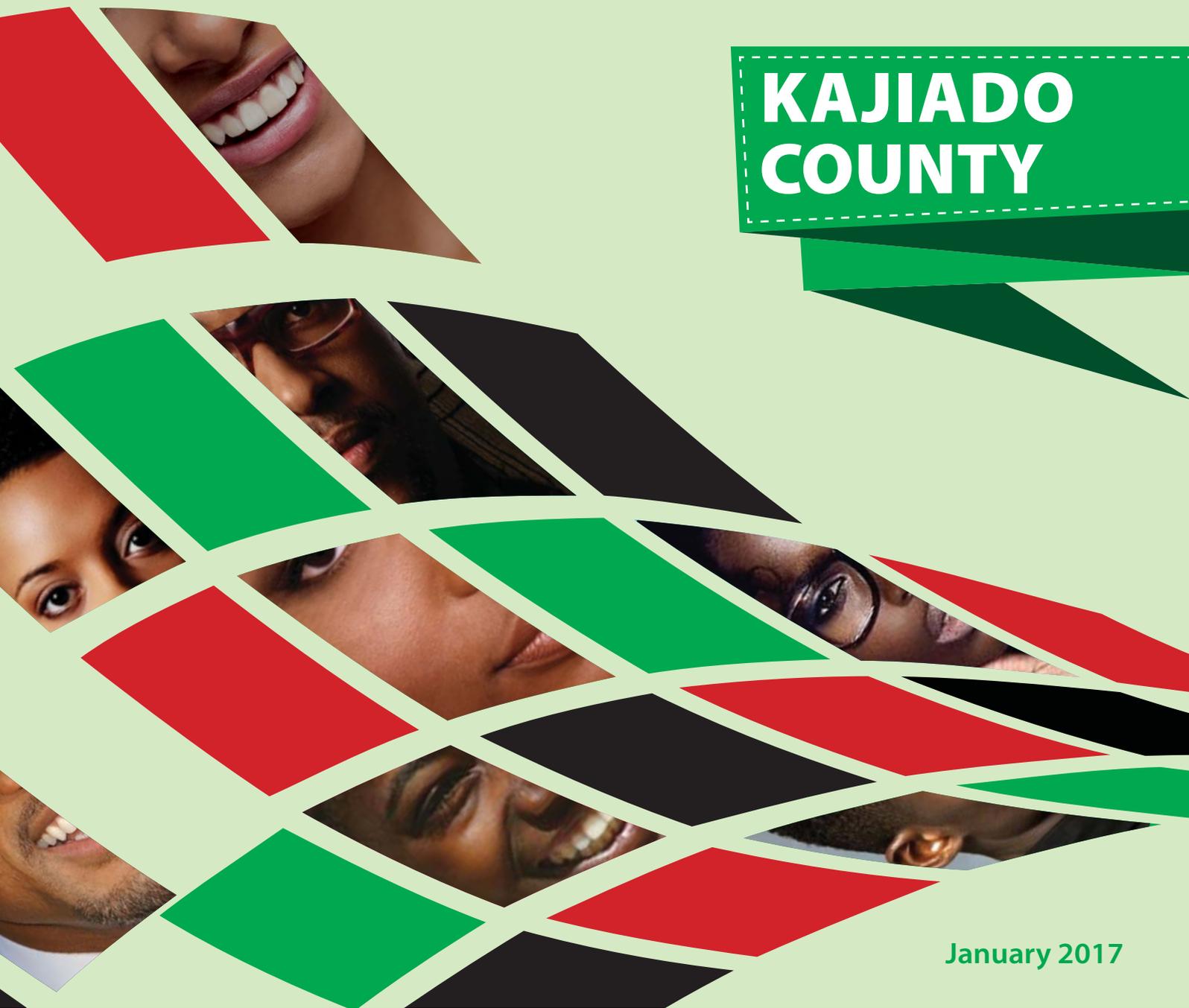




2015 KENYA
NATIONAL

ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH SURVEY (NAYS)

**KAJIADO
COUNTY**



January 2017



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy	KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	MFI	Micro Finance Institution
CBO	Community Based Organisation	NASSEP V	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	NAYS	National Adolescents and Youth Survey
CPC	County Population Coordinators	NER	Net Enrolment Rate
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
DemDiv	Demographic Dividend	NYS	National Youth Service
DSA	Drug and Substance Abuse	PADIS	Population, Administration, and Decision Information System International
ECD	Early Childhood Development	PFM	Public Finance Management
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	PPP	Private Public Partnerships
FHOK	Family Health Option Kenya	PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
FP	Family Planning	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
FPE	Free Primary Education	SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
HDI	Human Development Index	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board	TFR	Total Fertility Rates
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
IDI	In-Depth Interview	VMMC	Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
KII	Key Informant Interview	WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research & Analysis	YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana	YFS	Youth Friendly Services

Glossary of Terms

Demographic Dividend	The accelerated economic growth that is achieved through a reduction in the population growth rate coupled with strategic investments in the health, education, and economic opportunities for the population.
Demographic Window	Period when the proportion of a country's population aged below 15 years falls below 30 percent of the total population while at the same time the proportion of those aged 65 years and above is still below 15 percent of the total population.
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	This rate identifies the number of children newly admitted to the first year of school, regardless of age as a percentage of children who are entitled to admission.
Human Development Index	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores higher HDI when the life expectancy at birth is longer, the education period is longer, and the income per capita is higher.
Mwongozo	Code of governance for state corporations in Kenya.
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Age-specific corresponds to the legal admission age. Ratio of children of official school-age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding school age.
Nyumba Kumi Initiative	Security model that encompasses groups of 10 houses with the aim of enhancing security.
Transition Rate	The proportion of children admitted, relative to the number of those who were, the year before, in the final school-year of the preceding level.

KAJIADO COUNTY



Foreword

Kenya has a large population of young people below the age of 35 years. Three in every four Kenyans are young people. This population segment presents both a challenge and opportunity to the country's development agenda. The main challenge brought about by this population is the ever growing need for social services such as health, education, and other social amenities. Each year, an increasing number of these young people graduate from educational institutions thereby necessitating an increase in the creation of employment and income opportunities to meet the demands of this group. On the other hand, if Kenya can meet the social and economic needs of this population, then the socio-economic development of the country will be greatly enhanced. In this case the large population of young people will become an asset to the country. It is in recognition of this that the Government of Kenya has put in place several initiatives aimed at improving the socio-economic opportunities and well-being of young people.

The demographic dividend concept advocates for strategic investments in health, education, economic and governance with a view of ensuring that the population of young people is healthy, well-educated, trained for the job market, and economically engaged in a well governed environment. Kenya subscribes to the ideals of this concept whose eventual outcome is accelerated socio-economic growth and improved quality of life which is in line with the aspirations of *Kenya Vision 2030*. In this regard, Kenya's challenge is to match the population growth rate with the available resources.

Results from the modelling of Kenya's demographic dividend potential, which was done in 2014, showed impressive results that the country can achieve on the social and economic fronts when strategic investments are made in these sectors. However, for Kenya to realize these benefits, each of the forty seven counties in the country will have to make strategic investments in health, education, economic, and governance so that the full potential of young people can be harnessed and socio-economic growth accelerated. The 2015 Kenya National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) was occasioned by the need to provide each county with information on their respective demographic dividend potential and the specific actions that they need to undertake to realize this potential. This report will therefore be very useful to counties when planning for their respective development activities. It is my hope that each county will make use of this report and contribute to making Kenya a better country where citizens enjoy a high quality of life in a safe environment.

Mr. Saitoti Torome, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department of Planning

Acknowledgment

The Kenya National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) was conducted in 2015 with the goal of contributing to the country's efforts of harnessing the potential of the young people in accelerating national development. Results from this survey will inform counties on the actions that they need to undertake in order to achieve accelerated economic growth

The 2015 NAYS was implemented through a collaborative effort between NCPD and various partners and stakeholders. In this regard, NCPD would like to thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Norwegian Government, through the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP), for both their technical and financial support to the survey.

The implementation of the 2015 NAYS was guided by a Task Force made up of two committees, namely; Steering and Technical Committees. The Steering Committee provided advice on the conceptualisation and the implementation strategies and modalities while the Technical Committee was responsible for the development of the survey tools, recruitment and training of the research assistants, coordination, and supervision of data collection, data processing, analysis and report writing. NCPD is grateful to members of the two committees.

The NCPD's County Population Coordinators (CPCs) were responsible for introducing the research assistants to the various counties under their jurisdiction and ensuring their smooth movement within the counties. They were also responsible for conducting the Key Informant Interviews. Given the success of the fieldwork, NCPD would like to thank all the CPCs.

Finally, NCPD would like to take this opportunity to thank the Council of Governors and the individual Governors for facilitating the entry of the research teams into the counties, and the respondents in all the counties who participated in the focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and the key informant interviews. These respondents include community members, pupils, students, health workers, and heads of learning institutions, programme managers, employers, and government officials. The information that was provided by these respondents facilitated the development of this report. It is therefore NCPD's hope that this report will be useful to all the counties as they contribute to the national efforts towards harnessing the demographic dividend.

Dr. Josephine Kibaru-Mbae, OGW
 Director General
 National Council for Population and Development

Executive Summary

This report presents the Kajiado County profile based on the findings of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey conducted by the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Youth Department, KNBS and various development partners. The survey covered all the 47 counties with the multiple objectives of examining what potential exists for a demographic dividend in each of the 47 counties, identify health, education, economic and governance issues that affect young people in each county, identifying what specific investment opportunities that could accelerate achievement of the demographic dividend and providing policy and programme recommendations based on the survey findings.

This report interrogates the demographic profile of the county and the prevailing socio-economic indicators of the county and further identifies the challenges and opportunities that exist for harnessing the benefits of a growing youth population. The report therefore presents a preview of the demographic, health, education, economic and governance indicators which are the main sectors whose performance impact on building a county that would be responsive to the young people.

Kajiado County demographic profile presents a young population with 41.6 percent being under the age of 15. The dependency ratio is 78. This is very high and it indicates a burden on the working population as they support a large dependent population. However, the dependency ratio is projected to decline over time as the result of the changing age structure. Slightly over a half of the county's population is in the working age. This is projected to increase to 63 percent in 2030 and 67 percent in 2030.

The county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2041. To realize the demographic dividend, the county needs to invest in quality health, education and governance and strive to create training and employment opportunities for the young people. The county has a slightly higher fertility (5 children per woman), than the national rate of about four children per woman. Slightly over half of the married women in the county are using contraception. Sixty-three percent of births in the county are attended by a skilled health worker and 56 percent of the children 12-23 months in the county are fully vaccinated. The HIV prevalence rate in the county is 4.4 percent which is lower than the national prevalence rate of 6.4 percent. Young people in the county face various health challenges such as sexually transmitted diseases, HIV and AIDS, female genital mutilation, drugs and substance abuse and teenage pregnancy. These challenges are mostly caused by peer pressure, parental negligence and cultural practices. To sort out these issues and create a healthy youthful population there is need for investments to improve the coverage and the quality of health services in the county and to sensitize young people on health issues affecting them.

School enrolment in the county is generally modest. The primary school net enrolment is 75 and the secondary school net enrolment rate is only 26.3 percent. These figures indicate that many primary school children in the county do not proceed to secondary school level and a large number of school age children are out of school. For example, about 74 percent of the secondary school age children are out of school in the county.

The relatively low school enrolment in the county is influenced by many factors such as teenage pregnancy, lack of school fees, drug and substance abuse and cultural practices such as FGM and early marriage. To overcome these challenges, the county should sensitize both the parents and young people on the importance of education, make concerted efforts to eliminate early marriage and female circumcision and provide bursaries to the needy children. At the same time, more schools should be built to increase access to education.

The Human Development Index for Kajiado County is higher than the national average which is indicative of a slightly better quality of life compared to other counties. The main source of income for young people in this county include, livestock farming, construction, employment in the mining sector and *bodaboda*. The main challenges that face the young people from Kajiado include unfair competition and exploitation. More sensitisation on utilisation of current interventions is needed.

Young people in Kajiado County are involved in land disputes, DSA, and some other criminal activities. To ensure security, the involvement of young people in 'Nyumba Kumi' initiative has improved the level of security.



INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Youth in Kenya

The United Nations uses the terms 'youth' and 'young people' interchangeably to mean people aged 15-24 years with the understanding that member states and other entities may use different definitions. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) defines youth as those individuals who have attained the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 years. Those aged 18-34 years constitute about 30 percent of Kenya's total population while those aged 0-34 years constitute 78 percent of the population. This youthful population is a demographic asset and investing in their education, health, skill development and employment prospects will accelerate a demographic dividend. To reap the benefits of this dividend, Kenya must make sound investment in health, education and economic development.

1.1.2 The Demographic Dividend

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a country can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. The demographic dividend concept is being popularised in developing countries as a potential solution to their development challenges. In embracing this concept, Kenya modelled the demographic dividend in 2014 using the *DemDiv* Model that was developed by Futures Group. The modelling of Kenya's demographic dividend was supported by USAID through the Health Policy Project. Results from the model showed that Kenya could achieve the following results by 2050 through implementation of activities aimed at achieving the demographic dividend; Investments per capita will increase to about US\$ 2,000 from the current figure of about US\$ 200, Fertility levels will decline to an average of two children per woman from the current four children per woman thereby decreasing the dependency ratio, Even with an increase in the population size, the employment gap (i.e. people in the labour force who are not active) will be 8 million which is less than the current gap of 10 million. These results are consistent with the aspirations of *Kenya Vision 2030*.

1.1.3 Population Size, Growth and Composition

The population of Kenya was enumerated at 38.6 million during the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. It was estimated to be increasing at a rate of 1 million people each year representing

a growth rate of about 2.9 percent annually. From the census results, the dependency ratio was 87 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years). The same census also indicated that Kenya's population-age structure is youthful because the population of children below the age of 15 years was 43 percent, way above the cut-off limit of 35 percent. This was corroborated by the fact that those aged below 35 years constitute 78 percent of the country's total population. This population-age structure does not lend itself to the country's efforts to attain a rapid economic growth because most of the resources are spent on meeting the ever increasing social needs (health, housing, education, water and sanitation) of the fast growing population.

Kenya's Population Policy for National Development recognises that the rapid growth in the population size is a constraint to national development. To counter this, the policy proposes a reduction in the fertility levels from five children per woman in 2009 to two children per woman in 2050. According to the 2014 KDHS, the fertility level was four children per woman in 2014 which is a clear indication that the fertility levels are dropping. If this trend continues and Kenya achieves a fertility level of two children per woman by 2050 then the population size will increase to 59 million in 2030 and 75 million in 2050 with the proportion of those aged below 15 years decreasing to 33 and 25 percent respectively. The dependency ratio for the country in 2030 and 2050 will be 57 and 45 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years) respectively.

1.2 Survey Rationale

In 2014, NCPD and various partners modelled Kenya's demographic dividend using the *DemDiv* model. The impressive results from the modelling exercise showed that Kenya could achieve accelerated socio-economic growth through targeted investments. However, it was recognized that for this to happen, each of the 47 counties would have to play a role. Unfortunately, information on the demographic dividend potential for each county and the specific activities that they each need to implement so as to benefit from this potential—was largely lacking. Given the differences in the health, education, economic and governance status of the counties, it was necessary to conduct this survey to generate county-specific information on the demographic dividend potential and activities that need to be implemented. With this information at hand, each county would know what they need to do to harness the potential of their youthful population.

1.3 Survey Goal and Objectives

Survey goal

The goal of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey was to provide solid evidence on how the growing youth population can be harnessed to accelerate economic growth and achieve a demographic dividend.

Survey objectives

The objectives of the 2015 NAYS were:

- a. To generate a profile of adolescents and young people in each county. This includes the population size, age distribution, and socio-demographic characteristics.
- b. Identify Health, Education, Economic and Governance issues that affect young people in each county.
- c. Identify investment opportunities in the key sectors in each county.
- d. Provide policy and programme recommendations based on the survey findings.

1.4 Survey Organisation

The implementation of the survey was facilitated by two committees; Steering and Technical committees whose members were drawn from different organisations representing the different sectors that have a key role in the country's efforts to harness the demographic dividend. Members of the Steering Committee were involved in providing policy guidance and field work monitoring while members of the Technical Committee were involved in giving technical input and supervision of field teams alongside the NCPD County Population Coordinators.

1.4.1 Pre-test

The survey pre-test was conducted in April 2015, where 26 Technical Committee members and a selection of research assistants participated. The purpose of the pre-test was to check on the flow and meaning of questions, language used in the tools, and the time it would take to administer each tool. During the pre-test, the programme for the fieldwork training was developed and reviewed to ensure that the training for the fieldwork would cover all the necessary aspects that are required to fully equip the research assistants in readiness for the data collection exercise.

1.4.2 Trainings

The Technical Committee members were trained for three days in February 2015, on demographic dividend and its applicability in the Kenyan context so that they could be conversant with the concept before embarking on the development of the survey tools. This enabled the Technical Committee members to develop the data collection tools that responded to the objectives of the survey.

In April 2015, thirty-four research assistants were competitively recruited for data collection in the 47 counties. They were trained from 29th April to 9th May 2015 in Nakuru. The trainees were taken through the survey tools, materials, and modalities of recruiting the respondents for the different tools that were to be administered. They were also trained on how to conduct interviews. Different methodologies and approaches were used in the training to ensure that the research assistants were well equipped to collect quality data.

1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation

The NAYS survey used two methodologies namely; quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative methodology involved the desk review of secondary data from the *2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census*, the *2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS)*, the *2014 Economic Survey* and the *2014 Basic Education Statistical Booklet*. These sources were used to generate information on population, health, education, and economic issues at both national and county levels. It presented a synopsis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the country and each of the counties. The quantitative methodology also involved the generation of population projection data for each of the counties using PADIS software. The qualitative methodology involved the collection of qualitative data through focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and key informant interviews.

1.5.1 Survey tools

In collecting the qualitative data, the following tools were used:

- a. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) guides for conducting focus group discussions.
- b. Key Informant Interview (KII) guides for conducting key informant interviews with policy/decision makers at county level.
- c. In-Depth Interview (IDI) guides conducting in-depth interviews with service providers in health, education, and economic sectors.
- d. Check list for youth-serving organisations.

The FGD, KII, and IDI guides were used to solicit information on the key issues affecting the wellbeing and participation of young people in terms of health, education, economic opportunities and governance. In addition to this, the tools were used to collect information on how the identified issues could be addressed. The checklist for youth serving organisations was used to assess the state of health and education facilities and services for young people.

1.5.2 Sampling

The sample for the qualitative component of the survey was national in scope covering the 47 counties in Kenya. These counties were clustered into 16 survey regions based on social-demographic characteristics. Table 1.1 shows the clustering of all the counties from which the set of all the tools were administered.

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

	Region	Counties
1.	Nairobi	Nairobi
2.	North Eastern	Garrisa, Wajir, Mandera
3.	Upper Eastern	Isiolo, Marsabit
4.	Central Eastern	Meru, Embu, Tharaka Nithi
5.	Lower Eastern	Kitui, Makueni, Machakos
6.	North Rift (1)	Trans Nzoia, West Pokot, Turkana,
7.	North Rift (2)	UasinGishu, Elgeiyo Marakwet, Nandi
8.	Central Rift	Nakuru, Kericho, Bomet, Baringo
9.	South Rift	Kajiado, Narok, Samburu
10.	Western	Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Busia
11.	Nyanza South	Kisii, Nyamira, Migori (Kuria)
12.	Nyanza North	Kisumu, Siaya, Homa Bay, Migori (Luo)
13.	Central (1)	Kiambu, Murang'a, Kirinyaga,
14.	Central (2)	Nyeri, Nyandarua, Laikipia
15.	Coast (1)	Mombasa, Kwale, TaitaTaveta,
16.	Coast (2)	Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi

In mapping out areas where the data was collected from, the survey was guided by the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V) which is developed and managed by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Each tool was administered to targeted respondents who had been determined using criteria that had been set prior to the survey field work. The criteria used to recruit those who would participate in the focus group discussions were; age, sex, and schooling status. FGDs were conducted for the following age groups 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 and 35-60 years. Given the survey objectives, the young people responded to issues on health, education, economic, and governance—that touched on their daily lives. The older age groups (35-60 years) gave their perceptions on health, education, economic, and governance as it relates to the young people. In order to triangulate the information collected, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) were used to collect information from key informants and service providers respectively. The KIIs

were administered to policy makers' in-charge of the specific sectors of interest in the counties. The respondents to the IDIs were service providers in the health, education and economic sectors.

Table 1.2 and 1.3 show that the target for each county was 8 Key Informant Interviews, 8 In-Depth Interviews, and 9 Focus Group Discussions.

Table 1.2 Key informant interviews and in-depth interviews sample frame for each county

Sector	Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	In-Depth Interviews (IDIs)
Health	County Executive Committee Member (CEC) – Health OR Chief Officer Health OR County Director of Health	1. Health Facility In-charge 2. Manager In-charge of Youth Serving Organisation in Health
Education	1. County Director of Education (CDE) 2. County Executive Committee Member (CEC) - Education	1. Primary School with Pre-primary – School heads (1 public School) 2. Secondary School – Principals (1 public school) 3. Tertiary Institutions – Dean of student (1) 4. TVET (1)
Economy	1. County Director of Youth Development 2. County Executive Committee Member (CEC) - Youth Affairs 3. CEC to be selected depending on the main economic activity of the county	1. Enterprise Development Fund Representative (UWEZO, YEDF, WEF etc) 2. A leading employer in the County
Governance	1. County Commissioner 2. County Executive Committee Member (CEC) – Public Administration	N/A

Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county

Group	Additional Criteria	No. of FGDs	Place
Young people, Age 10-14	1 for males and 1 for females	2	School
Young people, Age 15-19	1 for males and 1 for females	2	School
Young people, Age 15-19	1 mixed group out of school (male & female, married & unmarried)	1	Community
Young people Age 15-24	1 for marginalized populations	1	Community
Young people, Age 20-24	1 for married and unmarried youths	1	Community
Young people, Age 25-34	1 for married and unmarried youths	1	Community
Older people, Age 35-60	1 for older people (male and female)	1	Community

1.5.3 Data Collection

Data collection was done by 16 teams, each consisting of two research assistants. The fieldwork commenced on 11th May and ended on 31st July 2015. Each team was assigned two or three counties for data collection. In addition to this, each team had a vehicle and a driver to ensure smooth movement during the data collection exercise. Using the field work plan developed during the fieldwork training, the research assistants systematically collected data from their assigned regions. Throughout this process, they were guided by their respective supervisors. At the end of each day the team members got together to share their experiences and prepare the day's summary. This sharing helped the teams to strategize the next day's work. Table 1.4 summarizes the response rate for the interviews conducted using the FGD, KII, and IDI guides.

Table 1.4 shows that IDIs had the highest response at 93 percent followed by FGDs at 92 percent. KIIs, which targeted the policy makers at county level, had the lowest response rate at 78 percent.

Table 1.4 Survey response rates

	Focus Group Discussions	Key Informant Interviews	In-Depth Interviews
Interviews Targeted	423	376	376
Interviews Conducted	389	294	348
Coverage (percent)	92%	78%	93%

1.5.4 Data Processing and Analysis

As part of the data collection exercise, the interviews were captured using both digital recorders and note books. The data was then transcribed in the original language of the interview after which it was translated into English language in cases where the interview language was not English. The hard copies of the English scripts were then typed using Microsoft Word to convert them into soft copies. This was done by the research assistants. On receipt of the data at NCPD headquarters, the same was handed over to data clerks for checking, cleaning and processing.

The quantitative data was processed using SPSS and PADIS while the qualitative data was processed using NVIVO QRS (version 10) software. NVIVO software was used to access, organise, manage, shape, code, explore, extract and analyse the textual data. A team of 13 data clerks were trained on how to process the data using this software. To ensure consistency and quality, two supervisors reviewed and verified the coded data.

2

KAJIADO COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Kajiado County is located in the southern part of Kenya. It borders Nairobi County to the North East, Narok County to the West, Nakuru and Kiambu Counties to the North, Taita Taveta County to the South East, Machakos and Makueni Counties to the North East and East respectively, and the Republic of Tanzania to the South. It is situated between Longitudes 36° 5' and 37° 5' East and between Latitudes 1° 0' and 3° 0' south. The county covers an area of 21,900.9 square kilometres (Km²). Topographically, the county is divided into three different areas namely; Rift Valley, Athi Kapiti plains and Central Broken Ground. The important physical features are Mount Suswa and Lake Magadi. The county is divided into five administrative sub-counties namely; Kajiado Central, Kajiado North, Loitokitok, Isinya and Mashuuru, with a total of 17 administrative divisions, 5 constituencies and 25 county wards.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

The population size and structure for Kajiado County is represented in Table 2.1.

2.2.1 Population Size and Structure for Kajiado County

Table 2.1 Demographic characteristics

Demographic Indicators	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	686,992	1,140,831	1,504,406
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	41.6	34.8	25.9
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	2.2	2.6	7.1
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	56.1	62.6	67.0
Dependency Ratio	78.2	59.6	49.3
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2041		

Source: 2009 Census Reports and other Projections

The population for Kajiado County was 689,99 according the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census and is projected to rise to 1,504,406 in 2050. About 42 percent of the population is below the age of 15 years and is projected to decline to 35 percent in 2030 and to 26 percent in 2050, while the

population in the working ages (15-64) is projected to increase to 63 percent and 67 percent over the same period. The dependency ratio is therefore 78 and is expected to decline to 60 in 2030 and 49 in 2050. The population of older people above age 64 will also increase to 3 percent and 7 percent over the same period. The demographic window of opportunity for the county will open in 2041 and close in 2081.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics for Kajiado County

Table 2.2 summarizes the socio-economic profile of Kajiado County.

Table 2.2 Socio-economic profile

Socio-economic Characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	4.5
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	54.5%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	63.2%
	HIV Prevalence	4.4%
	Children 12 - 23 months fully vaccinated	56.4%
Education	Primary School Net Enrollment Rate	75.0%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	26.7
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	43,405
	Secondary School Net Enrollment Rate	26.3%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	16.2
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	56,205
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.5910425

Sources: Various reports

The average number of children per woman in Kajiado County is 4.5 which is slightly higher than the national average of 3.9 children per woman. More than half of the currently married women in Kajiado County are using contraception (55%) which is slightly lower than the national average of 58 percent. Unskilled delivery is one of the contributing factors to infant and maternal mortality. More than two-thirds (63 percent) of births are attended by a skilled health provider. This is slightly higher than the national average of 62 percent. The proportion of children 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccines (56 percent) is lower than the national target of 80 percent. The county HIV prevalence at 4 percent is lower than the national HIV prevalence of 6.4 percent.

The county has a primary school net enrolment rate of 75 percent which means a large number (43,405) of primary school-age children are out of school. The secondary school net enrollment rate for the county is very low at only 26 percent. Over 56,000 children of secondary-age are out of school. However, the primary school pupil-teacher ratio (27) and secondary school pupil-teacher ratio (16) are favourable compared to the national ratio of 40.

The Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.5910 is indicative of the county's overall achievement in providing quality education, improving life expectancy and income per-capita. The value is higher than

the national average of 0.520. This means the county is doing relatively well in providing education, health and improving income per capita.

2.3 Health and Young People

2.3.1 The Main Health Issues affecting Young People

The health status of a population has a direct impact on productivity and enhanced quality of life. In order to understand the health issues affecting young people in Kajiado County, different study groups were asked about the health problems facing young people, their causes, how the health problems have affected their wellbeing and ways of addressing them. Table 2.3 summarises the health issues.

Table 2.3 Main health problems affecting young people in Kajiado County

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
STI/HIV DSA Teenage Pregnancy	Multiple partners Shortage of condoms Peer pressure Unemployment Harmful practice FGM & Early Marriage	Increased STI/HIV Mental health problems SGBV Abortion School drop out Death/Suicide	Guidance & counselling in schools & parents Promote Sex education (Abstinence) Supply of free condoms public places Public education Provide YFS Rehabilitation centres Enforce laws on DSA, SGBV & education policy

The qualitative findings show that STI, HIV and AIDS, drug and substance abuse and teenage pregnancy were serious health problems affecting young people in Kajiado. All groups were concerned that the young people especially after being initiated into “Morans” (cultural group of young people), were having several sexual partners and were engaging in unprotected sex. Some reported that they were under pressure and influence not to use condoms while others maintained that they were faced with shortage of condoms. The result is increased STI/HIV infections and rising cases of sexual violence against women (SGBV). Most adolescent girls said, they fall victims of such violence and when they get pregnant they drop out of school and are married off to the Morans. The following are their remarks:

“...Once they become Morans, they have multiple partners leading to rape cases. They are under pressure to indulge in irresponsible drinking, engage in sex and because of ignorance and not using condoms and not testing, they get STIs and HIV/AIDS.”

[FGD. Mixed Group 20-24, Kajiado]

“STIs and HIV/AIDS are also common. Young people are engaging in sex without condoms but also there is a problem of supply of condoms. They are not adequate.”

[FGD. Mixed Group 15-19, Kajiado]

Drug and substance abuse was reported as another leading health problem in Kajiado County which affects both in and out of school youth. The in-school-youth reported they were under pressure by other students to use drugs and take alcohol while the out-of-school-youth reported that because of idleness and unemployment some young people indulged in drugs and alcohol. Sometimes they become violent and defile young girls, increasing the cases of SGBV. The major consequence of this was serious mental health problems which cause many of the young people to drop out of school and some end up committing suicide.

Some of the discussion groups talked about the rising number of teenage pregnancies as another health concern in the county. This was attributed to the practice of FGM and early marriage. Findings reveal that young girls are booked for marriage while still very young and immediately they go through FGM, they are married off to older men. Some circumcised girls get pregnant while still in school and are forced to drop out of school. They stated that those who start child bearing at a tender age develop health complications during pregnancy and delivery—which usually ends in death. Some wish to go back to school and decide to procure abortion which can have serious health consequences. The following are the views of the respondents:

“Early marriages are high in this community; Girls are booked for marriage at an early age. By the time they are around 10 years they go through FGM and after healing they are married off immediately.”

[FGD. FYP 15-19, Kajiado]

“Unwanted pregnancies make girls go for unsafe abortions which lead to complications which may lead to death.”

[FGD. Mixed 20-24, Kajiado]

The views of the young people regarding teenage pregnancies and the associated complications are supported by the health service providers that were interviewed in the county. The views of some of the health service providers are cited below:

“There are cases of teenage pregnancies due to the fact that most of the girls are married at a very tender age. They don’t come for the antenatal clinics and this brings several complications during delivery and to some extent untimely death.”

[IDI. Health service provider, Kajiado]

“There are considerable incidences of STIs and HIV/AIDS which are due to multiple partners that the morans have. In most of the cases they are not open and do not come for drugs and they only come at advanced stages of the disease. There is lack of trained personnel who take care of such kind of people”.

[IDI. Health service provider, Kajiado]

The participants and service health providers suggested the following ways as key to addressing the health problems; introduce guidance and counselling in schools, promote sexuality education, package SRH information and services to meet needs of the nomadic lifestyle of young people and ensure free supply of condoms to reduce STIs, HIV and AIDs, train service providers to provide youth friendly services, establish rehabilitation centres for and enforce the provision of the Children Act and the policy on girls returning to school after delivery and concerted efforts be made to stop practice of FGM and early marriages in the county.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

The qualitative results on access and availability of health information and services for young people in Kajiado County are shown in Table 2.4

Table 2.4 Access and availability of health information and services

Sources of health information	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Media (Radio, TV & newspaper)	Disease causes and prevention STI, (malaria, typhoid)	Increased knowledge & information on health	Media
Health Facilities			Public forums
Schools	SRH information & services on Family planning (contraceptives) and STI/HIV	Improved health (disease prevention & infection control)	Schools
Family			Health Facilities
Church	Hygiene & sanitation	Plan for the future	Social media
Public forums	DSA		
CHWs			
Social media			

Findings show that the main sources of health information and services were; the media, health facilities, and schools, family, church, public forums, CHWs and social media. Older people preferred media and public forums as their main sources of health information and services while the younger people stated they preferred schools, health facilities and social media.

The main type of information received included; causes of diseases and prevention of STIs, HIV and AIDs, malaria and typhoid, SRH information and services mainly on family planning, hygiene and sanitation, and drug and substance use. The information was regarded as useful in terms of increasing knowledge on health issues, improving health by addressing disease prevention and infection control, help to plan for the future.

The main SRH information and services available to the youth as summarised in Table 2.5, are FP contraceptives mostly condoms, pills, injectables and implants, STI, and HIV and AIDS and cancer screening.

Table 2.5 Access and availability of SRH/FP information and services

Main SRH/FP information and services available and accessible	Challenges in accessing SRH/FP information & services	Addressing Challenges
FP (Condoms, pills, injectables, implants) STI, HIV/AIDS Cancer	Fear & Embarrassment Stigma & discrimination (PWDs) Lack of information/ignorance Fear of side effects, myths and misconception	Provide YFS Language translators/institutions for marginalized (orphans, PWDs) Counselling & guidance in schools Public health awareness

The major challenges that deter young people including those living with disabilities from accessing these SRH information and services were reported to be fear and embarrassment, and ignorance due to lack of knowledge. This was attributed to the fact that the service providers are rude, too old to understand their needs and the environment is not conducive for young people including those living with disabilities. The people with disabilities reported that they feared being stigmatized or discriminated because of their condition. Another key challenge to accessing FP services that was reported is the fear of side effects and the myths and misconceptions about contraceptives. The participants reported as follows:

“Young people also don’t like to be served by older people when a young person goes and finds an older health provider in a hospital he/she will be unable to talk to them, they tend to hide their problems...some doctors are very rude and this scares away other young people from asking the required questions.”

[FGD. Female group 15-19, Kajiado]

“There is a lot of ignorance among the youth especially on sexual issues...lack of information especially in the rural areas those people don’t get any information they are not aware.”

[FGD. Mixed group 15-19, Kajiado]

“Young people also fear the side effects of family planning there is a perception that family planning causes barrenness, make a woman cold and more watery. Men think that they will also get affected so they do want to have sex with their wives.”

[FGD. Mixed group 20-24, Kajiado]

“Lack of understanding in that people doesn’t want sometimes to understand young people they only point fingers at them. People living with HIV or disability are discriminated or stigmatised.”

[FGD. Female group 10-14, Kajiado]

The participants recommended that health facilities should be equipped and service providers trained to provide health services that are friendly to young people and people with disabilities. They proposed that guidance and counselling be introduced in schools and public education on health issues promoted in the communities.

2.3.3 Organisations Addressing Health Issues

The main organisations that were identified as addressing health issues in Kajiado County were the Government of Kenya, County government and NGOs including faith based organisations. The commonly mentioned were AMREF, Red Cross, and World Vision. There was a general impression across the discussion groups that the organisations have helped improve the health status of young people through health education, behaviour change communication, provision of SRH services, eradication of harmful cultural practices and they felt that there is need to sustain these efforts.

When asked what the county government is doing to address health issues of young people in the county, one of the key policy informants said:

“Currently there is alcohol bill in the county assembly and when passed it will bring a difference in alcohol consumption among young people. We are also having a massive sensitization on maternal health care. We have a mobile clinic and we reach to the remote areas to inform the mothers on the importance of home deliveries and antenatal clinics for healthy young ones. There is also another bill in the assembly children act implementation that will assist a lot in early marriages. Those parents who will be involved in marrying off their teenagers will be prosecuted. So far as a county assembly we have managed to have 18 facilitation in rural areas and 3 mobile clinics.”

[Key Informant, Kajiado]

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

Out of the critical health issues raised by the study groups concerning the health of young people, the opportunities identified for improvement include; the need to provide a packaged SRH information and services to the young people that are culturally sensitive and fits with their nomadic lifestyle,

promote sex education in schools with a renewed focus on abstinence, promote health education in the communities on the pertinent health issues using the popular sources of information and enforce laws on DSA, SGBV and education policy.

2.4 Education and Young People

The Constitution of Kenya recognises the right to education as a fundamental right of every child. Education and skills development is key to the realisation of economic growth of Kajiado County.

2.4.1 Main Education Issues affecting Young People

The survey sought to identify the main issues affecting the education of young people in the County. This included the main causes of the problems, how it affects the education of young people and the ways of addressing them. The summary of the qualitative findings are presented in Table 2.6

Table 2.6 Main education issues affecting young people

Main Education Issues	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing
DSA	Peer pressure	School dropout	Provision of education funds
Lack of school fees	Ease access to drugs	Indiscipline	Guidance and counselling
Child labour	Poverty	Poor school performance	Enforce laws on DSA, ant-FGM, child labour and education policy
Teenage pregnancy	Harmful cultural practices	Teacher/student absenteeism	
		Gender disparities	

Kajiado County faces drug and substance abuse (DSA), lack of school fees, child labour and inadequate learning facilities. The major problem of DSA was reported to be mainly affecting the primary and secondary level of education, and was attributed to peer pressure in school and the easy access to drugs. This contributed majorly to school dropouts at those levels. The participants observed the following:

“We note that some students are pushed to use drugs, they are rude to teachers and everyone, it affects their performance and they miss class, drop out of school.”

[FGD. Male young people 10-14, Kajiado]

“Drug Abuse is common because we are located at the border of Tanzania; this has enabled bhang to enter the county easily. Also bhang in Tanzania is not illegal. It is easily accessible.”

[FGD. Male 15-19, Kajiado]

The problem of lack of school fees featured a lot in the discussions with the various groups. The main cause mentioned was poverty. They said many families cannot afford to pay for school fees and school requirements because they are poor. They reasoned that:

“Lack of school fees is brought about by many families being poor they can’t provide the fees because the activities they engage in is not much productive. Livestock keeping doesn’t give them much money to feed the families and at the same time pay the school fees.”

[FGD. Male 15-19, Kajiado]

Another common problem that was mentioned is child labour which was closely related again to poverty:

“Child labour is common because parents feel they are not getting enough so they send their children to work in order to help feed their siblings. Others are forced to drop out of school to go look after their livestock.”

[FGD. Male 15-19, Kajiado]

Because of the need to support their families it was observed that the majority of youth drop out of school to earn quick money as stated by one of the participants:

“The youth do not proceed to tertiary level, they like getting quick cash “haraka haraka” they do little jobs and get paid immediately. This has made them to like money very much because if they carry someone’s luggage they get 50 bob they feel good and they want to do more and more and forget about school.”

[FGD. Mixed 20-24, Kajiado]

Teenage pregnancy is another leading problem that results in school dropouts and subsequent gender disparities in Kajiado County was reported as affecting the education of young people in the county. This was attributed to poverty and cultural practices of FGM. Because of the need for food, clothing and sanitary towels that young girls cannot afford, they look for men to buy these for them in exchange for unprotected sex, as stated by a young participant:

“Early pregnancies are brought about by “boda boda” (motorbike operators) who seduce girls by buying them food, sanitary towels carrying them for free to and from school and in return they pay with sex and they don’t use condoms or family planning”

[FGD. Females 15-19, Kajiado]

Cultural practices of FGM, “*moranism*” and early marriages were reported widely as one of the factors that contribute to school dropouts and deny many girls and boys the chance of getting the education they need to improve their economic status.

Participants proposed various approaches for addressing these challenges; the county government to build more schools and equip them with learning facilities, deploy more teachers in the county, provide educational funds to needy children, promote guidance and counselling in schools, and enforce laws on child labour, DSA, anti-FGM Act and education policy to retain both girls and boys in school.

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services

It emerged from the study that learning institutions in Kajiado are not readily accessible. It was reported that the schools are very few and the young people walk long distances to school. One of the participants shared his view:

“The schools are not accessible because they are very far and the roads are very bad there are no vehicles passing by to use so one just has to walk for long. Students walk tirelessly up to 20 Km every day to school but this discourages them, they drop out of school.”

[FGD. Female 15-19, Kajiado]

The County has poor roads which are impassable. The few available schools lack enough teachers and do not have adequate facilities. Participants at the primary school level reported that the schools did not have enough classrooms, desks, books, libraries, water and electricity. While those at secondary school level and higher reported they lacked libraries, laboratories, enough classrooms, boarding facilities, computers and electricity. Most of the participants stated they only knew of one tertiary institution, the Maasai Technical Institution. With regard to whether they knew of learning institutions with facilities for students with special needs, they were only aware of St. Luke for the visually impaired.

Suggestions were given by participants as ways of addressing access and availability of education in Kajiado County. These included; improving infrastructure, building more learning institutions and equipping them with modern facilities to expand education opportunities for more young people including those with special needs and deploying more teachers. The views of service providers:

“County government should facilitate some organisations so that they create awareness to parents and community on the importance of education and more so the importance of educating a girl child in the community and the effects of FGM and early marriages. Their attitude can be changed through public education, media and drama.”

[IDI. head of secondary school, Kajiado]

2.4.3 Views on Courses Taught and their Relevance in Prevailing Job Market

With regard to their views on courses taught and their relevance in prevailing job market, majority of the young people were not sure whether they were relevant. Many said they did not have full information of the situation out there. However, there were some who felt that what is being taught in school is not applicable in real life. The head of one of the tertiary institutions interviewed remarked that some courses are outdated and there is need to revise the curriculum.

“...It is a challenge; the university is trying to redesign its curriculum in order to conform to the prevailing job market. Some courses are outdated and not relevant in the job market so students graduate and tarmac for long looking for jobs but don’t get because they lack the qualifications.”

[Head, Tertiary Institution, Kajiado]

2.4.4 Opportunities Available for Young People to Gain Skills

Findings indicate that internships and industrial attachment were the only opportunities available in the county. The young people raised concerns that the opportunities were limited and only available to those that were related to the county leaders.

2.4.5 Organisations Addressing Education Services in Kajiado County

NGO, the government, and FBOs were identified as the main organisations addressing education and training issues of young people in Kajiado County. Commonly mentioned NGOs were AMREF, Beacon of Hope, World Vision and Girl Child Network, amongst others. The government through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) have made efforts to construct classrooms, schools and provide bursaries for poor children. NGOs and FBOs on the other hand were said to promote enrolment, provide sponsorship for school fees, uniforms and stationery, build classrooms, fight FGM and build rescue centres. The respondents commended the efforts made by the organisations to improve education but they appealed for more assistance to support the growing demand for education in the County. One of the policy makers summarised that:

“More teachers should be posted in learning institutions to ensure teacher student ratio is okay. The infrastructure should be improved to ensure good accessibility of all learning institutions. The bursaries should be given to all needy students to ensure proper completion of all levels. Sensitization on education matters should be done at all barazas to improve on enrolment. The percentage of Maasai Mara collection should be given to education sector to improve schools. The local leaders should be involved in all programs concerning school.”

[Key Informant, Kajiado]

2.4.6 Opportunities for Investment in Education

The study participant groups identified opportunities for investment in education in Kajiado County. These included; employ more teachers, improve infrastructure (roads and electricity), build more learning institutions (schools, tertiary colleges, special schools), construct more dormitories and classrooms, equip learning facilities with laboratories, libraries, ICT services, allocate more bursaries for needy children to continue with education, enforce anti-FGM and the policy of Free Primary and Secondary Education and promote civic education on the importance of education. As indicated by a key informant interviewed in this exercise:

“As County government we should be committed to expanding and equipping learning institutions, improve infrastructure, employ more teachers, conduct civic education in order to educate all people the importance of education, and extend loan facilities to parents to undertake alternative means of earning income than relying on livestock which do not give them enough money to pay for fees.”

[KII. Policy maker, Kajiado]

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

The survey set out to establish a number of pertinent issues regarding young people and the economy. This included the main issues affecting access to employment and income opportunities for the youth as well as identifying the main economic activities that young people are engaged in. In addition, the survey also highlights the main challenges that young people face while engaged in the economic activities and ways to address these challenges. For the age groups expected to be in school (10-14 and 15-19), the survey investigated the reasons as to why they were engaged in economic activities. An important aspect of the economic module was also to identify the interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment and how youth have benefited. This included challenges in accessing these interventions and ways of addressing the challenges. This chapter reports on the wide range of issues that were discussed with the various study groups.

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities for Young People

The survey sought to establish the main issues affecting access to employment and income opportunities for young people in Kajiado County. This section looks at the main employment and income opportunities available for young people and challenges faced in accessing these opportunities.

The opportunities ranged from livestock rearing, crop farming, trade or business—mainly in livestock, shops and grocery, *boda boda* (motorcycle) business, construction, industry (Magadi Soda Company)

and county government tendering. Livestock farming, crop farming and trade (which mainly involve the buying and selling of livestock and animal products like meat, milk and hides) dominate the economy of the county.

The main challenges faced in accessing these employment and income opportunities were lack of capital, corruption, lack of knowledge and skills or lack of working experience needed to be engaged in available industries in the county like the Magadi Soda Company, Maasai Mara, lack of information on existing employment and income opportunities, motorcycle accidents caused by *boda boda* cyclists and perceived challenges of the devolution. Discussions with the working-age groups (20-24 and 25-34) and older people reveal that the majority of young people stated that they do not have enough capital to start or expand business, as stated by one of them said:

“Many people would love to be self-employed. It’s only that they don’t have capital and also patience to wait for the business to grow. They give up especially if they get little money at the end of the day.”

[FGD. Mixed 25-34, Kajiado]

Others commented that some youths did not have the knowledge of doing any other business apart from livestock.

“They are reluctant and contented with what they know best that is rearing and selling cattle.”

[FGD. Mixed 20-24, Kajiado]

Many also cited that some youths particularly in remote areas were ignorant or lacked information on existing employment and income opportunities. They raised concern about the rising incidence of motorcycle accidents caused by inexperienced *boda boda* cyclists. With regards to corruption young people reported that access to existing opportunities with the newly devolved county government posed a challenge because they felt the leaders extended the available jobs or tender opportunities to youth on the basis of clan and ethnic affiliations—so majority of the youth felt left out.

2.5.2 The Main Economic Activities that Young People are Engaged In

In addition, the survey sought to identify the main economic activities that young people are engaged in, the challenges they face while engaged in these activities and ways of addressing these challenges. The findings are presented in Table 2.7

Table 2.7 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Main Economic Activities	Challenges Encountered	Ways of address the Challenges Encountered
Boda boda business	Exploitation (poor pay)	Improve infrastructure and create markets
Livestock rearing	Lack of capital	Enforce law on child labour
Trade/business (animal products, retail)	Harassment by authority	Easy access to funds and loan facilities
Matatu business (touts/drivers)	Lack of knowledge & skills	Build skills in business and industry
Domestic work	Lack of markets & poor infrastructure	
Casual labour (fetching water, carrying goods)	Balancing school and work	

The views of the young and older people were in agreement that young people in Kajiado County were engaged in a number of economic activities ranging from *boda boda* (motor cycle) business, livestock farming, trade in livestock and animal products, small retail business like shops and groceries, and *matatu* transport as touts or drivers. A few others mentioned domestic work and casual jobs of fetching water and carrying heavy loads. Notably, the older people (25-34 and 35-60) commonly mentioned livestock rearing, trade/business, casual labour and domestic work, while the younger groups (15-19 and 20-24 frequently mentioned *boda boda*, *matatu* transport as touts or drivers, livestock keeping and casual labour.

The challenges that they experienced while undertaking these economic activities included; lack of capital to start business mainly buying motorcycles or livestock, lack of knowledge and skills to engage in business practice or improving crop and livestock farming, exploitation of workers who are paid poor wages for hard work, harassment by authorities particularly in *boda boda* and *matatu* business, lack of market for their products and goods due to poor infrastructure. The young respondents in the age category of 10-14 and 15-19 raised concern that those engaged in economic activities while still in school were faced with the challenge of balancing between school and work. It was observed that many get exhausted, get poor grades and eventually drop out of school.

Participants suggested ways of addressing the challenges. This included; availing loans, savings and credit facilities to young people, improve infrastructure and create markets for goods and services in the county, building skills in business and industry, and enforcing the law on child labour and introduce alternative measures to retain children in schools

In addition, discussions were conducted with groups of young people aged 10-14 and 15-19 to establish why young people of the same age who are expected to be in school were engaged in economic activities. They gave varied reasons and the majority stated that poverty was the overriding factor. Many families were poor and could not afford school fees particularly at secondary level. The young people worked to get money to pay for their school fees and support their siblings.

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes addressing Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment in Kenya still poses a serious threat to the economy. The government aims at reducing the unemployment rate in the country by accessing income and employment opportunities for the youth through the youth targeted employment creation framework. The private sector and the civil societies have also enhanced employment creation for young people and invested in their skills development. The survey went ahead to establish the main interventions and programmes in the County that address youth unemployment and how these have benefited the youth, the challenges faced in accessing the interventions and ways of addressing these challenges. The findings are summarised in Table 2.8

Table 2.8 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment in Kajiado County

Main Interventions and Programmes	Benefits	Challenges in Accessing these Interventions	Ways of addressing these challenges
Uwezo funds	Improved knowledge and skills	Corruption	Fight Corruption
NYS	Access to loans	Unawareness of the Interventions	Sensitization on interventions
CDF	Employment opportunities	Long registration process	Ease access of funds
YEDF	Reduced Crime		Training
NGO			
Micro-finance institutions			

When asked about the interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment in Kajiado County, the youth mentioned the government interventions and programmes of UWEZO funds, NYS, YEDF and CDF. A few others mentioned programme support of NGOs. The groups of older people also mentioned the same interventions but included WEF and micro-finance institutions citing more on the table banking concept.

The participants related a number of benefits accruing from the support of these initiatives. These included; improved knowledge and skills to start and run business, capacity building by NGOs to manage projects, increased access to loans and savings and credit facilities to get funding and capital for business, employment opportunities leading to perceived reduction in the rate of crime since they were engaged.

The main challenges faced in accessing these interventions and programmes as stated by participants included corruption, lack of awareness and information about the interventions and programmes, long registration process involving stringent requirements. Corruption was attributed to the fact that some youth were being favoured over others in getting employment, training, acquiring loans, funds and tenders issued by county government or NGOs.

“It is only those who are known by the people in the office benefit.”

[FGD. Mixed 20-24, Kajiado]

“The procedure for applying these loans is technical as many requirements are needed. The process of accessing these programs is very long and discouraging”.

[FGD. mixed 25-34, Kajiado]

“Most of young people have dropped out of school and lack knowledge and necessary skills to run a business so most of them incur losses and close without making money.”

[FGD. Mixed 20-24, Kajiado]

The participants suggested ways of addressing these challenges which included; fighting corruption by ensuring transparency and taking disciplinary action against those involved in corruption, sensitizing all youth in all parts of the county on the interventions and programmes available and how to get them. Another key measure they mentioned is to make it easier for the young people to access the loans/funds and credit facilities by reducing the restrictions, lowering the interest rates, training them on how to acquire the loans or funds and to best utilize the loans to avoid defaulting.

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

The survey also sought to establish other opportunities in technological development available to young people such as access to ICT services. The ICT needs of the youthful growing population needs to be addressed since innovations in ICT are essential for the realisation of Vision 2030. The survey set out to explore what ICT services are available to young people, the type of information and services sought for, what they use the information for, their preferred services, challenges faced in accessing services and ways of addressing these challenges. This section presents the qualitative findings of these issues.

The ICT services available and accessible to young people as reported by a large segment of the groups of younger people (15-19, 20-24) included radio, mobile phones and cyber cafes. The older youth (25-34) commonly mentioned radio, TV and also mobile phones. The main type of information and services sought for by the older youth included communication, current news, politics, county affairs and information mainly on health and development. The younger groups reported that they were more interested in networking through Facebook, communication, job adverts and applications, news updates and academic information. The younger youth stated that they preferred the services of Internet Cyber Cafés, mobile phones and radios (15-19, 20-24) while the older youth (25-34) preferred the services of radio and mobile phones. The young people in general, reported that they use the services for job searching, social networking, general knowledge, news, academic information and for entertainment.

With regard to ICTs in learning institutions, schools in Kajiado County are not well equipped with ICT services. Young people in primary and secondary schools particularly in rural areas reported that they had one or two computers for all students to use. The computer classes were limited and not taught in all schools because the teachers lacked required operation skills. Few computer places (cyber cafes) were only available in town centres. With reference to the importance of ICT services to students, most mentioned that they get to be informed about what is happening globally in matters pertaining to education; available courses, learning institutions, the use of ICT services will help them do their academic and research work.

However, they stated that they were faced with innumerable challenges in accessing ICT services in the county. The available ICT services are not adequate to meet with the rising demand of the growing population of youth. High cost of ICT services was a persistent problem because they said that they cannot afford daily data bundles, smart phones that have good network reception, computers and the services of the cyber cafés. Those who rely on radios also complained about the perceived high costs of batteries. Lack of power supply was another serious challenge particularly in the rural areas that deny the young people the ICT services. A few participants raised concern that some youth had access to internet prohibited sites that have illicit materials which could lead to immoral behaviour. Because of this fear youth reported that their parents restricted those to own phones or access the cyber cafes.

The youth participants recommended that the challenges could be addressed in the following ways; making the ICT services affordable for the youth by lowering the costs of smart phones, data bundles, computer classes. The County government to increase power supply by connecting all parts of the County with electricity, install network boosters, improve infrastructure (roads), have computers in schools, and establish ICT centres in learning institutions and in the community, train young people in modern ICT technology and innovations.

2.5.5 Organisations Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment

The government, NGOs and microfinance institutions were the main organisations known by participants to be addressing economic empowerment for young people in Kajiado County. The government was mainly responsible for providing employment and financial support through funds (UWEZO, YEDF, WEF, CDF, and AGPO). Similarly, the NGOs were reported to provide employment, capacity building and funds and microfinance institutions (Equity, KCB, Faulu) was said to provide loans, savings and credit facilities and training for youth. When asked about their views concerning the efforts made by the organisations in addressing economic empowerment of young people, the participants were in consensus that the youth have gained employment, and economically empowered to be self-employed and self-reliant. They have gained knowledge and skills to undertake economic ventures and this has improved their socio-economic status, health, reduced the crime rate and episodes of drug and substance abuse.

2.5.6 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

The potential areas identified to increase employment and income opportunities for young people in Kajiado County were trade and industry, agriculture, savings and loan facilities, tourism and construction (roads).

A key policy maker in the sector observed that:

“The processing and sale of livestock products (milk, meat, hide) is a lucrative industry for creating income and employment opportunities. The Magadi Soda Company and Maasai Mara hotel industry have potential to expand and create more job opportunities for the young people. The industries have the potential to build the skills of the youth by offering internship and mentoring programme. Investment in Agriculture farming (crop and livestock) by introduction of irrigation and modern innovations, accompanied by improved infrastructure (roads, electricity and water supply) will boost agricultural production, create more markets, thereby increasing income and generating jobs.”

[KII. Policy maker, Kajiado]

Participants noted that expanding savings and loans financing facilities in the county and making them favourable to young people has the potential to increase income. Promoting the national reserves of Mau, Maasai Mara and the popular culture of the Maasai traditional bead work and attire was thought to increase tourist attraction and a great opportunity for income and employment opportunity.

2.5.7 Savings and Investment for Old Age

The survey set out to establish the views of young people about savings and investment for old age. It was outright from the discussions with groups of young people that they did not think about saving for the future. A major challenge mentioned was that majority of young people were ignorant about the importance of savings and investment for old age because of their high spending. It was reported that most of them spend everything they earn. Still, there were also those who felt that since they are not employed or earn very minimal wages they did not see the need to invest. They retorted that they need income to do so. Participants recommended that the youth should be trained on importance of savings and investments for the future while still in school so that when they get employed they already know the need to start saving and investing.

2.6 Governance and Young People

Good governance has a great impact on political stability and economic development. The survey sought to look at young people's perspectives with regards to the principles of good governance; (i) the rule of law, (ii) transparency and accountability, (iii) consensus, equity, inclusion and participation (iv) effectiveness and efficiency and (v) political leadership as stipulated in the constitution.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

This section the report highlights on the justice system, security situation and cohesion.

2.6.1.1 Justice system

Table 2.9 Justice system in Kajiado County

Main Cases	Process of Solving Cases	Challenges in Solving Cases	Ways of addressing these challenges
Criminal cases Land disputes Rape Drug and Substance Abuse (DSA)	Out of court settlement Traditional system of council of elders	Corruption Lack of information Delays	Fight corruption and issue fair judgement Public education Train elders

The main leading cases identified by the participants in Kajiado included; criminal cases, land disputes, rape cases and drug and substance abuse. The main type of criminal cases committed included theft, murder and robbery mainly as a result of cattle rustling and the land disputes was linked to the persistent inter-clan boundaries' conflicts. The most common ways of solving cases were out of court settlement and the traditional system of council of elders.

Corruption, lack of information about the process of solving cases, inadequate knowledge on rights and privileges and perceived delays in solving the cases were the most common challenges identified by the participants. Some of the ways they identified of solving these problems included; taking disciplinary action against those practicing corruption such as dismissing them from office, creating public awareness on the process of solving cases and educating the public on their rights, training the elders to make fair and just judgement and also promoting the judicial system as way of solving cases.

2.6.1.2 Security

With regard to security, the only places reported to be secure were urban areas. The other remote areas were known to be insecure; the security offices are far from residents, the security officers patrol only during the day and do not respond promptly during emergencies.

Some of the main mechanisms put in place to ensure security were the "Nyumba Kumi" initiative of getting to know who your neighbours are and reporting strangers to the chief or elders and

engaging the young people as home-guards to patrol the homesteads and ensure security. The young people were reported to play a role in maintaining security in the county. Their roles involved reporting suspicious actions and people in the community or law breakers to the relevant authorities, patrolling as home-guards and security escorts, youth reaching out to their peers with information of maintaining security. The youth mentioned a number of challenges they face in maintaining security. These included corruption whereby criminals or offenders are released by bribery, delayed response to emergencies, inadequate security services, poor infrastructure and unreliable authorities who are not available to address insecurities. Main ways of addressing these challenges included; deploy more security personnel, eradicate corruption by apprehending offenders, educating community and security officers on how to maintain security, provide security officers with vehicles for patrol to respond promptly to emergencies, add more police posts.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

The main challenges that are affecting the unity of young people in Kajiado County according to most participants in the focus group discussions are, corruption whereby young people belonging to the same clan, tribe or political affiliations with people in authority were perceived to be favoured over others, different levels of social class in the community was reported as a cause for some to feel more important than others, ethnic conflicts over boundaries was said to bring about animosity and hatred among the different ethnic groups, and divisions caused by political undertones incited by political leaders. Some of the programs in place to promote unity as reported by participants include; religious gatherings organized by religious leaders to promote peace, formation of youth groups intended to unite youth through shared work, and through the “*nyumba kumi*” initiative that brings neighbours together with a purpose of knowing each other. When asked what more should be done to promote peace, the participants uttered that there is need for the county government to ensure equal distribution of resources through a transparent system, promote dialogue and encourage trade among communities in conflicts, use more of political and religious leaders to promote peace, strengthen the “*nyumba kumi*” initiative.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

Findings reveal that the key mechanisms that are in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities in Kajiado county are the media mainly radio and daily newspaper, community meetings such as *barazas* and churches, adverts on public notice boards and a few mentioned the social media. The main mechanisms in place to ensure transparency and accountability include formation of committees that target all beneficiaries to oversee the process, addressing corruption by installing CCTV cameras in public offices, taking disciplinary actions against those involved such as removing them from office or forcing them to resign, through public outcry in public meetings or social media to express their dissatisfaction. These mechanisms can be improved by having equal representation in the committees, transparent system of operation, members of the committees are interchanged yearly and using the most popular means of communication to reach out to youth with information in their respective localities.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusion and Participation

The survey sought to find out how the young people are involved in budget process, project identification, design and implementation, their role in projects and programmes, challenges they face and how their involvement can be improved. Majority of youth reported that they are only involved during the phase of implementation in most projects and during the budget making process of the county government. It is a requirement of the constitution that the county government should promote participation of the public during such process. Another way the youth felt they were involved is through the job and tendering opportunities availed to them by the county government. This participation has helped the youth to come out of the state of idleness and unemployment that leads to tendency in committing crime to be constantly engaged. They have gained knowledge and skills and their economic status has improved. Some of the ways in which the existing opportunities were said to ensure they serve those that deserve is by including the beneficiaries to be members of the committees, ensuring they adhere to the gender balance policy, and prioritizing the needs of special groups; women, youth and people living with disabilities.

When asked what roles they would like to play in projects or programmes, majority said that they would like to take up leadership or managerial roles in making decisions and giving ideas that they believe would bring about change. Others felt they need to be involved in the whole process of planning, identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation process.

A number of challenges were faced by young people during their involvement in projects and programs. A major pressing concern that was raised is corruption, followed by poor management of projects leading to exploitation of young people, some youth said they were purposely left out on the basis of age simply because of a negative perception that they are disruptive and not easily contained; others explained that they were not aware of the projects and programs. With reference to how their involvement can be improved, the young people stated that they need to be represented in committees and hold leadership roles, they should be trained in the entire process of the projects and programs, and that they should be adequately informed about them through the media mainly radio and newspaper, public notice boards, and *barazas*.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

When asked to explain how available resources are allocated to target the youth, it was reported by most study groups that committees are formed within the county government to provide oversight and determine how the available resources that is, funds, bursaries, job and procurement opportunities are allocated to target the youth. However, it was noted that there was no proper mechanisms in place to ensure transparency and equal distribution of these resources. The young people suggested the following ways to improve effectiveness and efficiency in utilization of resources; formation of committees that are gender balanced and well represented by young people, creating more awareness about projects and programs to reach young people in remote areas, training young people in the entire process and involving them, make it easier for the youth to access the resources through favourable requirements.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

With regard to the role of political leadership in management of youth affairs, the qualitative findings show that political leaders in Kajiado have a role to play. It was reported that they allocate bursaries and sponsorship to support the education of needy children, they have helped reduce the level of unemployment by creating employment opportunities for young people at the county government, allocating funds for income generating ventures and self-employment, they mobilize resources and fund-raising for building of learning facilities, dispensaries and roads, they provide information to young people regarding the available opportunities, they mobilize youth for political campaigns and mainstream the issues of youth in the county government.

2.7 Thoughts about Growing Population of Young People in Relation

Focus group discussions were conducted with young people in and out of school to establish their thoughts about the growing population of young people in relation to health, education and economic status. Findings show that the age category of young people 10-14 had some basic understanding of relating the effects of high population on health, education and economic status. With regard to their perspectives in health, young people voiced that the growing population will cause congestion at health facilities leading to shortage of supplies. With reference to education they were concerned that the increasing number of young people will also cause congestion in schools and the teachers may not be able to handle leading to poor performance of the school. And in relation to economic status they maintained that the growing population will lead to overcrowding, too many youth will not get jobs.

The findings show that the groups of young people 15 and older understood how the growing population of young people affects their health, education and economic status. With regard to health; congestion, rapid spread of disease infections, increased spending on health medical services were reported to be the consequences of a growing population. Similar effects were also attributed to education with the growing population perceived to cause congestion in schools and the need to employ more teachers due to increased workload, strained learning facilities and increased expenditure. Their views with regard to economic status majorly focused on how the growing population leads to the problem of unemployment and low productivity. In addition, their views about the growing population and the issues of governance featured more on insecurity and corruption. They reasoned that the limited employment opportunities for a large youth population, was the cause for increased crimes and high rates of corruption.

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

The NAYS survey sought to establish the main issues affecting young people in the sectors of health, education, economic and governance and identify potential areas for investment in those key sectors that will accelerate economic growth in the counties. Findings from all the four sectors (health, education, economic and governance) reveal that key cultural and socio-economic factors dominate these sectors that need to be addressed promptly both by national and county government of Kajiado to pave way for economic development. The interaction of culture in all these sectors particularly the cultural harmful practice of FGM and early marriage undermines the health of young people, increases the total fertility rate, leads to school drop outs, poor education outcome, stifles their economic empowerment and increases insecurity. The following are summary of recommendations that will guarantee progress towards the realization of demographic dividend in Kajiado County.

Health

1. Provide SRH information and services packaged and targeted to meet the needs of the nomadic lifestyle of the young people.
2. Train health service providers to provide youth friendly services and services for people living with disabilities.
3. Enforce Anti-FGM Act to retain girls in school.
4. Law enforcement on SGBV.

Education

1. Build more learning institutions (schools, tertiary colleges, special schools) and equip them with adequate facilities (classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, computers).
2. Employ more teachers.
3. Allocate more bursaries and sponsorship to needy children to continue with education.
4. Enforce education policy and law enforcement on child labour. Conduct civic education on importance of education.

Economy

1. Existing programs such as UWEZO should be expanded to reach all the youth in the county and the youth be sensitized on how to access the loans and other services offered by such programs.
2. Sensitize all youth in all parts of the county on the interventions and programmes available and how to get them.
3. Invest in agriculture farming (crop and livestock) by introduction of irrigation and drought resistant crops, accompanied by improved infrastructure (roads, electricity and water supply) will boost agricultural production and create more markets in the County.

4. Invest trade and industry to create training and employment opportunities for the young people.
5. Invest in tourism; promoting the culture of the Maasai; traditional bead work/attire and the national reserves of Mau, Maasai Mara is great opportunity for local and international tourism.

Governance

1. Educate the public on the process of solving disputes, their rights and obligations.
2. Strengthen the traditional system as alternative means of solving cases particularly in remote areas, by training the council of elders in arbitration of cases in line with constitution.
3. Ensure youth are represented in projects and programs through committees.
4. Promote dialogue and involve the youth in keeping and maintaining security and peace through various forums; sports, trade, festivals.
5. Strengthen the “*Nyumba Kumi*” Initiative in the county.

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Annex 1: County Demographic Windows

The United Nations defines the demographic window as the period when the proportion of those aged below 15 years permanently falls below 30 percent of the total population while the proportion of those above 64 years is still below 15 percent of the total population. This period is estimated to last about 40 years and it presents an opportunity for a country to achieve a much faster economic growth driven by the large population of people in the working ages. Table below shows that Kenya's demographic window will open in 2038. The proportion of those in the working ages will be 66 percent of the total population and the dependency ratio will be 52. An analysis of the beginning of the demographic window for each of the 47 counties in Kenya shows that the window will open at different times for each county.

Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year

2010s	2020s	2030s	2040s	2050+
Kirinyaga	Kiambu	Makueni	Lamu	Mandera
Nyeri	Embu	Machakos	Nandi	Marsabit
Murang'a	Taita Taveta	Nakuru	Elgeyo Marakwet	Migori
	Meru	Nyandarua	Kajiado	Tana River
	Nairobi	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa
	Mombasa	Uasin Gishu	Bomet	Narok
		Laikipia	Siaya	Samburu
		Kisumu	Kakamega	Turkana
		Nyamira	Vihiga	West pokot
		Kericho	Baringo	Wajir
		Kisii	Busia	
			Isiolo	
			Kwale	
			Bungoma	
			Homa Bay	
			Kilifi	
			Trans Nzoia	

Annex 2: Survey Personnel

Central – 1 Region

Table A2.1 Western Region survey personnel

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KAJIADO COUNTY