

**FACTORS AFFECTING YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
INITIATIVES IN SLUMS: THE CASE OF MAKADARA SLUMS, NAIROBI COUNTY.**

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X50/60253/2013

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**RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT
FOR AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS.**

NOVEMBER 2016.

DECLARATION

This research paper is my original work and has not been presented for any award in any other university.

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Approval

This research paper has been submitted with my approval as university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to my husband Maj. Ben Kirima and to my daughters Valentine and Millicent for their immeasurable support that they gave me throughout my studies. May God bless them abundantly.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The undertaking of entire course was made possible by the almighty God by giving me strength throughout the course.

I am greatly indebted to my supervisor Dr. Joy Kiiru for her relentless support throughout this research paper. I am thankful to all lectures in the school of economics, university of Nairobi, who faithfully imparted me with knowledge and experience throughout the course.

I am grateful to the ministry of Devolution and Planning for sponsoring my studies by paying fees. Special thanks go to Director Economic Planning for giving me chance to miss Job for me to work on my research paper.

Special thanks to my fellow colleagues and classmates who were valuable to me and gave me moral support throughout my masters program.

Thank you all and may God bless you.

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana
KNYP	Kenya National Youth Policy
MLE	Maximum Likelihood Estimation
MOYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
NYC	National Youth Council
TIVET	Technical Industrial Vocational Education and Training
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

ABSTRACT

Poor urban areas (slums) in Kenya are growing at an alarming rate, Nairobi city not exempted. 60 to 80 % of Kenyan urban population lives in slums with 60 % of Nairobi population living in slums (UN-Habitat Report 2010). Majority of the slum dwellers are the youths who are faced with a lot of challenges like unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, early pregnancies, HIV/AIDs, crimes among others. With regard to the above mentioned challenges facing youth in slums, special attention to promoting youth participation in capacity development initiatives is wanting as this will help youth build their capacities, create job opportunities for them and increase their livelihood.

Kenya government has made effort towards youth development programmes and policies like youth fund, uwezo fund and current youth empowerment program in slums. However, youth problems in slums have been worsening despite the remarkable initiatives offered by the government and other development actors. The uptake of these initiatives by the youth has remained low. Therefore this study investigated the factors affecting youth participation in capacity development initiatives in Makadara Sub-county slums.

The Probit model was employed in the data analysis and the statistics was presented in through means, standard deviations and frequencies. Hundreds youth and five lead informants were interviewed through use of questionnaires. Youth participation was the dependent variable in the study, while explanatory variables were education level, expenditure, gender, age, awareness, willingness, and political connections.

The results from the estimation model showed that education level, expenditure, political connection, age, gender and awareness significantly explained the variability in youth participation in capacity development initiatives.

Therefore, the study recommends the development and implementation of various policies and key initiatives that will address youth participation and issues related to young people.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Young people generation is increasing at an alarming rate and it is the largest population in history. This population represents a huge share of global urban population. There are about 1.2 billion youth (15-24) worldwide. Youth and children constitute 50 % of developing world population (Population Reference bureau, 2009 world population Data Sheet). The urban population in developing countries comprises of an increasing number of poor urban youth, majority of them living below poverty line. It is estimated that 60% of all urban dwellers will be below 18 years by 2030, with majority of them living in informal settlements (UN-Habitat, 2013a).

In developing countries, there is likelihood that young people will maintain the current tendency of shifting from rural areas to urban areas in their effort to look for employment, good health care, education and business opportunities and this will continue even in the years to come. Due to cheap housing in slums, it is expected that majority of these youth will settle in slums. The social, economic and political trends and policies characterizing youth will therefore have a critical impact on the developing world in the decades to come – this issue is gaining increasing attention on the international agenda.

The concept of youth participation in various capacity development initiatives has been progressively incorporated in the process of human empowerment and development. Inclusion of young people in development initiatives has been advocated for by contemporary development scholars because they believe that objectives of any development initiatives cannot be achieved if

communities are excluded from participation (Ahmad *et al*, 2005). People's participation in development initiatives/projects will assist in bringing effective social change rather than inflicting an external culture on a society (Stones, 1989). Shrimpton (1989) while referring to the experience of rural development programs, stated that youth participation in the design and management of a project have a great impact in the success of project implementation due to improved goodness of fit and increased sustainability.

Providing for young people is not just a moral obligation but a means of compelling economic necessity. Various studies have shown the benefits that young people and their communities can get from investing in education, reproductive health, job skills and employment opportunities for young people (*Kofi Annan, Former UN Secretary-General*).

The World Bank, in its report titled *Development and the Next Generation*, focused on investing in young people in developing countries. The report highlighted transitions of life that can control the growth of youth's potential when right government policies are provided. These stages include: learning, working, staying healthy, forming families and exercising citizenship which if corresponding policy decision are well made, will result to safe and proper deployment of human capital.

If bad policy decisions are made, the repercussions will be costly to rectify because of the permanent scars that affect the quality of life of young people as a result of dropping out of school, prolonged periods of unemployment, or risky healthy behavior in the later years. This report stipulate three policy directions that can help youth to develop themselves and contribute to society namely; expanding opportunities, enhancing capabilities and providing second chances.

Kenyan youth in the age of 18 to 35 years forms 60% of the Kenyan population, which is the largest source of country's human resource. Despite this huge population of young people, many of them have not been absorbed in the job market resulting to high level of unemployment in the country. For this reason, Kenya today experiences high level of youth unemployment compared to the adult unemployment levels. As the country moves towards vision 2030, the youth continue to face challenges particularly in the economic context of livelihoods. A proportion of young people are without work and many are engaged in short-term, low paid jobs and also in informal sector.

It is in this context that macroeconomic policies have been formulated within the framework of youth development initiatives. These youth development initiatives include empowerment programs, vocational training, enterprise development programs, financial support programs among others all geared towards addressing youth unemployment and abject poverty among youth. Despite all these initiatives for accelerated youth capacity development in place, it is apparent that capacity development of the youth has been slower than expected, thus leading to continuing socio-economic disparities between the youth and the rest of the population.

In Kenya a youth is defined as a person aged 18 to 35 years (Constitution of Kenya article 260). Youths living in poor urban areas in between the age of 18-35 forms majority of the Nairobi City County population. However they have been left on the periphery of the country's affairs and their predicaments have not been given due attention. These youth have less access to youth capacity development initiatives, or others have less variety to choose from. Others lack information on where and how to access them.

On the other hand, some youth lack willingness to take risks associated with these capacity development initiatives due to fear of failure and embarrassment in case they don't work. Therefore developing capacity for youth who live slums can be a better way that will enable youth to participate in whole community development, hence these youth develop and grow at the same time benefiting the community as a whole (Seidl, Mulkey, & Blanton, 1999).

Despite the fact that most of youths in the slums are energetic and productive, majority of them remain jobless, continue to suffer from poor health, lack enough support which is sufficient to advance their education or acquire skills that can make them secure job opportunities. Some of the youth have special needs that require special attention. These include those living with HIV/AIDS, drug addicts, street boys and girls, youth living with disabilities, school dropouts, orphans and jobless youths (Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture & Social Services, 2006).

Young people are today's assets as well as future leaders, parents, professionals and workers. This implies that, if are well supported and given the better opportunities, both girls and boys, young ladies and young men can play an important role in building their capacities, their own families and larger communities out of abject poverty. However, youth are seen only or mainly as a problem to be contained; a threat to peace and security (DFID Report, 2007).

For any country to benefit from young people's talents and capabilities, government and other Non- governmental Organizations must provide opportunities for youth to be involved in capacity development initiatives. These initiatives will in return provide jobs to youth reduce level of poverty among youth and also reduce level of dependency in societies. If this is not done, it will

result to the exclusion and marginalization of young people while denying communities their dynamism, energy and innovativeness.

Even though young people can form the most energetic and creative segment of the population, if left out from participating in capacity development initiatives, they can be a source of social disorder and criminal activities. Therefore doors must be open for youth participation in development initiatives (Republic of Kenya, 2006).

Despite the fact that the new constitution of Kenya 2010 advocates for citizen participation in every government initiatives and projects, still there is evident that there is low participation of youths in capacity development initiatives (Republic of Kenya, 2010). The most affected being those living in the slums. There is therefore a need to provide a conducive environment in slum areas for young people participation in capacity development programmes.

Through active participation in youth development initiatives, young people are empowered to play a critical role in building their own capacity and that of their communities. It will also help them acquire vital life skills, develop knowledge on human rights, citizenship and promote their positive civic action. Youth participation can therefore be enhanced by engaging youth in the design and implementation of youth programs, projects and initiatives.

1.2 Youth Capacity Development

Youth capacity development often refers to strengthening the skills, competencies and ability of youth in developing societies. The youth capacity development initiatives offered by the government target persons aged 15-35 years. These programs aim to impart life skills to the youth including personal, social, mental and spiritual development to the youth. In Kenya, youth

networks and organizations including stakeholders are involved in bringing in their wealth of knowledge and experiences. They mostly target school drop outs and the jobless including marginalized youths.

A lot of literature can be found on capacity development and there seems to be a general consensus that words like capacity and capacity building or capacity development are often used as slogans with no specific meaning. Literature after literature therefore tries to deepen the understanding of those concepts and make them more useful in a specific context. Lusthaus *et al.* (1999) in an attempt to trace the meaning of capacity development indicates that the term 'capacity development' has been emerging since the 1980s and has become a concept that captures much ideas and lessons from past development activities.

These include institutional development, institution building, human resource development, management/administration, organizational development, integrated rural development, among other, similar terms. Baser (2000) indicates that the increased interest in capacity development in recent years is a result of widely recognized weaknesses in development assistance in the past.

The capacities concerned range from the more measurable technical skills to the less tangible dimensions such as creativity and experiences, social solidity and capital, values and habits, culture and traditions, among others (Lavergne & Saxby, 2001). Some authors use the concept of 'core capabilities', which refers to the creativity, resourcefulness and the individual capacity as well as social entities to learn and adapt which allows them to recognize their human and social potential to the highest possible level.

The exclusionary tendencies of youth policies have denied them chances to engage in capacity development and also put them to tight regulations whose interpretation and implementation is left at the expense of the law enforcing authorities. Some of the policies have constrained and denied young people their rights which are necessary to their transition instead of promoting their well being and capacity development. (Margaret Wamuyu Muthee, 2010). Although youth capacity development initiatives are increasingly acknowledged for their influence, little can be told about the factors that influence a young person's decision to participate or not to participate.

1.3 Youth Participation

There is limited research documenting the reasons as to why youth in general and more specifically youth in slums choose to participate or not to participate in youth programs (*weiss et al., 2005*). Participation is a commonly used though and approach within development. Youth participation refers to the active, informed and voluntary engagement of youth population in decisions concerning their life and that of their communities. Through active involvement, young people are inspired to play a critical role in their own development as well as that of their community.

For a long time UN has acknowledged that youth are major source human labours for development and key drivers of social change, economic growth and technological innovation.

Participation can therefore mean working with people and by people, not just working for the people. Participation takes place as the members of community organize themselves and take responsibility in managing their difficulties/problems. Being responsible means identifying the problems, developing actions, putting the actions into place and doing the follow-ups (Cheetham, 2002).

The human rights approach to development recognizes that young people have the right to participation, not excluding those below 18 years who have the right to air their views freely in all matters affecting them, the views being accorded due weight according to their age and maturity (Convention on the rights of the Child, 1989, Article 12). Zadah and Ahmed (2010) point out that community development cannot be achieved without participation.

Several arguments have been put forward justifying the importance of community participation in development. Arora (1979) argues that community participation establish an awareness about the problems among the people and possible solutions, thereby enabling citizens to exercise their relevance to development in a rational way. Participation does not only leads to increased confidence and self-esteem, and the opportunity to acquire new skills, but also results to greater satisfaction and improved quality of life (Moriarty *et al.*, 2006). Promoting Participation will ensure that decisions affecting the community are taken up by all community members.

Through assisting people to understand and recognize their own potential, participation is likely to make citizens feel that they own system's decisions of which they are a part, thereby inducing improved popular enthusiasm for the implementation of such ideas (Arora, 1979). Johnston (1982) adds that participation provides novel opportunities for creative thinking, innovative planning and development. Participation is important at targeting resources more effectively and efficiently (Breuer, 1999).

Participation therefore reduces the consequences of project failure and the project cost. Participating in youth initiatives allow them to add to more sustained and long engagement which is good for, among other things analysis of issues critical to their well being and for skill

development and overall positive development of self identity and improved sense of self worth and increased self efficacy (Flores, 2008).

Participation in youth development initiatives will allow the youth to interact with adults who guide them to develop the skills needed to make their decisions and solve complex problems (Brennan and Barnett 2009). More so, Brennan, Barnett, and McGrath (2009) recognized that engaging youth in development initiatives and building their skills creates a sense of belonging and purpose for youth.

There is a recommendable growing momentum on youth participation within the developing communities. Kenya for instance, is relentless supporting youth parastatals, youth ministries, and youth financial support institutions in the country. For example introduction of Youth Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund, and Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) but these are not enough as several youth remain helpless (Republic of Kenya 2013).

The Kenya government and other development partners have realized that engaging youth in development programs will empower them socially, economically and politically. If young people realize their opinions and challenges are being catered for in youth policies, then they feel that they are a true part of the community. They will be able to share their ideas and suggestions in a comfortable way as they now see themselves as vital members of the community (Brennan, Barnett, and Lesmeister 2007). Ultimately, youth will adopt the idea that they are making an important and productive contribution to the community (Pearrow, 2008).

Moreover, youth participation in capacity development initiatives will tend to reduce criminal behaviors committed by idle youth like rape, drug abuse, alcoholism, prostitution, robbery and early pregnancies among others. For instance, Crooks, Chiodo, Thomas, and Hughes (2010)

found out that youth engagement will result to a wide range of positive outcomes, for example lower rates of pregnancy, higher academic performance and lower rates of marijuana. Noting the benefits of engaging youth, both national and county government including other stakeholders should put in place meaningful ways towards ensuring that youth participate in development programs/initiatives.

1.4 Background of Makadara sub-county

Makadara Sub-county is one of the sub-counties in Nairobi City County. The population of the Sub-county stands at 218,641 persons (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009) and the youth population comprises of 50.8 % of the whole sub- county population. The male youth population is slightly higher than the female youth population. This is reflected in the table 1 below;

Table1: Youth population in Makadara sub county

Age Bracket	Male	Female	Total
15-19	7,895	10,341	18,236
20-24	17,115	19,250	36,365
25-29	17,724	15,753	33,477
30-35	13,054	10,006	23,060
Total	55,788	55,350	111,138

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009

The Sub-county is a hub for many of the urban slums like Fuata Nyayo, Sinai, lungalunga, kaberera, and Mukuru kayaba. It is on the basis of the high youth population, most of who are not engaged in any productive activities that increases insecurity levels in the Sub-county.

These youth are faced with the problem of abject poverty with high levels of illiteracy. Therefore provision of employable skills and training to the youths is of necessity in the Sub-county in order to tap the youth energy into productive use.

1.5 The Government of Kenya Youth Programmes and Policy Frameworks

The governments of Kenya, through different initiatives/programs have recognized the important role played by the young people in building the nation and achieving national policy plans. These initiatives are premeditated attempts by the state to build capacities in youth thereby enhancing their knowledge and skills for increased employability and job creation. The policies and the initiatives are highlighted below;

1.5.1 Kenya Youth Employment and Empowerment Initiative

Kenya Youth Employment and Empowerment initiative is a three-year program to promote education, job training, job creation, and moral development of the youth in Kenya. The partnership responds to the need of stimulating job preparation and job creation which is the key to the nation's economic and political stability.

The primary objective of the Youth employment and Empowerment initiative is to support the Government of Kenya (GoK) in the efforts of increasing access to youth-targeted temporary job creation programs and improvement of youth employability.

1.5.2 Kenya National Youth Policy (KNYP)

This was passed in November 2007 to guide government and development actors on strategic approach to address young people's issues in Kenya. It initially defined youth as any person between the ages of 15 and 30 years but it has since been revised any person aged between 18 and 35 years.

The Kenya National Youth Policy acknowledged that the youth are main resource that is tapped for the benefit of the whole nation. This policy endeavors to solve problems affecting youth by giving broad-based strategies that give young people meaningful opportunities in reaching their potential to the highest level. It gives a big framework within which various stakeholders can contribute to youth development.

The KNYP pictures a society in which young people have an equal opportunity to other citizens in the realization of their fullest potential, productive participation in economic, social, political, cultural and religious life with no fear or favour .The ultimate policy goal is to promote youth participation in democratic processes as well as in community and civic affairs, and making sure that they are involved in youth programmes and that they are youth centred.

The policy objectives were;

- To identify constrains that deter the Kenyan youth from realizing their potential
- To create proper conditions for the youth to empower themselves and exploit their potential
- To identify ways of empowering young people

- To sensitize policy makers at national level on the need to identify and mainstream youth issues in national development
- To explore and suggest ways of engaging the youth in the process of economic development
- To suggest ways of mentoring young people on how to be morally upright citizens
- To promote honest hard working and productivity among young people.

1.5.3 National Youth Council Bill, 2009 (NYC)

This bill was introduced in parliament for purposes of establishing a National Youth Council to provide for its incorporation, powers and functions with an aim of facilitating youth engagement in the development process at the same time advocating for the promotion of youth led initiatives.

1.5.4 The Youth Employment Marshall Plan

The government, through MOYAS, targeted to provide 500,000 new jobs to the youths in every year in the formal and informal sectors, beginning January 2009. The plan included Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) youth program ,the trees for jobs initiative programme, roads 2000 projects, youth enterprise development fund(YEDF) and technical industrial vocational educations and training(TIVET).

The Kazi Kwa Vijana was launched in March 2009 and involved labor intensive initiatives to give jobs to the youth. This program provided a national youth fund in financing businesses and entrepreneurship by young people. The program engaged microfinance and other financial institutions in the provision of loans and credit services to the youth at repayment rates that that

are affordable as well as providing youth led implementation and management structures. It was Government of Kenya initiative with a National Steering Committee led by the Prime Minister's Office and inter-ministerial participation. This initiatives had challenges like; no capacity building/training was done for the youth, was a short term initiative, the pay was low and also misappropriation of funds.

The trees for jobs initiative sought to solve the problem of deforestation and youth unemployment though it was also a short term initiative. The roads 2000 program was under the Ministry of roads and public works and it was designed in a away to provide short term labour-intensive employment for the youth. The YEDF initiative was to enhance youth participation in socioeconomic development through the provision of credit to youth enterprises.

Finally the TIVET program was to enhance youth education and training for developing self reliance and entrepreneurship.

1.5.5 Kenya Vision 2030

Kenya vision 2030 is a long-term development blueprint for the country geared towards transforming Kenya into a newly-industrializing, middle income country as well as providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. The Kenya vision is anchored on three key pillars namely; social, political and economic pillars.

The vision 2030 accentuate on the need for a globally competitive and prosperous youth. The youth issues and initiatives are addressed in the social pillar of Vision 2030 targeting eight social sectors which includes; Health, water and sanitation, environment, education and training, housing and urbanization as while as youth and gender, sport and culture. The vision acknowledges that

young people will be the principal stakeholders and beneficiaries of the vision in the days to come. In this case therefore, challenges affecting young people will be fully integrated and harmonized into various perceptives of public policy in all ministries and government agencies.

Special areas addressed by the vision are; creating employment opportunities for the youth, financial support, provision of education and training and capacity building and empowerment to equip youth with knowledge and skills for them to engage in productive activities. This will ensure improved livelihoods for the youth.

1.5.6 Constitution of Kenya

The constitution recognizes the need to provide for various persons in the Kenyan society of which the youth are core. Article 55 states the specific obligation towards the youth including ensuring the youth have access to relevant education and training, have a representation in political, social, economic and other spheres of life. It states that youth should have access to employment and should be protected from harmful cultural practices and traditions.

1.5.7 Youth Enterprise Development Fund.

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was a youth initiative established in 2006 as a deliberate effort by the government to respond to high levels of unemployment amongst young people in Kenya. Through this fund Kenya is providing financing and business support to the youth. To add on, thousands of jobless young Kenyans are expected to have an opportunity to engage in gainful employment through this program and therefore reducing social tension in the country.

Youth enterprise development fund has great potential to transform the way young people view their chances in the economy. The overall objective of the fund was to finance small and micro-enterprises owned by youth in order to create jobs for young people.

Requirements for the application of YEDF

- One must be Kenyan youth between the ages of 18 to 35 years
- The business to be funded should either be start up or expansion.
- One must have business registration certificates or National Identity Card or passport
- One must have a bank account in the name of the business.

1.5.8 Uwezo Fund

Uwezo fund is an initiative which was launched by H.E the President of Kenya, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta on 8th of September 2013 and is considered as a revolving fund and flag ship project that is anchored in the Social Pillar of Vision 2030. This is a fund targeting women and youth groups and people living with disability. Through this initiative, youth and women access grants interest –free loans, capacity building programme, mentorship opportunities and 30% government procurement preference for youth, women and persons with disabilities.

The fund is administered by a National Uwezo Fund Oversight Board at national level which provides oversight role, design and overall management of the Fund. The Uwezo Fund is managed and administered through the Constituency Development Fund framework in all 290 constituencies. The Constituency Uwezo Fund Management Committees oversees implementation of the Fund at constituency level. The groups apply for the fund at their constituencies and for them to benefit they are expected to apply table banking principles.

The main objective of Uwezo Fund was to increase access to credit services to youth and women for the promotion their businesses and enterprises. This will promote economic growth towards the realization of Vision 2030 and also provide gainful self-employment for the women and youth. Through the fund, the target groups will receive one-on-one support to address internal constraints like lack of business knowledge, skills, and abilities and external constraints for example, enabling environment, technology, financial and legal issues.

Requirement for application of Uwezo Fund

- The group must be registered with the department of social services, Cooperatives or the Registrar of Societies
- The youth group members should be aged between 18 and 35 years.
- The group must be based and operational at the constituency it seeks to make an application for consideration
- The group should have been Operating a table banking or any other group fund structure where members make monthly contributions (evidence of monthly contributions shall be a requirement);
- It should hold a bank account in the name of the group.

1.5.9 Access to Government procurement opportunities (AGPO)

This is a government initiative as an affirmative action to empower vulnerable persons who include the youth, women and persons with disabilities. The government through the public procurement and Disposal Regulations of 2013 has dedicated a minimum of 30 percent of all its procurement to youth .Participation of the youth in public procurement is designed to create employment and

develop youth and they are encouraged to compete with other stakeholders for the rest of the remaining 70 percent procurement opportunities.

Qualification requirements for youth

- Person's identification document like National identity card or passport
- Business registration certificate or certificate of incorporation
- CR12 for limited company from registrar of business names
- Partnership business
- Tax compliance certificate
- National Construction Authority Letter

The research only focused on youth participation in the three initiatives namely uwezo fund, YEDF and AGPO.

1.5.10 NYS Youth empowerment Programme

This is the latest youth initiative initiated by Jubilee government as a way of empowering youth in the slums by engaging them in cleanup activities to earn income. It was initiated by the former cabinet secretary for planning and devolution. This youth empowerment program began in Kibera in 2015 and has now extended to other settlement and is in line with the government plan to create transformative youth empowerment under National youth service.

1.6 Statement of the Problem

Youth participation in development especially in capacity development programmes is important as the success of such development initiatives depends on citizen participation (Zedah and Mbaya, 2010). Participation ultimately, empowers the citizen (youth) in taking a greater responsibility in their development through knowledge and experience and acquisition of skills (Hamilton, 1992).

Community participation has been acknowledged by many scholars as necessary tool for successful development initiatives, but many studies have questioned the factors effecting participation by the user (Lynch and Gregor, 2004). Fischer (2000), assert that citizen participation needs to be thoroughly planned in time in for it to succeed because of its complication nature. There is therefore a need to understand the factors affecting citizens (youth) participation and involvement in capacity development initiatives.

There is paucity of studies focusing exclusively on factors affecting youth participation in several capacity development initiatives in Kenya. Past studies in Kenya relating to participation focused mainly on women labour force participation in the labour market, women participation in education and agricultural. This therefore presents an opportunity to study the factors affecting youth participation in several development initiatives in the County.

Despite the effort made by government through introduction of development initiatives such as YEDF, KKV, Uwezo fund, access to government opportunities programme, and training programs targeted at improving livelihoods of youths, still there is evident that there is low participation of youths in the slums in capacity development initiatives offered by both government, NGOs and

CBOs (Republic of Kenya, 2010). This is a clear indication that there exist gaps among the youth that affect their uptake of these opportunities.

Therefore the research seeks to investigate the factors that determine youth participation in the capacity development initiatives in Makadara slums which will reflect other slums in Nairobi County. The proposed study seeks to partially fill the gap in knowledge and make appropriate policy recommendation on how to strengthen youth participation in various development initiatives.

1.7 Research Objectives

The broad objective is to investigate the factors that determine youth participation in capacity development initiatives in Nairobi County. The research specific objectives are;

- (i) To estimate the determinants of youth participation in capacity development initiatives
- (ii) To determine the level of youth participation in capacity development initiatives
- (iii) To make policy recommendations on how to strengthen youth participation in various development initiatives

1.8 Research Questions

The proposed study addresses the following;

- (i) What factors determine youth participation in capacity development initiatives in slums in Nairobi County?

(ii) What is the level of youth participation in various capacity development initiatives?

(iii) What are the best ways of strengthening youth participation in capacity development initiatives in slum?

1.9 Significance of the Study

Understanding the factors that affect youth participation in capacity development initiatives will help enable the development policy makers design and implement policies that take into account the input and the needs of the youth. The study will give recommendation to help youth develop labor market oriented employability skills, make worthy choices for their self growth and positive citizenship and enterprise development. In addition the study will be a reference point for action by civil society, NGOs and other youth and community development actors to advocate for youth participation in various development initiatives.

The existing development policy initiatives have not taken into consideration the participation of the youth and also the factors that affect their participation on the same. The proposed study will therefore provide a pointer for the need for change of approach towards development. Lastly, the study will contribute to existing literature and form a basis for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

This part presents a summary of various theories of participation and the process of participation is explained.

In the first place is the theory of Arnstein's ladder of participation. This seminal theoretical work on the topic of community participation was done by Arnstein (1969). This theory originates from a clear recognition that there exist different levels of participation, from manipulation or therapy of citizens, through to consultation to what is now viewed as genuine participation; that is the levels of citizen control and partnership.

Arnstein's structure is criticized on the basis that each of the levels represents a very wide category, within which there is a likelihood of varied experiences. For instance, at the stage of informing there could be considerable differences in the quality and type of the information being conveyed. In this case, levels of participation are likely to implicate a more complex continuum than a simple series of steps. The use of a ladder implies that more control is always better than less control, but increased control on the other hand may not necessarily be accepted by the community.

Burns *et al* (1994) proposed a ladder of citizen power. Ladder of citizen power theory was a further development of Arnstein's ladder and originated from the continuing eminence of the idea of the citizen as consumer, whereby making choices among alternatives is seen as a means of getting power. In the model, citizens are expected to be self-responsible and for this reason they should actively participate in public service decision-making. The model is more elaborate than Arnstein's ladder in that it provides a more qualitative summary of different levels of participation. It draws

the difference between genuine and cynical consultation, and also the distinction between independent and entrusted citizen control. The occurrence of civic hype is included at the bottom of the ladder. This importantly treats community participation as a marketing tool, in which the desired product is sold to the community.

A Continuum of Involvement theory is a further extension of the ladder theory of participation. Wilcox (1999) identified five interconnected phases of community participation, namely: information consultation, deciding together, acting together, supporting individual and community initiative. Wilcox (1999) recognized that distinct phases of participation are acceptable in different settings and context; this advancement recognizes that power is not always transferred in clear participative processes, but rather the processes still have value. This is contrary to the common interpretation of Arnstien (1984) that brought the thought that it is only acceptable to endeavor towards citizen control. Within some contexts, this move in philosophy has been developed further to describe stages of involvement as a continuum.

The theory of community participation assumes that community participation has an obvious influence on the decision making process. With g community participate greatly; the decision making on development is done by the project beneficiary.

The social exchange theory asserts that activities/programs that generate benefits to the user will be taken positively compared to those activities that generate losses to the user (Napier and Napier 1991). This theory further poses that majority of human relations are formed by the use of a subjective cost-benefit analysis and the comparison of various alternatives.

Cohen and Uphoff (1980) Model of Participation integrate three key and essential aspects of participation, specifically highlighting what kind of participation takes place; who participates and the process of participation. In addition, it includes the historical, natural, socio- economic, politic-cultural and institutional factors that determine the nature and the extent of participation. The proposed study is therefore anchored on this model in investigating the factors that affect youth participation in capacity development initiatives in slums.

2.2 Empirical Literature

This section presents the various studies regarding citizen/youth participation on development projects. The studies have been reviewed below.

2.2.1 Studies in Kenya and Africa

2.2.1.1 Kenya National Human Development Report, 2009

The 2009 NHDR was dedicated wholly to the youth of Kenya and is titled (youth and human development: tapping the untapped resource)

The report explored the role of youth participation in enhancing youth development. The report used education, health and income as the measures for youth development. The report is criticized on the basis that the three variables used to compute the youth development index notably; income, education and health may not be exhaustive and therefore a variety of youth development indicators.

The report acknowledges that young people form a vital resource that should be utilized to promote a country's development. It recognizes that the realization of vision 2030 depends on the extent to

which youth are included in the development agenda. The report advocates for the development of youth empowerment centres to tap and promote youth talent and create opportunities and the construction of regional sports stadia to promote the development of sport and tap into the youth sporting talent.

2.2.1.2 Cross-Sectoral Assessment for at Risk Youth in Kenya, 2009

This report was submitted to USAID and to understand cross sectoral needs of youth, their risks and opportunities. The main objective of the report was to examine youth as a highly exploited and vulnerable group. The assessment was designed to analyze issues connected with unemployment and lack of opportunity for gaining a livelihood, inequalities in resource distribution and marginalization, rapid urbanization and the breakdown of social values, lack of trust in institution and leadership, ethnically based patronage politics, inadequate system of education and training, drug abuse and teenage pregnancies.

The significant findings of the assessment included;

- Young people feel not empowered by existing governance structures and procedures. They feel that they only have a token representation and that policies are not implemented as expected due to a high rate of corruption
- There is lack of appropriate information about policies, programs and opportunities for youth development.
- Although there are thousands of registered youth groups, they do not necessarily reach the most vulnerable, their impact is highly variable and many are short lived and dependent on a single source of financing.

- Out of school youth want and need ways of achieving competencies that are practical and recognized as legitimate.
- Socio-economic issues connected to unemployment, education and poverty are key causes of vulnerability of youth.

The report fails to examine factors affecting youth participation in youth development initiatives.

2.2.1.3 The National Youth Situation Analysis Report

This report was in line with the national youth policy and the United Nations convention on the rights of the child and the youth. This report identified issues related to youth population notably; youth participation and professionalism of work, livelihood, education and health, and support structures to empower young people.

The report findings were that despite the many initiatives such YEDF and KKV which are targeted at improving the livelihoods of youth, only few young people have been able to access the fund and therefore a need for equity, access, capacity building and engagement of the youth in social audit of the fund. One of the factors affecting youth participation according to this report was lack of awareness of existing youth policies and initiatives, skill gap and lack of equity and support of young people among others.

2.2.1.4 Other Studies from Kenya and Africa

Mohammed Kuta Yahaya (2003) while investigating the factors that determine youth participation in change programmes found out that lack of incentives is a major constraint to youth participation in change programs.

Muriu (2013) investigated the link between citizen participation and service delivery in the local authorities in Kenya. He used data from case studies of various local authorities and secondary data. Content analysis was employed in the analysis. His findings indicated that citizen participation was minimal and the resulting influence was negligible. The study had the shortcoming of not investigating the factors affecting citizen participation.

Kivoi (2014) examined the factors that hinder political participation and representation of women in Kenya. He used secondary data and employed content analysis in an attempt to realize his objectives. The findings show that political, economic, cultural factors and gender stereotypes were the key factors impeding women representation and participation in politics in Kenya. His study however concentrated on women and politics unlike our study which focuses on youth and capacity development initiatives in Kenya.

Wamuthenya (2010) analyzed factors influencing participation in formal and informal employment in Kenya. Kenya Labour Force Survey data (1977, 1986, and 1998) and multinomial logit model were utilized in his study. The results were that age by cohort, gender, marital status. Household headship education and employment policy gaps were the significant variables influencing participation in employment in Kenya. This study was on participation in employment; however our study is on participation of youths in capacity development initiatives.

Majale (2008) researched on job creation through participatory urban planning and slum upgrading in Kitale, Kenya. He investigated the impact of participatory planning approach in accessing and

addressing the challenges faced by poor urban dwellers through slum upgrading. The research was based on case studies of three slums in Kitale. According to the findings, urban poor participation and especially the marginalized groups like the youth and women were key to project identification, planning and implementation. Community participation was significant in slum upgrading interventions. The study is however criticized on the grounds that it did not investigate the factors affecting participations of the marginalized groups (youth and women).

Abdi (2014) investigated the factors that influence women participation in entrepreneurial activities in Mandera township in Kenya. The study used primary data collected from 138 women and employed qualitative and quantitative analysis in achieving its objectives. The findings were that individual factors, socio-cultural factors, economic factors lack of finances, insecurity and lack of entrepreneurial skills significantly influenced women participation in entrepreneurial activities in Mandera. The study however failed to investigate about youth participation in entrepreneurial activities.

Gemma Anaibwe (2014) did a study on the creating youth employment through entrepreneurship financing. He found that older youth between the ages of 26 and 35 years were likely to access the fund compared to the young youth.

Himberg *et al.* (2009) investigated the benefits and constrains of participation in forest management in Taita Hills, Kenya. They used primary data obtained using structured questionnaires. Participatory rural appraisal, SWOT and correlation analysis were employed too. The findings showed that motivational factors like the will to conserve, access to forest products, income and employment were the major benefits of participation. Men considered income source and employment to be the major reasons for participation in forest management. Conservation of

the forest, the values and dependency that the people attach to the forest were found to be significant motivators for community participation. The findings also indicated that fewer youth participated in forest activities. Water was the one significant reason why both women and men participated in forest management. Men were however motivated more by income generation to participate in forest management. The study however did not investigate the factors that affect youth participation.

Kakumbi (2010) examined the benefits plus the limitations of existing participatory mechanism in rural development in Uganda. The results of the study were that decentralization enhanced participation of the marginalized groups like women and youth in decision making. In addition local community participation was significant in providing resources necessary for local development, asking for accountability and in participatory planning. This study did not investigate the factors affecting youth participation in rural development.

Kimaro *et al.* (2015) investigated the determinants of youth participation in agricultural activities in Tanzania using primary data collected through questionnaires. The findings indicated that marital status, sex, age, family background, credit accessibility, level of education, lack of job alternatives, perception and agricultural knowledge were the major determinants of youth participation in agricultural activities. This study focused on agricultural activities as unlike this study which focuses on capacity development initiatives.

Onsongo (2004) studied on the factors that affect women participation in university management in Kenya. He used primary data which was collected from three public and private chartered universities in Kenya. This was done between the month of January and June 2002. He used questionnaires, interview guides and document analysis guides to get the required information.

From the findings it was revealed that institutional, and society and personal level factors inhibited women who were qualified from getting higher position in Kenya universities. Personal level factors include lack of confidence and the fear of public office. Institutional level factors included appointment and promotion, political appointments, discriminatory recruitment, unclear criteria for promotion, lack of documented staff development policies for managers and limited opportunities for future training of women. Lastly, societal factors include discrimination against girl child education and overall belief on females' domestic roles. The study had a shortcoming in that it concentrated on women in management.

Akinboye *et al.* (2007) studied the factors affecting youth participation in community development projects in rural Nigeria. They utilized primary data and employed descriptive statistics in their analysis. The results were that lack of cooperation from community members, parental influence, inadequate assistance from government at the grassroots level and inadequate recognition of the youths as formidable labour force in the community, access to information, youth occupation, and level of education were the significant factors.

Ugwoko *et al.* (2005) examined the factors that affect youth participation in farming activities in Rural Ino State, Nigeria. They employed Pearson correlation in their analysis. The findings indicated level of education, farm size, farming experience impacted significantly on youth participation. The reviewed study however focused on agricultural activities only unlike this study.

Mass and Herrington (2006) found out that majority of young people were not aware of the existing support programmes and as a result, young people with entrepreneurial tendencies had a perception that there is no help from government.

Studies by Hopkins, Danielle, Perdomo, Maria (2011) on youth access to finances in Malawi found out that the income sources for youth was different based on the age and occupation of the youth .Generally youth under the age of 14 received revenue mostly from their parents or relatives while some were paid for occasional labor. Youth in the ages of 15 years and above tended to diversify their income with small or part-time jobs. Because of the informal nature of the income sources, the income earned and/or received is little and irregular in frequency. This shows that lack of/little income affect youth participation in capacity development initiatives.

Ndonye and Were (2014) investigated the factors that affect youth participation in community base organization in Makueni county in Kenya using primary data. He employed the regression analysis to achieve the objectives of the study. The study revealed that personal growth, development recognition and teamwork significantly influenced youth participation in community based organizations.

2.2.2 Studies in rest of the world

Most of the studies have documented that youth participation in development programs can yield a variety of positive development outcome like life skill and identity development (Barber, Eccles, &Stone, 2001).

Raymore, Godbey, &Crawford, (1994) in their study on youth participation on youth programs found that girls were more likely to report constraints they face for instance shyness, self-consciousness, and the need their friends approval.

Michels (2012) explored citizen participation in local policy making, design and democracy in developed counties. He used case studies from various countries. He used content analysis in his analysis. The findings showed that peoples' participation had a significant influence on policy

making in participatory governance than through deliberate meetings. This study may be criticized on the basis that it did not investigate the factors that affected citizen participation in development initiatives.

Axelsson *et al.* (2010) investigated the importance of peoples' participation and involvement in e-government projects in Sweden. He used case studies of two e-government projects in which he used the qualitative and comparative data collected. The results of the findings showed that community and user participation was a key challenge in addition to being an integral segment of the organizing process and management of the projects. The key finding was that citizen participation was significant to the success of the projects. The shortcoming of the study is that it did not investigate the factors that affect citizen participation in the projects. The proposed study seeks to investigate these factors focusing on youth participation.

Lynch and Gregor (2010) explored the relationship between user participation and project outcome in Sweden using data from 38 information system development projects in Sweden. A qualitative study was conducted on the projects. The findings were that the extent of user participation in the process of project design impacted significantly on the desired result. They also showed that it was important to elaborate more on the participatory activities and on the structure participation. A major critique of their study is that they did not explore the factors affecting user participation and the levels of user participation. In addition the context on which the study was done is different in that Sweden is a developed country as opposed to Kenya.

Mohammad (2010) studied on the stages of people's participation on the development process in rural Bangladesh by exploring the factors affecting shaping participation and factors causing non-

participation. He used primary data from structured questionnaires from 138 respondents and data from randomly selected four case studies of development projects. Content analysis was carried out on data. The first finding was that male and female participated equally in the project planning. However, participation of both male and female in project implementation committees was minimal. Community participation in planning of projects was found to be at 7% and increased to 24% at implementation.

He further found out that economic and education diversities significantly influenced the nature and perception of participation. The key finding was that socio-economic backgrounds were significant factors in participation with participation being minimal to the socially, economically and politically well-off citizens. He concluded that all the socioeconomic factors were significantly correlated community participation in development projects. The study can be criticized on the ground that it never focused on any social group but on the general community. The proposed study intends to focus on the youth being that the needs of the youth are likely to be different from those of the wider community.

Bowen (2007) analyzed citizen participation in anti-poverty programmes in Jamaica by investigating levels, forms and benefits of involving citizen in anti-poverty programmes. He employed naturalistic inquiry methods. He found out that citizen participation was less in various levels of the anti-poverty programmes. He further found out that active participation was categorized into four types namely: material incentive, consultation, resource contribution and programme support. Less participation or non-participation was also evident from the members of the community. The major conclusion was that citizen participation reflected majorly tokenism. Generally the citizen had no power to influence plans and programmes. A positive correlation was evident between the highly educated and competent community members and decision making.

The study had the shortcoming of failing to address the factors affecting citizen participation especially youth participation. The proposed study intends to focus on the youth in investigating the factors affecting citizen participation.

Brock *et al.* (1997) investigated the factors affecting women participation in education in seven developing countries. They used primary data from field visits. They utilized probit model in his analysis. The findings were that rural area and health effects of poverty and malnutrition affected participation of women in education more than the men counterparts. Cultural bias was also found to be the biggest barrier to female participation in education. Other factors like religion and legal factor had only indirect effect on female participation in education. The study did not investigate the factors affecting youth participation in development initiatives.

Hague (2003) investigated the factors that constrain women from participating in governance in seven East Asia countries. The findings indicated that the ongoing traditional norms and perceptions based on Confucius values hindered women participation in governance. In addition the demographic, normative, attitude and political factors significantly affected women participation in governance. This study was done in a developed country context unlike the proposed study which is in a developing country. In addition the study did not investigate the factors affecting youth participation in development.

2.3 Literature Overview

The literature reviewed above shows that community/citizen participation is significantly to the success of development programmes. Studies that focused on the factors affecting youth participation in development initiatives and programmes found that social, political, economic factors impacted significantly on participation. Participation of slum dwellers and especially the

youth and women were key in success of any development project. Studies that focused on capacity development programmes pointed that youth participation was significant for the success of such interventions.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology and the data used in the analysis. The methodology chosen is based on the literature reviewed.

3.1 Analytical Framework.

Following the seminal work of Becker (1965) which were later extended by Gronau (1977), the youth expected lifetime utility is (U_t) is a function of consumption of market goods and service (C_t) and leisure (L_t).

$$U_t = U_t (C_t L_t) \dots\dots\dots 1$$

It is assumed that youth maximizes a good behaved time differentiable utility function (1) which is subject to an income budget constraint and time allocation constraint (Becker, 1965; Gronau, 1977; Thomas, 1995). Basically the notion on the choice of the framework period depends on how much previous behavior and the expected future development are foreseen/ tailored to affect youth participation.

The decision to participate is based on utility between benefits from participating and opportunity cost of not participating. A youth's decision to participate is basically related to his/her expected benefits from participation (Becker, 1965; Gronau, 1997). However, Cohen and Uphoff (1980) comprehensive model on participation posits that factors like history, nature and societal guide the nature and degree of participation. To ensure social inclusion, the criterion such as gender, social division and income level are also captured in the model.

According to the model economical, societal, cultural and political factors are key barriers that hinder people from participating in capacity development initiatives and programmes.

3.2 Model Specification

Following Cohen and Uphoff (1980), this study specifies youth participation model incorporating the socio economic, politic-cultural and institutional factors that influence youth participation. The youth participation model is specified as,

$$YP = f(G, AGE, EL, AW, E, PC, WP, \mu) \dots\dots\dots 2$$

Where YP is youth participation, G is gender, EL is level of education, AW is awareness, E is expenditure, PC is political Connection, WP is willingness to participate and μ is the error term.

YP- is the dependent variable based on the probability of participation equal to 1 if participated and (0) if did not participate. Table 1 gives the variable definitions and appriori expectations.

3.3 Model Estimation

Based on equation 1 and following Cohen and Uphoff (1980), this study intends to estimate a structural model incorporating the three broad factors affecting participation. The factors are socio-economic, politico-cultural and institutional and regulatory framework. Below is the model.

$$YP = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \mu \dots\dots\dots 3$$

Where YP -participation outcome (youth participation)

X_1 - are the socio-economic factors (expenditure, education level, gender and age)

X_2 - political factors

X_3 – institutional and regulatory framework factors

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2$ and β_3 , are parameters to be estimated while as μ - error term

In regression analysis, the study employed a methodology which involves estimation of reduced form model of youth participation. It is assumed that the covariates are exogenous and that the error term captures all unobserved variables and that its uncorrelated with any right hand side variables. Reduced form equations have no inherent simultaneity and therefore do not violate the classical assumption of non correlation between explanatory variables and the stochastic terms. This is however typical of a Probit model.

Following Guarcello *et al.* (2006) and Sackey (2005), probit model was employed to estimate youth participation. Of key interest was to investigate the factors that affect and explain young people participation in capacity development initiatives in Makadara Sub-county. Since a binary response variable takes only the discrete values 1 and 0, an ideal situation calls for an endogenous variable Y_i^* which is continuous. This continuous variable is known as a latent variable assumed to be normally distributed and lying between $-\infty < Y_i^* < \infty$

The Y_i^* , which is the latent variable is assumed to be a linear function of the observed explanatory variables through the structural model given as

$$Y_i^* = \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad i = 1, \dots, n \dots\dots\dots 4$$

Where X_i is a vector of explanatory variables.

β is a vector of unknown parameters to be estimated.

ε_i is a vector of random terms with mean zero.

$Y_i = 1$ if $Y_i^* > 0$, the youth participates in capacity development initiatives programmes.

$Y_i = 0$ if $Y_i^* \leq 0$, the youth does not participate in capacity development initiatives programmes

Y_i is a binary response indicator of the i^{th} individual determined by the underlying latent variable Y_i^* .

Y_i^* is assumed to be normally distributed but Y_i is not.

The probability of a youth utility from participation being higher than the utility of not participating in capacity development is given by

$$\text{Prob}(Y_i = 1) = \text{Prob}(Y_i^* > 0) \dots\dots\dots 5$$

Given that $Y_i^* = \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i$, this can be restated as

$$\text{Prob}(\beta X_i + \varepsilon_i > 0) \dots\dots\dots 6$$

$$\text{Prob}(\varepsilon_i > -\beta X_i)$$

$$\text{Prob}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} > -\frac{\beta X_i}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{\beta X_i}{\sigma}\right)$$

Where σ^2 is the variance of the error term.

ε and $\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}$ are distributed as standardized norms.

Since Y_i^* is assumed to be normally distributed, Φ is the cumulative normal probability density function.

Therefore the standardized cumulative normal function is given as,

$$P_i = F(Z_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \dots\dots\dots 7$$

where t is a random variable and is normally distributed with mean zero and unit variance.

By construction, P lies in a range (0, 1) and represents the probability that an event occurs.

Estimation of this model is by Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE). Parameters β therefore are obtained by maximizing the following likelihood function

$$L = \pi_{i=1}^n \Phi\left[\frac{\beta X_i}{\sigma}\right]^{y_i} \left[1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\beta X_i}{\sigma}\right)\right]^{1-y_i} \dots\dots\dots 8$$

However, it is more inconvenient to estimate the likelihood function than the log likelihood function. The log likelihood function is given as

$$L = \pi_{i=1}^n \phi \left[\frac{\beta X_i}{\sigma} \right]^{y_i} \left[1 - \phi \left(\frac{\beta X_i}{\sigma} \right) \right]^{1-y_i} \dots\dots\dots 9$$

$$\ln(L) = \left\{ y_i \ln \left(\frac{\beta X_i}{\sigma} \right) \right\} + (1 - y_i) \ln \left[1 - \phi \left(\frac{\beta X_i}{\sigma} \right) \right] \dots\dots\dots 10$$

Parameters β and σ always appear as ratio and are not separately identified. By normalizing σ to be equal to 1, we obtain β .

The dependent variable estimated is no longer dichotomous variable but a conditional probability which is continuous.

3.4: Variable Definition and apriori expectations

	Measure	Apriori Expectation
Youth participation (YP)	The probability that the youth participated in any of the capacity development initiatives (Youth Fund, Uwezo Fund and AGPO). If participated (1) If not participated (0)	There is significant relationship between factors affecting youth participation in capacity development initiatives and actual participation by youth
Socio-economic Variables		

Age (AGE)	The age of the youth at time of participation	Older youth are expected to participate more in Capacity development initiatives
Gender (G)	The gender of the youth Male (1) Female (0)	The male are expected to participate more in development initiatives compared to female counterparts (Cohen and Uphoff, 1980; Mohammad 2010).
Education Level (EL)	No. of years in formal education	Participation is expected to increase with level of education (Cohen and Uphoff, 1980).
Average Expenditure per day(E)	Daily Average expenditure of the youth	Participation is expected to increase with increase in expenditure level. The poor are expected to participate less in Capacity development initiatives.(Mohammad, 2010)
Political Variables		
Political Connection (PC)	The relationship the youth has with a politician/government officer	Participation is expected to increase with strong political connection (Samad,2002; Gupte, 2004

Willingness to participate(WP)	The willingness of the youth to participate	The socially high class people are self-centered and they avoid engaging in existing participatory activities because they think that they are unnecessary hassle (Kochanek, 2000)
Institutional and Regulatory Framework Variables		
Awareness	The awareness of the youth on the available youth capacity development initiatives	The participation of youth is expected to increase with the awareness level

Note: The level of youth participation was measured from the percentages of those who participated in capacity development initiatives, that is, from descriptive statistics.

3.5 Data sources and tools of analysis.

The study adopted a single case of Makadara district in Nairobi County. The collection of data was through semi-structured interviews as well as questionnaires. 100 youths and 5 youth leaders including Sub-county youth officer were interviewed. The collected data was analysed using STATA. Descriptive analysis was carried out in order to understand the data clearly and the statistics was presented in through means, standard deviations and frequencies.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction.

The chapter presents the research findings and also discusses the analysis result. In addition, it presents the descriptive statistics of the variables and the results of the probit regression are

estimated. The results help in the identification of the factors that affect youth participation in capacity development initiatives in slums.

4.2 Descriptive Statistics.

The sub-section presents the descriptive statistics of the analysis. The mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values are presented.

The mean shows the average value for each variable. Standard deviation is a measure of dispersion which indicates how the spread out the variable measures are. Large values indicate greater dispersion while small values show less dispersion.

Table 4.1: Results for descriptive statistics

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min	Max
Participation Participated=1	0.72	0.40	0	1
Age 20-25=1	0.25	0.42	0	1
26-30=1	0.31	0.48	0	1
31-35=1	0.4013	0.49	0	1
>35=1	0.05	0.10	0	1
Gender Male=1	0.54	0.19	0	1
Education Primary =1	0.2108	0.41	0	1
Secondary=1	0.6718	0.50	0	1
Diploma=1	0.101	0.32	0	1
University=1	0.0164	0.13	0	1
Willingness to participate Willing =1	0.75	0.43	0	1
Awareness Aware=1	0.69	0.36	0	1
Political interference Yes=1	0.66	0.49	0	1

Expenditure				
500 and below=1	0.75	0.54	0	1
501-1000=1	0.19	0.37	0	1
1001-1500=1	0.05	0.37	0	1
>1500=1	0.01	0.22	0	1

Source: author's computation

The respondents who had participated in capacity development initiatives were 72.1% compared to 27.9% who had not participated. Participation was mostly in Youth Fund (58.4%) followed by Uwezo Fund (29.8%) and AGPO (11.8. %).

The researcher used five age categories to gather the information. The respondents' age distribution varied from 20 to 35 years. 25.57% of these respondents fell between 20 to 24 years. 31.3%) were between ages 26 to 30 years, 40.13% of the respondents were between 31 to 35 years, 3% were above 35 years. It is evident that majority of those who participate in development initiatives are aged between 31 and 35 years. In addition, 40.2% felt that age affected their participation as compared to 59.8% who felt that age did not affect their participation.

More male (54%) participate in development initiatives as compared to female (46%). Of the respondents, 66% were of the opinion that political connections influenced the participation of youths in development initiatives compared to 34% who felt otherwise. Majority of the respondents (56%) felt that the government is doing enough to help the youth in comparison to (34%) who felt it was not doing enough in helping the youth.

With respect to education, majority (67.18%) had secondary education, primary (21.08%), diploma (10.1%) and university (1.64%). Education level therefore had a relationship with participation. Majority of the respondents who participated (75%) had daily expenditure of below kshs. 500.

Lastly, more respondents (69 %) felt that the level of awareness affected youth participation in capacity development initiatives compared to (31 %) of respondents who felt otherwise. The largest percentage of the respondents indicated that they feel that there is lack of access to information on existing government programs and services targeting youth in slums.

Those who were willing to participate were 75 percent as compared to 25% who were not willing to participate. This represents a higher percentage.

4.3 Diagnostic test

4.3.1 Correlation analysis

The Pearson’s coefficient was used to verify the existence or non existence of linear correlation among the variables. There was no evidence of multi co-linearity among variables because there was no strong correlations among them hence all the variables were included in the subsequent regression analysis.

4.4. Results and Discussion

The dependent variable in this study is youth participation while the explanatory variables are education level, expenditure, gender, age, awareness, willingness, political connections and government rules & regulation.

The results of the regression are represented in table 4.2 below;

Table 4.2: Probit regression results

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	z	p> z	95% confidence level
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Age	0.1024054**	0.0509612	2.01	0.044	0.2022876
Gender	0.0080658**	0.0068841	1.17	0.024	0.0054267
Education	0.0771575***	0.02025	3.81	0.000	0.3154746
Expenditure	-0.0294011***	0.0031	9.47	0.000	0.0937085
Political Interference	0.01654375***	0.01901	7.61	0.000	0.5047528
Willingness to participate	0.067168***	0.021038	3.62	0.000	0.4127658
Awareness	0.0717801***	0.0912	2.10	0.000	0.2658891
Constant	-1.170926	0.396003	-2.57	0/01	0.2732483

Source: author's computation

dy/dx is for the discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

*Notes***, **: significant at 1% and 5% respectively.*

Table 4.3: Marginal Effects of the Explanatory Variables Used to Estimate Probit Regression

Variable	Marginal Effects(dy/dx)	Standard Error	z	p> z	95% confidence level
Age	0.038621**	0.01912	2.02	0.056	0.001147
Gender	0.0030559**	0.00261	1.17	0.054	0.008167
Education	0.0771575***	0.02025	3.81	0.000	0.037467
Expenditure	-0.0294011***	0.0031	9.47	0.000	0.023319
Political Interference	0.01654375***	0.01901	7.61	0.000	0.107366
Willingness to participate	0.067168***	0.021038	3.62	0.000	0.029742

Awareness	0.0717801***	0.0912	2.10	0.000	0.033951
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dy/dx is for the discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

*Notes***, **: significant at 1% and 5% respectively.*

The results from the estimation model show that education level, expenditure, political connection, age, gender, willingness to participate and awareness significantly explain the variability in youth participation in capacity development initiatives.

Results based on gender indicate that gender is positively related to youth participation at 5% significant level on the decision of youth to participate in capacity development initiatives. Males have higher probabilities (54 %) of participating in capacity development initiatives than females (46 %). This could be because more males in slums would go out and find out ways of earning more income because of the responsibilities attached to them. Males are seen as bread winner for their families. Females on other hand spend a lot of time to do household work because they are seen as family care takers.

Another reason for this is that most of ladies in slum who are not educated or have dropped from school either looks for job as house help or they get married early. This makes them not to get time to involve themselves in capacity development initiatives because they are accountable to their employees and husbands/children respectively. Males on other hand are required to hassle to bring food on the table at the end of the day. The result is in agreement with Cohen & Uphoff

(1980) and Mohammad (2010) who argued that more males are expected to participate in development initiatives.

The education level is a significant determinant of youth participation in capacity development initiatives. The Probit results indicate that education level has a positive effect at 1% significance level on the decision of youth to participate in capacity development initiatives. This positive sign of the coefficient means that the higher the level of education, the higher the chances of a youth to participate in capacity development initiatives.

The analysis in table 4.1 show that those with secondary and higher education have higher chances of participating in development initiatives compared to those with primary and below levels of education. This could be explained by the fact that with higher education level, one is able to seek for information and their skill is developed to take part in various initiatives.

More so, educated youth can read and write. One of requirement for these initiatives like Uwezo fund is a business plan. Most of respondents said that they have a problem in writing the business plan and therefore this disqualifies them. They reported that they have to pay somebody to write for them a business plan at a cost which is expensive to them. They felt that if they are educated and trained on how to write a business plan or proposal they could really benefit from these funds.

In addition, educated youths are more likely to access more information available from various platforms like internet, utilize the information appropriately thereby enhancing their participation in development initiatives. This is because educated youth are more knowledgeable and skillful. One of the lead informant interviewed explained that majority of youth in the slums within the Sub-county are illiterate since majority dropped out of school due to lack of school fees or other

family problems. This makes them to engage in drugs and crimes making it hard for them to participate in the available youth capacity development initiatives. The finding is in line with Cohen and Uphoff (1980) who posits that the higher the education level, the more one is expected to participate in various development initiatives.

Another factor found to have significant effect on youth participation is expenditure. It is statistically significant at 1% but has a negative impact on youth participation in capacity development initiatives. Individuals with low expenditure have higher chances of participation than those with higher expenditure.

This could be explained by the fact that lower expenditure reflects low income hence these individuals participate in the initiatives to help them earn more and improve their incomes as a source of earning a living. Youth in slums who are either unemployed or with low income felt that participating in the capacity development initiatives will help improve their income levels. This can also be explained by the fact that youth from low income families provide for themselves. The parents only provides for the children thus the over 18^s need to make effort to provide for their needs. In contrary the youth from high income families are provided by their parents. Most of their basic needs are provided for by their parents. This implies that their source of income is from their parents.

Moreover, youth with low income considers youth development initiatives as a source of employment while those with high income see youth development initiatives as unnecessary hassle. Most of time, they are engaged in school, family businesses or in white collar jobs. On other hand youth with low income or no income find it important to form youth groups in order to benefit from the initiatives. They get funded to do individual or joint venture business and SMEs.

This becomes a source of employment, income and livelihood to them. They become self employed and self reliant.

Econometric analysis reveals that age of a youth is also a key variable since it has a significant positive impact on the decision of youth to participate in the capacity development programs. Age is statistically significant at 5% implying that older youths have higher chances of participation as compared to younger youths. As the youths grow older their understanding of the need to participate in the development initiatives improves.

In addition, they acquire more information on these initiatives and hence participate more. This could also be explained by the fact that there is age limits for participation in the initiatives so as the youths grow older they utilize the opportunity to participate before they are locked out. More so older youth have families who depend on them as breadwinners and therefore they take these initiatives as a source of income for their families.

Another reason as to why young youth are participating less could be that these youth are in school and the fact that they are still relying on their parents for any need. Some also lack documents needed for the application of these initiatives, for instance identity cards.

Moreover, the coefficient of political connection variable was found to be statistically significant at 1% level and positively affect the probability of youth to participate in development programs. Youths with more political connection and who are related to officials managing the youth development programs were found to participate more in capacity development initiatives compared to youths with no political connection.

This could be due to the influence the politicians have on the youths. The politicians use youth during the campaign season and when they get into power they reward the youth with these initiatives. For instance, the patron for Uwezo fund is the area member of the parliament. He /she have much influence on this fund. Most of respondents complained that only youth affiliated to the politician party are funded.

More so those who are related to politician and officers managing these initiatives find their way through corruption and favourism. This denies a needy youth in the slum a chance to benefit from the initiatives. In addition, youths with political connections are more likely to access more information concerning capacity development initiatives and development programs in general.

Political connection is believed to enable youths to gain a mileage in any society and therefore they are expected to participate in any initiatives that would benefit them. This finding is in line with Samad (2002) and Gupte (2004) who pointed out that participation is expected to increase with strong political connection

Level of awareness on capacity development initiatives had a significant relationship with youth participation. It is statistically significant at level 5% with a positive impact on youth participation. This implies that the probability that a youth participate in capacity development initiatives increases with increase in his/her awareness level. Majority of those who were aware (69%) participated in at least one of the development initiatives. This is because they knew where to access the programs and the procedures involved in accessing them.

Majority of the respondent who were aware on the availability of the initiatives were not aware on the procedures for applying for the same. The information from one of the key informant

indicated that the main channel of awareness was notices and Barazas. However, the challenge is that not all youth read notices or attend Barazas. This indicates a major gap in the mode of awareness from decentralized government offices.

Lastly, willingness to participate is significantly associated with participation in capacity development initiatives in the Sub-county, implying that those youths who were willing to participate actualized the will by participating in the initiatives. Majority of those who did not participate felt that young people are not engaged in the design and implementation of these initiatives. This makes them feel that they are not part of the initiatives. The respondents indicated that the programs end up benefiting the wrong target group. This really discourages them from taking up these youth initiatives.

The rest of the youth who are not willing to participate were of the view that participation in the development initiatives is unnecessary hassle (Kochanek, 2000). From oral interviews with the youth, majority felt that the allocation for the initiatives like youth fund and uwezo fund was very little. For instance a registered youth group is given kshs. 50,000 to be shared among 10 to 20 members of group. Therefore youths felt this is very little.

Another issue raised by the youth, though not captured in the model was the bureaucratic existing rules and regulation governing the uptake of these programs especially AGPO. They reported that the procedures for application of these initiatives are very long and bureaucratic thus a youth is not guaranteed to benefit from the same. This compels them from applying for these initiatives as it kills their morale.

The result is consistent with the findings by Mohammad (2010) who argued that participation level is expected to decrease with existence more government rules and regulations.

However, the level of participation remains compared to the youth population in the sub-county and given that it is an urban set up where participation is expected to be relatively high.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The section presents a summary of the findings, conclusions, policy recommendations and areas of further research

5.2 Summary and Conclusions

The objective the study was to investigate the factors affecting youth participation in capacity development initiatives in slums. The study was motivated by the reality that despite many attempts by the government to help the youth through various capacity development initiatives, the participation of the youths in the initiatives still remains alarmingly low. The study contributes to the existing literature by providing insights to various factors that affects youth participation in development initiatives and suggests policies on how to improve youth participation on the various government initiated capacity development programs.

The study used primary data collected through questionnaires and key informant questionnaires. Probit model was employed in the analysis.

The study also found out that gender affects youth participation in capacity development initiatives with male having higher probability of participation. The results show that 54% of those who participate in capacity development initiatives are male.

More males in the slums are more likely to find other ways of improving their livelihood. More advocacy programs should therefore be directed to females in the slums in an attempt to improving youth participation in capacity development initiatives.

The regression results show that education level significantly affected youth participation in capacity development initiatives. Youths with secondary education and above (67.18%) are more likely to participate. Improving education of youth is therefore key in improving the level of youth participation in government initiated capacity development initiatives. Education helps to improve the access to information and utilization among others. The government should therefore provide training workshops and mentorship programs to youth in order to improve their knowledge and skill to participate in capacity development initiatives.

Age too influenced significantly the level of youth participation. Older youths participate in the initiatives as compared to younger youths. More awareness should be directed towards younger youths aged 25 years and below to encourage them to participate in the development initiatives.

Political connection (interference) impacted positively on youth participation. There should therefore be measures to minimize political interference in capacity development initiatives in order to increase youth participation in these initiatives.

However, a worrying factor was expenditure. Chances of youth participating in the capacity development initiatives increases with decrease in expenditure level. More awareness campaign should be directed to the youths with higher expenditure to increase participation in the initiatives. Also funds allocation to these programs should be increased in order to attract more youth including those from able families.

5.3 Policy Recommendations

From the study it is clear that gender has a strong effect of youth participation in capacity development initiatives. Policies and programmes aimed at improving youth participation should

be gender sensitive and be directed more towards female youths in the slums. There is need to advocate for more female participation in the capacity development initiatives. In addition, gender mainstreaming and empowerment programs should be introduced in slums.

Education is a significant determinant of youth participation in capacity development initiatives. There is therefore need to implement educational policies that enable slum children attain secondary and higher education level. The government should allocate more bursaries for constituencies in slum areas in addition to allocating more funds for boarding fees and not just tuition fees.

Political connection and interference is an important factor and hence there is need to come up with policies that eliminate political interference in the implementation of capacity development initiatives in the slums and the country as a whole.

Age too has a significant impact on youth participation. Age oriented promotional programmes should be carried out to encourage younger youths to start participating in the development initiatives early enough.

Level of awareness also need to be improved in slums through various channels like radio, social media and use of administration through Barazas in order to reach more youth for them to benefit from existing capacity development programs. Awareness can also be made through youth forums and awareness campaigns by youth officers, civil society organizations and other government officers.

Government rules and regulations significantly affect youth participation. The government in its attempt to increase participation by the youth should minimize the existing rules and regulations.

The rules and regulations should be relatively easy to meet thereby encouraging more youths to participate. In addition, the rules should be less bureaucratic in order to motivate more youths to participate.

Also a lot of public private partnerships (PPPs) are required in offering both financial and technical support to youth in slums. These should be specifically geared towards building the capacity of youths to access and actively take part devolved funds at the community level (Seidl, Mulkey, & Blanton, 1999).

Lastly, more youth policies need to be formulated and be implemented at both national and county government and cascaded down to sub-county level. The capacity building initiatives should incorporate aspects of entrepreneurship skills which is felt to be key in uptake of either, Youth fund, Uwezo Fund or participating in AGPO reserved for special groups.

Generally the study recommends that the government should consider the following initiatives to promote youth participation in capacity development initiatives;

Youth financial programs

Majority of youth want to participate in capacity development initiatives but the obstacle has been always the income to do so. For example to apply for youth fund, Uwezo fund and AGPO, you need to be a registered group. Some respondents especially the female youth felt that they lack funds to register their groups .Also most of credit institutions avoid lending credit/loans to young people because they lack ability to comply with the high costs of transaction , problems in assessing and managing their risk profile as well as lack of the required financial documentation and collateral.

Therefore government at both levels should focus in making more allocation for youth departments which in turn should be given to youth in form of revolving fund or grants so that they can start their small business. These financial programs should mostly target women youth in order to empower them to participate more in development initiatives. Youth should be involved in determining how much should be allocated to them so that they can own the initiatives and promote their willingness to participate.

Education and Training Programs

The regression results showed that youths with secondary education and above (67.18%) are more likely to participate in capacity development initiatives compared to youth with primary education. Providing education and training is critical factor for youth engagement and development. Kenyan youth, especially those with low level education (primary education) need access to skills training and development. For instance, TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) is an important element in support of capacity development activities for youth.

Education and training programs should be initiated for youth mostly targeting those who drop out of school so that they can be imparted with skills and knowledge they need to participate in development initiatives in an active way. This can be done through construction of more vocational training centres in counties and equipping them with necessary facilities like Information and Communication Technology (ICT) facilities. The ways in which youth work and live has been greatly transformed by the fast and expanding growth and development in ICT. For instance the use of internet has helped the youth in accessing both domestic and international education and job opportunities online.

Mentorship programs

The research results indicated that more males than females participate in youth development programs. Mentoring programs targeting female youth should be developed in order to get female youth involved in development initiatives and making valuable contribution in a community. Male youth should also not be left.

Through mentorship programs/initiatives, youth who are perceived to be at risk or hopeless are provided with confidence, resources, continuity and support they need to achieve their potential. Therefore the government should design mentorship programs for youth development targeting those in slum areas.

Art, craft and music program

The government should allocate more funds to art and craft services for youth with talents in art, craft and music so that they can exploit their talents to develop themselves. Youth in slums given a chance, they will utilize their talent to earn a living. This will also help them to be actively engaged in their leisure time, express their beliefs and values, on the other hand promoting and preserving their local art and culture in the slums. Therefore the government and other developing partners should establish talent academies for in slum areas to provide performance art education and program as an initiative for youth capacity development.

Youth empowerment programs

Youth empowerment simply means forming and providing conducive environment for them to work for their own behalf, and on their own conditions instead of being directed by others. Youth

can be said to be empowered if they can acknowledge that they have made, or can make choices in life and are aware of the implication of those choices, can freely make informed decision and take actions depending on those decisions and can be responsible for the repercussions of those actions (commonwealth secretariat, 2007).Therefore empowerment catalysis and strengthens the potential of the youth in satisfying their own needs and solve their own challenges.

In connection to this, mobile youth empowerment centers should be established so that more youth can be empowered on the importance of youth participation in development initiatives and more so, on the available youth programs in various slums in Nairobi County.

Empowerment should also be done through creation of awareness on available youth initiatives. This will promote youth participation in capacity development initiatives because through awareness the youth will have knowledge on the accessibility of the initiatives. Proper awareness channels should be provided.

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APPENDICES

Appendices 1: Research questionnaire for youths

This study is directed at investigating whether youth in slums participate in various capacity development initiatives offered by government and other development partners; and if not what factors hinders them from participating.

Background information

Research assistant:.....

Location:.....

Ward:.....

b) Gender () male () female

c) Age.....

d) Highest level of education attained.....

Main questionnaire

1a) Are you aware of any of these three development initiatives for youth? (Youth fund, AGPO, uwezo fund) Yes () No ()

1b) If yes, which one.....

2a) Have you ever applied for any of the above program? Yes () No ()

2b) If yes, which one.....

3a) if no, are you willing to apply for any of the program? Yes () No ()

3b) If your answer is no, give reasons.....

4a) What was your age at the time when you applied for the mentioned program?

.....

4a) Did your age in whatever way affect your participation? Yes () No ()

4b) if the answer is yes, how did the age affect you?.....

5a) If you applied for any of the program, did you qualify? Yes () No ()

6a) What is your average expenditure per day.....

6b) Does your expenditure determine your participation in capacity development initiatives (that is youth fund, uwezo fund or Access to Government Opportunities Programs(AGPO))?

Yes () No ()

7a) What kind of individual assets do you own? (for example a bedroom, mobile phone etc.)

8a) Are you connected /related to any politician or a government officer in the district?

Yes () No ()

8b) In your own opinion, do political connections in any way determine the participation of youth in these capacity development initiatives in the sub county?

9a) Are there any government rules and regulation in relation to the application of the above stated capacity development initiatives?

Yes () No ()

9b) Do you think the existing rules and regulation affect youth participation in capacity development initiatives in your area?

Yes () No ()

10) What other factors do you think determine youth participation in capacity development initiatives in your area?

11) Do you think the government is doing enough in helping the youth? Yes () No ()

Explain your answer.

Appendices 2: Research Question for the Lead Informants

Background information

Your Name.....

Designation/Position

Work station.....

Gender male () female ()

1) Are the following youth capacity development programs available in the district?

a) Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) [] YES [] NO

b) Access to Government Opportunities Program (AGPO) [] YES [] NO

c) Uwezo Fund [] YES [] NO

2) Which of the following describes the means of awareness on the availability of such programs to the youth?(You can tick more than one answer)

- a) Radio
- b) Barazas
- c) Notice board
- d) Others (specify).....

3a) How many youth (by gender) have benefited from the programs mentioned above by the last five years?

Type of youth dev. program	No. of youth who have benefited									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Male s	Female s	Male s	Female s	Male s	Female s	Male s	Female s	Male s	Female s
YEDF										
AGPO										
Uwezo fund										
Total										

3b) Comment on the level of participation Low () Average () High ()

4) What are the requirements for the qualification? List them.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5) What do you think is preventing the youth from going for these capacity development initiatives mentioned?

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

6) Do you think the government is allocating enough funds to the youth? [] YES [] NO
(Explain your answer)

7) What are the best ways of strengthening youth participation in capacity development initiatives in Makadara slum?

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

8) Are the youth involved in determining how much funds should be allocated to them? Yes
() No ()

9) What is your last comment regarding the topic?

