	Income from Project	Count	88	28	116
		% within Source of Fund of the Youth Group	66.7%	93.3%	71.6%
	Income From Funding	Count	44	2	46
		% within Source of Fund of the Youth Group	33.3%	6.7%	28.4%
Total		Count	132	30	162
		% within Source of Fund of the Youth Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The study showed that 70% of groups undertook entrepreneurial projects for socioeconomic empowerment which was the most famous compared to the others and that 67(41.4%) groups had stalled projects. Table 4.2 made the summary of the types of project

Table 4.2 Type of projects

Type of project	Yes		No		
	Frequency	&	Frequency	%	n
Entrepreneurship project	114	70.4	48	29.6	162
Sports project	28	17.3	134	82.7	162
Revolving fund project	83	51.2	79	48.8	162
Stalled projects	67	41.4	62	38.3	162

The result showed that 68.1% of the valid sampled youth groups feel that the youth groups projects are reforming the youth from crime this and other motivation for existence of the groups are summarised in Table 4.3

Table 4.3 Benefit of youth group projects

Rate	Reforming from crime		Sustainable Income provision		Unity of youth from different tribes		n
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
Not important at all	4	2.9	6	4.5	6	4.4	162
Below average	9	6.5	12	9.0	16	11.8	162
Important	11	8.0	30	22.6	18	13.2	162
Averagely important	20	14.5	29	21.8	16	11.8	162
Very important	94	68.1	56	42.1	80	58.8	162

4.4 The effectiveness of small and medium entrepreneurship in socio-economic youth empowerment.

One of the initial aims of this research report was to assess whether small and medium entrepreneurship are effective in socio economic empowerment. Under this several things were tested to ascertain the status of the enterprises because only when the enterprises are successful that they would lead to socioeconomic empowerment. The areas tested were: The number of enterprises owned by the group, the number of those which were running, who ran the enterprise, how many youths were employed by the enterprises, whether there were stalled enterprises and factors that led to their stalling and finally challenges that faced the youth group relating to their enterprise.

The results showed the approximate mean of enterprises in a youth group are 2 which is equal to the approximate mean of the enterprise that are running. Through Pearson's correlation coefficient it was noted that there existed a relation of 1, between the number of enterprise and those that were running, which means that there is a strong positive correlation between the two variables at 99% confidence interval it is significant (p-value $< \alpha$).

The study found out that the average number of youths employed by the enterprises in Nakuru municipality was approximately 9. Analysis of variance was used to check whether there is any difference in number of youth employed in the enterprise projects in Nakuru Municipality among the three locations. The results indicate the difference in mean between the locations is not significant as the p-value of 0.33 is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$.

The study established that there were various measures of challenges that the group face in the enterprise project. 53.1 % of the sampled group identified the source of capital to be a major challenge that the groups face. The rating of challenges is summarized in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Challenges of Entrepreneurial projects in youth groups

Challenge	Yes		No		n
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	percentage	
Financial misappropriation	67	41.4	95	58.6	162
Lack of commitment	68	42	94	58	162
Competitors	75	46.3	87	53.7	162
Sharing of profit in group	56	34.6	106	65.4	162
Conflict of interest	68	42	94	58	162
Low returns	55	34	107	66	162
Lack of technical know how	63	38.9	99	61.1	162
Decision making	57	35.2	105	64.8	162
Source of capital	86	53.1	76	46.9	162

4.5 The effectiveness of sports in socio-economic youth empowerment

The research embarked on determining the extent to which sports activities in socio-economic youth empowerment are effective. Several questions (related to this variable) were therefore raised. These were type of sports engaged in, the kind of sports which generate income, who trained the youth group, the source of sports utilities, the frequency of groups meeting for sports and the kind of challenges facing sports in the youth groups. The study established that there were only 28(17.3%), groups out of the sampled 162 youth groups that have sports as their projects. See Table 4.2

The study noted that out of the 28 youth groups that have sports project activities of this 57.1% receive their funding from the government while the 42.9% are funded by non-government organization. The most popular type of sports was field event as 19 (11.7%) of the youth groups sampled have it and 7(25%) of the sampled youth group generate income from field event making it the highest income generating type of sports. Table 4.5 made a summary of this.

Table 4.5 Rate of participation in sports and Rate of sports activities generating income

Type of sport	Participation by youth group					Income from the sports activities				
	Yes		No		n	Yes		No		n
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage		Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage	
Field events	19	11.7	143	88.3	162	7	25	21	75	28
Track events	6	3.7	156	96.3	162	4	14.3	24	85.7	28
Indoor games	8	4.9	154	95.1	162	3	10.7	25	89.3	28

The study found out that only 3(10.7%) of the 28 youth groups have a hired field event trainer. Tables 4.6 made a summary of this.

Table 4.6 Trainer of the sports activities

Type of sport	Hired trainer		Self trainer		Not applicable	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Field events	3	10.7	25	89.3		
Track events					28	100
Indoor games			1	3.6	27	96.4

The study elucidated that there is limited help in sports utilities to youth groups only 1group (3.6%) of the youth groups with field events got the sports utilities from donors. 8 groups got them from self that is members efforts the study also found out only 2 groups out of the 28 youth groups that had sports as their project got their source of track event utilities are from the government.

The study also noted that 57.1% of the 28 youth groups that engage in sports projects meet frequently for the sports activities and that 23 (82.1%) youth groups considered source of capital a major challenge managing sports project. Other challenges facing the sports project are summarized in Table 4.7

Table 4.7 Challenges facing the sports project

Challenge	Yes		No		n
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage	
Financial misappropriation	15	53.6	13	46.4	28
Lack of commitment	14	50	14	50	28
Lack of technical know how	11	39.6	17	60.7	28
Sharing of profit	11	39.3	17	60.7	28
Decision making	8	28.6	20	71.4	28
Source of capital	23	82.1	5	17.9	28

4.5 The effectiveness of revolving fund in socio-economic youth empowerment.

The third and final objective was to establish the extent to which revolving fund schemes in socio-economic youth empowerment are effective. To measure this variable several questions were raised; the number of youth groups that engaged in revolving fund, the source of revolving fun, how much a member can get from the fund, the ratio of repayment whether the group has ever defaulted any loan and finally the kinds of challenges that the group face in its revolving fund.

The study showed that 66 groups out of the 83 groups having revolving fund project fund the revolving fund from the members' contribution. Table 4.8 made a summary of source of fund for the revolving fund project.

Table 4.8 Source of funds for revolving fund project

	Observed n	Expected n	Residual
members contribution	66	20.8	45.2
group kitty	14	20.8	-6.8
Donors	2	20.8	-18.8
Government	1	20.8	-19.8
Total	83		

The study found out that the mean of loan awarded to members from the revolving fund was 14, 644.44 in Kaptembwa, 11,760.00 in Viwandani and 13,627.78 in Bondeni. The mean loan awarded to members in the whole municipality is 13,508.43. Analysis of Variance was carried to check whether

there is any mean difference award between the locations. The F-test value .195 with a p-value of 0.82 which is more than 0.05 at 95% confidence means that there is no significant difference.

The study established that 71 (85.5%) groups have not defaulted the loan from the revolving fund. Table 4.9 made a summary of youth group location and rate of defaulted loan. The study also showed that 67.5% of youth groups consider source of capital as a challenge to managing revolving fund. There are other challenges which the youth groups perceive to affect management of the revolving fund project their rate is summarised in table 4.10

Table 4.9 Youth Group Location and rate of defaulted loan

			Has the group defaulted any loan?		Total
			Yes	No	
Youth Group Location	Kaptembwa	Count	3	24	27
		% within Youth Group Location	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%
	Viwandani	Count	2	18	20
		% within Youth Group Location	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%
	Bondeni	Count	7	29	36
		% within Youth Group Location	19.4%	80.6%	100.0%
Total	Count		12	71	83
	% within Youth Group Location		14.5%	85.5%	100.0%

Table 4.10 Challenges facing revolving fund project in youth groups

Challenge	Yes		No		n
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage	
Financial misappropriation	33	39.8	50	60.2	83
Lack of commitment	28	33.7	55	66.3	83
Loan defaulters	34	41.0	49	59.0	83
Lack of technical know how	35	42.2	48	57.8	83
Sharing of profit	29	34.9	54	65.1	83
Decision making	28	33.7	55	66.3	83
Source of capital	56	67.5	27	32.5	83

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter includes a summary of findings with corresponding discussions on those findings. The conclusion for the study has been made as well in accordance to the research questions raised at the beginning of the study. Further the chapter has offered possible recommendations and a suggestion for further research.

5.2 Summary of findings

The summary for the finding were made in tabular form and the following statements were made about the data analyzed in chapter four.

Table 5.1 summary of findings

Objective	Finding	Remark
1. To determine the effectiveness of small and medium entrepreneurship in socio-economic youth empowerment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SME emerged as the most popular project amongst the youth with 70.4 % of the groups having it. • There exist stalled enterprises 41.4% of the sampled groups had stalled enterprises • The youth groups have an average of two enterprises • The enterprises are being 	Variability in data responses allow generalization only with caution

	<p>run by the youth and an average of 8 members is involved in running the enterprises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of capital was identified as a major challenge to the enterprise by 53.1% of the youth groups • There is a positive correlation of 1 between the number of enterprises and the running enterprises 99% confidence 	
<p>2. To assess the effectiveness of sports activities in socio-economic youth empowerment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of youth groups having sports activities is only 28(17.3%) of the sampled youth groups had sports. • The number of government funded groups which engaged in sports 57.1% and that of non-government funded youth group is 42.9% respectively of the sampled groups that have 	<p>Field events involve all kind games on a field such as volley ball, football etc.</p>

	<p>sports project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The most popular kind of sport was field event with 11.7% of the sampled youth groups and the least is track events 3.7% of the sampled youth groups •25% of the youth groups that have sports activities generate income in field events this is the highest while the lowest is income from indoor games which is 10.7% of the groups with sports activities •Only 3 (10.7%) groups of the sampled youth groups that have sports activities had a trainer. •Only 1(3.6%) group of the sampled youth groups that have sports activities received sports utilities from donors and only 2 groups of the sampled youth groups that have sports activities got their 	
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	<p>track event utilities from the government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57.1% of the sampled youth groups that have sports activities established they meet frequently. • 82.1% of youth groups considered source of capital a major challenge managing sports project 	
<p>3. To examine the effectiveness of revolving fund schemes in socio-economic youth empowerment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83 (51.2%) of the sampled youth groups had revolving fund project • 66(79.51%) groups of the sampled youth groups that have revolving fund identified members' contribution as the source of fund for revolving fund • The average loan youth group members, in Nakuru municipality, can get is Ksh 13,508.43 • There is no significant mean difference between 	<p>Revolving fund refers to the group's internal revolving fund.</p>

	<p>locations statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71 (85.5%) groups of the sampled youth groups that have revolving fund project had not defaulted any loan • 67.5% groups of the sampled youth groups that have revolving fund project consider source of financing as a major challenge to revolving fund. project 	
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5.3 Discussions

The study was concerned with the variables demonstrating socio-economic youth empowerment namely the effectiveness of small and medium entrepreneurship in socio-economic youth empowerment; the effectiveness of sports activities in socio-economic youth empowerment and the effectiveness of revolving fund schemes in socio-economic youth empowerment. Data was collected and analysed in a manner that captured the variables with varying degree of outcomes. The following subheadings will present the relationship of these findings with the underlying literature reviewed in chapter two of this study

5.3.1 The effectiveness of small and medium entrepreneurship in socio-economic youth empowerment

The study recognized small and medium entrepreneurship as means through which the youth could realize socioeconomic empowerment. The rise in preference for youth groups engaging in SMEs could be viewed as a result of the social experience that they have had. The ‘essence’ of the sociology of entrepreneurship lies in identifying which groups (social, cultural, ethnic, institutional, economic or religious) produce more entrepreneurial events than others and why that is the case Kennedy (1988). The youth have been promised redemption from poverty by various individuals and one of the key sectors that have been identified is SMEs this then may explain why the youth have a preference for SMEs and that they do not just have one enterprise demonstrate their conviction of the potential that this SMEs have in socioeconomic empowerment.

In addition, the youth’s positive attitude may account to the preference for SMEs as noted by Schoof 2006. Indeed the study established that the youth rate highly the SMEs as means to provide sustainable income. This does not however mean that all the groups were getting sustainable income but rather that the youth understand that SMEs can generate sustainable income to themselves.

There exist various stalled enterprises of the youths this may be viewed as justification of the challenges that the youth face in running of the enterprises or their ambitious move to venture in the unknown or lack of the required technical manpower. The youth groups cited lack of capital as the main contributor to stalling of the SMEs. Schoof 2006 notes that the reality impedes youth due to limited resources, life and work- experience and this may as well account for the stalled projects.

The management of the SMEs is done by the youth themselves. The SMEs provide employment opportunities for the youth. The study indicated an average of 8 youth being employed by the SMEs and thus contributing to solving the unemployment crisis this is in congruence with Omolo's (2010) argument that promotion of entrepreneurship and nurturing of an entrepreneurial culture should be seen as one of the ways out of youth unemployment crisis.

The study indicated a positive correlation between the number of enterprise and the number of running enterprises. In this situation then it is imperative that the youth groups learn on how to improve the existing SMEs before venturing into new areas.

5.3.2 The effectiveness of sports activities in socio-economic youth empowerment

The researcher sought to determine the extent to which sports activities in socio-economic youth empowerment are effective. Several questions were therefore asked to test this variable. From the response it was evident that sports activities were the low which translate to their effect on socioeconomic empowerment would equally be low. This is not meant to contradict the view that Mwisukha, et al (2003) had that sports in Kenya have contributed immensely to national, economic, social, education, health and political development but rather shows that the challenges that faced the group meant not prioritising sports as a means to achieve socioeconomic empowerment.

The study identified that the groups that were government funded engaged in sports more than those groups from non-government this could be due to the fact that the government funded are in control of their activities and unlike those which are under a close organization giving them direction that is not related to

sports. Due to the nature of requirements, availability of resource, motivation and belief the most common type of sport are field events often this are carried out in open spaces which the youth can access without a fee such as school play grounds; while the least popular are track events.

The sports offer great opportunity for social cohesion. The study found out that the groups that had sports met frequently. This is in support of Burnett, (2001) view that ‘a sport-for-all’ philosophy translated opportunities for increased participation, leadership and upward mobility. This would then suppose that the groups that have sports are able to achieve social unity and thus sports are effective in socio empowerment of the youth. The research noted that very few sports generated income a reason as to why then most youth groups did not have them.

Sports activities require resource in order to excel. A majority of the youth groups identified source of capital as a major challenge in managing the sports activities. This was further compounded by the revelation that both the donors and the government offered little support in terms of sports utilities to the youth groups. Vision 2030 identifies the value of sports in both economic and social parameters (See p.17) and thus it would only be defeating logic that the sports activities should prospers in youth groups when they are receiving little support. This limited ability of youth groups has made the groups not to be able to hire trainers and this may explain the reason for low standards of sports among the youth.

5.3.3 The effectiveness of revolving fund schemes in socio-economic youth empowerment

The study was also keen to learn the extent to which revolving fund schemes in socio-economic youth empowerment are effective. It would be noted that revolving loans have been practiced and used to improve the livelihoods in

various countries. The findings from the results reveal that more than half of the sampled youth groups had an internal revolving fund project however the fund appears not to be sustainable as the major source of fund for the fund are from the members contribution; this could be due to the low interest rate that the fund attracts.

For a fund to be of economic significance it should be that which can be channelled to more productive areas. The amounts of funds given in revolving funds are not in themselves sufficient to enable the youths to establish individual income generating projects in the face of the current economic challenges. The average amount of money available for group members, in Nakuru municipality, is Ksh 13,508.43 when a member is faced with challenge of basics the loan is thus best utilized in domestic needs than in generating more income. This however does not mean that the fund is not effective in socio-economic youth empowerment on the contrary it does. The fund achieves to unite the youth group to act as one in tapping resource for individual growth and even when the fund is used for basic needs it differentiates a person with access to fund and a person who is not. This echoes the UNs report on Yunu's approach through general assembly resolution 52/194 of 18th December 1997. (See pp19-20)...The participatory nature of these projects, together with emphasis on women entrepreneurs and employment creation raised hopes of reducing poverty through the approach

The study established that the major challenge just like in the other projects was source of funds or financing of the projects. Many groups were found not to have defaulted any loan which means then that they were loan worthy but access to loans was the issue. This then show that though revolving fund is an effective means for social economic empowerment it continues to suffer setbacks of finance.

5.4 Conclusions of the Study

The following conclusion can be made from the study:

1. The study endeavored to learn the effectiveness of the effectiveness of small and medium entrepreneurship in socio-economic youth empowerment. The findings of this study confirm that small and medium entrepreneurship are effective in youth socio-economic empowerment. More youth groups have embraced the projects and they have the required most necessary asset and that is attitude all they lack is financial support. this does not mean to belittles the existing support for the government and other donor funds but rather to point out that a lot needs to be done to commensurate to the demand of this projects by the youth group.
2. The study also embarked on the effectiveness of sports activities in socio-economic youth empowerment. The response demonstrated that though this projects have a potential for socio-economic empower of the youths little is being achieved by the projects. The existence of the projects is in fact threatened considering the few youth groups that are engaged in it. The government and donors seem to have shelved their helping hand on this kind of youth projects.
3. Lastly but not least the study also wanted to establish to what extent are revolving fund schemes in socio-economic youth empowerment effective. Overall finding reveal an appreciable level of effectiveness. Considering that more than half of the youth groups were undertaking the project this is to be noted that in all the locations there seemed to have a similar recognition of the value of the revolving fund among the youth groups. In spite of the fact that this project was effective in socio-economic empowerment it did not realize its optimum potential due lack of proper funding.

5.5 Recommendations

The following are recommendations based on the findings of the study:

1. There is need for serious thorough training for the youth in entrepreneurial skills in order to reduce the number of stalled enterprise and increase awareness of the various avenues for funds, the lending organs should tailor their products to the nature of youth groups without having to ask for unrealistic collaterals which the groups cannot have. This would increase access to funding, The government needs to increase the amount of money if offers as start up this would reduce a number of stalled projects, The governments need to reduce the period within which a groups ask for fund and the time which they get this would promote the number of youths starting SMEs, The government need to put in place mechanism to oversee the running of the youth enterprise particularly during the early stages.
2. The sports project could be re approached by the donors and government by creating monetary motivation in them as most failed since they lacked funding and a majority of the groups did not realize their economic benefit
3. Revolving funds should be encouraged through financial boost for the groups in terms of loans and in technical terms such as knowledge on how to run it and make it sustainable.

5.6 Suggestions for further research

- There is need to carry out a comparative study of socio-economic youth empowerment projects with an aim of informing on better ways to achieve socioeconomic empowerment
- There is need to assess the impact of the socioeconomic youth empowerment projects in local communities
- In addition it is important to study factors affecting projects on socioeconomic youth empowerment
- Further this study may be replicated into other region to enable generalisation to be made with regard to assessment of the effectiveness of projects on socioeconomic youth empowerment.

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APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

P.O Box 393

Nakuru.

...../...../2013

Dear Respondent,

RE: Letter of introduction

My name is Joseph Njuguna Mugure. I am a student at the University of Nairobi pursuing research study as partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management. The research endeavours to establish the effectiveness of projects on youth socio-economic empowerment with Nakuru municipality as a reference location.

This study has specifically confined itself to both government and NGO funded projects youth socio-economic empowerment projects.

You have been randomly selected as one of the respondents among the youth group members. Kindly respond by filling the subsequent questions in this questionnaire. Let me assure you that all your responses shall be treated with utmost confidentiality and only for the purpose of this research study.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph Njuguna Mugure

L50/71688/2011

APPENDIX 2: RESEARCH PERMIT

PAGE 2

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

Prof. Dr./Mr./Mrs./Miss/Institution
Joseph Njuguna Mugure
(Address) University of Nairobi
PO Box 92-0902, Kikuyu.
has been permitted to conduct research in

Location
District
County

Nakuru

on the topic: **Assessment of effectiveness of
projects on socio-economic youth empowerment**
in Nakuru Municipality, Kenya.

for a period ending: **31st July, 2013.**

PAGE 3

Research Permit No. **NCST/RCD/14/013/866**

Date of issue **1st June, 2013**

Fee received **KSH. 1000**



**Applicant's
Signature**

**For Secretary
National Council for
Science & Technology**

APPENDIX 3: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FROM NCST

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Telephone: 254-020-2213471, 2241349, 254-020-2673550
Mobile: 0713 788 787 , 0735 404 245
Fax: 254-020-2213215
When replying please quote
secretary@ncst.go.ke

P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA
Website: www.ncst.go.ke

Our Ref: **NCST/RCD/14/013/866**

Date: **4th June 2013**

Joseph Njuguna Mugure
University of Nairobi
P.O Box 30197-00100
Nairobi.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application dated **22nd May, 2013** for authority to carry out research on "*Assessment of effectiveness of projects on socio-economic youth empowerment in Nakuru Municipality, Kenya.*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nakuru County** for a period ending **31st July, 2013.**

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

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.


DR. M. K. RUGUTT, PhD, HSC.
DEPUTY COUNCIL SECRETARY

Copy to:
The County Commissioner
The County Director of Education
Nakuru County.

"The National Council for Science and Technology is Committed to the Promotion of Science and Technology for National Development".

APPENDIX 4: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FROM DC NKR

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Telegram: "DISTRICTER" Nakuru
Telephone: Nakuru 051-2212515
When replying please quote



THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
NAKURU DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 81
NAKURU

Ref No. ED.12/10 VOL.VI/242

19th June 2013

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

**RE:- RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION
JOSEPH NJUGUNA MUGURE**

The above named has been authorized to carry out research on '**assessment of effectiveness of projects on socio-economic youth empowerment in Nakuru Municipality, Kenya**' for a period ending 31st July, 2013.

Please accord him the necessary assistance to facilitate the success of his research.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. K. Kolum'.

**A. K. KOLUM
AG. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
NAKURU DISTRICT**

APPENDIX 5: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FROM CDE NKR

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Telegrams: "EDUCATION",
Telephone: 051-2216917
Fax: 051-2217308
Email: cdenakurucounty@yahoo.com
When replying please quote
Ref. NO. CDE/NKU/GEN/4/1/21/163



COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAKURU COUNTY
P. O. BOX 259,
NAKURU.

11 July 2013

RE: AUTHORIZATION OF RESEARCH FOR MR. JOSEPH NJUGUNA MUGURE L50/71688/2011

The above referred person is a male student of University of Nairobi based at the Department of Extra Mural Studies, Nakuru Campus.

He is hereby authorized vide NCST/RCD/14/013/866 research authority from the National Council for Science and Technology to conduct a research entitled "Assessment of effectiveness of projects on socio-economic Youth Empowerment in Nakuru Municipality, Kenya" for a period ending 31st July, 2013. He would therefore be visiting diverse youth groups with a view to collect various research data within the Municipality.

Any assistance extended to him is hereby appreciated.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M.K. Kiari'.

M.K. KIARIE
FOR: COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAKURU COUNTY

APPENDIX 6: YOUTH GROUP MEMBERS' QUESTIONNAIRE.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data that will help to study how effective projects on socio-economic youth empowerment have been.

Kindly, fill in the questions below where appropriate.

Instructions: **tick**

Part I: Respondents general information

1. Age:

.....
....

2. Gender: Male Female

3. What are your main sources of income?

.....
.....

4a. Do you belong to any youth group? Yes No

4b. If yes, what is the name of the group.....

5. Give two important reasons why you joined the group

.....
.....

6. What is the total number of members?

7. What is your position in the group? Member Official
]

8. What types of projects do you have?

a) Entrepreneurship

b) Sports

c) Revolving fund scheme

Others.(specify).....
.....
.....

9. How would you rate the benefits of youth group in the community based on the criteria below?

Given 5- very important, 4 -Average important, 3 -Important, 2- Below average, 1 -Not important at all)

Benefit of youth groups in community						5
Provide youth with jobs						
Provide opportunity to reform youths from crime						
Provide sustainable income						
Provide opportunity to unite youths from different ethnic backgrounds						

Part II: Status of Enterprise

10. How many enterprises does the group have?
11. How many enterprises are running?
12. Who runs the enterprises?
- All members Selected members
- Out of group employees
13. How many youths are employed by the enterprises?
14. Are there stalled enterprises of the group? Yes No
15. Identify if the following face your group?

	Challenges facing the group	Factors that led to stall of an enterprise
Financial misappropriation		
Conflict of interest from members		
Lack of commitment		
Low returns		
Competitors		
Lack of technical know how		
Sharing of profit in group		
Decision making		
Source of capital		

Part III: Number of sports activities in the youth group.

Fill this part if the group engages in sports activities.

16. Kindly identify the following about sports in the group?

Types of sports	Type of sports in the group	Sports which generate income to members (tick)	Trainer S -self, H - hired trainer	Source of sports utilities S -self, D -donors G -government
Field event				
Track events				
Indoor games				

17. How often do you meet for sports? Rarely [] Regularly []

18. Identify challenges facing sports in your youth group?

	Challenges facing the group
Financial misappropriation	
Lack of commitment	
Low returns	
Lack of technical know how	
Sharing of profit in group	
Decision making	
Source of capital	

Part IV: Budgetary allocation

19. Does your group have revolving fund? Yes [] No []

20. Who funds your group's revolving fund?

Members contribution [] Group kitty []

Donors [] Government []

21. How much can a member get from the revolving fund?

.....
22. What is the ratio of repayment for the fund?
.....
.....

23. Have your group ever defaulted any loan? Yes [] No []

24. Kindly identify the challenges facing your group in the internal revolving fund from below?

	Challenges facing the group
Financial misappropriation	
Lack of commitment	
Loan defaulters	
Lack of technical know how	
Sharing of profit in group	
Decision making	
Source of capital	

*****END*****

**

Thank you for your contribution

APPENDIX 7: RESEARCH BUDGET

	Item/ Activity	Cost per unit (Ksh.)	Number of units	Total (Ksh.)
1.	Stationery	-	-	2,500
2.	Typesetting of the project proposal	20 per page	pages	1,060
3.	Printing of the project proposal and questionnaire	10 per page	57 pages	570
4.	Photocopying of the project proposal	2 per page	312pages	848
5.	Transport to youth groups	100 per day	30 days	3,000
6.	Data bundles for internet	100 per day	30 days	3,000
7.	Remuneration for the research assistants	600 per day	30 working days	18,000
	Total			29,978

APPENDIX 8: SAMPLE SIZE TABLE

(Confidence level 95%; Margin of error + or - 5%)

Population N	Sample S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1,200	291
15	14	230	144	1,300	297
20	19	240	148	1,400	302
25	24	250	152	1,500	308
30	28	260	155	1,600	310
35	32	270	159	1,700	313
40	36	280	162	1,800	317
45	40	290	165	1,900	320
50	44	300	169	2,000	322
55	48	320	175	2,200	327
60	52	340	181	2,400	331
65	56	360	186	2,600	335
70	59	380	191	2,800	338
75	63	400	196	3,000	341
80	66	420	201	3,500	346
85	70	440	205	4,000	351
90	73	460	210	4,500	354
95	76	480	214	5,000	357
100	80	500	217	6,000	361
110	86	550	226	7,000	364
120	92	600	234	8,000	367
130	97	650	242	9,000	368
140	103	700	248	10,000	370
150	108	750	254	15,000	375
160	113	800	260	20,000	377
170	118	850	265	30,000	379
180	123	900	269	40,000	380
190	127	950	274	50,000	381
200	132	1,000	278	75,000	382
210	136	1,100	285	100,000	384
				1,000,000	384
				10,000,000	384

NOTE: - Opinion surveys of the entire United States Frequently consist of 1500 to 2000 interviews, to permit valid information for subgroups such as geographic regions, age, gender, and income. In a state of 3,000,000 population, surveys often involve a sample of 500 to 600, to permit breakouts.

Source: Adapted from Educational and Psychological Measurement
David A Payne; Robert F McMorris 1967 English Book x, 419 p. illus. 23 cm.
Waltham,Mass., Blaisdell Pub. Co.