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AN ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN PUBLIC POLICY FORMULATION IN ZIMBABWE: THE CASE OF MUTARE URBAN FROM 2010-2016.

BY TATENDA MWARUTA (R144785A)

THIS DISSERTATION IS SUBMITTED TO MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILMRNT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN POLITICS AND PUBLIC MANAGEMENT HOUNOURS DEGREE.

SUPERVISIOR: DR. W MUDYANADZO

DECLARATION

I, Tatenda Mwaruta (R144785A) do here by declare that the material presented is my own investigation and research effort apart from where it is accredited other authors and sources.

Signed..

Date...

Approval Form
Midlands State University

The undersigned certify that they have read and supervised the student, Ruvimbo Mutunhu's dissertation entitled

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SUPERVISOR   DATE

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CHAIRPERSON

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to God, the Almighty for without him I am nothing, to my late young brother Courage and to my dear parents Mr. D and Mrs. F Mwaruta for their support in making me to accomplish my purpose in life .

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ABSTRACT

This study is designed to analyse the factors causing the youth not to participate in public policy formulation in Zimbabwe using the case study being Mutare Urban from the year 2010-2016. Policy formulation is a vital stage in the public policy realm and the way the policy is made determines the levels of its success. Therefore the lack of youth participation in the formulation stage of the public policy results in the failure to effectively implement of the policy as well. A review of literature was conducted to determine the existing knowledge gap concerning youth participation in public policy formulation. The study used the qualitative technique in the solicitation and presentation of data in order to achieve the objectives of this study. Data was collected using questionnaire, in-depth interviews, observations and document analysis. Based on the findings, it was concluded that the reason behind the youth passive stance in public policy formulation is a result of the government lack of will to involve the youth in public policy formulation. Thematic and content data analysis methods were also adopted in the study of data analysis. Ethical considerations were also observed by the researcher in the study. The study concluded that it is the government's full commitment to ensure that the youth participate in public policy formulation in Zimbabwe that is when the youth participation will increase in public policy formulation hence she proffered recommendations that are aimed at improving the participation of youth in public policy formulation such as engaging of the youth by the responsible authorities at all times and avoid at all-time not to politicise the policy formulation in community consultative engagements. This study recommends that the government should develop strategies to curb the challenges faced by the youth in trying to be part and parcel of the implementation of community development projects and also have their voices heard.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU...African Union

AYC..African Youth Charter

M DGs..Millennium Development Goals

MDC...Movement for Democratic Change

MoYWA...Ministry of Youth and Woman Affairs

NGO..Nongovernmental organization

NYC..National Youth Council

NYP..National Youth Policy

SADC..Southern Africa Development Co-operation

UN...United Nations

UNDP..United Nations Development Program

UNYD ....United Nation Youth Department

YARD..Youth Advocacy Reforms for Democracy

YWG..Youth Working Group

ZANU-PF..Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This study seeks to examine the factors affecting the participation of the youth in public policy formulation in Zimbabwe. This chapter consist of the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research objectives, research questions and justification of the study. The chapter will also indicate the literature review, methodology, delimitations, limitations and organisation of the study.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Youth participation in policy formulation in Zimbabwe has been widely low especially the participation of the third generation born after the Independence of Zimbabwe. According to the United Nations Youth (2017), chances for youth to obtain their position in governance and to play a part in political and decision-making processes depends basically on the environment in which public policy formulation takes place with regard to social, political, economic and cultural values in which social norms in numerous parts of the global environment which result in several cases of inequity to young adults . In the same context Almont and Verba (1989) maintain that the key traditional influence to the passive involvement of youth in policy formulation is tantamount to unawareness. In spite of the reality that the constitution in Zimbabwe allows the youth just like anybody else to be involved in the policy formulation processes, the attitude of the elderly towards the youth remains an immense contributory factor towards the absolute non-participation of youths in policy formulation in the country.

In addition Mhuka (2014) argues that in a patriarchy society young citizens and woman who have the desire to pursue policy formulation programs are hindered by a lot of barriers. Amongst them incorporates the weak enforcement of laws regarding the equal opportunities in terms of decision making, the pull them down effect, wrong attitudes, political party structures, academic foundations and individual issues. Reeler (2011) is of the view that this pattern exists in those countries where the problem for political dominance is over emphasised. Over and above it is logical to indicate that the aspect youth participation is not taken seriously regardless of the shocking low levels of youth participation in policy formulation and implementation in Zimbabwe even in the surrounding African states.

To substantiate the above Ndlovu and Made (2011) are of the view that due to politics of the day active youth views are not mainly recognised in the formulation processes as their views are regarded as lacking ideology due to the timing of the birth after independence. Therefore this results in most of the youth neglecting to participate in policy formulation processes. Faulkner (2009) stipulates that political barriers is the order of the day in most African nations where the elderly in politics tends to savage the youth at the expense of trying to protect their selfish interest in the name of national security and interests. Zimbabwe is such a nation in which the youth are side-lined in matters of policy formulation in which they must be involved and to proffer their views, needs and aims.

In the early 2000 up to date the civil societies have been pushing for the involvement of the youth in governance issues which includes public policy formulation. Barbaar (2009) noted that side-lining of the youth in policy formulation is not on the public sphere only but also the issue which political parties youth departments or leagues have been shouting about. Chipanga (2016) who is the former youth league secretary for Zanu- PF highlights that the youth passiveness in national affairs is due to the behaviour of the senior citizens who does not involve the youth as well as encourage them in matters that affects them in present and the future. According to Mliswa (2016) youth participation has been dated before independence when they joined the struggle fighting for liberation but due to fear that the youth will push away the elders politically by going for policies that are not revolutionary. Those in support of this strategy postulate that the opinion of youth pressuring groups and organisations such as Youth Advocacy Reforms for Democracy (YARD) had been either linked to the opposition parties or West. The civil society organisations has been doing outstanding work to promote the engagement of youth in policy formulation, however Mliswa (2016) noted that in Zimbabwe most of the youth remain passive as less than forty per cent of the youth takes part in public affair matters. This therefore entails that more than sixty per cent remains passive even in public policy formulation processes. Basing on this background it shows that in the Zimbabwean context and Africa at large youth participation in policy formulation is a political draw back to the youth which is an alert to the nation on how far the government and other stakeholder still have to go to encourage youth participation in policy making as which will enhance them in taking part in the policy implementation.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study intends to examine the factors affecting the participation of youth in public policy formulation in Zimbabwe. The subject of youth participation in public policy has increasingly been of great concern due to passive participation of young citizens in matters of governance in Zimbabwe and world over. Furthermore various reports have been showing reduction in the participation of youth in policy formulation which resulted in various organisations that deals with youth's affairs and governance coming up with strategies to encourage the youth in participating in areas that affects their present and future lives especially of policy formulation. The government has mainly been blamed by pressure groups for failing to set up the spirit of participation of youth who are the most important stakeholders in the aspect of policies by either involves some of the youth in executive governance, incorporate and tolerating their views in the policy frameworks. Policies have been formulated without the major contribution of the youth however this has resulted in poor implementation as most citizens are the youth whose contribution in the implementation results in the success of the policy objectives. However due to the fact that once not been involved in the formulation stage in the implementation stage, the passiveness is worse as one does not fulfil agenda which was never consulted before. Therefore this research seeks to come up with solutions which the study assumes that if they are applied they can promote the participation of youth in public policy formulation.

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To establish factors that causes youth not take part in policy formulation in Zimbabwe.

2. To establish the major effects as a result of lack of youth participation in policy formulation processes.

3. To examine the legal and regulatory frameworks of public policy in Zimbabwe in light of youth participation.

4. To examine processes that is central in elimination the problem of lack of participation of youth in policy formulation.

5. To establish strategies that promotes the participation of youth in public policy formulation.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What causes youth not take part in policy formulation in Zimbabwe?

2. What are the major effects of lack of youth's participation in the policy formulation process?

3. What are the legal and regulatory frameworks that govern public policy in Zimbabwe in light of youth participation?

4. What are the major procedures to be adopted in curbing the challenge?

5. What recommendations can be applied to promote the participation of youth in public policy formulation?

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

This research aims to fill up the literature gap in the extent which guides the participation of citizens in the policy formulation processes in which the researcher seeks to indicate why there is less number of youth involvement in the formulation of public policies. The examination will precisely take the shape of establishing a factual review or knowledge of the participation of youth in private sector affairs were reports have been citing their immense contribution whilst legging behind in public sector vital affairs of policy formulation.

The research should be of interest to the government especially the office of the President and Cabinet, the Ministry of Youth and Woman Affairs, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment organisations, Parliament of Zimbabwe especially the parliamentary portfolio committee on Youth, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment, civil society organisations, political parties and youths who are key stake holders in policy formulation as the future of Zimbabwe is in their hands. Furthermore the academic community this study will assist in the addition of literature in public policy discipline which the researcher noticed lack of literature which needed to be filled.

1.7 DELIMITATIONS

This study was conducted in Mutare District under the authority of the responsible which is Ministry of Women and Youth Affairs which was the nerve centre for the research. The study covered the time frame of the year 2010-2016. The aim of the study was to examine the factors affecting the participation of youth in public policy formulation in Mutare District.

1.8 LIMITATIONS

The researcher faced challenges in interviewing officials of the Ministry of Youth and Woman Affairs Mutare District offices and youth ward officers due to issue of the public secrecy act which hinders officials from giving out information about government organisations for state security reasons. Moreover due to trying to earn a living by most youths conducting them for interviews and questionnaires was very problematic. However the researcher tried her level best to get hold of the data that had to facilitate her to compile her research on time with success and reliable information. The presence of high beurocracy in the government was also another militating factor against the research.

1.9 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY

This study will be structured within 5 Chapters.

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

It is the introduction which will address the basis cause of the problem, stated the problem, and gave the research questions and the objectives motivating the study, the limitations of the study and the theoretical underpinnings of the study.

Chapter 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

It covers literature review which will acknowledges existing sources relating to this study. The researcher will acknowledge sources such as peer reviewed journal, books, websites, newspapers and other sources which he will come across when carrying out this research. In this chapter the research will look for a theory related to the research topic and explains the theory in few paragraphs.

Chapter 3: METHODOLOGY

This chapter will address issues to do with research methodology. This will covers, research design, sampling methods, data gathering instruments, participants to the research, ethical issues and credibility of this research.

Chapter 4: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

It will present analyses and discusses the data that will be generated by the research. It provides answers to the sub-problems.

Chapter 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the last chapter which will wind-up the thesis with the conclusions and proffers recommendations for the improvement of youth participation in public policy formulation in Zimbabwe.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This part of the research outlines a review of scholarly work that has been conducted already in Zimbabwe and globally concerning the factors affecting the participation of youth in public policy formulation .This second chapter will integrate theoretical framework as well as supplementary subtitles that were derived from research objectives in chapter one. Furthermore the chapter will also embrace the country experiences that Zimbabwe as a country can be guided by on how they have tried their best to involve the youth in public policy formulation and the legal and regulatory framework for public policy formulation in Zimbabwe.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

A theory is a supposition or an assumption with set of ideas which are related to each other as noted by Walker (1998) .In this regard the theory of citizen participation was selected to articulate the research of the factors affecting the participation of youth in the public formulation in Zimbabwe. The theory encompasses issues of democratic participation and the channels and protocols that are being followed to formulate a policy in the public sector.

The Theory of Citizen Participation by Lyndon Johnson.

The aspect of citizen participation is a formula that entails that all the people an opportunity to take part in public decisions which is a major element of a democratic society. The aspect of citizen involvement is dated back to the old Greece and Colonial England. However the government actions and events were designed to facilitate "external" participation prior the period of 1960.Morestil citizen participation has its roots in the mid-1960s with President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs (Cogan & Sharpe, 1986 p. 283).

In conjunction with the above, to ensure that citizens have a say in terms of the policy formulation aspects   active citizen participation becomes necessary to provide a platform for the citizens to speak out their views. The vocabulary "citizen" and "public," and "involvement" and "participation" are regularly used synonymously, despite the fact that the terms are   commonly used to point to a process through which citizens have a say in public policy decisions, both have distinctively different meanings and convey little insight into the process they seek to describe. Mize(1972) reveals that the term "citizen participation" and it's

relationship to public decision-making has evolved without a general consensus regarding either it's meaning nor its consequences .

 It is significant to stress that several governments or individuals prefer to leave out or otherwise reduce public participation in planning efforts basing on the view that citizen participation is too expensive and time consuming. Yet, many citizen participation programs are initiated in response to public reaction to a proposed project or action. On the other hand, there exist several advantages as a result of unrestricted and effective citizen involvement in the policy making process. According to Cogan and Sharpe (1986, p. 284) there are a number of benefits as a result of citizen identified thus it draws out facts and data from the general population concerning issues and it is vital to indicate that public participation allows the citizens to support the decisions taken and to insure mutual coordination and cooperation between the government and the public including to curb the occurrence of conflicts and resistance since the public will have been part and parcel of policy making process. The benefits of citizen participation are vital since they insure that the policies yield the desired outcomes.

Decision-making Structures

 In public participation there exist two categories of decision making structures namely democratic approach and the technocratic approach. As noted to DeSario and Langton (1987), they explored the role of technology in public policy decisions in citizen participation arguing that the public decisions are progressively   determined by technology. Also of paramount importance is that the technocratic approach which relies in the impact of the technical knowhow and expertise techniques for problem solving. Still on the same note DeSario and Langton (ibid) noted that democracy denotes to citizen's   association with processes that are linked to regime planning along with policy making. Henceforth the democratic and technocratic approaches to decision making processes are going to be elaborated below.

Democratic Decision Making

 In light of public policy formulation the concept of democracy in decision-making unlike the technocratic approach indicates that everyone who is affected by a given decision has the obligation to take part in the construction of that decision. In addition the taking part exists in

two categories that is direct in the classical democratic sense, or can be through representatives for their point of view in a pluralist-republican model as noted by (Kweit and Kweit, 1986 p. 22). Barbar (2009) stressed out that system for evaluating policies in a democratic process are the accessibility of the process and/or the responsiveness of the policy to those who are affected by it, rather than the efficiency or rationality of the decision. Thus the incorporation of democracy in terms of decision making remains an important aspect since it gives an opportunity for citizen's air out their views in terms of policy making.

Technocratic Decision Making

Also important in the decision making process is the technocratic concept or approach .This approach denotes to the application of technical experts with the relevant skills in terms of decision making. The technocratic experts are increasingly becoming a part of our decision-making structures in both the public and private sectors (DeSario and Langton, 1987. p. 7). Contrastingly the application of the technocratic approach in the decision making structures filed to proffer logical solutions to the problems but it actually become the root cause of the problem. (Nelkin, 1981. p. 274) argued that the notion that the "cure is often worse than the disease" becomes increasingly important as the technology provides alternative solutions to public policy issues. Techniques and methods applied by experts are most effective when considering technical decisions as opposed to value or mixed decisions. Kantrowitz (1975) identified three separate types of policy decisions.

The hypothesis emphasised that the technical decisions are based solely on the scientific issues and significant decisions which are concerned with the resolution of vital norms in the community aspects , and diverse decisions that constitute mutually technical and value components. The technical decisions depend on scientific techniques and norms to set up the reality. As noted by (DeSario and Langton, 1987. p. 8), the value issues involve normative determinations of "what ought to be" while scientific knowledge usher in the direction with respect to value decisions. Henceforth technocracy in decision making is too complicated to be relevant in solving the social problems because social goals are usually multifaceted, contradictory, inconsistent and sometimes unclear. In support of this Kantrowitz (1975:506) postulates that "the problem for experts is that the issues they most frequently confront when addressing social problems are `mixed decisions'—decisions involving both technical and value judgements." Therefore the technocratic approach in terms of decision making also process has some loop holes.

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Public Participation in Rational Policy Making

In most cases the "rational" policy decisions are constructed using the policy analysis process which is used in many rational policy decisions .Mostly a decision is rational when it is suitable of archiving a given end (Lang, 1986). The usual rational planning and policy analysis processes is normally comprised of five or six steps which are in the policy analysis process namely problem definition, identification of goals and objectives, development of alternatives, development of evaluation criteria, identification of the "best" alternative and monitoring and evaluation of the outcome as noted by Patton and Sawicki (1986).therefore if these stages are followed proper informative decisions will generated to counter the societal problems.

To gravitate the above the decision making process generally gives all the authority to a small number of experts. Hence forth for the motive that the policy formulation process depends on defined methods and having the technical know becomes another central factor in the decision making procedures as noted by Kweit and Kweit (1986). In relation to this in the usual decision making process the responsibility of general populace to take part becomes a limited field. Citizens often lack technical expertise and can be emotionally involved in issues of concern rather than being detached and rational (Kweit and Kweit, ibid).It is important to note that to have a merely logical decision-making routine is complicated due to a plethora of factors. Anderson (1975) postulates that the absence of adequate data and facts remains as the most important drawback prevailing in the procedures of decision making. On the other hand, support as that of individuals outside institutional restrictions also offer additional facts in regard to the policy the analysis procedures. Therefore in an egalitarian system of government the general mass has a final say in the policy formulation process and the strategies to be adopted and the civil societies have a great role to play so as to ensure that the concerns of the citizens are incorporated. Thus the decision making process must be conducted in a democratic manner.

2.3 DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Public policy has been defined differently by various scholars with a general consensus that it denotes to the manner in which policy decisions are made. Therefore Dye (1995:4) gave a clear reference to public policy as, "whatever the governments choose to do or not to do", resulting in Fox and Meyer (1995:107) to term public policy as the "authoritative statements issued by legitimate public institutions about the way in which they propose to

deal with policy problems ".Also Anderson (1997:9), saw public policy as "the proposed course of action of a person, group, or government within a given environment providing obstacles and opportunities which the policy was proposed to utilize and overcome in effort to reach a goal, or realize an objective" .As a result basing from the definitions stated it is plausible for public policy to be seen as an anticipated course of action by governments and their strategies to follow in achieving set goals and objectives, and this is constantly subjected to the effects of environmental change and influence.

Youth as highlighted in the Zimbabwean Constitution amendment number 20 of 2013 section 20 mentions that a youth is very person between 15 years and 35 years. Therefore the researcher will only regard this definition only because the study is focusing on Zimbabwean youth in Mutare District.

Youth participation denotes to the taking part of the youth in demanding aspects to fulfil their desires by having the chance to be involved in the decision making procedures with an opportunity to speak out their views .More still Rajani (1999) in Dunn (2002) highlighted that it is only through active participation that the young citizens widen their and skills thus constructing self reliance and motivation in themselves .As a result youth participation in challenging fields will increase the development of the society thereby solving some of the imperative societal problems.

A stakeholder refers to every personnel who are affected by or affects the public policy formulation. According to Dunn (2002) they include the government and opposition political personnel/spokespersons, government departments and agencies, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), general citizens who are affected by the policy making process and the youth at large.

2.4 FACTORS THAT CAUSES THE YOUTH NOT TO TAKE PART IN POLICY FORMULATION

There are a numerous factors behind passive participation of youth in public policy formulation. According to Baboa (2008) most youth are passive in policy formulation due to the fact that their views are not taken into consideration when they make contributions during the research stage of the formulation process. He went on to argue that due to the fact that a lot of consultation meetings with various stakeholders including the general public are conducted throughout the country but because at the end the views which represents the general public wishes and demands are done away with and eliminated as the policies enacted

will be full of the decisions of the elite and ideas that benefits them only. Maenzanise (2016) argues that in most cases the government implements the policy before it formulates the policy, this has been the case of Zimbabwe. The youth being aware that consultation exercises are just but government efforts to try and convince the International Community that it is administering the country in a democratic process when the actual truth will that the policy being the formulation process is an already implemented policy with the interest of the elites. Sachikonye (2012) gave an example of fast track land reform of the year 2000 in Zimbabwe and the indigenization and economic empowerment policies as clear example of the policies that were implemented first without being actually formulated.

It is also significant to indicate that the lack of youth involvement in public policy is primarily owed to lack of interest of both the youth to take part and the lack of interest by the government to involve the youth. According to Margaret (2005), lack of youth involvement is often attributed of lack of interest and the desire to take part. Zhou and Masunungure (2006) further argued that his research indicates that the more significant barrier is the government incapacity to listen to and work with the young people's view and incorporate the new blood as the government align the youth to opposition political parties which have contradicting views and action plan of the ruling government, thus the government interests is a stumbling blocks which is militating against the active engagement of the young citizen in policy formulation . Though the various governments including Zimbabwe pledged to foster both the mass involvement of the youth in governance issue which also houses public policy these promises are yet to be fully fulfilled since there exists some gaps which need to be filled.

In conjunction with the above, Cornwall (2010) argues that the fact that the consultation processes are conducted by officials who are of adult age as the political arena and government operations lacks new blood and new generation and resultantly the youth are not persuaded to participate in matters which in their own reasoning is considered to be of the adults thus they become reluctant. Leith (2002) argues that it is an African norm and tradition that young adults must not disagree with the elderly as the elders are always right. Therefore the traditional beliefs results in the youth boycotting the crucial process of public policy in a bid not to contradict with the elders. Even in some government departments such as the Ministry of Youth one can barely come across youthful official unless most are interns. This scenario results in not pushing youths to gather around and participate in the policy making process due to the rate of adult aged officials and this generational gap is an impediment

against the active participation of the youth since every view and contribution proffered by the third generation which is mainly associated with lacking the proper ideology.

Furthermore Adu-Gyamyi (2013) public meetings that concerns public policy formulation in districts and ward levels are not full advertised widely on mass media including the television, radio and newspapers about the consultation exercise. This therefore results in a limited number of youth who will be informed by a few informed members of the public about the consultation exercise to turn out for the exercise. Furthermore the consultation exercises already hinders the youth from giving out their view due to the fact that the exercise are mainly conducted during school days when most of the young generation will be at school. Cornwall (2010) argues that the consultation process of the formulation stage should have also gone to high schools to solicit the views of more young people instead of narrowly writing to invite organisations to comment on an already drafted policy.

In addition Cornwall (2010) is of the view that most public policies formulated are full of agendas that do not cover the resolutions that concerns the youth, that solve issues impinging on the Zimbabwean youth. Therefore governments should come up with policies that are friendly and ensure sense of security to both human rights and human security in terms of jobs, housing and empowerment. As long as policy that not cover the interest of the third generation but rather only encompasses the desires and interest of the elite normally implementation of such policies are problematic. According to Crick (2014) due to the fact that policies come as a result or desire of a certain political party that will be in government therefore in the formulation process the government will always take into consideration areas that pleases the revolutionary party first in the Zimbabwean context . He went on to note that due to the fact that policy making is a political element therefore it will always disappoint someone as a community, country comprises of certain individual with different views as it is about conflict and power. Taking the above view into consideration this will move away youth into participating in the policy formulation due to the fact that they are also part of the community that absents themselves from policy making due to the need to prevent being disappointed. To participate they want but rather in a democratic process that does not involve politics, resultantly this rather creates a problem that Bernard (2014) noted that the problem of contemporary generation is that they want democratic participation but rather without politics.

2.5 THE MAJOR EFFECTS AS A RESULT OF LACK OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE POLICY FORMULATION PROCESS.

According to Baboa (2008) the presence of the young people in the policy formulation benefits not just the youth but rather all the citizens therefore the lack of the participation of youth in policy formulation which is due to their marginalization by senior citizens mostly in power which affects the nation as a whole. In the whole world about 50% of the world's population belongs to the youth age which is expected by the civil societies community to take part in policy formulation however out of that population only less than 25% participates in the policy making process. Therefore the outcome will be failure to fully implement the policy as the implementation stage denotes the general public to play their own role towards the successful implementation of the policy due to the fact that they will not personalize the policy as they view it as something foreign to them. It should be noted that the implementation stage will be problematic on the fact that the youth who are energetic will not be aware of the tenets of the policy therefore lack of knowledge of the policy under implementation will not persuade them to take action towards the successful launch of the programmes encompassed in the policy.

The lack of participation of the youth in the public affairs in this case public policy formulation will result in the failing in the government to enhance delivery of services which at the end will affect mostly the youth as unemployment will continue to exponentially amplify due to failed policies which will in turn fail to bear fruits. It is the mandate of the government to come up with public policies that ensures that the youth and the general public human rights and security are enhanced but this only when the general public participate thus it is only vital to include the youth so as to ensure that the policy fit all aspects of life, age and tribes within a country. As alluded in themes above lack of youth participation in policy formulation mostly results in coming up with policies that do not bring about development as they are bound to fail, the policies will be inappropriate and ineffective since its failures are inevitable. This is because the policy will not include the views of the youth who are the one to best explain the challenges they are facing and possible solutions they think that it is the most possible solution to alleviate challenges facing them. Therefore inappropriate policy will certainly be ineffective to solve the challenges or difficulties they will be encountering. The elderly citizens encountered their own challenges which probably were due to the colonial bondage they were under mostly in the developing world like Zimbabwe however the current generation will be facing their own peculiar challenges that might be as a result of

incapable of the independent government or inherited misgovernance from the former oppressors.

Moreover various researchers like ICNYP (2005) noted that missed opportunities to invest in and prepare this generation will be extremely costly to reverse, both for young people and for society and the country at large. Given the importance of building human capital in youth, the Millennium Development Goals reflects seven of the eight goals that relates directly or indirectly to livelihood outcomes for youth. Therefore failure by governments like Zimbabwe to encourage and persuade the youth to participate in the policy formulation process will eventually be a leading factor in the nation failing to achieve the Millennium Development Goals(MDG,s) and the strategic plan points that would have been employed by governments to ensure the achievement of the MDG's before the stipulated time frame by the United Nations as policies employed by governments will be its action plan to ensure the strategic achievement of the MDGs therefore the action of the youth sector is not just to be considered but crucial for the success of achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The Youth Working Group (2010) noted that the passiveness of youth in policy formulation is a creation of a future generation that is not apathetic to the possibilities of positive change in their life chances and the future generation that will not be able to continue to look beyond the state borders for change agents (usually personalities) as the trend of passiveness will be inherited from the this generation that is the third generation to the fourth generation. As the leaders of tomorrow it is clear that the lack of experience on how to debate and air views towards the tenets of the proposed policy are done will be not just the youth in the future with lack of the active participation but the expected elders of tomorrow without the knowledge of public policy formulation. As Positive youth development: where young people's participation in adult structures prepares them to become model citizens and assists their personal and social development. This view is supported by Baboa (2006) who argues that the lack of youth participation gives birth to a generation without relevant skills and training as a results of not considering youth participation at the community, institution and state level which at end led to ineffective social protection.

2.6 THE LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS OF PUBLIC POLICY IN ZIMBABWE IN LIGHT OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION.

Zimbabwe as a member of the United Nations adopted into its domestic legal and regulatory framework the Human rights: Articles 12, 13 and 31 of the <u>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</u>. According to this article the children and young people have the right to express their own views freely; the right to freedom of expression (including the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds); and the right to participate freely in cultural life. Therefore the participation of youths is not just recognized nationally but is also promoted at the International level. It must be noted that United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and UN Youth works with governments across the world to ensure that it is promoting the participation of the young people.

Zimbabwe being a member of both the African Union and Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC) has came up with the national youth policy which also in light of youth participation encouraged the government to engage youth and encourages them to participate in the public affairs and policy making. Zimbabwe's effort at formulating the national youth policy was heavily influenced by the requirements of international governmental bodies. According to a senior management official of the National Youth Council Zimbabwe is a member of the UN system, AU and SADC, and being a member of these organisations obligates us to have youth policy to provide the framework for the development of young people. Zimbabwe for that matter had no option but to make sure we obliged to these institutions. Attempts at developing the youth policy started after independence, when the government drafted a national youth policy in response to the UN world action plan for youth.

The constitution of Zimbabwe is the supreme law of the land and in light with the legal framework for youth participation is enshrined in the chapter 2 section 20 of the Zimbabwean Constitution for the first time since independence. The inclusion of the section that focuses only on youth full including subsections that promotes the youth participation at grass root levels is progress that is worth noting in this research which shows government commitment to uproot the participation of young people. The section 20 note that the state and all institutions and agencies of government at every level must take reasonable measures, including affirmative action programmes, to ensure that youth, that is to say people between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five years. This also clearly points out that measures and programmes referred must be inclusive, nonpartisan and national in character.

2.7 PROCESSES THAT ARE CENTRAL IN THE ELIMINATION OF THE PROBLEM

UN Youth (2015) noted that, globally there have been several initiatives taken by various governments to encourage the participation of the youth in the public policy formulation. In some countries like Nigeria through its' Youth Services Commission it has also engaged the youth in gathering the people's views including the youth's contribution on public policy formulation . As it has been noted before the youth decides to distance themselves from public affairs due to lack of the officials of their generation to influence them, therefore the move such as that one of including the some of the youth in the consultation teams encourages their fellow to support them thereby promoting their active participation.

The stance taken by Africa of coming up with National Youth Policy in every member state is another positive move that most scholars pointed out to be one of the process that is central at eliminating the problem in discussion. As put forward by UNDP (2014) African Youth Charter requires African countries to formulate and adopt an integrated national youth policy to address youth concerns. The youth policy such as that of Zimbabwe commands the government to ensure the promotion of the participation of youths in public domain as the future of the African destination is in their hands. The national youth policy in the case of Zimbabwe has also lead to reserve several seats in Parliament and cabinet as well as government post to the youth so as to represent their constituency that is the youth and defend their interest and air out their views desires and problems.

It is a public secret that governments worldwide have been calling for the respect of the youth. According to the United Nation Youth department (2015) has been urging government to respect the views that has been given by the young generation. In countries like Zimbabwe various campaigns has been launched by various societies and unions amongst them students unions noting that the views of the youth actually matters and must be taken into consideration. It also must be taken into account that in the public platform there is no elder or young adult combined they form a nation, together they are the tax payers and their participation both the young adults and the older generation are need for the successful formulation of public policy. Also to eliminate the lack of participation of youth governments should design models that also attract the youth to participate and even to incentive some of the policy making programs. This perspective is useful on the basis that a model designed to support youth participation. This scholar went on to argue that in order for youth to take part in any public affair including public policy it must ensure that

they have participated in their local government affairs. This platform is crucial to encourage them to handle the national affairs basing on the experience and the harmony environment of local authorities at the local level. The local level must address matters of facilitation, mentorship in order to derive an asset based perspective of youth, the fuel required to better sustain their participation.

Another process that is central to elimination of the problem is the adults have to engage the youth so as to solve the cultural barrier and attributes so that the young people are incorporated in the community affairs and they must be approached first by the adults. UN Youth (2015) noted that there is need for radical empowerment for those who see young people as an oppressed or marginalised group in society; youth participation is an opportunity to give them greater control, chances and more power in their lives. This is necessary for the improvement in service efficiency. Youth participation is seen as a way to make services provided for young people more relevant and more cost-effective. According to Youth in Work Programme (2015) this elimination of cultural constrains is possible when the government and senior citizens in both the public sector and civil society engages and work hand in hand with the youth. Moreover UNDP (2014) is of the view that adults should support organizations with youth by way of development of skills and knowledge that supports youth efforts towards social action and change and links individual empowerment to community organizing as youth participation as a development strategy in community development requires sustained engagement of youth.

2.8 COUNTRY EXPERIENCES
Zimbabwe especially the central government can adopt a number a lessons from counterparts whose policies have immensely include the views and contributions of the younger generation that is the youths. The researcher selected Nigeria and Lebanon after noting that these two countries are amongst those that have been praised by the international community for being able to trim down rapidly the lack of youth participation in public domain including in the policy formulation.

2.9.1 Nigeria
Youth are one of the greatest assets that any nation can have. Not only are they legitimately regarded as the future leaders, they are, potentially and actually, the greatest investment for a country's development. They serve as a good measure of the extent to which a country can

reproduce as well as sustain itself. The extent of their vitality, responsible conduct, and roles in society is positively correlated with the development of their country. The National Youth Development Policy is an official declaration of the importance of the youth in National development. It is indicative of the readiness of the Federal Government to meet the needs and aspirations of the youth as well as seek solutions to their problems.

The Nigerian policy encompass in it a the challenges being encountered particularly by the young citizens who constitute the future of the country .Also of significance is the policy main agenda of the policy together with the processes important to silence the problems being faced by the youth as a strategy to reinforce the youth with the power and the required opportunities to become the future policy makers of the Nigerian nation taking into consideration the diverse political backgrounds that exist among the youth themselves .

Moreover the reason which drove the formulation of the policy establish a future generation that interests in the policy formulation process to increase the prospects of a better Nigeria by fostering visions in the minds of the youth. This youth policy will also help to groom a generation that is patriotic, law abiding, creative and well organised in terms of behaviour. Self reliance and mutual understanding and having ethics with a sense of hope, self-confidence, imagination, vision and pride in the nation's heritage are also some of the aspects enshrined in the policy as well as to curb racial discrimination, youth who represent hope in the future of Nigeria, youth who are disciplined, well-focused, law-abiding and good citizens, youth full of the spirit of entrepreneurship, self-reliance, mutual cooperation, understanding and respect, youth who are not corrupt and self-serving; youth with equality of opportunity, free from gender and other forms of discrimination which is stipulated in the 1991 Constitution.

2.9.2 Lebanon

 Also important to note is Lebanon which is one of the countries worth noting on countries that Zimbabwe can adopt few lessons from. The Lebanese government has ensured that its youth get the education pertaining public policy. In an effort to ensure that most university students get the taste of how the policy making process is undertaken the government expanded a greater number of internship programme in government departments and parliament in an effort to offer the youth real opportunity to participate in public policy process. These internship   programmes provides them with training opportunity on public policy making tools. On the International Day of Democracy a conference on "Democratic

Transitions in the Arab World and their Impact on Lebanon " was held with the participation of youth so as to encourage them to freely participate in the policy formulation process This meeting provided entry points and follow-up actions for youth and women's organizations to engage with political parties on policy definition. The objective of the conference was to raise and enhance public awareness on democracy and emphasize on its importance along with the development.

2.10 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter reviewed already existing literature towards the lack of participation of youth. The chapter as well gave scholarly definition of key terms as well as highlighted the available research in line with the study objective which combined proved the literature gap which existed with lack of combined literature on the factor affecting youth not to participate in policy formulation. The researcher adopted as well the citizen participation theory and highlighted how it supports the study. Last in the chapter the researcher gave country experience of Nigeria and Lebanon. The next chapter is the third chapter which provides the methodology of the study

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter serves to present a summary of methods that were functional in the collection and analysis of the data by the researcher in the conduction of this research. According to Blaxter et al (2006) methodology deals with techniques by which the researcher designed and conducted the study as means to obtain data on the research and meet stated study objectives. It unravels the suitability of research instruments used so as to capture useful data about the study. Moreover, as the chapter unravels are research design, sample selection, data collection, data analysis and ethical consideration and chapter summary.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Robson (2010) argues that research design refers to the overall strategy selected and applied to respond the research question. As a result it is comprised of a logical sequence of shaping the research questions and the methods to be useful in the compilation of important data to answer the research question and how this will be accomplished. The major components of research design include: research methodology, research method, sample selection and data collection procedures and instruments. The researcher made use the qualitative research method. Braun and Clark (2006) illustrated that qualitative research present open, theoretically flexible approach to analyzing data. The advantage is that it is conducted in the field of study, in which the participants normally conduct their activities. In addition, qualitative research allows valid social interaction to occur between the researcher and the respondent where possible.

3.2.1 Qualitative Research Design

In understanding the qualitative design Houser in Nyashanu (2015) is of the view that understanding the sense of the phenomena of interest is what qualitative research is all about. The qualitative method of research is appropriate when the nature of the problem under study needs to be finely understood. The concept of qualitative research constitutes the application of non-probability techniques such as snowball sampling, quota sampling, convenience sampling and purposive sampling and it also uses textual data to collect and analyse data .The methods incorporate document analysis, in-depth interviews, questionnaires and also observations. These methods under qualitative research methods encompasses various set of data collection and analysis that results in the trustworthiness of the complied information.

The researcher employed the qualitative research methods due to numerous advantages of qualitative research. According to Koerber and McMichael (2008) qualitative research methods set goals that minimize the bias and also maximises the overview remains unchanged. Moreover qualitative research provides a wider room or complexity of understanding the topic being studied. Moreover the qualitative research allows the participants to be flexible and open when expressing their opinions. Furthermore Creswell in Nyashanu (2015) is of the view that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social perception in this case on corporate governance.

3.3 POPULATION AND SAMPLE SELECTION

3.3.1 Target Population
Yin in Mawoyo (2017) defines population refers to a collection of subjects of all interests who are analysed under one study. The research was conducted in Mutare Urban which is under the administration of the District Administrator. The district covers Mutare City and Mutare Rural District that is the area under the chiefdom of chief Zimunya. The researcher targeted the Ministry of Women and Youth Mutare Urban offices that is youth officers and the youth ward officers form 3 wards in Mutare City and 3 wards in Mutare rural who were just removed from pay roll but the researcher had already started her research. She targeted the District Administrators offices and civil societies in Mutare that deals with youth affairs such as Youth Dialogue, Movement for Youth in Peace and Conflict Transformation, Youth Alive and ASAP. The researcher also heard from the official of National Youth Council Mutare and Mutare City Council and Mutare Rural Community Service Department as they are the one which works with youth on behalf of their councils. All together the targeted population was 40 participants and were selected purposively.

3.3.2 Sample Selection
According to Field (2005) a sample is a smaller collection of units from a population used by the researcher to determine truths about that population. Sampling basically involves the process by which the researcher selects specific participants within a research so as to gather data from the selected targeted participants. In the proposed research the researcher will select participants from youths in Mutare Urban, youth ward officers, and Ministry of Youths officials and the civil societies coordinators that deals with youth affairs in Mutare urban and

others noted on the targeted population above. These participants will be selected in a bid to actually come up with key respondents to the researcher therefore the researcher will apply the purposive which in selection to officials such as wards officers. McMillan (1999) defined purposive sample as a sample selected in a deliberate and non-random fashion to achieve certain objectives to preselected criteria relevant to answer particular research questions.

3.4 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Silverman (2001) outlines four major techniques for data collection which are observation, document analysis, interviews and questionnaires. The researcher will employ the three data collection removing observation as explained and highlighted below.

3.4.1 Questionnaires

According to Leedy (1999:98), a questionnaire is a general form to encompass all data collection techniques in which each individual is asked to respond to the same set of questions in a predetermined order.In gathering the data for the research the questionnaires were distributed to the wards youth officers and the youth in Mutare Urban. The researcher distributed 30 questionnaires. Out of the 30 questionnaires she distributed as follows: 4 former the ward youth officers, 6 to youth officers, 8 to the youth associated Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which means two per each person, 4 to the National Youth Council and 8 were distributed to Mutare Urban Officers in the Ministry of Youths.

3.4.2 In-depth interviews

Silverman (2001) defined an interview as a purposeful discussion between two or more people.The in-depth interviews will be conducted on purposive selection to key respondents like Ministry of Youth officials, wards youth officers, youths in various wards and leading civil society organisations that deals with youths affairs and public policy such as Youth Dialogue of Zimbabwe. The interviewed targeted are the remaining ten who were not given questionnaires and most of them are the one which the researcher expect to highly acquire information that through questionnaires will be difficult to obtain. In-depth interviews will be employed to extract information that is difficult to obtain through questionnaires and observations.

3.4.3 Document review

According to Silverman (2001) document review involves critically looking at relevant written information that a in line with the study question such as Ministry of Youths minutes, wards offices and youths officers reports and NGOs annual reports among others. The researcher will acquire documents that have comprehensive information in the materials provided.

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS

According to Turkey (1961) data analysis is a procedures of analysing data, techniques for interpreting the results of data gathered so as to make the data analysis easier and more precise and accurate. In analysing data collected, the researcher converted data into significant form so as to maintain original research questions. Research findings were analysed and later presented in a format that they will be meaningful to the end users who were not with the researcher in the field when data was been collected but when using the research the end users can get to understand the data collected. The researcher due to the fact that she adopted the qualitative research design she utilized two methods to analyse the research findings. The two methods are content analysis and thematic analysis

3.5.1 Content Analysis

 As noted by Creswell (2008), content analysis is a standard technique for the analysis of data that comes from several sources oscillating from textual material, interviews, pictures and video materials. In this study, the researcher adopted content analysis due to the fact that she has employed the qualitative research design therefore methods of data collection like interviews, observations, document analysis and questionnaires content analysis was relevant. The relevant data collected through the methods of data collection stated above was paraphrased and later analysed in a bid to come up with the conclusions that enables answering the research questions.

3.5.2 Thematic Analysis

Tashakkori and Teddlie (2003) defined thematic analysis as the major form of data analysis in qualitative research that accentuates in probing, identifying and recording patterns or themes within data. Moreover Saunders (2007) maintains that themes are patterns across data sets that are imperative to the description of phenomenon and are supplementary to a specific research question. The patterns are identified through a Patterns are identified through a

continuous process of data familiarisation, theme development and revision. The researcher adopted thematic analysis of data in this study by examining themes that emerged during the conduction of the study. The benefits of adopting this analysis is that it is a reliable method of analysing data as it groups questions which are interrelated to respondents' experiences as well as their perceptions and views Teguru (2016).

3.6 Ethical Considerations

According to Resnik (2011) ethics are as norms for behaviour that differentiate between acceptable from unacceptable behaviour. Ethical consideration is code of practice that guides the researcher within a study. The researcher is aware of the fact that the research is a sensitive as it is going to be carried out in communities in which the youth rights are still undermined resulting in passive participation of youths in public affairs. Therefore the researcher assures that she had to safeguard her participants from any criticism and risk for participating in this proposed research as noted by Bhattacherjee (2012). The researcher had strictly abide by the following ethical consideration throughout the proposed research : Informed permission of participants needs to be obtained including assurance that participation is voluntary and not compulsory with the chance to depart from the research, information carried out during this research will be for educational use alone , confidentiality of the accessed information will be maintained, the participants who will take part in the research will be kept unknown , all work used in the research will be acknowledged and data was interpreted honestly without distortion agreeable.

3.7 CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter highlighted on the methodology used by the researcher to collect data. In particular, it looked at the research design, research instruments and data collection procedures. Research instruments strengths and weaknesses were mentioned thereby deducing how valid and reliable the methods were. The following chapter represents an analysis of the data which was collected.

CHAPTER 4: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

4.0. INTRODUCTION

The chapter is focused on presenting and analysing data obtained by the researcher through the use of in-depth interviews, questionnaires, document analysis and observations to examine the factors affecting the participation of the youth in public policy formulation in Zimbabwe the case being Mutare Urban. The researcher employed qualitative research technique to present and analyse the data gathered. The researcher combined the presentation and the analysis of findings in line with research questions in a comprehensive manner. Moreover the researcher formulates themes according to research objectives and questions. The researcher will closely link the data gathered and the literature review.

4.1. RESPONSE RATE

4.1.1. Questionnaire Response Rate

The researcher administered questionnaires towards youth officers and the youth in Mutare Urban. The researcher will distribute 30 questionnaires. They were distributed to former 4 ward youth officers, 6 youth officers, 8 to the youth associated NGOs which means two per each, 4 to the National Youth Council and 8 will be distributed to Mutare Urban Officers in the Ministry of Youths. Of those, the researcher managed to get feedback responses from twenty-one, with the remaining four failing.
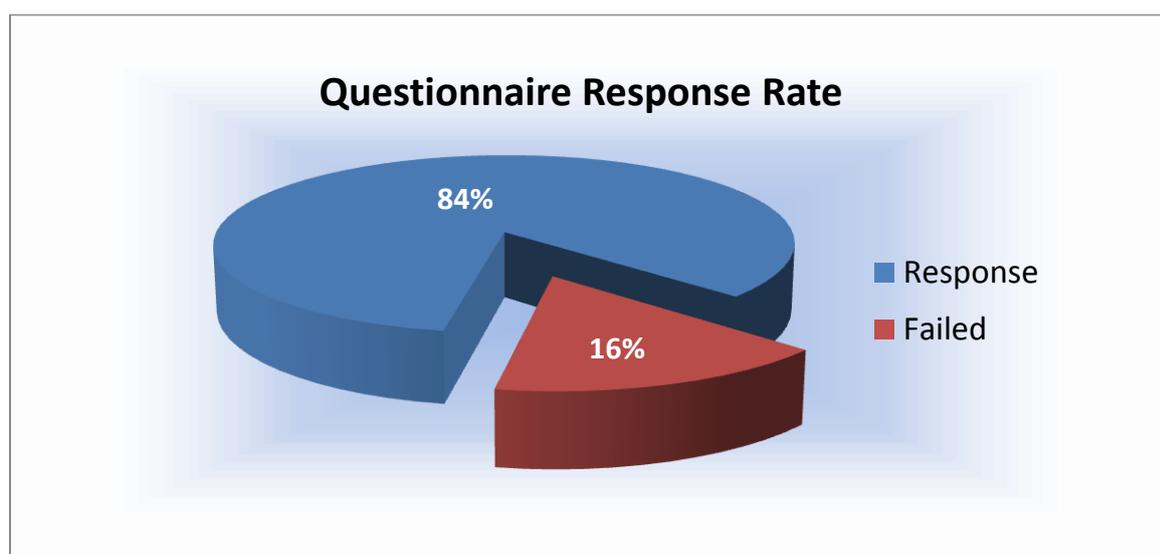
Figure 4.1.1. Questionnaire response rate.

As the majority of the questionnaires were responded, the research work progressed and the following data analysis is based on this 84% response.

4.1.2. Interview response rate

Interviews provided unstructured and unrehearsed answers from respondents.

The in-depth interviews were conducted on purposive selection to key respondents like Ministry of Youth officials, wards youth officers, youths in various wards and leading civil society organisations that deals with youths affairs and public policy such as Youth Dialogue of Zimbabwe. Sixteen conducted interviews were targeted to the remaining respondents who were not given questionnaires. In-depth interviews will be employed to extract information that is difficult to obtain through questionnaires and observations.

Table 4.1.2 below illustrates the response rate from interviews.

Table 4 .1.2: in-depth interview response rate

RESPONDENTS	INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED	INTERVIEWS ADMINISTERED	RESPONSE RATE
Ministry of youth and woman , N.Y.C	2	2	100%
Local Council in district	2	2	100%
Former youth ward officers	3	3	100%
Youths wards 14.16 & 2	9	8	88
TOTAL	16	15	97%

Source; Raw data

Out of the 16 interviews scheduled 15 were administered giving a response rate of 97%. The response was deemed adequate by the researcher to justify the use the findings in the research in making vital recommendations and conclusions in the research.

4.2 RESEARCH FINDINGS

Lohr (1999) defines research findings as the all-out comes that the researcher gathers in a research project it highlights what the project suggested, revealed and indicated. He went on to argue that research findings shapes the research project as it solve research objectives by addressing research questions. Oppong (2013) note that research findings play a crucial role in the research study by providing a comprehensive assessment as it answers research question as a tool to for the researcher to satisfy research objectives. The data presented was collected from 40 participants. The respondents were from Mutare District Ministry of Women and Youth Affairs, the Community service officers of both Mutare City Council and Mutare Rural district Council. The other 3 respondents were former youth ward officers ward 14 and ward 16 of Mutare City Council and ward 2 of Mutare Rural, the youths in these three wards and Directors and programme officers of Youth Dialogue and Movement for Youth in Peace and Conflict Transformation, Youth Alive and ASAP.

4.2.1 Factors that causes the youth not to take part in policy formulation in Mutare Urban.

The researcher gathered different views and crucial information on the reason behind the lack of youth participation on public policy in Mutare Urban. Respondent A revealed that due to the fact that Mutare City Council is one of the strong holds of Movement for Democratic Change the ruling government has the tendency of sideling the city on due to the fact that if they need to consult the youth mostly they will be requiring to be using the Council premises such as halls under the control of MDC-T led council. Therefore in fear of the fact that the city fathers on behalf of their party would prepare the youth to reject some imposed elements by the ruling government on the policy, as a result the government then request the premises or display posters inviting youth a few days towards the gathering. Basically the researcher also observed the same issues that in election periods events that are far to be held on party levels ZANU PF announces months before but on national developmental agendas and community engagements such public policy formulation the party announce lately resulting in the low turn up of the youth who might mostly be knowing the event.

Furthermore the public policy formulation consultation meetings are about hearing from the citizens from the local level their views and what they initially desire to be implemented in the policy that the government has decided to adopt. However the respondents such as in ward 14 and 16 lamented that in the public affairs such as public policy formulation basing from the events that they once attended the government officials come with the already

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documented policy to read to them after all no time is given to hear the community engaged views about the proposed policy. Regarding the fact that about 80% of the Mutare Urban are tertiary school and high school leavers who understand public policy formulation stages and would inspired and ready to contribute with their views therefore basically the way the government does its public formulation stages and basically engages the citizens including the youth just for the sake that it just want to claim in the policy that stake holders were engaged by the government including the general public which houses the youth . This therefore results in the low turnover of the youth in public policy formulation. The above findings support the reviewed literature such as that of Zhou and Masunungure (2006) as they argues that the more significant barrier is government incapacity to listen to and work with the young people's views as the government align the youth to opposition which have c1ontradicting views and action plan of the ruling government.

The respondents A, B and F also highlighted that due to the fact that the gathering of community engagements on public policy formulation invites the general public and in most cases the elderly and the maturing age that is 36 years and above also attends the gathering. The views of the youth are not mainly regarded and due to respect of the elders in the case of our deep rooted Manyika culture in Mutare that forbid the youth to talk or opposes the youth results in the youth failing to challenge the backwards non –progressive views the elderly would have contributed as youth future technocrats of the country. The findings are reliable due to be supported by Leith (2002) who argues that it is an African norm and tradition that young adults must not oppose or try to challenge with the elderly as the elders are always right and they posses adequate experience in terms of decision making. Resultantly, the traditional beliefs remains a major impediment which results in youth boycotting the crucial process of public policy due to dissatisfaction in a bid not to contradict with the senior citizens who are the elders since they view policy making as a preserve of the youth.

Respondent C in ward 14 by had this to respond pertaining the reason why youth does not turn out in public policy formulation community consultative meetings *" basically the consultative gatherings are also attended by the elderly who usually dominate the discussions that will be taking place and tend to be more of lecturing to the youths who would have contributed the point which most of us the youth would be backing and regarding as progressive especially towards youth sustainability and development therefore in the*

consultative meeting to follow we turn off the invite due to the fact that the coordinators that is government representative tend to be sideling with the elderly forgetting that in public forum it's not about age but about participating in a democratic environment…" indeed in a democratic state such as Zimbabwe the cultural aspects such as respect of elders has setback the country in terms of development as in the public sphere such as public policy the vibrant views of the youth which have been in line with today global advancement is lacking due to lack of their participation on the bases of above reasons.

Moreover about 68% of the respondents specified that when a community is engaged basically they expect their views to be treasured and incorporated in the public policy at the end of the day. However the youth especially those reaching the age of 35 claimed that for the many years they have been contributing in the public policy formulation but however at the end the government would stick to its stance and policy or incorporate the agendas that the general public would have might refuted. Respondent B revealed that "*the government comes to the people already when they have implemented the policy". She gave example of ZIM-ASET which was implemented during the election campaigning and later the government came to the people neither for the formulation nor adoption but to inform that the policy they had decided to base upon in for the next five years from 2013*. This is in line with Maenzanise (2016) argues that in most cases the government implements the policy before it formulates the policy since policy formulation in Zimbabwe cannot be separated from party politics. This has been the case of Zimbabwe the youth being aware that consultation exercises are just but government efforts to try and convince the International community that it is administering the country in a democratic process when the actual truth will is that the policy being the formulation process being conducted is an already implemented policy with the interest of the elites. Moreover in line with Sachikonye (2012) gave an example of fast track Land Reform of the year 2000 in and the Indigenization and Economic Empowerment policies as clear examples of such policies that were implemented first without being actually formulated.

Therefore the youth at the end of the day does not basically understand the reason for attending the gathering whose views would be thrown out without having been incorporated and accessed since they identify no difference between participating or not thus they are always victims of calculated deception. Respondent C during an interview revealed that *"…if one basically would closely look at the public policy of the government since 1980 they are almost the same, it incorporates even failed policies due to the use of the incremental model*

in terms of policy making . She gave an example of the ZIMASSET in which in it houses the undocumented Look East policy, the Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment Policy, the Land Reform policy, the for All policies formulated just after independence." The reason behind the stance of ZANU PF conservative stance on public policy can be gathered from the then Minister responsible for Youth S Kasukuwere who noted that ZANU PF does not come up with policies that result in it losing power. Basically his statement as per DailyNews reporter Mutangamira (2010) the stronghold of ZANU PF is in the rural Zimbabwe therefore the rural populace welcomes policies that are mostly about receiving from the government rather that the working for their own development even though they receive peanuts basically around the harmonised elections. This therefore indicate that the views of the urban populace especially the youth forces the government to start afresh which results in the government losing the rural votes which they greatly needs due to remain on power.

To substantiate the, above another respondent F coined that "... *it is not that the youth does not attend they do so especially in wards in high density of the district but when they attend they do not participate they keep quiet and observe as if they are in fear to participate...*" However the researcher then asked the youth respondents J and K who ushered that"... *during the President Mugabe's regime not to attend public events was regarded as a criminal offence and it could lead to victimisation...*".Henceforth, as it would result in one being labelled as a opposition activist which results in most youth not to benefit from the youth empowerment programmes since it was mainly based on political affiliation to the extent that one had to produce the ZANU-PF membership cards to have easy contact to the youth empowerment programs. Therefore in a bid to avoid embarrassment and selection in the public opportunities such as recruitment in public services amongst others they had no option than to attend the gatherings not because they want to be there but because of it being a political of the event since policy making cannot be separated from party politics.

Supporting the above point about 20% of the youth participants revealed that the nature of the events which will be taking place is one of the factors that results in them turning down to public policy formulation. The constitution as well as the posters displayed informs the public that such events should not be politicised but however the events are full of ZANU -PF slogans and songs which results in most who are either politically active or from the opposition side not feeling welcome and even threatening their freedom in the selection of political parties at the gatherings resulting in them deciding not to participate in the next

forums. This is mainly due to the fact that what they expect is antagonistic to what transpires on the ground in terms of the environment in which policy formulation takes place.

4.2.2. The major effects as a result of lack of the youth participation in policy formulation processes.

Most respondents especially in the ministry of youth and in local authorities such as respondent M and H highlighted that due to lack of the involvement of the youth on the formulation stage of the public policy the implementation stage of the policy becomes problematic. The respondents in the NGO's that operates or engages with youth such as ASAP, Youth Dialogue who agreed with the central and local government official, they went on to give the example of the ZIMASSET policy which they argued that the clusters of this policy greatly needs the contribution of the youth in its implementation however the policy time frame is coming to an end just after the harmonised elections and nothing yet has been done to its success especially on youth development due to the fact that the government just come out the policy from its election manifesto without consulting any one at non-party level resulting now in the failure of the policy in moving Zimbabwe forward on development agendas.

Furthermore the researcher gathered that from 54% of the respondents that if the youth continue not to be encouraged to participate in the public policy formulation which is one of the most crucial elements of a succession plan between the elderly and the youths. This support the view noted by the researcher in the related literature to this section from Youth Working Group (2010) which noted that the passiveness of youth in policy formulation is a creation of a future generation that is not apathetic to the possibilities of positive change in their life chances and the future generation that will not be able to continue to look beyond the state borders for change agents(usually personalities) as the trend of passiveness will be inherited from the this generation that is the third generation to the fourth generation. This would result in the future elders who do not know anything about public policy especially its formulation. This would also result in the inheritance of the youth who are not nationalistic and patriotic resulting in the next generation of youth maintains the same standard of not participating in national events. The ministry of Women and Youth Affairs in Mutare district indicated that for the past decade the participation of youth have been lowering to such an extent that in the district the youth are not active when it comes to implementing various projects that would be in line with the policy.

4.2.3. Legal and Regulatory Frameworks of Public Policy in Zimbabwe in light of youth participation.

Respondent F from National Youth Council noted that the stipulated age of a youth in Zimbabwe is 15 years and ends at 35 this is the age the Ministry of Women and Youth as well as National Youth Council deals with though it might try to reach out to ages such as 12 years so as stimulate awareness of national agendas at a early age. 46 % of the respondents noted that the regulatory institution of youth affairs is the Ministry of Women and Youth Affairs. These respondents specified that it is the ministry responsibility to make awareness to the youth about policy that is being implemented so as the youth can participate. More so in Zimbabwe the constitution which the supreme law of the land is the director of public policy and public participation in which it stipulates that the state should ensure that the general public include the youth in section 20 must be encouraged to participate in the public affairs including public policy formulation, which ensure the youth engages in the public affairs. However respondent D from Youth Dialogue revealed that due to the fact that Zimbabwe is a member of international organisation such as UN therefore it rectify in this domestic law the agreements and treaties and declaration of these institution in its domestic law. He gave example of laws in light of youth participation that the state adopted due to advice especially from the UN Youth department. These include Human rights articles of the United Nations Conventions on the Right of the Child. Hence forth Zimbabwe as a member of the United Nations adopted into its domestic legal and regulatory framework the Human rights.

Respondent A further revealed to the researcher that Zimbabwe come up with the National Youth Policy which is under the administered of the Ministry of Women and Youth though implemented by the National Youth Council. 15 % of the participants who are familiar with the tenets of the policy noted that the National youth policy encourages the government to engage the youths and encourage them to participate in public affairs. A senior official of the National Youth Council, Zimbabwe is a member of the UN system, AU and SADC, and being a member of these organisations obligates us to have youth policy to provide the framework for the development of young people. The above responses from respondents is in line with Masungure (2015)who argues that Zimbabwe most obliged to these institutions declaration and agreements mostly than any other country in world including the West and super powers. Attempts at developing the youth policy started

after independence, when the government drafted a national youth policy in response to the UN world action plan for youth.

Furthermore respondent F revealed that all the frameworks with it be UN rectified agreements by Zimbabwe, the constitution and its supporting acts all off the legal frameworks encourages the government to engages the youth to be active participants in the public dominate. He went on to argue that the incorporation of the section 20 in the 2013 COPAC constitution open avenues for the civil society to pressurise the government to persuade the government to ensure that youth in the public affairs which includes public policy formulation are involved. About 30% of the respondents specified that highly sounding legal and regulatory is available in Zimbabwe but the lack of abiding by the provision of the legal frameworks and also the controlling of responsible ministry and entities that should engages the youth is also of crucial to note which have resulted in these legal and regulatory frameworks to be not useful in encouraging the youth to highly involved and participate in public policy formulation.

4.2.4. Processes that are central in the elimination of the problem.

Respondent E and G from the consulted NGO's indicated that the ministry of Youth and the National Youth Council must also ensure that they engage the youth in their district at ward levels so as to encourage and familiarise the youth to be vibrant and energetic on community policy formulation. Respondent F stressed out that the ministry in corporation with the various stakeholders that works closely with the youth should also first of all educate the youth in various youth centres in the district. She revealed that Mutare City Council has almost four youth centres which are usually full, on daily basis due high unemployment rates in the city as a result of the industrial closures She explained that within these youth centres the ministry and stakeholders have the opportunity to meet and engage the youth in their numbers and educate them and make awareness campaigns about the importance of their involvement in the public policy formulation stage and the after effects of the lack of their participation in the public policy formulation stage.

 In conjunction with the above, almost 90% of the wards engaged the youth in these wards maintain that the government must prove its seriousness about its need to involve its citizens especially the youth in governance by notifying on the state and private media about events and consultative meetings it would be conducting. The respondent M highly criticised the government for failing to utilise the local radio stations which itself officialised such

Diamond FM to notify the general public about crucial events such as public policy formulation. This solve the same reason behind lack of youth participation reviewed in the related literature , Adu-Gyamyi (2013) public meetings that concerns public policy formulation in districts and ward level are not fully advertised widely on the television , radio and newspapers about the consultation exercise. Indeed lack of information can result in one failing to attend an important gathering or interview due to the fact that he or she would not have heard about it. It becomes interesting to the research to observe that the new government had brought with it a new dispensation with the cabinet and government official who interacts with their governed mostly through social media therefore the researcher agrees with the respondents such as C who indicated that the government should notify the youth about consultative meeting or even take into consideration the views of the youth mostly through those platforms. She indicated that it's not about getting to the venue these days it is all about contributing to the course that matters, however the respondent M indicated that it is of crucial to attend the consultative meeting so as to participate and discuss and have direct interaction with others openly and ensuring that the officials involved have taken down the minutes of issues raised by the participants.

Respondent A is of the view that if the youth are engaged separately so that they feel free to contribute and as well if the officials involved in the formulation stage are mainly youth who also allows the youth to participate as they would feel free to participate as they will be led by their fellow youth . The behaviour by the officials who are a bit older of reflecting on the war of independence as if the consultation meetings have the Rhodesian forces among them is not welcomed by the youth as they feel that due to the fact that they are not involved in the war of independence. Therefore need of including youthful officials who will also be having the same mind with the general youth so that they will be able to reach a common consensus. However respondent B mentioned that separating the youth from the adults in the event of consultative meeting consume time and goes against the tenet of uniting the people of Zimbabwe from all ages together therefore he agrees with the aspect of including the youth official in the coordination of the consultative forums so as to encourage the turnout and participation of the youth.

4.3 CHAPTER SUMMARY
The presentation and analysis of data was the main focus of this chapter. In summation the researcher employed questionnaires, interviews and observations to extract data from

respondents. As mentioned in the early stages of this chapter due to the fact that the researcher adopted the purposive sampling his population of thirty participants responded all to both questionnaires and interviews. The youth in Mutare Urban are not participating in public policy formulation due various reasons which amongst them is the politicisation of consultative meeting of the policy formulation, lack of political will, the idea that the policy formulation is mainly full of the views and decisions of the elites only and the elders with the assumption that they contain the much required experience in terms of policy formulation due to the liberation war routine. The next chapter will be summation of the entire study as well as drawing up conclusions explored from the chapter findings and recommendations from respondents will be given to improve the participation of youth in public policy formulation.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the very last chapter of the research and aims at concluding the study. It is comprised of the synopsis of findings and conclusions drawn out from the research findings about the factors affecting the participation of the youth in public policy formulation. It is in this chapter that the researcher came up with a set of recommendations that enable the government to improve on the participation of the youth in public policy formulation including the overall conclusion of the study. The summary of findings and the conclusions are derived and based on the research findings obtained in the previous chapters.

5.2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This section serves to give out the summary of the research findings of the themes that have been revealed in chapter four. Therefore the summary of findings will be given out basing on the themes that has been discussed in the chapter of presentation and analysis of findings. The themes that have been already discussed in previous chapter which includes the factors affecting   the participation of the youth in public policy formulation, the major effects as a result of lack of youth participation, the legal and regulatory frameworks that govern the participation of the youth in public policy formulation, and the processes which are central in the elimination of the problem of lack of participation of the youth in public policy formulation.

5.2.1 Factors that causes the youth not to take part in policy formulation in Mutare Urban.

The researcher discovered that there are various factors that cause the youth not to participate in the public policy formulation. The fact that government embarks on a policy consultative gatherings consulting citizen when itself has already implement the policy therefore the youth does not attend as they already know that the policy is already implemented. Furthermore the researcher gathered that it is the lack of awareness campaigns to the general public to involves the youth in the policy making as they announces the dates already near resulting in most youths remain aware. The researcher also gathered that the fact that the youths are already aware of the fact that their view and contributions will not be incorporate in the policy as most are always full of the elites views. The politicisation of the consultative forums of the policy results in most non-political or opposition parties funs there for results in the youth deciding to boycott the community consultative gathering.

5.2.2 The major effects as a result of lack of youth participation in the policy formulation processes.

The study revealed that there are many effects that come with lack of youth's participation. The data obtained in the research also revealed that the failure to encourage the youth to participate public policy results in passing that trend to the next generation which will result in a generation that lacks the required skills in terms of policy making due to giving out all the power to the elites to enjoy detecting the political matters of the country and initiating policy that will normally result in failing to bring about development to Zimbabwe and even attaining the MDG's. The policy implementation stage is only successful when the citizen have been involved in the formulation and adoption stages they feels that it is their policy not the other way round that it is the government policy. Indeed the public policy is what the government decides to do but the implementation requires the citizens who most of them are between 15 and 35 the youths of Zimbabwe.

5.2.3 Legal and regulatory frameworks of public policy in Zimbabwe in light of youth participation.

The researcher learnt that the legal frameworks of the youth affairs includes the national youth policy that encourages the government to involve and to encourage participation of the youth the in the public area which also include public policy. The discovered also learnt from the research the section 20 of the 2013 Constitution is the supreme above all the laws that govern the affairs of the youth. This section also encourages the government to encourage the youth to be engaged in the activities of the state so as to foster development. The research also noted that Zimbabwe also rectified the international declarations, treaties and memorandums of understanding which it is a signatory member. The Africa Union and SADC declaration resulted in the country coming up with the National Youth Policy. The research on the regulatory framework indicated that the ministry of Women and Youth Affairs is the nerve centre of the youth affairs which encourages the youth to participate on public affairs, the research also reveals that under the ministry there is the National Youth Council. The researcher also discovered the UN Youth and other civil societies acts as pressure groups to the government to witness the youth involvement in the democratic governance process which participation is one of them. However all the frameworks must not contradict with Constitution of Zimbabwe the supreme law of the land.

5.2.4 Processes that are Central in Elimination of the Problem

The research gathered that though in Mutare Urban the youth are not participating in the public policy formulation the matter can be addressed mainly if the government decides to work hand in hand with youths. Due to the fact that the research revealed that the main reason behind the youth's passive stance in public policy is the government which in fact side-lines the youths due to fear that as the youth as the third generation are born-free would incorporate policies that results in the party losing its grip on power. Furthermore the researcher gathered that the relevant regulatory frameworks such as the ministry responsible for youth affairs should play its part of encouraging the youth to participate in the consultative dialogues as well that the meeting dates should be announce through the use of the local radio station so as to attract the greater number of youth who initially must possess the largest number in these community outreach by the government. The research also gathered that inclusion of the youth official amongst the coordinating team which gathers the community views of the policy will also result in the attracting of the youth as it will result in them motivated to participate in the environment that used to restrict them due to cultural and political reason noted in the previous chapter.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of the research study below are derived from the research findings in the previous chapter. It should be noted that each and every research findings has a conclusion that is related to the research objectives.

5.3.1. Factors that causes Youths not to take Part in Policy Formulation in Mutare Urban

The passiveness of the youth in Mutare Urban on the participation in the public policy formulation has been noted to be as a reason of multiple factors. However these factors are centred on the fact that government unwillingness to involve the youth is the major factor that resulted in giving birth to other all the factors that have resulted in youth not to participate in the public policy formulation. It is the elite stance to remain on power that result in the elites dominating the public policy stages especially the formulation in which they considers their views as of vital importance than that of the citizens. The reason behind the researcher conclusion on this theme to cite the government as a causal factor of the result of non-participating stance of the youths is well supported by both field research and scholar evidence from prominence sources in the subject of public policy.

5.3.2 The major effects as results of lack of youth participation in policy formulation processes.

The research gathered that the major effect of lack of youth participation in policy formulation processes is the failure to effectively implement the proposed policy due to the fact that most of policies in the developing countries requires the manpower of the younger generation of its success. The research gave an example of various policies in the country that failed due to the absents of the youth on it implementation as they side-lines from the policy due to the fact that they will be of the view it is the government policy it will implement its own policy.

5.3.3 Legal and Regulatory Frameworks of Public Policy in Zimbabwe in light of youth participation.

The study concludes that the Constitution is the major framework in light of youth participation before the coming in of the 2013 Constitution the national youth policy had the control of the youth affairs however the 2013 resulted in reserving of section 20 to the youths and encourages the government to enhance youth [participation and involvement of governance matters. The ministry of Women and Youth Affairs is the nerve centre of youth affairs including issues to do with their participation. Other frameworks in light of youth participation especially on public policy subscribe to the Constitution the supreme law of the land.

5.3.4 Processes which are central in elimination of the problem.

the research concludes that of course the youths are note participating in the formulation stages in fact on public policies as a whole there the researcher noted that the situation can be addressed on if the government decides that it is willing to work with the youths. The youths if they are taken serious the government involves there voice, the contribution they are willing to act on matters that involves them and their country so as to bring about development on the national and local platforms.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the conclusions that have been drawn from the research study the following are recommendations made to improve or to encourage the youth to participate in public policy in Zimbabwe.

5.4.1 Adhering to the Constitution by government

The ulcer to all African problem is the lack of adhering to the constitution, the constitution of Zimbabwe orders the government to ensure that the youths participate in the public sphere but however the government side-lines the youth. The constitution instructs that the national or government events should not politicised including public policy forums so as to accommodate all the citizen from various different backgrounds of Zimbabwe's social spheres, political different and the likes as a one family despites on afflation and views. Therefore the government should uphold constitutionalism in the country.

5.4.2. Engaging of the youth by the responsible authorities at all times.

The ministry of youth affairs, the National Youth Council and other stakeholders that work in partnership with the ministry especially the civil society should at all time engage the youth even in times when there is no policy being formulated to install   awareness of the importance of the views and contribution in policy formulation and empowering of Urban Council Boards.

5.4.3 Avoid the politicisation of the Policy Formulation Consultative Forums.

The government and the citizens especially those coordinating and participants should ensure that the forums are not politicised so as to involve the entire citizens especially youth from all political divides. The law enforcement authorities must also shun the putting on of the party regalia during the consultative forums since it promotes disintegration amongst the youth making it very difficult to reach a common consensus. Therefore the unity of purpose is important to make the public policy formulation forums a success. Hence the recommendation will be that the stakeholders participating must discourage the chanting of political party slogans which normally result in the embarrassment of the youth as in the Zimbabwean context were one is required to say the ZANU-PF slogans. Thus the stakeholders must bear in mind that policy formulation must not be affiliated to any political party but to the government although it is difficult in Zimbabwe to separate the governmental processes from ZANU-PF.

5.5 CONCLUSION

The major objective of this research was to examine the factors resulting in the youth not participating in the public policy formulation with special focus on Mutare Urban as the case study. Public policy formulation is a vital stage in the public policy and the way the policy is made determines the level of its success. Therefore the lack of the youth involvement in the formulation stage of the public policy resulted in them boycotting the implementation of the policy as well. Therefore there is great need to involve the third generation which are the youth of Zimbabwe in public policy formulation so as to ensure the success of the policy as a whole. The study unpacked the public policy record of Zimbabwe from independence and noted that the government in past used to accommodate all its citizens in the governing issues however due to coming in of most political parties created a threat resulting in the government playing the game alone so as to safeguard power due to the creation of some party oriented policies. The researcher concluded that it is government's full commitment to ensure that the youth participate in public policy formulation in Zimbabwe that is to encompass the views of the youth as a way to ensure that policies made come into realization. Taking note of the reason behind the passive stance of youths in public policy formulation was the major task of this research study.

5.6 SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The following are suggestions for further research:

1. Influence of public policy on youth engagement in implementation of community development projects

2. Effects of youth empowerment programs on youth participation in implementation of national policy.

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APPENDIX 1

My name is Tatenda Mwaruta and I am a final year student at Midlands State University at Zvishavane campus currently undertaking a Bachelor of Science in Politics and Public Management Honors Degree. As a requirement to accomplish the degree program I am currently carrying out a survey entitled **"A***n analysis of the factors affecting the participation of youth in public policy formulation in Zimbabwe. The case of Mutare Urban from 2010-2016"* The purpose of this research is to collect data that shows and reflects the factors affecting the participation of youth in public policy formulation and is purely for academic purposes. As a result of the purpose of ethics you are therefore assured that confidentiality of information will be maintained at the highest level. I would like to thank you for your teamwork and support.

INSTRUCTIONS

a) Mark [√] where it is neccessary.

b) Write your answers on the spaces provided below.

c) Do not indicate your names on this questionnaire.

PART A

A questionnaire to the youth in relation to their participation in public policy formulation (*marks or fill in the correct details)*

1. **Gender of the youth.**   **(a) Female** ☐   **(b) Male** ☐

2. **Age range of the youth**   **(a)15-25 years** ☐   **(b) 25-35years** ☐

3. **Marital status of the Youth**

   (a)Single ☐   **(b) Married** ☐   **(c) Separated** ☐   **(d) Divorced** ☐

4. **Employment levels of the youth**   **(a) Employed** ☐   **(b) Not employed** ☐

5. Education levels   **(a) Primary** ☐ **(b) Secondary** ☐ **(c) Tertiary**

6. Have you attended any public policy formulation meeting **(a) Yes** ☐   **(b) No** ☐

7. Are you notified of the public policy formulation on time? a) Yes ☐   **(b) No** ☐

PART B

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND WOMAN AFFAIRS.

1. **Gender**   **(i) Male** ☐   **(ii) Female** ☐

2. **Age** ☐

3. **How many years of work experience do you have? Years** ☐

4. **What causes the youth not to take part in public policy formulation?**

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5. **What do you think are the major challenges affecting the participation of the youth in public policy formulation?**

   ----

6. **What do you understand about the public policy formulation?**

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6. What in your own view are the major effects as a result of the lack of youth participation in public policy formulation?

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7. What can be done to encourage the participation of the youth in public policy formulation?

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8. Which urban areas in Zimbabwe have the highest number of youth who participate in public policy?

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9. Does the Ministry of Youth involve other stakeholders in promoting the participation of the youth? If yes who are they?

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10. What are the major roles of the youth ward officers in ensuring the active participation of the youth?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE YOUTHS IN MUTARE URBAN

1. Do you have any understanding of the public policy formulation in Zimbabwe?
2. Why are you not taking part in public policy formulation?
3. How frequent do you attend the public policy formulation programs?
4. Are your views taken into consideration when you contribute in policy making meetings?
5. What are the major challenges that are affecting you as youth to take part in public policy formulation?
6. What do you think can be done to increase the participation of the youth in public policy formulation?
7. In your view, what is it that can be done to address those challenges?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH OFFICIALS IN MUTARE URBAN.

1. How many years of work experience do you have?
2. What causes the youth not to take part in public policy formulation?
3. What do you think are the major challenges affecting the participation of the youth in public policy formulation?
4. What do you understand about the public policy formulation?
5. In your own view what are the major effects as a result of the lack of youth participation in public policy formulation?
6. What can be done to encourage the participation of the youth in public policy formulation?
7. Which urban areas in Zimbabwe have the highest number of youth who participate in public policy?
8. Does the Ministry of Youth involve other stakeholders in promoting the participation of the youth? If yes who are they?
9. What are the major roles of the youth ward officers in ensuring the active participation of the youth?

10. Who is to blame for the passive participation of youth?

11. What measures to be taken to improve youth participation?

12. What are the regulatory frameworks that are in line with youth in public participation?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT