

**DETERMINANTS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF YOUTH ENTERPRISE
DEVELOPMENT FUNDED PROJECTS. A CASE OF ISIOLO CENTRAL
SUB-COUNTY, KENYA.**

**BY
MOHAMED DIBA KIYANA**

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

2018

DECLARATION

I declare that this research project report is my original work and has not been submitted for a degree in any other university or college for examination or academic purposes.

Signature: í í í í í í í í í í í í í . Date í í í í í í í í í í í

Mohamed Diba Kiyana

L50/6037/2017

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

Signed í í í í í í í í í í í í í Date í í í í í í í í í í í í í

Mr. Amos Gitonga

School of open and Distance Learning

University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated, to my father, Hajj Diba Kiyana, My Sister Amina Diba, my dear wife Bone Wato and last but not least all University of Nairobi lectures for their encouragement and moral support, to carry out and finalize this Research work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to acknowledge and thank my supervisor Mr. Amos Gitonga for this constructive advice and corrections while preparing for this project report. I would also like to thank my lecturers for the lessons they taught me. I would also like to thank my fellow colleagues in my place of work for their moral support and encouragements. Special thanks to my wife and children for their moral support, and being patient with me during my long absence as I undertook this research study. Furthermore I would like to acknowledge positive response from my respondents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
DEDICATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	x
ABSTRACT	xi
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	7
1.3 Purpose of the Study.....	8
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	8
1.5 Research Questions	9
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	9
1.7 Delimitation of the Study.....	10
1.8 Limitations of the Study	10
1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study	10
1.10 Definition of Significant Terms Used in the Study.....	11
1.11 Organization of the Study	12
CHAPTER TWO	13
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	13
2.1 Introduction.....	13
2.2 Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance	13
2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance	16
2.4 Entrepreneurial Skills and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance	18
2.5 Training and Development and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance	20
2.6 Access to Market and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance	22
2.7 Youth Group Dynamics and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance	23
2.8 Theoretical Orientation.....	25

2.8.1 Joseph Schumpeter's Entrepreneurship Theory	25
2.8.2 Human Capital Theory.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.9 Conceptual Framework.....	26
2.10 Summary and Research Gaps.....	27
CHAPTER THREE.....	29
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	29
3.1 Introduction.....	29
3.2 Research Design.....	29
3.3 Target Population	29
3.4 Sampling Procedure.....	30
3.4.1 Sample Size	30
3.5 Research Instruments.....	30
3.6 Pilot-Testing of the Research Instrument	31
3.7 Validity of the Research Instrument.....	31
3.8 Reliability of the Research Instrument	32
3.9 Data Collection Procedures.....	32
3.10 Data Analysis Techniques.....	32
3.11 Operationalization of Variables	33
3.12 Ethical Issues.....	40
CHAPTER FOUR.....	41
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS.....	41
4.1 Introduction.....	41
4.2 Response Rate	41
4.3 Reliability Analysis	41
4.4 Demographic Information.....	42
4.4.1 Gender of the Respondents	42
4.4.2 Level of Education of the Respondents	43
4.4.3 Age Bracket of the Respondents	43
4.5 Determinants of Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance in Isiolo County.....	44
4.5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation	44

4.5.2 Entrepreneurial Skills	45
4.5.3 Training and Development.....	46
4.5.4 Access to Market	48
4.5.5 Youth Group Dynamics	49
4.5.6 Trend of the Various Aspects of Performance of YEDF Projects.....	50
4.6 Regression Analysis	51
4.6.1 Model Summary	51
4.6.2 ANOVA Results	52
4.6.3 Regression Coefficients	52
CHAPTER FIVE	55
SUMMARY OF FINDING, DISCUSSIONS ,CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.	55
5.1 Introduction.....	55
5.2 Summary of the Findings.....	55
5.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation	55
5.2.2 Entrepreneurial Skills	55
5.2.3 Training and Development.....	55
5.2.4 Access to Market	56
5.2.5 Youth Group Dynamics	56
5.3 Discussion of the Findings	56
5.3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation	56
5.3.2 Entrepreneurial Skills	57
5.2.3 Training and Development.....	57
5.3.4 Access to Market	58
5.3.5 Youth Group Dynamics	58
5.4 Conclusions.....	59
5.5 Recommendations	60
5.6 Recommendations for Further Studies	61
REFERENCES	62

APPENDICES	68
Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal	68
Appendix II: Research Questionnaire	69
Appendix III: Work Plan	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Appendix IV: Research Budget	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1: Target Population	29
Table 3. 2: Sampling Frame	30
Table 3. 3: Operationalization of Variables	34
Table 4. 1: Return Rate	41
Table 4. 2: Reliability Analysis	42
Table 4. 3: Gender of the Respondents	42
Table 4. 4: Level of Education of the Respondents	43
Table 4. 5: Age Bracket of the Respondents	43
Table 4. 6: Monitoring and Evaluation and YEDF Projects Performance	44
Table 4. 7: Aspects of Monitoring and Evaluation and Performance of YEDF Projects	45
Table 4. 8: Entrepreneurial Skills and YEDF Projects Performance	45
Table 4. 9: Aspects of Entrepreneurial Skills Effect on Performance of YEDF Projects.....	46
Table 4. 10: Training and Development and YEDF Projects Performance	47
Table 4. 11: Various Aspects of Training and Development Effect on the Performance of YEDF Projects	47
Table 4. 12: Access to Market and YEDF Projects Performance.....	48
Table 4. 13: Access to Market affect the Performance of YEDF Projects.....	49
Table 4. 14: Youth Group Dynamics and YEDF Projects Performance.....	49
Table 4. 15: Effect of Aspects of Youth Group Dynamics and Performance of YEDF Projects..	50
Table 4. 16: Trend of the Various Aspects of Performance of YEDF Projects	51
Table 4. 17: Model Summary	52
Table 4. 18: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)	52
Table 4. 19: Regression Coefficients	53

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual framework	27
--------------------------------------	----

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

C-YES	: Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme
GOK	: Government of Kenya
ILO	: International Labor Organization
KNBS	: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
MOYAS	: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
OECD	: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
SPSS	: Statistical Package for Social Sciences
YEDF	: Youth Enterprise Development Fund

ABSTRACT

Youth unemployment is one of the biggest development challenges in the Third World today. In Kenya over 15 million people live below the poverty line, with over three million classified as unemployed. Youth account for about 55% of the unemployed in Kenya, implying that unemployment is a predominantly youth issue. The rapidly increasing youth unemployment levels have been aggravated by changes in economic policies. Subsequently, over the past decade, there has been a steady shift from formal to informal sector employment, popularly known as *ujaa kali*. Secondary negative effects such as the systematic erosion of the social value of education, crime, prostitution and drug abuse have increased as a direct consequence. The study aimed at establishing the determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. The study was guided by the following objectives: to establish influence of monitoring and evaluation on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County; to assess influences of entrepreneurial skills on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County; to evaluate the influence of training and development on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County; to determine the influence of access to market on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County and to assess the influence of youth group dynamic on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. The study was grounded on the Joseph Schumpeter's Entrepreneurship Theory and Human capital theory. Descriptive survey design was selected since the researcher did not have direct control over the independent variables as their manifestation had already occurred and these variables did not render themselves to manipulation. The target population of the study was 474 individuals from Isiolo county, who had in one way or the other been involved in youth enterprise development funded projects. Two hundred and eighty-six respondents were then sampled in the study, with each of the three strata having sample sizes. Data was collected from the identified respondents using questionnaires that were distributed by the research assistants. The questionnaire utilized two sections. Section A of the questionnaire had questions on the demographic characteristics of respondents and Section B consisted the questions on the variables under study. After the questionnaires were returned, the raw data collected was cleaned, edited, coded and tabulated in line with the study objectives. The quantitative data was collected using the closed ended questions. Multiple regression analysis was used to establish the relations between the independent and dependent variables. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, mean score and standard deviation were estimated for all the quantitative variables and information presented in form of tables. The qualitative data from the open-ended questions were analyzed using conceptual content analysis and presented in prose form. The study found that entrepreneurial course, record keeping training, business management training influence the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County to a great extent. The study concluded that Monitoring and evaluation had the greatest influences on the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County followed by entrepreneurial skills then training and development then access to market while youth group dynamics had the least influence on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The study recommends that that to enhance youth groups' performance including productivity, the government (county and national) to release adequate resources and equipment preceded with formal training to youth groups and that the Youth groups should be assisted to increase uptake of available resources through project management skills building in line with government regulations which they most preferred to cease dependency on members' monetary contributions in running groups since most youth have low income

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Youth unemployment is one of the biggest development challenges in the Third World today. In Kenya over 15 million people live below the poverty line, with over three million classified as unemployed. Youth account for about 55% of the unemployed in Kenya, implying that unemployment is a predominantly youth issue (ILO, 2013). The rapidly increasing youth unemployment levels have been aggravated by changes in economic policies. Subsequently, over the past decade, there has been a steady shift from formal to informal sector employment, popularly known as *–Jua Kali*. Secondary negative effects such as the systematic erosion of the social value of education, crime, prostitution and drug abuse have increased as a direct consequence (Babu, 2017).

Widespread poverty remains a critical development challenge in Kenya. Young people are particularly affected by unemployment, lack of proper housing (particularly in the urban areas) and health challenges. Poverty affects educational levels and children from poor backgrounds have been known to be much less likely to attend school than those of rich families. Poorer educational levels imply poorer chances of gainful employment (Were, 2017). Additional negative factors affecting the youth include marginalization; lack of voice in the family, the community and the national arena; poor representation in decision making; and limited recreational facilities. Areas that require specific attention are: geographic transitions (including youth migration); integrating the youth in urban areas; transition from school to work; youth unemployment; youth groups at risk and implementation of youth policies and programs (Ansell, 2016).

In the absence of opportunities in the formal labor market, many young people are engaged in the informal sector which is largely unregulated and are subjected to hazardous conditions for low earnings and long working hours, without any formal contract. To address the youth challenges, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was introduced on 8th December, 2006 and later formed into a State Corporation on 11th May, 2007. The Fund has engaged in partnership with 32 Financial Intermediaries (FIs) to enable the youth access funds directly either as individuals or as organized entities (Golub, Mbaye&Chwe, 2015). According to Moraa

(2014), apart from the on-lending component of the fund through financial intermediaries, there is the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES) which funds enterprises of youth groups in all constituencies. YEDF focuses on enterprise development as a key strategy for increasing economic opportunities for, and participation of Kenyan youth in nation building.

YEDF seeks to increase access to capital by young entrepreneurs in order to reduce the level of youth unemployment in the country. An estimated Kshs 5.96 billion has been disbursed to 315,076 group and individual enterprises all over the country. Out of this amount Kshs 614.8 million has been advanced to 13,341 group projects while Kshs 66.1 million has been disbursed to 2,645 individual enterprises at the constituency level. Through FIs, the fund has financed 141,552 group and individual enterprises by Kshs 5.3 billion. The fund disbursed is expected to be repaid back to the lending institutions so as to be accessed by other youth enterprises that were unable to access the fund due to limited allocation by treasury (GOK, 2013). Through YEDF, the Government has released Kshs. 11,917,198 to 328 youth groups, no funding to individual members of the groups and Kshs. 83,702,926 disbursed to 2891 youths in Siaya County. This amount is evidently inadequate to cater for the high expectations and demand of the youth. Proper management of the fund to ensure that the loans disbursed are repaid and therefore accessed by others is of critical importance. There is a need to continuously highlight the main issues, priorities and potentials of the youth to further enlist and strengthen interventions of actors dealing with this group. The study seeks to determine the extent to which the YEDF has achieved increased access to funding by the youth (Opiyo, 2015).

The governments worldwide have a responsibility to ensure that youth unemployment is tackled through various interventions as fast as possible. This can be done through by ensuring youth employment is a cross-cutting issue in the national agenda or through various sectorial policies. Enabling young people to become entrepreneurs can play a critical role in tackling youth unemployment, empowering youth to become the job creators and economic drivers of the future. Although there is an increasing recognition of its social multiplier effect and economic potential, young people continue to face significant barriers to entrepreneurship, in particular lack of access to finance, weak enterprise culture and inadequate education (Sakyiamah, 2015).

The world has 1.2 billion youth between the ages of 15-24. 87% live in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. About 30% of the world's youth, or 357 million, are not in school

or employed. Of those employed in developing countries, 536 million are underemployed, compared with 1.5 million in the 27 countries in the European Union. The highest rates of youth unemployment are found in Northern Africa and the Middle East, according to the World Economic Forum, an international non-profit based in Switzerland (Global Employment Trends, 2013).

Nearly half of the world's population is under 25 years. The International Labor Organization (ILO, 2013) estimates that 351 million children under the age of 18 are economically active. The ILO has warned of a disenfranchised generation of young people facing a dangerous mix of high unemployment, increased inactivity and precarious work in developed countries, as well as persistently high working poverty in the developing world (ILO, 2013). In June 2012, the ILO adopted a resolution calling for immediate, targeted and renewed action to tackle the youth unemployment crisis. The resolution provides a portfolio of tested measures in five areas: macro-economic policies, employability, labor market policies, youth entrepreneurship and rights. Most governments and world leaders have realized that the youth hold the key to growth of a country or a region (IIAS, 2012).

In the advanced nations, they have realized that education is the key to development. As such they put great emphasis on education and knowledge skills. In USA, a programme called 'Put Our Children First' aims at providing children with an enabling environment where all stakeholders participate in monitoring the curriculum, mentoring students and even donating resources such as writing materials. This ensures that students who would otherwise drop out of school due to economic challenges get to stay on and complete their studies (World Vision US programmes, 2014). Across Europe, countries are coming together to form forums where the youth get training in skills that can help them get employment. Empowering Youth in a European Society (EYES) is such a programme that is organized by the youth themselves because they have realized that youth development, collective social action, solidarity are the tools by which their society will be transformed (EYES, 2013).

Youth unemployment in Africa is part of a much bigger problem of unemployment and underdevelopment which most countries are yet to find a way out. Given that there is a high percentage of the population who are young, it implies that, there is a high dependency rate. Yet those who are depended on are scraping a living in the low productivity areas such as agriculture

and the informal sector. In the wake of the structural adjustment policies of the 1980s most state-owned enterprises that had been a major source of employment were either privatized or wound up. This led to massive retrenchment and lack of new opportunities for employment leading many to seek refuge in the sprawling informal sector whose performance depended very much upon the health of the economy (Marable, 2015).

Many African countries especially in the sub-Saharan evidence show that many young people are either underemployed or employed in the informal sector. In Uganda for example over 70% of the urban workers are informally employed. As Chigunta (2017), in his research puts it; the share of unemployment in sub-Saharan Africa to total unemployment has reached nearly 80% of the total unemployed in some countries (Chigunta, 2017). In the 1990s both sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa recorded the world's highest youth unemployment. In Tanzania the magnitude of unemployment is a fundamental problem. The economic growth that is currently taking place in the country has not been able to generate adequate employment and income generating opportunities to absorb net increases to the labor force and reduce the proportion of the labor force that is unemployed and underemployed (Leigh & Blakely, 2016). Christina (2013), points out that in Tanzania a youth development revolving fund was launched in 1994 with the aim of helping the youth in the informal sector to create formal employment and reduce youth unemployment. The government issued a directive that all local government authorities must allocate 5% of their revenue for youth development mainly in employment and income generating activities. The national youth revolving fund was established to support youth income generating activities in organized economic production brigades and small entrepreneurs.

In Malawi, according to the International Labor Organization (2002), the Youth Enterprise Development Fund in Malawi was conceived by his Excellency the state President Ngwazi, Professor. Binguwa Mutharika as a vehicle to address challenges facing youth in Malawi by providing them with knowledge, essential skills competencies and opportunities to engage in micro-small and medium enterprises as a self-employment mechanism. Funding is required for lending to the youth, for their working capital needs, procurement of tools and equipment, training of youths in artisans and business management skills and re-equipment of training institutions. The Business leaders forum report (2012) points out that Uganda has one of the highest youth unemployment figures in the world with job creation lagging significantly below the 300,000 who join the labor force, so the government of Uganda through the Ministry of

finance, planning and economic development did launch a youth venture capital fund on 1st February 2012. The fund was meant to target startup businesses and small to medium size enterprises. It was meant to expand the existence of business ventures owned by youths who were defined as persons aged between 18 and 35 years.

While youth employment has been extensively studied, there is need to address the current global youth unemployment crisis, more so the Kenyan one. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2010) youth unemployment has been rising dramatically and the trend is set to continue, resulting in disillusionment and despair among the youth which renders them vulnerable to criminal activities and violence.

Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was initiated in 2006 to boost employment and entrepreneurship among youth of ages 18 to 35. Through YEDF, youth groups of up to 10 people can apply for funding in addition to other services such as training, mentorship and market access. The YEDF's strategic focus is on small enterprise development as a key strategy that will increase economic opportunities for, and participation by Kenyan youth in nation building (Wamoto, 2016). According to Allen, Garst, Bowers and Onyiko (2016) MOYAS collaborates with YEDF to administer loans to youth enterprises and create a framework for development of youth SACCOs and provision of commercial infrastructure for youth businesses. YEDF focuses on enterprise development as a key strategy for increasing economic opportunities for, and participation of Kenyan youth in nation building. YEDF seeks to increase access to capital by young entrepreneurs in order to reduce the level of youth unemployment in the country.

Were (2017) state that youth unemployment is one of the biggest development challenges in the Third World today. In Kenya, over 15 million people live below the poverty line, with over three million classified as unemployed. Youth account for about 55% of the unemployed in Kenya, implying that unemployment is a predominantly youth issue (GOK, 2012). The rapidly increasing youth unemployment levels have been aggravated by changes in economic policies. Subsequently, over the past decade, there has been a steady shift from formal to informal sector employment, popularly known as Jua Kali. The secondary negative effects such as the systematic erosion of the social value of education, crime, prostitution, and drug abuse have increased as a direct consequence.

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) is a state corporation under the Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs. The Fund was established on 1st February 2007 as one of the strategies to address the challenge of youth unemployment in Kenya. It is one of the flagship projects of Vision 2030, under the social pillar. The Youth Fund is mandated to create employment opportunities for young people through entrepreneurship. This is achieved by providing financial support and business development services to youth owned enterprises. The Fund seeks to turn youth into job creators and not job seekers (GOK, 2013).

However, despite their great strength, Kenyan youth have been marginalized at all levels of decision-making and access to economic and political opportunities. According to the Kenya National Youth Policy, the Kenyan youth face many challenges. The identifiable challenges include unemployment, restricted access to opportunities and services such as quality education, health care, training and recreation, and peer pressure that sometimes pushes them to engage in criminal behavior (Rakodi, 2016).

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund came legally into operation on 8th December 2006 and was transformed into a state corporation on 11th May 2007. The fund focuses on enterprise development as a key strategy that will increase economic opportunities for, and participation by Kenyan youth in nation building. The mandate of the Fund is not only increasing access to capital by young entrepreneurs but also provides business development services, facilitates linkages in supply chains, create market opportunities locally and abroad for products and services of youth enterprises, and facilitates creation of commercial infrastructure to support growth of youth enterprises (MOYA. 2013)

The principle objective of the Youth Enterprise Development is to uplift the living standards of the Kenyan youth. This can largely be achieved by putting in place efforts to improve the livelihood situation of the youth through initiatives such as availing credit facilities, building capacity to self-reliance, marketing local products and providing information on job opportunities both from within and outside the country (Were, 2016).

Isiolo county is located in the northern part of the former Eastern Province, 285 kilometers north of Nairobi. It covers an area of 25,336.1 square kilometers with it is expansive when compared to other counties. The population tally in the county according to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics report of 2009 is 143,294. 51% of the population is male while 49% is female. Isiolo

County is inhabited by the Turkana, Borana, Somali and Meru communities, with the Boranas forming the largest portion of the population (KNBS, 2009).

Most of young people in Isiolo County are majorly engaged in farming, trade and boda boda for their livelihoods. The young people are facing challenges due to lack of employment opportunities, lack of capital, insecurity and boda boda accidents. For the young people to exploit their full economic potential there is need to improve security, provide soft loans for business, introduce value addition to farmers and improve infrastructure to curb road accidents (Finn *et al.*, 2016). Majority of the youths in Isiolo county have limited access to youth enterprise development funds hence related projects are limited.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite various government interventions to address youth problems and challenges, many young people continue to be unemployed even with the existence of a Youth Enterprise Development Fund eight years since its inception. In 2009, against a total global unemployment rate of 6.3%, the global youth unemployment rate peaked at 12.7%, representing 75.8 million unemployed youth, marking the largest annual increase over the 20 years of available global estimates (ILO, 2011). Youth unemployment is a major socio-economic problem that has to be addressed with speed. With more and more youth entering the job market from learning institutions, there is need to ensure that they can get decent jobs; whether in the formal or informal sector.

The National government in its effort to alleviate youth unemployment initiated the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, in June 2006, to provide finance for youth projects so that they can be empowered economically (GOK, 2013). In Isiolo County Youth Enterprise Development Fund contribute significantly to the provision of employment opportunities, income generation and poverty reduction. For the youth to receive funding from YEDF, they are required to be in groups. The youth needs skills to succeed in business. Although, majority of the youth in Isiolo County know about the YEDF, they lack essential details about this facility and more so on how to apply for the funds and utilize it. The population of the youth continues to increase day in day out and although the County government has implemented various interventions of addressing the youth unemployment the situation has continued to get worse and this calls for the need to determine the extent to which the various interventions have succeeded.

Despite so many projects having been initiated in Isiolo County so as to transform the living standards of the youth, little has been achieved. Many projects have been initiated but never completed. Other projects have been stopped due to various challenges such as repeated accusation of abuse of funds, patronage due to excessive powers, incomplete projects, a lack of technical capacity, poor planning and a litany of other weaknesses which threaten to undermine the very success of the Youth development funded projects in Isiolo County.

Hence, a number of studies had been done on the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects. In this regard Ashiku (2014) focused on determinants of effectiveness of youth enterprise development fund in Gilgil Sub-County, Nakuru County, Kenya and Wachilonga (2018) studied effect of finance determinants on loan repayment among youth enterprise development fund board beneficiaries in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya. On the same Kitavi (2015) looked at the influence of youth enterprise development fund on growth of youth business enterprises in Kenya based on the case of Kitui central sub-county Kitui county. However, none of these studies were based on Isiolo county. Therefore, this study seeks to bridge this gap by carrying out a study on determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo county.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study aimed at establishing the determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- i. To establish influence of monitoring and evaluation on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County.
- ii. To asses influence of entrepreneurial skills on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County.
- iii. To evaluate influence of training and development on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County.
- iv. To determine influence of access to market on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County.

- v. To assess influence of Youth group dynamics on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought answers to the following research questions:

- i. What is the influence of monitoring and evaluation on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County?
- ii. To what extent does entrepreneurial skills influence youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County?
- iii. How does training and development influence youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County?
- iv. What is the influence of access to market on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County?
- v. How do Youth group dynamics influence youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study obtained information that could guide policy developers at national and county levels to come up with comprehensive policies for youth-based projects. Other beneficiaries included the YEDF, Uwezo Fund, non-governmental organizations and private sector players who wished to adopt better implementation strategies, as well as the youth themselves.

It yielded information that acted as literature review for the future academicians who would write further research papers on related topics. Other development practitioners would use the recommendations there to either initiate or improve on similar programs like YEDF. The result of the research generated information that contributed towards achieving some of the key pillars in the Vision 2030 and MDGs of eradication of extreme poverty and issues to do with gender equality and youth development. The study also provided reference material for further research.

The Study yielded data and information that was useful in proper planning and development of policies that assisted the youth to establish and sustain enterprises. Moreover, it enabled the management of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund come up with programs that promoted the growth of youth enterprises. The findings of the Study also enabled managers and the

administrators of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund manage the fund effectively and efficiently.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

This study was on the determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo county. The study focused on the influence of monitoring and evaluation, entrepreneurial skills, training and development, access to market and Youth group dynamics on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. The respondents composed of Youth Enterprise Development Fund officials, County officials and beneficiaries. The study was carried out in a period of three months.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The study anticipate encountering some limitations that hindered access to information that the study sought. The respondents targeted in this study were reluctant in giving information fearing that the information being sought might be used to intimidate them or print a negative image about them. The researcher will handle this by carrying an introduction letter from the University to assure them that the information they gave was treated with confidentiality and was used purely for academic purposes. In addition, the findings of this study were limited to the extent to which the respondents were willing to provide accurate, objective and reliable information. The researcher checked for consistency and tested the reliability of the data collected.

1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The researcher assumed that external forces operating from outside of the YEDF such as bribery, tribalism and political considerations did not determine the youth groups that access loans. The study further assumed that the project's officials were literate and that YEDF had been operationalized. These respondents provided unbiased work.

The study assumed that there were no serious changes in the composition of the target population that affected the effectiveness of the study sample. This study also assumed that the respondents were honest, cooperative and objective in the response to the research instruments and were available to respond to the research instruments in time. Finally, the study assumed that the authorities in the firms granted the required permission to collect data from targeted respondents.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms Used in the Study

The following were the definitions of terms that were used throughout this study:

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

Access to Market: These are mechanisms designed by the government and other private sector organizations to help young people reach structures to sell their products

Entrepreneurial skills: This is the possession of appropriate mix of skills, knowledge and expertise, the motivation and will to act, experience in carrying out monitoring and evaluation programs, accurateness in conducting monitoring and evaluation and the time taken to complete a particular monitoring and evaluation assignment.

Entrepreneurship Training: Training mounted by various service providers to build the capacity of young people or imparting of business-oriented skills to the youth as individuals or groups.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a process that helps improve performance and achieve results. Its goal is to improve current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact.

Project Performance The degree of project goal achievement within the stipulated project period and budget

Projects Is an individual or collaborative enterprise that is carefully planned and designed to achieve a particular aim.

Performance of Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects: This is the progress made by projects funded by the Youth Enterprise Development Fund for young people either as individuals or through groups.

Unemployment: A situation where youths have no jobs despite their willingness and readiness to work.

Youth Enterprise Development Fund: This refers primarily to the Fund that was launched by the Government of Kenya in 2006 in order to help the young people embark on income-generating projects. It gives loans to organized youth groups as well as acting as a guarantor to those who wish to approach financial institutions for funding as long as they have a feasible business project.

1.11 Organization of the Study

The study is organized into five chapters; Chapter one covered the introductory part of the study. The background section was a presentation of the problem being identified; objective of the study; the significance of the study. Chapter two provide an overview of both the existing literature and the international studies in this area and drew upon key themes within the literature which informed the design of this study. It also contained the conceptual frame work. Chapter three then provide an overview of the design for this descriptive study and of the methods used. It include an explanation of the survey tool developed and the research approach which was questionnaire based. It also deal with the validity and reliability of the research instruments and the ethical issues in research. Chapter four present the findings of the study based on the research objectives while chapter five presented the summary and discussion of the findings, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provided an extensive literature and research related with determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance. The chapter was thus structured into theoretical, conceptual and empirical review. The study also presented the knowledge gap the chapter sought to fulfill.

2.2 Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance

Youth-focused policies and programmed have been identified as fundamental in defining a suitable path and putting in place structures which enable youth to utilize their skills, develop their potential and contribute in the mainstream economy, polices and other affairs of public life. Well-designed policies have the ability to transform an environment which has hitherto been repellent to youth development and participation, to one where youth are recognized, supported and encouraged to actively contribute to national development. Therefore, youth policies are viewed as critical in consolidating and amplifying young people's voices so that wrong assumptions and perceptions that have persisted long can give room for more informed ways of planning and meeting the needs of youth (Ashiku, 2014).

A national youth policy is a declaration of the commitment a country gives to setting and meeting the priorities and development needs of its young men and women and clearly defines their roles in the society and the responsibilities of that society to the young people themselves. It is a broad statement which provides a framework that governs the provision of services to young people and provides the possibilities and limits for young people to participate in decision-making. A national youth policy should embody strategies that empower youth to actively influence and shape the political agenda. A progressive national youth policy obliges traditional decision-makers to work not only for young people, but with them and let their experiences inform the development of appropriate interventions and services. An integrated and cross-cutting youth policy strengthens the capacity and effectiveness of the government to respond to the needs of the youths (UNDP, 2010).

As per Kinyanjui (2007), it is clear that that Youth Polytechnics (YP) education is not necessarily a direct or immediate route to employment; rather it is a futuristic investment that parents and households make to equip their children with skills in the hope that they will have a better life than themselves. Policies that locate young people's value in the future as adults also tend to emphasize government mentality whereby, they provide a rationale for monitoring and controlling young people's lives in the interest of protecting the future of young people and of the society. The NYP for example states that "the government is obliged to carefully plan and be involved in developing youth to be responsible and available to contribute to the current and future nation-building efforts." Accordingly, the state is obliged to "be the lead agent in supporting the implementation of the youth policy, by creating sufficient employment opportunities and education and health facilities for youth." It also requires the state to provide the necessary framework for young people to fulfill their obligations (Ansell, 2016).

This tendency is definitely in tension with the increasing acknowledgement that young people should participate in decision-making, as espoused in many national and global youth policies and initiatives. In addition, there is contestation about the extent to which young people can be regarded as citizens in any sense or whether they are simply citizens in training. Consequently, youth are trained for their future roles and not equipped with skills and understanding that can be given expression immediately (Wyn & White, 2008). This reduces them to either non-citizens or at best, apprentice-citizens.

Training should encompass issues that help young people to play roles in forming, maintaining and changing their societies. From this perspective, youth would be valued and valuable citizens in the present, as well as citizens of the future. The NYP proposes the formation of the NYC to help coordinate youth organizations, design youth programmes and continuously review the implementation of youth-focused policies and programmes. In addition, the NYC is meant to mobilize, sensitize and organize youth, in order to consolidate their voice regarding political, economic, and socio-cultural activities. However, almost five years since the operationalization of the NYP, the NYC has not been formed, and the government, through the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, still oversees the implementation of the NYP and other youth related programmes. Parliament passed the legislation establishing the NYC in August 2010, but it was

shelved awaiting further consultations within the government about its operationalization. (Kimando, Njogu&Kihoro, 2012).

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund was established in the year 2006 with the sole purpose of reducing unemployment among the youth who account for over 61% of the unemployed people in the country. The target of the fund is the youths within the age bracket of 18-35 years. The fund was then transformed into a State Corporation on 11thMay 2007. The fund is constantly reviewing its operational mechanisms from time to time in order to make it responsive to needs and expectations of the target clients (GOK, 2006). The objectives of the fund are to: Provide loans for on ó lending youth enterprises; Attract and facilitate investment in micro, small and medium enterprises oriented commercial infrastructure that will be beneficial to youth enterprises; Support youth oriented micro, small and medium enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises; Facilitate marketing of products and services of youth enterprises both in the domestic and the international markets; Provide business development services to youth enterprises; Facilitate employment of youth in the international labor market. Funding for YEDF has three components of disbursement. These include the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (CÓYES). This component finances projects of registered youth groups. Loans are approved by community committees at the constituency level. The maximum amount that can be lend through this component is Ksh. 50,000. However, a group is charged 3% administration fees. The other component is the Easy Youth Enterprise Scheme (EÓYES). Through this component, projects by individuals are funded as long as the group they belong to has already repaid the loan advanced to them. The third component operates through 32 financial intermediaries that are in partnership with the Fund. The Fund gives term loans to these intermediaries at 1% interest who in turn lend at 8% interest to the youth (Otieno, 2014).

The achievements by the Fund include training of about 200,000 youths on entrepreneurship as well as over 500 officers from the Ministry of Youth Affairs. Over 1,500 youths have been facilitated to secure employment in overseas countries particularly in the Middle East region. The fund has also managed to organize national trade fairs for hundreds of youth entrepreneurs drawn from across the country to enable them showcase their products and services. This has helped in creating networks for the youth as well as improve marketing and selling of their products and services. It has also facilitated youth entrepreneurs to exhibit in local and

international trade fairs thus providing exposure for their products and services in both the local and international markets (Wahome, 2015).

In the United States, the World Vision organization has initiated the Youth Development Programme (YEP) Network. This programme targets vulnerable youth who possess leadership potential but lack opportunities to develop it in a positive way. World Vision provides curriculum to help local youth-focused organizations mentor, train, and encourage young people to lead positive change in their communities. The young people involved develop skills in leadership, critical thinking and team building. By actively participating in local issues and problems, they become advocates for their communities, addressing issues that affect them and their neighborhoods (Wanja, 2014).

In the developed nations, youth development starts early, by providing every child with basic education. World Vision has programmes that provide disadvantaged children with educational material such as books and stationery, so that all students can be on equal footing in the classrooms. In this way, they ensure high student retention in schools that normally get affected by high drop-out levels. World Vision works with more than 2,000 partners in the U.S. including churches, community organizations, corporations, and non-profit organizations in order to increase the impact (World Vision US programmes, 2014).

The study intends to measure the performance of the Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects by assessing the amounts of money realized as income by the projects, the ability of the youths to repay loans, number of marketing associations formed by the youth groups, how sustainable are the projects the project schedule, estimate to project completion as well as current development backlog.

2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance

Monitoring is a continuous process of collecting information on ongoing projects or programmes concerning the nature and level of their performance (Nyonje, Ndunge & Mulwa, 2012). It helps to track the progress of a project in relation to the plan to ensure that the project is moving towards the right direction. Monitoring should be carried out regularly to ensure proper adherence to the objectives and goals of an organization. This can be done quarterly, biannually

or annually. Mulwa (2008) describes monitoring as a process of collecting and managing project data that provides feedback as pertains to the progress of a project. Mulwa (2008) adds that the process involves measuring, assessing, recording and analyzing the project information on a continuous basis and communicating the same to those concerned.

Mburu (2008) in his findings established that systematic monitoring and evaluation of youth businesses by the MOYAS was weak and thus need to be strengthened. This indicates the importance of monitoring and evaluation on youth empowerment. Project evaluation is a process that involves systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of project related data that can be used to understand how the project is functioning in relation to its objectives (Nyonje et al, 2012). Youth projects require evaluation to help them maintain focus. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) need to be designed as an intertwined participatory exercise where all stakeholders are involved. Naqvi, (2011) says that there is need to affirm participation as a development process in which two parts, adult and youth, join together as Yin and Yang to form a whole. This is made possible through mentorship programs. Although commonly neglected, the role of the mentor, typically someone outside the business circle who can offer their wisdom, experience, and wider insight, or just give time and an ear to the entrepreneur and even seasoned business lender at key business or personal inflection points. Youth entrepreneurs need mentorship to reassure them even when things do not seem to go on well.

M&E ensures that project resources and inputs are put into the intended use and that the project addresses what it initially intended to do. It also makes sure that the project renders its services to the targeted population. The lack of M&E has caused many youth projects to collapse soon after establishment. This occurs due to lack of proper and comprehensive group screening to ensure its seriousness in its goal and objectives. Some groups are given money before they are fully formed. Group formation is a process that takes time and if they receive the loan before they get settled in an organized manner, then they are bound to misuse the money. It is very important that before groups are given a loan, they be screened to help identify their actual intent. Groups are a source of meaning and belonging, identity, information; they help in the accomplishment of collective goals; are change agents and help members to survive. Group screening will not only help in proper funds utilization, but also in enhancing group cohesion and successful project implementation (Ashiku, 2014).

According to Nyonje et al (2012), project M&E is important to different people for various reasons. Some of the reasons they provide as need for M&E include but not limited to the following: First, M&E is important to project managers and their stakeholders (including donors/government) because they need to know the extent to which their projects are meeting the set objectives and attaining the desired effects. In the case of the youth projects, it is of great importance to know whether they are creating employment and empowering the youth. Secondly, M&E upholds greater transparency and accountability in the use of project resources and hence good project performance. Monitoring and evaluation results are required by funders or development partners. Third, information developed through the M&E process is vital for improving decision-making. Lastly, M&E strengthens project implementation, improve quality of project interventions and enhance learning.

2.4 Entrepreneurial Skills and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance

The European Union (EU) is in the process of developing policies that will help in reducing the unemployment of the youths in the European countries. This has been encouraged by the increase in the rate of unemployed youths among European countries such as Germany due to the effects of the financial crisis that affected the European economy (Lahusen et al, 2013). The EU policies are at advanced stage and aim at helping the youths to become entrepreneurs and create employment for other youths. The completion of the policy development will lead to establishment of a revolving fund that will be issued to youths in different countries (Lahusen et al, 2013). However, each country will set aside some amount of the money in the budget to address the unemployment rate in the country. The establishment of the revolving fund is expected to reduce the high rate of youth unemployment in the European countries.

The Government of Kenya recognizes that access to entrepreneurial skills development is key to the growth and development of any enterprise especially the youth enterprise development funded projects (Republic of Kenya, 2005). Skilled entrepreneurs have what it takes to pursue their dreams and acquire their objectives. Successful entrepreneurs are passionate and obsessive about making their business opportunity work with a strong vision. Many youths are entrepreneurs and they succeed due to their strong will. Setbacks and risks do not discourage them and they are relentless in their pursuit of goals (Wamukoya, &Ngoweno, 2017). Being strategy planners, entrepreneurs employ the best employees to support them in their venture.

They focus on their main objective, growth, and sustenance by learning to delegate. Serving as a member of the top management, they must have the ability to supervise all the sections of the business and become a generalist. Communication and delegation entrepreneurial skills help entrepreneurs to master the abilities and efforts made by their team members. Mediating and handling complaints for their company requires immense tact and diplomacy (Ngoru, 2017).

Hard work and commitment are their strong entrepreneurial traits. Entrepreneurs are able to work long hours, are not afraid to get their hands dirty, and are among the first few people to focus on their task with a high degree of involvement. They set high standards of performance by their accomplishments and are motivators. Willing to lead the team members especially in a crisis is an entrepreneurial skill that is valued highly (Goffee&Scase, 2015). Selling ideas and their products is an entrepreneurial skill that cannot be undervalued. Appealing presentations, direct selling whenever there is a need, and determining sales quotas accurately are tasks that entrepreneurs must be able to achieve. Enhance your marketing skills by acquiring knowledge and practice. Being customer oriented is an entrepreneurial skill that helps them to satisfy the needs of their customers. An entrepreneur must be customer focused. Ultimately, it is they who decide if the business will boom or go bust. Remember, it is easy to keep your regular customers happy rather than try to woo new customers (Ngoru, 2017).

Ability to adapt and change to a new environment is an entrepreneurial skill that decides the outcome of success or failure in a dynamic environment. Businesses run by youth can only flourish in the right environment. In other words: there has to be a demand for the products and services that they deliver. If there is no well-functioning market, it will not be possible to become a successful entrepreneur, even if the other aspects are in place. In such an environment, market development needs to be addressed first, before focusing on youth entrepreneurship. Youth entrepreneurs should be able to engage in transactions in this market on an equal basis with other (larger or more established) entrepreneurs. If this is not the case, it is desirable that the fund also invests in improving access to these markets for young entrepreneurs. The government has an important role to play, in creating an enabling environment in which youth entrepreneurship can flourish. Legislation and regulations should be conducive to youth entrepreneurship, and obstacles, if any, should be removed. Incentives can be put in place to encourage youth entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial mind-set of the youth, providing training in the process of

business creation can help the young beneficiary, but is certainly not enough entrepreneurship will also draw from culture, early education, and personality (ILO, 2012).

2.5 Training and Development and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance

The system of education and training in Kenya has been blamed for failing to impart appropriate skills for enhancing self-employment. The 8-4-4 system of education was introduced in 1985 and comprises 8 years of primary education followed by 4 years each for secondary and university education. It was geared towards changing the ðacademicö bias of the previous system with a strong emphasis on practical and technical subjects (Muthee, 2010). However, due to high costs of education, poverty and lack of appropriate facilities, most youth are forced to drop out, and those who graduate do not possess adequate skills to facilitate employment (GO k, 2006).

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Report of 2006, four out of eight provinces recorded an increase in poverty levels while Kenyans living in abject poverty deepened. These people are subsequently incapable of acquisition of proper dietary needs, medical care and clean habitats. The country's training institutions are not only inadequate but lack the essential facilities and technology to prepare students for the challenging labour market demands (GOK, 2006); In addition, training institutions have no linkages with the labour market. The society's negative attitudes towards the informal sector discourages some youth from venturing into it. To enhance education and training for the youth, the NYP proposes to: improve affordability and accessibility of quality education, promote non formal education, enforce re-admission policy for girls who drop out of school due to pregnancy and create linkages between educational institutions and the private sector through research, technical education, internship opportunities and financing.

Most of the youth either drop out of school or graduate without necessary skills for self-employment. Many girls drop out of school due to pregnancy. Recently, sub-standard institutions have come up to take advantage of shortage of training opportunities to exploit desperate youth. Youth trained in these institutions cannot, therefore, be immediately absorbed into the job market. Provision and improvement of existing training as well as vocational training and imparting life skills are among strategies to be used to empower the youth. Other strategies are involving the youth in formulating and reviewing of the education and training policy as well as

creating linkages between training institutions and the private sector through research internship opportunities and finance and encouraging the private sector to get involved in technical education and training (Kimando et al,2012).

According to the International Labour Organization, skills mismatch in youth labour markets has become a persistent and growing trend. Over-education and over-skilling coexist with under-education and under-skilling. There is also what is termed skills obsolescence brought about by long-term unemployment, thereby rendering what one had learned as obsolete, especially considering the dynamism in the field of technology. The report indicates that the education levels matter when it comes to gaining employment in both the developed and the developing economies. At the same time, there is a need to match the skills taught, to the specific job requirements so that a person will possess skills that actually help in the job performance (ILO, 2013). "Only through decent employment opportunities can young people get the chance to work themselves out of poverty. Focusing on youth is a must for any country." Juan Somavia: Director-General, International Labour Organization. Statistics indicates that 92% of Kenyan youth have no post-education skills and knowledge (Ashraf, 2008). There is also little or no quality control of non-formal education. Therefore, skills taught must match market labour demand. In order for an enterprise to be profitable, a person must possess some entrepreneurial skills to enable them succeed. It should not be assumed that everybody who goes into business has the requisite skills, especially because the level of formal education of most of these self-employed youths could be low. The youth should be taught simple but vital skills such as book-keeping (Chebair, 2005).

The YEDF has put in place entrepreneurship training that is geared towards equipping the youth with specific skills that match their field of choice. Before the release of funds to successful applicants, the youth groups undergo training on entrepreneurship and book keeping. Other players in the private sector in Kenya are joining the government in making sure that the youth are well trained. There is a partnership between the YEDF and the Nairobi Security Exchange called NSE Investment Challenge where young college students are encouraged to try out virtual stock trading. They are matched with mentors who take them through the financial aspects of the trade. They acquire financial literacy skills necessary for financial management and recognizing investment opportunities (NSE, 2014). These skills are useful, both in formal employment and in the self-employment sector.

For young entrepreneurs who possess viable business ideas and skills but have no office space, the fund has come up with business support services and resources services such as enterprise development services and market linkages. The enterprise development is tasked with establishing a capacity building programme for youth enterprises by identifying skills and competency needs for youth enterprises, as well as providing business development services to youth owned and youth focused enterprises. There is also a commercial infrastructure unit which partners with the private sector to provide trading space for youth enterprises without asking for goodwill and other prohibitive fees (YEDF, 2014).

2.6 Access to Market and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance

The YEDF endeavors to support youth enterprises to market their products locally and abroad, and to form linkages with large enterprises. The Fund has been organizing youth trade fairs at county and national levels. Youth who exhibit unique products at the national level are sponsored to exhibit outside the country, thus linking them to the export market. Chigunta (2017) has suggested one of the key problems facing youth run enterprises is related to limited prospects for value addition especially for those in poor countries concentrated in low value local markets. The youth also lack access to information on product and input markets. Promoting the viability of youth run enterprises according to the source cited above requires facilitating the access of youth to information on product, input markets and linking them to global value chains. Chigunta (2017) continues to say that mechanisms need to be put down to encourage young entrepreneurs to explore existing global initiatives aimed at promoting trade between Developing countries and Less Developed countries.

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) is a perfect example of global trade initiatives which should be exploited to help potential youth entrepreneurs and existing youth enterprises access International markets. According to Jajah, (2009), market research is vital to any business, but in Ghana the cost of research in terms of money and time is huge. Market research is necessary before and after establishing the enterprises in order to come up with better competitive and cost cutting strategies. There are virtually no available statistics in Ghana to help aspiring entrepreneurs cut costs.

The Kenyan government has committed to support youth run enterprises through deliberate policy of buying their goods/services. Through this initiative the government has planned to

acquire at least 10% of its procurement needs from youth enterprises (YEDF status report, 2011). This volume of goods procured by government from youth run enterprises is still small judging by the high level of competition in the market. According to the YEDF status report (2014) the Youth Fund has so far supported only 2,500 youth enterprises to market their products through trade fairs and another 42 youth enterprises supported to exhibit in international fairs like Egypt, Tanzania and Burundi.

World Development Report (2010), which takes infrastructure for development as its theme, states that infrastructure (transport, power and communications) investment is not sufficient on its own to generate sustainable increases in economic growth. The World Bank, cites a number of studies that note a positive correlation between the level of investment (or capital stock) in infrastructure on the one hand and growth on the other. To cushion the youth against this commercial infrastructure has and will continue to establish partnerships with public and private sector land owners and enter into agreement that lead to establishment of legally recognized, standard and safe business structures. To this end the council has signed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with various local authorities and private partners. These partners have also been lobbied to mainstream youth entrepreneurs in their existing market infrastructure.

Amenya et al. (2010) stated youth predominantly work as shopkeepers, street retailers and hairdressers. Many children work as street retailers outside school hours. Such market areas attract migrant youth; many sleep in nearby kiosks and bases. The study further revealed that majority of 28 these youth does not know about local institutions and thus are unlikely to directly benefit from local development Programs. Lack of an employment avenue/opportunity, trading premise, work site and trading facilities to the youth entrepreneurs hinders progression.

2.7 Youth Group Dynamics and Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance

Different definitions of a group have been put forward by different scholars. The Oxford dictionary (2014) defines a group as a number of people or things that are located, gathered or classed together. It further defines it as a number of people that work together or share certain beliefs. Scholars have however defined a group depending on the context of its application. A group is number of people who undertake joint activities, typically initiated around an economic function, though they often have strong social and political roles (Heyeret *al*, 2013).

A group is defined as two or more individuals who are connected to one another by social relationships (Forsyth, 2006). Youth groups considered in this study are those formed for economic purposes and members are in the age bracket of 18 to 35 years. The function of a group and the reasons why it was formed will determine its cohesion and sustainability. Since group objectives may not be shared by every individual in the group, a critical aspect of group functioning is how individual action within the group is kept in line with group objectives (Heyer, Thorp & Stewart, 2013).

Group formation has great potential for enabling the members to reach their goals. Social capital is defined as the norms and networks that enable people to act collectively and remains a very important source of capital especially in rural areas (Mwangi & Ouma, 2012). These networks according to Mwangi&Ouma (2012) may involve colleagues, neighborhoods, friends and professionals among others. Social capital in such networks promotes interpersonal trust, provides for sanctions against those who deviate from norms and serves a substitute for institutional deficiencies. These social networks enhance access to financing (YEDF status report, 2011). However, in Isiolo County, it's important to investigate whether such social groups have promoted better access to YEDF.

One of the recommendations of Mwangi&Ouma (2012) is that credit institutions should factor in the role of social capital or groups in designing credit products. This is because it was found out, there is positive relationship between the roles of social capital on access to credit. Individuals in a group are usually networked or connected to one another (Forsyth, 2006). These connections or bonds according to Forsyth (2006), could be strong or weak ones and can be easily broken with passage of time or occurrence of relationship-damaging events. It is therefore paramount to ensure that events that can lead to break-up of the groups are dealt with. The YEDF in Kenya is mainly focused on groups of youth. Though it has different packages, for one to access the funds, they should belong to a group. Although the figures of the beneficiaries across the country may appear relatively good, there is little information on the disbursement of the funds in Kirinyaga south constituency.

Group culture is defined as the values, beliefs, customs, and traditions held in common by group members. Culture is displayed in the way members interact with one another. The culture that a

group develops has an influence on its ability to achieve its goals while satisfying members' social needs. For example, a culture that emphasizes values of self-determination, openness, fairness, and diversity of opinion can do much to facilitate the achievement of group and individual goals. Sometimes members bring ethnic, cultural, or social stereotypes to the group and thus inhibit the group's development and effective functioning (Olmsted, 1959 quoted in Toseland & Rivas, 2015).

Youth groups (YGs) in Kenya are community-based organizations mostly composed of a minimum of 10 members both male and female. Every YG identifies the leaders of the group mostly the Chairperson, the Secretary and the Treasurer. The activities of several YGs in a district are coordinated by a District Youth Development Officer (DYDO). The YG decisions are taken during group meetings by consensus among the members and leaders. Gender parity is pertinent in creating a level field for both young men and women to participate in National Development. This calls for targeted actions aimed at empowering both female youth and the male youth (Ministry of State for Youth Affairs- Strategic Plan 2007-2012).

Groups that are more cohesive have positive interactions with one another. People are friendlier and there is an increased feeling of the group as a whole. As a result, the group acts as a whole not as individuals. A group that has a high level of group cohesiveness is much more successful in achieving their goal. The feeling of togetherness in the group motivates members to achieve the desired objectives of the group so their efforts increase. The members in groups that are cohesive are much more satisfied with that group. As a result, they are more willing to stay in the group longer and often recommend the group to others. The growth of the group makes it possible for it to access the youth enterprise development funds (Mwangi & Ouma, 2012).

2.8 Theoretical Orientation

This section discussed the theoretical foundation on which the study was anchored. The study was grounded on the Joseph Schumpeter's Entrepreneurship Theory, Agency theory, Human Capital Theory and Rational Choice Theory.

2.8.1 Joseph Schumpeter's Entrepreneurship Theory

Joseph Schumpeter's theory of entrepreneurship was put forward on 1948. The theory states that entrepreneurship is based on purposeful and systematic innovation. The theory focuses on how

the entrepreneur's drive for innovation and improvement creates disorder and change. Schumpeter viewed entrepreneurship as a force of "creative destruction." The entrepreneur carries out "new combinations," thereby helping render old industries obsolete. Established ways of doing business are destroyed by the creation of new and better ways to do them. Schumpeter identified innovation as the critical dimension of economic change. He argued that economic change revolves around innovation and entrepreneurial activities. He theorized about "entrepreneur-spirit" and asserted "the doing of new things or the doing of things that are already being done in a new way" (Pol & Carroll, 2009).

This theory is relevant to the study as it relates well with the objective of entrepreneurial skills of the youth as we know that interest of any developing nation today is surely to maximize entrepreneurship among its young people. Schumpeter recognizes that the entrepreneur identifies or discovers business opportunities through innovations, which move the economy away from equilibrium (Orwa, 2012). Kenya's young entrepreneurs also exploit available opportunities, are risk takers and innovators of renowned products and services. He also gives great importance to individual innovations. Kenyans being individualistic people, Schumpeter's theory fits well into the country's economic context. Kenya's youth can borrow a lot from this approach especially being a free market economy whose citizens are very individualistic. If Kenya's young entrepreneurs can borrow from such theories, and development of entrepreneurship in the developed countries through improving on the various policy areas and their entrepreneurial culture, then Kenya can be an economic hub not only in the East African region but also in Africa.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of the study was summarized in the figure 1. It showed the relationship between independent variable and dependent variable. Furthermore, it also showed other factors, moderating and intervening variables that played in and affected both independent and dependent variables in this study. The dependent variable was youth enterprise development funded projects performance and the independent variables are monitoring and evaluation, entrepreneurial skills, training and development, access to market and Youth group dynamics.

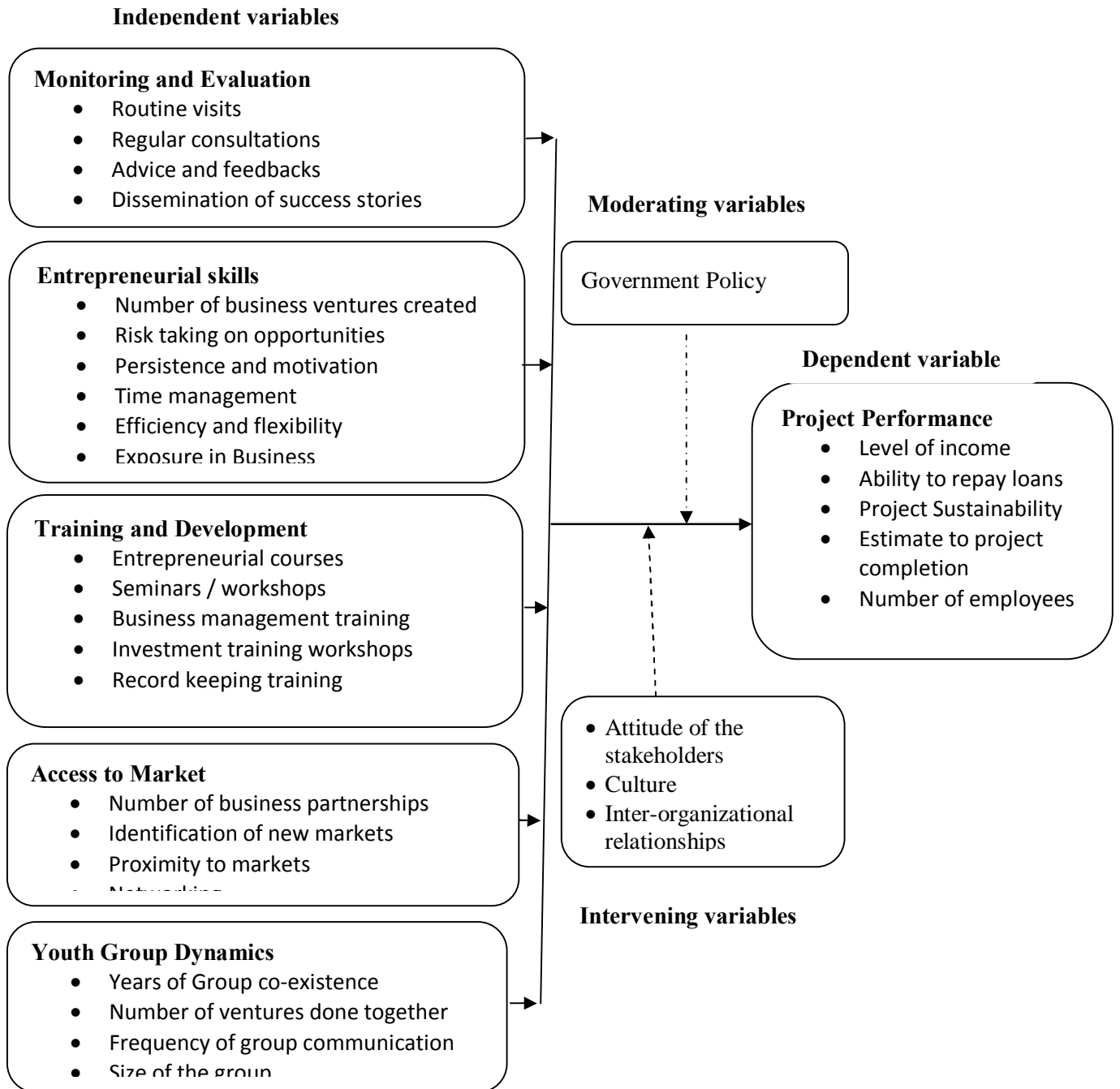


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.10 Summary and Research Gaps

Literature review comprised the theoretical framework, empirical review and conceptual framework. This was critical since this study was based on project performance and the theories affecting project performance. The study was thus grounded on the Joseph Schumpeter's

Entrepreneurship Theory and Human Capital Theory. The literature review expounded on determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance which include Monitoring and evaluation, entrepreneurial skills, entrepreneurial training and development, Youth group dynamics and access to market a component of youth enterprise development fund. There is a great importance of monitoring and evaluation on youth empowerment. This was because Youth projects required evaluation to help them maintain focus. M&E ensures that project resources and inputs are put into the intended use and that the project addresses what it initially intended to do. It also makes sure that the project renders its services to the targeted population. This is because lack of M&E has caused many youth projects to collapse soon after establishment.

Access to credit is cited as a major obstacle to young entrepreneurs who lack collateral because they do not own property and at the same time they do not possess the relevant business experience and this leads to poor performance of projects. Key problems facing youth run enterprises is related to limited prospects for value addition especially for those in poor countries concentrated in low value local markets. The youth also lack access to information on product and input markets.

Several studies have been done in relation to youth enterprise development funded projects performance (Wahome, 2015; Ashiku, 2014; Wachilonga 2018; Kitavi, 2015;Jassor,2016; Gaitho,2016). These studies generally focused on youth enterprise development funded projects performance. Nevertheless, none of the studies focused on determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance. Therefore, this study seeks to bridge this research gap by establishing the determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County, Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter described the methodology that was used to carry out the research to provide answers to the research questions. The chapter covered the research design, sampling procedure, data collection methods, validity and reliability of research instruments, methods of data analysis, operational definition of variables and ethical issues.

3.2 Research Design

The study was based on the quantitative paradigm. In this inquiry, data on observable behaviors of the respondents was collected from a representative sample of the population and subjected to statistical analysis to study the determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. Descriptive survey design was selected since the researcher did not have direct control over the independent variables as their manifestation already occurred and these variables did not render themselves to manipulation. The survey design selected described the phenomena under study and collected data and generalized the proportions of the population who possessed those characteristics (Yin, 2017). The study collected quantitative data for testing of the hypothesis.

3.3 Target Population

Target population is the total collection of elements about which we wish to make inferences. The target population of the study was 474 individuals from Isiolo Central Sub-County who benefited from the youth enterprise development fund. These comprised 67 county officials, 324 beneficiaries and 83 Youth Enterprise Development Fund officials as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3. 1: Target Population

Stratum	Target Population	Percent
County Officials	67	14.1
Beneficiaries	324	68.4
Youth Enterprise Development Fund Officials	83	17.5
Total	474	100

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Stratified random sampling was used in the study. The target population of 474 individuals was categorized into three homogenous stratum; county officials, beneficiaries and Youth Enterprise Development Fund officials. The sample size was obtained from the simplified formula by Yamane (1967) below for 95% level of confidence and a degree of variability p of 50%.

$$n = N / \{1 + N(e)^2\},$$

Where n is the sample size, N is the population size and e are the sampling error.

Applying a sampling error of 5% the sample size was obtained thus:

$$n = 474 / \{1 + 474(0.05)^2\}$$

$$n = 286.32 \text{ (286)}$$

Simple random sampling was used to get the respondents who participated in the survey from each of the three stratum.

3.4.1 Sample Size

The sample size that corresponded to 474 individuals from the formula by Yamane (1967) was extrapolated as 286 respondents. Two hundred and eighty-six respondents were then sampled in the study, with each of the three stratum having sample sizes as indicated in Table 3.2.

Table 3. 2: Sampling Frame

Stratum	Target Population	Ratio	Sample Size
County Officials	67	0.4605	40
Beneficiaries	324	0.4605	195
Youth Enterprise Development Fund officials	83	0.4605	51
Total	474		286

3.5 Research Instruments

Primary data was collected from the identified respondents using questionnaires that were distributed by the research assistants. The questionnaire contained two sections. Section A of the questionnaire had questions on the demographic characteristics of respondents and Section B consisted the questions on the variables under study. The structured sections of the questionnaire had a five-point Likert scale rating indicated thus: (1) No extent at all (2) Low extent (3)

Moderate extent (4) Great Extent (5) Very great extent. The questionnaire was made up of both open ended and closed ended questions. The open-ended questions were used so as to encourage the respondent to give an in-depth and felt response without feeling held back in illuminating of any information and the closed ended questions allowed respondent to respond from limited options that were stated. According to Saunders (2011), the open ended or unstructured questions allow profound response from the respondents while the closed or structured questions are generally easier to evaluate. The questionnaires were used in an effort to conserve time and money as well as to facilitate an easier analysis as they were in immediate usable form.

3.5.1 Pilot-Testing of the Research Instrument

Initial testing of the instrument was done with respondents from the target population to ensure that they understood the questions. The subjects of the pretest were encouraged to give suggestions concerning the instructions, clarity of the questions, and sensitivity of the questions and flow of the questionnaire. The pilot testing was done with forty-six respondents who constituted 16% of the sample size which was within the range of 10% to 20% of the sample size as recommended by Bailey and Burch (2017). The twelve respondents were not included in the final survey. After the filled pilot questionnaires were received together with the suggestions and comments by the respondents, the questionnaire was reviewed to find out the comprehension and suitability of the wordings used the sequencing of the questions and the time taken to complete each questionnaire. The study of the completed pilot questionnaires gave an indication of the reliability of the instrument through the responses received on determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance.

3.5.2 Validity of the Research Instrument

Construct and content validity was determined through review of the questionnaire by colleagues who are experts to ensure adequate coverage of specific objectives of the study. The validity of the instrument was concerned with the instrument measuring what it purports to measure and nothing else. Ensuring that the questions were easily comprehensible, were clear, used simple words familiar to all the respondents and that they conveyed only one thought at a time contributed to instrument validity (Kpolovie, 2016). Construct validity was appropriate for the study as it sought to obtain new knowledge on the influence of the independent variables on performance of youth enterprise development projects.

3.5.3 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Split-half method was used to test the reliability of questionnaire to ensure that the results obtained through its use were consistent from one respondent to the other. The questionnaire was split into two equivalent halves; odd and even questions for all the 5-Likert scale questions, and then a correlation coefficient for the two halves was computed and adjusted to reflect the entire questionnaire using the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula; $r_{sb} = 2r_{hh}/(1+r_{hh})$; where r_{hh} is the correlation coefficient between the two halves and r_{sb} is the adjusted correlation also known as Spearman-Brown reliability. The instrument therefore was reliable for the correlation was above 0.8 which is considered the threshold of a reliable instrument when the number of questions is greater than eight (Larsson, 2015).

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

A permit to conduct the research was obtained from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) before the data collection process commenced. After obtaining the license, travel to Isiolo County was organized where the researcher met with the research assistants and the targeted respondents informed them of the purpose of the visit. After consent to collect data was given, the research assistants were inducted on the questionnaire and thereafter proceeded to distribute the same to the respondents who could read in English. For those who could not, the research assistants made appointments with the respondents on the time they were available to answer the questions. The purpose of the survey was explained to each of the respondents and their consent obtained before data collection (Bryman, 2015).

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Ott and Longnecker (2015) defines data analysis as the examination of what has been collected in a survey or experiment and making deductions and inferences from this data thorough organizing the data, breaking it into manageable units, synthesizing it as well as searching for patterns. After the questionnaires are returned, the raw data collected was cleaned, edited, coded and tabulated in line with the study objectives. The quantitative data was collected using the closed ended questions.

Inferential data analysis was done using multiple regression analysis. Multiple regression analysis was used to establish the relations between the independent and dependent variables. Multiple regression was used because it was the procedure that used two or more independent

variables to predict a dependent variable. Since there were five independent variables in this study the multiple regression model generally assumed the following equation;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \epsilon$$

Where: -

Y= Performance of Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects

β_0 =constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ and β_5 = regression coefficients

X₁= Monitoring and evaluation

X₂= Entrepreneurial skills

X₃= Training and development

X₄= Access to market

X₅= Youth group dynamics

ϵ =Error Term

3.8 Operationalization of Variables

Operational definition of independent, dependent and moderating variables was as shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3. 3: Operationalization of Variables

Objectives	Type of Variable	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Data analysis technique
To establish influence of monitoring and evaluation on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County	Monitoring and evaluation (independent variable)	Routine visits Regular consultations Advice and feedbacks Dissemination of success stories	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics Regression
To assess influence of entrepreneurial skills on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County	Entrepreneurial skills (independent variable)	Number of business ventures created Risk taking on opportunities Persistence and motivation Time management Efficiency and flexibility Exposure in Business	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics Regression
To evaluate influence of training and development on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County	Training and development (Independent variable)	Entrepreneurial courses Seminars / workshops Business management training Investment training workshops Record keeping training	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics Regression

To determine influence of access to market on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County	Access to market (Independent variable)	Networking Number of business partnerships Identification of new markets Proximity to markets	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics Regression
To assess influence of Youth group dynamics on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County	Youth group dynamics (Independent variable)	Years of Group co-existence Number of ventures done together Frequency of group communication Size of the group		
	Performance youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County (Dependent variable)	Level of income Ability to repay loans Project Sustainability Estimate to project completion Number of employees Market share	Interval	Descriptive statistics Regression

3.12 Ethical Issues

The researcher first obtained a research permit from Nacosti so that they were legally authorized to carry out the research and collect data. The researcher then wrote a transmittal letter informing the respondents that the research was purely for academic purposes and assuring them of confidentiality of their identities. The enumerators were asked not to record the names of the respondents in the questionnaire. Informed consent was obtained from the respondents before data collection was done, and only those who agreed to participate were engaged in the survey.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter details the results of the study as proposed in the research methodology. The chapter presents data analysis which means categorizing, ordering, manipulating and summarizing of data to intelligible and interpretable form using statistics. The presentations of the findings in this research were done using frequency tables and percentages and discussions on the findings were made in line with the objectives of the study.

4.2 Response Rate

The study targeted 286 respondents involved in the YEDF for data collection with regard to determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. From the study, 214 respondents out of the 286 sample respondents filled-in and returned the questionnaires making a response rate of 74.83%. This response rate was achieved after the researcher made personal calls and physical visits to remind the respondent to fill-in and return the questionnaires. According to Kumar (2008) a response rate above 70% is satisfactory for statistical conclusions.

Table 4. 1: Return Rate

	Number of respondents	Percent
Response	214	74.83
Non- Response	72	25.17
Total	286	100

4.3 Reliability Analysis

Reliability of the questionnaire was evaluated through Cronbach's Alpha which measures the internal consistency of scores. The Alpha measures internal consistency by establishing if certain items measure the same construct. Gliem (2003) established the Alpha value threshold at 0.7 which the study 45 benchmarked against. Cronbach Alpha was established for every objective in order to determine if each scale (objective) would produce consistent results should the research be done later on. The results are in Table 4.2.

Table 4. 2: Reliability Analysis

	Cronbach's Alpha
Monitoring and evaluation	0.873
Entrepreneurial skills	0.781
Training and development	0.935
Access to market	0.857
Youth group dynamics	0.737

Table 4.2 shows that all the scales were significant, having an Alpha above the prescribed threshold of 0.7. Training and development was the most reliable with an alpha value of 0.935, followed by monitoring and evaluation which had an alpha value of 0.873, followed by access to market which had an alpha value of 0.857, followed by entrepreneurial skills which had an alpha value of 0.781 while Youth group dynamics was the least reliable with an alpha value of 0.737. This illustrates that all the five variables were reliable as their reliability values exceeded the prescribed threshold of 0.7 (Bryman, 2015). This, therefore, depicts that the research instrument was reliable and therefore required no amendments.

4.4 Demographic Information

This section required the respondents to indicate their general information which included gender, highest education level attained and age bracket. Tables were used to present this general information.

4.4.1 Gender of the Respondents

To establish the gender distributions of those who responded to the questionnaires, the respondents asked by the researcher to indicate their gender. Table 4.3 presents their opinions.

Table 4. 3: Gender of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Male	119	55.6
Female	95	44.4
Total	214	100

According to the findings, the respondents showed that most of the respondents were male as shown by 55.6% while the least were female as shown by 44.4%. This implied that the study obtained more information from male respondents and that it was not gender biased. It also shows that there was approximately equal representation in gender terms in data collection.

4.4.2 Level of Education of the Respondents

The researcher asked the respondents to indicate their highest level of education. Table 4.4 presents their responses.

Table 4. 4: Level of Education of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Certificate	99	46.3
Diploma	81	37.9
Degree	23	10.7
Masters	11	5.1
Total	214	100

As per the findings, the respondents indicated that their highest level of education was certificate as illustrated by 46.3%, followed by Diploma as shown by 37.9%, followed by Degree as shown by 10.7% and then the least indicated that their highest level of education was Masters as shown by 5.1%. This implied that the highest level of education of most of the respondents was Certificate and this was good because the respondents were in a good position to answer the questionnaire and give reliable information since they were learned.

4.4.3 Age Bracket of the Respondents

The respondents were requested to indicate their age bracket. Their responses were presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4. 5: Age Bracket of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent
20-30 years	79	36.9
30-40 years	109	50.9
41-50 years	20	9.3
51-60 years	6	2.8
Total	214	100

The results presented in Table 4.5 showed that most of the respondents were aged between 30-40 years as illustrated by 50.9%, followed by those aged between 20-30 years as shown by 36.9%, followed by those aged between 41-50 years as shown by 9.3% and the least were aged between 51-60 years as shown by 2.8%. This implied that most of the respondents were youths which made them capable of knowing issues on youth enterprise development funded projects. This meant that the information they gave was reliable.

4.5 Determinants of Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects Performance in Isiolo County

4.5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

To establish the influence of monitoring and evaluation on youth enterprise development funded projects performance, the respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which monitoring and evaluation affect youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. Table 4.6 Shows their opinions.

Table 4. 6: Monitoring and Evaluation and YEDF Projects Performance

	Frequency	Percent
Low extent	35	16.4
Moderate extent	45	21
Great extent	107	50
Very great extent	27	12.6
Total	214	100

Respondents opinions on the extent to which monitoring and evaluation affect youth enterprise development funded projects performance shows that 50% of the respondents were of the great extent opinion, 21% were of moderate extent opinion, 16.4% were of low extent opinion and 12.6% indicated very great extent. This was an indication that in Isiolo county, the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects are greatly affected by monitoring and evaluation.

On the same objective, the respondents were to indicate the extent to which various aspects of monitoring and evaluation affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. Table 4.7 shows the respondents opinions.

Table 4. 7: Aspects of Monitoring and Evaluation and Performance of YEDF Projects

	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Routine visits	214	3	5	4.028	0.731
Regular consultations	214	2	5	4.285	0.810
Advice and feedbacks	214	1	4	2.752	1.061
Dissemination of success stories	214	3	5	3.963	0.743

On the influence of aspects of monitoring and evaluation, the respondents showed that with a mean of 4.285, regular consultations had a great effect on the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. Further with a mean of 4.028, the respondents indicated that routine visits affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County greatly. Moreover, the respondents showed that dissemination of success stories having a mean of 3.963 affected that performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County in a great extent. Advice and feedbacks with a mean of 2.752 were however indicated by the respondents to affect performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County moderately.

4.5.2 Entrepreneurial Skills

Further to assess the influence of entrepreneurial skills on youth enterprise development funded projects performance, the respondents were asked to show the extent of effect of entrepreneurial skills affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The respondents' replies were shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4. 8: Entrepreneurial Skills and YEDF Projects Performance

	Frequency	Percent
Moderate extent	59	27.6
Great extent	115	53.7
Very great extent	40	18.7
Total	214	100

The respondents' opinions revealed that entrepreneurial skills have a great extent effect (53.7%), moderate extent effect (27.6%) and very great extent effect (18.7%) on the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. This is a clear indication that the entrepreneurial skills affect youth enterprise development funded projects performance greatly.

The respondents were also asked to indicate to what extent do the various aspects of entrepreneurial skills affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The opinions are shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4. 9: Aspects of Entrepreneurial Skills Effect on Performance of YEDF Projects

	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Number of business ventures created	214	3	5	3.860	0.872
Risk taking on opportunities	214	2	3	2.790	0.408
Persistence and motivation	214	3	5	3.930	0.850
Time management	214	3	5	4.388	0.660
Efficiency and flexibility	214	3	5	4.308	0.780
Exposure in Business	214	2	3	2.449	0.499
<hr/>					
Aggregate Mean					

The respondents identified time management with a mean of 4.388, efficiency and flexibility with a mean of 4.308, persistence and motivation with a mean of 3.930 and number of business ventures created having a mean of 3.860 to be the aspects having a great effect on the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. Moreover, risk taking on opportunities having a mean of 2.790 was indicated by the respondents to have a moderate effect while exposure in Business that had a mean of 2.449 was revealed by the respondents to have affected the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County lowly.

4.5.3 Training and Development

Further in evaluation of the influence of training and development on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County, the researcher asked the respondents

to indicate the extent to which training and development affects the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. Table 4.10 reveals the results.

Table 4. 10: Training and Development and YEDF Projects Performance

	Frequency	Percent
Low extent	12	5.6
Moderate extent	64	29.9
Great extent	98	45.8
Very great extent	40	18.7
Total	214	100

On the influence of training and development, the respondents who indicated great extent effect were 45.8%, moderate extent effect were 29.9%, very great extent effect were 18.7% and low extent effect were 5.6%. This shows that training and development affects youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County in a great extent as represented by the majority responses.

In addition, the researcher asked the respondents to indicate the extent to which various aspects of training and development affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The replies are shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4. 11: Various Aspects of Training and Development Effect on the Performance of YEDF Projects

	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Entrepreneurial courses	214	3	5	4.224	0.654
Seminars / workshops	214	2	4	2.579	0.621
Business management training	214	3	5	3.622	0.745
Investment training workshops	214	1	4	2.164	0.854
Record keeping training	214	2	5	3.897	0.731

The analysis of the respondents' opinions on aspects of training and development effect showed that the respondents revealed that entrepreneurial courses (Mean=4.224), record keeping training (Mean=3.897), business management training (Mean=3.622) affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County in a great extent.

The respondents also indicated that seminars / workshops (Mean=2.579) have a moderate effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County while investment training workshops (Mean=2.164) lowly affects the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County.

4.5.4 Access to Market

To determine the influence of access to market on youth enterprise development funded projects performance, the researcher asked the respondents to indicate the extent to which access to market affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The replies of the respondents are illustrated in Table 4.12.

Table 4. 12: Access to Market and YEDF Projects Performance

	Frequency	Percent
Low extent	44	20.6
Moderate extent	51	23.8
Great extent	102	47.7
Very great extent	17	7.9
Total	214	100

On market accessibility effect on the youth enterprise development funded projects performance, the respondents indicated that there is a great extent effect (47.7%), moderate extent effect (23.8%), low extent effect (20.6%) and very great extent effect (7.9%) on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County by access to market.

Respondents were further asked to indicate the extent to which various aspects of access to market affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. Table 4.13 shows the summarized opinions.

Table 4. 13: Access to Market affect the Performance of YEDF Projects

	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Networking	214	3	5	4.210	0.711
Number of business partnerships	214	1	4	2.168	1.070
Identification of new markets	214	2	5	4.150	0.854
Proximity to markets	214	3	5	4.430	0.599

On the analysis of aspects of access to market, the respondents indicated that proximity to markets as shown by a mean of 4.430, networking as indicated by a mean of 4.210 and identification of new markets as indicated by a mean of 4.150 have a great effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The respondents further indicated that number of business partnerships as shown by a mean of 2.168 have a moderate effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County.

4.5.5 Youth Group Dynamics

Moreover, to assess the influence of Youth group dynamics on youth enterprise development funded projects performance, the respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which Youth group dynamics affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. Table 4.14 shows the summarized opinions.

Table 4. 14: Youth Group Dynamics and YEDF Projects Performance

	Frequency	Percent
Low extent	44	20.6
Moderate extent	45	21
Great extent	96	44.9
Very great extent	29	13.6
Total	214	100

The respondents indicated that youth group dynamics affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in a great extent as shown by 44.9%, in a moderate extent as shown

by 21%, in a very great extent as shown by 13.6%. This indicates that the Youth group dynamics on youth enterprise development funded projects performance greatly.

The respondents were further requested to indicate the extent to which various aspects of Youth group dynamics affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The replies were as shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4. 15: Influence of Aspects of Youth Group Dynamics and Performance of YEDF Projects

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev.
Years of Group co-existence	214	2	5	3.650	0.995
Number of ventures done together	214	3	5	3.822	0.767
Frequency of group communication	214	1	4	2.481	0.767
Size of the group	214	3	5	4.056	0.633

The respondents indicated that size of the group as expressed by a mean of 4.056, number of ventures done together as indicated by a mean score of 3.822 and that years of group co-existence as shown by a mean of 3.650 affects the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. However, the respondents indicated that frequency of group communication as illustrated by a mean of 2.481 affect performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County lowly.

4.5.6 Trend of the Various Aspects of Performance of YEDF Projects

The respondents were also asked to indicate the trend of the various aspects of performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The replies are as shown in Table 4.16.

Table 4. 16: Trend of the Various Aspects of Performance of YEDF Projects

	N	Mini.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Level of income	214	2	5	3.659	0.862
Ability to repay loans	214	3	5	4.201	0.700
Project Sustainability	214	2	5	4.033	0.921
Estimate to project completion	214	1	3	2.280	0.654
Number of employees	214	3	5	4.047	0.611

As per the Likert scale a mean of above 3.5 and below 4.5 indicated that an increase. Therefore, from Table 4.18, it's clear that the respondents indicated that ability to repay loans having a mean of 4.201, number of employees with a mean of 4.047, project Sustainability with a mean of 4.033 and level of income with a mean of 3.659 had increased over the last five years. Further as per the Likert scale, a mean below 2.4 a decrease which means that estimate to project completion having a mean of 2.280 had decreased over the last five years.

4.6 Regression Analysis

In addition, the researcher conducted a multiple regression analysis so as to test relationship among variables (independent) on the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects. The researcher applied the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS Version 25) to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multiple regressions for the study. Coefficient of determination explains the extent to which changes in the dependent variable can be explained by the change in the independent variables or the percentage of variation in the dependent variable (performance of youth enterprise development funded projects) that is explained by all the five independent variables (Monitoring and evaluation, entrepreneurial skills, training and development, access to market and youth group dynamics).

4.6.1 Model Summary

The model summary provides information about the regression line's ability to account for the total variation in the dependent variable (performance of youth enterprise development funded projects). The Table 4.17 demonstrates how observed y-values are highly dispersed around the regression line.

Table 4. 17: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.831	0.691	0.683	0.954

The findings show that the independent variables significantly influenced the dependent variable as shown by an Adjusted R Square =0.683. The output indicates that the strength of association between the variables is very high (Adjusted R Square = 0.683). The five independent variables (Monitoring and evaluation, entrepreneurial skills, training and development, access to market and youth group dynamics) collectively that were studied, explain only 68.3% of the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects as represented by the Adjusted R Square. This therefore means that other factors not studied in this research contribute 31.7% of the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects.

4.6.2 ANOVA Results

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) consists of calculations that provide information about levels of variability within a regression model and form a basis for tests of significance.

Table 4. 18: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Significance.
Regression	431.211	5	86.242	92.985	.000
1 Residual	192.916	208	0.927		
Total	624.127	213			

In view of the results in table 4.18 the significance value is 0.000(which is less than 0.05) indicates that the overall model is statistically significant in predicting how monitoring and evaluation, entrepreneurial skills, training and development, access to market and youth group dynamics affect performance of youth enterprise development funded projects. The F critical at 5% level of significance is 2.628 from the Standard F-tables. Since F calculated (value = 92.985) is greater than the F critical, this shows that the overall model was a good fit.

4.6.3 Regression Coefficients

Another output from the multiple regression analysis was the table of regression coefficient which is a key output of regression analysis. It is interpreted as the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is predictable from the independent variable. The results are as shown in the Table 4.19.

Table 4. 19: Regression Coefficients

	Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.783	0.129		13.822	.000
Monitoring and evaluation	0.978	0.149	0.831	6.564	.000
Entrepreneurial skills	0.843	0.432	0.812	1.951	.022
Training and development	0.773	0.253	0.747	3.055	.002
Access to market	0.751	0.199	0.736	3.774	.000
Youth group dynamics	0.659	0.321	0.601	2.053	.041

Table 4.19 above presents results of the beta coefficients as well as the p-values for each independent variable. The regression function extracted using the un standardized betas is as follows ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \beta_5X_5$):

$$Y = 1.783 + 0.978 X_1 + 0.843 X_2 + 0.773 X_3 + 0.751 X_4 + 0.659 X_5$$

According to the regression function, holding all factors constant at zero (Monitoring and evaluation, entrepreneurial skills, training and development, access to market and youth group dynamics), the coefficient for performance of youth enterprise development funded projects will be 1.783. The findings further indicate that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in monitoring and evaluation leads to a 0.978 increase in performance of youth enterprise development funded projects ; a unit increase in entrepreneurial skills leads to a 0.843 increase in performance of youth enterprise development funded projects all else held constant; a unit increase in training and development leads to a 0.773 increase in performance of youth enterprise development funded projects all else held constant, a unit increase in access to market will lead to a 0.751 increase in performance of youth enterprise development funded projects all else held constant whereas a unit increase in youth group dynamics will lead to a 0.659 increase in performance of youth enterprise development funded projects all else held constant. This infers that Monitoring and evaluation contribute the most to the Performance of Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects.

The p-value for each coefficient tests the significance of each variable. The coefficient of regression from the regression model of monitoring and evaluation has a p-value ($0.000 < 0.05$) that imply that it is a significant predictor of the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects. The coefficient of regression from the regression model of entrepreneurial skills has a p-value ($0.022 < 0.05$) meaning that it is a significant predictor of the performance of youth

enterprise development funded projects.

Moreover, the coefficient of regression from the regression model of Training and development has a p-value ($0.002 < 0.05$) which shows that it is a significant predictor of the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects. Further the coefficient of regression from the regression model of access to market has a p-value ($0.000 < 0.05$) which imply that it is a significant predictor of the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects. The coefficient of regression from the regression model of youth group dynamics has a p-value ($0.041 < 0.05$) which imply that it is a significant predictor of the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations on the study that focused on determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. The conclusions and recommendations of the study were deduced from the study findings that were generated using the data collection instrument based on the study objectives.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The study sought to establish the influence of monitoring and evaluation on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. The study established that the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects are greatly affected by monitoring and evaluation. The study found that regular consultations, routine visits and dissemination of success stories greatly affected that performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. It was revealed that advice and feedbacks affect performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County moderately.

5.2.2 Entrepreneurial Skills

Further the study assessed the influence of entrepreneurial skills on youth enterprise development funded projects performance and found that it affects youth enterprise development funded projects performance greatly. It was further established that time management, efficiency and flexibility, persistence and motivation and number of business ventures created have a great effect on the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The study also found that risk taking on opportunities have a moderate effect but exposure in business affected the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County lowly.

5.2.3 Training and Development

Further in evaluation of the influence of training and development on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County, the study found that entrepreneurial courses, record keeping training, business management training affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County in a great extent. The study also found

that seminars or workshops have a moderate effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County while investment training workshops lowly affects the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County.

5.2.4 Access to Market

The study also sought to determine the effect of access to market on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. The study found that proximity to markets, networking and identification of new market shave a great effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The study further revealed that number of business partnerships have a moderate effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County.

5.2.5 Youth Group Dynamics

The study finally sought to assess the influence of Youth group dynamics on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. The study established that the size of the group, number of ventures done together and years of group co-existence affects the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The study also found that frequency of group communication affect performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County lowly.

5.3 Discussion of the Findings

5.3.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The study found that the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects are greatly affected by monitoring and evaluation. This is consistent with Mburu (2008) who in his findings established that systematic monitoring and evaluation of youth businesses by the MOYAS was weak and thus need to be strengthened. This indicates the importance of monitoring and evaluation on youth empowerment. Project evaluation is a process that involves systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of project related data that can be used to understand how the project is functioning in relation to its objectives

The study found that regular consultations, routine visits and dissemination of success stories greatly affected that performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. It was revealed that advice and feedbacks affect performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County moderately. These findings correlate with Nyonjeet *al* (2012) who indicated that Youth projects require evaluation to help them maintain focus.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) need to be designed as an intertwined participatory exercise where all stakeholders are involved.

5.3.2 Entrepreneurial Skills

Further the study found that entrepreneurial skills affects youth enterprise development funded projects performance greatly. The findings were in line with Ngoru (2017) who found that being strategy planners, entrepreneurs employ the best employees to support them in their venture. They focus on their main objective, growth, and sustenance by learning to delegate. Serving as a member of the top management, they must have the ability to supervise all the sections of the business and become a generalist. Communication and delegation entrepreneurial skills help entrepreneurs to master the abilities and efforts made by their team members.

It was further established that time management, efficiency and flexibility, persistence and motivation and number of business ventures created have a great effect on the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The study also found that risks taking on opportunities have a moderate effect but exposure in business affected the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County lowly. This is in line with Goffee and Scase (2015) who claims that Hard work and commitment are their strong entrepreneurial traits. Entrepreneurs are able to work long hours, are not afraid to get their hands dirty, and are among the first few people to focus on their task with a high degree of involvement. They set high standards of performance by their accomplishments and are motivators. Willing to lead the team members especially in a crisis is an entrepreneurial skill that is valued highly.

5.2.3 Training and Development

The study found that entrepreneurial courses, record keeping training, business management training affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County in a great extent. This concurs with Kimando *et al* (2012) who argues that provision and improvement of existing training as well as vocational training and imparting life skills are among strategies to be used to empower the youth. Other strategies are involving the youth in formulating and reviewing of the education and training policy as well as creating linkages between training institutions and the private sector through research internship opportunities and finance and encouraging the private sector to get involved in technical education and training.

The study also found that seminars or workshops have a moderate effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County while investment training

workshops lowly affects the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. These findings are similar to Chebair (2005) that skills taught must match market labour demand. In order for an enterprise to be profitable, a person must possess some entrepreneurial skills to enable them succeed. It should not be assumed that everybody who goes into business has the requisite skills, especially because the level of formal education of most of these self-employed youths could be low. The youth should be taught simple but vital skills such as book-keeping.

5.3.4 Access to Market

The study found that proximity to markets, networking and identification of new markets have a great effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. This conforms to Chigunta (2017) who indicate that promoting the viability of youth run enterprises according to the source cited above requires facilitating the access of youth to information on product, input markets and linking them to global value chains.) He continues to say that mechanisms need to be put down to encourage young entrepreneurs to explore existing global initiatives aimed at promoting trade between Developing countries and Less Developed countries.

The study further revealed that number of business partnerships have a moderate effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. This is according to Jajah (2009) who argue that market research is vital to any business, but in Ghana the cost of research in terms of money and time is huge. Market research is necessary before and after establishing the enterprises in order to come up with better competitive and cost cutting strategies. There are virtually no available statistics in Ghana to help aspiring entrepreneurs cut costs.

5.3.5 Youth Group Dynamics

The study established that the size of the group, number of ventures done together and years of group co-existence affects the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. The study also found that frequency of group communication affect performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County lowly. These findings are in line with MwangiandOuma (2012) who found that the feeling of togetherness in the group motivates members to achieve the desired objectives of the group so their efforts increase. The members in groups that are cohesive are much more satisfied with that group. As a result, they

are more willing to stay in the group longer and often recommend the group to others. The growth of the group makes it possible for it to access the youth enterprise development funds.

5.4 Conclusions

The study concluded that monitoring and evaluation affects youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County significantly. It was clear that regular consultations among the youth group members as well as the routine visits and dissemination of success stories greatly affected that performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County. It was also clear that advice and feedbacks moderately affect performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County.

The study further concluded that entrepreneurial skills affected youth enterprise development funded projects performance positively. The study revealed that youth enterprise development funded projects performance are greatly affected by time management, efficiency and flexibility, persistence and motivation and number of business ventures created while risk taking on opportunities have a moderate effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County.

Further the study concluded that training and development had a positive and significant influence on youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. This was attributed to great effect by entrepreneurial courses, record keeping training and business management training. It was also accounted by the fact that seminars or workshops have a moderate effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County and that investment training workshops lowly affects the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County.

The study also concluded that access to market affects the youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. It was clear that proximity to markets, networking and identification of new markets had a great effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County while number of business partnerships had a moderate effect on performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County.

The study finally concluded that youth group dynamics influences youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County significantly. It was established that the size of the group, number of ventures done together and years of group co-existence affects the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County and that frequency of group

communication affect performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County lowly.

5.5 Recommendations

The study recommends that to enhance youth groups performance including productivity, the government (county and national) to release adequate resources and equipment preceded with formal training to youth groups. NGOs and development partners work together with the public sector in providing information and knowledge to enable youth groups to be able to carry out effective organizational strategic plans to enhance their growth and survival.

The study further recommends that the Youth groups should be assisted to increase uptake of available resources through project management skills building in line with government regulations which they most preferred to cease dependency on members monetary contributions in running groups since most youth have low income

The study also suggests a need for the county government to provide training on good management practices. This will help to reduce multi practices within the group as the members will act as a check to one another thus in overall enabling the group members conduct to be good preventing corrupt cases that may arise.

The YEDF program should be improved so that it can benefit more youths, by starting small scale businesses to provide self-employment. Such improvements of the YEDF program required include provision of better equipped workshops, adequate supplies of training materials and greater emphasis on practical business management for the youth.

The study further recommends that more trainings be given to youth implementers on monitoring and evaluation. Advice youth officials to have monitoring and evaluation. More county officers should be available to assist on training the youth. This was because they have trainings in monitoring and evaluation. Members need to be informed earlier on venue of the trainings to increase chances of the youth attending. Many of the trainings should be done within the divisional s near the youth group

Group cohesiveness is an important factor for the success of the group activities. One of the challenges facing the youths is establishing and sustaining the groups. Some groups disintegrate after receiving the funds due to differences in investment ideas. Therefore, the youths should vet group members that may cause group disintegration in the future. The youth groups should also seek for other available opportunities to solve their own problems such as unemployment and engagement in criminal activities. The youths have better coherence of the challenges facing

them and can easily develop strategies to overcome the challenges. This will reduce overreliance on government and donor organization to help in solving the challenges facing the youths.

5.6 Suggestion for Further Studies

This study focused on determinants of youth enterprise development funded projects performance in Isiolo County. Therefore, a similar study needs to be done with a focus on other YEDF projects in other counties. Another study should also be done to establish the factors affecting the sustainability of the YEDF projects.

A study needs to be done to explore the determinants of effectiveness of youth enterprise development fund. The future researches should also quantify the impacts of the YEDF fund both positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts include youth groups that have benefited from the YEDF. The negative impacts include youth groups that have collapsed or made losses after acquiring the YEDF loan.

Further research should be carried out to establish how the Fund has benefited female youth since it was revealed that more males as compared to females had benefited.

REFERENCES

- Allen, L. R., Garst, B. A., Bowers, E. P. & Onyiko, K. K. (2016). Building a Youth Development System in Kenya: Comparing Kenyan Perceptions of Local and National Systems. *Journal of Youth Development*, 11(3), 72-88.
- Amenya, C. (2011). *The Challenges Facing Youth Enterprise Development Fund in Nyaribari Chache Constituency*. Doctoral Dissertation: Kisii University.
- Amy, J. H. & Thomas, D. (2003). Boards of Directors and Firm Performance: *Integrating Agency and Resource Dependence Perspectives*. *Academy of Management Review*, 28(3), 383-396.
- Ansell, N. (2016). *Children, youth and development*. London: Routledge.
- Ashiku, A. (2014). *Determinants of effectiveness of youth enterprise development fund in Gilgil sub-county, Nakuru County, Kenya*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi.
- Babu, P. K. (2017). *Factors Affecting Access to Formal Finance by Youth Owned SMEs in Kenya: A Case of Kiambu County* Doctoral dissertation, United States International University-Africa.
- Bailey, J. S. & Burch, M. R. (2017). *Research methods in applied behavior analysis*. London: Routledge.
- Becker, G. (1964). *human capital*, New York: National Bureau of Economic Research
- Boyd, B. K. (1995). CEO duality and firm performance: A contingency model. *Strategic Management Journal*, 16(4), 301-312.
- Bridge, S. & O'Neill, K. (2012). *Understanding enterprise: Entrepreneurship and small business*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Bryman, A. (2015). *Social research methods*. Oxford university press.
- Burto. (2014). Poverty and Enterprise: Towards the Sixth Stage of Economic Growth, the *Review of Black Political Economy*, 11(2).
- Catherine, (2012). *The Influence of Entrepreneurship Development on Employment Creation among Youth: a Case Study of Kikuyu District*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi.
- Chebair, E (2005). *Practical Skills for Microentrepreneurs*. New York: ACCNS.

- Chigunta, F. (2005). Being "Real" about Youth Entrepreneurship in Eastern and Southern Africa: *Implications for Adults, Institutions and Sector Structures, ILO .7 (2),45-67*
- Chigunta, F. (2017). Entrepreneurship as a Possible Solution to Youth Unemployment in Africa. *Laboring and Learning, 3(7), 433-451.*
- Cohn, E. & Addison, J. (1998). The economic returns to lifelong learning in OECD countries. *Journal for Education Economics 6 (3),45-67.*
- Dejaeghere, J (2014). Education for youth in Sub- Sahara Africa: A capabilities approach as an alternative framework to neoliberalism's individualizing risks. *Progress in development studies, 4 (14), 61-76.*
- Eissler, S. & Brennan, M. (2015). Review of Research and Practice for Youth Engagement in Agricultural Education and Training Systems. Nairobi: Paulines Publications Africa.
- Finn, M., Momani, B., Opatowski, M. & Opondo, M. (2016). Youth evaluations of CVE/PVE programming in Kenya in context. *Journal for Deradicalization, 3(7), 164-224.*
- Gakure, R.W. (2001). Issues impacting on growth of women enterprises in Kenya Paper presented as Shifting Gears in Women Enterprise conference Durham University UK September 2001.
- Goffee, R. & Scase, R. (2015). *Women in Charge (routledge Revivals): The Experiences of Female Entrepreneurs.* London: Routledge.
- Goldthorpe, J. H. (1998). Rational action theory for sociology. *British Journal of Sociology. 4(5),167-192.*
- Golub, S. S., Mbaye, A. A. & Chwe, H. (2015). *Labor Market Regulations in Sub-Saharan Africa, With a Focus on Senegal.* Development Policy Research Unit, University of Cape Town.
- Government of Kenya (2013). National Climate Change Action Plan, 2013-2017, Executive Summary, Ministry of Youth and Development. Nairobi: Paulines Publications Africa.
- Government of Kenya. (2011). *Youth Enterprise Development Fund Status Report.* Nairobi: Government Printer.
- Hashemi, S. M., Schuler, S. R. & Riley, A. P. (2006), Rural Credit Programs and Women Empowerment in Bangladesh, in *World Development 24(4),638-639.*

- ILO. (2011). *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 7th Edition*: Geneva: ILO.
- ILO. (2012). *The Youth Employment Crisis: Time for Action*, Geneva: ILO.
- International Labour Organisation, (2011). *Key Questions on National Youth Funds (NYF): Supporting Youth to Create Sustainable Employment Opportunities*. Geneva: ILO.
- Jensen, M. & Mackling, W. H. (1976). Theory of The Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Cost and Ownership Structure, *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis*. 28(3), 383-396.
- Kate, (2007). Towards a Youth Employment Strategy. *Report to the United Nations on Youth Employment*
- Kimando, L. N., Njogu, G. W. & Kihoro, J. M. (2012). Factors affecting the success of youth enterprise development funded projects in Kenya; A survey of Kigumo District Murang'a County. *International Journal of Business and Commerce*, 1(10), 61-81.
- Kinyanjui M. (2007). *The youth polytechnic graduate*. Nairobi: McMillan
- Kitavi, E. (2015) *Influence of youth enterprise development fund on growth of youth business enterprises in Kenya: case of Kitui central sub-county Kitui county* Master's Thesis, UON
- Kpolovie, P. J. (2016). *Excellent research methods*. Partridge Africa.
- Kratochwill, T. R. (2015). *Single-case research design and analysis: An overview*. In *Single-Case Research Design and Analysis (Psychology Revivals)* London: Routledge.
- Lahusen (2013). Promoting social Europe? The development of European youth unemployment policies, *Int J Soc Welfare*. 22(1), 3006309.
- Larsson, O. (2015). *Reliability analysis*. LUND University.
- Leigh, N. G. & Blakely, E. J. (2016). *Planning local economic development: Theory and practice*. London: Sage Publications.
- Mahmoud, J. (2009). *The Challenges of Young Entrepreneurs in Ghana*. Washington: CIPE.
- Marable, M. (2015). *How capitalism underdeveloped Black America: Problems in race, political economy, and society*. Haymarket Books.
- Mburu, F.N. (2010). *The Viability of YEDF as an Empowerment Strategy for Youth Entrepreneurs in Ruiru Division*. MBA Research Paper: University of Nairobi

- Moraa, M. E. (2014). *Institutional factors influencing access to credit by youth-owned micro and small enterprises in Kenya: The case of Embakasi South constituency*. Unpublished UON thesis
- Mulwa, F.W. (2008). *Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Community Projects, Community Based Project Monitoring, Qualitative Impact Assessment, and People Friendly Evaluation Methods*, Nairobi: Paulines Publications Africa.
- Mutasa, C. & Paterson, M. (2015). *Africa and the Millennium Development Goals: Progress, Problems, and Prospects*. Rowman & Littlefield.
- Muthee, M. W. & Scholar, A. P. (2010). *Hitting the target, missing the point: Youth policies and programmes in Kenya*. African Public Policy Scholar: Woodrow Wilson International Centre for Scholars.
- Naqvi, O. (2011). *Entrepreneurship in the Middle East and North Africa: Opening the Floodgates*, *Innovation* 7(2),236-78.
- Ngoru, M. (2017). *Entrepreneurial Factors Influencing Performance of Youth Enterprises in Mathare Sub County, Kenya*. Doctoral dissertation, United States International University-Africa.
- NSE Investment Challenge- Nairobi Securities Exchange. Retrieved March 18th, 2014 from <http://www.nse.co.ke/public-education/nse-investment-challenge.html>
- Nyonje, R. O., Ndunge, K. D. & Mulwa, A. S. (2012). *Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programs - A Handbook for Students and Practitioners*. Nairobi, Kenya: Aura Publishers.
- Opiyo, S. A. (2015). The contribution of youth enterprise development fund on youth empowerment in Kangundo constituency, Machakos county. *Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management*, 2(2).
- Orwa, H. B. (2012). Evolution and Theories of Entrepreneurship: A Critical Review on the Kenyan Perspective. *International Journal of Business and Commerce*. 1(11),67-89.
- Otieno, G. J. (2014) Youth Groups and Business Success: using the C-Yes Fund to improve livelihoods in Kibera Slum, Nairobi. Doctoral Dissertation: University of Nairobi
- Ott, R. L. & Longnecker, M. T. (2015). *An introduction to statistical methods and data analysis*. Nelson Education.

- Pol, E. & Carroll, P. (2006). *An Introduction to Economics with Emphasis on Innovation*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Psacharopoulos, G. & Patrinos H. (1994). "Returns to investment in education: a further update," *Education Economics, Taylor and Francis Journals*, 12(2) 638-639.
- Rakodi, C. (2016). *The urban challenge in Africa*. In *Managing Urban Futures* (pp. 63-86). Routledge.
- Sakyiamah, B. S. (2015). *An Assessment of the Effects of the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency Programme on Beneficiaries in the Dormaa East District of the BrongAhafo Region*. Nairobi: Paulines Publications Africa.
- Schumpeter, J. A. (1947). The Creative Response in Economic History. *Journal of Economic History*. 7(45),149-159.
- Shirley, W. A. (1999). *The Art of Facilitating, Participation*, New Delhi: Sage Publications
- United Nations Development Program (2008). *Creating value for all: Strategies for doing business with the poor; World Economic Forum: The next billions; unleashing business potential in untapped market*.
- United Nations Development Programme, (2010). Youth and Human Development: *Tapping the Untapped Resource. The Kenya National Human Development Report*. Nairobi Government of Kenya.
- Wachilonga, L. W. (2018). *Effect of Finance Determinants on Loan Repayment among Youth Enterprise Development Fund Board Beneficiaries in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya*. Doctoral dissertation, JKUAT.
- Wahome, S. K. (2015). *Influence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund on Youth Projects Development in Trans-Nzoia West Sub-County, Kenya*. Doctoral dissertation: University of Nairobi
- Wamoto, N. J. (2016). *Entrepreneurial Factors Influencing the Performance of Government Funded Youth Group Enterprises in Turbo Sub-County UasinGishu County-Kenya*. Doctoral dissertation, Kisii University.
- Wamukoya, C. M. & Ng'oweno, A. (2017). I-Entrepreneurship: Changing Lives Through Technology. In *Digital Kenya* 45(4) 163-186.
- Wanja, N. E. (2014). *Influence of Youth Enterprise Development Fund on Youth Empowerment in Ruiru Constituency, Kiambu County, Kenya*. Unpublished Thesis: UON.

- Were C.A (2014). *Poverty Alleviation in Rural Kenya: A case Study on Women Enterprise Fund in Kanduyi, Bungoma County*. Doctoral dissertation, Moi University.
- Were, S. M. (2017). Effect of Social Economic Development on Youth Employment in the Informal and Formal Sectors in Nairobi Kenya. *International Journal of Business*, 22(2).
- White, S. & Kenyon, P (2001). Enterprise-Based Youth Employment policies, Strategies and Programmesö Initiative for the development of enterprise action and strategies, working Paper, in focus programme on skills, knowledge and Employability, ILO, Geneva
- Wyn.J. & White R, (2008). Youth and society: *Exploring the social youth Agenda*, ANNUAL Report 2007.
- Yin, R. K. (2017). *Case study research and applications: Design and methods*. London:Sage publications.
- Youth Enterprise Development Fund: fund summary report as at 31st December 2015.
www.prince`sent-enterpriseyouthfund.com/uk

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal

Mohamed Diba Kiyana,
P.o Box 496-60300,
Isiolo.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

RE: ACADEMIC RESEARCH PROJECT

I am a Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management student at University of Nairobi. I wish to conduct a research entitled determinants of Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects performance in Isiolo County. A questionnaire has been designed and will be used to gather relevant information to address the research objective of the study. The purpose of writing to you is to kindly request you to grant me permission to collect information on this important subject from your organization.

Please note that the study will be conducted as an academic research and the information provided will be treated in strict confidence. Strict ethical principles will be observed to ensure confidentiality and the study outcomes and reports will not include reference to any individuals.

Your acceptance will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Mohamed Diba Kiyana

L50/6037/2017

Entrepreneurial Skills

7. To what extent do entrepreneurial skills influence the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

Very great extent [5] Moderate extent [3] Very low extent [1]
 Great extent [4] Low extent [2]

8. To what extent do the following aspects of entrepreneurial skills influence the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Low extent	Very low extent
Number of business ventures created					
Risk taking on opportunities					
Persistence and motivation					
Time management					
Efficiency and flexibility					
Exposure in Business					

9. In your own opinion, how do the above aspects entrepreneurial skills influence the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

í
 í
 í

Training and Development

10. To what extent does training and development influence the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

Very great extent [5] Moderate extent [3] Very low extent [1]
 Great extent [4] Low extent [2]

11. To what extent do the following aspects of Training and development influence the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Low extent	Very low extent
Entrepreneurial courses					
Seminars / workshops					
Business management training					
Investment training workshops					
Record keeping training					

12. In your own opinion, how do the above aspects Training and development influence the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

í
í í

Access to market

13. To what extent does access to market affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

- Very great extent [5] Moderate extent [3] Very low extent [1]
- Great extent [4] Low extent [2]

14. To what extent do the following aspects of access to market affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Low extent	Very low extent
Networking					
Number of business partnerships					
Identification of new markets					
Proximity to markets					

15. In your own opinion, how do the above aspects of access to market affect the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

í
í í

Youth group dynamics

16. To what extent do Youth group dynamics influence the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

Very great extent [5] Moderate extent [3] Very low extent [1]
 Great extent [4] Low extent [2]

17. To what extent do the following aspects of Youth group dynamic influence the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

	Very great extent	Great extent	Moderate extent	Low extent	Very low extent
Years of Group co-existence					
Number of ventures done together					
Frequency of group communication					
Size of the group					

18. In your own opinion, how do the above aspects of Youth group dynamics influences the performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

í
 í

Performance of Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects in Isiolo County

19. What is the trend of the following aspects of performance of youth enterprise development funded projects in Isiolo County?

Level of income					
Ability to repay loans					
Project Sustainability					
Estimate to project completion					
Number of employees					

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION