

**INFLUENCE OF YOUTH ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND ON THE
PERFORMANCE OF YOUTH-RUN BUSINESSES IN BUMULA SUB
COUNTY, BUNGOMA COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

This project research report is my own work and has not been submitted by any other award.

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DEDICATION

This Project Report is dedicated to my husband Michael Kisongochi, my children; Sandra Namaemba and Jack Brainer Walukhu and my Dad and Mum for the great inspiration and encouragement they gave me during the study of this course.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BJU	- Bundesverband Junger Unternehmer
CAS	- Country Assistance Strategies
C-YES	- Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme
ERS	- Economic Recovery Strategy
FIs	- Financial Intermediaries
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
IEBC	- Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IYF	- International Youth Foundation
KIM	- Kenya Institute of Management
LITA	- Lusaka Informal Traders Association
MFI	- Micro-Finance Institutions
MOYAS	- Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MSEs	- African Centre for Technology Studies
OECD	- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRSPs	- Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SACCOs	- Savings and Credit Co-operative Organizations
SSEDCO	- Swazi Small Enterprise Development Company
SWOT	- Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UN	- United Nations
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
YEDF	- Youth Enterprise Development Fund
YRBs	- Youth-Run-Business

ABSTRACT

Youth-Run-Enterprises (YRBs) are defined as businesses owned and run by people aged below 35 years. The performance of such enterprises continues to attract a lot of policy and scholarly attention. However, empirical evidence on the determinants of performance of youth run enterprises is limited. This limits policy initiatives aimed at improving the performance of youth run enterprises. This study was conducted to assess the influence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) on the performance of Youth-run Enterprises (YRBs) in Bumula District, Bungoma County, Kenya. The objectives of the study were to determine the influence of access to credit, to establish the influence of capacity building, to examine the influence of market dynamics and to investigate the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youth-run enterprises in Bumula District. The study employed a cross-sectional survey design. The target population for the study was 2,800 youths belonging to 140 youth groups. The sample size was computed using Gay's formula where a sample of 280 respondents was deemed adequate for the study. The respondents were selected using simple random and purposive sampling. Data was collected using structured questionnaires administered to the respondents. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 17 and presented in frequency, percentage tables and means calculated. The study found out that despite the fact that YEDF could be a preferred source of funding among the youths, accessing it remained a great challenge. It was also discovered that time taken to process loan applications is very long; the speed of processing applications is not satisfactory thus all planned activities are jeopardized. Most youth have not been properly informed on how this fund can be accessed. The majority of the respondents at 67.4% felt that the interest rate is not favourable for the YRBs to thrive. High interest rates present a big challenge for entrepreneurs who to access credit due to uncertainties experienced while running businesses and enterprises. The loan amount offered by YEDF is limited and youth groups are required to restrict their budgets within the upper limits. This means that the YRBs cannot make great plans and ventures. New initiatives cannot take place due to limited funds. Time period given before repayment, also referred to as 'grace period' is not adequate. The majority of the youth officials indicated the period was not very adequate with 70.4% observing that time or period provided to loanees before commencing loan repayment is important especially to the newly established enterprises. The study found out that despite the fact that YEDF could be a preferred source of funding among the youths, accessing it remained a great challenge. Most youth have not been properly informed on how this fund can be accessed and at the same time, projects funded by the funds have not been properly managed and hence low repayment rates. It can be deduced that majority of the respondents have little knowledge on developing business plans and this affects the performance of the YRBs. Majority of youth groups try to develop business plans, which is a challenge to many people. There is need for promoting networking among various institutions working in the area of promoting Youth Enterprise Development Fund. This networking should be based on a careful consideration of the competencies and capacities of participating partners. 46.0% closely associated the support with the performance of YRBs indicating that support from stakeholders is minimal. It can be concluded that routine visits by fund officers has an effect on the performance of the YRBs with 57.3%. Fund Officers rarely visit funded groups to assess their progress. Majority of the respondents felt regular progress assessments by the Fund Officers was key towards ensuring that proper guidance and technical support would be given on time when necessary

Projects funded by the funds have not been properly managed and hence low repayment rates. The fund has staffing problem and hence lacks proper monitoring and capacity building. The fund

has not been able to address gender imbalances and has not made significant impact in society. The study findings indicated that access to credit and financing, capacity building and access to markets are key drivers of the performance of YRBs. The study recommends that more attention should be given to the current challenges affecting youth such drug abuse and the education system should prepare the youths to embrace entrepreneurship over the ever shrinking white collar jobs. Young people's development is dependent on a range of supports and opportunities from the family, community, the school, the church and other institutions that touch them. Thus, a major challenge for policy makers is to situate youth enterprise and other employment policies into a comprehensive employment framework which encompasses a wide range of issues, especially education, training, labour market, enterprise development and social (including poverty reduction) policies. This means that youth policies should be properly integrated with broader economic and development policies.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

With the global youth populations reaching a historical height of 1.5 billion, economies worldwide are increasingly unable to provide young people with jobs, as youth employment grew by only 0.2% over the past decade against the global youth population growth rate of 10.5%. This prompted the first-ever Global Youth Micro enterprise Conference held in Washington, D.C. in September, 2007 to address the rising youth unemployment situation (Fiona, 2007).

World over, provision of micro finance to the vulnerable has been considered an innovative and sustainable approach where the youth can engage in micro enterprise activities to generate income so as to improve their livelihoods and contribute to economic growth. Microfinance refers mainly to small loans; savings mobilization and training in micro enterprise investment services extended to poor people to enable them undertake self employment projects that generate income. Rural-based micro finance programs in particular have the potential to help poor people perform business activities through which they may acquire employment as well as income. This is in view of the fact that the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) sector has a potential to create wealth and employment as demonstrated in previous studies (Aryeetey, 1997).

Youth unemployment is one of the biggest development challenges in the Third World today. In Kenya over 15 million people live below the poverty line, with over three million classified as unemployed. Youth account for about 55% of the unemployed in Kenya, implying that unemployment is a predominantly youth issue. The rapidly increasing youth unemployment levels have been aggravated by changes in economic policies. Subsequently, over the past decade, there has been a steady shift from formal to informal sector employment, popularly known as 'Jua Kali'. Secondary negative effects such as the systematic erosion of the social value of education, crime, prostitution and drug abuse have increased as a direct consequence (Ouma et al 2002).

In their report, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Youth and the Millennium Development Goals outlined a number of recommendations to eradicate poverty among young people as nations strive to meet the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The following were deemed both

timely and relevant; “Governments must create mechanisms that ensure young people are involved in the development of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) through National Youth Councils or other forums for youth representation, Governments should include young people in the implementation of new projects identified in national development and poverty reduction plans and strategies, as well as support existing youth-led development initiatives, Development policies must prioritise the growth of rural areas, which have high percentages of unemployed youth and little public infrastructure, by engaging young people in creating necessary services and infrastructure and Governments and the private sector must support agro-based micro-entrepreneurial endeavours by young people and invest in farming technologies that boost agricultural production” (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2006).

Widespread poverty remains a critical development challenge in Kenya. Young people are particularly affected by unemployment, lack of proper housing (particularly in the urban areas) and health challenges. Poverty affects educational levels and children from poor backgrounds have been known to be much less likely to attend school than those of rich families.

Poorer educational levels imply poorer chances of gainful employment. Additional negative factors affecting the youth include marginalization; lack of voice in the family, the community and the national arena; poor representation in decision making; and limited recreational facilities. Areas that require specific attention are: geographic transitions (including youth migration); integrating the youth in urban areas; transition from school to work; youth unemployment; youth groups at risk and implementation of youth policies and programmes (UNDP 2010).

In the absence of opportunities in the formal labour market, many young people are engaged in the informal sector which is largely unregulated and are subjected to hazardous conditions for low earnings and long working hours, without any formal contract. To address the youth challenges, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) will be introduced. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund came legally into operation on 8th December 2006 through Legal Notice No. 167. It will be transformed into a State Corporation on 11th May 2007 through Legal Notice No. 63 (YEDF Status report, 2009).

The Fund focuses on enterprise development as a key strategy that will increase economic opportunities for, and participation by Kenyan youth in nation building. The mandate of the Fund

is not only increasing access to capital by young entrepreneurs but also provides business development services, facilitates linkages in supply chains, creates market opportunities locally and abroad for products and services of youth enterprises, and facilitates creation of commercial infrastructure to support growth of youth businesses.

In realization of the fact that not all young people are interested in entrepreneurship, the Fund's mandate includes facilitating employment of semi-skilled/skilled young people in external labour markets. This mandate entails but not limited to job search abroad, facilitating travel documentation, and financing cost of relocation (YEDF Status report, 2009).

The Fund has engaged in partnership with 32 Financial Intermediaries (FIs) to enable the youth access funds directly either as individuals or as organized entities. Apart from the on-lending component of the fund through financial intermediaries, there is the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES) which funds enterprises of youth groups in all constituencies. YEDF focuses on enterprise development as a key strategy for increasing economic opportunities for, and participation of Kenyan youth in nation building (Odhiambo et al 2013).

Youth-Run-Businesses (YRBs) are defined as businesses owned and run by people aged below 35 years (Government of Kenya, 2005). Chigunta (2002) describes several benefits of YRBs. First, YRBs create employment particularly among alienated and marginalized youth. In this way, YREs help address some of the socio-psychological problems and delinquency that arises from joblessness. Youth-Run-Enterprises also promote resilience as it encourages young people to find new solutions, ideas and ways of doing things through experience-based learning. It is increasingly accepted that youth entrepreneurs present alternatives to the organization of work, the transfer of technology, and a new perspective to the market. They are also responsive to new economic opportunities and trends. Further, YRBs provide valuable goods and services to society, especially the local community. This results in a revitalization of the local community. Therefore, enhancing the performance of YRBs is of paramount importance.

Therefore, the general objective of this study will be to evaluate the influence of the provision of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) on the performance of youth-run businesses (YRBs) in Bumula Sub County, Bungoma County, Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Joblessness is endemic in Africa, especially among the young. Youth unemployment and underemployment in some countries is as high as 80 per cent, including relatively well performing states such as Mozambique and Ghana. To provide another example, Zambia had three million people at independence. Today it has 13 million. But whereas there were 300 000 formal sector jobs at independence in 1964, today there are fewer than 500000, excluding public sector workers. And most of the three million or so young people are unemployed. No wonder politics is often fraught and people are angry in spite of a recent record of consistent growth in Africa.

In Kenya, the ministry of Youth and Sports (2008) report indicates that the youth aged 18-35 years are 13 million or about 37% of the population. Of the 13 million youth, less than 50% are in gainful economic activities in the formal, informal and public sectors of the economy while majority are unemployed. This trend is worrying and calls for intervention measures. The 2003–2007 Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for Wealth and Employment Creation provides the road map for economic recovery. The paper estimated that MSEs contribute 20 and 72% to the GDP and employment respectively. Hence, when the ERS anticipated creating 500,000 jobs annually, 88% of the targeted jobs were to be created in MSEs with the aim of reducing poverty rates from 56.7 to 51.8% (Ministry of Planning and National Development, 2003).

However, Mushimiyimana, (2008) cited lack of collateral and high interest rates as an impediment to access to loans from Micro finance institutions (MFIs) by micro entrepreneurs. Micro entrepreneurs who secure funds from such institutions spend the bulk of their returns on investment in paying the cost of capital, thus leaving them with none or little savings for reinvestment. As a result, majority of micro enterprises fail to grow into Small and eventually Medium enterprises. Therefore, to bring the youth on board, the Kenyan government with the support of development partners in 2006 established a youth enterprise development fund (YEDF) that is channelled to Micro finance Institutions and other financial intermediaries for onward lending to the youth without collateral. Such a fund attracts a greatly reduced cost of capital which stands at 8% per annum as a strategy to make the fund affordable to the youth who in many cases do not have collateral and therefore ideal for start-ups.

With its high youth unemployment and underdeveloped private sector, Bumula Sub County is particularly interesting and relevant for examining issues surrounding youth entrepreneurship. Promoting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) has become a policy priority in the aftermath of the dwindling economic prospects, which has hit most sectors hard while making it even more challenging for graduating youth to find employment in the public sector or in established private firms. The emergence of youth enterprise development fund (YEDF) as a viable livelihood option is thus high on the policy agenda in Kenya, making this study timely. The study will also provide new evidence on the longstanding factors hampering youth enterprise development, including heavy Government bureaucracy, widespread corruption, and limited access to finance.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) on the performance of Youth-run businesses (YRBs) in Bumula Sub County, Bungoma County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The following objectives guided the study:-

- (i) To determine the influence of access to credit as a component of YEDF on the performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County
- (ii) To establish the influence of capacity building as a component of YEDF on the performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County
- (iii) To examine the influence of market dynamics as a component of YEDF on the performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County
- (v) To assess the influence of monitoring and evaluation as a component of YEDF on the performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County

1.5 Research Questions

From the objectives of the study, the following research questions were formulated:-

- i) Does access to credit as a component of YEDF influence the performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County?

- ii) Does capacity building as a component of YEDF influence the performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County?
- iii) Does market and linkage support as a component of YEDF influence the performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County?
- iv) Does monitoring and evaluation as a component of YEDF influence the performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

It is hoped that the research findings on the influence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) on the performance of the youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County, Bungoma County, will provide useful information to the government on how to improve on the provision of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) and other financiers and stakeholders would find information on how access to credit, capacity building, market and linkage support and monitoring and evaluation influence the performance of youth-run enterprises. The information would also act as a feedback that will enable all the players to critically evaluate and design programs that would enable the youths to get superior quality services that would enhance their livelihoods. Finally, the information collected would add to the scanty literature available on the influence of youth enterprise development fund (YEDF) on the performance of the youth-run businesses (YRBs) and form a basis for further research.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

The study was faced with a number of limitations. First was the availability of the accurate records on the performance of the youth enterprises. The study would also have been mistaken to be meant for victimization of non-performance or discontinuation of the fund. However the purpose of the study was explained to the research participants to allay any such fears that would arise out of their participation. Secondly, there was financial constraint because of the vastness and the terrain of the area under study. The cheapest and convenient means of transport was used where respondents were clustered for easier visits to avoid daily traversing across the division. Appointments were made in advance to cut on incidences of bouncing or missing the respondents for questionnaire administration.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The study was carried out in Bumula Sub County, Bungoma County in Western province. The IEBC estimates the population in the district to be 178, 897 on an area covering 944 km² (IEBC 2012). The 2009 Kenya population census statistics indicate that the youth population aged 18 – 35 years in Bumula constituency is 78,462 (male–35,662 female–42,800) (Census 2010). The district was selected on the strength that it would have been convenient to the researcher as a Youth Officer in Sub County. The study sought to evaluate the influence of the youth enterprise development fund (YEDF) on performance of youth-run businesses (YRBs) in the constituency.

1.9 Basic assumptions of the Study

During the study, the following assumptions were considered; that all respondents would give honest responses. It was also assumed that the sample taken would represent the population adequately. The data collection instrument had validity and measured the desired outcomes for the study.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms

Performance: - refers to outcomes that come from undertaking entrepreneurial activities.

Youth Enterprise Development Fund -an initiative conceived in June 2006 by the government as a strategic move towards arresting unemployment which is virtually a youth problem.

Access to credit - refers to the possibility that youth or their enterprises can access financial services, including credit, deposit, payment, insurance, and other risk management services.

Capacity building - refers to strengthening the skills, competencies and abilities of youths in developing their enterprises so that they can overcome their challenges.

Market dynamics - refers to discovery of markets for distribution of products and networking with different entities to enhance accessibility and awareness by the youths running enterprises.

Monitoring and evaluation - refers to checking progress against plans and routine and continuous inspection combined with advice on the areas of improvement.

1.11 Organization of the study

The report is organized in five chapters: Introduction, Literature review and Methodology. It has a cover page and preliminary pages containing declaration, dedication, acknowledgement, abstract, table of content, list of figures and list of tables, abbreviations and acronyms.

Chapter one (Introduction) contains; background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitations of the study, assumptions of the study, definition of significant terms and the organization of the study.

Chapter two (Literature review) contains; Introduction, access to credit, capacity building, market dynamics, monitoring and evaluation, theoretical framework, conceptual framework and summary.

Chapter three (Research methodology) contains; Introduction, research design, target population, sampling procedures and sample size, data collection instruments and their validity and reliability, methods of data collection, data analysis techniques, operational definition of variables, ethical considerations and summary.

Chapter four (Data analysis, presentations and interpretations) contains; introduction, questionnaire return rate, demographic characteristics of the respondents, access to credit and performance of YREs, capacity building, market dynamics, monitoring and evaluation and indicators of micro enterprise performance.

Chapter five (Summary, conclusion and recommendation) contains; introduction, summary of the study, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further studies

The report also has references and appendices; letter of introduction, questionnaires for the youths running enterprises, relevant tables, time schedule and proposed research budget.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the reviewed literature of the studies that have been conducted on the influence of youth enterprise development funds or micro finance services on the performance of youth run enterprises. The literature under this chapter covers aspects such as; access to credit, capacity building, market and linkage support and monitoring and evaluation.

2.2 Access to credit as a component of YEDF and performance

Access to credit is cited as a major obstacle to young entrepreneurs who lack collateral because they do not own property and at the same time they do not possess the relevant business experience. The Kenyan government through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) has attempted to bridge this gap. It is envisaged therefore that this initiative would have an influence on the performance of Youth-run Businesses (YRBs). This variable will be measured using indicators such as timeliness of loan processing, interest rates charged, grace period before start of repayment, repayment period and loan size.

Ledger wood (1999), Christen and Rosenberg (2000) perceive the concept of micro finance as the provision of financial and non financial services by micro finance institutions (MFIs) to low income groups without tangible collateral but whose activities are linked to income-generating ventures. These financial services include savings, credit, payment facilities, remittances and insurance.

A plethora of loan schemes, including soft and government-backed loans, have been implemented internationally with varying degrees of success, to improve entrepreneurs' access to finance. Most measures, however, do not directly address the causes of limited access to finance for the youth. An innovative psychometric testing method launched by the Standard Bank Group aims to overcome the limited collateral and financial credit history typically encountered by (young) entrepreneurs (UN, 2013).

Efforts to improve youth access to finance (as well as for the population as a whole) could include incentives to save. In Nigeria, for example, the Bayelsa State Government has piloted matched-saving accounts for 1,000 low-income children in order to incentivize saving amongst the youth.

The Government makes periodic deposits into these accounts, either in set amounts or in proportion to the amount saved (UNCDF, 2012).

In an attempt to overcome the 'access to finance' barrier and extend more loans to entrepreneurs, Standard Bank piloted the use of psychometric testing in several African countries, including Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana and Nigeria, in their assessment of the loan applications of entrepreneurs.

The psychometric assessment, which lasts 30-40 minutes, operationalizes methods developed by a research institute linked to the Harvard University. The test is conducted by Standard Bank staff in the field, using laptops. It collects information on four key character-aspects of the loan applicant: psychological profile; ethics and honesty; intelligence; and business skills. The Standard Bank uses the information to assess the risk of lending to each loan applicant and their willingness to repay (UN 2013).

To gather information on the loan applicants' ability to repay their loans, the Standard Bank asks that potential borrowers bank with them for at least several months, and monitors closely their activities. Results from the pilot tests have been positive and indicate that psychometric loan assessments can be an effective instrument to affordably provide start-up finance to entrepreneurs, despite their limited credit history and collateral. Other benefits of this initiative include a streamlined loan application process and a reduced loan disbursement timeframe (UN 2013).

According to the Youth Fund Status report, the Fund has successfully used the existing structure of the financial intermediaries in reaching out to thousands of youth across the country. The partnership with the Financial Intermediaries has been transformed into leverage financing in which financial resources are matched to cater for the increasing demand for loans among the young people (Youth Status report 2009).

A new loan product has been developed to substantially increase funding to constituencies to enable more youth to access credit individually. However, the repayment performance of the group-based loans (C-YES) is critical in the roll out of the new product and continuous review of the funds uptake performance with a view to crafting new strategies to cope with any emerging challenges (Youth Status report 2009).

It is worth noting that the establishment of the Fund has triggered increased interest within the financial sector to lend to youth who had previously been ignored due to the perceived high risk. The record loan repayment rate of 98% by youth borrowers accessing funds through Financial Intermediaries is the key reason for this heightened interest (Youth Status report 2009).

2.3 Capacity building as a component of YEDF and performance

The Fund is aware of the fact that areas with poor financial infrastructure have registered low uptake of the funds. The strategies applied to improve the situation include; a combination of entrepreneurship and capacity building support to help them understand and know how to apply a range of business concepts, often including: purchasing, adding value, selling for profit, selling on credit and managing risk, planning and income allocation, basic record keeping, product costing and pricing, understanding the market (including supply and demand), negotiating and selling techniques, developing a marketing strategy and production, processing and packaging techniques.

Trainings for youth have been conducted in most of the affected areas, partnerships with locally based institutions that have micro finance experience are being worked out, key development actors in within the affected areas have been engaged with a view to exploring alternative disbursement channels, Webster and Fidler (1996) advocate that in many cases, basic business skill training should accompany the provision of micro loans to improve the capacity of the poor to use funds. Micro enterprise investment training mainly addresses capital investment decisions, general business management and risk management. Capital investment decisions include allocation of the micro enterprise limited capital funds most effectively in order to ensure the best return possible. Therefore, a wrong decision can have long lasting effect not only on the profits but on very survival of the enterprise.

The non-financial services mainly entail training in micro enterprise investment and business skills. Roth, (2002) believes that micro finance encompasses micro credit, micro savings and micro insurance.

In Swaziland as elsewhere, young entrepreneurs have lower skills – both in terms of education and work/business experience–than adult entrepreneurs. Well designed and targeted training programs can go a long way in reducing this gap. Key lessons learnt from other countries are: first, youth entrepreneurship training programs that combine in-classroom lessons with workplace

training have higher success rates than courses with only in-classroom training (Fares and Puerto, 2009). Entrepreneurship courses tend to deliver better results if the private sector is involved in their organization and delivery, as the sector is more aware of the skills demanded by the market. Secondly, to effectively foster entrepreneurial skills development among young people, entrepreneurship courses should be embedded within all levels of the educational system (OECD, 2012). Tunisia implemented a successful youth entrepreneurship teaching initiative, which specifically targeted university students. Lastly, prior work experience is an important determinant of entrepreneurial performance (Wadhwa et al, 2009). Temporary wage subsidies that incentivize employers to hire inexperienced youths (e.g., Jordan) can help equip aspiring young entrepreneurs with work experience in an entrepreneurial environment.

During the 2009/10 academic year, Tunisia mainstreamed a new entrepreneurship track into applied undergraduate curriculums, to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment amongst university graduates. Targeting 3rd year students, the entrepreneurial track initiative entailed entrepreneurship courses as well as personalized coaching sessions. The program allowed students to develop a business plan as part of the graduation requirements, instead of a traditional undergraduate thesis. The training aspect of the program, which was conducted at local employment offices, featured topics such as SWOT analysis of business ideas, information research, marketing, and building networks.

The coaching sessions, meanwhile, were delivered by external private sector coaches, mainly entrepreneurs or professionals from an industry relevant to the student's business idea. Upon completing the initial training, students presented their business ideas to bankers and experts for feedback, after which more training was provided. Students received a coach and supervision from a university professor to finalize their business plan, which they had to defend to graduate.

A total of 1,702 students participated in the Entrepreneurship Track initiative in 2009/10—with positive results. Beneficiaries of the program were on average 46 to 87% more likely to be self-employed compared to graduates from the control group. There was also some evidence of a substitution effect from wage employment to self-employment.

Bowen et al. (2009) researched on Management of business challenges among small and micro enterprises in Nairobi Kenya. The findings of the research indicated that over 50% of MSEs continue to have a deteriorating performance with 3 in every 5 MSEs failing within months of

establishment. Only 2.5% respondents saying their businesses were very successful. The results also showed that 49.5% of those who had received training in their areas of business reported that their businesses were doing well. He recommended that there is need to get trained in an area that is relevant to the business carried.

In Kenya, the provision of continuous and relevant business development services to youth entrepreneurs is key to the success of enterprise development initiatives in creating long term employment. The provision of entrepreneurship training to sensitize and inculcate entrepreneurial culture among the young people is crucial to identifying emerging business talents (Youth Status report 2009).

The Fund has through itself and other partners managed to achieve the following in this critical area; trained over 120,000 youth on entrepreneurship. Most the beneficiaries of these trainings have managed to access financing through the financial intermediaries and the constituency component, over 400 Ministry of Youth Affairs officers have undergone entrepreneurship training course to enable them equip young people at the grassroots with relevant skills, built the capacity of selected youth officers to act as Enterprise Development Agents to facilitate localized approach to the business development services (Youth Status report 2009).

More officers and selected youths will be trained to expand the target reach of the program and Youth Based SACCOs– In the process of developing the capacity of Youth Groups in financing their business interventions through credit and inculcating the culture of consistent saving among them, the Fund is in the process of identifying combined groups that would effectively run SACCOs thereafter replicating the concept to other youth groups (Youth Status report 2009).

This study therefore seeks to establish whether the training and capacity building done to the youth enhanced the performance of the youth-run enterprises in Bumula Sub County, Bungoma County.

2.4 Market and linkages support as a component of YEDF and performance

Young entrepreneurs also often require business support services and ongoing technical assistance for several years to aid them in managing challenges common to early-stage businesses. Many programs also provide mentors to young entrepreneurs for both technical assistance and the moral support needed to persevere in the face of initial failure and the negative attitudes often associated

with entrepreneurial activity. Market and linkage support also aims at establishing the challenges faced by young entrepreneurs in accessing markets for their products in different sectors of the economy and to identify opportunities for the development of strategic marketing and market linkage arrangements for young entrepreneurs. The variable is expected to be measured by responses given to items on market access, product promotion/sale, networking and partnerships

The German Federal Association of Young Entrepreneurs (Bundesverband Junger Unternehmer--BJU) has successfully implemented programs that connect school students and teachers with local entrepreneurs and businesses, to raise awareness of, and stimulate interest in, entrepreneurship. Through the BJU 'Entrepreneurs in the Classroom' project entrepreneurs visited schools to share their experiences of being an entrepreneur, including their daily work and business-related responsibilities. The BJU also takes the entrepreneurship learning out of the classroom into the real world. Through its 'Students/Teachers Sitting in the Boss's Chair's project, students and teachers spend a day with an entrepreneur. This gives them a chance to observe first-hand what it is like to be an entrepreneur. After the visit, students are required to write an essay, which is then assessed by an independent regional jury, with prizes awarded to the best essays (UN, 2013).

A number of countries have developed websites to provide business-support services through the internet. In the United Kingdom, for instance, the government launched a www.improve.businesslink.gov.uk website in 2011 to supply comprehensive information to entrepreneurs wanting to start and expand an enterprise. An example of a web-based business support-service has been developed by the Kenya Institute of Management (UN, 2013).

The Kenya Institute of Management (KIM) developed web-based tool, TriStart, seeks to improve business-readiness among entrepreneurs in Kenya. The website also features a questionnaire that can be completed online by entrepreneurs and assessed using the TriStart. Criteria such as entrepreneurial spirit, market and technology, and experience and skills are used to generate personalized business-readiness report and score for each entrepreneur. The website assists in minimizing the risk of business failure, and it also provides opportunities for entrepreneurs to access professional networks.

Entrepreneurial needs mainly involve training for certain business and management skills or access to market problems which inhibit many SMEs from growing (Gomez, 2008). A lack of

sufficient infrastructure and the lack of access to networks are the prime reasons that stop SMEs from gaining access to these markets. Two key constraints that negatively affect entrepreneurs throughout their entrepreneurial lifecycle are marketing and innovation. Kumar claims that branding, market research, distribution, promotion, pricing and strategy variations are crucial to any successful marketing strategy. But she found negative results for all when assessing the marketing strategies of SMEs. Findings included no systematic branding, limited or absent market research (even though this might be unnecessary as many SMEs know the local markets in which they operate), a focus on direct sales and thus limited promotion, absent strategy variations and cost-plus pricing (Sabrina, 1998).

Therefore, international evidence has indicated that an integrated package of support interventions will go further in promoting youth entrepreneurship than isolated measures (Bruhn and Zia, 2011). Youth entrepreneurship initiatives should thus be comprehensive and consider all key impediments faced by youth, rather than focusing on one particular—and usually well-recognized—constraint, such as a lack of start-up finance.

2.5 Monitoring and evaluation as a component of YEDF and performance

Amenya (2011) determines that YEDF could be a preferred source of funding among the youth, accessing it remained a great challenge, there was lack of monitoring and evaluation affected its implementation. Monitoring and evaluation focuses on routine visits by program officers, regular consultations, advise and feedback given and dissemination of best practices. Monitoring in the context of YEDF involves regular observation, routine information gathering and information sharing with stakeholders in the fund under focus. It is a process of tracking the course of the fund from inception through implementation towards its desired target, against set benchmarks, standards and requirements (Aukot et al 2009).

Monitoring is a vital process to various stakeholders in a project cycle. As stakeholders and beneficiaries of decentralized funds, youth need to participate in the process, to guarantee success of various interventions. Monitoring therefore provides stakeholders with; information on whether progress is being made towards achieving project objectives, avenues for increasing transparency and accountability, data to be used in ensuring all activities are carried out properly for the right purpose and in time and information to make timely adjustments in case of potential weaknesses,

processed and continuous information for use in the evaluation of the fund, empirical data for determining whether the inputs in the funds are well utilized (Aukot et al 2009).

The proceedings of a two-day youth conference hosted by IYF (International Youth Foundation) in 2009 revealed that an important part of the comprehensive package of solutions to youth unemployment throughout Africa is the development of youth-led enterprises and job creation for youth through helping existing small and medium-sized businesses to grow. In much of Africa, the informal sector dominates the economy and is a major provider of livelihoods. One of the major issues highlighted during the meeting is the need to change cultural attitudes toward entrepreneurship and self-employment. While the aspiration of most youth worldwide is the security of wage employment, there is a stigma attached to entrepreneurship in many African countries that needs to be overcome. At the same time, only a minority of youth has the drive, resiliency and talent to become highly successful entrepreneurs, as opposed to those large majorities who are entrepreneurs by necessity in the absence of other opportunities. Thus, important elements of successful enterprise programs include selection of youth with an entrepreneurial vocation and building youths' self-confidence to succeed in business (IYF 2009).

Although research-based evidence on successful youth enterprise programs is scant, the meeting highlighted some key ingredients that need to be strengthened. These include adequate training of young entrepreneurs in the various skills required for growing businesses – from developing a business plan to conducting market analyses, managing cash flow and ensuring legal compliance. Young entrepreneurs also often require business support services and ongoing technical assistance for several years to aid them in managing challenges common to early-stage businesses. Many programs also provide mentors to young entrepreneurs for both technical assistance and the moral support needed to persevere in the face of initial failure and the negative attitudes often associated with entrepreneurial activity (IYF 2009).

Finally, enterprise development programs should facilitate access to credit and financing; those that extend credit directly must also perform due diligence and monitoring of the youth-led enterprises they support (IYF 2009).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

In formulation of the appropriate theoretical framework for this study, the researcher borrowed heavily from Sabrina Axster, a Dutch scholar from the Graduate School of Social Sciences, University of Amsterdam in her thesis on 'Youth Entrepreneurial Groups and Support Mechanisms in Nairobi: Access and Needs' in 2010.

Her theoretical framework first briefly outlines the concept of self-help groups on which youth groups are based. She then combines literature on youth entrepreneurs specifically and entrepreneurship in general to give the reader a definition and an understanding of the processes involved, needs and challenges. She then explains and defines the informal sector, looking at characteristics, economic activities and the link between formal and informal sector. Microfinance forms the content of the next part, starting with a definition and then moving on to practical issues. At last, she describes social capital and its advantages and disadvantages analyzed in relation to the four previous theoretical concepts (self-help groups, youth entrepreneurship, informal sector and microfinance). According to Sabrina, social capital lies at the core of all the other four theoretical ideas described and forms the basis for self-help groups and therefore also for youth entrepreneurship influencing most informal sector activities and determining the access to microfinance.

The theoretical framework for this study is therefore premised on Sabrina's conclusion that social capital lies at the core of self-help groups, affects informal markets and entrepreneurship and is used by solidarity groups applied in microfinance. The concepts of informal markets, entrepreneurship and self-help groups will help to place the youth's entrepreneurial and financial needs into context and micro finance were crucial to understanding the financial support systems and access to them. Social capital is important for understanding the youth groups' organization and the challenges they face, but also plays a role in their access of support mechanisms (Sabrina, 2010). All five are linked to the ideas of local capacity building and local self-reliance (Rankin, 2002) and fill the hole that occurs in the process of hollowing out the nation state, i.e. in adopting neo-liberal approaches and are thus fully entrenched in neoliberal objectives

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework represents the relationship between independent variables intervening and moderator variables and dependent variables. Conceptual framework was therefore developed from the reviewed literature and related theories.

YEEDF

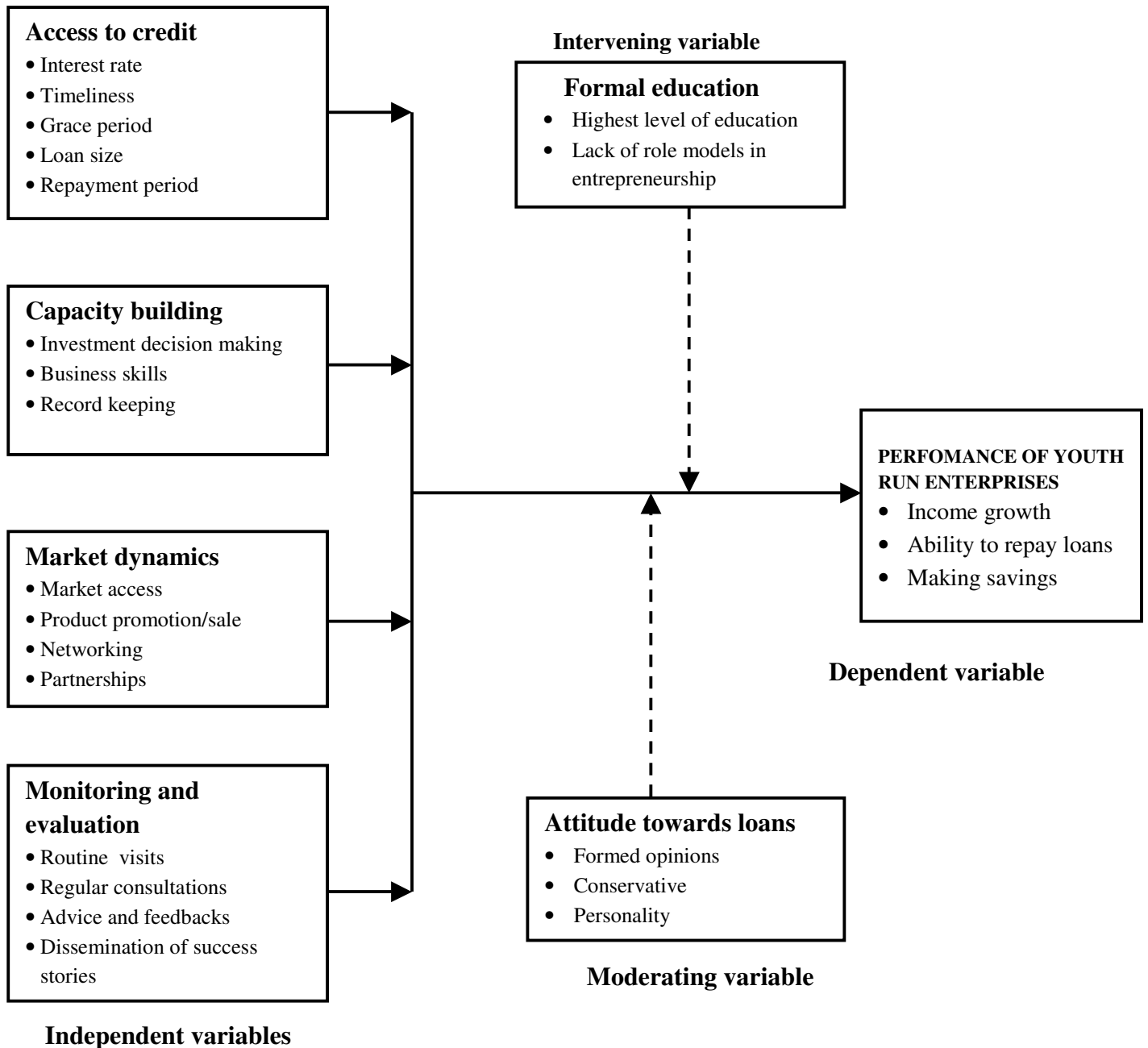


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

The independent variables are factors such as; access to credit, capacity building, market and linkages support and monitoring and evaluation. The dependent variable is the performance of youth-run businesses (YRBs). The independent variables are factors that influence or play a role in determining the performance of enterprises run by the youths and funded by the youth fund.

Access to credit is cited as a key obstacle for young entrepreneurs who often lack collateral and are considered 'higher risk' because of their limited business experience. The Kenyan government through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) has attempted to bridge this gap. It is envisaged therefore that this initiative would have an influence on the performance of Youth-run Businesses (YRBs). This variable will be measured using indicators such as timeliness of loan processing, interest rates charged, grace period before start of repayment, repayment period and loan size.

To become successful entrepreneurs, youth need a combination of training and capacity building support to help them understand and know how to apply a range of business concepts, often including: purchasing, adding value, selling for profit, selling on credit and managing risk, planning and income allocation, basic record keeping, product costing and pricing, understanding the market (including supply and demand), negotiating and selling techniques, developing a marketing strategy and production, processing and packaging techniques.

Market and linkage support also aims at establishing the challenges faced by young entrepreneurs in accessing markets for their products in different sectors of the economy; and to identify opportunities for the development of strategic marketing and market linkage arrangements for young entrepreneurs. The variable is expected to be measured by responses given to items on market access, product promotion/sale, networking and partnerships.

M&E enables accountability to donors and partners and advances the aspiration to improve the state of the art in youth programming. This variable would be measured by the frequency of routine visits made by program officers, regular consultations, advice and feedbacks given and dissemination of success stories. M&E systems seek to determine whether youth benefit from interventions, what works well and how to achieve meaningful and sustained benefits for youth.

The study therefore, will seek to determine the influence of the aforementioned aspects (independent variables) on the performance of youth-run enterprises (dependent variable).

Intervening variable

Even though the researcher was constrained by the scope of the study on various aspects of YEDF and their influence on the performance of YRBs, there are other factors that have an influence on the same performance. One such factor is the level of formal education. Bird (1989) argues that education helps entrepreneurs to succeed. Education increases a person's stock of information and skills, including those needed to recognize and pursue an entrepreneurial opportunity successfully. Others argue that education is not useful for entrepreneurship (Bosma et al. 2008). This is because it impedes entrepreneurship by reducing curiosity, vision and the willingness to take risks. Formal education is thought to foster conformity and low tolerance for ambiguity and thus is an impediment to entrepreneurship. However the technical requirements of certain types of enterprises for instance those in biotechnology and healthcare may require higher levels of education. A possible explanation for these mixed results is that broad measures have insufficient sensitivity to capture the impact that human capital may have on differing entrepreneurial outcomes. Moreover, due to lack of other sources of information in developing countries such as Kenya, education remains the only useful source of new knowledge. Education has been found to help separate the more successful entrepreneurs from those who are less successful (Bird 1989). Therefore, education may enhance the performance of YRBs.

Moderating variable

Attitudes towards loan taking have also hampered the tendency of many youths towards access to credit coupled with their personality and ability to take risks. The researcher in this study considered this as a moderating variable. Personality can be defined as the consistent and persistent profile of beliefs, feelings and actions which make one person distinct from another (Wickham 2001). At least five important personality traits are commonly considered in entrepreneurship literature namely high need for achievement, internal locus of control, risk-taking propensity, self efficacy and intention (Shane et al. 2003)

2.8 Operational definition of variables

This is presented in a table (Matrix) form and tries to link the specific objectives of the study with their indicators, data collection instruments and means of analysis. The columns show the research objective, source of data to satisfy the objective, type of information sought, data collection instrument, the type of measuring scale that was used and the data analysis techniques used.

Table 2.1; Operational definition of variables

Objective/ research question	Source	Type of information	Data collection instrument	Measuring scale	Analysis techniques
1. Does access to credit as a component of YEDF influence performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County?	Officials and records	Perceptual responses	Questionnaire	Ordinal	- Frequencies and - Percentages
2. Does capacity building as a component of YEDF influence performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County?	Officials and records	Perceptual responses	Questionnaire	Ordinal	- Frequencies and - Percentages
3. Do market dynamics as a component of YEDF influence performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County?	Officials and records	Perceptual responses	Questionnaire	Ordinal	- Frequencies and - Percentages
4. Does access to credit as a component of YEDF influence performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County?	Officials and records	Perceptual responses	Questionnaire	Ordinal	- Frequencies and - Percentages

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology that was used to carry out this study. It describes the research design, target population, sampling procedures and sample size, research instrumentation, validity and reliability, data collection, methods of data analysis and ethical consideration.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure (Claire Selltiz et al, 1962). Kothari (1990) also defines a research design as the conceptual structure within which research is conducted constituting the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. As such the design includes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing the hypothesis and its operational implications to the final analysis of data (Kothari 1990). Collectively, the authors define a research design as the scheme outline, or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems.

This study employed a cross-sectional survey research design. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) perceives a survey as an attempt to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more variables. Surveys can be used for explaining or exploring the existing status of two or more variables at a given point in time.

Saunders and Thornhil (2007) also explains that this research strategy allows collection of data through questionnaires administered to a sample and that the data collected by this design can be used to suggest possible reasons for particular relationships between variables and produce models for these relationships.

3.3 Target Population

The target population for this study included all the YRBs in the study site, Youth Officers and other stakeholders. All the youth microenterprises operating within Bumula Sub County and registered with the Department of Social Development were considered. There are 140 youth-run enterprises with a total membership of 2,790 (see appendix C), four Youth Officers and six stakeholders. Therefore the study population was 2,800 individuals who are closely related to the running of enterprises under the YEDF program.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This section describes the sample size and sampling procedure employed for this study

3.4.1 Sample Size

Gay (1992) suggests that at least 10% of the population is a good representation where the population is large and 20% where the population is small. The 10% of the target population of 2,800 respondents made a sample size of 280 respondents.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

Intell, (2012) says that a sample is a part of an entire population that possesses attitudes, opinions, habits, or characteristics that you wish to study. The appropriate sample size is influenced by your purpose in conducting the research. The researcher employed stratified simple random sampling using the youth groups as strata with the help of local administration officers in charge of locations. An average of 4 youth groups were selected from every location and therefore a total of 140 youth groups from the 10 locations of Bumula Sub County. Out of the 140 listed groups, five of them do not have members hence ended up with 135 youth groups.

An average of two youth group officials from the 135 groups were selected to participate using purposive sampling and ensured that the two randomly selected were officials of the groups because the purpose of the study required respondents with the best understanding of the operations within groups. This gave rise to 270 respondents. The officials were believed to be the decision makers and authorized to transact various business on behalf of the groups hence informed making them better in the provision of responses and information for the study. The 4 Youth officers and 6 representatives of the stakeholders were also purposively selected because

the researcher considered them to be well endowed with information on youth enterprise management.

3.5 Research Instruments

The research instruments that were used in this study for data collection was questionnaire and interview schedule because they are convenient to use when handling a large group of respondents. They guarantee respondents participation without fear as they are confidential.

3.5.1 Piloting of the study

The pilot study was carried out mainly to ascertain whether the research instruments such as questionnaire and interview schedules would effectively elicit the required information. Structured questionnaires were self-administered to the officials of the youth-run enterprises to gather primary quantitative data. The questionnaire was divided into five sections: demographic information, provision levels of youth enterprise development fund (YEDF) and its effect on youth-run enterprise performance. The questionnaire was designed to elicit responses relating to YEDF services such as access to credit, capacity building, market and linkage support and monitoring and evaluation. It was also aimed at gathering data concerning the performance in terms of growth in income, loan repayment and growth in savings from youth-run business (YRB) activities.

The interview schedule on the other hand makes it possible to obtain data required to meet specific objectives of the study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). It also helps to standardize the interview such that the interviewer can ask the same questions in the same manner. The interview schedule was administered to the Youth Officers and representatives of the stakeholders.

3.5.2 Validity of instruments

Validity as defined by Dane (1990) is the extent to which an instrument measures what it ought to measure. To ascertain the validity of research instruments, the researcher consulted lecturers who are experts in analysis and research methodology which developed more appropriate items.

3.5.3 Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Brown et.al, 1999). The researcher pre-tested questionnaire on 10 YRBs

in Kanduyi Constituency. Responses from this exercise were only be used to improve the quality and the process of administration of the questionnaire. The strong correlation coefficient of variables in the actual and pre-tested groups was a proof of the reliability of the questionnaire. The fact that respondents completed the items and expressed their take on the items that required their suggestions proved that the instrument was reliable for the study.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher obtained an introduction letter from the University of Nairobi to process a research permit from the National Council for Science and Technology. After this, the researcher also obtained an introduction letter from the Sub County and county administration to operate in the area.

Three research assistants and the researcher administered the questionnaire. Data for the study was collected using interviews with the respondents at the study site. The research assistants were trained on the topic under study and on the handling of the research tool. In addition, the researcher closely supervised the research assistants during data collection. The data collection process took two months. The researcher booked appointments with the Youth Officers and representatives of stakeholders where interview schedules were administered.

3.7 Data Analysis techniques

Responses were captured in a five-point-Likert scale. Perceptual performance measures will be preferred since actual financial data on the majority of the sampled youth-run businesses (YRBs) are likely to be publicly unavailable and it is likely to make difficult to check the accuracy of any financial data reported. The Likert scale was also be preferred as it is able to deal with large number of items and difficulties in eliciting specific information from the respondents (Singh and Smith, 2006). Responses were organized, calculated, summarised and presented in frequency and percentage tables for each of the question items. High and low percentages were then analysed.

3.8 Ethical considerations

The researcher first assured the respondents that the responses they were to give would remain confidential. The respondents were not required to indicate their names on the questionnaires. The respondents were also informed of the purpose of the study and that the findings of the study would not be hidden at any time.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the findings, presentations and discussions of the results for the study on ‘The influence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) on the performance of Youth-run businesses (YRBs) in Bumula Sub County, Bungoma County, Kenya’. The main sub headings include demographic characteristics of the respondents, instrument return rate, access to credit, capacity building, market dynamics and monitoring and evaluation and performance of youth-run enterprises.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

This study targeted youth group officials from all the youth groups with members within Bumula sub County, Youth Officers operating with the sub county and other stakeholder whose interests are linked to youth activities. Table 4.1 shows the distribution and return rates of respondents for this study.

Table 4.1; Questionnaire Return rate

Target category	Number targeted	Number responded	Return rate (%)
Youth group officials	270	267	98.89
Youth Officers	4	3	75.0
Stakeholders	6	4	66.7
Total	280	274	97.86

The table shows that out of 280 questionnaires and interview schedules administered to the youth group officials, Youth Officers and stakeholders, 274 were responded to representing a return rate of 97.86% ($274/280 \times 100$).

The return rate was high since the survey coincided with the normal operations of the youth activities with the groups and especially the officials who were having regular planning meetings for the New Year 2014. Youth officers and stakeholders were also available due to the appointments booked by the researcher in advance.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section presents the demographic characteristics of the respondent with the aim of establishing the general background of the respondents that participated in the study. The areas that to be discussed include gender, age, educational level, position held as a youth official and how long the respondent had served in the position.

4.3.1 Distribution of respondents by Gender

The respondents were requested to give information on the gender of the youth group officials responding to the survey. The findings are as shown in table 4.2.

Table 4.2; Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	191	71.5
Female	76	28.5
Total	267	100.0

Out of the 267 interviewed, 191 which represent 71.5% were male and 76 which represented 28.5% were female. From the study, it was revealed that majority of youth group officials were young men.

The number of young men in leadership positions in the youth groups was more than twice that of young women. This was a clear indication that majority of young women are not actively engaging in seeking leadership and still believe that leadership and governance is a men's field though this seems to be an improved status as compared to recent years. This therefore means that in terms of economic development, women participate on a very small level and still depend on men for income implying that women are not fully empowered as men hence low economic development of our communities. There is need for programmes to sensitize women on their rights and opportunities available for them such as the affirmative action in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, 30% access to government procurement opportunities among others.

4.3.2 Distribution of respondents by age

The respondents were requested to estimate the range of age of the youth group officials. Table 4.3 shows the findings.

Table 4.3; Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Under18 years	14	5.2
19-24years	30	11.2
25-29 years	121	45.3
30-34 years	78	29.2
Over 35 years	24	9.0
Total	267	100.0

Table 4.3 indicates that 5.2% were below18 years old, 11.2% were between 19-24 years old, 45.3% were between 25-29 years old, 29.2% were between 30-34 years old and 9.0% were over 35 years old.

The majority of the youth group officials were between 25 and 30 years of age and most of them recently left school others have been on vacation. The constitution of Kenya 2010 recognizes persons aged between 18 and 35 years as youth and therefore the majority of respondents fell within this provision. Those below 20 years were mostly students who were on vacation and members of the groups at the same time. Those above 35 years, who comprise 9% had been members before attaining that age and were very active. After 35 years, most of them engage fully into family issues since they are now beyond the youth age bracket.

4.3.3 Education level of respondents

The respondents were asked to gauge the level of education of the youth group officials. The findings are shown in table 4.4

Table 4.4; Education level of respondents

Level	Frequency	Percentage
No education	3	1.1
Primary	122	45.7
Secondary	111	41.6
College/University	31	11.6
Total	267	100.0

It was evident from table 4.4 that 1.1% of the officials have no education, 45.7% of officials had attained primary school education, 41.6% secondary education while 11.6% have attained college or university level education. The study revealed that majority of the youth group officials had attained elementary or basic education. This is said to be important in influencing the kind and nature of the decisions and leadership they provide to the groups. There is a correlation between education and decision abilities of individuals. Education plays an important role in development especially primary and secondary education since it determines the levels of making investment decisions. Furthermore, an educated community is enlightened on social, economic, technical and even on political matters where they are able to elect leaders who are development conscious, they know their rights and freedoms and are always informed of what is taking place.

4.3.4 Distribution of respondents' position in the group

The respondents were also at the same time requested to give their views concerning their leadership position in the group. Table 4.5 represents this distribution.

Table 4.5; Respondents' position in the group

Position	Frequency	Percentage
Chairperson	76	28.5
Vice chairperson	81	30.3
Secretary	71	26.6
Treasurer	39	14.6
Total	267	100.0

The respondents indicated that the positions held by the officials is almost even with chairpersons being 28.5%, vice chairpersons 30.3% and group secretaries were 26.6% of the respondents. The proportion of respondents who were treasurers by the time of the study was a bit low with 14.6% indicating to be treasurers having these leadership roles in groups are significant as it instils a culture of order, systems, organization and a sense of responsibility and respect for the established institutions among the youths as they grow up.

4.3.5 Period served as a youth group official

The respondents were requested to give information on the period they have served as leaders. Table 4.6 represents the distribution of the youth officials in relation to the number of years they have served in their respective positions.

Table 4.6; Period served as a youth group official

Position	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year	51	19.1
1-2 years	72	27.0
2-3 years	65	24.3
3-5 years	51	19.1
Above 5 years	28	10.5
Total	267	100.0

The table shows that majority of the respondents have served in their respective roles for between one year and five years with 27.0%, 24.3% and 19.1% having served for 1-2 years, 2-3 years and 3-5 years respectively. It is also shown that 19.1% of the respondents have served for less than one year and 10.5% have served for more than five years

Experienced youth leaders seemed to understand issues and make better informed decisions than those who had served for shorter periods.

4.4 Access to credit and performance of YRBs

This section looks at how access to credit has influenced the performance of YRBs. Some of the aspects of access to credit that influence this performance covered under this section include; time

to process the application, speed of processing, interest rate, the amount granted by the institution relative to the amount requested and time given by the fund before repayment begins normally referred to as the grace period.

4.4.1 Time to process loan applications

The respondents were asked to give their views concerning the time it takes to process their loan application forms. Table 4.7 shows what they think about the time taken to process their loan application forms.

Table 4.7; Time to process the application

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Not very adequate	35	13.1
2 Not adequate	87	32.6
3 Moderate	77	28.8
4 Adequate	44	16.5
5 Very adequate	24	9.0
Total	267	100.0
Mean	2.8	

From table 4.6, the study revealed 35 which represent 13.1% of respondents agreed that time taken is not very adequate, 87 or 32.6% feels that the time is not adequate, 28.8% agreed that the time taken is moderate while 68 which represents 25.5% reported that time taken is adequate. Based on the likert scale with the mean of 2.8, most respondents felt that the time taken to process the application forms was moderate.

4.4.2 Speed of processing

The respondents were asked give suggestions regarding the speed of processing loan application forms. They had varied views seen from table 4.8.

Table 4.8; Speed of processing

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Not very adequate	114	42.7
2 Not adequate	68	25.5
3 Moderate	56	21.0
4 Adequate	17	6.4
5 Very adequate	12	4.5
Total	267	100.0
Mean	2.0	

From table 4.8, majority of the respondents expressed their feeling that the speed of processing applications was not adequate as per the likert scale mean of 2.0.

Only 4.5% and 6.4% reported that the speed of processing applications was very adequate and adequate respectively. 21.0% indicate that the speed was moderate but the rest 68.2% had issues with the rate at which the processing is done.

When the speed of processing applications is not satisfactory then all planned activities are jeopardized. The success of the YRBs is based on planning and sometimes on the investment opportunities identified. In the event that funds or loans are not disbursed on time due to delays in processing, majority of the YRBs and ventures fail to take off hence poor performance

4.4.3 Interest rate

Loans usually attract interests. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund is at a modest rate that would help the fund self sustaining while also meeting the running costs. The respondents in the study were required to give their response as to whether interest rates charged on the fund would have any effect on the performance of the YRBs. Table 4.9 shows their responses.

Table 4.9; Interest rate

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Not very adequate	122	41.7
2 Not adequate	42	25.7
3 Moderate	50	18.7
4 Adequate	38	14.2
5 Very adequate	15	5.6
Total	267	100.0
Mean	2.2	

From the table, only 19.8% (adequate at 14.2% and very adequate at 5.6%) felt the interest charged was adequate to boost the performance of the YRBs with 18.7% giving a moderate response. The majority of the respondents at 67.4% (41.7% for not very adequate and 25.7% for not adequate) felt that the interest rate are not favourable for the YRBs to thrive based on a likert mean of 2.2.

High interest rates present a big challenge for entrepreneurs who to access credit due to uncertainties experienced while running businesses and enterprises. The responses from the youth group officials who participated in the study indicated that there was a general feeling that the interest rates charged on the loans were not affordable therefore it would affect performance of the YRBs.

4.4.4 The amount of money granted by the institution relative to the amount requested

Some enterprises require different amounts of capital or credit to start. The YEDF does not provide 100% credit for the envisaged YRBs. When making applications for the loans, the officials had a very low approval of the amount granted or given in relation to amount of capital required by the ventures. Table 4.10 summarises the responses of the respondents on the aspect of whether the amount granted was adequate.

Table 4.10; The amount of money granted

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Not very adequate	81	30.5
2 Not adequate	89	33.5
3 Moderate	65	24.4
4 Adequate	25	9.4
5 Very adequate	7	2.4
Total	267	100.0
Mean	2.2	

11.8% agreed that the amount was either adequate or very adequate, 24.4% were moderate in their response while 64% felt that the amount were not adequate, which corresponds with the likert mean of 2.2 implying that the amount granted was too little for a group.

The amount offered by YEDF is limited and youth groups are required to restrict their budgets to be within the upper limits. This means that the YRBs cannot make great plans and ventures. New initiatives cannot take place due to limited funds.

4.4.5 Time given by the fund before repayment begins ‘Grace Period’

The respondents were asked to indicate whether the time given to the beneficiaries of the YEDF before starting to repay the loans is adequate. This is shown in table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Time given before repayment

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Not very adequate	138	51.7
2 Not adequate	50	18.7
3 Moderate	41	15.4
4 Adequate	28	10.5
5 Very adequate	10	3.7
Total	267	100.0
Mean	1.9	

Based on the Likert scale, the mean was 1.9 and this indicated that time period given before repayment was not adequate. The majority of the youth officials indicated the period was not very adequate and not adequate with 70.4% while 14.2% and only 15.4% feeling the time given was moderately adequate. The time or period provided to loanees before commencing loan repayment is important especially to the newly established enterprises. This period is referred to as the 'grace period'. It allows the borrowers to have some time to establish their intended enterprises, gain ground and obtain a firm foundation before beginning to make the repayments. When the repayments come too soon it becomes difficult especially for the YRBs which are considered to have a weak base and most of the youths do not have financial muscles to survive the turbulence in the business and enterprises sector.

The results from this study agree with the findings of a similar study by Mburu who observed that the loan given was minimal below Kshs 20,000 and that some lending institutions required collaterals which indicates that a small fraction of the youth are likely to have access to the funding. Also Amenya (2013) in his study determined that YEDF could be a preferred source of funding among the youth, accessing it remained a great challenge.

Amenya (2013) and others in their study, concluded that despite the fact that these younger entrepreneurs are self-learned, they are sales savvy, quick with complex math transactions and hardworking, they cannot access financial services. It should be said that not all children and youth will be entrepreneurial nor may micro finance be appropriate for their needs. However, there are competent and viable young entrepreneurs and businesses that employ young people who are in need of credit to run their enterprises more efficiently—and safely—and are viewed as too risky and unbankable.

The youth enterprise fund guide 2009 indicates that the loan access procedures include, having a registered group/company/cooperative which has been in existence for at least 3 months as of the date of application, the registered entity must have a bank account, the entity must have at least 70 % youth membership and 100% of its leadership in the youth bracket, prepare business proposal using the standard form at provided, submit the proposal form to Divisional Youth Enterprise Development Fund Committee through Youth Officers, Social Development Assistants or the Constituency Office, Divisional Youth Enterprise Development Fund Committee evaluates the

proposal using evaluation guide provided by the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs, recommended proposals submitted to the District Youth Enterprise Development Fund Committee for validation and approval, the District YEDF Committee submits the approved proposals to the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) Secretariat, the YEDF Secretariat disburses the funds directly to the bank accounts of the approved groups and the Entity repays the loan in instalments within 12 months after the grace period into the bank account of the YEDF (YEDF guide, 2009).

A UN report for Swaziland concluded that access to credit is cited as a key obstacle for young entrepreneurs in Swaziland who often lack collateral and are considered ‘higher risk’ because of their limited business experience.

To address this impediment, TechnoServe launched a \$25 million loan guarantee facility that was taken up by Standard Bank and Nedbank Swaziland. The initiative seems to have played a catalytic role. A similar scheme— albeit on a larger scale —was recently rolled out, with the Nedbank extending credit under the Central Bank of Swaziland guarantee scheme. Entrepreneurs need to receive training from the Swazi Small Enterprise Development Company (SEDCO) to participate in this scheme (UN 2013).

4.5 Capacity building

This section sought to inquire how the capacity of the youth affects the performance of the YRBs. The current business world requires that entrepreneurs possess basic skills in managing day to day operations of their establishments. Technical, managerial and financial knowledge become essential for a prospective entrepreneur since it guarantees better decision making in all aspects of management. The section finds out how various aspects of capacity building pose a challenge to the performance of YRBs such as abilities of the youths to develop business plans, handling leadership issues within the groups, project selection processes, trainings on customer care and good relations and lack of capacity building in terms of financial management skills.

4.5.1 Individuals and groups have problems developing business plan proposals

Access to YEDF funds require that applications have to be accompanied by well written business plans. The business plans outline what the YRBs are set to accomplish and help the groups to be

focused and keep on track towards what they intent to achieve. The survey sought to find out whether this affects the performance of the YRBs. Table 4.12 summarises the responses.

Table 4.12; Developing business plans

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	16	6.0
2 Rarely	50	18.7
3 Somehow	68	25.5
4 Often	74	27.7
5 Very often	59	22.1
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.4	

From the table, 24.7% indicated that the problem of developing business plans never or rarely affects the performance of YRBs. 25.5% of the respondents felt it somehow affects the findings show that majority of the respondents suggested that knowledge on developing business plans affects the performance of the YRBs. The mean as per the Likert scale was 3.4 hence majority of youth groups try to develop business plans, which is a challenge to many people. Poorly formulated or developed work plans do not contribute towards the performance of enterprises since they will not have the guidance and frameworks within which to operate. Business plans provide a forecast and future direction and also controls for any enterprise that seeks to remain profitable and on course.

4.5.2 Most groups experience leadership problems

Leadership in groups determine whether they move forward or stagnate. Youth groups have structures that put in place or in other words, are institutions whose leadership is charged with decision making and providing the way forward for the group. The study sought to find out whether leadership problems would affect the performance of the YRBs. Table 4.13 shows the responses given by the respondents.

Table 4.13; Leadership problems

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	26	9.7
2 Rarely	55	20.6
3 Somehow	51	19.1
4 Often	73	27.3
5 Very often	62	23.2
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.3	

The findings indicate that 30.3% of the respondents felt that the performances of YRBs are not affected by leadership problems. This is evidenced by a Likert mean of 3.3; however, 19.1% of the respondents thought that leadership problems somehow affect the performance of YRBs while 50.5% were emphatic that the performance is often affected by leadership problems.

From the study findings, the majority of the youth officials associated leadership problems with the performance of the YRBs. Leadership involves issues of group dynamics which rampant especially among the young people. Some members of the groups are either adolescents or transitioning from adolescence to young adults with adolescent tendencies and behaviour. This requires a leadership that is cognizant of the challenges presented by such complex subjects. To manage this, leadership and group management trainings are necessary in order to equip the group leaders with knowledge and skills on how to manage various issues that arise within the groups. A messy leadership would hinder the realization of the groups' objectives.

4.5.3 Improper project selection processes

Youth groups determine on their own what they would do in order for them to fulfil their interests. The study sought to find out whether project selection processes have an effect on the performance of the YRBs. Table 4.14 gives the findings.

Table 4.14; Selection processes

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	26	9.7
2 Rarely	57	21.3
3 Somehow	49	18.4
4 Often	76	28.5
5 Very often	59	22.1
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.3	

From the study as shown by table 4.14, 31.0% did not agree that project selection processes affects the performance of YRBs, 18.4% thought that the processes somehow affects the performance while 50.6% indicated the selection processes often affect the performance of the YRBs. The respondents were on average undecided on project selection with a mean of 3.3.

The findings reveal that about a third of the youth officials (31.0%) did not associate the project selection processes with the performance of the YRBs. This is because in their opinion the selection processes are all inclusive and all or majority of group members participate in the setting up or designing the enterprises for the group to engage in. However, the majority who felt that the performance of the YRBs is affected by the selection processes cited that some ventures or initiatives have flopped perhaps because the selection processes were not informed by the comparative advantage or the existing potential among the youth groups or the prevailing environmental considerations. When the entrepreneurial ventures are not done wisely thought out and market projections are not or are poorly done, the eventual performance of the YRBs will be poor. Therefore efforts to equip the youths with skills to formulate business ideas and build their capacity to perform the same, is paramount to the performance of the YRBs.

4.5.4 Trainings on customer care and good relations

For enterprises to perform well, the customers who are the end users and recipients of the products should be given due consideration. Customers have varied tastes and preferences that should be met by the respective entrepreneurs. The study sought to find out whether enhanced capacity in customer care and good relations had an effect on the performance of the YRBs.

Table 4.15 shows the responses from the respondents on the aspect of customer care and good relations.

Table 4.15; Trainings on customer care and good relations

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	17	6.4
2 Rarely	59	22.1
3 Somehow	60	22.5
4 Often	81	30.3
5 Very often	50	18.7
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.3	

The findings in table 4.15 translate into a mean of 3.3 on the Likert scale showing that most youth run enterprises have on a small extent tried to embrace customer care and good relations. 28.5% of the respondents did not associate customer care and good relations with the performance of YRBs. Only 49.0% associated customer care and good relations with the performance of the YRBs while 22.5% thought there is a somehow relationship between customer care and good relations and the performance of YRBs.

From this study, it can be implied that the ability to satisfy customers and relating well with them would help to maintain them and have them coming back or preferring the products or services from the respective enterprises. There is an increasing trend in entrepreneurship that aims at putting the customer first, treating them with utmost priority and aiming at meeting their satisfaction. When customers' needs are met and well related to, they get attracted and will keep coming while helping in marketing the groups' products. The more the customers keep coming the more returns for the group hence high profitability. This leads to high performance of YRBs.

4.5.5 Lack of capacity building in terms of financial management skills

The study set out to discover whether financial management skills would affect the performance of the YRBs. Table 4.16 summarises the findings.

Table 4.16; Financial management skills

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	20	7.5
2 Rarely	53	19.9
3 Somehow	56	21.0
4 Often	80	30.0
5 Very often	58	21.7
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.3	

Out the respondents who participated, 27.4% did not think that financial management skills were important to the performance of YRBs. 21.0% thought there is a somehow link between financial management skills and the performance of the YRBs. However, 51.7% of the respondents agreed that financial management skills have an effect on the performance of the YRBs. Based on the Likert scale, the mean is 3.3 which implies that youth groups are not very well equipped with knowledge on financial management.

The findings of this study reveal that the ability to make prudent financial decisions contribute to better performance of enterprises. These skills include record keeping, budgeting and general financial decision making.

A study conducted on a similar fund in Zambia had similar findings. It was revealed that there was also lack of demonstrable entrepreneurial skills among the beneficiaries. Kekelwa (1998: 26) notes that most of the youths who benefited from the scheme lacked entrepreneurial skills and knowledge on how to manage projects. As a result, most of them failed to pay back the loans. However, reports suggested that in some provinces, particularly Luapula, the monies as at December 1998 were genuinely revolving. Over time, the loan funds meant for onward disbursement to other youth proprietors got tied up in uncollected debts. Eventually, this type of service ceased to be available.

Lack of business skills has been identified as a key barrier to youth's entrepreneurship. According to Ghai (in Chigunta et al., 2005), entrepreneurship among young people as is mired by a number of factors, including lack of skills, social capital, knowledge and experience which have lead to poor overall performance of youth enterprises. On this account, youth enterprise is highly vulnerable to failure (Entwistle, 2008). The research by Meager, Martin and Carta (2011) represent one of the most important sources for statistical analysis of the links between self

employment and business skills. The evidence suggests that a wide range the generic competences are important for success in self-employment over and above any occupational skills which may be required. These include: the individuals values, beliefs and attitudes; 'soft' skills including interpersonal, communication and networking skills; realistic awareness of the risks and benefits of self-employment; functional business skills; and relevant business knowledge. Further, the research underscores the importance of prior work experience, particularly if it includes previous spells of self-employment, contributes to success in self-employment. Highlighting the relationship between business skills and formalization, Pugh et al. (in Karim, 2003), drawing from empirical evidence, posits that a firm's growth also means a better structuring of its activities. Such bureaucratisation is expressed in more extensive standardization, an increase in formalization and higher specialization.

4.6 Market dynamics

The study sought to establish whether dynamics in the market have an effect on the performance of the YRBs. This section covered aspects such as lack of support from stakeholders, lack of access to markets, assistance by the fund to promote/sale products, building of networks with other groups for sharing information and partnering with other organizations and groups that offer similar services

4.6.1 Lack of support from stakeholders

The aspect of involving stakeholders and getting their support in terms of exposure to the business environment and other indirect support is key in the running of YRBs. The respondents were asked to indicate whether lack of support from stakeholders affected the performance of their YRBs. Their responses are shown in table 4.17

Table 4.17; Support from stakeholders

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	42	15.7
2 Rarely	53	19.9
3 Somehow	49	18.4
4 Often	65	24.3
5 Very often	58	21.7
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.1	

Table 4.17 summarises the responses as follows. 35.6% did not link the lack of support from stakeholders with the performance of the YRBs. 18.4% indicated there was some effect on the performance while 46.0% closely associated the support with the performance of YRBs. This translates into a mean of 3.1, indicating that support from stakeholders is minimal. This suggests the need for promoting networking among various institutions working in the area of promoting Youth Enterprise Development Fund. This networking should be based on a careful consideration of the competencies and capacities of participating partners.

4.6.2 Lack of access to markets

The respondents' were requested assess whether access to markets would have an effect on the performance of YRBs. Table 4.18 shows the findings.

Table 4.18; Access to markets

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	16	6.0
2 Rarely	51	19.1
3 Somehow	67	25.1
4 Often	74	27.7
5 Very often	59	22.1
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.4	

From table 4.18, the Likert mean is 3.4 hence access to market and performance go hand in hand. 25.1% of the respondents indicated that access to markets does not affect the performance of YRBs, 25.1% felt it somehow affects while 49.8% of the respondents agreed that markets do affect the performance of the YRBs.

Enterprises depend on markets for the consumption of their products and services. Ready markets are important for businesses that operate in the informal sector. Most YRBs engage in informal businesses whose performance is based on the demand of their products as the majority of the respondents agreed. There is strong link between the access to markets and the performance of the YRBs since the products and services can be supplied, converted into cash which is ploughed back into the businesses hence profitability.

4.6.3 Assistance by the fund to promote/sale products

In order to establish whether the promotion and sale of products and services produced or made by the YRBs would have an effect on their performance, Table 4.19 summarises the responses given by the youth officials.

Table 4.19; Assistance by the fund to promote/sale products

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	25	9.4
2 Rarely	56	21.0
3 Somehow	51	19.1
4 Often	73	27.3
5 Very often	62	23.2
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.3	

30.4% of the respondents did not think the performance of the YRBs can be affected promotion and sale of their products, 19.1% agreed that there was a somehow link while 50.5% strongly linked assistance on promotion and sale of the products to the performance of the YRBs.

It is clear from the study that majority of the officials were in agreement that promotion and sale of their products would open new avenues for the YRBs to reach their markets, create new customer bases and have their products move with speed. This in turn leads to higher profit margins hence better performance of YRBs. This supports the Likert mean of 3.3.

4.6.4 Building of networks with other groups for sharing information

The respondents were required to establish whether building networks and sharing information by the YRBs would affect their performance. The findings are shown in table 4.20.

Table 4.20; Building of networks with other groups for sharing information

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	20	7.5
2 Rarely	53	19.9
3 Somehow	56	21.0
4 Often	79	29.6
5 Very often	59	22.1
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.4	

Table 4.20 shows that 51.7% of the respondents believed that it would often affect the performance of the YRBs. 21.0% felt it would somehow affect while 19.9% disagreed that building of networks and sharing information would have an effect on the performance of the YRBs.

Given that social relations and networking have a positive impact on the growth of profits, as the study suggests, there is need for institutional support for the creation of youth support networks. These should include, where possible, a youth chamber of commerce, youth entrepreneur clubs, youth enterprise competitions, trade fairs, and so on.

4.6.5 Partnering with other organizations and groups that offer similar services

The study also sought to provide information on whether partnering with other organisations and groups that offer similar services would improve performance. Table 4.21 shows the findings.

Table 4.21; Partnering with other organizations and groups that offer similar services

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	26	9.7
2 Rarely	58	21.7
3 Somehow	48	18.0
4 Often	76	28.5
5 Very often	59	22.1
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.3	

Table 4.21 summarises the responses of respondents on whether partnership with other organizations and groups that offer similar products and services. 50.6% associated performance with the partnership, 18.0% indicated a somehow response while 21.7% responded rarely and 9.7% indicated never. Using the Likert scale, the mean was 3.3, to show that partnering with other organisation is crucial to performance.

These findings seem to agree with Chigunda (2001) who in his study indicates that the majority of youth proprietors do not come from a business background. In addition, most of them have no mentor support for their enterprise operations. As White and Kenyon observe, mentor support, mainly in form of informal advice and guidance from someone who has good business experience

and, in some cases, business networks, may assist youth proprietors, especially younger youths, with little or experience and business contacts. On the other hand, role models are people who present an image of success and achievement (Ibid: 17). Role models are important as a source of inspiration and motivation, and especially for helping young people consider and explore self – employment as a viable career option.

To improve on the viability of the youth enterprises, there was need for the Government to aggressively market the youth products, engage the youth entrepreneurship training before and after obtaining the loans and to provide necessary market information to the youth so as to gain competitive advantage in their areas of operation (Odhiambo et al, 2013).

Further chigunda says there is presently failure to support the formation or operations of youth enterprise organisations by both the government and civil society. During the survey, we discovered that there was little institutional support for the few existing youth enterprise associations such as the Lusaka Informal Traders Association (LITA). Our discussions with LITA and other youth associations revealed that they were struggling to survive and lacked representation at higher policy making levels. The associations had no office space, no permanent postal or physical address, no communication facilities such as e-mail, no stationery, and so on. This situation was worsened by the limited exposure of the youth leadership to the broader, formal business world. However, despite their operational handicap, some youth associations are working very hard to improve the performance of youth enterprises. LITA, for instance, had entered into a ‘micro marketing’ deal with large businesses such as Coca Cola. For example, under this arrangement, the Coca Cola company gave selected youth proprietors fabricated metal ‘ntembas’ for selling coca cola drinks and other products.

On the aspect of market dynamics, Chigunda (2001) in his study asserts that given that social relations and networking have a positive impact on the growth of profits, as the study suggests, there is need for institutional support for the creation of youth support networks. These should include, where possible, a youth chamber of commerce, youth entrepreneur clubs, youth enterprise competitions, trade fairs, and so on (chigunda 2001).

He further suggests that given the evidence on the process of youth enterprise development, it is obvious that younger youths require special attention to address their needs. As already noted, these young people face the challenge of their age, limited life and work experiences, limited financial resources, limited networks and contacts, limited exposure to and age discrimination. This implies that younger youths' needs special youth programmes in order to address their specific circumstances. On the other hand, older youths, especially the 'emergent' entrepreneurs tend to share many of the problems the general population experience in small business development. This implies that older youth should be facilitated to graduate from specialized youth institutions to general agencies and programmes as anybody else in society. However, critical to this facilitation is the need to harmonise youth policies and programmes with the general enterprise support framework. The Ministry of Youth, as the lead government institution responsible for youth affairs, should take the initiative in harmonising existing youth and policies programmes with the general enterprise support policy and institutional framework (chigunda, 2001).

4.7 Monitoring and evaluation

The study sought to find out whether monitoring and evaluation by the YEDF officers had a role to play in the performance of the YRBs. Items on this aspect touched on the issues of routine visits by fund officers to assess the progress, consultations on various aspects of entrepreneurship, advice and feedbacks received from the fund officers and other stakeholders, sharing of success stories and best practices and exchange visits facilitated to share information and replication.

4.7.1 Routine visits by fund officers to assess the progress

The study sought to find out from the youth group officials whether they felt routine visits by Fund Officers to assess their progress often had an effect on the performance of the YRBs. Table 4.22 presents the findings.

Table 4.22; Routine visits by fund officers to assess the progress

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	17	6.4
2 Rarely	14	5.2
3 Somehow	83	31.1
4 Often	114	53.9
5 Very often	9	3.4
Total	267	100.0
Mean	2.9	

The table shows that 57.3% of the respondents indicated that routine visits by fund officers has an effect on the performance of the YRBs, 31.1% indicated somehow while 11.6% did not associate the visits with the performance of the YRBs. The mean is 2.9 which show that Fund Officers rarely visit funded groups to assess their progress. From the findings, majority of the respondents felt regular progress assessments by the Fund Officers was key towards ensuring that proper guidance and technical support would be given on time when necessary. Improper decisions and actions would be corrected before they adversely affect the proper running of the YRBs.

4.7.2 Consultations on various aspects of entrepreneurship

The respondents were required to establish whether regular consultations on aspects of entrepreneurship would affect the performance of their YRBs as shown in table.

Table 4.23; Consultations on various aspects of entrepreneurship

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	16	6.0
2 Rarely	50	18.7
3 Somehow	68	25.5
4 Often	74	27.7
5 Very often	50	22.1
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.2	

The table revealed that 4.23, 49.8% suggested that consultations affect the performance of YRBs, 25.5% felt it somehow affect while 18.7% did not think these would affect.

The study findings indicate that consultations do help contribute to the performance of the YRBs. New information and ways of doing things can be gained through consultations on various issues such as production, customer taste, marketing and so on.

4.7.3 Advice and feedbacks received from the fund officers and other stakeholders

The study also sought to find out whether the advice and feedback from the Fund Officers and other stakeholders on how they are performing helps to enhance the performance of their YREs.

Table 4.24 summarises the responses from the respondents.

Table 4.24; Advice and feedbacks received from the fund officers and other stakeholders

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	20	7.5
2 Rarely	53	19.9
3 Somehow	56	21.0
4 Often	80	30.0
5 Very often	58	21.7
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.3	

It was evident that with a mean of 3.3, feedbacks were very minimal. 51.7% agreed that it does, 21.0% felt it somehow does while 19.9% felt otherwise. The findings suggest that regular and prompt feedback from the YEDF officers would inform the decisions and next courses of action for the YRBs. Areas of strength and weaknesses would be identified and informed choices made based on the prevailing environment and conditions to either enhance what works well or to avoid what did not work.

4.7.4 Sharing of success stories and best practices

The respondents were required to indicate whether they felt sharing of best practices and success stories would have an effect on the performance of the YREs. This is summarised in table 4.25.

Table 4.25; Sharing of success stories and best practices

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	26	9.7
2 Rarely	57	21.3
3 Somehow	49	18.4
4 Often	76	28.5
5 Very often	59	22.1
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.3	

50.6% of the youth officials agreed that it does, 18.4% somehow linked sharing of success stories and best practices with the performance of the YRBs while 21.3% thought it rarely does. The findings of the study underscore the need for the YRBs to exchange information on various issues in their operations. Some enterprises succeed and others fail. It is important that ideas are exchanged to showcase the successes for replication and adoption.

4.7.5 Exchange visits facilitated to share information and replication

The study sought to find out whether exchange visits would affect the performance of the YRBs. The respondents were asked whether visits were facilitated by the YEDF would affect the performance. Table 4.26 shows the findings.

Table 4.26; Exchange visits facilitated to share information and replication

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 Never	20	7.5
2 Rarely	52	19.5
3 Somehow	58	21.7
4 Often	85	31.8
5 Very often	52	19.5
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.4	

As shown in the table 4.26, 51.3% agreed that it often does, 21.7% felt it somehow does while 19.5% did not think so on the aspect of monitoring and evaluation. The analysis as per the Likert scale reveals a mean of 3.4; implying that exchange visits could have been done on a very small percentage, hence negative implication on business performance. Amenity in his study conducted in Nyaribare Chache constituency, observed that the YEDF officers had not provided adequate guidance on YEDF activities to the youth and there was lack of follow-up on loan beneficiaries (Amenya et al, 2011).

Interviews conducted by Chigunda (2001) in his study with ministry officials and a review of documents for a similar fund in Zambia, reveal that the Fund fared quite well in its first year of operation and some successes in loan recoverability were made. However, the capacity to monitor the loanees was quite low. He notes that Ministry officials were quick to point out that this has been and will continue to be a problem due to inadequate resources, especially skills and money to carry out monitoring. Further, he notes that, whilst assistance in monitoring was being rendered by the agriculture extension officers in some areas, there were leakages of funds and materials in many places. It is alleged that in more than one case it had been difficult to trace the beneficiaries for the recovery of the loan. There is a high possibility that 'cartels' could have formed to siphon the monies out of the Fund in such a manner.

Aukot and others in their report on devolved fund regime in Kenya, asserts that monitoring is a vital process to various stakeholders in a project cycle. As stakeholders and beneficiaries of decentralized funds, community members need to participate in the process, to guarantee success of various interventions. Monitoring therefore provides stakeholders with; information on whether progress is being made towards achieving project objectives, avenues for increasing project transparency and accountability, data to be used in ensuring all activities are carried out properly by the right people and in time, information to make timely adjustments in case of potential project weaknesses, grounds to make radical decisions like stopping the project in case the variance between the process benchmarks and the anticipated results is too much for the project to serve its intended purpose, processed and continuous information for use in the evaluation of the project, empirical data for determining whether the inputs in the project are well

Utilized and lessons for other projects. As a process, monitoring ensures that the intended beneficiaries of a project get the best out of the money allocated to the project. It also builds

ownership of the project among the stakeholders subsequently ensuring sustainability of the said project (Aukot et al 2009).

4.8 Indicators of micro enterprise performance

Micro enterprise performance is measured by several factors. In relation to the YRBs, the study sought to consider three aspects where the youth officials would give their responses considering their respective groups' performance. This section sought to establish the degree of satisfaction on the indicators such as income growth, ability to repay loans and the ability to make savings. The question was thus put "How would rate the following indicators of performance of your youth enterprise since the inception of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund"?

4.8.1 Income growth

On the aspect of income growth as an indicator, the respondents were asked to rate the degree of satisfaction on the growth of income in their respective YRBs. Table 4.27 summarises the responses.

Table 4.27; Income growth

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 No comment	15	5.6
2 Less satisfactory	78	29.2
3 Moderate	97	36.3
4 Satisfactory	44	16.5
5 Very satisfactory	33	12.4
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.0	

12.4% of them indicated very satisfactory, 16.5% felt the income growth was satisfactory. Most respondents were not satisfied with the income growth with 29.2% feeling it is less satisfactory while 36.3% felt it was moderate.

4.8.2 Ability to repay loans

The youth have been encouraged time and again to apply for the loans. However it is a requirement that loans have to be repaid. To ascertain this, the respondents were asked to comment on the ability of their YRBs to repay the borrowed funds. Their responses are summarised in table 4.28.

Table 4.28; Ability to repay loans

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 No comment	16	6.0
2 Less satisfactory	31	11.6
3 Moderate	110	41.2
4 Satisfactory	81	30.3
5 Very satisfactory	29	10.9
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.2	

Table 4.28 show that 10.9% indicated very satisfactory, 30.3% indicated that satisfactory, 41.2% felt the ability to repay the loans was moderate while 11.6% indicated that it was less satisfactory.

It is believed that this would make it easier for them to access credit and capital for them to engage in profitable ventures that would provide employment for them and help them afford their livelihood. The officials were asked to comment on the ability of their YRBs to repay loans. Microenterprises' performance can also be measured by the ability of the entities to repay their loans.

4.8.3 Making savings

A well performing YRB should have the ability to make savings. Savings indicate that there is excess or more funds left after all the considerations. The study sought the opinion of the youth group officials whether they were satisfied with the performance of their YRBs. Table 4.29 gives the findings.

Table 4.29; Making savings

Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 No comment	21	7.9
2 Less satisfactory	58	21.7
3 Moderate	60	22.5
4 Satisfactory	79	29.6
5 Very satisfactory	49	18.4
Total	267	100.0
Mean	3.2	

Table 4.29 indicated that 18.4% responded that the savings the YRBs were making were very satisfactory while 29.6% felt the savings were satisfactory. 21.7% were apprehensive with the savings being made indicating less satisfactory while 22.5% were moderate. The mean based on the Likert scale is 3.2 implying that savings were made on average terms.

Scott (2003) defines savings as income not spent or differed consumption. The savings mobilization has recently been recognized as a major force in microfinance. In the past, micro finance focused almost exclusively on credit; savings were the "forgotten half" of financial intermediation. The importance of savings mobilization has been highlighted in several papers in the context of micro finance. Microenterprise programs can play a significant role to foster savings among the poor populations, with considerable benefits both for the savings and for the programs. Harper (2003) says that domestic savings provide the assets for the economy's investment in future production. Without them, the economy cannot grow unless there are alternative sources of investment. People's propensity to save varies significantly. Common astuteness states that as a person's disposable income increases, so does his or her capacity and willingness to save.

This study identified that generally YRBs do not perform well in making savings as only 48.0% indicated that they had positive growth. This finding is in agreement with the observation in Chigunta (2002) that a majority of YRBs are marginal and only offer the youth a modest means of livelihood. A possible explanation for this limited performance emanates from the observation that the youth lack requisite experience, a situation that forces them to establish businesses in

highly competitive sectors where the probability of failure is high. This finding underscores the need for concerted efforts to improve the performance of YRBs if they are to be pillars of wealth and employment creation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the findings of the study, discussion of results and conclusions drawn from the study as well as recommendations and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund on the performance of youth-run businesses in Bumula Sub County. The problem was investigated especially in view of the fact that the Fund focuses on enterprise development as a key strategy that will increase economic opportunities for, and participation by Kenyan youth in nation building. The Fund is not only increasing access to capital by young entrepreneurs but also provides business development services, facilitates linkages in supply chains, creates market opportunities locally and abroad for products and services of youth enterprises and facilitates creation of commercial infrastructure to support growth of youth businesses.

In realization of the fact that not all young people are interested in entrepreneurship, the Fund aims at facilitating employment of semi-skilled/skilled young people in external labour markets. The key finding of this study is that personality based factors are the most important drivers of the performance of YRBs. However the presence of resources such as financial capital and the presence of business networks are other configurations of factors that help explain the performance of YRBs in Kenya.

The findings of this study reveal that the ability to make prudent financial decisions contribute to better performance of enterprises. These skills include record keeping, budgeting and general financial decision. With regard to the broader environment (e.g., business and cultural conditions) in which entrepreneurial start-ups and operations function, the survey found weak access to finance, underdeveloped infrastructure, and inadequate business support services to be the most pressing issues

Before turning to specific areas impacting entrepreneurs, such as access to credit or property rights, capacity building, market dynamics and monitoring and evaluation, it is important to understand the youth perspective on the overall business and cultural environment under which their enterprises operate. This will help identify the major impediments to youth entrepreneurship and inform policy on ways to promote conditions enabling entrepreneurship—generally and for the youth. For the purposes of this report, the ‘business environment’ encompasses not only regulations on opening a business but also includes property rights, the availability of skilled labour, infrastructure, the cost of production (including wage rates and the cost of internet access), ease of access to finance, and corruption.

While the relative prevalence of various constraints is the same for young and adult entrepreneurs, young entrepreneurs express greater concern than adults about the training and education system. About one out of five entrepreneurs consider societal and cultural attitudes towards entrepreneurship an obstacle to be overcome. Only a small share of entrepreneurs views age or gender discrimination as major barrier.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Access to credit as a component of YEDF and performance

It can be deduced that time taken to process loan applications is very long with a percentage of 68.2%. When the speed of processing applications is not satisfactory then all planned activities are jeopardized. The success of the YRBs is based on planning and sometimes on the investment opportunities identified. In the event that funds or loans are not disbursed on time due to delays in processing, majority of the YRBs and ventures fail to take off hence poor performance

The majority of the respondents at 67.4% felt that the interest rate is not favourable for the YRBs to thrive. High interest rates present a big challenge for entrepreneurs who to access credit due to uncertainties experienced while running businesses and enterprises. The responses from the youth group officials who participated in the study indicated that there was a general feeling that the interest rates charged on the loans were not affordable therefore it would affect performance of the YRBs.

At the same time, 64% felt that the amount of loan given to a group was not adequate, implying that the amount granted was too little for a group. The amount offered by YEDF is limited and youth groups are required to restrict their budgets to be within the upper limits. This means that the YRBs cannot make great plans and ventures. New initiatives cannot take place due to limited funds.

Time period given before repayment, also referred to as 'grace period' is not adequate. The majority of the youth officials indicated the period was not very adequate with 70.4%. The time or period provided to loanees before commencing loan repayment is important especially to the newly established enterprises. This period is referred to as the 'grace period'. It allows the borrowers to have some time to establish their intended enterprises, gain ground and obtain a firm foundation before beginning to make the repayments. When the repayments come too soon it becomes difficult especially for the YRBs which are considered to have a weak capital base and most of the youths do not have financial muscles to survive the turbulence in the business and enterprises sector.

The study found out that despite the fact that YEDF could be a preferred source of funding among the youths, accessing it remained a great challenge. Most youth have not been properly informed on how this fund can be accessed and at the same time, projects funded by the funds have not been properly managed and hence low repayment rates.

5.3.2 Capacity building as a component of YEDF and performance

It can be deduced that majority of the respondents have little knowledge on developing business plans and this affects the performance of the YRBs. Majority of youth groups try to develop business plans, which is a challenge to many people. Poorly formulated or developed work plans do not contribute towards the performance of enterprises since they will not have the guidance and frameworks within which to operate. Business plans provide a forecast and future direction and also controls for any enterprise that seeks to remain profitable and on course.

Leadership problems affect the performance of YRBs and normally the wrangles begin once the groups receive funding for their projects. From the study findings, the majority of the youth officials associated leadership problems with the performance of the YRBs. Leadership involves

issues of group dynamics which rampant especially among the young people. Some members of the groups are either adolescents or transitioning from adolescence to young adults with adolescent tendencies and behaviour. This requires a leadership that is cognizant of the challenges presented by such complex subjects

Most youth run enterprises have on a small extent tried to embrace customer care and good relations. Only 49.0% associated customer care and good relations with the performance of the YRBs. From this study, it can be implied that the ability to satisfy customers and relating well with them would help to maintain them and have them coming back or preferring the products or services from the respective enterprises. There is an increasing trend in entrepreneurship that aims at putting the customer first, treating them with utmost priority and aiming at meeting their satisfaction. When customers' needs are met and well related to, they get attracted and will keep coming while helping in marketing the groups' products. The more the customers keep coming the more returns for the group hence high profitability. This leads to high performance of YRBs.

Financial management skills have an effect on the performance of the YRBs. Youth groups are not very well equipped with knowledge on financial management. The findings of this study reveal that the ability to make prudent financial decisions contribute to better performance of enterprises. These skills include record keeping, budgeting and general financial decision making.

5.3.3 Market and linkages support as a component of YEDF and performance

There is need for promoting networking among various institutions working in the area of promoting Youth Enterprise Development Fund. This networking should be based on a careful consideration of the competencies and capacities of participating partners. 46.0% closely associated the support with the performance of YRBs indicating that support from stakeholders is minimal.

Enterprises depend on markets for the consumption of their products and services. Ready markets are important for businesses that operate in the informal sector. While 49.8% of the respondents agreed that markets do affect the performance of the YRBs, most YRBs engage in informal businesses whose performance is based on the demand of their products as the majority of the respondents agreed. There is strong link between the access to markets and the performance of

the YRBs since the products and services can be supplied, converted into cash which is ploughed back into the businesses hence profitability.

51.7% of the respondents believed that building of networks and sharing information would have an effect on the performance of the YRBs. Given that social relations and networking have a positive impact on the growth of profits, as the study suggests, there is need for institutional support for the creation of youth support networks. These should include, where possible, a youth chamber of commerce, youth entrepreneur clubs, youth enterprise competitions, trade fairs, and so on.

Partnership with other organizations and groups that offer similar products and services is crucial to performance. 50.6% associated performance with the partnership,

5.3.4 Monitoring and evaluation as a component of YEDF and performance

It can be concluded that routine visits by fund officers has an effect on the performance of the YRBs with 57.3%. Fund Officers rarely visit funded groups to assess their progress. Majority of the respondents felt regular progress assessments by the Fund Officers was key towards ensuring that proper guidance and technical support would be given on time when necessary. Improper decisions and actions would be corrected before they adversely affect the proper running of the YRBs. New information and ways of doing things can be gained through consultations on various issues such as production, customer taste, marketing and so on.

It was evident that feedbacks were very minimal with 51.7% agreeing to that. The findings suggest that regular and prompt feedback from the YEDF officers would inform the decisions and next courses of action for the YRBs. Areas of strength and weaknesses would be identified and informed choices made based on the prevailing environment and conditions to either enhance what works well or to avoid what did not work.

It was observed that sharing of success stories and best practices has an effect on the performance of the YRBs. The findings of the study underscore the need for the YRBs to exchange information on various issues in their operations. Some enterprises succeed and others fail. It is important that ideas are exchanged to showcase the successes for replication and adoption

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Access to credit as a component of YEDF and performance

The findings of this study have both policy and theoretical implications. The evidence presented in this study offers support to the policy initiatives that distinguish younger and older entrepreneurs. Therefore, having policies specifically geared towards youth in business is a viable policy initiative. The study found out that despite the fact that YEDF could be a preferred source of funding among the youths, accessing it remained a great challenge. Most youth have not been properly informed on how this fund can be accessed and at the same time, projects funded by the funds have not been properly managed and hence low repayment rates.

5.4.2 Capacity building as a component of YEDF and performance

The study indicates that policy makers interested in enhancing the performance of YRBs should focus on offering achievement motivation training to potential and existing youth entrepreneurs. The study also points to the need to offer simulation trainings to owners of YRBs in order to enhance their risk-taking propensity. To manage this, leadership and group management trainings are necessary in order to equip the group leaders with knowledge and skills on how to manage various issues that arise within the groups. A messy leadership would hinder the realization of the groups' objectives.

5.4.3 Market and linkages support as a component of YEDF and performance

Partnership with other organizations and groups that offer similar products and services is crucial to performance. To improve on the viability of the youth enterprises, there was need for the Government to aggressively market the youth products, engage the youth entrepreneurship training before and after obtaining the loans and to provide necessary market information to the youth so as to gain competitive advantage in their areas of operation.

5.4.4 Monitoring and evaluation as a component of YEDF and performance

Regular and prompt feedback from the YEDF officers would inform the decisions and next courses of action for the YRBs. Areas of strength and weaknesses would be identified and

informed choices made based on the prevailing environment and conditions to either enhance what works well or to avoid what did not work. The fund has staffing problem and hence lacks proper monitoring and capacity building. The fund has not been able to address gender imbalances and has not made significant impact in society.

Youth Enterprise Development Fund cannot be promoted in isolation from the wider societal development. This is because meeting the needs of young people calls for an integrated approach to policies that combine social and economic goals. Thus, a major challenge for policy makers is to situate youth enterprise and other employment policies into a comprehensive employment framework which encompasses a wide range of issues, especially education, training, labour market, enterprise development and social (including poverty reduction) policies. This means that youth policies should be properly integrated with broader economic and development policies.

5.5 Suggested areas for further study

1. The influence of social media on attitude of the youth towards making economic decisions.
2. Preparedness of the youth in the uptake Agribusiness as a viable economic enterprise in the present Kenya.
3. The role of Kenya's vision 2030 in driving the youth agenda
4. Exploring the place of youth in both the millennium development goals and vision 2030.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: INTRODUCTION LETTER

JENIFFER NANZAKHO WANAMI

BUNGOMA.

REGISTRATION NO. L50/69551/2011

.....
.....

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a Master of Arts student at the University of Nairobi specializing in Project Planning and Management. My research project is ‘Influence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) on Youth-run enterprises (YREs) in Bumula Sub County, Bungoma County’.

In order to gather data for the research, I have prepared a questionnaire to be filled by the officials of the youth groups running business enterprises in this Sub County. I kindly request your assistance in this academic endeavour by filling this questionnaire. I would like to emphasize that your responses are extremely valuable to me and I would greatly appreciate you answering all the questions. I assure you that the information provided here will be held in confidence.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

JENIFFER NANZAKHO WANAMI

College/University

Other, specify.....

SECTION B: ACCESS TO CREDIT

8. What is the influence of the following aspects (as employed by YEDF now) on access to credit by youth-run enterprises.

5= Very adequate, 4=Adequate, 3= Undecided, 2= Quite adequate, 1= Not adequate

Aspect	Please tick (√) appropriately				
	5	4	3	2	1
a) Time to process the application					
b) Speed of processing					
c) Interest rate					
d) The amount granted by the institution relative to the amount requested					
e) Time given by the fund before repayment begins					

SECTION C: CAPACITY BUILDING

9. How often are the following aspects of capacity building posing a challenge to the operations of your enterprises/activities?

5 =Very often, 4=Often, 3=Undecided, 2= rarely, 1=Never

Aspect	Please tick (√) appropriately				
	5	4	3	2	1
a) Individuals and groups have problems developing business plan proposals					
b) Lack of capacity building in terms of financial management skills					
c) Most groups experience leadership problems					
d) Improper project selection processes					
e) Trainings on customer care and good relations					

SECTION D: MARKET AND LINKAGE SUPPORT

9. How often are the following aspects of market and linkage support influence the operations/activities of your youth group?

5 =Very often, 4=Often, 3=Undecided, 2= Rarely,1=Never

Aspect	Please tick (√) appropriately				
	5	4	3	2	1
a) Lack of support from stakeholders					
b) Lack of access to markets					
c) Assistance by the program to promote/sale products					
d) Building of networks with other groups for sharing information					
e) Partnering with other organizations and groups that offer similar services					

SECTION E: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9. How often are the following aspects of monitoring and evaluation influence the operations/activities of your youth group?

5 =Very often, 4=Often, 3=Undecided, 2= Rarely, 1=Never

Aspect	Please tick (√) appropriately				
	5	4	3	2	1
a) Routine visits by program officers to assess the progress					
b) Consultations on various aspects of entrepreneurship.					
c) Advice and feedbacks received from the officers and other stakeholders.					
d) Sharing of success stories and best practices					
e) Exchange visits facilitated to share information and replication.					

SECTION F: INDICATORS OF MICRO ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE

9. How would rate the following indicators of performance of your youth enterprise since the inception of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund?

5 =Most satisfactory, 4=Satisfactory, 3=Moderate, 2= Less satisfactory, 1=No comment

Performance indicator	Please tick (√) appropriately				
	5	4	3	2	1
a) Income growth					
b) Ability to repay loans					
c) Making savings					

Thank You Very Much For Participating In This Study

God Bless You

APPENDIX C: LIST OF YOUTH GROUPS IN BUMULA DISTRICT

YOUTH GROUPS IN BUMULA CONSTITUENCY FROM THE YEAR 2011 TO DATE

S/ NO	NAME OF THE GROUP	REG NO.	GENDER		LOCATION	ACTIVITIES
			M	F		
1.	ARISE AND SHINE NAMUKHUTU	BUM/21/2011	11	7	SIBOTI	TREE NURSERY QUINTING
2.	BASAMU Y.G.	BUM/27/2011	10	10	KABULA	T/B POULTRY
3.	NJETE KHUYETANA YUOTH GRUOP	BUM/45/2011	7	7	KABULA	TABLE/BANKING
4.	SINOKO YOUTH GRUOP	BUM/46/2011	15	6	KIBUKE	T/B
5.	SALEM YOUTH GROUP	BUM/66/2011	16	10	S. BUKUSU	-
6.	KALAMA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/67/2011	6	4	KABULA	DAIRY MGR MAKING
7.	JUDEA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/69/2011	7	21	S. BUKUSU	DAIRY BRICK MAKING
8.	MUSAKASA MINING	BUM/71/2011				BRICK MAKING
9.	STAR YOUTH GROUP		7	14	SIBOTI	TREE NURSERY
10.	MASUNO TETE Y.G	BUM/79/2011	10	3	MABUSI	MAIZE, BEAN FARMING
11.	NJETE YOUTH GROUP	BUM/89/2011			MABUSI	
12.	MUABINI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/99/2011	16	5	MUKWA	T/B POULTRY
13.	KITABISI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/102/2011	10	7	NAPARA	FARMING, T/B
14.	NANDIKA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/107/2011	16	14	SIBOTI	FISH BOND, POULTRY KEEPING
15.	PARA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/108/2011	11	5	KHASOKO	MGR ,T/B
16.	JIPANGE SALAMS YOUTH GROUP	BUM/115/2011	14	8	S. BUKUSU	TREE PLANTING ,HORTICULTURE
17.	MWOMO TETE Y.G	BUM/116/2011	9	7	KIBUKE	CARPENTRY, LIVESTOCK KEEPING
18.	CHANGA CHANGA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/120/2011	11		KABULA	POULTRY KEEPING, MAIZE SEELING
19.	NYASIKHA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/130/2011	8	7	SIBOTI	MGR
20.	BISELA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/142/2011	11	6	MABUSI	POULTRY FARMING, T/B
21.	KIMWANGA UMOJA Y.G	BUM/154/2011	6	6	KIBUKE	POULTRY KEEPING, TREE NURSERY
22.	NG,OLI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/194/2011	14	6	KIBUKE	SMALL SCALE FARMING
23.	WAMUMALI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/198/2011	7	12	KABULA	T/B, MGR
24.	NAMUSASI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/200/2011	12	8	KHASOKO	BRICK MAKING, T/B
25.	SASIA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/204/2011	14	16	MABUSI	MGR, T/B
26.	SYEKUMULO YOUTH GROUP	BUM/206/2011	7	13	BUMULA	TREE NURSERY
27.	SIKHOKORORO YOUTH GROUP	BUM/207/2011	14	10	KABULA	TREE NURSERY
28.	KWARO YOUTH GROUP	BUM/212/2011	10	7	MUKWA	POULTRY KEEPING, FARMING

29.	MWIBOMA Y.G	BUM/217/2011	8	14	KHASOKO	POULTR , T/B,MGR
30	JUSENGANE Y.G	BUM/219/2011	9	11	KHASOKO	TREE NURSERY, T/B
31	NETEBA VISION Y.G	BUM/220/2011	15	10	MUKWA	MGR, T/B
32	KINGS YOUTH GROUP	BUM/222/2011	12	9	S. BUKUSU	MGR, POULTRY
33	NAMANJE B. YOUTH GROUP	BUM/224/2011	14	14	MUKWA	FISH BOND , POULTRY
34	BUNGE YOUTH KIBUKE	BUM/160/2011	15	10	KIBUKE	BRICK MAKING ,FISH FARMING
35	NANDIKWA VILLAGE Y.BUNGE	BUM/210/2011	12	5	SIBOTI	MGR,
36	NAKHOLO YOUTH GROUP	BUM/232/2011	11	7	SIBOTI	BRICK MAKING, FARMING
37	NANGILI VILLAGE YOUTH BUNGE	BUM/233/2011	13	11	MUKWA	TREE PLANTING, POULTRY FARMING
38	LUKHONA HOPE V.Y.G	BUM/234/2011	13	6	MUKWA	BRICK MAKING, MGR,T/B
39	MUPELI TUENDELEE Y.G	BUM/236/2011	9	11	MUKWA	MGR, BRICK MAKING
40	NETIMA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/237/2011	12	5	MUKWA	POULTRY FARMING
41	YIMILISHA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/243/2011	8	8	MABUSI	MGR, T/B
43	LWANJA B. UMOJA	BUM/244/2011	10	8	KIBUKE	MGR, T/B
44	NGO SCORE	BUM/246/2011	12	13	KHASOKO	MGR, T/B
45	MARAKARU SHINE Y.G	BUM/247/2011	9	10	SIBOTI	T/B, MGR
46	LUBUNDA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/248/2011	16	7	KHASOKO	MGR, T/B
47	SUMONERS Y.G	BUM/250/2011	17	7	KHASOKO	HORTICULTURE, MGR
48	KIMALU YOUTH GROUP	BUM/251/2011	21	3	SIBOTI	MGR , T/B
49	MUPELI VILLAGE Y. BUNGE	BUM/252/2011	10	11	SIBOTI	BRICK MAKING, HORTICULTURE
50	MIKHUYU AMUA Y.G	BUM/253/2011	10	6	SIBOTI	MGR, T/B ,TREE NURSERY
51	MWIYALA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/256/2011	10	11	KHASOKO	FISH KEEPING, AGRO FORESTRY
52	KIMATUNI MOON Y.G	BUM/257/2011	18	8	MABUSI	DAIRY KEEPING, TREE PLANTING
53	FUNGUTUTI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/258/2011	11	3	MABUSI	TABLE BANKING, MGR
54	BOSIO DAM YOUTH GROUP	BUM/262/2011	6	9	MUKWA	FARMING, MGR
55	TALITIA A. YOUTH GROUP	BUM/266/2011	16	9	KABULA	TREE PLANTING, BRICK MAKING
56	KHASOLO VILLAGE Y. BUNGE	BUM/268/2011	10	8	SIBOTI	MGR, BRICK MAKING
57	NIKO HIGH YOUTH GROUP	BUM/270/2011	10	8	MUKWA	T/B, MGR
58	LUKHONA UPENDO VILLAGE Y. BUNGE	BUM/271/2011	10	8	SIBOTI	MGR, T/B
59	KHALABANA VILLAGE Y.GROUP	BUM/273/2011	10	11	SIBOTI	TREE NURSERY, POULTRY FARMING
60	SILOBA PLATFORM YOUTH GROUP	BUM/276/2011	11	9	NAPARA	TREE NURSERY, MGR
61	MWANGAZA PLATFORME Y.GROUP	BUM/277/2011	10	15	MABUSI	TREE NURSERY, TABLE BANKING
62	SIRENDE VISION Y.GROUP	BUM/279/2011	7	6	KIMAETI	POULTRY KEEPING, FARMING
63	MUKHUMA BAMBANA Y.G	BUM/280/2011	6	7	KABULA	POULTRY KEEPING, FARMING
64	KHASOKO INUKA Y.GROUP	BUM/281/2011	8	7	KHASOKO	PLANTING VEGETABLE
65	MUKULIMA "B"Y.GROUP	BUM/282/2011	10	8	MUKWA	FARMING
66	MURUMBA VILLAGE Y.GROUP	BUM/291/2011	6	9	SIBOTI	BRICK MAKING

67	NETIMA VILLAGE YOUTH BUNGE	BUM/293/2011	12	7	SIBOTI	POULTRY KEEPING, BRICK MAKING
68	TALITIA VILLAGE Y. BUNGE	BUM/294/2011	14	9	KABULA	HORTICULTURE
69	BWALIRO YOUTH GROUP	BUM/296/2011	9	6	KHASOKO	TABLE BANKING
70	NASYANDA B' PLATFORM Y.G	BUM/298/2011	14	9	MABUSI	BRICK MAKING, BEE KEEPING
71	NAMASALI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/299/2011	16	9	KHASOKO	MGR, T/B
72	KENDELESHA SISIMUKAY.G	BUM/301/2011	15	5	SIBOTI	TREE MAKING, BRICK MAKING
73	LURENDE VILLAGE Y.BUNGE	BUM/304/2011	11	11	SIBOTI	BRICK MAKING, POULTRY KEEPING
74	NANGATA PLATFORM Y.G	BUM/306/2011	12	9	SIBOTI	HIV AWERENESS, GROSERY
75	NAMALINDA VILLAGE Y.BUNGE	BUM/308/2011	10	13	SIBOTI	TREE NURSERY, FISH FARMING
76	JIPANGE KAMWANG Y. GROUP	BUM/308/2011	10	13	SIBOTI	FISH FARMING
77	KANAWA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/309/2011	31	7	KABULA	POULTRY HORTICULTURE
78	BOSIO CENTRAL YOUTH GROUP	BUM/312/2011	16	10	MUKWA	BRICK MAKING
79	MATISI VILLAGE YOUTH GROUP	BUM/315/2011	12	9	SIBOTI	T/B, MGR
80	MALIKI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/319/2011	8	7	MABUSI	T/B, MGR
82	SYOYA LOWLAND YOUTH GROUP	BUM/320/2011	5	10	KABULA	T/B, MGR
83	NAMUNINGIE YOUTH GROUP	BUM/330/2011	23	7	SIBOTI	TREE NURSERY, MGR
84	MAKAOLA B' YOUTH GROUP	BUM/362/2011	9	7	NAPARA	HORTICULTURE, TREE PLANTING
85	KISAWAYI EBENEZAR YOUTH GROUP	BUM/365/2011	11	2	MUKWA	MGR, T/B, STORE FREE, HORTICULTURE
86	SANGO BIDII YOUTH GROUP	BUM/366/2011	28	2	SIBOTI	MGR, CAR WASH
87	SHOW UP YOUTH GROUP	BUM/370/2011	17	2	KHASOKO	POULTRY KEEPING, MGR
88	NIMAMA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/383/2011	12	7	S. BUKUSU	POULTRY KEEPING
89	MILUKI VISION YOUTH GROUP	BUM/412/2011	10	11	SIBOTI	TREE PLANTING, POULTRY FARMING
90	MYANGA MOTOBike YOUTH GROUP	BUM/419/2011	30	30	KIMAETI	BRICK MAKING, T/B, MGR
91	MWANGAZA NASYANDA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/461/2011	8	11	MABUSI	BRICK MAKING, BEE KEEPING, MGR
92	MUKHUNA INYOSHA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/462/2011	17	9	SIBOTI	BRICK MAKING, POULTRY KEEPING
93	LURARE WINNERS YOUTH GROUP	BUM/451/2011	12	8	SIBOTI	POULTRY KEEPING, TREE NURSERY MGR
94	SUDI YOUTH BUNGE	BUM/452/2011	20	13	S. BUKUSU	BANANA PLANTING, BEE KEEPING
95	MYANGA WINNERS YOUTH GROUP	BUM/475/2011	10	5	KIMAETI	TB, MGR,POULTRY FARMING
96	NANG'ENI CHAMPION YOUTH GROUP	BUM/479/2011	10	6	KIBUKE	MGR, POULTRY KEEPING
97	NAMAWANGA YOUTH BUNGE	BUM/483/2011	17	4	KIMAETI	T/B, POULTRY KEEPING

98	INGLUMA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/480/2011	12	8	SIBOTI	MGR, POULTRY KEEPING
99	SIKHENDU REALISTS YOUTH GROUP	BUM/495/2012	18	9	KHASOKO	BRICK MAKING, T/B, MGR
100	KABULA MKT YOUTH GROUP	BUM/495/2012	7	8	KABULA	T/B, MGR
101	VISION INTERNATIONAL YOUTH GROUP	BUM/504/2012	5	7	KIMAETI	POULTRY KEEPING, BANANA PLANTING
102	MUSOLE YOUTH GROUP	BUM/503/2012	19	8	MUKWA	MGR, T/B, POULTRY KEEPING
103	SINOKO YOUTH GROUP	BUM/515/2012	8	8	NAPARA	MGR, T/B, HORTICULTURE
104	MABUNGA PLATFORM Y.GROUP	BUM/517/2012	12	8	MABUSI	BRICK LAYING
105	SILOBA HURUMA Y.GROUP	BUM/527/2012	15	6	NAPARA	MOULDING POTS, POULTRY KEEPING
106	NAPARA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/529/2012	12	8	MUKWA	MGR, BRICK MAKING,
107	JASHO LETU YOUTH GROUP	BUM/530/2012	12	10	MUKWA	FISH BOND MANEGEMENT
108	NAMATELEMA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/535/2012	17	6	MABUSI	T/B, MGR, POULTRY
109	NAMUNYIRI INUA YOUTH BUNGE	BUM/536/2012	5	9	KABULA	T/B,MGR,
110	LELEKWA BAKOKI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/537/2012	17	5	KIMAETI	ENCOURAGE FACILITATE UNIT
111	JITEGEMEE YOUTH GROUP	BUM/542/2012	10	6	KIMAETI	POULTRY FARMING, CROP FARMING
112	MUSYA JIINUE YOUTH GROUP	BUM/557/2012	12	11	MABUSI	HORTICULTURE, BRICK MAKING
113	MUSYA MAISHA BORA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/562/2012	11	10	MABUSI	CATTLE KEEPING, POULTRY KEEPING
114	NJETE KISAWAYI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/568/2012	17	8	MUKWA	BRICK MAKING, MAIZE FARMING
115	MUUNGANO YOUTH GROUP	BUM/579/2012	11	4	S. BUKUSU	MGR, T/B, POULTRY KEEPING
116	MABUTO YOUTH GROUP	BUM/584/2012	18	10	KHASOKO	DAIRY FARMING, FISH FARMING
117	NAMUKHAYWA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/583/2012	17	3	KHASOKO	FISH FARMING, SEELING EGGS
118	MARABA TUSIMAME YOUTH GROUP	BUM/586/2012	14	6	KHASOKO	FISH FARMING, BRICK MAKING
119	SANGO –IN-UNITED YOUTH BUNGE	BUM/589/2012	4	17	S. BUKUSU	LOCAL POULTRY, MGR, T/B
120	MWIYENGA YOUTH GROUP				KIMAETI	MIXED FARMING, VOLUNTARY CLEANING
121	LWANO UMOJA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/599/2012	12	14	KIBUKE	FISH FARMING, POULTRY KEEPING
122	NABUKHAMBHI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/600/2012	13	7	KHASOKO	BRICK MAKING, HORTICULTURE
123	SIOMBWE YOUTH BUNGE	BUM/606/2012				MGR, T/B,
124	BIKEKE VILLAGE YOUTH BUNGE	BUM/614/2012	18	12	SIBOTI	FISH FARMING, BRICK MAKING
125	BOSIO AMKA TWENO YOUTH GROUP	BUM/639/2012			MUKWA	T/B, MGR
126	SIFINIAME YOUTH BUNGE	BUM/758/2012	8	12	KIMAETI	HORTICULTURE, TABLE BANKING

127	KABULA WORKERS WELFARE YOUTH GROUP	BUM/759/2012	12	20	BUMULA	TABLE BANKING, HORTICULTURE
128	TRUE VINE 'B' YOUTH GROUP	BUM/785/2012	8	8	MABUSI	TABLE BANKING, MERRY GO ROUND
129	MYANGA SALAMA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/785/2012	8	8	MABUSI	MGR, TABLE BANKING
130	BUMULA MISSION YOUTH GROUP	BUM/806/2012	6	9	BUMULA	TABLE BANKING, MERRY GO ROUND
131	KIMATUNI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/875/2012	3	19	KIMATUNI	BEEE KEEPING, TABLE BANKING
132	TUMAINI STAR YOUTH GROUP	BUM/930/2012	9	10	KIMAETI	TABLE BANKING, POULTRY KEEPING
133	TULUKOYI FIGTHERS YOUTH GROUP	BUM/007/2013	6	15	SYOMBE	TABLE BANKING
134	ROCKETS STOVE BUILDERS YOUTH GROUP	BUM/032/2013	9	10	S. BUKUSU	M. G. ROUND, TABLE BANKING.
135	BUMULA MISSION YOUTH GROUP	BUM/032/2013	13	10	BUMULA	TABLE BANKING, MGR
136	JIPANGE SALAMA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/047/2013	11	10	BUMULA	TABLE BANKING
137	JUNIOR KHOYEE YOUTH GROUP	BUM/049/2013	17	7	KHASOKO	MERRY GO ROUND, TABLE BANKING
138	SIBOTI SINANI CDD YOUTH GROUP	BUM/064/2013	14	11	SIBOTI	TABLE BANKING
139	SANGO IMANI YOUTH GROUP	BUM/072/2013	9	5	SIBOTI	MGR, T/B, POULTRY KEEPING
140	NAMALUKWA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/081/2013	2	8	KIBUKE	POULTRY KEEPING, TABLE BANKING
141	BUMULA CENTRE BODA BODA YOUTH GROUP	BUM/082/2013	10		BUMULA	TABLE BANKING, POULTRY KEEPING
142	RENEW LIFE YOUTH GROUP	BUM/085/2013	7	4	S. BUKUSU	POULTRY KEEPING, BEE KEEPING
	TOTAL – 140 YOUTH GROUPS.					

Source; Bumula District Office.

RESEARCH PERMIT

