

**INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ON YOUTH  
EMPOWERMENT: A CASE OF KAPTEMBWO WARD OF NAKURU COUNTY KENYA.**

**BY**

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Nairobi**

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## **DECLARATION**

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university or any other award.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

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**REG: L50/6575/2017**

This research project Report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

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## **DEDICATION**

This research project report is dedicated to my Husband Mr. Harun Njuguna for giving me numerous encouragements and for financial support towards my education. Indeed, his advice, prayers and support cannot go unnoticed. This work is also dedicated to my father-in-law Mr. Michael Mathenge and my mother Mrs. Alice Mbatha Maweu for their continued prayers and moral support. They have been a source of inspiration throughout my education progression.

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## **ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS**

<b>MFIs</b>	– micro-finance institutions
<b>NGOs</b>	– Non -Governmental Organisations
<b>NYDA</b>	– National Youth Development Agency
<b>NYP</b>	– National Youth Policy
<b>SACCOS</b>	– Savings And Credit Cooperatives
<b>SHG</b>	– Self Help Group
<b>SPSS</b>	– Statistic Package for Social Sciences
<b>UN</b>	– United Nations
<b>UNCTAD</b>	– United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNDP</b>	– United Nations Development Programme
<b>YEDEF</b>	– Youth Enterprise Development Fund

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the Influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment at Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya. Despite their significance, statistics show that in Kenya, three out of five of the youth run small enterprises fail within the first three years of operations. This is highly exemplified in informal settlement that constitutes Kaptembwo ward, the site of this study. Many factors were identified as to the contributing factors to the premature death. Key among these include lack of appropriate entrepreneurship development. This study sought to determine the influence of entrepreneurial training, mentorship, financial assistance and infrastructure on the youth development. This study used descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was the 520 registered youth enterprises in Kaptembwo ward. Firstly, purposive sampling was used to select Kaptembwo ward. Secondly, stratified sampling technique was used to select five stratas of youth enterprises in the five villages of Kaptembwo Ward. Stratified random sampling technique was then applied within the five clusters to ensure that all the youth enterprises in the sub county were included in the sample and to ensure representativeness. A sample size of 221 youth enterprises was considered. A self-administered questionnaire was used as the research instrument. A pilot test involving 10 youth entrepreneurs was carried out in Free Area Ward. The study collected both qualitative and quantitative data. The results of the data analysed was presented in form of tables. This study will be helpful to youths who are aspiring to be entrepreneurs as it identified the potential entrepreneurial factors that influence the performance of youth based enterprises. Identification of these factors means that prospect entrepreneurs would be well prepared to face the entrepreneurial world. To improve the reliability of the instrument, The Cronbach Alpha reliability test was performed on the piloted instruments at a test score of 0.7. The study found majority of the youth were inadequately trained in entrepreneurial skills hence could not effectively engage in profitable economic activities. Most of the youth did not access sound mentorship leading to business challenges. There were also poor roads, frequent power cut, limited affordable stalls, lack of transport mean and lack of running water significantly affecting entrepreneurship. The study recommended that the government builds technical facilities across the country to equip youths with basic business skills. The support agencies were encouraged to identify well established business owners and match them with the youth business owners for mentorship and coaching, which would develop skills and confidence in running their businesses. Financial institutions should also come up with more flexible lending policy to assist the youth. It was further recommended that both the national and county government to improve on the roads, power grid, water supply as well as build affordable stalls for young entrepreneurs in the area. Further studies were also recommended on impediments of entrepreneurial training as well on other variables not included in this study.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

According to Kariv (2011), entrepreneurship has long been seen as a major vehicle for economic development and growth and it has attracted researchers from a variety of disciplines with very diverse analytical approaches. Entrepreneurship has been recognized as an important element in the dynamics of modern economies. Many businesses, small and medium have become the major source of new job creation.

As the global economic downturn persists, there is growing recognition among Governments and international organizations that youth entrepreneurship is a relevant strategic tool to address unemployment challenges (International Labour Organization (ILO), 2013). Establishing a new venture may have positive impacts on youth employment and economic growth, as it offers unemployed youth an opportunity to build sustainable livelihoods and to integrate into society (Ernst & Young, 2013).

The United Nations defines youth as persons between 15 and 24 years while the African Union (AU) considers youth as persons between 15 and 34 years. In Kenya, there are various aged based definitions of youth. National Youth Policy (NYP) defines youth as persons aged 15-34 years. This definition is universally accepted and applied by international agencies involved in youth programmes and activities (Kimando, Njogu & Kihoro, 2012). Most African governments use this definition as a basis for developing their specific age markers, which often reflect high upper age limits in account of the physical, psychological, cultural, social, biological and political aspects, which explain the Kenyan youth situation. The new constitution defines youth as all individuals in the republic of Kenya who have attained the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 years (Government of Kenya, 2013).

In developed countries like France, Sweden, USA, UK, and Germany, youth entrepreneurship gained steam decades ago before the innovation of ICT in the 20th century. According to OECD (2012), developed countries have less than 6% of youth unemployment as a result of investing heavily in policies that enhanced the development and sustainability of youth entrepreneurship. Some of these mechanisms include provision of easy access to funding to youth entrepreneurs, establishment of youth business incubators, and development of business centers for training and development of youth entrepreneurs.

According to John, (2012) youth in Africa are not only marginalized but also often excluded from society as functional and effective agents of change, progress and social dynamism, but they undermined in access to opportunities for economic growth. This has led to a situation where most

youth in Africa are idle, while others are involved in crime, thus affecting Africa's socio-political stability. The recent wave of discontent sweeping North Africa is illustrative of the disruptive consequences of youth unemployment in general, and unemployed graduates in particular. The underlying conditions may in various ways be dormant and latent in other parts of the continent.

OECD (2012) report indicates that most youth in Sub Saharan Africa do not have adequate knowledge or capacity to engage fully and efficiently in entrepreneurship due to lack of information, access to funding, and business mentoring through entrepreneurship incubation programs. South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Nigeria are some of the African countries running youth entrepreneurship incubation, however, some of the challenges cited by International Labor Organization ILO (2015), include poor access to information, lack of adequate ICT infrastructure, and lack of government based funding.

Uganda and Kenya are among the many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa where youth entrepreneurship is receiving significant attention because of its potential to avert the unemployment problem and create economic opportunities for the young people. The situation in Tanzania is not any different for many young people are experiencing a dangerous mix of high unemployment, increased inactivity and precarious work as well as persistently high working poverty. This unemployment problem is increasing the dependency problem and is increasingly becoming a political burden to both governments.

Since independence, the role of youth in Kenya has been largely peripheral leading to their current marginalization manifested in the form of unemployment, crime, drug abuse and passive involvement in constructive nation building (Rori, Bunei & Mwenzwa, 2011). Globally, youth unemployment was estimated to be 12.6% in 2013 and projected to increase to 12.7% in 2014 (Global employment Trend for Youth, 2013). In developed and Sub-Saharan African countries, youth unemployment was, respectively, 18.1 and 11.8%, on average during 2012 (Global employment Trend for Youth, 2013). While in Kenya, youth unemployment constituted 70% of total unemployment in 2007 (Kilele, 2008). On the other hand, South Africa's youth unemployment rate was estimated to be at 31.4% in 2013 (Statistics South Africa, 2014) which evidence the huge challenges that African countries face as far as young people are concerned. Like for any other developing nation, entrepreneurship and small business are the critical source of new jobs and economic dynamism to improve youth livelihoods and, also, their economic independence. According to Njoroge and Gathungu (2013), one of Africa's greatest limitations to economic development can be ascribed to its lack of sustainable youth entrepreneurs.

The youths in Kenya face vital challenges, particularly in the economic context of livelihoods (Omondi, 2013). A large population of young people is without work and many more

are engaged in short-term, low-paid jobs or in the informal economy. Despite the fact that Kenya remains focused to achieve its Vision 2030, self-employment can also shift young people from social dependence to self-sufficiency and escape from poverty. Despite numerous entrepreneurial empowerment programs being carried out by the government and non-governmental organizations, the rate of young entrepreneurs in Kaptembwo ward, Nakuru County in Kenya starting successful enterprises is minimal. High unemployment rate, rise in crime and dependency on government and non-governmental organizations' aid inhibits the ward's economic development. It is on this basis that the researcher wishes to undertake a research on the influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment in Kaptembwo Ward, Nakuru County.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

A major concern in developing countries and in particular Kenya is the population growth and unemployment. It is estimated that 64% of unemployed Kenyans are the youth. Bwisa (2011) argued that growth in wage employment decreased from 2.1 % in 1988 to negative 2% in 2008 in a span of one decade. Enterprise growth contributes to employment creation as evidenced by an estimated 936,000 jobs created in the SME sector in 2001-2002 (KIPPRA, 2009). Chang and Li (2006) argues that entrepreneurship continues to gain an importance with the increased spread of capitalization and globalization. To provide abroad basis for rapid economic growth, statistics indicate that there is no better way to than to dramatically increase in the number of entrepreneurs in the society.

Entrepreneurship is the key driver of the country's economy. It is one of the best means for triggering economic and social development in developing countries like Kenya. It provides employment to huge masses of people and also creates wealth for a nation. Kenya is a nation known for its youth population which is considered as one of its greatest assets, and at the same time, the biggest threat is youth unemployment. Hence, developing entrepreneurial skills among youth is more important for the growth of the Kenyan economy. According to ILO (2010), youth entrepreneurship has helped reduced youth unemployment to half by 2015 is one of the goals that Heads of State of all member countries of the United Nations adopted in the Millennium Declaration which will help end the vicious cycle of poverty and social exclusion of youth.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs (MoYA) launched the Youth Enterprise Development Fund in the year 2007 (MoYA,2008) as a source of capital for the youth in order for them to start or boost their SMES and training programs in the Ministry of Industrialization (GoK, 2012). Most commercial banks have also been able to develop tailor made strategies to enable the young people to access loans and business development services (GOK, 2012). Despite the support to the youth

SMES, studies have revealed low survival rates with 60% of the enterprises leading to failure in business growth in the first 3 years of operation. The lack of business growth has resulted to the inability of SMES to contributing to Kenya's GDP growth as expected. This also leads to failure in competing with larger corporations or access to global market by taking full advantage of the economy for profitability and sustainability (Haku &Wario, 2013)

Other statistics also show that in Kenya, three out of five of the youth run small enterprises fail within the first three years of operations (Odhiambo, 2013), and those that continue 80 percent fail before the fifth year. The SMEs sector is notoriously volatile and experiences a high degree of business closure and shrinkage (Eriksson & Kuhn, 2006). This is highly exemplified in informal settlement that constitutes Kaptembwa ward, the site of this study. Nyaga (2010) noted that the failure to engage the youth decently and productively has systematically driven them into crime. He further adds that, fundamentally, without active youth participation in the economic sector, the country may never realize its full economic potential. Another smaller percentage goes into extinction between the sixth and tenth year thus only about five to ten percent of young companies survive, thrive and grow to maturity (UNCTAD, 2013).

Many factors have been identified as to the contributing factors to the premature death. Key among these include lack of appropriate entrepreneurship development. This study therefore investigated the Influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment: A case of Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya.

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

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment at Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya.

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The study was based on the following research objectives

1. To assess the influence of entrepreneurial training on youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya.
2. To establish the influence of entrepreneurial mentorship on youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya.
3. To examine the influence of financial assistance on youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya.
4. To determine the influence of economic infrastructure on youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya.

## **1.5 Research Questions**

The study sought to answer the following research questions

1. To what extent has entrepreneurial training influenced youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya?
2. Has entrepreneurial mentorship influenced youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county, Kenya?
3. How has financial assistance influenced youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya?
4. To what extent has economic infrastructure influenced youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya?

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

Entrepreneurship in informal settlement of Kaptembwo Ward was a fairly new area of study in the country. Conducting this study was important for various stakeholders. This study would be helpful to youths who are aspiring to be entrepreneurs as it would identify the potential entrepreneurial factors that influence the performance of youth based enterprises. The results of this study would assist the government to articulate relevant policies to help standardize and facilitate participation of youths in informal settlement in the entrepreneurship sector. The findings of the study would serve as a guide for future researchers and academicians who may want to conduct research in the field of youth entrepreneurship. This study was a treasured addition to the body of knowledge, building on what other scholars have previously done on entrepreneurial factors articulating the performance of youth enterprises.

## **1.7 Limitations of the Study**

The study faced number of limitations: Most business owners, managers and employees are busy since they were always serving their customers. This paused a big challenge during data collection since it was difficult to engage them on one on one to fill the questionnaires. The researcher however overcame this challenge through a drop and pick later method of the questionnaires. Also, some respondents in this study were reluctant in providing the required information. The researcher explained to the respondents the significance of the study and confidentiality was also assured to the respondents.

## **1.8 Delimitations of the Study**



The study sought to get an in-depth information on the influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment at Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya. Entrepreneurial ventures within the county were classified into categories like, fashion, beauty shops, ICT, hotels. The focus of this study was the youth enterprises within Nakuru County and specifically in Kaptembwo ward due to its cosmopolitan nature and the high concentration and volatility of youth enterprises. The study will cover the period 2017-2018. Four entrepreneurial factors were studied; entrepreneurial training, entrepreneurial mentorship, financial assistance and infrastructure and their relationship to performance of youth enterprises.

### **1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study**

The study was based on the assumptions that the respondents are all residents of Kaptembwo Ward, the respondents have acquired some form of entrepreneurial training and that the respondents would be truthful in their answers and would not hide any information that would significantly affect the analysis of the data.

### **1.10 Definition of significant Terms used in the study**

**Entrepreneur** Is an enterprising individual or group individuals who take risks, innovates and creates wealth (Hisrich & Shepherd, 2013)

**Entrepreneurship** Entrepreneurship is the process of creating something new with value by devoting the necessary time and effort, assuming the accompanying financial, psychic, and social risks, and receiving the resulting rewards of monetary and personal satisfaction and independence (Wube, 2010).

**Entrepreneurial training** Can be defined as a more planned and orderly endeavor to widen or transform skills and knowledge through learning experiences in order to attain effective performance in an activity.

**Mentorship:** It is a relationship in which a more experienced or more knowledgeable person helps to guide a less experienced or less knowledgeable person. The mentor may be older or younger than the person being mentored, but he or she must have a certain area of expertise.

**Performance** Performance refers to outcomes that come from undertaking entrepreneurial activities. It has been noted that performance is a multidimensional concept (Kilonzo, 2012).

**Youth Enterprises** Youth enterprises are defined as businesses owned and run by people aged below 35 years (Government of Kenya, 2005)

### **1.11 Organization of the Study**

This study is structured in five chapters. Chapter one is the first section of this study which include the background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitations and delimitations of the study, assumptions and finally the definition of significant terms. Chapter two consist of the introduction, overview of the concept of economic empowerment which include access to capital, access to entrepreneurial skills and ability to identify and start income generating projects, and other contexts. It also provides the theoretical and conceptual framework on the relationship between the independent, intervening and dependent variables of the study. Chapter three consist of the research methodology, research design, target population, sample size and sampling design, piloting, validity and reliability of the research instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and the operationalization of variables.

Chapter four consist of data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion while chapter five gives a summary of findings, discussion, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE VIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This section provides a review on literature. It presents a discussion on the concepts on economic empowerment, Youth entrepreneurship development in Kenya, entrepreneurial skills and performance of youth enterprises, influence of entrepreneurial mentorship on youth empowerment, financial assistance and performance of youth enterprises, economic infrastructure and performance of youth enterprises. It also provides the Theoretical and Conceptual frame work of the study as well as the knowledge gaps.

#### **2.2 Literature review**

##### **2.2.1 The concept of youth entrepreneurship**

The Kenya National Youth policy (2012) has defined youth as those individuals aged between 18-35 years. This definition takes into account the physical, psychological, cultural, social, biological and political aspects, which explain the Kenyan youth situation. However, the new Constitution defines youth as all individuals in the Republic of Kenya who have reached the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 years (GOK, 2010). According to Chigunta, Schnurr & James-Wilson (2005), youth entrepreneurship is the practical application of enterprising qualities, such as initiative, innovation, creativity, and risk-taking into the work environment (either in self-employment or employment in small start-up firms), using the appropriate skills necessary for success in that environment and culture by individuals within the youth age group bracket (18-35). As indicated earlier in the study, entrepreneurship development in Kenya is recently aimed at youth, as can be seen in many technical and vocational institutions and even expanded to universities (Kaburi et al., 2012).

##### **2.2.2 Youth entrepreneurship development in Kenya.**

Entrepreneurship has been proven to be beneficial for economic growth, job creation and poverty alleviation (Chiloane-Tsoka & Mmako, 2014). Though, Africa still has a lot of catch-up to do. Narratively, in South Africa, government sponsored initiatives targeted at supporting youth entrepreneurs include institutions such as the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), whereas, in Kenya, one of the first efforts to move in the new direction to entrepreneurial development involved introducing entrepreneurship education into all technical training institutions in the country. Various programs by the government of Kenya such as Youth and Women Enterprise Development Fund have been put in place to facilitate the creation of entrepreneurial

ventures (Sagwe, Gicharu & Mahea, 2011). The Ministry of State for Youth Affairs in partnership with various private financial intermediaries is administering the Youth Enterprise Development Fund to the youth (Moraa New Hope Foundation, 2015).

This fund has been specifically tailored to enhance the youth to develop with focus on self-employment via entrepreneurship initiatives. Youth can access these funds either individually or in groups, and the collateral to secure the money borrowed has been made affordable in the sense that it can be in a form of group guarantee, guarantee by parents, relatives or even community leaders. With these eased regulations, Moraa New Hope Foundation (2015) hopes that youth in the country will be able to work towards the realization of their life goals that were hindered by the tough regulations that have in the past barred them from accessing credit facilities. However, these initiatives are not without challenges. Recently, substandard institutions have come up to take advantage of shortage of training opportunities to exploit desperate youth (Kimando, Njogu & Kihoro, 2012). Similarly, in South Africa it was found that none of the provincial departments, municipalities and metros as well as most national agencies had conceptual frameworks on small business development to guide their activities (Mazwai, 2012). Furthermore, Mazwai (2012) argued that local economic development framework was deprived to stimulate communities, and the state did not give strong leadership.

### **2.2.3 Entrepreneurial training and Performance of Youth Enterprises**

Entrepreneurship training may be defined as the process of strengthening the development of an enabling environment and the institutional or human resources of managerial systems of organizations (Making Cents International, 2011). It may also be a way of enhancing knowledge and skills among entrepreneurs. Knowledge and skills involves an entrepreneur's level of experience, business experience, business area expertise and level of responsibility (Sagwe, Gicharu, & Mahea, 2011). Entrepreneurship training may also entail enhancing the ability of young entrepreneurs to gain marketability in the sector of their operations. The aim of entrepreneurship training is to equip the youth with the necessary skills to manage their business effectively and be able to repay their loans. As Samalie (2007) notes, 95% of the training given by most microfinance institutions is on how to repay back the loan and interest. Inadequate training for both Ministry employees and youth groups is quoted by Mugira (2012) as one of the challenges facing the YEDF in its attempt to empower the youth to ensure sustainable loan repayment levels. This training which is aimed at improving the lending methodology is inadequate and not tailored to the needs of the clients.

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 “academic” bias of the previous system with a strong emphasis on practical and technical subjects (Ikiara et al, 1995). 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 (Gok, 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 (Achoka et al. 2005)

Oduol (2013) researched on effect of the YEDF on youth enterprises in Kenya using a sample size of 450. The study in Siaya County, Kenya, focused on the activities of the Ministry of Culture and Social Services in registration of youth groups, YEDF officers and Financial Institutions (FIs) in the management and disbursement of the Fund to the youth entrepreneurs. The study found out that the youth need to be sensitized on the need for entrepreneurial training in order to benefit from the Fund. The study recommended that, to improve on the viability of the youth enterprises, there is need for the government to engage youth in entrepreneurship training before and after accessing the loan.

Omondi (2010) studied on the relationship between training and performance of youth enterprises. The findings were that, to enhance their capacity to achieve their mandate, micro lending institutions need to tailor entrepreneurship training programmes to the needs of the clients. Entrepreneurship training is essential for entrepreneurial development. It enables entrepreneurs to realize business success through promoting innovation in products and delivery mechanisms as past research results have consistently found SME training to result in better enterprise performance. He finally concurred that providing entrepreneurs with skills gives them the ability to comply with the demands and expectation of the formal sector.

Kanyari and Namusonge (2013) focused on the impact of training on the performance of youth enterprises using a response of 310. The study indicates that provision of entrepreneurship training to sensitize and inculcate entrepreneurial culture among the youth is crucial to identifying emerging business talents. It adds that the provision of continuous and relevant entrepreneurship training to young entrepreneurs has a positive impact on the success of enterprise development initiatives. European Microfinance Network (2012) studied on the effect of entrepreneurship training on the successful performance of YEDF funded youth enterprises. The study revealed that ensuring success of SMEs through entrepreneurship training is seen to have a positive impact on enterprise performance. They further showed that training not only benefited business through increased profits, investments, innovation and access to credit, but it also lowered default rates.

Maina (2013) aimed at investigating the performance of YEDF funded youth enterprises in Murang'a County. The study concluded that in realization of the importance of entrepreneurship training towards the successful performance of youth entrepreneurs, the YEDF has initiated a number of capacity building programmes as a way of supporting the youth towards sustainability of initiated enterprises. These programmes include training youth on entrepreneurship, organizing national trade fairs for the youth, supporting youth to attend international trade fairs and lobbying for youth to be given leeway in the awarding of tenders.

Karlan and Vildiva (2010) studied on the role of entrepreneurship training on growth of enterprises in Pakistan using a sample size of 350. The study found that entrepreneurship training of youth entrepreneurs is critical since majority of self-employed poor youths rarely have no formal training in business skills besides ensuring that the youth have adequate skills, entrepreneurship training also assists them in identifying and tapping into business opportunities, while embracing modern business techniques. The study concluded that there is need for the youths to be trained in area relevant to the business carried. Their survey clearly shows that youths with relevant training run successful businesses compared to untrained counterparts.

A youth entrepreneur must be customer focused. Ultimately, it is the customers who determine if the business will boom or go bust. 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. According to Hisrich (2005), there is strong evidence that entrepreneurs tend to have entrepreneurial parents. Having a parent who is self-employed provides a strong aspiration for the youth entrepreneur. The independent nature and flexibility of self-employment is ingrained at an early age. Entrepreneurial parent often further enforces this feeling of independence, achievement and responsibility. This supportive relationship of the parent is an important entrepreneurial strength for youth entrepreneurs (Hisrich, 2005).

#### **2.2.4 The influence of mentorship on youth empowerment**

A study by Halabisky (2014) shows that young people also believe mentoring provides them with the support and guidance they need to lead productive lives. In the study, young adults who had mentors, particularly those in self-employment, were more likely to report engaging in productive and beneficial activities than youth without a mentor. These activities translate into the higher self-esteem and self-confidence that are necessary traits for youth to engage in teamwork and community work, and to be successful in life. Mentees in some situations want to serve as mentors, indicating both an endorsement of mentoring and a powerful proof point that mentees are empowered to contribute to the world around them (Isike, 2008). When quality mentoring is integrated with other research-based reforms and interventions,

high school dropout rates fall, college completion rates rise, economic mobility increases, and ultimately, the economy is stronger from an increase in productive workers.

A mentor provides critical guidance to a young person on his or her path toward productive adulthood, and these important relationships should not be left to chance. Stakeholders from across the sectors should develop or strengthen systems that identify the children most in need of a mentor, determine their mentoring needs, and match them with quality mentors and wraparound services that can meet those needs.

Mentoring, at its core, guarantees young people that there is someone who cares about them, assures them they are not alone in dealing with day-to-day challenges, and makes them feel like they matter Halabisky (2014). Research confirms that quality mentoring relationships have powerful positive effects on young people in a variety of personal, academic, and professional situations. Ultimately, mentoring connects a young person to personal growth and development, and social and economic opportunity.

### **2.2.5 Financial Assistance and Performance of Youth Enterprises**

Chigunta (2002) maintained that lack of access to finance is one of the major challenges facing youth run enterprises worldwide. The Euro Barometer (2006) revealed that lack of finance was seen as a major obstacle in two of the original EU6 -Italy and France which are among the more developed nations. According to Chugunta (2001) credit programmes specifically targeting the youth present are an important alternative motivation for those seeking small affordable loans for starting up their own small businesses.

The Canadian Youth Business Foundation (CYBF) started in 1996 in Canada for instance runs a Specialized Youth Business Loan Programme designed to help young women and % men, particularly those who are unemployed and under-employed (Wadell, 2001). Youth seeking loan funds from the foundation are not asked for collaterals other than just genuine commitment, appropriate business training, a valid business plan and an agreement to a mandatory mentor programme. Another credit programme that has improved youth access to funds according to White and Kenyon (2001) is the Bharatiya Yuva Shakti Trust (BYST) in India.

Chigunta, (2001) has suggested that youth enterprise support programmes in developing countries should consider socio-cultural constraints that limit the participation of youth in particular young women who want to engage in entrepreneurship and self-employment. However, the problem of credit access to youth run enterprises seem to be more pronounced in developing nations. Developing countries have very few micro credit schemes targeting the youth. According to Curtain (2000) a review of 902 organizations in 96 countries listed under the Microcredit Summit's Council of practitioners revealed that only 21 organizations had the term 'youth' in their title. A study

carried out by Chigunta (2005) in Zambia, suggested that the majority of potential youth entrepreneurs (72.4 per cent) cited lack of capital as the major reason as to why they were not self-employed. Ayodele (2006) has also identified inadequate capital to be one of the principal factors hindering entrepreneurship in the Nigeria.

According to the World Youth Report (2003) many youth in developing countries relied on personal savings or turned to family and friends for start-up funding and expansion. Without such finances they had minimal chances of starting their own businesses. However, of late different African countries have set up special credit programmes to promote credit access among the youth. The Umsobomvu Youth Fund (UYF) in South Africa formed in 2001 has promoted skills development for employment creation and provisions of capital among other services to address the growing youth unemployment problem. The UYF makes finance available to young people through partnerships with financial institutions and other providers of finance.

Zambians have a Youth Enterprise Promotion scheme established in 1994 through government initiative to enable young people become more aware of self-employment through entrepreneurship and take it as a potential and viable career option (Chigunta, 2001). Its main aim is to provide loans to various youth groups and individual youth who do not have their own properties use as collateral to secure funds from financial institutions.

The 'Youth Enterprise Development Fund' (YEDF) in Kenya started in 2006 as a state corporation focuses on enterprise development as a key strategy to increase economic opportunities for, and participation by Kenyan youth in nation building (YEDF Board Report 2009). Other than increasing capital access to young entrepreneurs, other mandates of the fund include; provision of business development services, facilitating linkages in supply chains, creating market opportunities locally and abroad for products and services of youth enterprises, and facilitating creation of commercial infrastructure to support growth of youth businesses.

The YEDF provides business capital to the youth individually or as entities mainly through Financial Intermediaries such as banks, Non-Governmental (NGOs), Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). The second channel through which the YEDF disburses funds to the youth is the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES). Funds provided by (C-YES) specifically target viable enterprises of youth groups within a given constituency.

A review of literature according to Chigunta and Mkandawire (2002) suggested that most state-sponsored youth credit schemes in Africa have suffered from a number of weaknesses, ranging from: poor programme design; poor implementation; poor loan disbursement; poor loan repayment rates; lack of monitoring skills; lack of strong financial control systems; lack of youth training in



business and loan management; and politicization as is the case with Youth Constituency Funds. School' (2006) observed that due to lack of a substantive credit history, sufficient collateral or guarantees to secure loans or lines of credit, young people are viewed as a risky investment making them face difficulties in accessing finance. This is further supported by Essayed (2005) who has suggested that financial institutions in the formal sector generally regard youth as high-risk creditors and are reluctant to extend credit on favourable or concessional terms. In addition, relatively higher interest rates and fees are often charged where a viable business plans form a basis of providing the funds. School'(2006) observed that lack of %experience and business skills is a vital concern when lending money to young people.

Due to their age factor young people are unlikely to have any type of business experience and track record or business skills that financial institutions require when assessing their creditworthiness. Curtain (2001) identified a number of reasons to explain why micro credit programmes neglect young people. Curtain further observed that most credit programmes have an age requirement that clients should be at least 18 years old to ensure that they qualify to enter into a legal contract while other have minimum asset requirement for participation.

Many experts According to White and Kenyon (2000) however believe that programmes should help young people deal more directly with the problem of access to finance, rather than providing them with non-re fundable funds or free money. Even though financing is a major component of enterprise development, it is necessary to consider other factors that may hinder sustainable entrepreneurship development amongst the youth. Blanchflower (2006) observed that effective promotion of youth entrepreneurship requires adequate funding. Curtain (2000) suggested that the success or failure of any micro-credit schemes in terms of financial viability and servicing the poor young people largely depends on the design of the programme. To promote effective micro credit programmes, there is need to reduce access barriers and design programmes that meet the needs of potential youth entrepreneurs and existing youth run enterprises (Blanchflower, 2006).

### **2.2.6 Economic Infrastructure and Performance of Youth Enterprises**

Entrepreneurial infrastructure (IE) is a fundamental pillar to development of entrepreneurs' activities as it does to nascent entrepreneurs in general. Most successful entrepreneurs have been backed by strong and accurate infrastructure established by regional and local authorities. At the starting point every entrepreneur needs the support system of any kind to keep going and consequently the absence of such assistance may hinder the development of entrepreneurship activities of the region. To have entrepreneurial infrastructure as support system give an entrepreneur a stimulus and energy that help each day of business activity. Entrepreneurial infrastructure involves the services and facilities strategies that are available in a given geographic

area to encourage the start-up and the growth of entrepreneurs as well as the development of enterprises (Hew and Wee, 2014).

African Development Bank (2014) highlights the barriers Rwandan entrepreneurs are facing such as tax system, power supply or electricity and poor infrastructure. However, the start-up, mature or developed entrepreneurs in their journey came across some challenges of not growing in the environment that have offered them the infrastructure to sustain and nurture them. For example, development and advice centres where nascent entrepreneurs could learn the process and the crucial basic knowledge regarding the process of running new venture, the availability of start-up financial assistance and knowledge-based economy. As a consequence, lack of entrepreneurial infrastructure could result into entrepreneurs to fail or be a source of businesses to shut down.

The role of infrastructure on development of micro and small enterprise covers large terrain of literature and research concerned with entrepreneurship. Muteta, et.al. (2008) make reference to two basic types of infrastructure: first, social infrastructure, which covers education and health education and health services ;second economic infrastructure ,which covers ,public utilities (e.g. power, telecommunications, piped water supply, sanitation and sewerage, solid waste collection and disposal, and piped gas), public works (e.g. roads and dam and canal works) and transport (e.g. urban and interurban railways, urban transport, ports and waterways, and airports). From the point of view of this study, the focus is on the latter. Research demonstrates the role of infrastructure in essential for formalization of informal enterprises. This view compares well with the research by Mutea, et. al (Ibid), which looked at the impact of infrastructure on informal sector enterprises. They observed that medium-sized firms were “evolving” enterprises (i.e. those whose production and clients are expanding) that were gradually becoming infrastructure intensive (e.g. relying heavily on electricity to run machinery). For that reason, the absence of infrastructure would stifle the growth of such “evolving” enterprises; infrastructure provision on the other hand would promote their growth and integration into the formal economy (Ibid).

In 2012, a team of researchers analyzed the potential of technology and business incubation as a potential for promoting technology innovation and entrepreneurship Tanzania. In their paper, they have shown how universities and the government can use business incubation as a tool to support young entrepreneurs and promote entrepreneurship in young generation. Business incubation has helped start-up companies to develop their business. They concluded by showing how Business incubators have the potential for fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in Tanzania (Aggarwal, Siddiqialiali, and Kumar, 2012).

Accessibility to opportunities and Youth Participation in Development Projects as much as there are development projects within urban slums, the level of youth participation may be

influenced by the extent to which these opportunities are available to them. According to African Population and Health Research Centre (2012), youth in urban slums are faced not only by lack of adequate accessibility to basic urban services but also lack of clarity in accessibility to participation in development opportunities. Failure to have well defined development programs is among the major challenges facing the youth to developing strategies for participation in development programs (Roth, 2013).

Evidence on accessibility to employment opportunities among the Kenyan youth paints a dismal picture on the extent to which youth are able to participate in development programs. According to (ILO: 2013), youth unemployment has become major challenge in the 21st century with sub-Saharan Africa being one of the regions highly affected by youth unemployment. According to ILO statistics, the Kenyan unemployment rate is approximately 40% with an estimated 64% of the unemployed Kenyans being youth.

According to World Bank report (2009) many young people in developing countries lack direct access to institutional systems and structures within governments. This severely impedes their ability to advocate for their rights. In the rare cases where young people have been able to influence or make decisions, barriers within complicated infrastructure have tended to limit implementation. This destroys young people's confidence and trust in such mechanisms.

There have been attempts to address the challenges facing young people in Kenya. According to Benjamin (2012) the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, in collaboration with other stakeholders and the young people of Kenya, developed the National Youth Policy and its implementation plan. The youth policy provides a vehicle for public action in response to the many challenges faced by Kenya's young people, and suggests ways of tackling those challenges. The policy prioritizes youth-centered programmes in areas such as participation and inclusion in national development, employment, health and education, and vocational skills and competencies development. However, Benjamin notes that the attempts have been marred by policy gaps especially in reproductive health, education-for-life, and information dissemination. Moreover, a long-standing problem in Kenya's political framework has been the weak implementation of policies relating to youth development hence a likely hurdle towards youth participation in development projects.

### **2.3 Theoretical Literature**

This study was mainly guided by the knowledge-based theory of the firm. The locus control theory and need for achievement theory were also used for informing this study.

### **2.3.1 The knowledge-based theory of the firm**

This theory was first promoted by Penrose (1959). Barney (1991) and Conner (1991) later expanded it. KBT underline the significance of knowledge in increasing productivity of the SMES and that of the economy (Romer, 2001). Therefore, SMEs and economies, with highly educated and trained manpower, are more likely to be of high performance compared to those that lack these key resources. The reason behind this notion is that well-educated and trained employees quick at learning and applying new skills and proactive to develop efficiency, productivity, risk taking and innovativeness of the SME (Timmons, 1999).

The knowledge-based theory also distinguishes between two types of learning on the basis of the context within which it occurs. First, we have explorative learning, which obtains from inside the SME and thus can occur only through internal experiments (Zahra, Nielsen, and Bogner, 1999) and hence is experiential in nature and secondly the exploitative learning, which is external to the SME and therefore must be acquired.

Learning by doing is a fundamental process of knowledge development for entrepreneurs. Education can be used to integrate the learning of entrepreneurial skills and attitudes with behavior (Middleton, 2010). From a strategic point of view, an entrepreneur who has been trained could easily make the right decisions in regards to which markets to enter, what product to produce and the selling prices (Hart, 1992). These decisions consistently differentiate between a high performing and low performing SME (Hart, 1992). Education and training therefore impinges upon analysis, planning, and control processes of the SME (Njoroge & Gathungu, 2013).

The entrepreneur's experience in acquiring, assimilating and utilizing knowledge within and without the SME also influences entrepreneurial behavior. The ability of the entrepreneur to innovate depends upon past experience. Entrepreneurs ordinarily abandon those ventures they have come to learn that they bear little returns and focus on those that promise the highest returns for a given level of risk. The SMEs ability to learn is determined by its knowledge acquired through education and training. The level of innovation of the SME also influences the experience of the SME. The experience of the SME determines its strategic posture and how it rejuvenates itself with time (Kisaka, 2014)

### **2.3.2 Locus Control Theory**

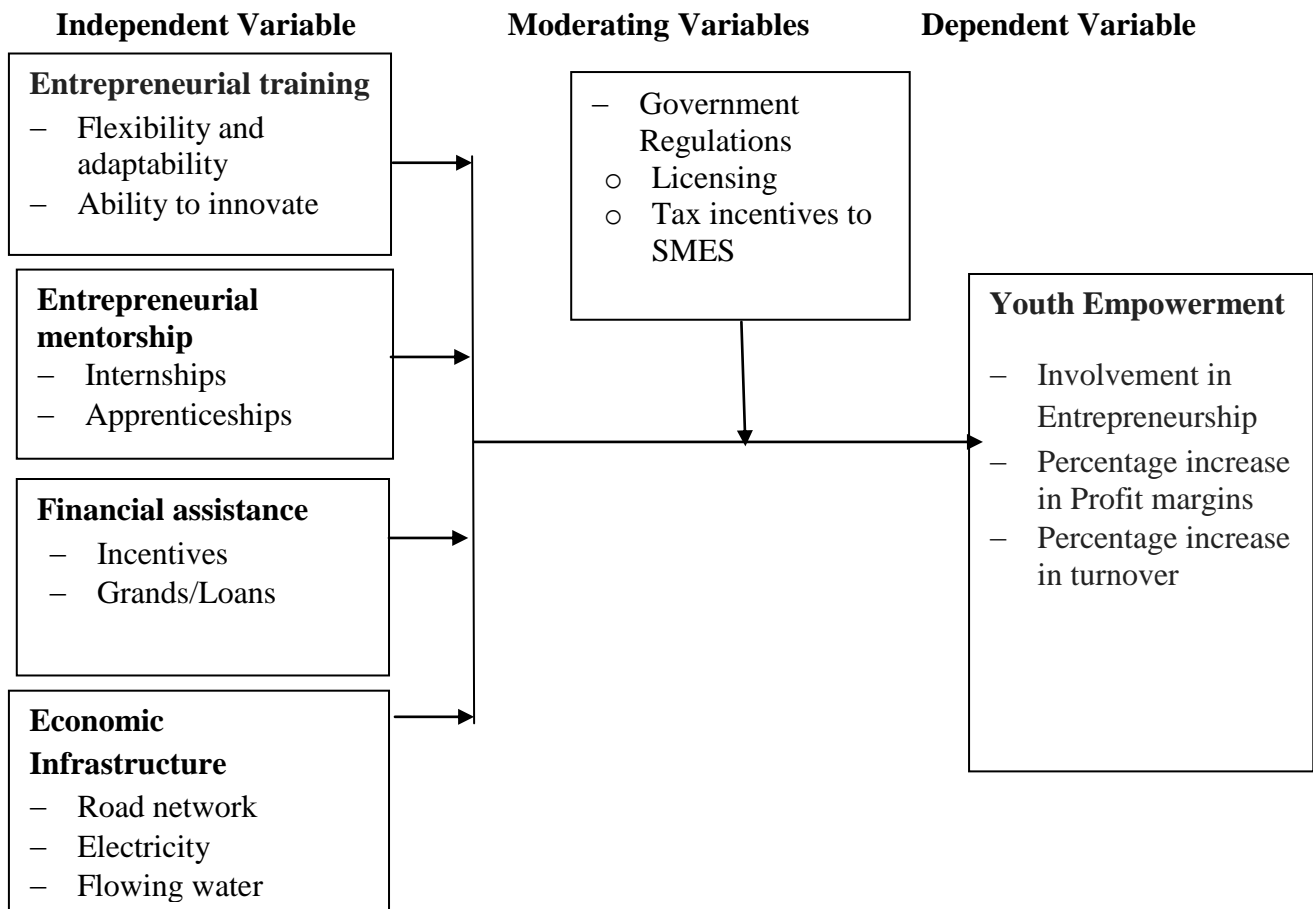
This theory states that there's a degree to which one believes that he/she is in control of one's destiny. The control can be external or internal: those with internal locus control believe that whatever happens to them is within their control whether good or bad. On the other hand, those with external locus control believe that whatever happens to them is beyond their control/effort so they can do nothing about it, (Rotter, 1966).

Theory therefore contends that internals are more successful in their businesses than external since they attribute their success to personal efforts. Therefore, in relation to youth group performance it's most likely that if youths have internal locus of control then they will experience much success in their group enterprises compared to those with external locus of control. Because internals will work hard knowing that good performance is in their hands while externals will continue to blame others for their failure and do nothing about it since they believe in external influences.

### **2.3.3 Need for Achievement Theory**

This theory was propounded by McClelland in 1961. It contends that individuals desire to achieve something for their inner feeling of accomplishment. McClelland argued that since entrepreneurs play roles that are characterized with high risks, total commitment, personal accountability and determination compared to other careers; it is likely that people with high level of nAch will be more likely to pursue entrepreneurial jobs which carry great reward than other types of activities. Therefore, from the theory we can conclude that people who have high need for achievement are more likely to succeed in their businesses than those who have low need for achievement. As a group youths with high nAch will most likely engage in business activities or venture that have a high risk, require a lot of commitment, skill and effort since they want to succeed.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework



**Figure 1 Conceptual framework**

This study was guided by four independent variables; entrepreneurial skills, entrepreneurial mentorship, financial assistance and economic infrastructure. The dependent variable is youth empowerment. The absence of entrepreneurial skills, entrepreneurial mentorship, financial assistance and economic infrastructure tend to stand in the way in the performance of the enterprises when they are high. In other words, the entrepreneurship opportunities are reduced and diminished when these factors are in low percentages.

A positive index on the variables would escalate performance of the enterprises leading to youth empowerment. For instance, the higher the entrepreneurial skills, entrepreneurial mentorship, financial assistance and economic infrastructure, the higher the performance of youth enterprises (Giroux, 2007). Another factor that may come in to play and hinder successful youth empowerment is government policies that the youth may not have control over in the business they are engaged in.

## **2.5 Knowledge Gap**

According to Social Learning Theory (SLT), people learn in different ways: close contact, imitation of superiors, understanding of concepts and role model behavior (Albert Bandura (1977: 145). The concept of self-efficacy is very elaborate in the SLT. A study by Shapero and Sokol (1982: 121) investigated the link between self-efficacy and the intentions towards entrepreneurship and concluded that it influenced the perceived feasibility of starting a business. The study, however, did not state how the self-efficacy could influence entrepreneurship.

The study by Herron and Sapienza (1992: 97) which showed that acquisition of skills through past achievements reinforced self-efficacy and contributed to higher aspirations and future performance. This study too did not show how training or acquisition of skills affected the sustainability and future performance of start-up of youth enterprises. The theory of entrepreneurship as depicted by (Schumpeter, 1942: 84), stated that people acted like entrepreneurs only when they actually carried out new combinations, and lost the character of entrepreneurs as soon as they had built up their business, after which they settle down to running it as other people run their businesses. This theory however, lacked the content which connects how the entrepreneurial development programs have helped the individuals to start up new enterprises.

Extensive research has also been done on factors influencing youth empowerment in other countries and counties but none in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru East sub-county Kenya. This study thus sought to investigate the influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya. More specifically it investigated the influence of entrepreneurial skills, competencies, proactive financial management and training on the youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya.

## **2.6 Summary of Literature Review**

The literature reviews the concepts on youth entrepreneurship, defining youth and youth entrepreneurship. There is a major focus on youth entrepreneurship development in Kenya, entrepreneurial skills and performance of youth enterprises, entrepreneurial mentorship and performance of youth enterprises, financial assistance and performance of youth enterprises and economic infrastructure and performance of youth enterprises.

It further focuses on theoretical literature which elaborates the knowledge-based theory of the firm, locus control theory, need for achievement theory and constructivist theory. These theories illustrate the need for knowledge in increasing productivity of the SMES, need for control of one's destiny, need for achievement for inner feeling of accomplishment and the importance developing new ideas in the process of problem solving.

The literature lastly elaborates the conceptual framework and knowledge gap. The conceptual framework illustrates that the study was guided by four independent variables; entrepreneurial skills, entrepreneurial mentorship, financial assistance and economic infrastructure. The dependent variable is youth empowerment which is greatly affected by the independent variables and other factors that may hinder the successful youth empowerment include government regulations. The knowledge gap which is a key focus in this study demonstrated that despite studies on how entrepreneurial development programs have impacted youth empowerment, no similar study has been done in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the research design, target population, sample size and sample selection, research instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, operationalization of variables and ethical considerations.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

A research design is the plan and structure that was used to conduct the study in order to achieve the objectives and answer the research questions. This study used descriptive survey research design. The descriptive survey design optimizes on the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Descriptive survey design was also considered to be ideal since it seeks to describe the characteristics of certain groups, estimate the proportion with certain characteristics and make predictions. This specific design was chosen because of its ability to ensure minimization of bias and maximization of the reliability of evidence so collected. The approach of this study involved collection of quantitative data for analysis of descriptive statistics while qualitative data was useful to explaining themes of behaviour discerned about business growth.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

According to Orodho, (2002), a population is a well-defined set of people, services, elements, events, group of things or households that are being investigated. The population of the study was the registered youth enterprises located in Kaptembwo ward. According to Nakuru County Council there are 520 registered youth enterprises in Kaptembwo ward (Nakuru County Council, 2017)

#### **3.4 Sampling Size and Sample Selection**

Getting a sample involve selecting some elements of the population and using it to draw conclusions regarding the entire population. According to Cooper and Schindler (2011), a good sample should be a representative of the population. This study used sampling for compelling reasons of lower cost, greater accuracy of results, greater speed of data collection, and availability of population elements.

A sampling frame was used to help choose the members of the target population that the researcher wanted to investigate. The sampling frame was derived from a list of 520 youth

enterprises registered and captured in the statistics of Youth Development officer in Kaptembwo Ward

Firstly, purposive sampling was used to select Kaptembwo ward. Secondly, stratified sampling technique was used to select five stratas of youth enterprises in the five villages of Kaptembwo Ward. Stratified random sampling technique was then applied within the five clusters to ensure that all the youth enterprises in the sub county are included in the sample and to ensure representativeness.

In order for the researcher to get a representative sampling size, then, the sampling size must be large. To determine the sample size for the youth enterprises in consideration to the population of 520 enterprises, the study used the normal approximation to the hyper-geometric distribution. The sample size formula for small (hyper-geometric) populations is shown as follows:

Equation (1) Morris, 2014)

$$\frac{N \times Z^2 \times P \times P}{E(N-1) + Z^2 \times P \times P}$$

Where; n= is the required sample size

N= is the population size (520 youth enterprises)

Z= is the level of confidence of the sample size (set at 95%) thus Z=1.96

P and q are the population proportions (Each set to 0.5).

E sets the accuracy of the sample proportions (set to 0.05).

Therefore;

$$\frac{520 \times 1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}{0.05^2(520-1) + 1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}$$

$$n = 499.498 \div 2.2579 = 221$$

Therefore, the sample size will be 221 youth entrepreneurs. Simple random sampling method will be used to select 44 youth entrepreneurs from each of the five villages in Kaptembwo ward.

### 3.5 Research Instruments

A self-administered questionnaire was used as the research instrument. A questionnaire consists of a number of questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form or set of forms

(Kothari, 2008). This study used one set of questionnaires, for the registered youth enterprises. According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), self-administered questionnaires have the advantage of being flexible because they contain both open and closed-ended questions. The open and closed questions helped in gathering in-depth information so that the study got a complete and detailed understanding of performance of youth enterprises. Each question in the questionnaire was developed to address a specific objective or research question of the study. This research instrument is efficient in data collection mechanism to ensure relevancy and consistency of information gathered as the responses are objective, standardized and comparable (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010).

### **3.5.1 Piloting of the study**

Pilot study is defined as a small scale version of the study used to establish procedures, materials and parameters to be used in the full study (Bordens and Abott, 2011). A pilot test involving 20 youth entrepreneurs was carried out in Free Area Ward to determine appropriate levels of independent variables, determine the reliability and clarify instruction of the observational methods in order to use pilot results to make adjustments in the study questionnaire. Ten percent of the accessible population is enough (Gay, 2003) to evaluate the completeness, precision, accuracy and clarity of the interview questions to the focused group. This also helped in ensuring the reliability of the data collected for the purposes of the research.

### **3.5.2 Validity of the Instrument**

Data collection tools (questionnaires) were checked by the university supervisor to ensure validity prior to data collection exercise. Validity is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represents the phenomenon under study. Kothari (2004) pointed out that validity measures the accuracy of the instruments in obtaining the anticipated data which can meet the objectives of the study. The researcher sought the guidance of the university supervisor in ensuring content validity of the research instruments. According to Borg and Gall (2007), content validity of an instrument is improved through expert judgment.

### **3.5.3 Reliability of the Instrument**

According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. After establishing the validity, the researcher tested the reliability of the instrument. The pilot study ensured reliability of the instrument. Care was taken to ensure that the tested subjects do not form part of the study sample so as not to compromise the quality of responses. To improve the reliability of the instrument, the researcher, with the help of the research supervisors critically assessed the consistency of the responses on the pilot questionnaire. The results obtained from the pilot study

assisted the researcher in revising the questionnaire to make sure that it covers the objectives of the study (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2000). The Cronbach Alpha reliability test was performed on the piloted instruments to determine their Alpha strengths. Kathuri and Pals (2003) recommends a Cronbach Alpha test score of 0.7. Cronbach Alpha appropriateness is because of its ability to handle multiple responses of the items. Reliability index of 0.71 was realized through pretesting the questionnaires among some 20 youth entrepreneurs was carried out in Free Area Ward. The measures of all variables had alpha coefficient ranging from 0.85 for entrepreneurial training, 0.87 for entrepreneurial mentorship, 0.85 for financial assistance and 0.88 for economic infrastructure.

### **3.6 Data Collection Procedures.**

The questionnaire for the study was developed by the researcher as per the research questions. Before administration of the instrument, the researcher sought the permission/authorization letter from the University. This helped to minimize respondents' suspicion of the intent, object and purposes of the study. The questionnaires were administered through drop and pick later method. This gave the respondents adequate time to respond to the questions owing to their busy schedules.

### **3.7 Data Analysis and Technique**

Data collected was standardized using various control measures, including checking for completeness and consistency before the data entry process. Questionnaires were sorted out and each questionnaire given a unique identification number before data entry. These numbers were entered and used as a check out for any inconsistencies in the data. The study collected both qualitative and quantitative data. The responses formed the themes for analysis in line with the study variables and objectives. Qualitative data was analysed for descriptive statistics (percentages and frequencies). The results of the data analysed were presented in form of tables.

### **3.8 Operationalization of the Variables**

Measurement is defined as a process of assigning numbers to objects or observations with the level of measurement being a function of the rules under which the numbers are assigned (Kothari, 2004). The rules of measurement depend on the scale to be used, that is whether nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio scale. The table below provided an operationalized relationship between the various variables of the study. The table illustrated the study objectives, variables applied, indicators, measurement measuring scale and data analysis tools. The relationship of variables was illustrated in

Table 3.1 which shows their respective indicator.

**Table 1 Operationalization of variables**

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurement Scale
To determine the influence of entrepreneurial training on the youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya	Independent Variable  Entrepreneurial training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentorship</li> <li>• Apprenticeship</li> <li>• Internships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominal</li> <li>• Nominal</li> </ul>
To establish the influence of entrepreneurial mentorship on the youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya	Independent Variable  Entrepreneurial mentorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovation</li> <li>• Creativity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominal</li> <li>• Nominal</li> </ul>
To examine the influence of proactive financial assistance on the youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya	Independent Variable  Finances Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic financial management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominal</li> </ul>
To determine the influence of infrastructure on the youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya	Independent Variable  Economic Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road network</li> <li>• Electricity</li> <li>• Stalls</li> <li>• Transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nominal</li> </ul>
Youth Empowerment	Dependent Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage increase in profit margins</li> <li>• Percentage increase in turnover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ordinal</li> <li>• Ordinal</li> </ul>

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

This research upheld all ethical issues related to planning, data collection, and data analysis and reporting. The following ethical principles were observed; Beneficence by maximizing good outcomes for science, humanity and individual research participants and avoided unnecessary risks, harm and wrongs. Respect and courtesy for all that were involved in this research and lastly justice by ensuring that those who bore the risk in this research were the ones who would benefit from it. The study also ensured that the confidentiality of the respondents was maintained especially on the information obtained from the questionnaires. The purpose of this study was examined before administering the questionnaire.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION.

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results and discussion of the finding, in relation to the objectives of the study. The presentation follows the order by which the specific objectives of the study are stated. After the questionnaires were collected from the field, the data was analyzed, summarized and presented in form of tables and graphs to reflect statistics that accompany explanations for better understanding. The study assessed the influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment at Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya. The information analyzed was interpreted in relation to the research objectives to ensure that it provides answers to the research questions and hence achieve the study objectives. Discussions of the findings were given under the information presented below.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

All respondents were reached and there was 81.4 % return rate as indicated in table2

**Table 2 Response Return Rate**

Respondents	Administered	Returned	Percentage return rate
<b>Youth entrepreneurs</b>	221	180	81.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>81.4</b>

Kathuri (2007) indicated that a 55% return rate is adequate for a study hence the total return rate of 81.4 % respondents is representative enough for the study.

#### 4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Participants

While the study did not aim at investigating the effect of youth demographics on their entrepreneurship empowerment, it was critical to get this information to examine the reliability of the respondents and for future article writing and documentation. The participants were 180 Youth entrepreneurs who responded on during data collection.

### 4.3.1 Gender of Respondents

The researcher first sought to establish the gender of the respondents for the study. The findings are indicated in Table 3

**Table 3 Gender of Respondents**

Respondents	Female	
	F	%
Male	82	45.6
Female	98	54.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3 indicate that a majority of the entrepreneurs are actually female at 54.4%.

### 4.3.2 Age of the Respondents

The researcher then sought to establish the age of the respondents. The age of the respondents determined their level of experience and ability to give useful information concerning influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment at Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya Table 4 shows the distribution.

**Table 4 Age bracket of the Respondents**

AGE	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18 -22years	36	20.0
23-27years	66	36.7
28-32Years	55	31.1
33-35 years	23	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>

An analysis of the age of respondents revealed that majority of the respondents were between 23-27 years at 36.7% followed 28-35years at 31.1%, 18-22 years at 20.0%and the least group was between 33-35 years at 12.2%.



### 4.3.3 Marital status

The study sought to examine the marital status of the respondents. The findings are shown in Table 5.

**Table 5 Marital Status**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Singles	94	52.0
Married	59	33.0
Separated	22	12.0
Widowed	5	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5 indicates that the majority of the respondents were single representing 52% of the respondents. This was followed by married 33%. Only 12 % of the respondents were divorced or separated and 1% widowed. The marital status of an entrepreneur determined his or her level of responsibilities and need for support as well as the motivation for engaging in entrepreneurship.

### 4.3.4 Education Level of the Respondents

The research also sought to establish the educational levels of the respondents and the findings are as shown in the Table 6.

**Table 6 Academic qualification**

<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Certificate	83	46.0
Diploma	52	29.0
Degree	38	21.0
Masters	7	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>

The findings in Table 6 revealed that the majority 46% of the respondents had attained a certificate, 29 % had attained a diploma, 21% had a degree, and only 3% post graduate level. Kamuli and Katahore (2003) asserted that the level of training and education of a person influence

their skill power and ability to adjust to new methods and ideas in economic development. The level of training and education of the respondents determined their perception and appreciation of complex issues of development such as the influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment at Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County. From the findings, the education level of the respondents was adequate enough to provide valuable information for the study.

#### 4.3.5 Designation of Respondents

The researcher also found out the various designations of the respondents in terms of employment. This would show their level of involvement in entrepreneurship. The findings are shown in Table 7.

**Table 7 Designation of Respondents**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Partner	79	44.0
Sole proprietor	85	47.0
Employee	16	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 7 indicates that the majority of the respondents were sole proprietors representing 47% of the total sampled respondents. Another majority 44% were not in partnership while the least majority (9%) were employed. The designation of the respondents would determine their position to give valuable information for the subject matter. From the findings, the greater majority (91%) of the actual respondents were the actual owners of the enterprises hence validated most of the data given.

#### 4.3.6 Years of Residence in the Area

The researcher also attempted to find out how long the respondents had been living in the area. The findings are shown in Table 8.

**Table 8 Years of residence in the Area**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1-5 years	22	12.2 %
6-10 years	32	17.8%
11-15 years	57	32.2%
Over 16 years	69	37.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 8 indicates that the majority (37.8%) of the total sampled respondents had lived in their area for over 16 years followed by 11-15years at 32.2%,6-10 years at 17.8% and the minority were women who had stayed for 1-5years representing 12.2% of the total sampled respondents. The respondent's length of stay at a particular area determined the value of information they would give concerning the study area as well as well as validates the information they would give. Length of service of the respondents was found to be adequate hence would provide valuable information on the subject matter.

#### **4.3.7 Involvement in Economic activity.**

The researcher further attempted to find out if the respondent had engaged in any form of economic activity. A Majority (76%) of the total sampled respondents said that they had engaged in an economic activity. The minority 24% who had not engaged in any form of economic activities sited various reasons as indicated in Table 9.

**Table 9 Reasons for failure to engage in any economic activities**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Lack of capital	20.6%
Lack of ideas	8.8%
Lack of time/Domestic work	26.5%
Discouragement from other people	8.8%
Nature of Jobs available –To masculine.	8.8%
Lack of market	5.9%
Cultural limitation	5.9%
Social discrimination by men in business.	14.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

As indicated in Table 9, the majority (26.5%,20.6% & 14.7%) of the respondents who had not engaged in any economic activity sited lack of time/domestic work, lack of capital and social discrimination by men in business respectively, as the main reasons why they did not engage in economic activities. This was followed by respondents who sited discouragement from other people, Lack of ideas and masculine nature of the available jobs as the main reasons for their failure to engage in economic activities each at 3%. Other reasons included lack of market and cultural limitation each at 2%. Those who had been involved in economic are as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10 Economic activities engaged in**

<b>reason</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Service Industry(e.g saloon, transport, repair etc)	38	21.2
Hawking( e.g. household goods, food etc)	36	20.0
Retail Shop trading (e.g. food and general merchandise, cloth line, etc)	48	27.2
Agriculture/Animal rearing e.g poultry, cows etc)	30	16.8
Wholesale trading	29	15.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

As indicated in Table 10, the majority (27.2) % of the respondents in economic activity were involved in Retail trading followed by 21.2% in the service industry,19.7% in hawking business,16.7% in Agriculture and animal rearing while 15.2% were in wholesale trading. Finally, the researcher examined how long how long they had been engaged in these economic activities. The findings are shown in Table 11.

**Table 11 Years of experience in the economic activities**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1-5 years	16	24.2 %
6-10 years	28	42.4 %
11-15 years	12	13.3 %
Over 16 years	10	11.1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 11 indicates that the majority (42.4%) of the respondents involved in economic activities in the area had between 6-10years of experienced, followed by 1-5years experience at 24.2%,11-15 years at 13.3%and only 11.1% had over 16 years of experience. The years of experience in economic activity influence the respondent's knowledge about the challenges of that economic activity and their ability to give valuable information for this study. The years for experienced was found to be adequate for this study.

#### **4.4 Influence of entrepreneurial training on youth empowerment**

In the first objective of the study, the researcher sought to assess the influence of entrepreneurial training on youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya. Various questions were posed to the respondents to facilitate this investigation. Majority (63%) of the respondents,

agreed with the item “Entrepreneurship training provided me with vital skills”. Another majority (59.8%) of the respondents, agreed with the item “as a result of entrepreneurship training, I have employment; another 82% of the respondents agreed with item “Entrepreneurship training has enabled me improve my economic status. On whether Entrepreneurship training has enabled affiliated youths to get out of poverty, a significant (65%) of the respondents agreed. Finally, a majority (84%) of the respondents agreed with the item that Entrepreneurship training has contributed directly and indirectly to development of the community. The findings are indicated in Table 12

**Table 12: Influence of entrepreneurial training on youth empowerment**

	<b>Statement</b>	<b>SA(5)</b>	<b>A(4)</b>	<b>N(3)</b>	<b>D(2)</b>	<b>SD (1)</b>
1	Entrepreneurship training provided me with vital skills	34%	29%	15%	15%	8%
2	As a result of entrepreneurship training, I have employment	29%	30.8	4%	21.2%	15%
3	Entrepreneurship training has enabled me improve my economic status	50 %	32 %	8%	10%	7%
4	Entrepreneurship training has enabled affiliated youths to get out of poverty	30 %	35%	5%	15%	15%
5	Entrepreneurship training has contributed directly and indirectly to development of the community	47%	37%	6%	5%	5%

These findings assert the importance of training on youth economic development and concur with other researchers. As was observed by Sagwe, Gicharu, & Mahea, (2011), the aim of entrepreneurship training is to equip the youth with the necessary skills to manage their business effectively and be able to repay their loans. Mugira (2012) observed that Inadequate training for both Ministry employees and youth groups one of the challenges facing the YEDF in its attempt to empower the youth to ensure sustainable loan repayment levels.

Similarly, in a study on the relationship between training and performance of youth enterprises Omondi (2010) concludes that in order to enhance their capacity to achieve their mandate, micro lending institutions need to tailor entrepreneurship training programmes to the needs of the clients. He asserts that entrepreneurship training is essential for entrepreneurial development. It enables entrepreneurs to realize business success through promoting innovation in products and delivery mechanisms. On another study by Kanyari and Namusonge (2013) focusing on the impact of training on the performance of youth enterprises, they observed that provision of

entrepreneurship training to sensitize and inculcate entrepreneurial culture among the youth is crucial to identifying emerging business talents.

#### 4.5 Influence of entrepreneurial mentorship on youth empowerment.

The researcher also sought to establish the influence of entrepreneurial mentorship on youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya. Various questions were posed to the respondents to facilitate this investigation. Majority (87%) of the respondents agreed with the item that mentorship provides them with vital skills for personal development. A majority (51%) respondents however disagreed with the item that “as a result of mentorship, I have employment. On the other hand, a majority (49%) of the respondents agreed with the item that “Mentorship has enabled me improve my economic status “.

Further, 58% of the respondents, agreed that “Mentorship has enabled affiliated youths to get out of poverty” Additionally, the researcher inquired whether mentorship had contributed directly and indirectly to development of the community of which majority (85%) of the respondents also agreed with the statement. Finally, a majority (61%) of the respondents agreed with the item “Mentorship is the most important solution to youth unemployment”. The findings are as shown in Table 13

**Table 13 Influence of entrepreneurial mentorship on youth empowerment**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SA(5)</b>	<b>A(4)</b>	<b>N(3)</b>	<b>D(2)</b>	<b>SD(1)</b>
Mentorship provides me with vital skills for my personal development	50%	37%	5%	5%	2%
As a result of mentorship, I have employment	13%	16%	10%	20%	31%
Mentorship has enabled me improve my economic status	10 %	39%	15%	14%	12%
Mentorship has enabled affiliated youths to get out of poverty	34%	24%	10%	16%	16%
Mentorship has contributed directly and indirectly to development of the community	35%	30%	18%	13%	4%

Mentorship is the most important solution to youth unemployment 26 % 35 % 21% 10 % 8%

These findings agree with Halabisky (2014) findings which showed that young people believe mentoring provides them with the support and guidance they need to lead productive lives. In the study, young adults who had mentors, particularly those in self-employment, were more likely to report engaging in productive and beneficial activities than youth without a mentor. Halabisky (2014) further asserted that quality mentoring relationships have powerful positive effects on young people in a variety of personal, academic, and professional situations. Ultimately, mentoring connects a young person to personal growth and development, and social and economic opportunity.

#### 4.6 Influence of financial assistance on youth empowerment

The researcher further assessed the influence of financial assistance on youth empowerment Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya. Table 4.10 indicates that the majority (60%) of the respondents either strongly agreed or agreed that “Lower interest rates charged on the youth funds is very helpful to me”. Another majority (73%) of the respondents also agreed that their business is performing badly because of lack of funding. Similarly, a significant majority (56%) of the respondents disagreed with the item “You have access to bank credits/loans”. Access to government youth entrepreneurship funds is also not easy as affirmed by a majority (50%) of the respondents. Only 39% agreed with this fact. Last but not least, a majority (79%) of the total respondents agreed with the question item “I have been denied a loan because of too much Regulatory frameworks”.

**Table 14 Influence of financial assistance on youth empowerment.**

Statement	SA(5)	A(4)	N(3)	D(2)	SD(1)
1 Lower interest rates charged on the youth funds is very helpful to me.	35%	25 %	10 %	18%	10%
2 My business is performing bad because of lack of funding	47%	26%	1%	16%	10%
3 You have access to bank credits/loans	14%	29%	1%	25%	31%

4	You have access to government youth entrepreneurship funds	10 %	29%	11 %	23%	27%
5	I have been denied a loan because of too much Regulatory frameworks	50%	29%	3%	15%	3%

Chigunta (2002) study in Zambia equally showed lack of access to finance as one of the major challenges facing youth run enterprises worldwide. In the study the majority of potential youth entrepreneurs (72.4 per cent) cited lack of capital as the major reason as to why they were not self-employed.

#### 4.7 Influence of economic infrastructure on youth empowerment

Finally, the researcher sought to determine the influence of economic infrastructure on youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru County, Kenya. The study found that a greater majority (81%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that “The roads in our area are bad for entrepreneurship “Another majority (67%) however agreed with the statement that “Our business is affected by frequent power cut”. Further on a majority (77%) agreed with the statement that “There are limited affordable stalls for business”. However, 7% were not sure about this. The study also assessed whether lack of transport means limited their business activities. A majority (51%) of the respondents agreed to this fact. It was finally agreed by another majority (60%) of the respondents that lack running water affected their business venture. The result is shown in Table 15

**Table 15 Influence of economic infrastructure on youth empowerment**

Statement	SA(5)	A(4)	N(3)	D(2)	SD(1)
The roads in our area are bad for entrepreneurship	70%	11%	2 %	3%	8%
Our business is affected by frequent power cut	50%	17%	2.0%	11%	20%
There are limited affordable stalls for business	60%	17%	7%	10 %	6%
Lack of transport means limits our business activities	20%	31%	9%	18%	12%
Lack of running water affects our business venture	30%	30%	11%	17%	12%



These findings agree with other research findings demonstrating the role of economic infrastructure asserting that it is essential for formalization of informal enterprises. African Development Bank (2014) findings highlighted the barriers Rwandan entrepreneurs were facing as tax system, power supply or electricity and poor infrastructure. Additionally, Mutea, et. al (Ibid), study which looked at the impact of infrastructure on informal sector enterprises observed that medium-sized firms were “evolving” enterprises (i.e. those whose production and clients are expanding) that were gradually becoming infrastructure intensive (e.g. relying heavily on electricity to run machinery). For that reason, the absence of infrastructure would stifle the growth of such “evolving” enterprises; infrastructure provision on the other hand would promote their growth and integration into the formal economy (Ibid).

#### **4.8 Inferential Statistics**

To evaluate the relationships between the dependent and independent variables, Pearson product moment correlation was done. In this subsection a summary of the correlation analyses is presented. It seeks to first determine the degree of interdependence of the independent variables and also show the degree of their association with the dependent variable separately. The analysis established that at 0.05 significance level, there is a statistically significant relationship between training and youth empowerment in Kaptembwo ward. It was inferred that right training predicated the empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward. Training has a positive relationship with empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward ( $r=0.571$   $p<0.05$ ). The analysis also indicate that mentorship was a positive relationship with empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward ( $r=0.682$   $p<0.05$ ). This could be argued to imply that the level of mentorship level contributed to the empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward where if mentorship level were improved empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward would as well improve at strong positive relationship. (0.682).

The analysis further indicated that financial assistance had a positive relationship with empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward ( $r=0.611$   $p<0.05$ ). This could also imply that financial assistance contributed to the empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward where if financial assistance were improved empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward would as well improve at strong positive relationship. (0.611). Finally, the analysis indicated that economic infrastructure had a positive relationship with empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward ( $r=0.677$   $p<0.05$ ). This could also imply that the level of economic infrastructure contributed empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward where if the infrastructure were improved empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo

ward would as well improve at strong positive relationship. (0.677). These results are summarized in Table 16

**Table 16 Correlation Coefficients between the Variables**

		Training Mentorship	Financial assistance	Economic Infrastructure	youth empowerment
Training	Correlation Coefficient				
	Sig. (2-tailed)				
Mentorship	Correlation Coefficient	.562**			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000			
Financial assistance	Correlation Coefficient	.435**	.624**		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		
Economic Infrastructure	Correlation Coefficient	.444**	.548**	.577**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
youth empowerment	Correlation Coefficient	.571**	.682**	.611**	.677**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.001	.001
					.27

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\*.. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study based on the research objectives. Suggestions for further research are also given at the end of the chapter. The implications of the research are discussed and suggestions made on areas of further study. Some useful recommendations for all the stakeholders are proposed by this study at the end of the chapter to enlighten and enable them to craft viable solutions with regard to the problem statement based on the research findings.

#### 5.2 Summary of the Findings

Data analysis gave the following findings, which are summarized below as per the objectives:

##### 5.2.1 Training and Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward

Correlation analysis on the empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo Ward was strongly and positively correlated with training by a correlation coefficient of 0.571 hence training contributed  $(0.571)^2$  of the variance on the empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward. The study found that entrepreneurship training was vital as it provided vital skills to 63% of the youth, gave employments to about 59.8% and enabled 82% of the entrepreneurs improve on economic status. The study further found that training contributed directly and indirectly to development of the community.

##### 5.2.2 Mentorship and Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward

The study found Mentorship levels influenced Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward by a coefficient of 0.682, hence contributing  $(0.682)^2$  of the variance on empowerment. The study found that mentorship provided vital skills for personal development to some 87% of the youthful entrepreneurs, ensured employment to 51% of them as well as improve the economic status of 49% of them. It was also found that Mentorship had contributed directly and indirectly to development of the community and was the most important solution to youth unemployment. These finding asserts the need for mentorship for Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward.

##### 5.2.3 Financial assistance and Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward

On the third objective the study found that financial assistance influencing empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward is strongly and positively correlated with financial assistance that influence empowerment as indicated by a coefficient of 0.611. Hence Financial assistance  $(0.611)^2$

of the variance in empowerment. The study found that lower interest rates charged on the youth funds was very helpful to most to their empowerment (60%), most business have been performing badly because of lack of funding (73%) because majority (56%) of the youth don't have access to bank credits/loans. The study further found that access to government youth entrepreneurship funds is also not easy (50%) and a majority (74%) of the youths had been denied a loan because of too much Regulatory frameworks and this had an impact on their pursue for empowerment hence finding that financial assistance influences the empowerment of youth in Kaptembwo ward.

#### **5.2.4 Economic Infrastructure and Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward**

Finally, the researcher established that economic infrastructure influenced Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward by a coefficient of 0.677, hence contributing  $(0.677)^2$  of the variance on empowerment. The study found that roads in Kaptembwo area are bad for entrepreneurship (81%), businesses is affected by frequent power cut (67%), There are limited affordable stalls for business (77%). The study also found that lack of transport means limited their business activities (51%) and lack running water affected their business venture (60%)

### **5.3 Conclusion of the study**

The study was successful in addressing its objectives. Given the foregoing, the study arrived at the following conclusions;

- i. The study found majority of the youth were inadequately trained in entrepreneurial skills hence struggle in their business performance and could not effectively engage in profitable economic activities. The study concludes that training influences the Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward.
- ii. Most of the youth in Kaptembwo understood the need for business mentorship but did not find any around them, hence had to work through try and error and leading to significant business challenges. The study concludes that mentorship influences the Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward.
- iii. The study found that interest rates on funding, access to bank credits/loans and government youth entrepreneurship funds and Regulatory frameworks had an impact on youth empowerment hence concluding that Financial assistance influences Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward
- iv. The study found that roads, frequent power cut, limited affordable stalls for business, lack of transport means and running water affected entrepreneurship, hence concludes that infrastructure influences the Empowerment of Youth in Kaptembwo Ward.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

The following factor provides recommendations emanating from the analysis results and findings of the study

- i. The study found that more than half of the youths running enterprises have no business skills which affect their businesses. This study recommends that the government builds technical facilities across the country to equip youths with basic business skills. This is attested by the significance attached to the need for entrepreneurial training and enhancement of entrepreneurial skills by majority of the respondents.
- ii. The support agencies are encouraged to identify well established business owners and match them with the youth business owners for mentorship and coaching, which would develop skills and confidence in running their businesses. In addition, the support agencies are encouraged to market their services to the public, particularly in rural areas.
- iii. Financial institutions should come up with more flexible lending policy to assist the youth. Beside money, the funds stakeholders need to empower youth groups through regular financial advices in a way of preparing them for entrepreneurial adventure before real funding.
- iv. It is recommended that the policy makers review the policies on license fees, procedures, and process of business establishment in place with a view of making them friendlier to young entrepreneurs.
- v. Finally, the study recommends that both the National Government and the County government should collaborate to improve on the roads, power grid, water supply as well as build affordable stalls for young entrepreneurs in the area.

## **5.5 Suggestion for Further Research**

- i. The study was conducted in Nakuru County. The cases and phenomenon could be different in other counties. It is therefore recommended that other similar studies be done in other counties with a view of understanding better the factors which affect youth empowerment
- ii. In this regard, the study was not exhaustive in factors that contribute to success of youth entrepreneurship. Therefore, scholars and academicians should carry out further studies on the same topic, however, focusing on other factors not considered by this study. A similar study could be carried out on other variables not included in this study.
- iii. Another area for further study is a research on the impediments of entrepreneurial training since majority of the respondents in the study area indicated that they had not attended any entrepreneurial training.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix i: Letter of Transmittal

**LAUREEN M NJUGUNA.**  
**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI,**  
**P.O BOX 30197-00100,**  
**NAIROBI.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a graduate student at University of Nairobi undertaking a Masters of Arts in project planning & management. As part of my course work I am conducting a research study on **“Influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment: a case of Kaptembwo Ward of Nakuru County Kenya”**. You have been selected to participate in this study. I am therefore seeking for assistance in collecting the necessary information by filling in the questionnaire attached herein. This will only take about 10-15 minutes. Kindly note that the information being sought is purely for academic purpose and will be treated with outmost confidentiality

Your participation in the study will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

**LAUREEN M NJUGUNA.**

## Appendix ii: Questionnaire to the Respondents

You are invited to participate in this research that seeks to analyze the Influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment at Kaptembwo Ward of Nakuru County Kenya. The outcome of this research is purely for the purpose of fulfilling an academic requirement. All information submitted will be treated with utmost confidentiality. At no time will your name appear in any reported findings along with your responses. Feel free to express yourself as honestly as possible. Thank you for your cooperation.

### Instructions:

- a) Please do not write your name on the questionnaire.
- b) The information you will give will be treated with confidentiality.
- c) Indicate your choice by a tick (√)
- d) Kindly answer all questions.

### PART A: Demographic Data

1. Your gender      Male                                        Female
2. What is your current age?  
18– 22 Years     23 – 27 Year     28 – 32 Years     33-35Years and above
3. Marital Status  
(a) Single     (b) Married     (c) Separated     d) Widow/Widower
4. Academic qualifications Masters     Degree     Diploma     Certificate   
Other Certificates (Specify) .....
5. Designation.....
6. How long have you been in living in this area?  
1-5 year                     6-10 years                     11-15 years                     above 15 years
7. Have you been engaged in any form of economic activity?  
Yes                     No
- If yes, what kind of economic activity.....  
    If no, why?.....
8. How long have you been engaged in economic activities (Agriculture, Entrepreneurship etc)?

1-5 year [ ]      6-10 years [ ]      11-15 years [ ]      above 15 years [ ]

**PART B: Entrepreneurial training and the youth development**

The following are items intended to determine the influence of entrepreneurial training on the youth development Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya

Please tick where appropriate. (√) Strongly agree 5 Agree,4 Don't Know 3

Disagree, 2 Strongly disagree, 1

	Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1.	Entrepreneurship training provided me with vital skills					
2.	As a result of entrepreneurship training, I have employment					
3.	Entrepreneurship training has enabled me improve my economic status					
4.	Entrepreneurship training has enabled affiliated youths to get out of poverty					
5.	Entrepreneurship training has contributed directly and indirectly to development of the community					

**PART C: Entrepreneurial mentorship**

The following are items constructed to establish the influence of entrepreneurial mentorship on the youth development Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya. Please tick where appropriate. (√)

	Statement	5	4	3	2	1
6.	Mentorship provides me with vital skills for my personal development					
7.	As a result of mentorship, I have employment					
8.	Mentorship has enabled me improve my economic status					
9.	Mentorship has enabled affiliated youths to get out					

	of poverty					
10.	Mentorship has contributed directly and indirectly to development of the community					
11.	Mentorship is the most important solution to youth unemployment					

#### **PART D: Financial Resources**

The following are statements examining the influence of financial resources on the youth development Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya Please tick where appropriate. (√)

	<b>Statements</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
1	Youth funds have lower interest rates					
2	Youth training is important to accessing youth funds					
3	You have access to bank credits/loans					
4	I can budget for my expenditure without professional assistance					
5	Regulatory frameworks for youth funds influences access to the fund					
6	You have access to Government youth entrepreneurship funds					

#### **PART D: Economic Infrastructure**

The following are statements examining the influence of economic infrastructure on the youth development Kaptembwo ward of Nakuru county Kenya Please tick where appropriate. (√)

	<b>Statements</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
1	The roads in our area are bad for entrepreneurship					
2	Our business is affected by frequent power cut					
3	There are limited affordable stalls for business					
4	Lack of transport means limits our business activities					
5	Lack running water affects our business venture					

**Thank you very much for your assistance.**

## Appendix iii: NOCOSTI Authorization Letter



### NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,  
2241349,3310571,2219420  
Fax: +254-20-318245,318249  
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke  
Website : www.nacosti.go.ke  
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete  
Off Waiyaki Way  
P.O. Box 30623-00100  
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/20823/24394**

Date: **14<sup>th</sup> September, 2018**

Laureen Mwikali Njuguna  
University of Nairobi  
P.O. Box 30197-00100  
**NAIROBI.**

#### **RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION**

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Influence of entrepreneurship development programs on youth empowerment: A case of Kaptembwo Ward of Nakuru County Kenya”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nakuru County** for the period ending **13<sup>th</sup> September, 2019.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nakuru County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a **copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

  
**BONIFACE WANYAMA**  
**FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO**

Copy to:

The County Commissioner  
Nakuru County.


The County Director of Education  
Nakuru County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO9001:2008 Certified


## Appendix iv: NACOSTI Permit

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:**  
**MS. LAUREEN MWIKALI NJUGUNA**  
**of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI,**  
**13121-20100 NAKURU, has been**  
**permitted to conduct research in**  
**Nakuru County**  
**on the topic: INFLUENCE OF**  
**ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT**  
**PROGRAMS ON YOUTH EMPOWERMENT:**  
**A CASE OF KAPTEMBWO WARD OF**  
**NAKURU COUNTY KENYA.**  
**for the period ending:**  
**13th September,2019**

**Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/20823/24394**  
**Date Of Issue : 14th September,2018**  
**Fee Received :Ksh 1000**



**Applicant's Signature**


  
**Director General**  
**National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation**

**THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013**  
**The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.**


**CONDITIONS**

- The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.**
- The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.**
- The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.**
- Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.**
- The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.**
- NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.**
- The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.**
- NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.**

**National Commission for Science, Technology and innovation**  
**P.O. Box 30623 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya**  
**TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245**  
**Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke, registry@nacosti.go.ke**  
**Website: www.nacosti.go.ke**



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**



**National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation**  
**RESEARCH LICENSE**  
**Serial No.A 20545**  
**CONDITIONS: see back page**



**Appendix v: Originality Report**

INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ON YOUTH EMPOWERMENT: A CASE OF KAPTEMBWO WARD OF NAKURU COUNTY KENYA.

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ORIGINALITY REPORT

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