

**MONITORING APPROACHES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
PROJECTS FUNDED BY YOUTH ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND IN ALEGO  
USONGA SUB-COUNTY, SIAYA COUNTY, KENYA**

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

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## DECLARATION

This Research Project Report is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree or any other award in this or any other University.

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## **DEDICATION**

This research project report is dedicated to my supportive mother Ms. Jane Mboya who has been a pillar in my academic life. Always ready to offer moral and financial support when need arises and to my children Maya and Nadia who constantly encourage me to complete my studies.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AYDF:	African Youth Development Fund
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGOs:	Non-Governmental organizations
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
YFF	Botswana Young Farmers Fund

## ABSTRACT

Entrepreneurship projects have been promoted as the “saving grace” for the unemployed youths in Kenya and worldwide. YEDF was created to reduce unemployment among Kenya’s youth. This research study has the view that diverse factors promote effective implementation of entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF. This study sought to determine how monitoring approaches impact successful implementation of entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga sub-county, Siaya County. Four objectives guided the study including; To establish the influence of process monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, to determine the influence of beneficiary monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, to assess the influence of compliance monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, and to determine how financial monitoring influence implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects. The objectives also formed the themes in literature review. The study was linked to the endogenous growth theory and agency theory. A descriptive survey research design was used, and the target population was 180 and a sample size of 123. The sample size was carefully chosen through systematic random sampling and Krejcie and Morgan sample size determination table 1970 was referenced in determining the sample size. Pilot testing using 12 non study respondents was done in Ugenya Sub-County. Collection of data was done by use of structured questionnaires that were self-administered by the respondents as well as guided interviews. SPSS version 27 was the preferred tool for data analysis. Data presentation has been done through tables. On objective one; the study reported a significant weak positive correlation between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF, ( $r=0.262$ ;  $P<0.005$ ). Composite Mean and S.D 2.78; 1.314. On the second objective; the study reported a significant strong positive correlation between compliance monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF, ( $r=0.628$ ;  $p<0.000$ ). Composite Mean and S.D 2.71; 1.350 respectively. On objective three; the study reported a significant moderate strong positive correlation between compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects, ( $r=0.319$ ;  $p<0.001$ ). Composite Mean and S.D 2.18; 1.273 respectively. On objective four; the study reported a significant weak positive correlation between financial monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects, ( $r=0.247$ ;  $p<0.008$ ). Composite Mean and S.D 2.59; 1.312 respectively. The study concluded that monitoring approaches positively and significantly influences implementation of Entrepreneurship Projects funded by YEDF. The study recommends that monitoring approaches be actively implemented at every stage of implementation of Entrepreneurship Projects funded by YEDF as they were found to influence the projects significantly and positively.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

A project is a unique endeavor comprising a group of coordinated and controlled activities which have definite start dates and end dates and that are engaged in to achieve specific objectives within the constraints of resources, cost and time ( Nyonje, Ndunge, & Mulwa, 2012). This means that projects should have explicit requirements which need to be met and must be completed within specified time, cost, and resources

Globally, the number of youths between the ages of 15 to 24 years is approximately 1.2 billion which represents 16 per cent of the world populace. The commitment of these young people in sustainable development practices is key to attaining sustainable, stable, and inclusive communities by the year 2030, and preventing threats and barriers to sustainable development such as climate change, poverty, gender inequality, conflict, unemployment, and migration UN (2018).

Due to the awareness of the important role played by youths in bolstering economic development of countries, countries are now measured by their commitment in supporting the youth towards contributing to the economy and therefore their innovations and improvisations in supporting the youth to build a sustainable socio-economy (Bujehi, M. &Ahmed, D., 2017).

In this regard, In Britain, The Prince Trust Enterprise program was set up to support young people between the ages of 18-30, not employed or working 16 hours or less, who have business ideas they need help exploring. The program offers various services including training on how to start a business, work or volunteer option, mentorship on how to develop business plans and how to grow a business, support with loan application and access to low interest loans (Prince Trust, 2022).

In Africa, one of the interventions to create employment among the youths in South Africa was to establish the National Youth Enterprise Development Agency (NYEDA) in 2008 by an act of parliament (NYDA, 2021), NYDA was established to promote youth development in South Africa. The agency was established primarily to tackle challenges that South African youths face. The NYDA assists youths through offering financial support for start-up and expansion of companies owned by youths in the country. According to United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

The primary function of NYDA is to offer the nation's youth technical and financial support to establish own businesses, many young people have benefitted from NYDA through loans, business consultancy services and engagement in national youth service programme (NYDA, 2021).

In Botswana, the government set up Botswana Young Farmers Fund (YFF) to equip youths with entrepreneurial skills necessary for sustainable agricultural activities. The fund offered loans of up to 500 000 Botswana Pula (BWP) with interest rates set at five percent below the bank rate and a grace period of between one and twenty-four months was given before the first installment was to be repaid (Matianyi, 2015)

In Kenya, YEDF was established on December 8<sup>th</sup> 2006, and transformed into a State Corporation on May, 11<sup>th</sup>, 2007 to reduce the rate of joblessness among Kenyan youths which is among the highest in comparison to the global population. The youth joblessness rate in Kenya is documented to be highest between the ages of 20-24 and 25-29 which translates to 22.8 and 21.7 percent respectively (YEDF Strategic Plan - 2020/21 - 2023/24). This high unemployment rate among the youths has been linked to limited number of white color jobs even as thousands of youths' graduate from universities every year to the limited opportunity in the job market (World Bank Report, 2018). The primary function of YEDF is to offer financing and business expansion services, linking small and medium youth enterprises with established businesses, marketing of youth expertise and products both locally and globally, and broker employment of youth internationally through the international labor market (Ministry of Public Services, Youth and Gender Affairs, 2018).

Various scholars have researched and written on determinants of development and implementation of project initiated by the youths in Kenya. According to Oduol, Otieno *et al.*, (2018), among the factors leading to slow implementation of YED projects in Siaya County, Kenya includes few youth groups applying for and benefitting from the YEDF loans, low repayment in cases of revolved funds as well as the amount of loan disbursed.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Youth unemployment continue to be viewed as a problem that need to be addressed. According to the Kenya population census of 2019, the population of Kenyan youths aged 18-35 stood at 13.8 million as of 2019 (Youth Enterprise Development Fund, 2020/21-2023/24). In Siaya county it is

estimated that the youth population in 2017 was about 264, 680 which is 27% of the County's overall population. This number is estimated to increase to 283,313 in 2022 and 324,587 in 2030 (County government of Siaya, 2018). Due to this high number of young people, there exists a need for programmes that deal with youth issues including youth unemployment. An estimated 13 billion Kenya shillings was advanced to over one million youths between the year 2013 and the year 2017 in an effort to make youths economically independent. Of the amount advanced 5.5 billion was disbursed directly to youths while Kenya shillings 7.5 billion was disbursed through financial intermediaries (Youth Enterprise Development Fund, 2020/21-2023-24). Yet a YEDF Board Performance Report (2016 -2019) -. revealed that there are no standard policy guidelines concerning implementation and monitoring of YEDF programmes including youth entrepreneurship projects.

In spite of availability of data on YEDF loan disbursements and payments, empirical literature about the effects of monitoring approaches on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF across counties remains limited. Previous studies on entrepreneurship have not focused on how monitoring approaches affect implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects in Siaya County. For example, Murimi (2014) researched on the factors influencing success of start-up businesses in Nairobi County. Kariuki (2018) looked at effects of entrepreneurship training on entrepreneurial behavior of youth graduates from vocational training centers in Nyeri County. Ashiku (2014) researched on determinants of success in implementation of YEDF in Gilgil sub-county. Khaoya (2016) studied the influence of YEDF on youth empowerment in Kanduyi constituency. Mburu (2015) researched on management of YEDF and implementation of youth projects in Kenya and Oduol, Otieno *et al.*, (2018) studied the effects of YEDF on youth projects in Siaya county, Kenya.

There exists no known study which has focused on how monitoring influence implementation of entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF. Therefore, there exist a gap in knowledge about how monitoring approaches affect implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects in Kenya. This study sought to determine the relationship between monitoring approaches and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects in Alego- Usonga sub-county and was guided by these four research questions: To what extent does process monitoring, beneficiary monitoring, compliance monitoring and financial monitoring influence successful implementation of entrepreneurship



projects in Alego-Usonga sub-county, Siaya county, Kenya. Alego-Usonga sub-county which has many youth entrepreneurship projects formed the geographical area of the study representing a variety of entrepreneurship projects undertaken by youths in Kenya.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study was to establish the influence of monitoring approaches on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub-County, Siaya county, Kenya.

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

The following objectives guided this study;

- i. To establish the influence of process monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya
- ii. To determine the influence of beneficiary monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya
- iii. To assess the influence of compliance monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya
- iv. To determine the influence of financial monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya

### **1.5 Research questions**

This study sought to answer the following questions

- i. How does process monitoring influence implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya?

- ii. Does beneficiary monitoring influence implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya?
- iii. How does compliance monitoring influence implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya?
- iv. How does financial monitoring influence implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya?

### **1.6 Research Hypotheses**

- i. H<sub>01</sub>: There is no significant relationship between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya
- ii. H<sub>02</sub>: There is no significant relationship between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya
- iii. H<sub>03</sub>: There is no significant relationship between compliance monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya
- iv. H<sub>04</sub>: There is no significant relationship between financial monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

This study was designed to determine the influence of monitoring approaches on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF. Even though this study focused on youth entrepreneurship in Alego Usonga Sub-County, Siaya County, Kenya, it is hoped that it will offer suggestions for practical improvement on implementation of entrepreneurship projects countrywide through monitoring. The researcher anticipates that Policymakers in the ministry of youth affairs might use findings from this study in informing leadership training on monitoring of youth entrepreneurship projects. It is also anticipated that the study has generated information on

how factors such as process monitoring, beneficiary monitoring, compliance monitoring and finance monitoring influence implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects. This is likely to enhance monitoring of youth entrepreneurship projects in Siaya County as well as by implementers in other Counties.

It is desired that the study findings will be beneficial to youths by making information available to them on how to apply for the YEDF, eligibility criteria for selection of groups for funding, and where they can get information about the YEDF. Furthermore, it is hoped that researchers interested in studies focusing on YEDF will benefit from the findings. They could get topics from suggested areas for further research which they can use in their effort to further their research work.

### **1.8 Basic Assumptions of the study**

The study was grounded on the assumption that County managers and youth group leaders would be cooperative and participate during the study, giving truthful information that is representative of the actual conditions on the ground. Secondly, it was assumed that monitoring approaches do significantly influence implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects.

### **1.9 Limitations of the Study**

Convincing ministry and county youth fund managers to voluntarily participate in the study was not easy as most kept on postponing the interviews. The research may have been viewed with skepticisms, as a fault-finding mission. Having a letter from NACOSTI as well the researcher's student identification document was useful in convincing the managers of the purpose of the research. Secondly, the study was limited by difficulty in accessing some areas because of rugged terrain and bad weather conditions especially during the rainy seasons. This challenge was however overcome by timing data collection exercise to fall within the dry months of the year when the roads were dry and easily accessible using motorcycles as a chief means of transport. Finally, the existence of COVID-19 also limited the study as physical interactions became difficult. This challenge was however overcome by minimizing physical contact with the respondents and always having masks when there was any interaction.

### **1.10 Delimitations of the Study**

This study was delimited to department of youth affairs, gender, sports, and social services – Siaya County. In addition, the study involved sampled entrepreneurship youth groups who are registered and have received funds from the YEDF. The study was also delimited to investigate only process monitoring approach, beneficiary monitoring approach, compliance monitoring approach and financial monitoring approach as factors which influence implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects while there could be other factors.

The study was delimited by the study design as it was undertaken based on descriptive survey research design and not any other design which might also be relevant. And lastly, the study delimited itself by limiting the scope to Alego-Usonga, Sub-County, which is in Siaya County in Kenya, and specifically by concentrating on youth entrepreneurship projects being funded by YEDF.

### **1.11 Definition of Significant Terms used in the Study**

**Beneficiaries:** Members of a youth group who have received loans from the YEDF

**Compliance monitoring:** Routinely gathering information on resource tracking, auditing, use of Integrated finance management system, and livelihood activity analysis with the sole purpose of improving project performance.

**Beneficiary monitoring:** Beneficiary monitoring refers to needs assessment, Beneficiary satisfaction, Improvement of livelihoods, Number of youths empowered

**Financial monitoring:** Continuous and consistent tracking of project budgets, expenditure tracking checklists, cash flow report and financial statements to ensure that funds are used for the purpose for which they were allocated.

**Fund managers:** People in leadership position within the state department for youth in charge of the YEDF at the county level.

**Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects:** Number of youth groups that have initiated entrepreneurship projects in the last two years, number of Youth groups effectively

repaying their loans, number of youth entrepreneurship projects still operational, number of youths engaged in the entrepreneurship projects

**Youth entrepreneurship:** practical administration of enterprising skills such as initiative, creativity, and innovation in their work whether self-employed or employed in the informal sector.

**Youth group officials:** Refers to the people in leadership position within the selected youth groups, mainly the chairperson, the secretary, and the treasurer.

### **1.12 Organization of the Study**

The study has been organized from chapter one to five. Chapter one contains the study's background, statement of the problem, purpose, objectives, research questions, significance, basic assumptions, limitations, delimitations, definition of significant terms as used and how the study has been organized. Chapter two contains literature reviewed on theme of objectives of both dependent and independent variables, theoretical and conceptual frameworks, knowledge gaps and summary of literature. Chapter three contains Research Design, targeted population, sample size and sampling procedure, pilot testing of research instruments, validity and reliability of research instruments, Data collection Procedure, Data Analysis Procedure, Ethical Considerations and lastly Operationalization of Variables. Chapter four covers data analysis, presentation, interpretation, and discussions. Chapter five will finally present summary of findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

Chapter two presents an extensive literature review on earlier studies which relate to the researcher's area of research. In addition, the chapter highlights study's theoretical and conceptual framework relating to monitoring approaches and how they influence implementation of projects such as youth entrepreneurship projects.

#### 2.2 Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects

Entrepreneurship has been a focus of scientific analysis over the years. Entrepreneurship is a general term that has many interpretations. Many distinguished scholars such as Cantillon, Adam Baptiste Say, Frank Knight, and Alfred Marshall have presented various definitions of an entrepreneur. However, it is Joseph Schumpeter's definition that has been referred to mostly in modern interpretation of an entrepreneur (Mishra & Zachary, 2015). Schumpeter defined an entrepreneur as an innovator who discovers new ways of doing things, creating new or improved products, new production approaches, identifying unexploited markets, other sources of raw materials or creates an alternative firm through a process he termed 'creative destruction' (Mishra & Zachary, 2015). Schumpeter's definition thus associates entrepreneurship with innovation and entrepreneurs' role as that of identifying new market opportunities and employing innovative approaches to exploit them.

In most economies a large number of youths within the ages of 18 to 34 years are in the process of starting new businesses compared to older population aged 35 to 64. For example, in Asia and the Pacific, the proportion of individuals who are in the process of starting a business is high among the youth aged 18 to 34 years with Indonesia recording the highest percentage at 18.9%, Vietnam follows closely at 15.5%, while China and Philippines are at 14.9% and 14.2% respectively (Guelich & Bosma, 2019).

In Europe, after the European Union (EU) suffered tough financial crisis in 2008-2010, policies, action plans, and other measures were put in place to cushion the member countries from immediate and future crisis. Entrepreneurship was declared as fundamental to stabilising and

strengthening situation in EU countries (Wlodzimierz & Greblikaite, 2015). In 2011, the government of Lithuania revised the National sustainable development strategy and prioritized enterprises and social partners' participation. The strategy underscored the importance of strengthening social dialogue, entrepreneurship, and private and public sectors partnerships. The focus shifted to supporting collaboration of private and public sectors and overall accountability in moving towards sustainable consumption and manufacturing (Wlodzimierz & Greblikaite, 2015)

Several African governments have initiated projects or programmes to solve youth unemployment problems and ensure youth economic growth (ILO, 2021). In their report, International Labour Organization acknowledges that political goodwill in African countries plays a critical role in encouraging progress and employment among the youths. When it comes to establishment of empowerment programs, west Africa is leading with all 15 ECOWAS member countries having at least five youth interventions programmes as well as knowledge products and initiatives for youth employment (ILO, 2021).

In Zambia, the government has established a multi-sectoral youth empowerment fund whose aim is to empower registered youth groups, corporations, or entrepreneurs. The fund was informed by belief that Zambia just like most African Countries, has a considerable proportion of its county's population consisting of people under the age of 35 years. This youthful population presents an opportunity for national growth by exploiting the potential that young people have (Ministry of youth and sports, 2015).

The Zambia youth empowerment fund focuses on providing the youth with equal access to opportunities through promotion of innovations among the youth, financing of entrepreneurship projects, creating sustainable employment opportunities, offering business support services, and encouraging out of school, unemployed and marginalized youths to venture into business. The fund is available to youths between the ages of 18-35 years who are registered and starting or own their businesses (Ministry of youth and sports, 2015).

In East African community, 28% of the 150M population in Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Burundi, and Tanzania, are between the ages of 15 and 24years therefore constituting a considerable number of youths that need special attention in addressing their issues (Youth Enterprise Development Fund, 2020/21-2023/24). Tanzania which borders Kenya to the South and shares similar

geographical and climatic conditions has put in place initiatives to entrench youth programmes and alleviate youth joblessness. The initiatives include National Youth Development Policy of 1996 which was revised in 2007 to cater for changes in lifestyles, cultures, values, and social orientations brought about by new emerging trends nationally and globally. National Youth Council Law 2015, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, MKUKUTA I (2006-2010) and MKUKUTA II (2011-2015) and National Strategy for Youth Involvement in Agriculture 2016- 2021 (Shindika & Daudi, 2020). The government of Tanzania is thus committed to promoting employment creation through promotion of entrepreneurial skill training, youth empowerment, education, gender, and equity programmes as well as environmental sustainability programs.

The Kenyan youth exemplify the richest assets Kenya has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future. Yet, substantial number of surveys carried out and studies published consistently come to a conclusion that there exists numerous prevailing risks and challenges faced by youths in Kenya (Kempe, 2012). Nonetheless, youths are still and will continue to be important part of Kenya's economy for the conceivable future. Currently, approximated 800,000 Kenyan youths become eligible for employment every year (Youth Enterprise Development Fund, 2020/21-2023/24). For this reason, the Kenyan government's priority should be development and implementation of proper strategies, policies and programmes to train and build capacity of the youth to achieve and optimize their potential and hence "drive the attainment of development objectives set out in Kenya Vision (2030); and international commitments which include African Union Agenda (2063), United Nations Strategy for the Youth (2014) and S.DGs (2030)" (State Department for youth Affairs, 2019).

In line with the above statements, the Kenyan government has initiated several programmes to promote employment creation for the young people and to encourage enterprise development in line with vision 2030. YEDF is one such programme created to assist the youth in implementing projects whether startups or existing micro and macro enterprises. The YEDF, focuses on four main areas in their effort to promote sustainable economic empowerment which are offering subsidized credit facilities, resource mobilization and partnership, business development services and lastly improving business strategies. Through these well-defined approaches, the fund is



expected to profit many youths in a sustainable, efficient, and effective way (Youth Enterprise Development Fund, 2020/21-2023/24)

In trying to understand the influence of YEDF on youth empowerment, Khaoya (2016) studied youth groups in Kanduyi constituency. His target population for the study was 181 youth group leaders out of which 118 respondents were selected to form the sample size. His project sought to establish the influence of; 1) nature of projects, 2) entrepreneurial training, 3) market linkages and 4) M&E on youth projects. His study findings indicated that nature of projects, market linkages, entrepreneurship training and M&E significantly affect youth empowerment projects.

### **2.3 Process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects**

Projects remain the major instruments for policy makers in instigating economic development (Kihuha, 2018). Process monitoring plays a significant role in ensuring that project performance satisfy predetermined goals and objectives and seamless integration of business processes within an organization's structure is substantially beneficial to all the parties involved. (Power, 2005) Yet, ironically, project performance continues to be a disappointment to project beneficiaries and stakeholders alike (Kihuha, 2018).

The process of planning in setting up a project is not complete unless pertinent information that will guide implementation is gathered. This can be compared to conducting a market analysis or feasibility study in commercial ventures. The analysis of a client's needs and involvement of the clients in identifying priorities and setting objectives is equally critical.

In trying to understand factors that influence performance of projects funded by YEDF, (Matianyi, 2015) studied YEDF funded projects in Nakuru Town West sub-county. She used a descriptive survey design. Her study determined that having clear application guidelines positively impacts on sustainability of youth projects as criteria for funding usually involves submission of an application with clear goals statement. The study also suggests that creation of a work schedule, undertaking a market survey and having clear roles for project team do influence project outputs. Matianyi's findings were comparable to those of (Muathe, 2020) who also reported similar findings. These studies however did not focus on youth entrepreneurship projects which is the focus of the current study.

## **2.4 Beneficiary monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects**

An area of interest for project management philosophers and implementers is project sustainability (Barasa & Jelagat, 2013). Majority of youth empowerment projects such as the YEDF face implementation challenges (Mburu, 2015). It is therefore important that development projects, particularly those targeting improvement of livelihoods achieve their intended purpose (Noorderhaven, Aga, & Vallejo, 2017).

According to ( (Biwott & Ngeywo, 2017). Projects are most likely to succeed when they make sense to beneficiaries and when they provide probable solutions to existing community challenges. They stated that most communities face complex and varied problems characterized by lengthy periods of uncertainty therefore calling for well-planned strategies to eradicate these challenges.

Noorderhaven, Aga, & Vallejo (2017) sought to understand how participation and intentional behaviors of project beneficiaries advance project sustainability. The study concentrated on the role of psychology in project ownership by beneficiaries, involvement of beneficiaries in project planning stage, and beneficiaries' intentional behavior in sustaining a project. The study revealed that participation of project beneficiary at the planning stage significantly influence their behaviour and consequently their intentions toward project sustainability.

In trying to understand factors that enhance the success of youth empowerment projects, King and Cooper, (2013), studied youth funded project in Malaysia using survey research design. The results reported that youth empowerment projects are significantly positively influenced by beneficiary participation. This is because when the youths are involved at each phase of the project, they avail important baseline information for planning, implementation and feedback based on needs of the beneficiaries. The information thus generated from the projects is used to make structural project adjustments.

## **2.5 Compliance monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects**

Historically, informal sector has been marred by reports of injustices to employees, customers and communities since 1950s. (ILO, 2021). According to the report, youths predominantly find paid work in the grey economy and agriculture and these two sectors are linked with high rate of under-employment. The report further states that some of the reasons given for the prevalence in youth unemployment include youths' tendency to seek employment prospects in agriculture and the

informal sector due to unavailability of opportunities in the formal sector (ILO, 2021). To prevent history from repeating itself, governments, human rights groups, and other organizations have established laws and regulations in addition to establishment of regulatory agencies whose role is to monitor and intervene in business engagements that may be harmful. (Anantatmula & Schwierking, 2015).

A study by Anantatmula & Schwierking (2015) found that stakeholders, particularly employees and customers, often assume that organizations implementing a project are fully cognizant of regulatory requirements and are capable of meeting these requirements. However, this is not always the case. In their study, Anantatmula & Schwierking found that 30% of those who took part in the study said that their organizations discourage communications with regulatory authorities, while 85% were unaware of the existing reporting requirements they were to abide by.

To evaluate the impact of YEDF, Oduol, Otieno, *et al.*, (2018) studied the effects of YEDF on youth initiatives in Siaya County under survey design. The study looked at the actions undertaken by the Ministries of Culture and Social Services in registering groups formed by youths and YEDF Officers and Financial Institutions in managing as well as disbursing funds to youth entrepreneurship projects in Siaya County. According to their research findings, whereas all the groups that applied for YEDF were registered, 69% of respondents said that youths are hesitant to form groups while 70% of those who took part in the study said they were not aware of the registration procedures. In addition, the registration offices were reported to be far from the youths, mostly in district headquarters. The financial institutions cited security as a requirement before disbursement of a loan in addition to the group or individual having operated an account for at least three months.

A study by (Murimi, 2014) which looked at factors determining the effectiveness of YEDF in Gilgil sub-county in Nakuru County. Reveled that sometimes government policies and regulations limit the operations of the youth's entrepreneurship projects. The study findings showed that entrepreneurship projects are affected by high licensing fees, excessive taxes, insufficient policies, and arrests by the anti-counterfeit agents.

## **2.6 Financial monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects**

Over the last few years, economies, the world over, have presented both fiscal and reporting frameworks designed to elucidate government programs and demystify the use of public funds in the realization of policy objectives (International Monetary Fund, 2013). One major challenge to the realization of better outcomes in projects, such as the YEDF, involves safeguarding funds allocated for such projects and ensuring they reach the intended targets and beneficiaries. According to Tolmie (2013), a potential for leakage of funds exists at each level at which funds, or otherwise, acquired supplies change hands. He relates this as a failure due to corruption or managerial errors.

Kenya's devolved funds including the YEDF and Women Enterprise Development Fund were intended to provide a means for young people and women at the grass root level to become economically independent. Nevertheless, various challenges arise during implementation preventing them from reaching their targeted beneficiaries (Mburu, 2015). Largely lack of community awareness, low participation, inadequate fund allocations, and poor processes of project selection and implementation have been sighted as some of the challenges (Matianyi, 2015)

Mburu (2015) researched on management of YEDF and implementation of youth projects in Nairobi, Kenya. She applied descriptive survey design and the objectives of her study were to determine the effects of; leadership, training, fiscal, and internal control, and existing policies on implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Her study revealed that training, fiscal and internal control, leadership, and unclear policies significantly influence implementation of youth projects. Her findings resonate with findings by Oduor, *et al.*, (2015) which reported lack of proper repayment structures and strategies as the dominant challenge to the administration of the YEDF.

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

This study was anchored on endogenous growth theory and Agency theory. The endogenous growth theory was the major theory while the Agency theory was the minor theory.

### **2.7.1 The endogenous growth theory**

The endogenous growth theory covers the predictor variable and was the major theory underpinning the study. It was postulated by Paul Romer in 1980s (Khaoya, 2016). The theory posits that economic expansion is principally the result of endogenic and not exogenic forces. The theory posits that investing in human resource, knowledge and new inventions significantly contribute to economic growth. Romer's endogenous growth theory, underscores the efforts of researchers and entrepreneurs in bringing about technological changes (Jones, 2019).

The endogenous growth theory is based on the assumptions that the pursuit for new ideas by profit-oriented entrepreneurs and researchers is the basis for economic growth. The theory postulates that non-rivalry of ideas will ultimately lead to improved living standards over time. The theory also stresses that economic growth is a product of efforts by entrepreneurs and researchers in response to some economic stimulus. Therefore, any external factors that promotes these efforts, like basic funding for research, favorable tax policies and education can potentially impact economic development.

In this study the growth theory was important in explaining how intervention in form of funding of entrepreneurship projects by YEDF enhance the entrepreneurs' capacity to engage in productive commercial activities that lead to improved outputs in form of profitability. The theory will be an important tool for planning youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF and it was important in informing monitoring approaches to be adopted in the projects.

### **2.7.2 Agency Theory**

This theory is criterion variable linked and was the minor theory of the study. The Agency theory was propounded by Jensen and Meckling in 1976. Other proponents of the theory include; Stephen Ross and Barry Mitnick, Mitnick, (2013). It postulates that in any liaison between two parties, there is an agent who represents the other who is the principal in daily interactions. The principal delegates decision making to the agent and key decisions are made by the agent on behalf of the principal. And because major decisions are made by the agent, differences are bound to arise based on opinion, judgement, priorities, and interests and therefore the principal agent problem that sometimes brings conflicts between stakeholders.

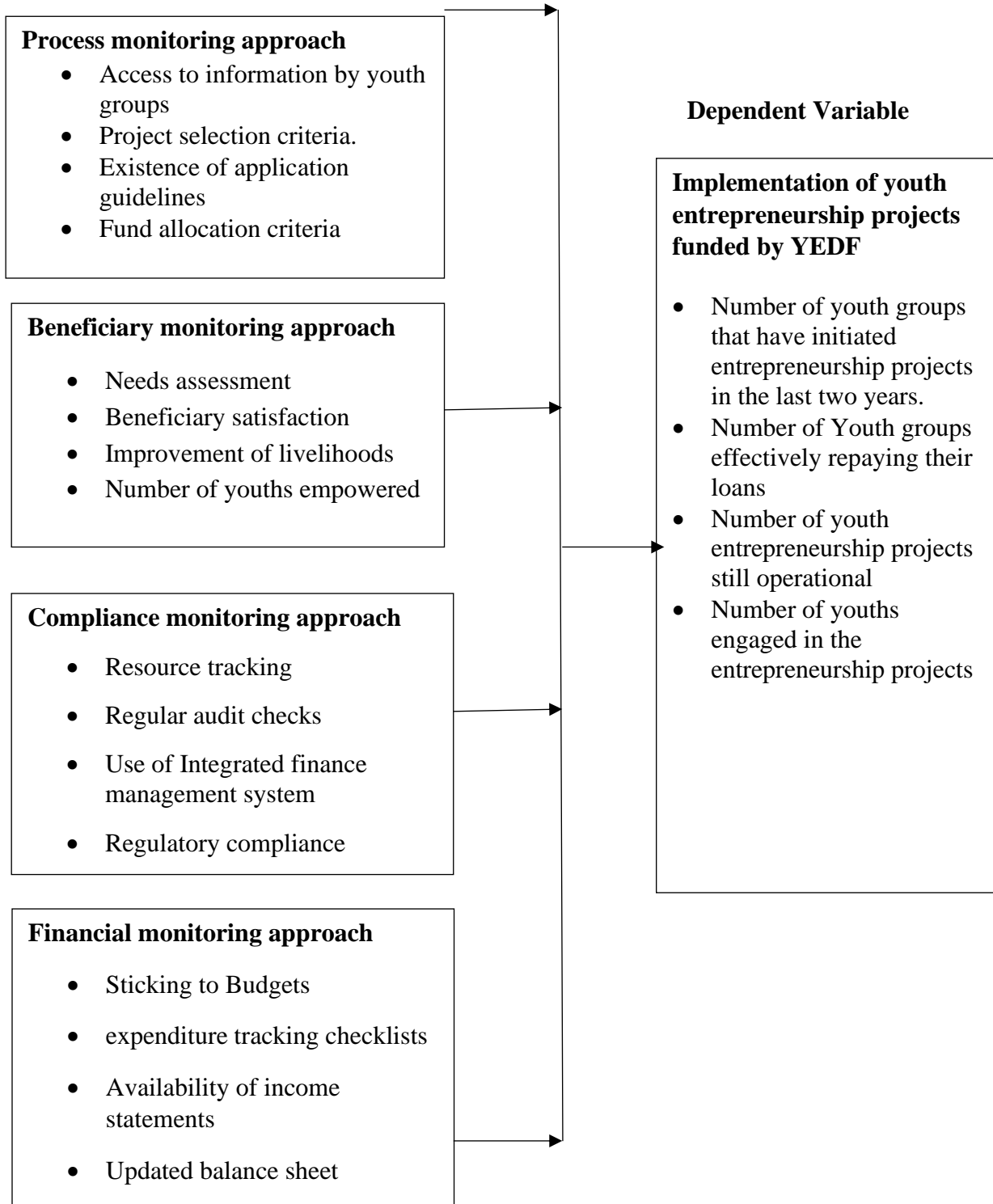
The theory presumes that the pursuits of the principals and the agents are not necessarily the same and thus there is risk element in the agents' decision-making action that is always assumed by the principal. The theory presumes that the agent will also act in good faith on behalf of the principal and that the risks involved or incurred will be purely transactional based, but the agent will also take the necessary precautions to averse the risks.

This agency theory is significant to this study as it categorizes youth entrepreneurship projects as the principals while the YEDF actors the agents and thus the agent principal relationships. The differences that arise in the implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF can be equated to principal agent problem.

## **2.8 Conceptual Framework**

A conceptual framework highlights significant concepts being studied and how they relate to each other. In quantitative research, these concepts may be variables that the researcher wants to show their relationships at the beginning of the research project or at the end. The relationship between the variables is shown using diagrams or pictorial representation, as described by Janice Rasmussen (2014). This conceptual framework advances that implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects is the criterion variable while process monitoring approach, beneficiary monitoring approach, compliance monitoring approach and financial monitoring approach are all predictor variables that may have an effect on the dependent variable. The researcher also acknowledges the possibility of other intervening variables such as government policies influencing the dependent variable. The researcher's conceptual framework is depicted in figure 1

## Independent Variables



**Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the study showing the relationship between Monitoring approaches and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub-County, Siaya County, Kenya.**

## 2.9 Knowledge Gap

Inadequate research has been conducted on monitoring approaches applied in establishment and implementation of entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF especially in Alego Usonga sub-county, and how the approaches applied have been successful in improving management of funded youth entrepreneurship projects.

**Table 1: Knowledge Gap**

Variable	Author/Year	Title of the Study	Methodology	Findings of the Study	Knowledge Gaps	Focus of the current study
Process monitoring	(Matianyi, 2015)	Performance project factors influencing YEDF projects	Descriptive survey	Having clear application guidelines positively impacts on sustainability of youth projects	The study focused on control factors affecting projects' performance but not how process monitoring affect implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga sub-county, Siaya County	Influence of process monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurs hip projects in Alego Usonga sub-county, Siaya county, Kenya
Beneficiary	Noorderhaven, Aga, &	Project Beneficiary Participation and	Experimental design	Participation of project beneficiary at the	Noorderhaven, Aga, & Vallejo experimented	This study focused on whether beneficiary



monitoring	Vallejo (2017)	Behavioral interventions through Psychological Ownership mediation roles influencing Project Sustainability: al Ownership		planning stage significantly influence their behaviour and consequently their intentions toward project sustainability.	on the role played by psychology in project ownership by beneficiaries but not on how beneficiary monitoring influence implementation of entrepreneurship projects.	monitoring influence implementation of youth entrepreneurs hip projects, funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya
Compliance monitoring	Murimi 2015,	Factors leading to effective utilization of YEDF in Gilgil sub-county.	Descriptive survey design	Enterprises are affected by high licensing fees, excessive taxes, insufficient policies, and arrests by the anti-counterfeit agents.	The study did not focus on how compliance monitoring influences implementation of youth entrepreneurs hip projects.	This study focused on how compliance monitoring influence implementation of youth entrepreneurs hip projects, funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub- County,

Financial monitoring	Oduol, Otieno <i>et al.</i> , (2018)	Effect of the YEDF on youth related entrepreneurs hip Ventures in Kenya	Descriptive Survey design	The study reported lack of proper repayment structures and strategies as the dominant challenge to the administration of the fund	The study did not look at how financial monitoring may influence implementation of youth entrepreneurs hip projects funded by YEDF.	This study focused on how financial monitoring influence implementation of youth entrepreneurs hip projects, funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya
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## 2.10 Summary of Literature Reviewed

The chapter analyzed existing literature, project implementation and four variables (process monitoring, beneficiary monitoring, compliance monitoring, and financial monitoring). Two theories; the endogenous growth theory under which the study was anchored and the agency theory which was a minor theory. The chapter similarly presents a conceptual framework that is illuminating how dependent and independent variables are associated. Lastly, the chapter highlights the research gap.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter describes the research methodology. It highlights the research design, target population, sample and sampling technique, research instruments, data collection instruments, data collection and data analysis processes applied in the study. It also covers ethical issues and defines operational variables.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The researcher applied a descriptive survey research design to conduct the study given that the study collected both quantitative and qualitative data and targeted a large population that is geographically spread in Alego Usonga sub-county. According to Kothari (2004), a survey refers to an undertaking to gather data from a predetermined group of people with the aim of getting specific information from that group of people in relation to one or more variables. Descriptive survey involves collecting data aimed at answering pre-formulated research questions about the study's inquiry.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

The study target population included youth group officials, ward administrators, fund managers at the ward level, County and ministry officials all totaling 180. This group was purposively chosen due on the fact that they have information on the research topic and therefore added credibility to the research findings.

**Table 2: Target Population**

<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Unit of Observation</b>	<b>Number</b>
Youth Enterprise Development fund	Ward administrators Fund managers at the ward level	5 15
Youth Groups	Youth Group Officials	150
Fund managers at County level	County and ministry officials	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>180</b>

**Source; Department of youth affairs, gender, sports and social services – Siaya County, 2021**

### **3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure**

A sample size refers a subpopulation of the total population to which a specialist expects to sum up the outcomes while sampling procedure is the systematic process that a researcher employs to arrive at a sample size for observation. (Kothari, 2012).

#### **3.4.1 Sample Size**

The study sample size refers to a sub-population of the target population that has both characteristics and representativeness of the population chosen by a researcher for observation over the total population, (Cooper and Schidler, 2008). This study applied simple random technique of sampling to enlist the participating youth groups and purposive sampling to pick three youth group officials from each of the 50 registered youth groups, YEDF officials at county level, ward administrators and fund managers from the ministry. This formed a target group of 180 respondents and a sample size of 123 as per Krejcie and Morgan Table (appendix IV).

#### **3.4.2 Sampling Procedure**

Sampling procedure is a technique employed to choose the study respondents (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). This study employed probability and non-probability sampling methods where simple random, systematic, and purposive sampling methods were employed in selecting respondents for the study.

Simple random sampling was applied in choosing participating youth groups. The researcher got a list of all youth groups engaging in entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga sub county who

have accessed the YEDF. After getting the list the researcher randomly assigned numbers to the groups, wrote all the numbers on pieces of paper, and randomly drew out the numbers until a total of 50 youth groups had been selected. Purposive sampling was employed in selecting the type of entrepreneurship from which respondents were drawn, youth enterprise development fund officials, youth group officials, ward administrators and fund managers from the ministry. Once the total target population of 180 was achieved, a systematic sampling method was used where all the names were listed alphabetically and every 5<sup>th</sup> Name on a list was added to the sample. This process was repeated until a sample size of 123 was attained.

**Table 3: Sample Size**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ward administrators,</b>	<b>Fund managers at the ward level</b>	<b>Youth Group Officials</b>	<b>County and ministry officials</b>	<b>Total</b>
Population	5	15	150	10	180
Sample	5	5	110	3	123

### **3.5 Data Collection Instruments**

This research made use of structured questionnaires and interview guides to gather information from respondents. Study questionnaires had closed ended together with open ended questions and they helped the researcher in gaining insight into the monitoring approaches applied by YEDF officials, and how the monitoring approaches applied affect implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects. The questionnaires helped in collecting pertinent information upon which analysis was done and conclusions drawn. Administration of the questionnaires was by means of the drop and pick method whereby the researcher dropped pre-printed questionnaires to the youth group officials and then they agreed on when to pick the filled questionnaires. A questionnaire was adopted by the researcher for use with the youth group officials, ward administrators, fund managers at the ward level and fund managers at the ministry and county level because it was assumed that they can read and comprehend and therefore give the correct information. Qualitative data from KII who included ministry officials, county officials and ward administrators were collected through interview guides.

### **3.5.1 Pilot Testing of Research Instruments**

Pilot testing the research instruments was carried out in Ugenya Sub-County using 10% of the sample size which is approximately 12 respondents. This was done to ensure that the tools are adequate in collecting the required data to meet set objectives of the proposed research. Ugenya Sub-County was chosen in order not to pre-expose the study respondents to the research tools prematurely. It was also chosen because it also has similar Youth enterprise fund development projects

### **3.5.2 Validity of Research Instruments**

Pilot testing was conducted with a fraction of the sample size to test for validity before the actual study. The process used in the pilot was the same as the actual process used in the study and hence enabled the researcher to test whether the questions asked generate the required responses and also assess whether the questions are logical, precise and comprehensible. Content validity was useful in examining the validity of the tools and was ensured through expert opinion, an expert was sought to give his opinion on whether the tools are ready or not and were only be used after being advised that the tools were ready. Face validity on the other hand was ensured by subjecting the study questionnaire to scrutiny by the supervisor to critique and see whether the questionnaire answers research questions.

### **3.5.3 Reliability of the Research Instruments**

Reliability describes to the extent to which data collection instruments such as a questionnaire produces similar results on repeat trials (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Reliability therefore refers to the dependability of results obtained over time. Reliability was undertaken to determine the consistency with which similar results are obtained on multiple administration of the tools to the same respondents. Test and retest technique was used whereby questionnaires were administered to some of the respondents twice. A break of 14 days was given between the two tests. The scores of the first and second tests were correlated to obtain the estimate coefficient of reliability.

The pilot study results for the reliability was undertaken in Ugenya Sub-County, was determined through Karl Pearson’s co-efficient reliability scale. A reliability co-efficient of 0.828 was recorded and that implies the tools as constructed were sufficiently reliable and adequate for use as presented in Table 4

**Table 4: Test for Reliability Statistics**

	Initial Test	Re-test
Initial Test	1.000	0.828
Re-test	0.828	1.000

### **3.6 Data collection procedure**

The researcher presented the study proposal before the university proposal defense committee after which permission to conduct research was requested by the researcher from NACOSTI. After clearance by both the university and NACOSTI, the researcher commenced primary data collection exercise by reporting to the department of youth affairs, gender, sports, and social services – Siaya County and informing them of the proposed study. A self-created structured questionnaire was administered to respondents after the respondent’s consent was sought, confidentiality assured, and research procedure explained. The questionnaire was self-administered to the sample. Once the questionnaires were duly filled, they were collected cleaned for outliers, fed into SPSS version 27 for analysis. Information from key informants including ministry and county officials, ward administrators and fund managers at the ward level was through interview guides.

### **3.7 Data analysis Techniques**

After collecting data, the resultant data was cleansed, tabulated, and entered into SPSS spreadsheet ready for analysis. Data was analyzed using both descriptively and inferentially to establish patterns and levels of associations between predictor and criterion variables for inferential statistics through analysis of correlation and linear regressions, distribution, and dispersion patterns for descriptive statistics through mean, S.D, frequencies, and percentages.

### **3.8 Ethical Issues**

The researcher sought to respect and uphold the confidentiality and anonymity of the respondents. The respondents were not mandatorily subjected to the study and therefore were allowed to participate out of their own free will and volition. The researcher carried out the process of data collection during daytime and at no time was data collection done during unethical hours of the night and other private times.



### 3.9 Operationalization of Variables

The study variables were operationalized as indicated in Table 5

**Table 5: Operationalization of variables**

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Research Approach	Type of Analysis	Tools of Analysis
To determine the influence on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects (dependent variable)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of youth groups that have initiated entrepreneurship projects in the last two years.</li> <li>• Number of Youth groups effectively repaying their loans</li> <li>• Number of youth entrepreneurship projects still operational</li> </ul>	Nominal Ordinal Ratio	Quantitative and Qualitative	Descriptive / Inferential Statistics	Arithmetic mean, Percentages, Standard Deviation, Regression Analysis

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of youths engaged in the entrepreneurship projects</li> </ul>				
To establish the influence of process monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya.	Process monitoring approach (Independent variable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to information by youth groups</li> <li>• Project selection criteria.</li> <li>• Existence of application guidelines</li> <li>• Allocation of funds to youth groups</li> </ul>	Nominal ordinal Ratio	Quantitative and Qualitative	Descriptive / Inferential Statistics	Arithmetic mean, Percentages, Standard Deviation, Spearman's Correlation test, Regression Analysis and ANOVA :two-way without replication( $\alpha$ ).
To determine the influence of beneficiary monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego	Beneficiary monitoring approach (Independent variable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs assessment</li> <li>• Beneficiary satisfaction</li> </ul>	Nominal Ordinal Ratio	Quantitative and Qualitative	Descriptive / Inferential Statistics	Arithmetic mean, Percentages, Standard Deviation, Spearman's

Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of livelihoods</li> <li>• Number of youths empowered</li> </ul>				Correlation test, Regression Analysis and ANOVA: two-way without replication( $\alpha$ ).
To assess the influence of compliance monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya	Compliance monitoring approach (independent variable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource tracking</li> <li>• Regular audit checks</li> <li>• Use of Integrated finance management system</li> <li>• Regulatory compliance</li> </ul>	Nominal Ordinal Ratio	Quantitative and Qualitative	Descriptive / Inferential Statistics	Arithmetic mean, Percentages, Standard Deviation, Spearman's correlation test, Regression Analysis and ANOVA :two-way without replication( $\alpha$ ).

<p>To determine the influence of financial monitoring on implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya.</p>	<p>Financial monitoring approach (Independent variable)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sticking to Budgets</li> <li>• expenditure tracking checklists</li> <li>• Availability of Cash flow reports</li> <li>• Financial reporting</li> </ul>	<p>Nominal Ordinal Ratio</p>	<p>Qualitative and Quantitative</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>	<p>Arithmetic mean, Percentages, Standard Deviation, Spearman's correlation test, Regression Analysis and ANOVA :two-way without replication(<math>\alpha</math>).</p>
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## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION, AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.1 Introduction

The fourth chapter presents study findings as analysed, presented, and interpreted after descriptive and inferential analyses and discussions on themes such as rate of return of the questionnaire respondents' demographics. The chapter also presents interpretation of results and analysis relative to monitoring approaches and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects in Alego - Usonga Sub-County, Siaya County

#### 4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

As shown in the Table ~6, a sum aggregate questionnaire of 123(100%)-were self-administered to study respondents. 114(92.68%) questionnaires were given back by the respondents for analysis while non-response accounted for 9(7.32%) of the questionnaire administered. Cooper and Schindler (2011), certifies that since surveys have low response rate, any rate above 75% is deemed excellent. Therefore, this study achieved an excellent return rate of 92.68%.

**Table~ 6: Questionnaire Return Rate**

<b>Questionnaires</b>	<b>Frequency(f)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Returned'(Collected)	114	92.68
Non-Response (Retained)	9	7.32
<b>Sum Total Administered</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.3 The Demographics of Study Respondents

The study enlisted demographics of the respondents in the biodata classifications according to age, civil status, gender, occupation, and their highest-level academic certification.

### 4.3.1 Gender of Respondents

The respondents gender orientation was enlisted as detailed in Table 6

**Table 6: Gender of respondents**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency(f)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Male Respondents	64	56.14
Female Respondents	50	43.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Out of the 114 respondents enumerated in the study, 64(56.14%) were male and 50 (43.86%) female respondents were enlisted. This was important to this study to determine the proportion of male vs female involved in the enterprises funded by YEDF. The outcome indicate that females are fairly less involved than males in enterprises funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub-County.

### 4.3.2 Respondents Distribution by Age

The study enlisted respondents' maturity with respect to age as provided for in different age groups. Table -7 enlists the responses as captured;

**Table 7: Age of respondents**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Below 23	9	7.89
24-33	44	38.60
34-43	37	32.46
44-53	15	13.16
54-63	6	5.26
Above 64	3	2.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.00</b>

This was of importance to the study as this would determine the age groups that are actively engaged in implementation of entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub-County. The 114 respondents enumerated responded as follows; 9 (7.89%) were below 23years old, 44(38.60%), belonged to 24-33 age group, 37(32.46%) belonged to 34-43 age group, 15(13.16%) belonged to 44-53 age group, 6(5.26%) belonged to 54-63 age group while 3(2.63%)

were older than 64 years. The results demonstrate that most of those actively participating in the implementation of enterprises funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub-County belonged to 24-33 years' age group. Further, all the respondents were mature adults who could speak for themselves.

### 4.3.3 Educational Qualifications

The study enumerated the respondent's highest education attainment level as captured in Table~8

**Table 8: Educational Qualifications**

Highest Level of Academic Certification	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
Primary School Education	18	15.79
Secondary School Education	56	49.12
Tertiary	40	35.09
Other (Specify)	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Educational qualification was of importance to the study as the level of education determines literacy level and thus individual's ability to fill in the questionnaire appropriately. The 114 respondents' highest level of education were enumerated as follows, Primary level of education, 18(15.79%), Secondary level of education, 56(49.12%), Tertiary level of education, 40(35.09%). This demonstrate that all the respondents had at least basic primary education while majority were highly educated and therefore literate to comfortably handle the self-administered questionnaire without any difficulty in reading comprehending and responding to them.

### 4.3.5 Respondents occupation

The study also tasked the respondents to record their occupation. Their recordings are enlisted in Table 9

**Table 9: Respondents occupation**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Frequency(f)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Administration	5	4.39
NGO	0	0.00
Youth Fund Manager	12	10.53
Youth Group Official	97	85.08
Any other (Specify)	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The respondents' occupation was critical to the study as it would demonstrate if the right respondents were enumerated for the study. The 114 respondents' occupation were enumerated as follows; administration, 5(15.79%), NGOs, 0(0.00%), Youth fund managers, 12(10.53%), youth group officials 97(85.08%) while the 'other' category was 0(0.00%). This demonstrates that all the critical stakeholder groups involved in the implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects were proportionately sampled.

#### **4.4 Descriptive statistics of Implementation of Youth Entrepreneurship Projects Funded by YEDF**

This study had sought to reveal the extent of implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya. The results and findings of descriptive statistics on implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects are enlisted in Table: ~10



**Table 10: Descriptive statistics of implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Item	Statements on implementation of YEDF	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	S.D
B1	Most of the youth group projects established by the fund are still operational	12(10.53%)	21(18.42%)	14(12.28%)	47(41.23%)	20(17.54%)	2.63	1.264
B2	Many youth groups have benefited from the fund and have fully operational entrepreneurship projects initiated by the fund	14(12.28%)	18(15.79%)	10(8.77%)	34(29.82%)	38(33.33%)	2.44	1.408
B3	Majority of the youth groups are effectively repaying their loans	7(6.14%)	13(11.40%)	11(9.65%)	45(39.47%)	38(33.33%)	2.18	1.192
B4	Youth enterprise development fund has led to an increment in the youth numbers employed in the informal sector	20(17.54%)	44(38.60%)	10(8.77%)	21(18.42%)	19(16.67%)	3.22	1.381
B5	There has been an increased uptake and utilization of the fund since initiation	20(17.54%)	57(50.00%)	6(5.26%)	14(12.28%)	17(14.91%)	3.43	1.324
<b>Composite (average) Mean and S.D</b>							<b>2.78</b>	<b>1.314</b>

The figures in Table 10 shows composite mean score of (M=2.78) and (S.D=1.314) which can be interpreted to infer that youth entrepreneurship projects established by the YEDF are characterized by low levels of implementation.

Item B1 sought to determine if most of the youth group projects established by the fund are still operational. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 12(10.53%) strongly agreed, 21(18.42%) agreed, 14(12.28%) neutral, 47(41.23%) disagreed and while 20(17.54%) disagreed strongly with the item statement. The mean score for the item statement was

2.63 and 1.264 S.D. This is an indication that over half of the respondents polled observed that most youth group projects established by the YEDF have since collapsed.

Item B2 sought to determine if many youth groups had benefited from the fund and have fully operational entrepreneurship projects initiated by the fund. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 14(12.28%) strongly agreed, 18(15.79%) agreed, 10(8.77%) neutral, 34(29.82%) disagreed, and while 38(33.33%) disagreed strongly. The mean score for the statement was 2.44 and 1.408 S.D. This was inferred and interpreted to mean most of the respondents believed that many youth groups have neither benefited from the fund nor established fully operational entrepreneurship projects as a result of the fund. This could suggest that the beneficiary youth groups do not have the capacity to operationalize the funded projects and they end up collapsing just a few months after their establishments.

Item B3 sought to determine if majority of the youth groups are effectively repaying their loans. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 7(6.14%) strongly agreed, 13(11.40%) agreed, 11(9.65%) neutral, 45(39.47%) disagreed and while 38(33.33%) strongly disagreed. The mean score for the statement was 2.18 and 1.192 S.D. The low mean score was inferred and interpreted that majority of the youth groups are not effectively repaying their loans. This can be attributed to various challenges facing the entrepreneurship projects.

Item B4 sought to determine if YEDF has enhanced the number of youths employed in the informal sector. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 20(17.54%) strongly agreed, 44(38.60%) agreed, 10(8.77%) neutral, 21(18.42%) disagreed and while 19(16.67%) strongly disagreed thereby scoring a mean of 3.22 and 1.381 S.D. The responses frequencies confirm that indeed youth enterprise development fund has led to an increment in the youth numbers employed in the informal sector through establishment of entrepreneurship projects and related enterprises funded by the fund.

Item B5 sought to determine if there has been an increased uptake and utilization of the fund since initiation. Of the 114 respondents who responded to the questionnaire, 20(17.54%) strongly agreed, 57(50.00%) agreed, 6(5.26%) neutral, 14(12.28%) disagreed and while 17(14.91%) strongly disagreed thereby scoring a mean of 3.43 and 1.324 S.D. These responses demonstrate that there has been an increased uptake and utilization of the fund since initiation, this could be as

a result of positive transformation of the livelihoods of the youths who had previously benefited influencing their counterparts to apply and benefit.

#### **4.5 Process Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

The study's theme of first objective examined influence of Process Monitoring on Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub-County, Siaya County.

The resulting figure are enlisted in Table: ~11

**Table 11: Descriptive statistics of process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by youth enterprise development fund**

Item	Statements on process monitoring	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	S.D
C1	Information about youth enterprise development fund is readily accessible	15(13.16%)	14(12.28%)	6(5.26%)	39(34.21%)	40(35.09%)	2.34	1.407
C2	The criteria for selection of groups to receive funding is clear	8(7.02%)	22(19.30%)	2(1.75%)	40(35.09%)	42(36.84%)	2.25	1.321
C3	Existence of application guidelines is helpful in accessing youth enterprise development funds	23(20.18%)	52(45.61%)	8(7.02%)	23(20.18%)	8(7.02%)	3.52	1.221
C4	There is transparency in allocation of funds to groups.	19(16.67%)	17(14.91%)	10(8.77%)	32(28.07%)	36(31.58%)	2.57	1.481
C5	Process monitoring influences implementation of entrepreneurship projects	24(21.05%)	52(45.61%)	12(10.53%)	20(17.54%)	6(5.26%)	3.60	1.158
<b>Composite Mean and Composite S.D</b>							<b>2.86</b>	<b>1.316</b>

The composite mean score in Table 11: (M=2.86), from this the research deduced that process monitoring was adhered to only to a minimum extent. While acknowledging the existence of clear application guidelines and the importance of process monitoring in influencing implementation of entrepreneurship projects, respondents indicated that information about youth enterprise development fund is not readily available, the criteria for selection of groups is not clear and there is no transparency in allocation of funds.

Item C1 sought to assess if information about youth enterprise development fund is readily accessible. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 15(13.16%) strongly agreed, 14(12.28%) agreed, 6(5.26%) neutral, 39(34.21%) disagreed and while

40(35.09%) strongly-disagreed thereby scoring a mean of 2.34 and 1.407 S.D. The results confirm that majority were not satisfied that information about youth enterprise development fund is readily accessible and this presents a barrier to smooth administration and utilization of the fund.

Item C2 sought to assess if the criteria for selection of groups to receive funding is clear. 8(7.02%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 22(19.30%) agreed, 2(1.75%) neutral, 40(35.09%) disagreed and while 42(36.84%) disagreed strongly. The means score for the item was 2.25 and 1.321 S.D. The responses demonstrate that the criteria for selection of groups to receive funding is not clear as majority disagreed with the statement and only few agreed.

Item C3 sought to assess if existence of application guidelines is helpful in accessing youth enterprise development funds. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 23(20.18%) strongly agreed, 52(45.61%) agreed, 8(7.02%) neutral, 23(20.18%) disagreed and while 8(7.02%) disagreed strongly. Therefore, the mean score for the statement was 3.52 and 1.221 S.D indicating that a larger proportion of the respondents agreed that indeed application guidelines are helpful in accessing youth enterprise development funds.

Item C4 sought to assess if there is transparency in allocation of funds to groups. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 19(16.67%) strongly agreed, 17(14.91%) agreed, 10(8.77%) neutral, 32(28.07%) disagreed and while 36(31.58%) strongly disagreed. Therefore, the mean score for the item was 2.57 and 1.481 S.D. The responses as recorded by the statement was interpreted to infer that there is no transparency in allocation of funds to groups as majority disagreed than agreed.

Item C5 sought to assess if process monitoring influences implementation of entrepreneurship projects. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 24(21.05%) strongly agreed, 52(45.61%) agreed, 12(10.53%) neutral, 20(17.54%) disagreed and while 6(5.26%) disagreed strongly. The means score for the item was 3.60 and 1.158 S.D. A larger proportion of the respondents affirmed that process monitoring significantly influences implementation of entrepreneurship projects as the respondents who agreed with the statement were significantly higher compared to the ones who disagreed.

Data collected qualitatively by use of interview schedules on process monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects, the verbatim here-in presents the results as follows;

*“The fund administrators rarely monitor the utilizations of the funds awarded to various groups dues to vastness of the projects implementation areas and therefore lack of continuous monitoring negatively influences project implementation”*. **KI11**

#### **4.5.1 Analysis of correlation between Process Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Analysis of correlation was computed to determine the level of linear associations between process monitoring and implementation of entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF. The resulting figures are enlisted in Table 12;

**Table 12: Analysis of correlation between process monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

<b>Variable</b>		<b>Process Monitoring</b>	<b>Implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Project</b>
<b>Process Monitoring</b>	Pearson’ Correlation	1	0.262**
	Sig. (two-tailed test)		0.005
	N	114.	114
<b>Implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Project</b>	Pearson’ Correlation	0.262**	1
	Sig. (two-tailed test)	0.005.	
	N	114	114

**\*\*Correlation at 0.05 level of significance (two-tailed test)**

The results as tabulated in Table 12 demonstrate a positive weak significant correlation between process monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects, ( $r=0.262$ ;  $P<0.005$ ). The implication here reveals that process monitoring has got a significant positive influence on the implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. The findings

corroborate the findings by (Muathe, 2020) and (Matianyi, 2015) who equally reported that having clear application guidelines positively impacts on sustainability of youth projects as criteria for funding usually involves submission of an application with clear goals statement.

**4.5.2 Analysis of Model Summary between Process Monitoring and Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund**

Analysis of Model summary regression was computed was computed to ascertain the association levels between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF. The resulting figures are enlisted in Table~13;

**Table 13: Analysis of Model summary between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R- Square</b>	<b>Standard Error of the Estimate</b>
1	0.262 <sup>a</sup>	0.069	0.061	1.025

- a. Predictors: Process Monitoring (Constant)
- b. Criterion: Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund

According to the results in Table 13, a unit increase in Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF can be predicted by 6.9%-point increase in process monitoring. It was thus deduced that process monitoring is significant in predicting the implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects and thus undertaking a proper audit through process monitoring would lead to effective the implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects as adhering to the processes would prevent losses and wastage of project funds.

**4.5.3 Analysis of Regression ANOVA between Process Monitoring and Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development Fund**

SPSS computed regression ANOVA to determine association levels between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by youth enterprise development fund. The results are presented in Table~14;

**Table 14: Analysis of Regression ANOVA between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development Fund**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8.705	1	8.705	8.279	0.005 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	117.760	112	1.051		
	Total	126.465	113			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Process Monitoring

b. Criterion Variable: Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by youth enterprise development fund

The ANOVA results indicate,  $p < 0.001$  and when compared to alpha value  $\alpha = 0.05$  becomes statistically significant. Thus, it can be inferred and deduced that process monitoring is significant and is having an influence in implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by youth enterprise development fund. This is corroborating the findings by (Matianyi, 2015) who also reported that strict adherences to regulations, guidelines and processes positively influences utilization of projects funds.

#### **4.5.4 Analysis of Regression Coefficients between Process Monitoring and Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund**

Analysis of regression coefficients was computed to determine the extent of identifiable trends and patterns of relationships between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship ventures funded by youth enterprise development fund. The resulting figures are as enlisted in Table~15;



**Table 15: Regression Coefficient between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund**

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Err	Beta		
1					
1(Constant)	1.213	0.242		5.016	0.000
Process monitoring	0.215	0.075	0.262	2.877	0.005

Predictors: Process monitoring (Constant),

Criterion: Implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund

The results enumerated and presented in Table 15 can be interpreted then discussed as demonstrated; Process monitoring is statistically significant in predicting implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects, since it indicates  $p < 0.005$  and when compared to the alpha level  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Process monitoring is therefore a significant approach which influences implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. The study established a considerable pattern and extent of relationship between the predictor (process monitoring) and criterion variable (implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects). Strict adherence to processes has thus been demonstrated to produce better project implementation results of YEDF entrepreneurship projects.

#### 4.5.5 Hypothesis 1 Testing

**H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub-County, Siaya County, Kenya

The priori significant level was set at 0.05 common alpha, such that a p-value greater than 0.05, would fail to reject the null hypothesis as there is no significant relationship between the variables. And a p-value less than 0.05 common alpha level as set, would lead to a conclusion that a significant relationship exists between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund and therefore we would fail to accept the null hypothesis as stated.

Hypothesis test was done with the inferential statistical scores indicating the relationships between process monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund where analysis of regression was computed guided by the formulated null hypothesis being  $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$  and the corresponding alternative hypothesis being  $H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$ . Therefore, with  $p < 0.005$  and which is less than priori set significant level of 0.05, we thus fail to accept null hypothesis and retain alternative hypothesis

#### **4.6 Beneficiary Monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

The study's second objective aimed to assess the influence of beneficiary Monitoring on implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya. Table~16 enlists the resulting figures of descriptive statistics.

**Table 16: Descriptive statistics of beneficiary monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Item	Statements beneficiary monitoring	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	SD
D1	Needs assessment is conducted before awarding funds to the youth groups	7(6.14%)	11(9.65%)	10(8.77%)	37(32.46%)	49(42.98%)	2.04	1.212
D2	Beneficiaries of the fund are satisfied by the outcomes of the fund	8(7.02%)	21(18.42%)	11(9.65%)	35(30.70%)	39(34.21%)	2.33	1.308
D3	Livelihood activity analysis is conducted to ensure proper utilization of the funds.	6(5.26%)	19(16.67%)	9(7.89%)	35(30.70%)	45(39.47%)	2.18	1.264
D4	Youth empowerment on administration of the youth fund is done.	11(9.65%)	17(14.91%)	6(5.26%)	39(34.21%)	41(35.96%)	2.28	1.347
D5	Youth group members and officials actively participate in planning, implementation, and monitoring of projects.	8(7.02%)	12(10.53%)	6(5.26%)	42(36.84%)	46(40.35%)	2.07	1.232
<b>Composite Mean and S.D</b>							<b>2.18</b>	<b>1.273</b>

Composite mean score enlisted in the Table 16 is (M=2.18), this was inferred and interpreted to mean that beneficiary monitoring is not conducted for entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Siaya county. this therefore could be one of the reasons leading to poor implementation of the YEDF funded projects as per the table (see B1-B5).

Item D1 sought to determine if needs assessment is conducted before awarding funds to the youth groups. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 7(6.14%) strongly agreed, 11(9.65%) agreed, 10(8.77%) neutral, 37(32.46%) disagreed, and 49 (42.98%) strongly disagreed, thereby scoring a mean of 2.04 and 1.212 S.D. The response frequencies indicate that needs assessment might not be conducted before awarding funds to the youth groups, this therefore could be one of the reasons leading to poor implementation of the YEDF funded projects.

Item D2 sought to determine if beneficiaries of the fund are satisfied by the outcomes of the fund. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 8(7.02%) strongly agreed,

21(18.42%) agreed, 11(9.65%) neutral, 35(30.70%) disagreed and while 39(34.21%) disagreed strongly. This item statement recorded a composite mean of; 2.33 and 1.308 S.D. The responses demonstrate that the fund's beneficiaries are not satisfied by the outcomes of the fund and this explains the low success and effectiveness of the project activities.

Item D3 sought to determine if livelihood activity analysis is conducted to ensure proper utilization of the funds The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 6(5.26%) strongly agreed, 19(16.67%) agreed, 9(7.89%) neutral, 35(30.70%) disagreed, whereas 45(39.47%) disagreed strongly. This item statement therefore recorded a composite mean of 2.18 and 1.341 S.D. The response frequencies confirm that indeed livelihood activity analysis is not conducted to ensure proper utilization of the funds as majority disagreed with the statement rather than agreed

Item D4 sought to determine if youth empowerment on administration of the youth fund is done. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 11(9.65%) agreed strongly 17(14.91%) agreed, 6(5.26%) neutral, 39(34.21%) disagreed, whereas 41(35.96%) disagreed strongly. This item statement therefore recorded a composite mean of 2.28 and 1.347 S.D. The frequencies confirm otherwise and therefore it implies youth empowerment on administration of the youth fund is not sufficiently done.

Item D5 sought to determine if youth group members and officials actively participate in planning, implementation, and monitoring of projects. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 8(7.02%) strongly agreed, 12 respondents (10.53%) agreed, 6 respondents (5.26%) were neutral, 42 respondents (36.84%) disagreed, and 46 respondents (40.35%) disagreed strongly. This item statement therefore recorded a composite mean score of 2.07 and 1.232 S.D. This can be deduced to mean that majority of the youth group members and officials do not actively participate in planning, implementation, and monitoring of projects.

KI were required to discuss how beneficiary monitoring influence implementation of entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya. A respondent said,

*“Beneficiary monitoring is not easy because beneficiaries sometimes falsify information about their location and fund utilization and thus making monitoring the progress of their enterprises very difficult”.* **KII2**

#### **4.6.1 Analysis of correlation between Beneficiary Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects**

Analysis of correlation was computed to establish the level of linear associations between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. The findings and the results are enlisted in Table~ 17;

**Table 17: Analysis of correlation between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

<b>Variable</b>		<b>Beneficiary Monitoring</b>	<b>Implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects</b>
<b>Beneficiary Monitoring</b>	Pearson’ Correlation	1	0.628**
	Sig. (two-tailed test)		0.000
	N	114	114
<b>Implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects</b>	Pearson’ Correlation	0.628**	1
	Sig. (two-tailed test)	0.000	
	N	114	114

**\*\* Correlation at 0.05 level of significance (two-tailed test)**

The findings as tabulated in Table 17 demonstrates a significant positive strong correlation between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects where ( $r=0.628$ ;  $P<0.000$ ). The implication here reveals that beneficiary monitoring has a positive strong influence on implementation outcome of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. This is so probably because, through beneficiary monitoring the funds will be put into the intended use and any shortfalls in the beneficiaries’ capacity to undertake any process will be identified and corrected in time. The findings validate the results by Noorderhaven, Aga, and Vallejo (2017),

(Biwott & Ngeywo, 2017) and King and Cooper, (2013) who reported that projects are significantly positively influenced by beneficiary participation in their monitoring and implementation.

#### **4.6.2 Analysis of Model Summary between Beneficiary Monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects**

Analysis of Model summary regression was computed was calculated to identify the extent and level of association between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Table 18 presents results, and findings as described;

**Table 18: Analysis of model summary between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R- Square</b>	<b>Standard Error of the Estimate</b>
1	0.628 <sup>a</sup>	0.394	0.389	0.827

Criterion: implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects  
 Predictor: Beneficiary Monitoring (Constant)

The results enumerated and described in Table 19 can be interpreted then described as follows; a unit increase in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects can be predicted by 39.4%-point increase in beneficiary monitoring analysis. From the results it was therefore inferred that beneficiary monitoring is a significant determinant to the implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF. Undertaking participatory and comprehensive beneficiary monitoring process would ensure enhanced project implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF since beneficiary challenges and concerns about the fund administration and utilization will be corrected at the very stage they come up.

#### **4.6.3 Analysis of Regression ANOVA between Beneficiary Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

SPSS was used to compute regression ANOVA to establish the extent of the relationships between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Table 19 enlists and describes the findings;

**Table 19: Analysis of regression ANOVA between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	49.865	1	49.865	72.911	0.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	76.600	112	0.684		
	Total	126.465	113			

Criterion Variable: in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects

Predictor: (Constant) Beneficiary Monitoring

The results enumerated and presented in Table 19 can be interpreted then discussed as demonstrated; the ANOVA results indicate,  $p < 0.000$  which is statistically significant in comparison to the common  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Thus, it can be inferred that financial monitoring significantly influence implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. The findings validate the results by Noorderhaven, Aga, and Vallejo (2017), (Biwott & Ngeywo, 2017) and King and Cooper, (2013) who reported that projects are significantly positively influenced by beneficiary participation in their monitoring and implementation.

#### **4.6.4 Regression Coefficient between Beneficiary Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

SPSS was used to compute regression coefficient analysis to determine the extent of identifiable trends and patterns of relationships between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects funded by youth enterprise development. Table 20; outlines results as given;

**Table 20: Analysis of Regression Coefficients between Beneficiary Monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Err	Beta		
1					
1(Constant)	0.721	0.153		4.705	0.000
Beneficiary Monitoring	0.511	0.060	0.628	8.539	0.000

Criterion Variable: in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects

Predictor: (Constant) Beneficiary Monitoring

The results enumerated and presented in Table 21 can be interpreted then discussed as demonstrated; beneficiary monitoring is statistically significant in predicting in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects with  $p < 0.000$  and when compared to alpha level  $\alpha = 0.05$  @ 95% level of confidence. Beneficiary monitoring is therefore a significant approach which influence in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects given that there is a significant identifiable pattern and extent of relationship between the predictor (beneficiary monitoring and criterion (implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects variables. Thus, consultative, and participatory beneficiary engagement has been demonstrated to better implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects

#### 4.6.5 Hypothesis 2 Testing

**H<sub>0</sub>2:** There is no significant relationship between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya

The priori significant level was set at 0.05 common alpha, such that a p-value greater than 0.05, would fail to reject the null hypothesis as there is no significant relationship that exists between the variables. And a p-value less than 0.05 common alpha level as set, would lead to a conclusion that a significant relationship exists between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund and therefore we would fail to accept the null hypothesis as stated.



Hypothesis test was done with the inferential statistical scores indicating the relationships between beneficiary monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund where analysis of regression was computed guided by the formulated null hypothesis being  $H_0: \beta_2 = 0$  and the corresponding alternative hypothesis being  $H_1: \beta_2 \neq 0$ . Therefore, with  $p < 0.000$  and which is less than priori set significant level of 0.05, we thus fail to accept null hypothesis and retain alternative hypothesis

#### **4.7 Compliance Monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

This study's theme of objective three assessed influence of compliance monitoring on in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub-County, Siaya County, Kenya. The resulting figures are enlisted in Table 21;

**Table 21: Descriptive statistics analysis on compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Item	Statements on compliance monitoring	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree. (4)	Neu.tr.al (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	SD
E1	Resource tracking tools help to determine if the funds are properly being utilized by the beneficiaries.	10(8.77%)	19(16.67%)	21(18.42%)	37(32.46%)	27(23.68%)	2.54	1.263
E2	Auditing of entrepreneurship projects has entrenched accountability in management and implementation of the projects.	7(6.14%)	20(17.54%)	15(13.16%)	48(42.11%)	24(21.05%)	2.46	1.184
E3	Integrated finance management information system has been effectively used in selection of groups for funding.	20(17.54%)	19(16.67%)	11(9.65%)	37(36.46%)	27(23.68%)	2.72	1.442
E4	Legal requirements for operating an entrepreneurship project are clear.	11(9.65%)	2(1.75%)	16(14.04%)	36(31.58%)	49(42.98%)	2.04	1.233
E5	Having Updated balance sheet positively influences implementation of entrepreneurship projects.	25(21.93%)	36(31.58%)	10(8.77%)	23(20.18%)	20(17.54%)	3.20	1.440
<b>Composite Mean and S.D</b>							<b>2.59</b>	<b>1.312</b>

Item E1 sought to establish if resource tracking tools help to determine if the funds are properly being utilized by the beneficiaries. Of the 114 respondents who answered to this question 10(8.77%) strongly agreed, 19(16.67%) agreed, 21(18.42%) neutral, 37(32.46%) disagreed and while 27(23.68%) strongly disagreed. The statement in item E1 recorded 2.54 mean and 1.263 S.D with an overall 2.59 mean and 1.312 S.D respectively. Indicating that more respondents disagreed with the statement compared to those who agreed. This implies that beneficiaries do not consider resource tracking tools to be sufficiently helpful in determine if the funds are properly being utilized by the beneficiaries.

Item E2 sought to establish if auditing of entrepreneurship projects has entrenched accountability in management and implementation of the projects. Of the 114 respondents who answered this question, 7(6.14%) strongly agreed, 20(17.54%) agreed, 15(13.16%) neutral, 48(42.11%) disagreed and while 24(21.05%) disagreed strongly. The mean score for the statement therefore

was 2.46 and 1.184 S.D and their composites 2.59 mean and 1.312 S.D respectively. The statement polled more negative responses than the positive responses, this can thus be deduced that auditing of entrepreneurship projects has not sufficiently entrenched accountability in management and project implementation

Item E3 sought to find out if integrated finance management information system has been effectively used in selection of groups for funding. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 20(17.54%) strongly agreed, 19(16.67%) agreed, 11(9.65%) neutral, 37(36.46%) disagreed and while 27(23.68%) disagreed strongly. The mean score for the statement therefore was 2.72 and 1.442 S.D and their composites 2.59 mean and 1.312 S.D respectively. From the responses, majority disagreed with the statement than agreed, therefore integrated finance management information system has not been effectively used in selection of groups for funding.

Item E4 sought to establish if legal requirements for operating an entrepreneurship project are clear. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 11(9.65%) strongly agreed, 2(1.75%) agreed, 16(14.04%) neutral, 36(31.58%) disagreed and while 49(42.98%) disagreed strongly. The mean score for the statement therefore was 2.04 and 1.233 S.D and their composites 2.59 mean and 1.312 S.D respectively. The respondents' absolute majority thus disagreed with the statement, an indication that legal requirements for operating an entrepreneurship project might not be very clear to the targeted individuals.

Item E5 sought to establish if having updated balance sheets positively influences implementation of entrepreneurship projects. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 25(21.93%) strongly agreed, 36(31.58%) agreed, 10(8.77%) neutral, 23(20.18%) disagreed and while 20(17.54%) disagreed strongly. The mean score for the statement therefore was 3.20 and 1.440 S.D and their composites 2.59 mean and 1.312 S.D respectively. The response frequency demonstrates that having updated balance sheets indeed positively influences implementation of entrepreneurship projects as majority agreed with this statement than those who disagreed.

Data collected qualitatively by use of interview schedules on Compliance Monitoring and in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects the verbatim here-in presents the results as follows;

*“Despite checklists and other regulations being used to ensure compliance with some of these regulations, compliance still remains the biggest threat to implementation of YEDF projects”.* **KII3**

**4.7.1 Analysis of correlation between Compliance Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Analysis of correlation was computed to determine the level of linear associations between compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Table 22 describes the results and findings;

**Table 22: Analysis of correlation between compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects**

Variable		Market Feasibility	Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects
<b>Compliance Monitoring</b>	Pearson’ Correlation	1	0.319**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.001
	N	114	114
<b>Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects</b>	Pearson’ Correlation	0.319**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	
	N	114	114

**\*\* Correlation, at 0.05 level of significance for a two-tailed test**

The results as tabulated in Table 22 demonstrate a significant positive strong correlation between compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects, (r=0.319; P<0.001). The implication here reveals that compliance monitoring has got a significant fairly strong positive effect on the implementation outcome of implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. This is probably because compliance monitoring enhances adherence,

to rules, procedures and processes as required in the implementation YEDF projects. This is also confirmed by the findings by Anantatmula and Schwierking (2015) and Oduol, et al., (2013) who also reported that being fully cognizant of regulatory requirements and being fully capable of meeting these requirements enhances implementation of YEDF projects.

#### **4.7.2 Analysis of Model Summary between Compliance Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Analysis of Model summary regression was undertaken to reveal the extent of relationships between compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Table 23 presents the findings and results as follows;

**Table 23: Analysis of model summary between compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Adjusted R- Square</b>	<b>Standard Error of the Estimate</b>
1	0.319 <sup>a</sup>	0.102	0.094	1.007

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Criterion: implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects

Predictor: Compliance Monitoring (Constant)

The results enumerated and contained in Table 4.24 can be interpreted then discussed as demonstrated; a unit increase in in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects can be predicted by 10.2%- point increase in compliance monitoring. Consequently, deduction can be made that compliance monitoring is significant in explaining the implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects and thus ensuring compliance to regulations, procedures and processes will ultimately lead to better implementation of projects funded by YEDF.

#### **4.7.3 Analysis of Regression ANOVA between Compliance Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

SPSS computed regression ANOVA to reveal the extent of relationships that exist between compliance monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by youth enterprise development fund. Table 24 presents the results as follows;

**Table 24: Regression ANOVA between Compliance Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	12.874	1	12.874	12.693	0.001 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	113.591	112	1.014		
	Total	126.465	113			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Compliance Monitoring

b. Criterion Variable: in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects

The results enumerated and prescribed in Table 25 can be interpreted then discussed as demonstrated; the ANOVA results indicate,  $p < 0.001$  when compared to alpha level  $\alpha = 0.05$  this is statistically significant. Thus, it can be interpreted and deduced that compliance monitoring is significant in effecting implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. This is comparable to Anantatmula and Schwierking (2015) and Oduol, et al., (2013) who also reported that being fully cognizant of regulatory requirements and being fully capable of meeting these requirements enhances implementation of YEDF projects.

#### **4.7.4 Analysis of Regression Coefficients between Compliance Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Analysis of regression coefficients was computed to determine the degree of identifiable trends and patterns of relationships between compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Table 25 presents the findings and results as follows;

**Table 25: Regression Coefficients between Compliance Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Err	Beta		
1					
1(Constant)	1.218	0.201		6.051	0.000
Compliance Monitoring	0.263	0.074	0.319	3.563	0.001

Predictors: (Constant), Compliance Monitoring

Criterion Variable: in implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship project

The results enumerated and prescribed in Table 25 can be interpreted then discussed as demonstrated; compliance monitoring is statistically significant in predicting implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects since  $p < 0.001$  when compared to the alpha level  $\alpha = 0.05$  at the 95% level of confidence is statistically significant. Compliance monitoring is thus significant approach that determines implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects with definite patterns established of degree of interrelation between the variables respectively. Comprehensive compliance audits and strict adherence to regulation, processes, procedures, laws, and requirements has been demonstrated to lead to better and improved implementation of YEDF funded projects.

#### 4.7.5 Hypothesis 3 Testing

**H<sub>03</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between compliance monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya.

The priori significant level was set at 0.05 common alpha, such that a p-value greater than 0.05, would fail to reject the null hypothesis as there is no significant relationship that exists between the variables. And a p-value less than 0.05 common alpha level as set, would lead to a conclusion that a significant relationship exists between compliance monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund and therefore we would fail to accept the null hypothesis as stated.

Hypothesis test was done with the inferential statistical scores indicating the relationships between compliance monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund where analysis of regression was computed guided by the formulated null hypothesis being  $H_0: \beta_3 = 0$  and the corresponding alternative hypothesis being  $H_1: \beta_3 \neq 0$ . Therefore, with  $p < 0.001$  and which is less than priori set significant level of 0.05, we thus fail to accept null hypothesis and retain alternative hypothesis

#### **4.8 Financial Monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects**

The study's objective four sought to reveal the influence of Financial Monitoring on Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya, Kenya

The results of descriptive statistics on financial monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects are presented in Table 26



**Table 26: Financial Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Item	Statements on financial monitoring	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree. (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)	Mean	SD
F1	Strict adherence to budgets positively influences project success.	7(6.14%)	16(14.04%)	9(7.89%)	51(44.74%)	31(27.19%)	2.27	1.185
F2	Expenditure checklists are helpful in effective implementation of entrepreneurship project.	11(9.65%)	8(7.02%)	12(10.53%)	34(29.82%)	49(42.98%)	2.11	1.299
F3	Quarterly audit checks are conducted to monitor proper utilization of the funds	6(5.26%)	10(8.77%)	8(7.02%)	39(34.21%)	51(44.74%)	1.96	1.163
F4	Income statements help in determining whether the entrepreneurship project has made profit or loss over a given period.	7(6.14%)	8(7.02%)	10(8.77%)	54(47.37%)	35(30.70%)	2.11	1.108
F5	It is easy to prepare a balance sheet for the project.	5(4.39%)	7(6.14%)	5(4.39%)	46(40.35%)	51(44.74%)	1.85	1.058
<b>Composite Mean and Composite S.D</b>							<b>2.06</b>	<b>1.626</b>

Item F1 sought to establish if strict adherence to budgets positively influences project success. The 114 respondents recorded their responses as indicated; 7(6.14%), were in strong agreement, 16(14.04%), just agreed, 9(7.89%) neutral, 51(44.74%) Disagreed and 31(27.19%), disagreed strongly. The statement's mean score was 2.27 and 1.185 S.D indicating that absolute majority confirmed that strict adherence to budgets does not necessarily positively influence project success.

Item F2 sought to establish if expenditure checklists are helpful in effective implementation of entrepreneurship project. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 11(9.65%), Strongly agreed, 8(7.02%), Agreed, 12(10.53%), Neutral, 34(29.82%), Disagreed and while 49(42.98%), Strongly-disagreed. The mean for the statement's score was 2.11 and 1.299 S.D. Majority of the respondents said that expenditure checklists are not necessarily helpful in effective implementation of entrepreneurship project.

Item F3 sought to establish if quarterly audit checks are conducted to monitor proper utilization of the funds. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 6(5.26%) strongly agreed, 10(8.77%) agreed, 8(7.02%) neutral, 39(34.21%) disagreed and while 51(44.74%) strongly disagreed. The mean score for the statement was 1.96 and 1.163 S.D. This demonstrates that majority of the respondents could not confirm that quarterly audit checks are conducted to monitor proper utilization of the funds.

Item F4 sought to establish if income statements help in determining whether the entrepreneurship project has made profit or loss over a given period. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 7(6.14%) were in strong agreement 8(7.02%) agreed, 10(8.77%) neutral, 54(47.37%) disagreed and while 35(30.70%) strongly disagreed. The mean score for the statement was 2.11 and 1.108 S.D. The statement was rejected by majority of the respondents indicating that income statements does not help in determining whether the entrepreneurship project has made profit or loss over a given period. This could be a pointer toward incapacity of the project implementers to prepare the financial statements.

Item F5 sought to answer if it is easy to prepare a balance sheet for the project. The 114 respondents whose responses were captured polled as follows; 5(4.39%) strongly agreed, 7(6.14%) agreed, 5(4.39%) neutral, 46(40.35%) disagreed and while 51(44.74%) strongly disagreed. The mean score for the item was 1.85 and 1.085 S.D. More respondents said that it is not easy to prepare a balance sheet for the projects than those who indicated otherwise. This could be an indication that they lack the pre-requisite skills to prepare them.

Data collected qualitatively by use of interview schedules on financial monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects and the verbatim here-in presents the results as follows;

*“The beneficiaries do not keep proper financial records about their enterprises and therefore finance monitoring cannot be effectively carried out. This is an area that requires capacity building for it to be effectively implemented”*. **KII4**

#### 4.8.1 Analysis of correlation between Financial Monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects

Analysis of correlation was undertaken to determine the level of linear associations between financial monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Table 27 prescribes the results as follows;

**Table 27: Analysis of correlation between financial monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF**

Variable		Financial Monitoring	Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects
<b>Financial Monitoring</b>	Pearson' Correlation	1	0.247**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.008
	N	114	114
<b>Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects</b>	Pearson' Correlation	0.247**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.008	
	N	114	114

**\*\* Correlation at 0.05 level of significance for a two-tailed test**

The results as tabulated in Table 28 demonstrate a significant positive weak correlation between financial monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects, with ( $r=0.247$ ;  $P<0.008$ ). The implication here reveals that financial monitoring has got a significant positive effect on the implementation outcome of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. This is probably because financial monitoring ensures prudent utilization and management of the project funds so that there is no miss use for the unintended purposes. The findings here are comparable to Tolmie (2013), Oduor, Otieno *et al.*, (2015) and (Mburu, 2015) who reported that lack proper repayment structures and strategies as well as corruption are the major challenges facing YEDF.

#### 4.8.2 Analysis Model Summary between Financial Monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects

Analysis of Model summary regression was undertaken to reveal the extent of relationships between financial monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Table 28 presents the results as follows;

**Table 28: Analysis of Model Summary between Financial Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R- Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	0.247 <sup>a</sup>	0.061	0.053	1.030

Predictor: Financial Monitoring (Constant)

Criterion: Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects

The results enumerated and prescribed in Table 28 can be deduced and interpreted then discussed following manner; a unit increase in Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects can be predicted by 6.1%-point increment in financial monitoring. Deduction is thus made that financial monitoring is significant in determining the Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects and thus undertaking proper and intense financial monitoring will thus enhance implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects.

#### 4.8.3 Analysis of Regression ANOVA between Financial Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects

SPSS computed regression ANOVA to reveal the level of relationships between financial monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Table 29 prescribes the results as follows;

**Table 29: Analysis of regression ANOVA between financial monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.728	1	7.728	7.289	0.008 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	118.737	112	1.942		
	Total	126.465	113			

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Monitoring

The results enumerated and presented in Table 30 can be interpreted then discussed as demonstrated; the ANOVA results indicate,  $p < 0.008$  and when compared to alpha level  $\alpha = 0.05$  is statistically significant. Thus, a deduced that financial monitoring is significant in influencing implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects can be made. This is also comparable to Tolmie (2013), Oduor, et al., (2015) and (Mburu, 2015) who also reported that lack proper repayment structures and strategies as well as corruption are the major challenges facing YEDF as financial malpractices

#### **4.8.4 Analysis of Regression Coefficients between Financial Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

Analysis of regression coefficients was computed to determine the degree of identifiable trends and patterns of relationships between financial monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Table 30 presents the results as follows;

**Table 30: Regression Coefficient between financial monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF**

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Err	Beta		
1					
1(Constant)	1.373	0.202		6.815	0.000
Financial monitoring	0.197	0.073	0.247	2.700	0.008

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Financial monitoring

The results enumerated and presented in Table 30 can be interpreted then discussed as demonstrated; Financial monitoring is statistically significant in predicting Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects since  $p < 0.008$  and when compared to alpha level  $\alpha = 0.05$  is statistically significant @ 95% level of confidence interval. Financial monitoring is thus significant consideration that determines Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects since there is established and identifiable significant pattern and degree of association between the two variables. Comprehensive financial audit and monitoring thus leads to effective and efficient implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects.

#### 4.8.5 Hypothesis 4 Testing

**H<sub>04</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between financial monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya

The priori significant level was set at 0.05 common alpha, such that a p-value greater than 0.05, would fail to reject the null hypothesis as there is no significant relationship that exists between the variables. And a p-value less than 0.05 common alpha level as set, would lead to a conclusion that a significant relationship exists between financial monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth Enterprise Development fund and therefore we would fail to accept the null hypothesis as stated.

Hypothesis test was done with the inferential statistical scores indicating the relationships between financial monitoring and implementation of youth entrepreneurship projects, funded by Youth

Enterprise Development fund where analysis of regression was computed guided by the formulated null hypothesis being  $H_0: \beta_4 = 0$  and the corresponding alternative hypothesis being  $H_0: \beta_4 \neq 0$ . Therefore, with  $p < 0.008$  and which is less than priori set significant level of 0.05, we thus fail to accept null hypothesis and retain alternative hypothesis.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

The fifth chapter outlines the in-summary key findings on: process monitoring influence implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects, how beneficiary monitoring influence Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects, how compliance monitoring influence Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects and how financial monitoring influence Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects. the chapter also contains recommendations, conclusions, study's contribution to the body of knowledge and suggestions for further research

#### 5.2 Summary of the Study's Key Findings

The study intended to fulfil the purpose on how monitoring approaches influence implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya. The study also sought to accomplish the outlined objectives: To establish how process monitoring influences Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub-County, to determine how beneficiary monitoring influences Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya, to assess how compliance monitoring influences Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya, and to determine how financial monitoring influences Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya

##### 5.2.1 Process Monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects

To accomplish the theme of first objective, the study sought to establish how process monitoring influences Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya. The study reported a significant positive weak correlation between process monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects, ( $r=0.262$ ;  $P<0.005$ ). Composite Mean and S.D 2.78; 1.314



### **5.2.2 Beneficiary Monitoring and Implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

To accomplish the theme of second objective, the study sought to determine how beneficiary monitoring influences Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya. The study reported a strong significant positive correlation between compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects, ( $r=0.628$ ;  $p<0.000$ ). Composite Mean and S.D 2.71; 1.350 respectively.

### **5.2.3 Compliance Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

To accomplish the theme of third objective, the study sought to assess how compliance monitoring influences Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya. The study reported a strong significant positive correlation between compliance monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects, ( $r=0.319$ ;  $p<0.001$ ). Composite Mean and S.D 2.18; 1.273 respectively

### **5.2.4 Financial Monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

To accomplish the theme of first objective, the study sought to establish how financial monitoring influences Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya. The study reported a weak significant positive correlation between financial monitoring and implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects, ( $r=0.247$ ;  $p<0.008$ ). Composite Mean and S.D 2.59; 1.312 respectively

### **5.2.5 Implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects**

The study had sought to determine the level of Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya. The study established that there is a weak level of Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County with composite mean and S.D of 2.06 and 1.626 respectively.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

The findings of the study led to the following conclusions being made by the study;

Process monitoring significantly and positively influences implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Beneficiary monitoring significantly and positively influences implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Compliance monitoring positively and significantly influences implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. Lastly, the study concluded that there is weak level of Implementation of YEDF funded youth entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya, and thus majority of the projects are likely to collapse.

### **5.4 Recommendations**

For the formulation of policy and for implementation practices the outlined recommendations have been made by the study.

- i. Monitoring approaches should be actively implemented at every stage of youth entrepreneurship projects funded by youth enterprise development fund implementation as they were found to influence the projects significantly and positively.
- ii. The government should engage the YEDF beneficiaries in capacity building to enhance their ability in the fund utilization monitoring activities
- iii. Prohibitive regulatory measure should be implemented to ensure the fund is only utilized in commercially viable youth entrepreneurship projects
- iv. Capacity building on financial management tools should be offered to beneficiaries of YEDF before fund allocation to ensure proper management of finances and ensure sustainability of projects.

### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Research**

The study hereby suggests for action that similar studies be undertaken in other counties implementing YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects.

The study also suggests that studies be conducted to establish the level of implementation of YEDF development projects

### **5.6 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge**

The study has contributed to the Body of Knowledge in the manner outlined;

#### **Research Objective**

#### **Contributions to the Body of Knowledge**

To establish the influence of process monitoring on implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya

Process Monitoring significantly and positively influences implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects

To determine the influence of beneficiary monitoring on implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya

Beneficiary Monitoring significantly and positively influences implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects

To assess the influence of compliance monitoring on implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya

Compliance Monitoring significantly and positively influences implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects

To determine the influence of financial monitoring on implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya

Financial Monitoring significantly and positively influences implementation of YEDF funded Entrepreneurship Projects

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal

Risper Atieno Mboya

University of Nairobi

P.O Box 825-40100

Kisumu.

Dear Respondent

#### **RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER**

I am a student of the above-named institution at Kisumu campus currently pursuing a degree in Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management. I am currently in the process of carrying out research as part of the university requirement.

My research area is on the implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects. My topic is monitoring approaches on implementation of entrepreneurship projects funded by YEDF in Alego Usonga sub-county.

This research is aimed at gathering opinions and experiences of youth enterprise development fund managers and youth group leaders on monitoring of entrepreneurship projects and how this has been effective in implementation of entrepreneurship projects in Alego, Usonga sub-county, Siaya County, Kenya.

I am requesting for your help in filling the attached questionnaire. Whatsoever information shared will remain confidential and used for academic purpose only. Thank you in advance

Yours sincerely,

Risper Mboya



**Appendix II: Questionnaire for all respondents**

My name is **Risper Mboya**, currently conducting a study on **monitoring approaches on implementation of entrepreneurship projects funded by youth enterprise development fund in Alego Usonga Sub-County, Siaya County, Kenya.**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Fill in all the sections of the questionnaire
2. Tick appropriately in the boxes provided
3. Do not reveal your Identity by writing your contact or name on the questionnaire
4. The information provided is only for academic purposes

**Section A: Demographic Information of Respondents**

**1. Indicate your gender**

Male  Female

**2. Indicate your age**

Below 23  24-33  34-43  44-53  54-63  Above 63

**3. Indicate your highest level of education**

Primary  Secondary  Tertiary

Other (Specify)

**4. Indicate your occupation**

Administration  NGO  Youth Fund Manager

Youth Group Official  Other (specify) .....

**Section B: Implementation of youth Entrepreneurship Projects funded by YEDF**

5. Section B, has statements coded as items B1 to B5 to be rated on a 5-point Likert scale. Would you please rate them on your level of agreement?

<b>Item</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Strongly Agree (5)</b>	<b>Agree (4)</b>	<b>Neutral (3)</b>	<b>Disagree (2)</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree (1)</b>
B1	Most of the youth group projects established by the fund are still operational					
B2	Many youth groups have benefited from the fund and have fully operational entrepreneurship projects initiated by the fund					
B3	Majority of the youth groups are effectively repaying their loans					
B4	The fund has enhanced the number of youths employed in the informal sector					
B5	There has been an increased uptake and utilization of the fund since initiation					

### Section C; Process monitoring

6. Section C, has statements coded as items C1 to C5. Kindly indicate your level of level of agreement regarding process monitoring where 1 indicates low agreement level while 5 indicate high level of agreement.

Item	Statements	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
C1	Information about youth enterprise development fund is readily accessible					
C2	The criteria for selection of groups to receive funding is clear					
C3	Existence of application guidelines is helpful in accessing youth enterprise development funds					
C4	There is transparency in allocation of funds to groups.					
C5	Process monitoring influences implementation of entrepreneurship projects					

**Section D: Beneficiary monitoring**

7. Section D, has statements coded as items D1 to D5. Kindly indicate your level of agreement regarding beneficiary monitoring where 1 indicates low agreement level while 5 indicate high level of agreement.

<b>Item</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Strongly Agree (5)</b>	<b>Agree (4)</b>	<b>Neutral (3)</b>	<b>Disagree (2)</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree (1)</b>
D1	Needs assessment is conducted before awarding funds to the youth groups					
D2	Beneficiaries of the fund are satisfied by the outcomes of the fund					
D3	Livelihood activity analysis is conducted to ensure proper utilization of the funds.					
D4	Youth empowerment on administration of the youth fund is done.					
D5	Youth group members and officials actively participate in planning, implementation, and monitoring of projects.					

### Section E: Compliance monitoring

9. This section, has statements coded as items E1 to E5. Kindly rate them in a 5-point Likert scale. Would you please rate them on your level of agreement?

Item	Statements	Strongly Agree (5)	Agree (4)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree (1)
E1	Resource tracking tools help to determine if the funds are properly being utilized by the beneficiaries.					
E2	Auditing of entrepreneurship projects has entrenched accountability in management and implementation of the projects.					
E3	Integrated finance management information system has been effectively used in selection of groups for funding.					
E4	Legal requirements for operating an entrepreneurship project are clear.					
E5	Compliance monitoring positively influences implementation of entrepreneurship projects.					

### SECTION F: Financial monitoring

11. Section F, has statements coded as items F1 to F5. Kindly rate them in a 5-point Likert scale. Would you please rate them on your level of agreement?

<b>Item</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Strongly Agree (5)</b>	<b>Agree (4)</b>	<b>Neutral (3)</b>	<b>Disagree (2)</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree (1)</b>
F1	Strict adherence to budgets positively influences project success.					
F2	Expenditure checklists are helpful in effective implementation of entrepreneurship project.					
F3	Quarterly audit checks are conducted to monitor proper utilization of the funds					
F4	Income statements help in determining whether the entrepreneurship project has made profit or loss over a given period.					
F5	It is easy to prepare a balance sheet for the project.					

**You have come to the End. Thank You for your time**

**Appendix III: KI Interview guide for ministry and county officials, ward administrators and fund managers at the ward**

1. How does monitoring approaches influence implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya?

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.....  
.....

2. In what ways does process monitoring influence implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya?

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

3. In what ways does beneficiary monitoring influence implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya?

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

4. In what ways does compliance monitoring influence implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya?

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

5. In what ways does financial monitoring influence implementation of YEDF funded entrepreneurship projects in Alego Usonga Sub- County, Siaya County, Kenya?

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

**Appendix IV:**

<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 V: Research permit from NACOSTI



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 500920

Date of Issue: 22/June/2022

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Ms.. Risper Atieno Mboya of University of Nairobi, has been licensed to conduct research in Siaya on the topic: MONITORING APPROACHES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROJECTS FUNDED BY YOUTH ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND IN ALEGO USONGA SUB-COUNTY, SIAYA COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 22/June/2023.

License No: NACOSTI/P/22/18435

Walter Mboya

500920

Applicant Identification Number

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