

**THE REALLOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT FUNDS TO THE
YOUTH IN KENYA
FINAL PROJECT**

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ABBREVIATIONS

1. **L.D.C** – LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
2. **M.D.G** – MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
3. **N.G.O** – NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
4. **C.B.O** – COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS
5. **K.A.U** – KENYA AFRICAN UNION
6. **K.A.N.U** – KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION
7. **K.A.D.U** – KENYA AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC UNION
8. **N.A.R.C** – NATIONAL ALLIANCE RAINBOW COALITION
9. **U.N** – UNITED NATIONS
10. **G.D.P** – GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
11. **C.I.A** – CENTAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
12. **K.N.B.S** – KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
13. **H.I.V** – HUMAN IMMUNE VIRUS
14. **A.I.D.S** – ACQUIRED IMMUNO DEFICIENCY SYNDROME
15. **T.I.V.E.T** – TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, VOCATIONAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING
16. **K.D.H.S** – KENYA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
17. **M.R.C** – MOMBASA REPUBLIC COUNCIL
18. **K.I.B.H.S** – KENYA INTERGRATED HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY
19. **C.D.F** – CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND
20. **K.N.U.T** – KENYA NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS
21. **P.T.A** – PARENTS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
22. **A.E.O** – AREA EDUCATIONAL OFFICER
23. **Y.E.D.F** – YOUTH ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT FUND
24. **Y.E.S.A** – YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SCHEME AWARD
25. **K.K.V** – KAZI KWA VIJANA
26. **M.O.Y.A.S** – MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS
27. **K.Y.E.P** – KENYA YOUTH EMPOWEREMENT PROGRAM

ABSTRACT

Various projects and programmes are funded by state and non-state actors in Kenya for different developmental needs. Issues ranging from environmental catastrophes such as drought to free primary education have been funded annually to improve the livelihood of the people. This research seeks to investigate the view of the youth in relation to the division of the funds and if the different programs have had a substantial difference in their lives. The youth is the largest population strata in Kenya should be on top of the list when it comes to the division of development funds among the Kenyan population. The paper therefore seeks to get the perspective of the youths on the different issues affecting them and using the information to determine the areas in which the funds should be reallocated to as well as a means to let the state and non-state actors. Additionally, the study will assist the state and non-state actors to realise the perception that the youth have towards their role and their work in society with specific attention going towards the youth.

The research investigated the issues affecting the youth and gathered their perspective on them. The issues studied on were health, employment, rural-urban migration, education, corruption, attitude towards the youth's role in the Kenyan society, government's role in providing a conducive environment for the youth and the youth's attitude towards N.G.Os. The research aimed to establish the youth's knowledge towards the different issues and using it as a means to determine where the youth development funds should be directed towards.

The findings demonstrated the lack of connection between some of the actual projects and the objectives that they were formed for. The idea of sustainable development and the improvement of the livelihood of the youth in the projects seemed to be outranked by issues of mismanagement and inaccessibility by the youth. The results supported the idea that the programs were being beneficial to a very small percentage of the youth compared to the rest of the Kenyans. Youth projects did not receive as much funding and the ones that were already established had little effect on the lives of the youth and were available to a worrying minority of the young people.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

‘This research is dedicated to the millions of youths in Kenya who have no voice to air their views and contribute to the society. It represents the youths that feel that the only way to survive in life is to indulge in illegal activities. The youths that have amazing ideas and talents that nobody ever gets to know about and die with them. The children that dare to dream but their dreams are cut short by their realization that they do not have an opportunity to make them come true. They are not forgotten.’

DEDICATION

I would like to thank my instructors and fellow students at Universita Cattolica Del Sacro cuore M.I.C&D 2011/2012 for always challenging me to think outside the box and always yearn to make a difference in this world.

I would like to thank my family for their endless support even though sometimes they did not understand the drive behind some of my ideas. Your belief and support in me is irreplaceable.

This paper is also dedicated to late Mr. Leon Muumbo who at a young age gave so much to Kenya as a country. Your wish was to make Kenya a better place by taking responsibility and caring for each other still lives on.

(DEDICATION 2012)

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Allocation of funds for development projects in Least Developing Countries and Developing countries has been evolving amidst a lot of critics. With the introduction of the Millennium Development Goals as guidelines to measure and maintain a constant reference for the different countries growth paths, there has been a higher interest and willingness by stakeholders to participate in the improvement of the different sectors in a country. Allocation of the funds has been through different routes which include financial funding, expertise funding and knowledge based empowering. The more diverse means of funding projects has significantly reduced the dependency of countries on just financial funding and improved on other areas that are just as vital such as monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Initially the majority of funding has emanated from outside the L.D.Cs and developing countries but with the significant increase in growth rate and the financial crisis, governments and national stakeholders have had to play a bigger role to ensure that there is improvement in human development. Countries are participating in projects that go hand in hand with the millennium development growth. It has to be noted that according to the 2012 M.D.G report presented by Ban Ki Moon, Africa and Asia have has the significant improvement in the achievement of some of the goals even though the baseline was significantly lower than the developed countries. Three of the Millennium Development Goals namely; poverty, slums and water had been achieved globally while the other goals are achievable if the governments still maintain their commitment.

It has to be noted that the funding provided for the different programmes has ignored a very basic yet important aspect when considering areas of need. According to the youth division of the African Union Commission, it is estimated that more than 65% of the population in Africa is under the age of 35. Africa has been affected marred by way since its post-colonial era and most of the funding has been directed towards peace, reconstruction and humanitarian crisis. This has left a vacuum in the development and mentoring of the youth who play a significant role in the sustainable economic development of a country. Kenya serves as a good example of an African country whose government had established different funding systems and international N.G.Os have had a great interest especially with the instability in the neighboring countries.

The purpose of this research is to identify the crucial areas that can lead to sustainable development while considering the youth as the main target group. The idea is not to criticize the current development programs

but to enlighten an important segment of the population that seems to have been ignored in the terms of their population ratio to the available development programs.

The literature review will focus on the three main funding programs that are providing major funding to youth programs in Kenya and will include both state and Non-state actors that fund the programs. This will be followed by the methodology which will expand on the different research methods used to collect and analyze the data. This will be followed by findings report to establish the perceptions and attitudes of the youth towards the different aspects of their role in society as well as what they need from the governments and suggested development ideas. It will also compare the current top funded programs by the different top funding institutions and if they go hand in hand with the needs of the youth.

The conclusions and analysis drawn from the study will help to link the needs of the majority of the population which is the youth and the list of developmental programs that should be considered by the different stakeholders when it comes to allocation of funds for Kenya. The recommendations and conclusion will be based on the information drawn from the analysis to encourage a more participatory and holistic approach by the stakeholders in determining which projects should be funded in relation to the needs of the majority of the population.



1.2 COUNTRY ANALYSIS

A country analysis is an analytical and action framework that provided an overview of a country. It gives details on the geographical, historical, political, social and economic situation of a country. In this study, the country analysis has been provided as a means of giving a clear picture of Kenya as a country.

i. GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Kenya is located in East Africa and borders Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and the Indian Ocean. It has a total of 580,367 sq Km where the land is 569,140sq Km and water is 11,227 sq Km. (C.I.A World Factbook). The country is seemingly cut into half by the equator with the climate conditions are the equatorial, tropical and arid. According to the Kenya National Census last held in 2009, the country has an estimated population of 38,610,097 where the male population is 49.71% and the female population is 50.29%.

ii. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Kenya became a British colony in 1920 after it had previously been a British protectorate in 1895. Due to the increased pressure by the native Africans on the increase of white settlers and land grabbing, Jomo Kenyatta formed K.A.U in 1944 which was the first national organization. The Mau Mau rebellion uprising in 1952 led to a declaration of emergency in Kenya and led to the imprisonment of more than 2000. Leaders such as senior Chief Waruhui were assassinated by the British while General Dedan Kimathi disappeared after an arrest. Mau Mau leaders including Jomo Kenyatta were arrested and charged with involvement in movement. In 1960, the state of emergency was lifted and 2 political parties were formed and the majority of the members were African leaders. The two parties were namely K.A.N.U and K.A.D.U. The first general election was held in 1961 where K.A.N.U won but refused to take over the administration until Jomo Kenyatta was released. In 1963, Kenyatta was released and became the prime minister during the independence. The following year in 1964, Kenya became a republic.

Kenya remained a de-facto one party state after opposition was banned in 1969 till 1991 where K.A.N.U became the sole legal party in Kenya. After Jomo Kenyatta's death in 1978, the then Vice President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi became president under the constitutional succession until Dec 2002. During his tenure, there was an attempted coup d'état in 1989 which was led by the military and some scholars in arms over Moi's leadership. During his period as the president, Kenya slipped from economic development registering negative growth, depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling and an unstable political environment.

In Dec 2002 after peaceful elections, the current President Emilio Mwai Kibaki was voted in under a united multi ethnic opposition group namely National Rainbow Alliance Coalition (N.A.R.C). However, the N.A.R.C lost majority of its members amidst the constitutional review process that required the people of Kenya to vote for a new constitution in order to replace the one that was inherited from the British rule.

In December 2007, the general elections were tainted with acquisitions of corruption and vote rigging and led to 2 months of violence that led to the deaths of an estimated 1500 people and more than 1 million people displaced from their homes. A power sharing accord which was U.N sponsored and Kofi Annan led was struck in February 2008 which stated that the incumbent president would maintain his position and a position was created for Raila Odinga as the Prime Minister.

Kenya historically voted for a new constitution in August 2010 which included the wishes of Kenyans to see a more transparent and accountable way of running the country in relation to the matters of the state as well as the use of public funds.

iii. ECONOMICAL BACKGROUND

Kenya has had a turbulent economic environment and especially during the 80s and 90s but has been able to maintain its prowess as the most industrialized country and the country with the biggest economy in Eastern Africa. It has an annual G.D.P of US\$ 32.19 billion according to the Economist Intelligence Unit, an estimated 5.6% growth rate per annum and a G.D.P per capita of US\$ 1,646 PPP. However, there is such a noticeable gap in the distribution of wealth among its population where the majority of the population lives on less than a dollar a day.

Kenya generates majority of its income from the export of agricultural products, tourism and refined petroleum products and its main trading partners are Uganda and Tanzania, the E.U and the United Kingdom. Kenya's main import partners include India, China, United Arab Emirates, South Africa, United States and Japan (www.tradingeconomics.com/Kenya/imports)

iv. SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Kenya has 42 tribes within its borders with the largest population being the Kikuyu tribe which is 22% of the population. The other significant tribes in Kenya are the Luhya at 15%, Luo at 12%, Kalenjin at 12%, Kamba at 11%, Kisii at 6%, Meru at 6%. The other tribes cover 10% of the population while the Asians, Arabs and European are at 1% (C.I.A, World Factbook). The country uses two official languages which are English and Swahili while the other languages spoken are indigenous languages. Although Kenya is a secular country, 45% of its population is Protestant, 33% are Catholic, 12% are Muslim and 10% are of indigenous beliefs (Kenya Bureau of Statistics, National Census 2009). According to the World Bank, in 2011 Kenya had a birth rate of 37 births per 1000 people and an adult literacy rate of 87% of the population in 2009. Additionally, the death rate in 2011 was 17 per 1000 people and the life expectancy was 57 per 1000 people. The H.I.V prevalence between the ages of 15-49 stood at 6% in 2009 (World Bank Data Catalogue)

v. NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY

The Kenya National Youth Policy envisions a society where the youth have equal opportunities as other citizens and can fully realize their full potential and fully participate in Kenya without fear or favour. The youth policy has four policies which include: Respect of cultural belief systems and ethical values, equity and accessibility, gender inclusiveness, good governance and mainstreaming youth issues. (Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs)

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The government and many international as well as national N.G.Os have been criticized by the youth for ignoring their needs or funding projects that have an aspect of self-driven motives. This has led the youth to have a hopeless attitude towards any programs that are already established to help them and they are less willing to be involved in the programs. With this in mind, this paper serves to act as the link between the reality of the youths especially those in the slums and the different stakeholders who are funding and allocating funds for different programs. This paper will identify the needs of the youths, their perspective on the different sectors that receive a significant amount of funding and how that can lead to the achievement of the millennium goals in Kenya with the youth mind and the achievement of sustainable development.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this study is the reallocation of development funds towards the youth in Kenya to increase sustainable development and achievement of the millennium goals and the Kenya Vision 2030.

1.5 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. Identify the standard of living among the youth.
2. Identify the perception of the youth towards the government and the N.G.Os
3. Evaluate whether the current programs that have been funded are having an impact on the youth with special attention going towards employment, H.I.V and A.I.D.S
4. Determine the top the areas that funds should be allocated to according to the youth.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions for this study are:

1. What is the perception the youth has towards their role in society in Kenya?
2. What is the role of the N.G.Os and government towards youth empowerment in Kenya?
3. What is the role of education, culture and society towards the youth in Kenya?

1.7 TARGET GROUP

The target group studied took into consideration the Kenyan government definition of the youth which is between the age bracket of 13-35 years old. The target group involved 2 primary schools, 3 secondary schools and interview conducted within the different community groups.

1.8 LOCATION OF STUDY

The Mathare slum is situated in the Mathare constituency in the country's capital, Nairobi. Mathare slums has been used as the area of study because of its population where majority of the people live on less than a dollar

a day and is a good representation of the population in Kenya. According to the World Bank report in 2005, 45.9% of the population was living below the poverty line although this percentage has increased because of the 2007 Post-election violence and the world financial crisis experienced in 2008. It has also been used because of the high youth population as well as the rate of crime, new H.I.V infection rate and unemployment among the youth as well as the numerous development programs within the slum.

1.9 LIMITATION OF STUDY

The key limitations identified while writing this paper were:

- 1.The interviewees did not want to participate in the answering of the questionnaires because they felt that the interviews conducted before did not add any value or lead to any changes in the area.
- 2.The interviewees were not comfortable in answering some of the information because even though the uttermost discretion was used when collecting the data, they were afraid that some of the information would leak back to the community.
- 3.The interviewees expected money for their participation in the interviews because most of the previous interviews that had provided some financial benefits to them.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

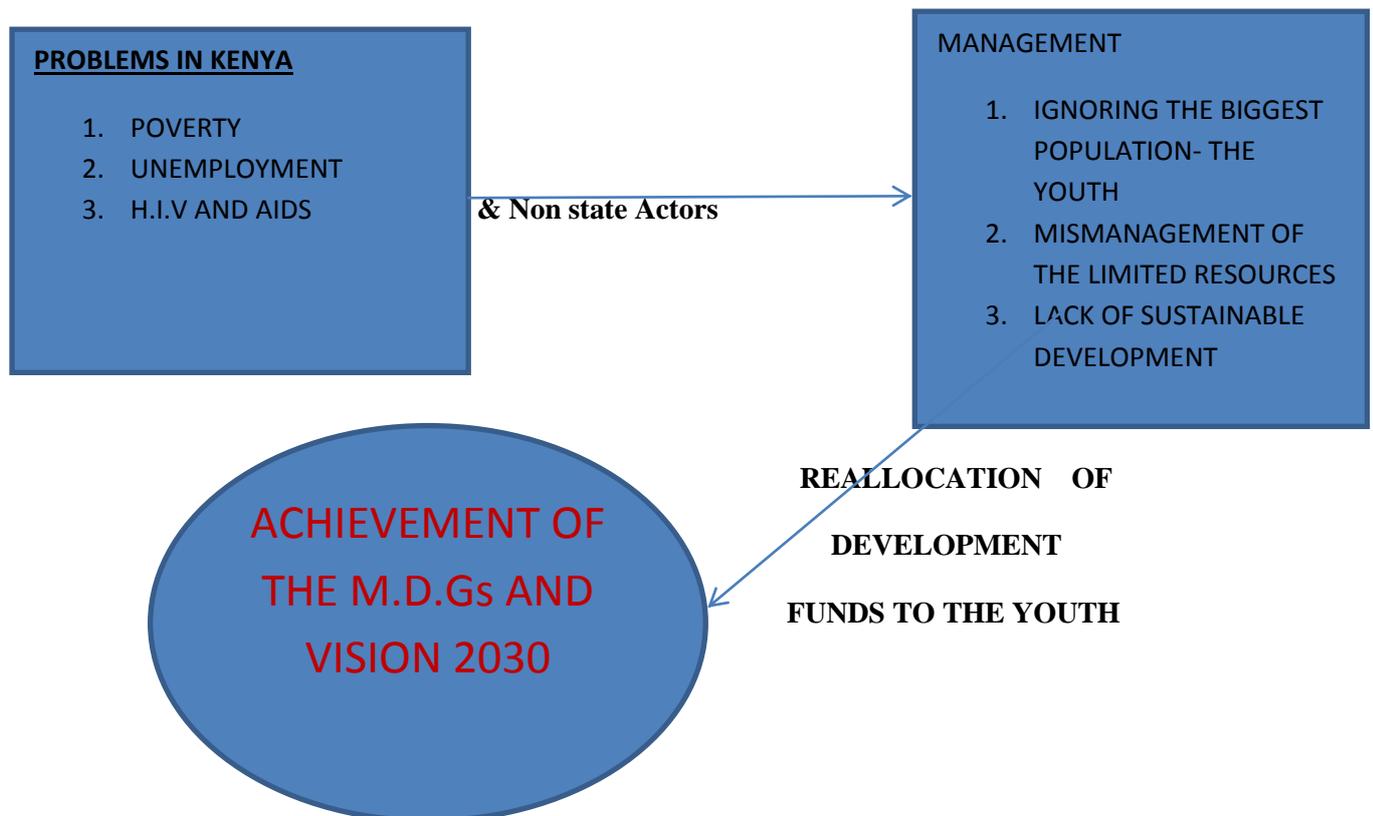
2.1 INTRODUCTION

Literature review involves scrutinizing, reading, locating and identifying reports whether in books, journals, observations or the internet that relate to the selected study. Literature review involves locating, reading and evaluating reports of previous studies, observations and opinions related to the planned study (Mugenda and Mugenda, page 14).

2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework explains the connection of the different variables that should support the spirit of the study. In this case, the state and non-state actors have identified and funded the issues that are challenging to the Kenyan people but because of issues of mismanagement and lack of synergy the problems have not been able to be resolved. By the government reallocating more development funds to the youth the Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals can be easily achieved.

Conceptual Framework



2.3 DEFINITION OF A YOUTH

It is imperative to define the term youth with reference to the Kenyan government because different organizations and governments offer varied age brackets for the term. Some of the definitions of the youth

age bracket start as low at 15 years and go as far as 35 years old. The United Nations defines the youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. According to the Kenyan government, youth can be defined as persons resident in Kenya in the age bracket of 15 to 30 years old (Ministerial statement by Dr. Yusuf of the Ministry of state for youth affairs Kenya). With reference to this study, the age bracket for the youth population will start at 15 years old till 35 years old. This is because of the issues that will be discussed in this paper with regards to politics and sexual health of the most productive age bracket in Kenya. However, majority of the data collected from reputable institutions such as the World Bank and the United Nations are for young people between the ages of 15-24 years.

2.4 YOUTH PROFILE

The Youth in Kenya under 30 years old make up for 75% of the population. According to the Kenya National census carried out in 2009 between the ages of 15-24 years old stands at 7,944,646. Of these, the female population stands at 51.2% and the male population at 48.8%. Additionally, the Kenya National Youth Policy in 2006 estimated that the number of youths in Kenya accounted for 32% of the population at 9.1 million. Of these, 51.7% are female and 48.3% are male. Data on the young people between 30 to 35 years old is scares because they are under the 15-64 age bracket though the assumptions is that the same issues affecting the 15-30 years old is the same for 30-35 year olds.

The enrolment in primary schools increased to 7.6 million in 2005 up from 6 million in 2005. Secondary school enrolment has increased from 2005-2009 to 57% among females and from 49% to 63% among males (World Bank). The increase in the enrolment in both the primary and secondary schools can be attributed to the re- introduction of the free primary education program by the Kenyan Government with the support of international donors in January 2003. However, according to the World Bank secondary school duration has remained constant at 6 years between 2005 and 2011.

Technical Industrial and Vocational Educational Training (TIVET) enrolment has also increased from 3 to 4% from 2005 and 2009 (World Bank). However, it has to be noted that a gap has been created with the upgrading of the best vocational training centers such as the Kenya polytechnic to Universities. The students who do not meet the entry requirements to universities and would have been able to access the tertiary and vocational institutions now have a decreased chance to do so because of the upgrading of such institutions.

According to the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs, the total enrolment in both public and private universities has increased form 71,349 during the 2001/2002 intake to 89,979 in 2005/2006. This can be

attributed to the introduction of new courses as well as the increase in the number of universities in the country that have absorbed high school graduates who would have otherwise been shut of the system because of the few vacancies available in the universities.

The literacy rate among the youth in Kenya stands at 93% according to the Kenya National Census that took place in 2009. The difference between the genders is 2% whereas the literacy rate among women is 94% and that among men is 92%.

Unemployment has been a major challenge among the youth because of the lack of job creation or an environment that can absorb the most productive population of Kenya. According to the Kenya National Youth Policy, the youth form 60% of Kenya's total labour force although majority of them unemployed. The Kenya National Human development report 2006 indicated that unemployment in Kenya stands at 23% and a big majority are the youth. Additionally, the economic growth rate has affected the number of young people who can be absorbed in the job market. Currently, only 25% are absorbed and the remaining percentage have to bear the burden of being unemployed (Ministry of Youth Affairs).

The H.I.V infection prevalence among 15-24 year olds among females was 4% and 2% among males in 2009. Comparison of data between 2003 and 2008-2009 K.D.H.S has shown that there has been an increase in the age of first experience from 17.8 to 18.2 among between 20-49 years females and 17.1-17.6 among males between 20-54 years.

2.5 ISSUES AFFECTING THE YOUTH

The youth population in Kenya for years has sensed that the stakeholders have ignored them and this has affected their level of participation in the society as well as their ability to become self-sufficient.

The young people in Kenya have had to experience a wide range of health related problems ranging from nutritional issues to more complex issues such as Sexually Transmitted Infections and drug abuse. Access to medical services has been a big issue in Kenya even with the introduction of more affordable health insurance programmes such as the National Health Insurance Fund and Jamii programme. H.I.V pandemic was first identified in Kenya in 1981 and has since claimed the lives of millions of young people. It is more prevalent among the youth under the age of 30 years and according to the Ministry of Youth Affairs the youth make up 33% of the people infected with HIV and A.I.D.S in Kenya. This is a significant percentage considering the youth are the most productive part of the population. Additionally, issues of traditional circumcision rites, child marriages, teenage pregnancies and female genital mutilation have led to many health risks such as

increased H.I.V infection rate among the youth and have often led to premature deaths especially among teenagers.

Drug abuse and exploitation of the youth because of poverty and idleness has often led to cases of school dropouts, jail time and even deaths. The World Bank country Social Analysis conducted in 2004 also found that the major contributor in urban areas to frustration and tension especially among males is unemployment. During the 2008 Post Election Violence, the youth were recruited to cause chaos and destroy property by people with money and influence for a small pay. The Al-Shabaab menace in Somali has spill over to Kenya where young men are being recruited to go fight in Somali or being recruited as suicide bombers in the promise of money and a better life. Some of the areas that have been identified as recruitment hotspots are in the Eastland area of Nairobi which include Mathare constituency. More recently, the same observation has been made where the Mombasa Republic Council (M.R.C) has been recruiting the youth to fight for a cause that can be easily discussed with the government without the use of force or weapons. A crack down carried out on the 14th of October in Mombasa town of the coastal region that saw the arrest of 36 young men who were acting as bodyguards for the president.

Lack of opportunities and participation has hampered the involvement of the youth in matters that affect them such as development of the country. The youth in Kenya are the least represented in the political and economic sectors where aged individuals have been in leadership for years. This has resulted to a lack of innovation and change in the different sectors and has affected the growth of the country immensely. This is because the youth's attitude, perceptions and the need for proper organization has affected how the youth are perceived as well as their role in society.

Unemployment has played a significant role in the growth of the youth in terms of dependability and self-sufficiency. According to the Kenya National Human Development Report of 2006 conducted by the United Nations Development program indicated that unemployment in Kenya is at a whopping 23% of the population. Majority of the youth have had to bear the burden of unemployment as only a small percentage of them has been absorbed into the job market that has an average of 500,000 young people annually entering into the labour force. According to K.I.B.H.S 2005/2006 report, 46.9% of Kenyans believe that unemployment opportunities are now less than they were 5 years ago.

2.6 DEVELOPMET PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED TO SUPPORT THE YOUTH

The stakeholders both in the international and local community have identified the need to support the youth as a means of the Kenyan government to reach the millennium goals and to encourage sustainable development among the youth. The Government of Kenya, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the country have reached out and tried to resolve some of the issues through different projects. However, it has to be noted that even though some of the projects have been successful, the effect has been short lived because the programmes have not resolved the root causes of the issues affecting the youth. Additionally, some have not taken into consideration the most urgent issues from the youth's perspective. Some of the organizations have also been accused of marginalizing the youth in their objectives and some have been accused of only seeing the bottom line without actually involving the main stakeholders: the youth. This section will discuss the top programmes that have received the most funding in relation to resolving the youth problems and the criticism of the particular programmes.

a. The Constituency Development Fund

The fund was established by the 9th parliament of Kenya in 2003 after the passing of the Community Development Fund act 2003 and was amended in 2007. It was introduced with the aim of reducing poverty, improving service delivery to the Kenyan people, improving economic and social governance, decentralization of the country's resources and ultimately to improve the rate of development in all areas of the country. The act stated that at least 2.5% of the government's annual revenue was put aside and distributed to all the 210 constituencies. Three quarters of the amount would be distributed equally among the 210 constituencies while the remaining quarter would be divided based to the poverty index of constituencies. The poverty index would be provided by the Ministry of Planning and National Development (MoPND). The introduction of the C.D.F act meant that for the first time in the history of Kenya the constituencies were functioning as individual development units that were in charge of their own community based projects. These projects have greatly incorporated the youths and provided temporary jobs in areas such as the building of social halls and toilets for the community. The temporary jobs provided are determined by the funding and the length of an individual project even though this has been criticized for not providing sustainable jobs for the youth. The table below shows the funds allocated to the CDF fund since its conception in 2003

TOTAL C.D.F ALLOCATION FROM 2003-2011

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL ANNUAL CDF ALLOCATION</u>
-------------	------------------------------------

2003/2004	Kshs. 1.6 Billion
2004/2005	Kshs. 5.6 Billion
2005/2006	Kshs. 7.2 billion
2006/2007	Kshs. 9.7 Billion
2007/2008	Kshs. 10.1 Billion
2008/2009	Kshs. 10.1 Billion
2009/2010	Kshs. 12 Billion
2010/2011	Kshs. 14.3 Billion

*Table drawn from www.tisa.co.ke- subject matter CDF in Kenya

The Constituency Bursary Fund was also introduced in the 2003/2004 under the Member of Parliament at the constituency level after it had been under the Ministry of Education for years. The objectives of the fund include increasing access to secondary school education, retaining the students in school, promoting transition and completion of secondary school education within the recommended period of between 4-6 years and reducing inequality in the provision of secondary school education. (www.tisa.co.ke - Reading on 16/09/2012) The amount allocated to a constituency is determined by school enrolment rate and the poverty index of every constituency. For the Constituency Bursary Committee to qualify for funding, it had to constitute the Member of Parliament of the area as the patron, the Area Education Officer (AEO) as the secretary, three representatives of religious organizations, one chairperson of a board of governors, KNUT (Kenya National Union of Teachers) representative, two Parent-Teachers Association (PTA) chairpersons from two area secondary schools, one representative of the Kenya Secondary Schools Heads Association, one representative from an education based N.G.O or C.B.O (www.tisa.co.ke - Reading on 16/09/2012)

The CDF programme has led to the realization of numerous projects in different constituencies and has particularly benefited the youth. For example, in the Mathare constituency the funds were used to sponsor more than 200 young people to fully paid driving license course as a means on equipping them with tertiary skills that can be used to look for jobs. However the project has been criticized for providing the driving licenses but not incorporating other stakeholders who can provide jobs to the youth that have benefitted from this project. Another C.D.F project was the purchase of a garbage collection truck valued at more than 10 million shillings that is run by the different youth groups of the constituency on specific days of the week.

The people in the areas pay a small amount of money for their garbage to be collected thus creating jobs for the young people while still cleaning the environment.

Criticism

The C.D.F program has been criticized for providing a means for people with influence to enrich themselves through siphoning of the funds. According to the annual ranking by the government for the best performing constituencies in the management of the funds, some constituencies have mismanaged more than 60% of the funds allocated to them by the governments. Other accusations that have been brought up are that the C.D.F committee has allocated funding for some of the projects through political corruption where some members would give contracts to their own companies. For example, the supply of stationeries or building materials for the different projects being done by the members of the boards or their relatives instead of following the official tendering process as stipulated by the government.

b. Youth Enterprise Development Fund

The Cross-Sectorial Assessment for at Risk Youth in Kenya report estimates that almost 2 million young people aged between 15 to 30 years are out of school and do not have regular jobs. The Y.E.D.F is a government funded project that was established in Dec 2006 with the aim of reducing youth unemployment which is at 61% through the increase of economic opportunities and youth participation. The fund was gazetted in Dec 2006 and changed to a state corporation of the 11.05.2007 in order to respond to the changing needs of the youth through sustainability and professional management. The fund is based on 2 strategic pillars which are enterprise development and Youth Employment Scheme Abroad (Y.E.S.A) which focuses on providing external job opportunities for the youth. The target age group for this fund is young people between the ages of 18-35 years of age who account for about 13 million Kenyans. . (www.yedf.co.ke- Reading on 15/09/2012)

The Government of Kenya has placed job creation as one of the top primacies in the achievement of the Vision 2030 goals considering it is one of the most challenging issues to date. The notion of financial funding as a means of addressing unemployment has been used to resolve the youth problem. The concept is based on the indication that micro, small and medium enterprise development will be the biggest contributor to job creation. The businesses owned by the youth have a chance to expand, those with talents can apply for funding and the youth can now widen their view on jobs and don't have to rely on being employed on just

white collar jobs. The government has confidence that youth employment can lead to sustainable development through employment growth and economic activities. (www.yedf.co.ke- Reading on 15/09/2012)

To date, the fund has created more than 300,000 jobs, financed over 157,000 youth enterprises to the tune of KShs.5.9 Billion, has trained more than 200,000 young entrepreneurs through market support and entrepreneurship training and supported thousands to acquire jobs abroad. (www.yedf.co.ke- Reading on 15/09/2012)

Criticism

The youth fund that is supposed to improve the livelihood of the youth through financial assistance has been marred with complaints about its effectiveness and accessibility to its target client. ‘Turn the youth fund into a microfinance’ published on The Star on the 23.05.2023 criticizes the fund for failing in its mandate to enhance youth participation and reduce unemployment through in socioeconomic development. This is because of the technical, structural and governance challenges that have made it very difficult for the youth to access the fund. The author, Susan Kariuki criticizes the procedures and interests charged for a young person to actually access the fund. The author provides the suggestion that the fund’s structure should be changed into a micro-finance one as a means of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the fund in serving its purpose. In addition, entrepreneurial and managerial training should also be as part of the credit scheme to improve the probability of the businesses being successful.

The Youth Employment Scheme Abroad (Y.E.S.A) strategy however would lead to brain drain in a country that is in dire need of available resources that can lead to sustainable development for the country as a whole.

c. World Bank Kenya Youth Empowerment Project

The Youth Empowerment Project which is a four year joint funding venture between the World Bank and the Kenyan government that was approved on August 2010 under the project I.D P111545. The total cost of the project for the 4 year period was \$ 145 million with \$60 Million being provided by the International Development Association and the remaining \$85 Million being provided by the borrower. The project was funded as an effort to increase the access to youth temporary employment programs and to improve youth employment in Kenya. The 3 mechanisms of the project include: labour intensive works and social services, private sector internships and training and capacity building and policy development.

The first component, labour intensive works and social services targets 18-35 year olds and is intended at improving and intensifying the effectiveness of the Kazi Kwa Vijana (K.K.V) program. The funding provides

income opportunities while still enhancing access to socioeconomic infrastructure to the community. The second component, private sector internships and training is a pilot project targets at 15-29 year olds and is aimed at improving youth employability through the creation of internships and training that reflects the needs is both the informal and formal sectors. The target group should have at least 8 years of schooling, have been out of school for at least a year and should not be working with an aim of acquiring relevant work experience and skills through a private sector internship and training program. The third component, capacity building and policy development is aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs (MOYAS) in the implementation of the national youth policy and the increase of institutional capacity. This is achieved through the training of ministry staff, the increase of awareness of the project and policy development through the provision of technical assistance to the National Youth Council and youth policy development. (www.worldbank.org - Readings on 10/10.2012)

Criticism

The Youth Empowerment Project management through the Office of Prime Minister has been tainted with accusations of the mismanagement of the funds allocated for the project and in particular the Kazi Kwa Vijana (K.K.V) Program. A press release by the World Bank titled KYEP press release- No 2012/131/AFR page 10 stated that the World Bank had cancelled the funding of the Kazi Kwa Vijana (K.K.V) Program over graft that had been noticed during a routine financial review undertaken for all World Bank funded projects. The press release went on to explain that in June 2011 there was a discrepancy amounting to Kshs. 33,061,925 and needed further validation from the government to determine if the amount was eligible to be paid by the KYEP funds. In July 2011, the government informed the World Bank to cancel the component 1, labour intensive works and social services of the K.Y.E.P and would maintain the remaining component 2 and 3. Considering component 1 cost 71.66% of the total project cost, the incongruity cost the Kenyan tax payers more money because of mismanagement and political corruption.

Temporary employment which is an objective of the program still remains a very volatile topic of discussion as it does not really solve the issue of youth unemployment. The youth once the jobs provided through the programme are over still going back to their previous state of unemployment hence is a momentary solution to a more complex problem. Questions of the fate of the youth after the programme and their jobs remain a scale measuring the actual success of the project.

2.7 SUMMARY

The issues of youth unemployment, poverty, inequality and segregation from their participation in the Kenyan society are issues that need to be resolved with urgency. The programs that are available are not making a huge impact and especially in addressing the issues that the youth themselves have prioritized in their list of needs. The state and non-state actors have to get the youth more involved in determining the issues that should be resolved and the functional and managerial systems put in place should not act as a deterrent for the projects to serve their purpose.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research design is a blueprint of the data collected and analysis and it provides the outline of the methods used for the research work. The study used the qualitative research which includes designs, techniques and measures that do not produce discrete numerical data (Mugenda and Mugenda 'Research Methods', Nairobi 1999)

3.2 SAMPLING POPULATION

Mugenda and Mugenda, (1999) refer to population as an entire group on individuals, events or objects having a common observable characteristic: A population is the aggregate of all that conforms to a given specification. A sample size that statistically represents the population as a whole should be able to reflect its characteristics such that one could be able to be confident that the conclusions made can be generalized to the wider population (Anderson 2009) A particular population has some characteristics that differentiate it from other populations. (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999) Anderson (2009) suggests that for the trustworthiness of any research findings, the sample size and selection of the population is important. The data obtained has to represent the population being researched on (Anderson 2009)

The target population has been chosen according to the geographical borders in the Nairobi area as well as the specifications that meet the requirements of the study. The reason for the selection of the target population of because the number of members of a given population may be large or maybe scattered over a wide geographical area (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999) Mathare area is a densely populated area with a population of more than 30,000. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) suggest that a researcher can draw samples from the accessible population. However, Anderson (2009) suggests that there no clear answers to how large a sample size should be.

3.3 SAMPLE DESIGN

The probability sampling method technique was used to determine the number of respondents that would represent the target population. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), previous studies have indicated that probability sampling can provide us with accurate information about groups that are too large to study in their entity. It provides us with an efficient system of capturing in a small group the variations or heterogeneity that exists in the target population (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999)

The cluster sampling method was used because of the limitation of obtaining a sample frame because of the population density. Cluster sampling involves the selection of an intact group and all members of such an intact group are then included in the sample and each member becomes a unit of observation (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). One limitation was that the sampling was done only in one stage because of resource and time constraints.

3.4 DATA AND DATA SOURCES

Qualitative analysis of data refers to non-empirical analysis (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999) Qualitative data is the term given to data based on meaning and is expressed through language (Anderson 2009) Anderson (2009) defines qualitative data as the term given to data that can be counted. The process of gathering involves activities such as observation and participation, interviews, individual accounts or diaries and events and focus groups (Anderson 2009)

The report has investigated the human phenomena in term of attitudes and perceptions of the target population towards issues pertaining to the youth and development funding. Human behaviour is explained best by using qualitative research (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999)

3.5 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

A mixed method approach questionnaire with closed and open ended questions was used in the study (Refer to Appendix 1) as the main source of data collection for the age bracket between 18-35 years. Questionnaires are commonly used to obtain important information about a population (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999) Closed ended questions refer to questions which are accompanied by a list of all possible alternatives from which respondents select the answer that best describes their situation (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999) Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) refer to open ended questions as questions which give the respondents complete freedom of response. The mixed approach method was selected because it had a bigger probability of offering a holistic approach to the issues raised in the questionnaires. The researcher administered the questionnaires to 70 youth members by using the already available network at the Reality Tested Youth Centre which has more than 50 registered youth groups.

An interview is an oral administration of a questionnaire (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999.)Interviews were conducted for the 13-18 age brackets to ensure maximum interaction. One primary school with a population of was used in the discussion and a total 93 children participated in the focus group discussion and the majority of the children were between 14 and 15 years of age. Additionally, 2 high schools with a total of 108

students were used as the sample population for the age bracket of 15-18 although the students that participated in the study were between 16-19 years old. The questions were tailored to the younger age bracket to ensure that they could relate to the questions that were asked during the interviews conducted during the focus group discussions. An interview schedule was used to ensure consistency of the questions asked to the children (Refer to Appendix 2). An interview schedule is a set of questions that the interviewer asks when interviewing. (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). The researcher conducted the focus group discussions at schools situated in the Mathare area and have worked with the Reality Tested Youth programme to improve the number of students enrolled in the educational system.

3.6 DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

The data collected was qualitative in nature hence the data analysis procedures were qualitative techniques particularly the coding system for the questionnaires and conversation analysis for the focus group discussions.

The coding system is a system that categorizes text segments and examining the relationship among the different codes (Qualitative Data Analysis, page 33.)The researcher after coding the questionnaires and establishing the relationship between the different combinations generated graphs as a means to report the attitudes and perceptions identified.

The conversation analysis method used in the focus group discussions for the 13-18 year olds age bracket is a method that analyses the sequential organization and details of a conversation (Qualitative Data Analysis, page 18).

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

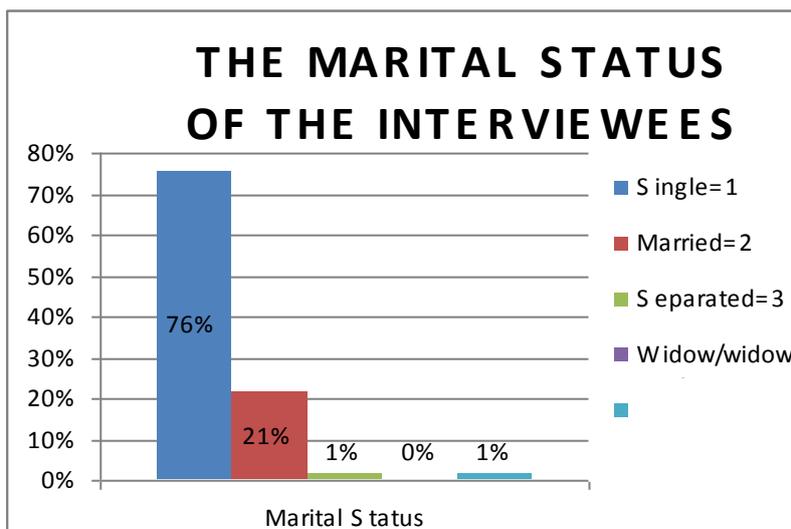
This chapter discusses the data collected during the study, analysis and presentation in terms of graphs. It expresses the attitudes and perceptions observed during the research. The age bracket of 19-35 participated in the filling of questionnaires thus after coding the data was able to be quantifiable while the age bracket of 13-18 year olds just gave a majority opinion on the different issues discussed during the focus group discussions. The total sample group was 271 youth members between the ages of 13-35 years.

4.2 RESULTS

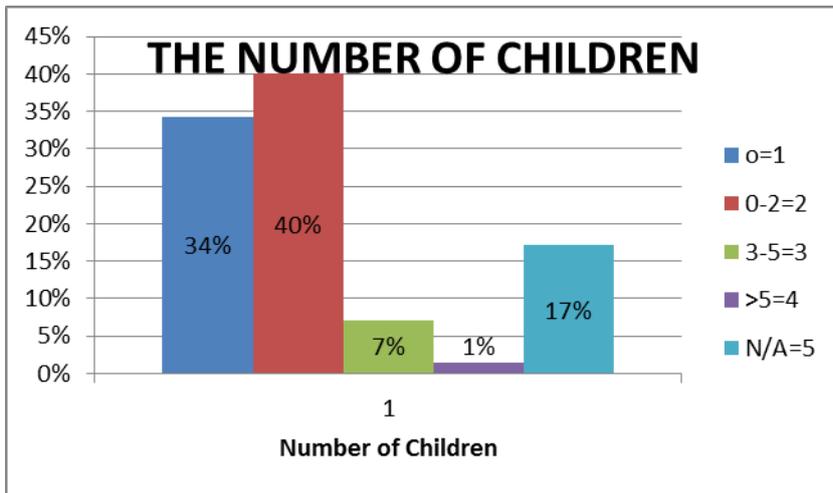
The results of the study were grouped according to the different issues affecting the youth and rated according to their level of urgency to be solved. The results were then related to the actual funding system available and their ranking of urgency according to the different projects and funding schemes currently available.

i. Health

Reproductive health in the research mainly discussed issues regarding the birth rate of Mathare constituency that was represented by the over 18years interviewees. With reference to the birth rate, the marital status of the interviewees was taken into consideration with the number of children to show the correlation between the age of the interviewees and the number of children per interviewer. According to the data shown in Graph 1 and Graph 2, 76% of the interviewees are single while 21% are married. 40% of them have between one or two children while 34% have none.



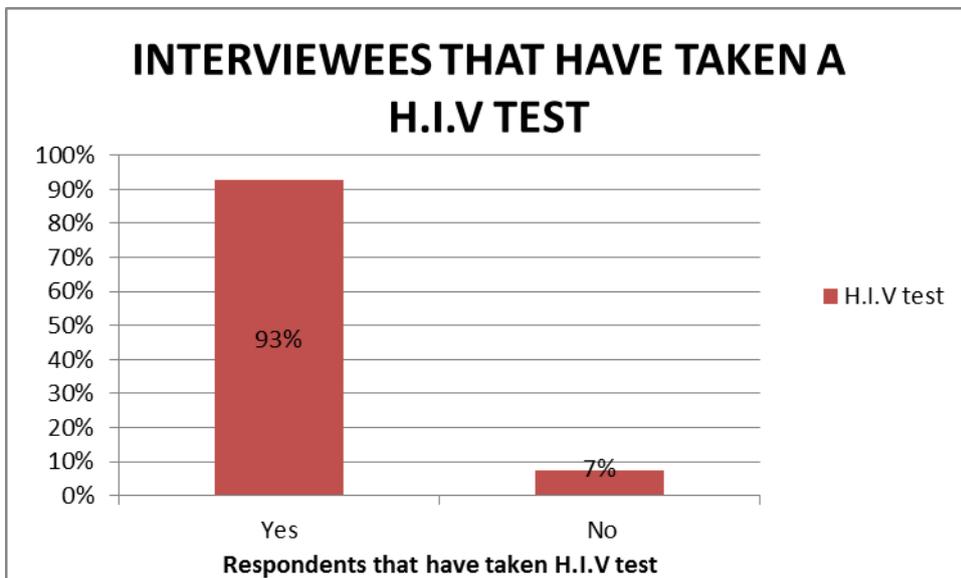
Graph 1: The marital status of the interviewees.



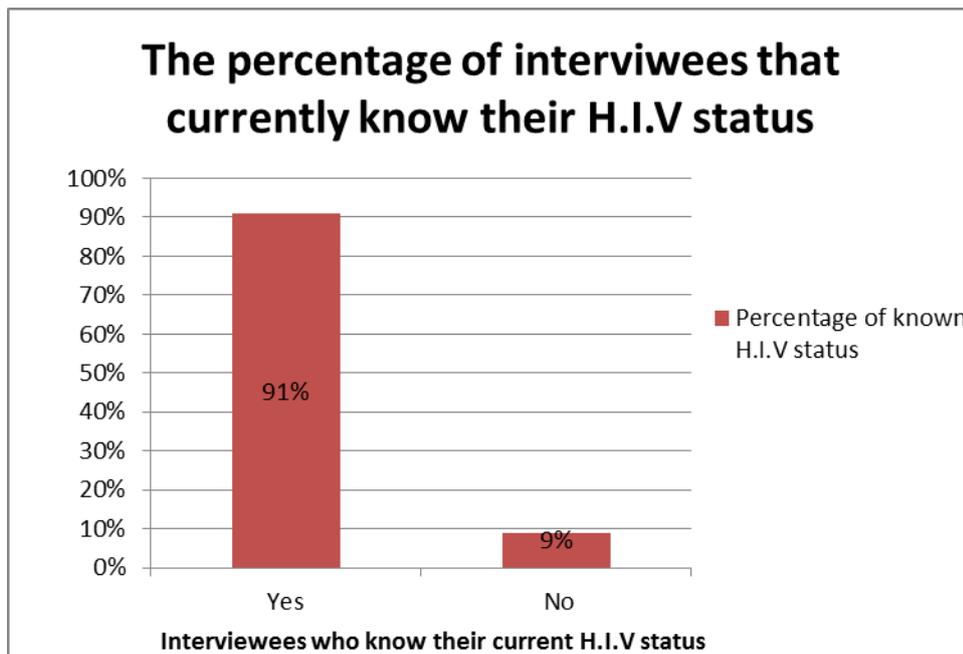
Graph 2: The number of children that the interviewees have.

This begs the question if the younger generation is really using the available family planning services availed to them ensure that they have a family they can afford to take care of.

The researcher also asked whether the respondents have taken H.I.V tests in the past and if they currently know their H.I.V status. As shown in Graph 3 and 4, 93% of the respondents said that they have taken a H.I.V test in the past but only 91% currently knew their H.I.V status.



Graph 3: Percentage of Individuals who have taken a H.I.V test in the past



Graph 4: The percentage of interviewees who know their current H.I.V status.

This means that the past programs to sensitize the population on the importance of knowing ones H.I.V status have succeeded among the youth in Kenya. However, when asked if the respondents who knew they were H.I.V positive were on the A.R.V treatment, majority of the correspondents did not answer the question. 90% preferred not to disclose the information while only 10% of the respondents said that they were H.I.V positive but were not on A.R.V treatment. Stigma in the Kenya has in the past been a contributor to people not disclosing their H.I.V status even in cases where privacy is promised. In this situation, the data reflected that even though the youth are willing to take the H.I.V test, they are not willing to seek treatment if H.I.V positive which shows that there is a need for more attention to be placed on the issue.

The younger sample group of youths between the ages 13-18 was asked by the researcher if they were well informed on H.I.V and A.I.D.S and preventive measures. Majority of the group knew about abstinence especially after the ‘Nimechill’ programme started in the country to appeal to teenagers. However, the respondents suggested that more programmes should be started to cater to the needs of different geographical locations with additional seminars and youth interaction programmes during school breaks. The researcher also asked the group if they are already engaging in sexual activity where very few students admitted to participating in any form of sexual activity, but a very high majority knew what oral and penetrative sex are.

The researcher also studied the number of individuals who are covered by any form of medical insurance. In Kenya, the biggest form of medical insurance is provided by the government under the umbrella of the National Health Insurance Fund. It is compulsory for anyone who is employed although small businesses

have usually not taken the initiative of assisting their employees to get the cover. 91% of the respondents did not have any form of medical insurance while 9% has some form of cover whether public or private medical insurance. 56% of the respondents said that they did not have any medical cover because they could not afford it, 6% said that their employees did not provide it, 5% said that the bureaucracy involved put them off applying for one, 5% were not keen on medical insurance while 2% had not applied because of the lack of information. Majority of the younger sample group interviewed said they did not have any form of medical insurance and their immediate family members did not have any cover as well. This shows that the cheapest medical insurance cover still had a duty to reduce the premium fees so that more youths can be able to access health services that are otherwise too expensive for them.

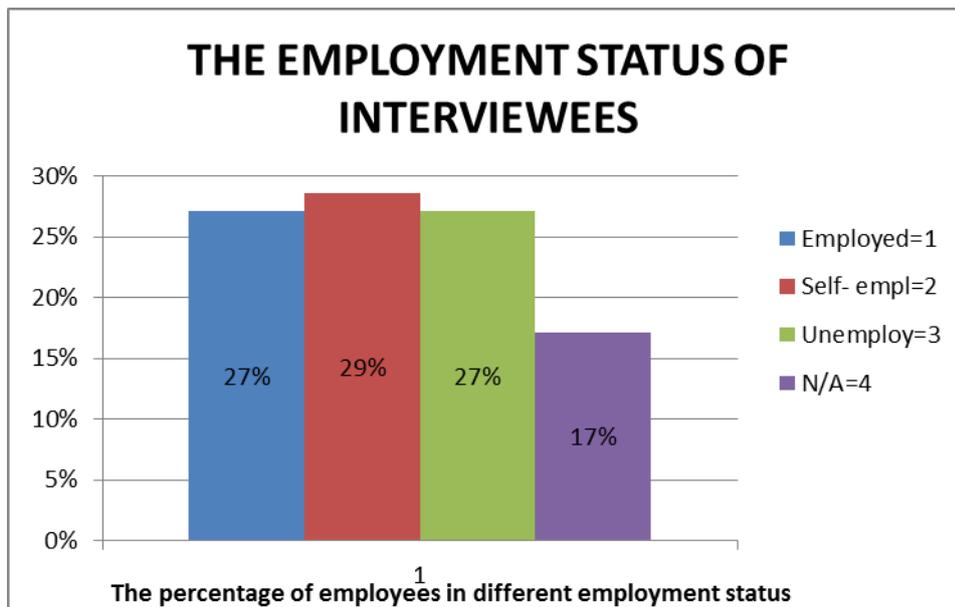
The nutritional health of the youth is also compromised when they eat the same type of foods which is carbohydrates most of the time and do not have enough food to maintain the healthy life of a young adult. Most of the 13-18 year olds said that they are only able to have 2 meals a day because their families cannot afford to cater for all the expenses in the household so they sacrifice one or 2 meals a day. For the older respondents, 48% are able to afford 2 meals a day, 19% 3 meals a day, 16% 1 meal a day while 7% could afford 4 meals a day. This means that almost half of the respondents survive on 2 meals a day that mostly have very little nutritional value to them.

ii. Unemployment

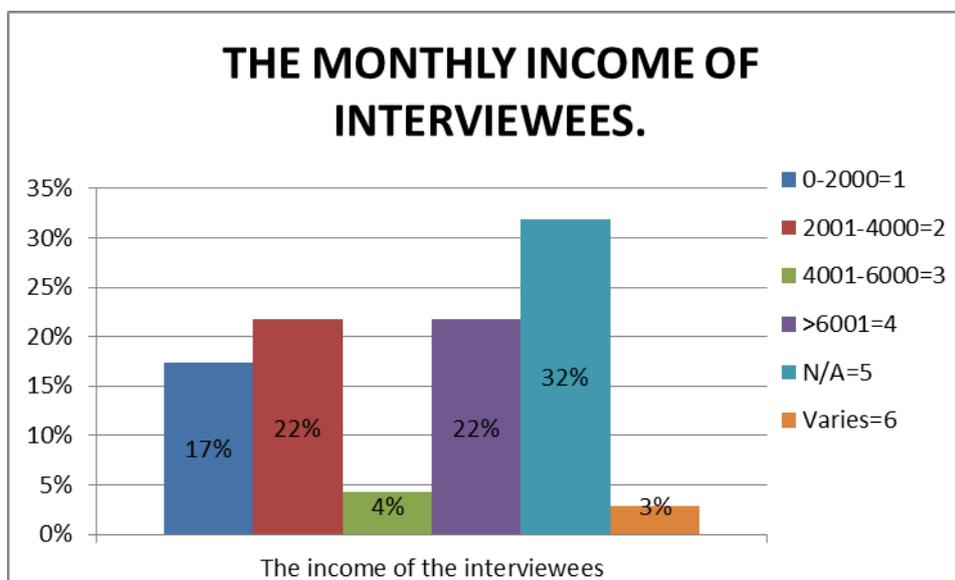
During the study, the researcher discussed the perception of the 13-18 year olds towards assurance of future employment in Kenya. Majority of them had a concern that once they finished the recommended number of years on school they would have a very low possibility of getting jobs. They discussed their observations with regards to their siblings who had gone to colleges and universities and are still struggling to get jobs in the country. One of the students, Steve Kilonzo said,

'I am afraid that after finishing school I will not have a job so all I can think about is involving myself in other illegal methods to get money. It doesn't help that I look around and I can see young people who left school do not have jobs yet they live well. We know they are involved in illegal activities but at least they have money and can afford a life of luxury. That is why they have become our role models'

For the respondents over 18 years to 35 years, 29% were self-employed working in small enterprises. As shown on Graph 5, 27% were employed although most as casual labourers while 27% were unemployed. However, 87% did not have a stable income while 74% did not have a secondary source of income.



Graph 5: The employment status of the respondents.



Graph 6: The monthly income of the interviewees

As shown in Graph 6, 41% of the respondents earned less than Kshs. 6000 a month while only 22% earned more than Kshs.6000 a month. This means that majority of the young people that actually have a source of income live on less than \$2.00 a day meaning even after getting a job they still leave below the poverty line. This is a clear reflection of what the youth have to go through to earn money in a society that is working against them. The researcher asked the respondents what the top 5 expenses are for them in a month. The respondents rated the expenses as: Rent at 30%, food at 28%, 18% for luxury, clothes and miscellaneous, 9% for school fees and 6% for transport.

When the respondents were asked about their saving habits and 74% of them said they are not able to comfortably save, 12% said they can comfortably same while 9% said that they are able to save sometimes.

This shows the young people do not have any saving habits that can enable them to improve on their living situation because they earn a substantially low amount of money that can cater to their monthly expenses and still have money to save.,

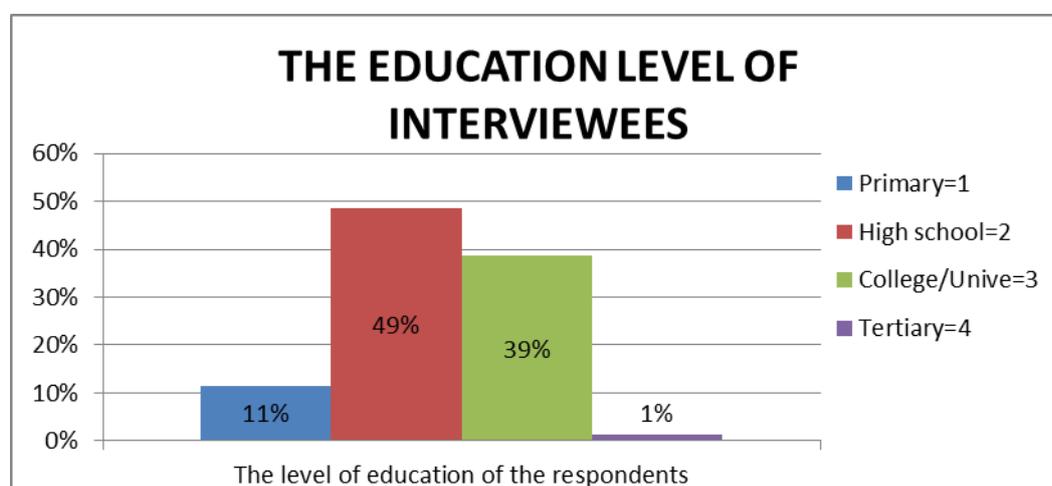
iii. Rural-Urban Migration

Rural-urban migration has always been an issue for any growing economy. In Kenya, the history behind the springing up of slums and informal settlements was pushed by the rural to urban migration during the early 1900s. The researcher noted that among the respondents, 49% were originally from the rural areas and had migrated to the urban areas while 49% had been born in the urban areas. However, one of the 3% of the expenses that the respondents incurred was because of family members. This means that there are family members who are dependent on the young people even though a big majority are barely surviving on the income that they generate.

iv. Education

Education is the cradle of the Kenyan society where the people believe working hard in school opens doors for one to participate in building the country. However, it has become more evident with time that education is not the only means for one to get employed because so many young people have the right qualifications and cannot find jobs.

Graph 7 below shows that among the respondents between 18 and 35 years, 49% have a high school certificate, 39% have a college or university certificate, 11% have a high school certificate while 1% went to a tertiary institute. With 40% of the respondents having more than a high school certificate, there's a disconnection between the number of respondents that have jobs and their qualifications.

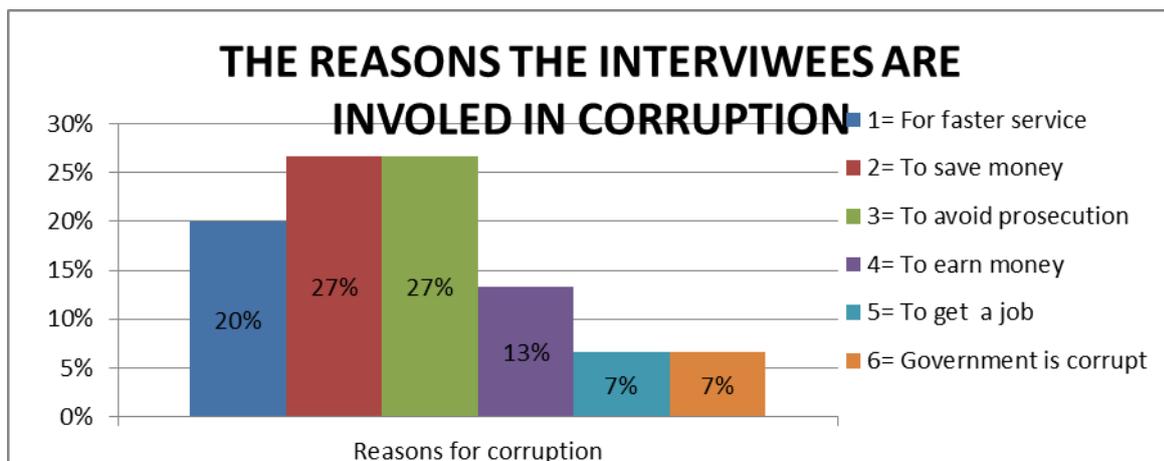


Graph 7: The education level of the respondents

The younger sample group during the discussion disclosed their worry about their access to secondary education. With the introduction of free primary education by the government, the respondents that will be going to high school in less than 2 years or those who are already in high school worry about not being able to attend school because of the lack of tuition fees. The bursaries that are available in comparison with the number of students are just a drop in the ocean and the uncertainty is demotivating to the students.

v. Corruption

Attitudes and perceptions to corruption within a society determine a lot how individuals react to inadequacies. In a country that has been rated has one of the most corrupted countries in the world, the attitude of the youth will determine if in the future the vice can be eradicated from the society. The researcher enquired if the 13-18 year olds group had knowledge of what corruption was and its causes. The respondents were well knowledgeable on the topic even though majority admitted that they would be willing to participate in the vice for better service or to avoid getting into trouble with the law. The over 18 to 35 age group, 74% of them said that they have never participated in bribery while 22% admitted that they had been involved in corruption before. As shown in Graph 8 below, 54% of the respondents that have participated in corruption said their main motivators for doing so were to save money and to avoid prosecution. The majority that said they have not participated in the vice said the reasons for doing so were because personal moral stands and as a way of being better citizens.

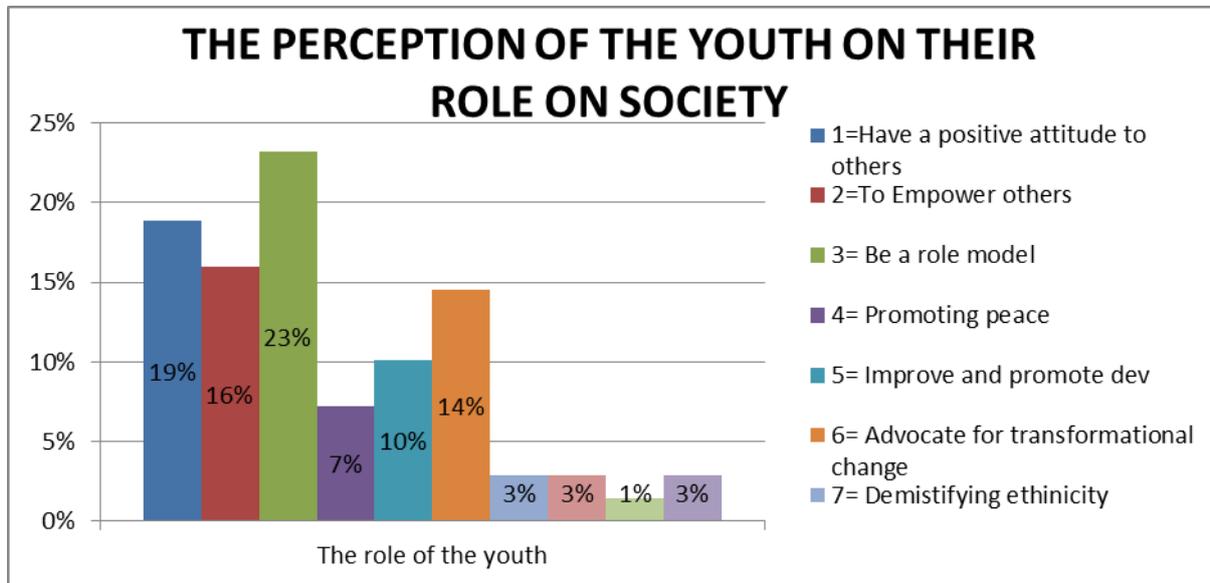


vi. Attitude towards the youth’s role in the Kenyan society

The researcher during the focus group discussion for the 13-18 year olds queried if the respondents knew their role in society as the younger generation and the future of the country. The participants said their role in

society is getting an education as a means to help others, to conserve the environment and to respect their elders. The researcher asked the children if they agree with some of the leadership and decisions that have been taken on behalf of them by the adults and majority of them did question some of the decisions such especially in the electing of non-functional leaders in the local and national level.

The over 18-35 year olds respondents were asked what they think their role in society is during the study.



As shown in graph 9 above, 23% said that their role is to be a role model in society, 19% said that their role is to have a positive attitude, 16% said their role is to empower other citizens, 14% said their role is to advocate for transformational change while 10% said that their role is to improve and promote development. However, only 66% thought that they had fully participated as citizens of Kenya while 32% said that they had not. Those who believed they have participated as citizens in Kenya said they had done so through different ways. Of the respondents who said they had contributed as citizens of Kenya, 26% said they had done so through advocating for economic independence, 21% through ensuring justice and fairness, 14% through environmental conservation, 11% through voting and 9% through promotion capacity building in society. The respondents who believed that they have not fully participated as citizens said they hadn't done so because of different reasons. 34% said that they hadn't done so because of inadequate resources, 22% lacked the opportunity to actually participate fully as the youths in Kenya, 16% lacked the drive and motivation to fully immerse themselves in the society while 9% said that police harassment had kept them away from participating in the society.

This shows that even though the majority interviewees said they have participated in the society, the results show that they have not fully immersed themselves and activities that can bring forth sustainable socioeconomic change.

vii. Government's role in providing a conducive environment for the youth

The government of Kenya has been accused time and time again of neglecting the youth by providing an environment that marginalizes the youth. However, since the 2002 the government has trying to improve on the environment by being more supportive towards the skills and talents of the youth. 74% of the interviewees thought the government has not provided a nurturing environment for them to thrive in while 26% though that the government has provided a favourable environment. Of the 74% of the respondents, 68% of the 18-35 year olds interviewees believed the government had provided a favorable environment through the provision of youth funds, 22% said it was through empowerment and W.A.S.H projects, 5% through the building of social halls and 5% through job creation. However, the majority of the respondents believed the government has marginalized the youth. 23% thought that they lacked the opportunity to fully participate in government activities such as determining where the funding was needed the most to resolve the challenges the youth are experiencing. The respondents rated corruption at 21%, 15% believed that it was because of the lack of adequate funding and structures, lack of integration within the society was rated at 13% and 9% as the lack of employment.

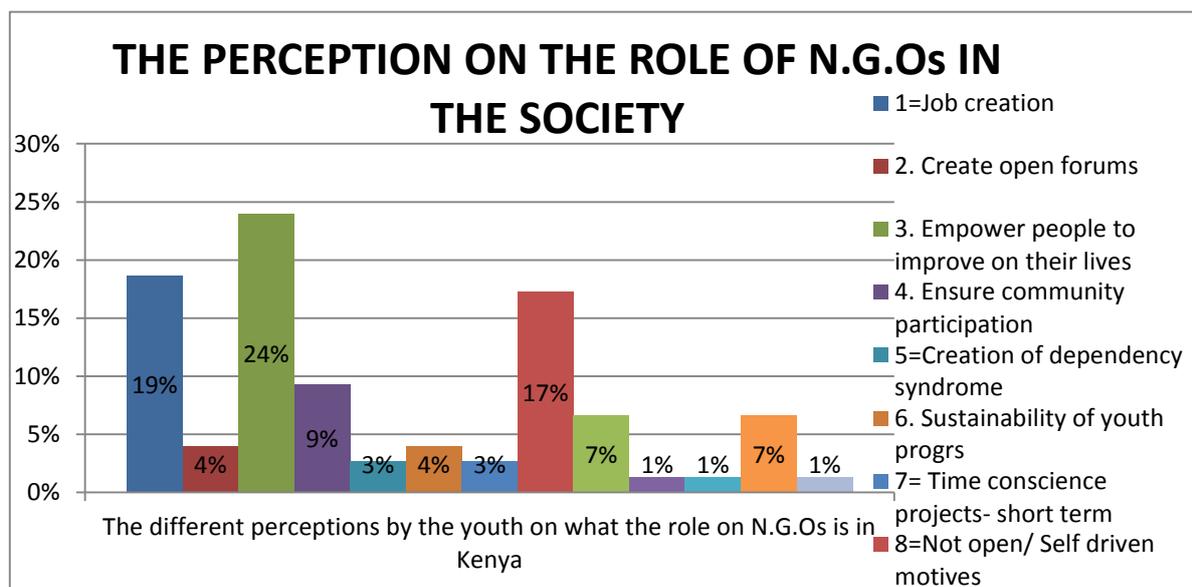
During the focus group discussion for the 13-18 years olds, the researcher probed their thoughts on the government providing a beneficial environment for them to thrive in. Majority of them thought that the government had done very little to listen and act on their needs and challenges. They complained about the land grabbing with regards to what used to be football and play grounds for young people. Additionally, they raised the issues of insecurity for under 18 year olds where there have been increases cases of sexual and child abuse. They questioned the role of the police in protecting them from sexual predators.

viii. The youth's attitudes towards Non-Governmental Organizations

The Non-Governmental organizations have identified the urgency to integrate the youth in the development process of the country thus have established youth programs. The researcher took the N.G.O community as a very important aspect of the funding of youth programmes and investigated the attitudes and perceptions that the youth have towards such institutions. Majority of the 13-18 years group when asked what they thought about N.G.Os in the Mathare area said that they felt a bit neglected because the programs were mostly for

primary school children and older youths. They suggested that the N.G.Os should establish areas where the children could be entertained and would interact with each other. A good example that was given is a sports centre that also had video games such as the popular play station that could keep the children busy during their school break.

The 18-35 years interviewees had varied views on the roles of the N.G.Os. According to the study conducted, 50% of the respondents thought that the N.G.Os were not doing enough to make the necessary impact while 48% thought that the N.G.Os were doing a good job of empowering the youth and keeping them busy through different activities such as environmental clean-up of the Nairobi River that runs through the Mathare Constituency. The researcher also enquired the perceptions and attitudes of the respondents towards the roles of the N.G.Os in the area. As shown below on Graph 10, there were varied ideas of what the roles of the N.G.Os are in the area. Some of the respondents thought that N.G.Os were not really functional in the community and had just created problems rather than resolve them.



Graph 10: The perception of the youth towards the roles of N.G.Os in the community.

17% of the respondents thought that the N.G.Os have self-driven motives and their objectives do not go hand in and with needs of the youths, 7% thought that the institutions lacked actual sustainable youth programs, 7% though that the programs were more process orientated than result orientated so after their time frame very little was achieved and 3% complained that most of the projects were over a short period of time thus they did not really make a difference in the community. The rest of the respondents had a positive perspective towards the role of N.G.O.s in the society. 24% though that the N.G.Os had successfully empowered people to

improve their lives through training and financial assistance, 14% thought that the institutions had helped in job creation by hiring local staff into the programs, 9% were impressed by the level of community participation in the management and running of some of the programs funded by the institutions and 4% appreciated that through N.G.Os open forums had been created and people could talk and exchange ideas on how they can improve their lives and become better citizens of Kenya. The researcher went further by asking for suggestions from the respondents on how the N.G.Os can improve on their services and relationship with the youth. 27% suggested that the institutions should reach out to the whole society and not to just specific people, 18% said that there was need for proper management of resources availed by the N.G.Os because in the past there have been problems with the institution staff building a rapport with the youth in the field, 10% recommended that there should be more follow ups to the programmes and projects and 8% suggested that the institutions should aim for more inclusive development when generating their projects and programs. Other recommendations noted by the researcher are that the institutions should be more transparent in their operations, there should be equal distribution of the resources and they should build and improve on the trust they have built within the community that they are working in.

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a summary of the study on the reallocation of development funds to the youth in Kenya with a specific look at the Mathare constituency and generates recommendations obtained from the observations made.

5.2 SUMMARY

The State and Non- State actors in the past have funded youth programs that have been criticized for being perfect 'drafts' that have been generated in the office but do not work in the field. The youth have also been marginalized for such a long time and the fact that they are the majority and the most productive strata in a population have not been considered. The study considered the views of the youth in terms of the top issues in the state and non-state actors docket through the eyes of the youth. The researcher took issues regarding reproductive health, unemployment, H.I.V and the attitudes towards the state and the N.G.Os and collected the views on the issues as a way to determine the main areas where the funds should actually be allocated to. It has to be noted that most of the issues are actually correlated and solving the main issues may have a substantial effect on other issues.

The results showed that the youth do have an opinion and they actually know what they need to become more productive. The times when the youth have been ignored in the development plans of Kenya should be forgotten and a new form of leadership and planning that is all inclusive should be established. The youth know that they have challenges but if funding is shifted to them then there can be a change in the livelihood of Kenya. If anything the ripple effect of the change would be felt for generations to come. Issues of the youth's attitudes and perceptions towards the government and N.G.Os should not come as a shock because the youth have been set aside and other people have been given the mandate to represent them in issues that they cannot even relate to. The results have proved that programs such as 'Nimechill' did not really make much of a difference because majority of the 13-18 year olds could not relate to the multimedia project.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

The results from the study showed there is a big gap in the issues pertaining to the youth and the development path of the country. The youth still remains the cradle to any country's development because of the ideas and the resources that this age bracket possesses. The study has shown the different issues that are proving to be a challenges in the already established youth related programs and the lack of connection between the current

programs and their actual objective to help the youth. It is highly recommend that the state and non-state actors build a better relationship and rapport with the youth to determine which issues urgently need to be looked into. By involving the youth in the different processes and stages, the success rate of the different projects and programmes can dramatically improve because the youth will have loyalty.

The research clearly shows the problems facing the major projects with regards to the youth. Issues of mismanagement and lack of access to the projects by the youth have been listed as major problems that have deterred them from getting involved. The different stakeholders have to improve on the current managerial and organizational structures to ensure that the available resources are properly managed so that they can have a maximum impact on the set objectives. The resources should also be less bureaucratic so that they are easily available to the target audience.

The lack of synergy between the community and the projects at the national level has been observed as one issue that has left majority of the youth unable to access the different benefits of the programs. It would be advisable for the major projects and programs to network with community based organizations that can be able to easily reach and disseminate the information to the youth. The organizations can also be able to easily give feedback to the projects on the national level on the problems and suggestions on how to improve on the projects in terms of accessibility.

The percentage of youth programs receive from the state with comparison to their population and the rest of the government budget still leaves a lot to be desired. This has left a huge vacuum on the needs of the youth and has led to issues of idleness and unproductivity among the youth. The research has shown that the youth are well aware of their needs that must be resolved urgently but there is still a disconnection between the actual programmes that are available on a national platform and the essentials on the ground among the youth. It would be advisable for the government to increase the amount of funding dedicated to the issues of the youth by establishing more programmes and also investing in joint ventures with reputable non-governmental organizations who are primarily involved in youth orientated programs.

The research has also shown how the youth have been marginalized and their involvement in the development of the country been almost non-existent. The youth have been known to come up with innovative ideas that have changed the world as we know it. A good example would be the M-Pesa mobile money transfer program that was created by a student on the University of Nairobi and has since changed the financial system in Kenya. The success of this innovative creation has now expanded and is being replicated world over. If this is

an example to go by, it is suggested that the Kenyan government should involve the youth more because it means that the society can only benefit from innovative ideas and necessary adaptations to the modern times. The government of Kenya through the constitution and other acts clearly states their value of each citizen including the young people but in reality the youth are still a much neglected population that has been left to its own devices that are affecting them. The issue of pre-marital pregnancies among the youth considering Kenya's birthrate means that there should be more family planning campaigns and projects aimed at these strata of the population to help reduce the birthrate.

The government should increase funding to be able to absorb young people who graduate from high school and cannot be absorbed into the universities by increasing the tertiary and vocational institutions in Kenya. There is a significant gap between the number of public and private universities and the number of tertiary and vocational institutions in Kenya where the latter is still not fully developed to become effective in providing skills to the population. By involving stakeholders in the private sector in developing a tertiary and vocational institutions and training that cater to the needs in the job market then more young people would be absorbed.

5.4 CONCLUSION

This study demonstrated that the role of the state and non-state actors remains vital in resolving the challenges that face the youth in Kenya. Projects such as the C.D.F program and the KYEP remain significant in improving the livelihoods of the youths and achieving sustainable development for the current and future generations. However, more funds and resources have to be invested in the younger generation if any real development can be attained with the MDGs and the Kenya Vision 2030 in mind. The government should allocate more funds to the youth by realizing that by investing more in this specific stratum would have a ripple effect in the country. This can be achieved through re-strategizing the national budget and the developmental model of the country by acknowledging the youth are at the pinnacle of any type of sustainable growth. The youth should be integrated in all areas of the country to ensure that the innovative and futuristic ideas that they have can be harnessed to ensure Kenya becomes economically competitive in a changing world. The government taking a keen interest and making the youth the main target for majority of the youth would substantially lead to noticeable development in Kenya.

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Appendix 1

REALLOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT FUNDS INITIATIVES TOWARDS THE YOUTH IN KENYA
QUESTIONNAIRE

Please complete the questionnaire by filling and ticking the appropriate box and putting it in the provided envelopes. This research is being conducted on an anonymous basis and you will not be required to provide your name or any other information that can be used to contact you. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

1. Are you male or female? MALE FEMALE
2. What is your marital status?
3. How many children do you have?
4. What is your occupation?
5. What is your place of birth?
6. What is your place of residency?
7. What is your education level?
8. If below the recommended 12 year school programme, what is the reason for incompletion?
.....
9. Do you have a stable source of income?
10. Do you have second or additional sources of income?
11. What is your monthly income?
12. In your opinion, which top 3 expenses consume majority of your income?
.....
.....
13. Are you able to comfortably save each month?
14. How many times are you able to afford your basic meal each day?
15. Do you have a criminal record? If yes, what is/was the offence?
16. Have you ever participated in a bribery/ corruption activities? YES NO
If yes, why did you decide to take part in the corruption?
.....
If not, why haven't you participated in the corruption activities?
.....
17. Do you have medical insurance? YES NO
18. If not, why?
19. Have you ever taken a H.I.V test? YES NO
20. Do you currently know your H.I.V status? YES NO

21. If you are H.I.V positive, are you on the A.R.V (Antiretroviral Therapy) programme?

.....

22. What do you think is your major role in society as a part of the youth population in Kenya?

.....

23. In your opinion, do you think you have fully participated in the society as a citizen of Kenya? YES

NO

If yes, what are your top 3 activities of participation as a Citizen of Kenya?

1.....2.....

.....

3.....

If not, why haven't you fully participated as a citizen of Kenya?

.....

.....

24. In your opinion, do you think the Government of Kenya has provided a conducive environment for the youth to thrive in? YES NO

If yes, how have they?

If No, how have they not?

25. In your opinion, do you think the N.G.O programs in the Mathare area are doing enough towards youth empowerment and sustainable development?

YES

NO

26. What is your perception of the role of N.G.Os in the Mathare area?

.....

.....

27. Which three major youth problems do you think the N.G.Os should put on the top of their funding list? 1.....

2.....

3.....

28. What do you think the N.G.Os can improve on to ensure that the impact of their work is felt by the people?

.....

.....

Appendix 2

Questions for to the 13-18 years age bracket during the Focus Group Discussions

1. What do you think is your role in the society?
2. Do you know what H.I.V and AIDS is?
3. How has it affected you?
4. Do you think the government had protected you as children under the age of 18?
5. Do you know what H.I.V and A.I.D.S is?
6. Do you know the preventive measures you can take to avoid contacting H.I.V and A.I.D.S?
7. Are you covered by any form of medical insurance?
8. What do you think is the possibility of you finishing high school and accessing any form of higher level education?
9. What's your take is the availability of getting a job after you finish school?
10. Do you know what corruption is?
11. Would you ever consider providing a bribe?
12. Do you think that the adults and leaders in the country have represented you will in the country?
13. Do you think the government has provided a conducive environment for you to grow up as a healthy and safe child?
14. What do you think the government can improve on to ensure that you have a better standard of life in your community?
15. What is your perspective on the N.G.Os and their role in the community?
16. What do you think is your role as a child under the age of 18 in Kenya?