

**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PERFORMANCE OF YOUTHS
FUNDED PROJECTS IN SOUTH IMENTI CONSTITUENCY,
MERU COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented to any university or institution for the award of a degree.

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

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my entire family for their support and encouragement they afforded me during the study.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AYF	African Youth Foundation
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CYCI	Commonwealth Youth Credit Initiative
GES	Global Enterprise Summit
GoK	Government of Kenya
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IYF	International Youth Foundation
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistic
MOYAs	Ministry of Youth Affairs
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NYS	National Youth Service
PYD	Positive Youth Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNAOC	United Nations Alliance of Civilization
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNPD	United Nation Population Division
UNPF	United Nations Population Fund
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
YEP	Youth Empowerment Programme
YESA	Youth Employment Scheme Abroad
YSF	Youth Solidarity Fund

ABSTRACT

This study sought to investigate factors influencing the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya. The objectives of the study addressed the issues of monitoring and evaluation, market linkages, project screening and entrepreneurial training as the influencers of performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya. Descriptive survey research design was adopted in this research. The target population for this study was 600 youths in South Imenti Constituency. A sample size of 234 youths representing both genders was considered adequate. The study adopted purposive sampling technique so as to target a particular group and selecting the respondents who were most suited in availing information that is significance to this research. Questionnaire was used as the research instruments and data obtained was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively using SPSS. Both open-ended and close-ended questionnaires were used the key informants. In this research, descriptive statistics were used. The study used frequency distribution and percentages, and computer Software-Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) as a tool of analysing data, and to establish relationships between variables. The analysed data was tabulated for presentation. The findings on monitoring and evaluation indicates that the respondents possessed little knowledge in this area and therefore lacked M&E strategies in their groups. The Fund officers also did minimum follow up of the youths' projects. The respondents also pointed out that although they received advance training before they started new businesses, they felt that more training was needed in order to refresh and enhance new skills in their businesses. In terms of project screening, the respondents felt the need for greater involvement of the government in market linkage for their products and services especially in the government procurement process. The study also recommends that the government should invest in setting up business incubation centres in every county so that the youths can improve their entrepreneurial ideas and enhance smart business innovations.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Youth represents 17.6% of the world population. While this percentage rises to 20.2% in Africa, it falls to 12.7% in Europe. The populations of Africa are predominantly young. African youth, therefore, represents a tremendous potential to harness but also poses challenges to address such as deep-rooted poverty (International Labour Organization, 2010). The youth in Kenya, who number about 9.1 million, account for about 38% of the population. Of these, 51.7% are female. The youth form 60% of the total labour force but many of them have not been absorbed in the job market owing to the country's high unemployment level (Kenya National Youth Policy, 2007).

A youth has various definitions, the UN definition of a youth is a person between the ages of 15 and 24 years, while in Africa a youth varies among different countries for example in Uganda a youth is a person between ages 18 and 30 years. The Kenyan constitution seals the ambiguity of who is a youth by providing a definition in Article 260. This is a person who has attained 18 years but is below 35 years. The population pyramid shows that the population of Kenya is still very youthful (KNBS, Kenya Census 2009). In this study I shall adapt the Kenyan definition.

The global outlook for youth employment by the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2010-2012) indicates that young workers in the lower-income regions were less obviously impacted by the unemployment crisis. Some of the main reasons includes the fact that most developing economies have a much smaller share of youth working in formal establishments that may lay off workers; most workers in developing regions are self-employed and engaged in informal sector activities; few developing countries have a social protection framework with unemployment benefits that can subsidize the search for formal sector jobs. Yet, the crisis has certainly aggravated the challenges of decent work deficits in developing regions, slowing the rate of progress being made in recent years on poverty reduction, educational attainment, and health, all elements of human development that shape the current and future generational trajectories of today's young people (International Labour Organization ILO, 2010-2012).

Youth underemployment, unemployment, and situations in which young people give up on their job search impose significant costs to the economy, society, individuals and their families.

A lack of decent work, if experienced at an early age, threatens the person's future employment prospects and frequently leads to an inadequate insertion into the labour market that can last a lifetime. There is a demonstrated link between youth unemployment and social exclusion (ILO, 2010). An inability to find employment creates a sense of uselessness and idleness among youth that can lead to increased crime, mental health problems, violence, and drug use. Consequently, there are obvious personal benefits accruing to young people by making the most of the productive potential of youth and ensuring the availability of decent employment opportunities for them (Steven Kapsos, ILO, 2010).

Youth unemployment also reduces the governments' receipt of contributions to social security systems from young workers, while governments have to increase spending on remedial services, including on crime or drug use prevention efforts and unemployment benefits. All this undermines the growth potential of national economies. A focus on youth employment, therefore, makes sense from an individual, familial, and macro-economic perspective. Young people might lack experience but they tend to be highly energetic, motivated and capable of offering new ideas or insights. They are drivers of economic development in a country, and their great potential should not be allowed to go to waste (ILO, 2010).

Youth unemployment is one of the most daunting economic challenges facing Kenya with over 60% of its population aged between 18 and 35. It is estimated that youth unemployment is running between 65 and 80 per cent, of the total unemployment. Many of the unemployed Youth have no job training other than formal schooling. Hence, unemployment is not just a lack of jobs, but also a lack of job skills due to inadequacy of the training infrastructure as well as the means to acquire skills due to poverty (ILO, 2010).

The 10th Anniversary Global Youth Economic Opportunities Summit (September 2016, Washington D.C) offered a vision for the future by illustrating four global trends that are making real change at scale possible which included; Demographic realities that have pushed more governments than at any other time in history to prioritize and invest in young people; A private sector that is increasingly vested in youth; Global efforts that have helped to put adolescent girls at the top of the development agenda; Positive Youth Development (PYD) that prioritizes inclusion and agency to advance youth economic opportunities. The 2016 Summit featured a spotlight on youth, agriculture and rural development. The focus is in recognition of the vast

potential of agricultural modernization and rural development to improve the economic well-being of youth worldwide (Global Youth Economic Opportunities Summit, 2016).

Global Enterprise Summit, held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2015, is the first GES summit held in sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting the entrepreneurial dynamism of the continent. The summit brought together some 1,000 outstanding and mostly young entrepreneurs and investors from across the world for dynamic, outcome-oriented sessions; mentoring; and opportunities to present and pitch their work. In his opening remarks former US President Barrack Obama called on African leaders to embrace women and youth entrepreneurs as well as anti-corruption initiatives, and asked U.S. investors to reward those efforts, as he announced more than \$1 billion in new private and U.S. government commitments for startups (Global Enterprise Summit, 2015).

The United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda was held in September 2015, in New York and convened as a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly. Chapter 3 of Agenda 21 identifies the need to strengthening employment and income-generating programmes as tool to eradicate poverty. The Agenda also invites governments to establish measures able to directly or indirectly generate remunerative employment and productive occupational opportunities compatible with country-specific factor endowments, on a scale sufficient to take care of prospective increases in the labour force and to cover backlogs. Furthermore, the Agenda reiterates, in different sections, the need of generating employment for vulnerable groups, specifically women, urban poor, unemployed rural labour as well as low-income urban residents (United Nations: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development).

Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the third international conference on financing for development in 2015 recognized that investing in children and youth is critical to achieving inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations. It also recognized the need to support countries that face particular challenges to make the requisite investments in this area. The conference noted that micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, which create the vast majority of jobs in many countries, often lack access to finance. By working with private actors and development banks, the agenda commits to promoting appropriate, affordable and stable access to credit to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as adequate skills

development training for all, particularly for youth and entrepreneurs. It also aims at promoting national youth strategies as a key instrument for meeting the needs and aspirations of young people. The Agenda is committed to developing and operationalizing, by 2020, a global strategy for youth employment and implementing the International Labour Organization (ILO) global jobs pact (Addis Ababa Action Agenda, 2015).

Entrepreneurship programmes for youth need to provide seamless, integrated services that take into account the totality of youth needs, in particular access to credit. Credit programmes specifically targeting youth present an important alternative for youth seeking small affordable loans for starting up small businesses. Successful programmes such as the Commonwealth Youth Credit Initiative provide pilot experiences that can be replicated in many countries in the region. Recognizing the success of the CYCI, member governments in the Commonwealth have prioritized youth enterprise as a means of promoting entrepreneurship in general and fighting poverty (International Labour Organization, 2010).

It is in recognition of the above facts that the Government of Kenya conceived the idea of institutional financing as a way of addressing unemployment which essentially is a youth problem. The concept is based on the premise that micro, small, and medium enterprise development initiatives are likely to have the biggest impact on job creation. The Government developed a “Marshall Plan” for youth unemployment in 2007, emphasizing the importance of a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach to addressing the problem of youth unemployment and youth idleness. In April 2009, and as part of Kenya’s stimulus package addressing the impacts of the global economic crisis, the Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) program was launched, aiming to employ youth in rural and urban areas in labor-intensive public works projects implemented by different line ministries. The KYEP project focused on three main components: labor-intensive works and social services; private sector internships and training; and capacity building and policy development (World Bank 2007).

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund was gazetted in December 2006 and was transformed into a state corporation in May 2007 under the Ministry of Public service, Gender and Youth Affairs. The Fund is one of the flagship projects of Vision 2030, under the social pillar. The Fund has engaged in partnership with 32 Financial Intermediaries (FIs) to enable the youth access funds directly either as individuals or as organized entities. Its strategic focus is on

enterprise development as a key strategy that will increase economic opportunities for, and participation by Kenyan Youth in nation building. The Fund seeks to create employment opportunities for young people through entrepreneurship and encouraging them to be job creators and not job seekers. It does this by providing easy and affordable financial and business development support services to youth who are keen on starting or expanding businesses (Government of Kenya, 2012).

During its ten years of operation the Fund has made tremendous progress in the discharge of its mandate. Specifically the Fund has disbursed loans worth Ksh.11.7 Billion to 886,313 youth across the country, 364,368 youth have been trained in entrepreneurship, 5,644 youth have been facilitated to market products both locally and abroad, 20,976 youth have been facilitated to obtain jobs abroad, 493 youth entrepreneurs have secured trading spaces and incubation services (YEDF Report 2016).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Youth Enterprise Development Fund was established by the government as an initiative that is hoped to address the unemployment rate among the youth. According to the World Bank, development objective of the Kenya Youth Empowerment Project is to support the Government of Kenya's efforts to increase access to youth-targeted temporary employment programs and to improve youth employability. While the effort of the government is commendable and well-intentioned, it does not always work to expectations. This is because even though the fund has been available for the youth for over ten years now, 61% of young people are still without gainful employment in Kenya, be it in the formal or informal sectors, according to the 2016 figures released by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS, 2016).

Small enterprises play an important role in the Kenyan Economy. According to the Economic Survey (2006), the sector contributed over 50% of new jobs created in the year 2005. Despite their significance, past statistics indicate that three out of five SME businesses fail within the first few months of operation (KNBS, 2007). While little evidence exists that these small firms grow into medium-size firms (employing 50 to 100 workers), many of these small firms have the potential to grow and add one to five employees (Fadahunsi, 2012). Kenyan government therefore adopted institutional financing to provide young people with access to finance self-employment activities and entrepreneurial skills development as a way of addressing

unemployment and poverty which essentially are youth problems (GoK, 2009). This YEDF concept is based on the premise that encouraging micro, small, and medium enterprise development initiatives is likely to have the biggest impact on job creation (MOYAs, 2010). The Fund has continued to diversify its product base by focusing on interventions that are more responsive to the needs of the youth and are geared towards addressing specific challenges facing young entrepreneurs (MOYAs, 2010).

These challenges in the implementation imply that the existing mechanisms of planning and managing of youth enterprises are either inadequate or inappropriate. Thus the question which arises is what the problem is and what needs to be done to improve the development and performance of youth enterprise projects. This research therefore seeks to study the performance factors that influence the successful implementation of YEDF projects which will reflect on urban Kenya in general. This is with the view of suggesting appropriate remedial measures on how to address the inadequacies noted on the same in order to meet the challenge of improving the performance of youth enterprises for the present and future needs.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

This study sought to examine the factors influencing the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya.

1.4 Research Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To determine the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya.
2. To examine the influence of market linkages on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya.
3. To assess the influence of project screening on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya
4. To establish the influence of entrepreneurial training on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

1. How does monitoring and evaluation influence the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya?
2. To what extent does a market linkage influence the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya?
3. How does project screening influence the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya?
4. How does entrepreneurial training influence the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the study

This research provides important insights into the performance of youths funded projects and point out any areas of weaken in order to guide policy developers at national and county levels to come up with strong policies for youth-based projects. Other organisations who could benefit with information in this study includes Uwezo Fund, non-governmental organizations and private sector players such as microfinance institutions ad Saccos who could adopt youth-oriented approach in the implementation of their projects, as well as the youth themselves. The study also identifies possible areas of further research.

1.7 Limitations of the study

This research focused on various youth groups in the localities who are involved in different business ventures and therefore it is not possible to generalize performance of their projects to other youth groups outside this the constituency. The research was also limited to youth's projects funded only by YEDF programme in South Imenti Constituency.

1.8 Assumptions of the study

The study assumed that respondents gave accurate and relevant information pertinent to the objectives of the research. This study also assumed that those interviewed provided unbiased information showing the successes and critics of the youths funded projects particularly those funded by Youth Enterprise development Fund programme in South Imenti Constituency.

1.9 Definitions of the significant terms

Capacity building: This is the equipping of the youth with skills that enable them carry out their businesses successfully. These skills include both the ‘hard’ formal skills needed to get the job done such as driving, flying planes or teaching, and the ‘soft’ skills such as communication skills, customer satisfaction and negotiation skills.

Market Linkages: Refers to the suitability of the youth projects to trade competitively in the local market.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is about collecting, storing, analyzing and finally transforming data into strategic information so it can be used to make informed decisions for program management and improvement, policy formulation, and advocacy.

Project Screening: This entails scanning and assessing which projects are likely to succeed based on prevailing market trends. This process should be a joint venture between the government, the youth and other key stakeholders.

Youth: These have been considered to be persons of both genders who are aged between 18-35 years.

1.10 Organisation of the study

This study is organized in five chapters. The first chapter contains the background of the study, the purpose of the study, the problem statement, research objectives as well as the limitations of the study. It also indicates the significance of the study. Chapter two contains literature review, theoretical framework as well as the conceptual framework.

The third chapter describes the research design, the target population, sampling procedure and sample size as well as methods of data collection and analysis. It also deals with the validity and reliability of the research instruments and the ethical issues in research. Chapter four contains data analysis, presentation, and interpretation of findings. Chapter five contains summary of findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations, as well as suggestions for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the literature review of the factors influencing the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency. The chapter focuses on the review of present and previous researches on YEDF as well as similar projects on the youth. The chapter analyses the extent to which monitoring and evaluation, qualification criteria, project screening and entrepreneurial training influences the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency. This chapter also contains the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study.

2.2 Youth Funding in the World

Youth unemployment affects 73 million youth around the world. Each year the World Bank Group Youth Innovation Fund, a Youth-to-Youth flagship program, grants funding up to \$10,000 for the implementation of innovative project ideas by individual young staffers or small teams. One of the key project is Connect to Implement Development (C2iDev) whose goal is to tackle youth unemployment by empowering young people to translate their ideas into jobs. The team behind the project aim to help equip youth who may not have the opportunities, connections or expertise they need to take their business ideas to the next level. The C2iDev team is currently focusing on Uganda, where youth account for 77 percent of the population and more than 60 percent of the unemployed. According to the 2010 World Bank Uganda Assistance Strategy, nearly 400,000 youth enter the labor force annually and it is critical to support them in their transition to employment in the wage and non-wage sectors. This emphasis on employment for youth is not only an acute policy issue for Uganda and other emerging economies, but having jobs also lets young people gain more power as consumers, investors and change makers in their own countries. In turn, youth employment also motivates governments and the private sector to focus on innovation and developing competitive advantages.

According to United Nations Capital Development Fund, some 78 percent of the 200 million young people in Sub-Saharan Africa live on less than US\$2 a day and only 5 percent have access to financial services. With statistics like these, there is no question that youth have become a core concern in many African economies yet most financial institutions are not equipped to address them as real potential customers. In the developing world, 62 percent of youth remain outside the

formal financial system, while 700 million remain unbanked. Lack of access to financial resources is a major constraint for youth transitioning from school to work. It becomes difficult to access the credit needed to start a business, and to find secure places to accumulate assets, insurance and other relevant financial services that could support livelihoods (United Nations Capital Development Fund).

In 2010, UNCDF in partnership with The MasterCard Foundation launched YouthStart, 'Building Youth Inclusive Financial Sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa'. As of 2014, this project together with its partners granted access to savings accounts to almost 515,000 young people, trained over 500,000 youth in financial education, and provided loans to almost 72,000 young entrepreneurs. These young clients have accumulated US\$14.2 million in savings, while young entrepreneurs accessed US\$7.3 million in loans to either start up or expand their own business.

The Youth Solidarity Fund (YSF) is another international fund that supports youth-led organizations that foster peaceful and inclusive societies by providing direct funding to outstanding projects promoting intercultural and interfaith dialogue. It awards grants (up to USD 25,000) to selected projects that demonstrate innovative approaches to intercultural or interfaith dialogue and advance the mission of UNAOC (United Nations Alliance of Civilization). YSF only supports projects that are entirely developed and managed by youth for the benefit of youth. The age definition used by UNAOC to characterize youth is a person who is between 18 and 35 years old. Established in 2008, the Fund responds to calls for action made by young civil society leaders around the world on the importance of establishing funding mechanisms for youth-led organizations. Since its creation, YSF has funded 50 youth-led organizations in 30 countries.

Today, the Fund continues to support youth-led civil society organizations, with a particular focus on the role of young people in promoting peace and in preventing violent extremism. YSF contributes to advancing the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security, which establishes the policy framework to support and engage young people as part of inclusive, participatory approaches to building peaceful and inclusive societies. YSF does so by providing the partnership and financial means that can help young people in implementing activities that prevent violent conflict, promote peace and social inclusion.

As recognized in the unanimously adopted resolution, youth can play an important role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts. YSF also contributes to the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Plan of Action to prevent violent extremism, by offering youth opportunities to create a positive vision of their future together with a genuine chance to realize their aspirations and potential. The Plan recognizes the importance of creating inclusive and pluralist societies with economic opportunities for all, as well as the necessity of empowering young people to contribute to that process. Donor countries' priorities or constraints are a key consideration in determining the geographical coverage of YSF interventions for any given campaign.

The Global Youth Empowerment Fund also provides funding to community projects, led by youth-led organizations, which aim to provide sustainable solutions to local challenges, which help advance the global goals for sustainable development. In 2016, the Global Youth Empowerment Fund awarded grants to five youth-led organizations to help fund their projects and initiatives that advance the global goals for sustainable development in their communities around the world (Global Youth Empowerment Fund 2016).

The United Nations Development Program launched UNDP youth strategy titled "Empowered Youth, Sustainable Future" which has recently inspired various youths projects in the world including in Namibia where it has launched its first ever "Youth Development Fund". The largest-ever youth generation presents exceptional challenges and opportunities for sustainable human development. Youth make up 60 percent or more of the population in many UNDP programme countries. Namibia is challenged with a high unemployment rate of over 50%, most of whom are youth. Lack of funds, skills or experience to pursue careers are some of the factors that force the Namibian youth to stay unemployed and survive on the little they have, while some resort to crime as a way of generating income. Youth from all regions can be enrolled in various training courses. Ones particularly relevant to the UNDP include courses in environmental education and awareness, tourism, gender, youth and reproductive health, integrated rural youth development, advocacy and youth leadership development. Such training can capacitate the youth with necessary skills and knowledge to seek employment in these sectors. Most are trained to become certified field/tour guides who can secure employment at various national parks and private nature reserves (UNDP 2016).

It is in recognition of the unemployment issue the government came up with the idea of institutional financing as a way of addressing unemployment which essentially is a youth problem. The concept is based on the premise that micro, small, and medium enterprise development initiatives are likely to have the biggest impact on job creation. Young people who constitute the largest segment of our society, is the future of any economy and a key driver of employment growth and economic activities (World Bank 2007).

In Kenya, most of the funding for youth projects has been done through non-governmental organizations, the private companies as well as Faith-based organizations. They aim to empower young people to by giving them quality education and other useful skills. In 2010, the Equity Group Foundation in conjunction with The MasterCard Foundation and UKAID launched a programme dubbed 'Wings to Fly'. This project provides comprehensive scholarships to academically gifted, yet economically disadvantaged secondary students in Kenya. This program places emphasis on leadership development, career guidance, networking, and mentoring to help these students succeed in school and beyond. Upon graduation, high-performing scholars are given financial support for post-secondary education and are selected for internships at Equity Bank. In addition, they organise regular mentorship programmes for the youth on their scholarship programme. This programme has supported many children from disadvantaged backgrounds who would never have attained education (Equity Group, 2014).

Another government initiative is the Uwezo Fund which is flagship programme for vision 2030 enacted through the legal notice No.21 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2014 and aims at enabling women, youth and persons with disability access finances to promote businesses and enterprises at the constituency level, thereby enhancing economic growth towards the realization of the same and the Millennium Development Goals No.1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and 3 (promote gender equality and empower women). This fund seeks to expand access to finances and promote women, youth and persons living with disability led enterprises at the constituency level. It also provides mentorship opportunities to enable the beneficiaries take advantage of the 30% government procurement preference through its capacity building programme.

The private sector has also contributed immensely by funding specific youth-related programmes, ranging from health, education, to sports, and capacity building. Most banks in Kenya such as Barclays Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank, Standard Chartered and Equity Bank have annual programmes that are part of their Corporate Social Responsibility. There are other companies such as Safaricom, Bidco, and Bamburi Cement that are also at the forefront in sponsoring youth empowerment programmes (KEPSA, 2014). Youth investment in Kenya has also attracted the support of international development partners who have supported the work directly through implemented programmes or through local entities such as Non-Governmental Organisations and government ministries. These partners includes United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) among others. The Government of Kenya also came up with a programme named Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) launched in 2009 aiming to employ youth in rural and urban areas in labor-intensive public works projects implemented by different line ministries. This was aimed at providing at least 60,000 youths with employment opportunities (Kenya National Audit Office 2010).

2.3 Performance of Youth Enterprise Development Fund in Kenya

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) is a state corporation established by the Government of Kenya with the core mandate of economically empowering the Kenyan youth through enterprise development. The youth targeted by the Fund are Kenyans within the age range of 18 to 34 years as per the Constitution of Kenya.

The objective of the social pillar under which the Youth Enterprise Development Fund falls is to invest in the people of Kenya in order to improve the quality of life for all by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes. One of the seven key sectors of the social pillar is youth and sports which has 11 flagship projects among them the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF Strategic Plan 2013-2017).

Youth of between 15 and 34 years of age constitute 37% of the Kenyan population and youth unemployment stands at 64%, creating an enormous problem for the country. It is for this reason that the government conceived the Youth Enterprise Development Fund as a strategy for addressing youth unemployment. The Fund has since been adopted as a Vision 2030 flagship project. Having completed its first planning cycle 2008 to 2011, the Fund has made significant

strides in becoming a one-stop center for youth enterprise development in Kenya. The YEDF has diversified its products from the original group loans or C-YES and on-lending at commencement of the Strategic Plan cycle to individual youth loans or Easy-YES and SME business expansion loans. In the first strategic cycle, over 6.5 billion shillings was lent to youth enterprises, 1,973 youth enterprises were supported to market their products through trade fairs, over 200,000 youth were trained on entrepreneurship and 9,370 Kenyan youth were facilitated to secure employment abroad. With this strong foundation and experience, the fund has embarked on its 2nd planning cycle under the Strategic Plan 2013-2017. This Plan has four thematic areas of focus over the planning period where clear strategies to achieve these objectives have been formulated and measures put in place to support their implementation. A sound monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework has been developed to keep the implementation on track (YEDF Strategic Plan 2013-2017).

One of the new thematic area of the YEDF is offering various loan products as well as bid bond and Local Purchase/Service Order (LPO/LSO) products to youth participating in government tenders. The loan products are available to individuals, registered groups, partnerships and companies owned and run by the youth. One of the loan product is Vuka loan which is advanced to youth who have existing businesses and are able to provide security. The objective of Vuka loan is to provide friendly large scale financing for business expansion to the individuals, partnerships or limited companies. In AgriVijana Loan, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund has partnered with Smart Solutions Africa (SSA) to support young farmers in acquiring greenhouses and global compliant agricultural input that presents a shift from traditional farming methods to modernised ones. Incubator Loan entails provision of egg hatching incubators on credit. Youth may apply as individuals or in in groups. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund has also Constituency Based Loans which provides loans to groups and individuals at the constituency level. Some of the group loans include; Rausha, Inua and Special Loans. Individual loans includes Smart and Swift loans which provides loans to individuals who are members of groups which have repaid their group loans and to individual members of new youth groups which may not have received Rausha, Inua or Special respectively (YEDF Website, 2016).

The second thematic area of Youth Enterprise Development Fund is to provide entrepreneurship training and appropriate business development services to youth engaging in business in order to

ensure that they have adequate skills, and are able to identify and tap into business opportunities, while embracing modern business management techniques. The department provides a mandatory pre-financing training programme to enhance sustainability of youth enterprises. The Fund has provided entrepreneurship training to over 351,000 youth across the country. At least 5,000 youth have been sensitized on how to access procurement from the public sector. The department has trained youth in Business Skills and Entrepreneurship Development (BSED) with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the Economic Empowerment Programme (EEP) that is being implemented by the Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Youth Affairs (YEDF Website, 2016).

The third thematic area is commercial infrastructure which entails providing affordable trading sites to youth entrepreneurs. Trading space is one of the biggest challenges facing youth owned enterprises, mainly because of high costs. Under this mandate the fund aims to provide decent trading premises/work sites to young entrepreneurs at affordable rates. The Fund has engaged several county governments and other private sector players to partner in establishing commercial infrastructure appropriate for youth enterprise needs, such as candy shops, market stalls and shoe shine units. These partners are also being lobbied to mainstream youth entrepreneurs in their existing market infrastructure (YEDF Website, 2016).

The fourth thematic area of YEDF is market support and linkages which are critical for the growth and general success of youth owned enterprises in Kenya. Many businesses with immense potential have failed due to inability to access the right markets for their products and services. This is done by facilitating and supporting small youth owned enterprises to develop linkages with large established enterprises or institutions for business and mentorship and facilitating the marketing of products and services of youth owned enterprises in domestic, regional and international markets. To achieve this YEDF have been involved in organizing and participating in organized marketing events such as trade fairs, exhibitions, conventions/conferences and road shows. These marketing events may be within or outside Kenya. They offer the youth entrepreneurs with an opportunity to network showcase and market their products. The Fund has organized county, national and international youth trade fairs in partnership with various county governments and government institutions. The Fund also endeavor to achieve this by facilitating market linkages between small youth owned enterprises

with large established private enterprises or government institutions for business and mentorship. The linkages take such forms as subcontracting, outsourcing, franchising and business mentorship and business development trainings (YEDF Website, 2016).

2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of performance of Youths funded projects

Monitoring is a continuous process of collecting information at regular intervals about on-going projects or programmes concerning the nature and level of their performance (Nyonje, 2012). Monitoring helps track the progress of a project in relation to the plan earlier determined to ensure that the project is moving towards the right direction. Monitoring should be carried out regularly to ensure proper adherence to the objectives and goals of an organization. This can be done quarterly, biannually or annually. Mulwa (2008) describes monitoring as a process of collecting and managing project data that provides feedback as pertains to the progress of a project. Mulwa adds that the process involves measuring, assessing, recording and analyzing the project information on a continuous basis and communicating the same to those concerned.

Monitoring and evaluation can help an organization extract relevant information from past and ongoing activities that can be used as the basis for programmatic fine-tuning, reorientation and future planning.

Without effective planning, monitoring and evaluation, it would be impossible to judge if work is going in the right direction, whether progress and success can be claimed, and how future efforts might be improved (UNDP, Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results, 2009).

An evaluation is an assessment, conducted as systematically and impartially as possible, of an activity, project, programme, strategy, policy, topic, theme, sector, operational area or institutional performance. It analyses the level of achievement of both expected and unexpected results by examining the results chain, processes, contextual factors and causality using appropriate criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

An evaluation should provide credible, useful evidence-based information that enables the timely incorporation of its findings, recommendations and lessons into the decision-making processes of organizations and stakeholders. The purposes of evaluation are to promote accountability and learning. Evaluation aims to understand why and to what extent intended and unintended results

were achieved and to analyse the implications of the results. Evaluation can inform planning, programming, budgeting, implementation and reporting and can contribute to evidence-based policymaking, development effectiveness and organizational effectiveness (United Nations Evaluation Group, Norms and Standards, 2016).

The success of the Fund's Strategic Plan implementation depends significantly on how effectively the planned activities and outputs are monitored and evaluated. The objective of the M&E is to ensure that the YEDF's development over the Plan period remains on the chosen road map (YEDF Strategic Plan 2013-2017).

In his findings, (Mburu, 2008) established that systematic monitoring and evaluation of youth businesses by the MOYAS was weak and thus need to be strengthened. This indicates the importance of monitoring and evaluation on youth empowerment. According to the World Bank, Kenya Youth Empowerment Project was rated moderately unsatisfactory because of challenges relating to its financial management and implementation progress associated with component. These led the Government of Kenya (GoK) to request the restructuring of this project in November 2011 (Mburu 2008).

Youth projects require evaluation to help them maintain focus. Monitoring and evaluation need to be designed as an intertwined participatory exercise where all stakeholders are involved. This is made possible through mentorship programs. Although commonly neglected, the role of the mentor, typically someone outside the business circle who can offer their wisdom, experience, and wider insight, or just give time and an ear to the entrepreneur and even seasoned business lender at key business or personal inflection points (Naqvi, 2011).

According to (Nyonje et al, 2012), Project M&E is important to different people for various reasons. Some of the reasons they provide as need for M&E include but not limited to the following: First, M&E is important to project managers and their stakeholders (including donors/government) because they need to know the extent to which their projects are meeting the set objectives and attaining the desired effects. In the case of the youth projects, it is of great importance to know whether they are creating employment and empowering the youth. Secondly, M&E promotes greater transparency and accountability in terms of use of project resources, which is particularly required by funders or development partners.

Third, information developed through the M&E process is vital for improving decision-making. Lastly, M&E can strengthen project design, enrich quality of project interventions and enhance learning.

2.5 Market Linkage and performance of Youths funded projects

One of the thematic area of YEDF to provide market support and linkages which are critical for the growth and general success of youth owned enterprises in Kenya. Many businesses with immense potential have failed due to inability to access the right markets for their products and services. This is done by facilitating and supporting small youth owned enterprises to develop linkages with large established enterprises or institutions for business and mentorship and facilitating the marketing of products and services of youth owned enterprises in domestic, regional and international markets (YEDF Strategic Plan 2013-2017).

Youth Enterprise Development Fund Booklet (2009) argues that enterprise development must work alongside market linkage to ensure that youth run enterprises receive complete market support based on their produce and services while improving on the skills of youth entrepreneurs in terms of identifying and targeting sustainable market opportunities globally and pursuing them competitively. It emphasizes that the youth enterprise development programs should be linked to market opportunities because in an increasingly global economy many products are outside the producing country. Programs can assist the young entrepreneurs develop an understanding of market opportunities and link them to value chains (YEDF Booklet 2009).

Youth Entrepreneurship Report (2013), argue that the key problems facing the youth run enterprises is limited prospects for value addition because the youth run enterprises in poor countries are concentrated in low value local markets and as a result the youth lack access to information on product and input market. It further observes that the promotion of the viability of the youth run enterprises will require facilitating the access of youth to information on product and input market and linking them to global value chains which requires that the young people to explore the existing global initiatives aimed at promoting trade between developed countries and less developed countries (Youth Entrepreneurship Report 2013).

According to the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (2011), access to market is one of the biggest challenges that face the youth enterprises because the youth lack the sophistication and

network to penetrate the market. It further explains that it is for this reason that the fund organizes trade fairs to give youth entrepreneurs a fighting chance. Youth exhibitors with very outstanding enterprises are then sponsored to attend national and international fairs where they are linked to the export market (Government of Kenya 2011).

YEDF (2010), states that one of the mandates of the fund is to facilitate marketing of the goods and services of youth enterprises. The government has also committed at least thirty percent of its procurement needs to be sourced from youth enterprises. Finally the booklet notes that the fund is developing a Youth Enterprise Directory to be distributed to all public entities at county and national levels. The fund is also exploring partnership with several private sectors to support youth entrepreneurs in subcontracting, outsourcing and franchising. It is therefore important to analyze the influence the fund has had on the youth run enterprises so as to determine how much has been achieved or what needs to be done to support the youth run enterprises through the provision of market.

2.6 Project Screening and performance of Youths funded projects

The World Bank studies indicate that most youth are opting for their own enterprises, but they are poorly equipped for it (World Bank, 2011). The success of a business is not just in starting one, but in starting the right business. Business performance is measured in terms of short-term profitability, market share, productivity, employee attitude as well as a balance between short-term objectives and long-term goals. The choice of business must therefore take into consideration the market for the product or service on offer. It must also consider how fast the products translate to profits, as well as the sustainability of the business. For the youth who have had no prior business training or exposure, such an evaluation would be difficult. Princeton Creative Research has developed an excellent criteria checklist for evaluating ideas for a business or a product. Among the issues that the criteria checklist addresses include the need for the business, advantages or benefits, originality and adaption of the idea, short-term gains and long-term benefits as well as customer appeal and the issue of competition, among others (Neely,2002).

YEDF has launched an Enterprise Development Unit whose mandate is the provision of business development services to youth -owned and youth- focused enterprises. It is also tasked with establishing a capacity building programme for youth enterprises by identifying skills and

competency needs for youth enterprises. In addition, Enterprise Development works alongside market linkages to ensure that youth enterprises receive complete market support based on their products or services, while improving on skills of young entrepreneurs in terms of identifying and targeting sustainable market opportunities globally and pursuing them competitively (YEDF, 2011).

The YEDF Fund has also published several training manuals and information booklets so that the young people can get crucial information on identifying gaps in the market and launching profitable enterprises. Eventually a combined effect of Enterprise Development and Market Linkages hopes to achieve a market driven production trend or culture among youth enterprises, such that no youth entrepreneur will engage in any production process for profits, being goods or services, without a planned and well analyzed market. This should translate to business ventures that bring in revenues for the youth and empowers them for the future (YEDF, 2011).

2.7 Entrepreneurial Training and performance of Youths funded projects

Minniti (2007) argues that all states should orient their education systems appropriately to meet the needs of the globalized labor market and create an infrastructure that facilitates easy access to information by the youth to enhance their creativity, innovation and competitiveness in entrepreneurial activities. Knowledge empowers people in a society. Training in entrepreneurship is relevant in different countries (Ntale, 2010). Kenyan education system has been blamed for its failure to impart the relevant technical skills to the youth (Mukala 2014).

According to (Bruton et al. 2006) entrepreneurship training generally refers to programme that promote entrepreneurship awareness for career purposes and provide skills and training for business creation and development. Entrepreneurship training can play a major role in changing attitudes of young people and providing them with skills that will enable them to start and manage small enterprises at some point in their lives. In a report developed collaboratively with the United Nations Development Program and the International Labor Organization. Kenya was encouraged to develop a training capacity in entrepreneurship that could lead to the creation of an "enterprise culture" in the country (Amenya et al. 2010).

Studies conducted in Kenya by Omolo (2010) on unemployment in Kenya established that entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial culture is an important ingredient in youth employment in Kenya. Entrepreneurship drives economic development, it breeds competitiveness and

innovation. Youth employment interventions should increasingly target the enhancement and promotion of the youth entrepreneurial potential and development of entrepreneurial culture and support by providing needed resources such as capital and technology putting in place supporting commercial infrastructures. The small enterprise sector is composed of a range of enterprises including: self-employed artisans, microenterprises, cottage industries, and small enterprises in the formal business sector. These small enterprises may be engaged in trade, commerce, distribution, transport, construction, agribusiness, waste management, manufacturing, maintenance and repair, or other services. As a result of the trend toward the creation of small enterprises, the informal sector has grown to include approximately 60 % of the labor force in Africa (Sagwe et al. 2011).

According to Awogbenle (2010), entrepreneurship training Programmes can be an important component of economic strategies for fostering job creation. Entrepreneurship training can prepare for new venture initiation by transferring knowledge and developing relevant skills that improve the self-efficacy and effectiveness of the potential entrepreneur. He pointed that education and training programme equip young people with the skills required by the labor market are an important element in facilitating the transition of young people to decent work and also in enterprise development. The two most binding constraints to small business success amongst Kenyan young entrepreneurs are inadequate business development skills and poor access to credit. Among the youth, the lack of business skills is aggravated by inadequate experience in the work environment. This is the reason for the high failure rates of small enterprises, with up to 80 percent of new business collapsing within their first three years of operation. Embedding entrepreneurship curricula at an early age and in secondary and tertiary schools is an effective way of improving attitudes towards entrepreneurship and enterprise development for the youth (Gudda, 2009).

2.8 Theoretical Framework

This study is guided by the theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow which addresses the issue of motivation in his famous ‘Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs’ Theory.

2.8.1 Theory of Motivation by Abraham Maslow

The study adopted theory of motivation by Abraham Maslow. Maslow addresses the issue of motivation in his famous Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs Theory. In his theory, Maslow argues that there are those human needs that must be met first before others are addressed, and therefore

higher motives become unimportant when lower motives are not met (Maslow, 1970). Motivation is an internal state that serves to activate and give direction to our thoughts.

An economically successful person has purchasing and spending power, and as a result he will walk around with a sense of confidence. He has self-esteem and earns respect from his peers and the society in general. Motivation is a key ingredient for success. There are different measures of success but everybody desires to succeed in one way or the other. This is called the achievement motivation, a psychological need to succeed in one's endeavor (Elliot & Church, 1997). Our motives are organised in form of a hierarchy where the most basic needs are at the bottom and must be met first, and onto other needs. When it comes to youth empowerment, it is only after the youth have fulfilled their basic needs of food and shelter that they can move to the other higher needs including social interactions and active participation in the community.

Social empowerment therefore means that one must be enabled to attain a certain measure of success that earns him respect from others, and raises his self-esteem. When the youth are socially empowered, they tend to be more active in community development activities. They also participate in policy planning and implementation at community levels (Curtis, 2008). However, it must be noted that financial support still remains the anchor for real empowerment for the youth, because they will not participate in policies or issues that they feel are not directly profiting them. When they feel included, they are more likely to participate (Carver & Baird, 1998).

The performance of youth projects can only be successful when the youth themselves are willing to take the first step and take advantage of the finances available to them through the Youth Fund. It is difficult for young people to amass capital for business, and few of them can get loans from established commercial and financial institutions due to lack of collateral. A business can grow even from meagre capital as long as it is turning in regular revenue. When the loans are disbursed on time and in the amounts requested, then the youths can grow their businesses and empower themselves. In Maslow's theory, a person can only move from one level to another when the lower level need has been fulfilled. When a person has food and shelter, they can think of their safety needs including health. After this the person can think of having affiliations because they feel empowered enough to step out. According to McClelland's

Human Needs Theory, an individual is driven by three key motivators or needs, namely; achievement, affiliation and power. When we address the achievement need, capacity building helps a person achieve his goals because he is better prepared for the task ahead of him, and also to participate in policy formulation since he is better informed.

The need for affiliation is met by the formation of groups, and cohesiveness of the group in question. Group cohesiveness is the extent to which group members are attracted to the idea of a group (Eysenck, 2009). Belonging to a group means that resources can be pooled together and performance can be improved. An effect in which working in a group improves one's performance on individual projects is referred to as social facilitation (Levine, 1993). There is positive synergy in groups and exchange of ideas, leading to better outcomes (Sorkin, 2001). When suitable projects are identified and boosted by partnership with the various stakeholders, then the youth will be confident enough to venture into enterprises and empower themselves. Motivation according to Maslow means that an individual works first to fulfil his basic needs and can only aspire for higher needs when the basics are covered. With a business enterprise that is successful, the youth can move from basic needs to fulfilling higher needs. Therefore success can be guaranteed when there is business feasibility, timely loan disbursements, and capacity building in terms of training. This theory of motivation may partly explain why the youth who have not met their lower level needs are poor participants in social and community affairs. They also do not participate in policy formulation forums or discussions, because they feel that such activities do not benefit them in any way. In order to activate the higher motives, the lower ones must have been met.

2.9 Conceptualization of variables

A conceptual framework is a concise description of the phenomenon under study accompanied by a graphic or visual depiction of the major variables of the study. From the conceptual framework shown in Figure 1 below, the independent variables in the study comprise of Monitoring and Evaluation, Market linkages, Project screening and Capacity building. The dependent variable in the study is performance of youth funded projects.

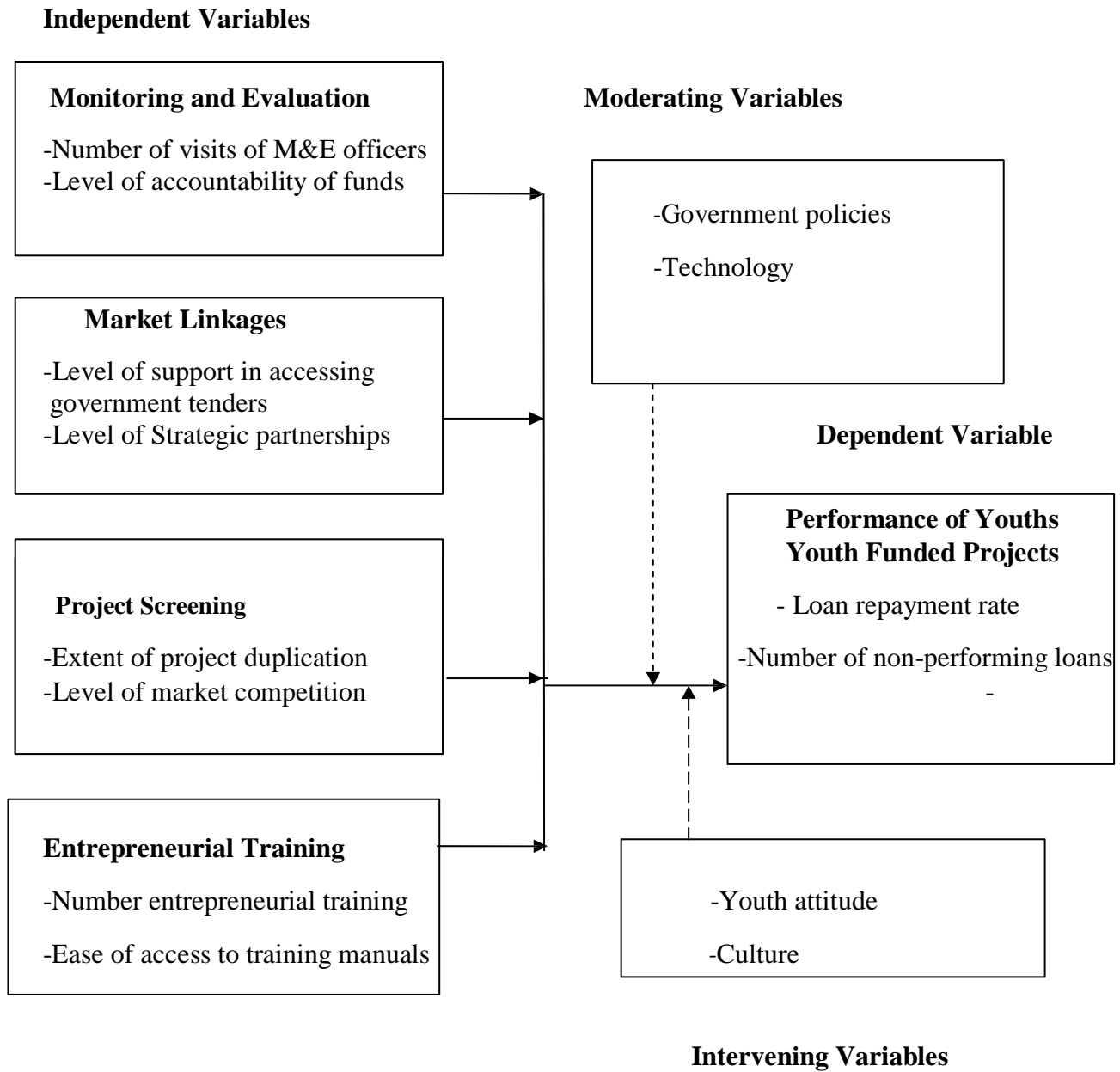


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.10 Knowledge Gap

Studies that have been done on Youth Enterprise Development Fund, including the study done on the Role of Youth Enterprise Development Fund in curbing youth unemployment (Milcah Mutuku, 2014) as well as the influence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund on youth empowerment (Ndirangu Esther,2014). These studies have focused on training given to the youth, as well as government policies but did not adequately focus on the issue of monitoring and evaluation and market linkages in line with the YEDF strategic plan 2013-2017. This study therefore seeks to find out why the youths prefer to seek funds from other credit facilities such as savings and credit cooperatives (Saccos) at higher interest rates than youth fund loan products. This study also seeks to investigate factors behind the failure of youth projects funded by YEDF. The findings from this study will inform the policy makers at national and constituency level on effective ways of dealing with the challenges facing the performance of the youth projects in the constituency.

2.11 Summary of Chapter Two

This chapter looks at the performance of youths funded projects with an overview of youth funded programmes both in local and global context. Youths have an opportunity to empower themselves by taking advantage of the empowerments programmes available for them. In Kenya, youths fund is available from the government through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Uwezo Fund as well as from the Private sector through their Corporate Social Responsibility and other programmes such as *Wings to Fly* by Equity Bank. The chapter also addresses the issues of monitoring and evaluation, market linkages, project screening and entrepreneurial training in determining the extent to which the performance of youths funded projects is achieved. The theoretical framework addresses some theories that are relevant to the study. The conceptual framework shows the relationship between the variables. The study addresses the knowledge gap so that policy makers can be better informed.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN & METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the research design that has been used in the study. It also addresses the target population, sample size determination and sampling procedure. The chapter also covers the methods of data collection, validity and reliability of research instruments, data analysis and ethical issues in the research.

3.2 Research Design

The research used the descriptive survey research design, covering six wards of South Imenti Constituency. A survey is an attempt to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more variables (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). This is because the targeted respondents are best placed to provide the requisite information. This method also enables the researcher to obtain information including the respondents' perceptions, attitudes, behavior and values.

3.3 Target Population

The target population of this research consisted of all the youth groups within South Imenti Constituency that applied for and received loans from the Youth Enterprise Development Fund in 2016. Records obtained from the Youth officer in South Imenti Constituency indicated that there are over 50 youth groups who have active projects funded by YEDF in the last two years. The study focused on a target population of 600 youths possessing a fair gender distribution.

3.4 Sample size

In this section the study outlines how sample size was determined and the sampling procedure used. The study used a sample size of 234 youths and adapted purposive sampling technique.

3.5 Sampling procedure

Sampling procedures are methods a researcher uses to select items to study (Matthews & Kostelis, 2011). The study used purposive sampling technique. In purposive sampling, there is one or more particular group of respondents that a researcher targets who are believed to be reliable and possess relevant information for the study.

The strength of this technique lies in the ability of the respondents to give information that can contribute significantly to the study as well as ensuring time and cost effectiveness. Krejcie & Morgan Table is used to determine the sample size for the population. The sample size for this study was 234 youths.

Table 3.1 South Imenti Constituency Sample Size

Gender	Sample Size
Male	141
Female	93
Total	234

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The main data collection instrument was a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a method of data collection that comprises a set of questions designed to generate data suitable for achieving objectives of the research proposal (Wilson, 2010). Questionnaires allow the researcher to obtain accurate information and also provide cost-effective and reliable means of gathering feedback.

3.6.1 Pilot Testing of the Instrument

The questionnaire was first piloted before the actual data collection was carried out. This process involved trying out questionnaire on a small group of individuals to get a feel of how they react to it before the final questionnaire was developed (Stangor, 2010). A small sample of 18 youth respondents in the South Imenti Constituency were involved for this purpose. These 18 respondents were not involved in the actual study. The purpose of conducting a pilot study was to ensure that the items in the questionnaire were stated clearly and had the same meaning to all respondents (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). This helps in modifying the questionnaire for clarity and objectivity of the process.

3.6.2 Validity of the Instrument

Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) describe validity as a measure of the degree to which data obtained from an instrument accurately represents a phenomenon under study. Content validity was preferred for this study. The validity was measured by having the instrument reviewed and

evaluated by the researcher with the help of the supervisors and other professionals in the department.

3.6.3 Reliability of the Instrument

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Stangor, 2010). This study used the Split-half reliability test. This was done by dividing the test into equivalent halves and administering the entire test to the respondents. The questionnaire was then administered to a sample of respondents who were not involved in the final study. This was followed by computing correlation between scores on the two halves of the test using the Pearson correlation Coefficient formula in order to establish the extent to which the contents of the questionnaire are consistent in eliciting the same response every time the instrument is administered. Using this formula, a reliability test was carried out and a score of 0.9 was obtained. Reliability Coefficient of 0.7 is considered acceptable and therefore this figure was a good measure of reliability (Moore 2004).

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

This study relied on assistance from the YEDF officers from the sub-county office to help in locating the youth groups who had received the fund in the last two years in the constituency and also to give a formal consent to seek their responses.

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

This research used descriptive statistics. The study also used Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) as a tool of analysing data and to establish relationships between variables. The analysed data was tabulated for presentation in figures and tables. According to Healey (2011), descriptive statistics allows researchers to summarize large amounts of data using measures that are easily understood by an observer. Descriptive statistics allows the researcher to summarize large amounts of data using measures that are easily understood by an observer. This process consists of graphical and numerical techniques for summarizing data, in other words, reducing a large mass of data to simpler, more understandable terms.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The study ensured that the respondents provide voluntary informed consent without coercion into participating in the study. This was achieved by seeking the letter of introduction from the university as well as an approval letter from sub-county office of the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs.

3.10 Operationalization of Variables

There are four independent variables and one dependent variable in the study as shown in the conceptual framework. Table 3.1 below discusses the indicators of the variables, instruments to be used in collecting the data for the indicators and the methods to be used in analyzing these variables.

Table 3.2: Operationalization of Variables

Research Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurements Instrument	Measurement Scale	Type of Analysis
To determine the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya.	Independent Variable Monitoring & Evaluation	Number of visits of M&E officers -Level of accountability of disbursed funds	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics
To examine the influence of market linkages on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya.	Independent Variable Market Linkages	Extent of access to government tenders Strategic partnership	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics
To assess the influence of project screening on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya	Independent Variable Project Screening	Project duplication Market competition	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics
To establish the influence of entrepreneurial training on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County, Kenya.	Independent Variable Entrepreneurial Training	Number of capacity trainings Ease of access to training manuals	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics
	Dependent Variable Performance of youths funded projects	Loan repayment rate Number of non-performing loans.		Ordinal	Descriptive statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis and findings of the study based on the stated objectives of monitoring and evaluation, market linkages, project screening and entrepreneurial training and how they influence the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency. The findings are presented in the form of tables showing frequencies and percentages. Since descriptive research design was used in this study, descriptive analysis was carried out in this chapter. For each research objective, descriptive analysis was first done by use of the percentiles and frequencies.

4.2 Questionnaire Response Rate

A sample size of 234 youths from a research population of 600 youths in South Imenti Constituency was selected. Out of the 234 questionnaires that were administered, 180 questionnaires were duly filled and returned and therefore regarded as the responsive instrument and formed the basis for data analysis. This formed a questionnaire return rate of 76.92%. Saunders et al. (2003) indicate that 30 to 50 percent response rate is reasonable enough for statistical generalizations.

4.3 Demographic information of respondents

The study sought to determine the demographic information of the respondents by seeking information on gender, age, level of education, marital status and employment status, with a view to investigating how these factors are manifested and their influence on the findings.

4.3.1 Distribution of the respondents by gender

The study sought to determine the gender of the respondents. Respondents were therefore asked to indicate their gender. The responses were as shown in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	112	62.22
Female	68	37.78
Total	180	100

Table 4.1 indicates that majority of the respondents in the study were males who accounted for 62.22% while female constituted for only 37.78%. The male counterparts tend to take more risks to venture into business enterprises whereas the female tend to remain risk averse.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Respondents were asked to indicate their age group in years. This was done to understand the age distribution of the respondents since an individual's age was a consideration in the selection of respondents in this study. Age groups were classified into three categories: 18-23 years; 24 – 29 years and 30 – 35. The responses were as shown in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Age group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-23	57	31.67
24-29	87	48.33
30-35	36	20.00
Total	180	100

From the findings in Table 4.2, 57 respondents were between 18-23 years representing 31.67%, 87 were between 24 – 29 years at 48.33% and 36 were aged between 30 and 35 years representing 20%. The majority were between ages 24 – 29 years, the age where they are expected to have gone through secondary school and tertiary institutions. Those between 30 – 35years are less because most of them have left groups and expanded individual enterprises.

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

The respondents were asked to indicate their highest level of education. Respondent's level of education was considered important in this study with regard to answering the questionnaires. The options that were provided in this item were: Primary, secondary; tertiary and university. The responses were as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary	24	13.33
Secondary	80	44.45
Tertiary/college	49	27.22
University	27	15.00
Total	180	100

The results in Table 4.3 indicate that 13.33% of the respondents had primary certificate; 44.45% had secondary certificate; 27.22% had tertiary certificate; and 15% had university certificate. The results reveal that all the respondents had at least the basic education. It is therefore evident that most group members were adequately educated and could understand the questionnaires and therefore provide credible information for research.

4.3.4 Respondents by Marital Status

The study sought the marital status of the respondents as a social indicator. The findings are as tabulated on 4.4

Table 4.4: Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	123	68.33
Married	57	31.67
Total	180	100

The results in Table 4.4 indicate that 31.67% of the respondents were married while 68.33% were single. Generally, all the respondents were youths which explain why a bigger percentage is single as oppose to a small percentage which represent the married respondents.

4.3.5 Distribution of respondents by employment status

The respondents were asked to state their employment status and the findings are recorded on table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Distribution of respondents by employment status

Employment status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Self-employed	84	46.67
Casual/Temporary employment	68	37.77
Permanent employment	28	15.56
Total	180	100

The findings on table 4.5 indicate that 84(46.67%) youths were self – employed 68(37.77%) were in temporary employment and 28(15.56%) were in permanent employment.

4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

The study sought to determine the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youths funded projects. The responses are presented in Table 4.6 to Table 4.11.

4.4.1 Monitoring and evaluation efforts by YEDF officers

The study sought to determine the level of monitoring and evaluation efforts by the Fund officers by asking the respondents whether the officers make visits to follow up on projects activities after disbursing the funds. The options that were provided in this item were; Yes or No. The responses were as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Efforts and Monitoring and evaluation by Fund officers

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	26	14.44
No	154	85.56
Total	180	100

The results in Table 4.6 indicate that only 14.44 % of the respondents got visits by the Fund officers while 85.56% did not receive any field follow up after receiving the funds.

This has highly contributed to low repayment rate where several groups put the money into different purposes from the intended ones and ended up defaulting from the loan payment. Five of the key respondents felt that most of the follow ups done by the field officers was repayments rather than field visits to monitor the progress of the projects.

4.4.2 Relevance of the Fund in meeting its objectives

The respondents were asked to indicate whether they felt that the Fund was meeting its objectives. Their responses are in table 4.7

Table 4.7 Relevance of the fund in meeting its objectives

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Employment creation	69	38.33
Income generation	71	39.45
Social welfare	40	22.22
Total	180	100

From the findings 38.33% of the respondents gauged the relevance of the fund as having created employment, 39.45% are now able to derive income from the projects funded through YEDF and 22.22% have been empowered socially through business development services, trainings and participations in groups project activities. The findings are an indicator of confidence of the young people in business venture and a willingness to take entrepreneurial risks.

4.4.3 Monitoring level by the group officials

The study sought to find out how the level at which the group official monitored the progress of the group projects and accountability of the funds received. The options that were provided in this item were; Yes or No. The findings are tabulated on table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Presence of monitoring strategies by group officials.

Presence of monitoring	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	42	23.23
No	138	76.67
Total	180	100

From the findings in Table 4.8, 23.23% of the respondents said that there were monitoring and evaluation strategies made by the group officials while 76.67% declined having any strategies for monitoring and evaluation. This was mostly contributed by inadequate training skills in monitoring and evaluation as well as ignorance to design and implement such monitoring strategies.

4.5 Market Linkage

The study sought to determine the influence of market linkage to the performance of youths funded projects. The responses are presented in Table 4.9 to Table 4.13.

4.5.1 Competition from Similar businesses/Projects

The study sought to determine if the respondents business had other businesses similarity in the region. The options provided were; yes or no. The responses were as shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Similar businesses/Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	62	34.44
Yes	97	53.89
Neutral	21	11.67
Total	180	100

The results in Table 4.9 indicate that 53.89% of the respondents had projects similarity in the region; while 11.67% were unique. Most of the businesses offer basic commodities needed by the locals resulting in offering the same goods across the many business ventures. It was also

evident that agricultural related projects and table banking were adopted by most groups. Only 21% have explored other business opportunities in the constituency.

4.5.2 Level of engagement in government tender (LPO/LSO)

The study sought to determine how many groups in the constituency had engaged in government tenders in line with the 30% AGPO preservation of government tenders to the youths, women and people with disabilities. The option provided in this item were; yes; neutral and no. The responses were as shown in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Engagement in government tenders

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	117	65.00
Yes	24	13.33
Neutral	39	21.67
Total	180	100

The results in Table 4.10 indicate that 13.33% of the respondents have engaged and benefited from the government tender opportunities; 65% did not benefit; while 2.5% did not possess such knowledge concerning the government procurement process.

4.5.3 Support from YEDF office in securing government tenders

The study sought to establish whether YEDF office was offering any support to the group members in securing government procurement opportunities according to the presidential directive of allocation of 30% of government tenders to youths, women and people with disabilities. The responses were as shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Support from the YEDF office in securing government tender

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	147	81.67
Yes	11	6.11
Neutral	22	12.22
Total	180	100

The results in Table 4.11 indicate that 6.11 % of the respondents have received support from YEDF office in applying and securing government tenders; 81.67% did not receive any support; while 12.22 % were not aware. Three informant admitted that tendering process was a complex undertaking for the groups especially in preparing the prerequisite documents for the procurement.

4.6 Project Screening

The study sought to determine the influence of project screening on the performance of youths funded projects. The responses are presented in Table 4.12

Table 4.12: To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding project screening of youth projects?

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The YEDF officers assist youth groups to come up with the most suitable business ventures.	56(31%)	85 (47%)	27 (15%)	7(4%)	5(3%)
Excess government regulations and policies have hindered participation in some viable projects.	87(48%)	71 (39%)	12 (7%)	7 (4%)	3(2%)
Project duplication has been due to lack of knowledge in writing a good business plan	54(30%)	103 (57%)	11 (6%)	5 (3%)	7(4%)

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The YEDF officers assists in Local Purchase/Service Orders (LPO/LSO) for youth participating in government tenders.	10(6%)	22 (12%)	37 (21%)	77 (43%)	34(19%)
The business Incubation and Business Development programme offers practical help in identifying and selecting a project.	13 (7%)	17 (9%)	57 (32%)	71 (39%)	22(12%)

The results in Table 4.12 indicate that 47% of the respondents agreed and 32% strongly agreed that the YEDF officers assists the youth groups to come up with the most suitable business ventures. Majority also strongly agreed that (48%) that there was excess government regulations and policies which hindered participation in some viable projects. 57% also agreed that project duplication was due to lack of knowledge in business plan writing. 43% of the responded disagreed that there was assistance from Youth Fund office in securing Local Purchase/Service Orders (LPO/LSO). 21% were neutral indicating they did not possess adequate information on LPO/LSO financing. 39% disagreed that business Incubation and business development programme offers practical help in identifying and selecting a project. 32% were not aware of this product hence the neutral response.

4.7 Entrepreneurial Training

The study sought to determine the influence of the entrepreneurial training on the performance of youths funded projects. The responses are presented in Table 4.13 to Table 4.16.

4.7.1 Access to training manuals

The study sought to establish whether capacity building was being carried out by the YEDF so that the youth groups would be in a better position to carry out their businesses. Findings are tabulated in table 4.13

Table 4.13 Access to training manuals

Access to training manuals	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	48	26.67
No	132	73.33
Total	180	100

From the findings on table 4.13, it is evident that 73.33% of the respondents are unable to get the training manuals published by YEDF and only 26.67%. This is because most of the manuals can only be accessed digitally and few youth have the easy access to the internet that would enable them in obtaining these manuals. Others are too busy to visit cyber cafés, the popular mode of internet access for young people. Most informants felt that more sensitization and awareness campaigns should be carried out and more officers sent to the constituencies' levels, so as to ensure more efficient service to the youth.

4.7.2 Training before business

When it comes to business start – ups, some form of training is required in advanced. The research sought to know whether advance training was given. The responses are given in table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Training before business

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	164	91.11
No	16	8.89
Total	180	100

According to the findings, an overwhelming majority of 91.11% indicated that they attended training before they began their new businesses. This indicates some forms of skills are imparted

during the training. Of the 22% who responded in the negative, most already had running business.

4.5.3 Business Development support initiatives.

The respondents were asked what initiatives they have noted from the Youth Enterprises Development Fund (YEDF) apart from the funds to develop their businesses. Their responses are captured in table 4.14

Table 4.14: Enterprise Development initiatives

Enterprise Development initiatives	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Entrepreneurial Training	72	40.00
Business plan writing	23	12.78
Market support	27	15.00
All the above	37	20.56
None of the above	4	2.22
Others	17	9.44
Total	180	

From the findings the respondents appreciated entrepreneurial training at 40%, business plan writing at 12.78% and market support at 15 %. This indicates that capacity building is necessary for business to succeed, and the youth recognizes it. In relation to this 20% of the respondents felt that their quality of life had improved as a result of the loans and the skills they obtained from YEDF.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS
AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses briefly the summary of findings, offers a conclusion and recommendations from the findings and gives suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of findings

The purpose of the study was to investigate the factors influencing the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency. The research objectives were used to guide the collection of required data from the respondents. The study had four main objectives which were; to determine the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County; to examine the influence of market linkages on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County; to assess the influence of project screening on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County and to establish the influence of entrepreneurial training on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency, Meru County. The findings on monitoring and evaluation indicate that the respondents possessed little knowledge in this area and therefore lacked M&E strategies in their groups. The Fund officers also did minimum follow up of the youths' projects. The respondents also pointed out that although they received advance training before they started new businesses, they felt that more training was needed in order to refresh and enhance new skills in their businesses. In terms of project screening, the respondents felt the need for greater involvement of the government in market linkage for their products and services especially in the government procurement process.

5.3 Discussions of the findings

From the analysis, the study established that there is not much disparity in terms of the gender of respondents in the youth groups since 62.22 % were male and 37.78% were female. None of the groups were exclusive to any gender. The response rate was at 76.92% with 180 out of the 234 respondents filling out the questionnaire. The 31.67% of the respondents were between the ages of 24-29 years and 46.67% of the respondents were self-employed implying that the

young people are embracing self-employment as opposed to waiting for formal employment or permanent opportunities. Findings on levels of education indicated that at least 98% of them had primary school education, and a slight number among the respondents had attained university education.

From the findings of monitoring and evaluation 14.44% of the respondents got visits from the Fund officers while 85.56% did not receive any field follow up after disbursements of the funds. This has highly contributed high defaulting of the loans as well as low repayment rate. The respondents felt that regular visit of the field officers would assist in monitoring the progress of their projects and keep all the members focused on the project activities.

From the findings of the relevance of YEDF in meeting its objectives, 38.33% of the respondents gauged the relevance of the fund as having created employment, 39.45% as income generating and 22.22% have been empowered socially through business development services, trainings and participations in groups project activities. The findings are an indicator of confidence of the young people in business venture and a willingness to take entrepreneurial risks. From the findings also 23.23% of the respondents that the groups had designed M&E strategies to check on the progress of the group projects while 76.67% declined having any strategies for monitoring and evaluation. This was mostly contributed mainly by inadequate training skills in monitoring and evaluation area.

The study revealed that most group projects engaged in agro-based activities and table banking therefore resulting in offering the same goods and services. This is supported by 53.89% of the respondents who concurred that most businesses are similar. Only 21% had explored other business opportunities in the region. The study also showed that very limited opportunities have been explored in this region especially in the ICT ventures. Study also indicated that 13.33% of the respondents have engaged and benefited from the government tender opportunities and majority of the groups did not benefit (65%). 2.5% were not aware of such financing products. There was also overwhelming lack of support from the YEDF in securing the government in what they felt involved cumbersome and complex procedures in registering the businesses and preparing the prerequisite documents for tender application as well as securing the tender. Majority of the group members thought it was an expensive undertaking and too risky.

When it comes to project screening, the success of a business is not just in starting one, but

in starting the right business. 47% of the respondents agreed and 32% strongly agreed that the YEDF assists the youth groups to come up with the most suitable business ventures. Majority also strongly agreed that (48%) that there was excess government regulations and policies which hindered participation in some viable projects. 57% also agreed that project duplication was due to lack of knowledge in business plan writing. 43% of the responded agreed that there was lack of assistance from Youth Fund office in securing Local Purchase/Service Orders (LPO/LSO). 12% were neutral indicating they did not possess adequate information on LPO/LSO financing. 39% disagreed that business Incubation and business development programme offers practical help in identifying and selecting a project. 32% were not aware of this product hence the neutral response.

In light of entrepreneurial training, it is evident that 73.33% of the respondents are unable to get the training manuals published by YEDF and only 26.67% are able to get access. This is because most of the manuals can only be accessed digitally and few youth have the easy access to the internet that would enable them in obtaining these manuals. Others are too busy to visit cyber cafés, the popular mode of internet access for young people. Also according to the findings, an overwhelming majority of 91.11% indicated that they attended training before they began their new businesses. This indicates that they took the training seriously and that some forms of skills were imparted during the training. Also majority of the respondents (40%) appreciated entrepreneurial training which concurs with the findings on the attendance of capacity development trainings.

5.4 Conclusion

The study sought to investigate factors influencing the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency by relying on the four main objectives. The first objective on the influence of monitoring and evaluation on the performance of youths projects, the study revealed that there was minimal follow up efforts from the YEDF office on the beneficiaries projects which resulted to deviation of utilization of the funds into the intended purpose and consequently high rate of loan defaulting. There were also minimal M&E plans and strategies from both the YEDF office and the group officials which have resulted to failure of YEDF funded projects.

Research objective two in this study was to examine the influence of market linkage on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency. The study revealed that the

businesses operated by the respondents offer similar goods and services mainly in agricultural related projects where the commodities results in a stiff market competition. The study also showed that very limited opportunities have been explored in the constituency. Majority of the group members also felt that securing LPO/LSO financing was an expensive and risky undertaking.

Findings from the third objective on the influence of project screening on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency indicate that the Youth Fund officers assisted the beneficiaries in coming up with viable business ventures. Government policies and regulations has also hindered some youths from venturing into some project such as quarrying activities. There is also little information among the youths on LPO/LSO financing which has hindered them from taking advantage of the 30% procurement opportunities allocated to youths, women and persons with disabilities.

The fourth objective was to establish the influence of capacity entrepreneurial training on the performance of youths funded projects in South Imenti Constituency. The study revealed that prior capacity training was helpful in the utilization of the funds as well as in running of the group projects.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study and the conclusion made, the study makes the following recommendations for the youths, policy makers and other stakeholders with regard to the performance of youths funded projects:

1. Monitoring and evaluation plan and strategies should be designed and implemented in order to ensure that the objectives of the YEDF are met.
2. That more awareness campaigns must be implemented through mass media and other social forums where all youth can be reached. Frequent forums and training should be carried out in order to disseminate new information on the YEDF products and services.
3. The entrepreneurs in this constituency should scan the environment for more other business opportunities currently untapped.
4. Government should invest in setting up business incubation centres in every county so that the youths can improve their entrepreneurial ideas and enhance smart business innovations.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research

The following areas are suggested for further research:

1. The influence of management skills on the utilization of the YEDF
2. Implementation challenges facing YEDF
3. Sustainability factor of the YEDF

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APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

University Of Nairobi,
P.O. Box 30197-00100,
Nairobi.

Dear respondent,

RE: RESEARCH STUDY

I am a postgraduate student pursuing a Master of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management. I am undertaking a study that seeks to investigate **Factors Influencing the Performance of Youths Funded Projects in South Imenti Constituency.**

I kindly request you to participate and provide vital information by responding to the attached questionnaire. The information provided will be treated with confidentiality and will only be used for the intended purpose of this study. As you participate in this study, do not indicate your name.

I highly appreciate your contribution towards the success of this study.

Thank you.

Yours Faithfully,

Morris Mwenda Mpuria

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE RESPONDENTS

Instructions: Please Tick (√) or fill in the appropriate answer in the spaces provided.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

1. Gender

Male-() Female-()

2. Age Bracket

a) 18-23 ()

b) 24-29 ()

c) 30-35 ()

3. Level of Education

a) Primary ()

b) Secondary ()

c) Tertiary/College ()

d) University ()

4. Marital Status

a) Single ()

b) Married ()

5. Employment status

a) Self-employed ()

b) Casual/temporary employment ()

c) Permanent employment. ()

SECTION B: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6. Are there any monitoring and evaluation efforts made by the Youth Fund officers in making follow-up on the progress of the youth projects after funding? Yes () No ()

7. Has the YEDF served its objectives with regard to:

a) Creating employments to youths ()

b) Income generation ()

c) Social welfare ()

8. Does the youth group have monitoring strategies of checking the accountability of the fund received from the Youth Fund? Yes () No ()

SECTION C: MARKET LINKAGES

9. Are there other businesses similar to yours that are currently operating in your market? Yes () No () Neutral (). If yes, how is the competition?

.....

10. Have you engaged in taking advantage of 30% Preservation of government procurement opportunities to the youths, women and persons with disabilities? Yes () No () Neutral ().

11. Is there any support from the Youth Fund in accessing the government tenders through Local Purchase Order or Local Service Order financing? Yes () No () Neutral ().

If yes, specify

.....

SECTION D: PROJECT SCREENING

To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding project screening of youths funded projects?

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
14. The Youth Fund officers assists the youth groups to come up with the most suitable business ventures.					

15. Excess government regulations and policies have hindered participation in some viable projects.					
16. Project duplication has been due to lack of knowledge in writing a good business plan					
17. The government support youth groups in the access to tenders according to 30% procurement opportunities for youths, women and people with disabilities.					
18. The Youth Fund officers assists in Local Purchase/Service Orders (LPO/LSO) for youth participating in government tenders.					
19. The business Incubation and Business Development programme offers practical help in identifying and selecting a project.					

SECTION E: ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING

20. Have you been able to access the training manuals that are published by YEDF? Yes ()
 No () If yes, do you find them relevant to your business or situation?

.....

22. Have you attended YEDF training seminar/workshop for helping improve the youth's entrepreneurial skills? Yes () No () If yes, what skills have you learnt?

.....
.....
23. Apart from loans, what other business development support initiatives have you noted from YEDF?

- a) Entrepreneurial training ()
- b) Business plan writing ()
- c) Market Support ()
- d) All the above ()
- e) None of the above ()
- f) Others (specify) ()

END

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

APPENDIX III: Krejcie and Morgan Table

Table 1: Table for Determining Sample Size for a Finite Population

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	100000	384

Note.—*N* is population size. *S* is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF TARGETED GROUPS AND THEIR TYPES OF BUSINESS

1. Kareria Youth Enterprise-Bananas
2. Kwama Charitable -Horticulture
3. Mwichiune Movers- Table banking
4. Muichuri Nthungiri Self Help group- Bananas
5. Ngiine Enterprise-Bananas
6. Muugwi Unity Youth Group- Table banking
7. Gaturi Umoja Youth Group-Table banking
8. Guiti Youth Group- Greenhouse
9. Kanyuruko Self Help Group- Quarry
10. Ciontere Youth group- Dairy farming
11. Gikurune Solutions-Table banking
12. Gitine Mutethia Self Help Group- Table banking
13. Kiangua Mutethia Youth Group – Poultry Rearing
14. PCEA Mukuchiune- Table banking
15. Kiroi Pro self Help Group- Dairy farming
16. Kiari Youth Group- Table banking
17. Mt. Kenya Youth Group- Beadworks
18. One echo Youth Group- Table banking
19. Bidii Self Help Group- Bananas
20. Visioners Youth Group- Various agro-ventures
21. Muungu Mutuo Youth Group- Bananas
22. Nkumari Amkeni Self Help Group- Bananas
23. Nkuui Youth Group- Table banking
24. Kithunguri United- Bananas
25. Njogune Rwompo- Bananas