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KILIFI COUNTY

January 2017

NCPD

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CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations iv

Glossary of Terms v

Foreword 1

Acknowledgment 2

Executive Summary 3

1 INTRODUCTION 5

1.1 Background 5

1.1.1 Youth in Kenya 5

1.1.2 The Demographic Dividend 5

1.1.3 Population Size, Growth and Composition 5

1.2 Survey Rationale 6

1.3 Survey Goal and Objectives 6

1.4 Survey Organisation 7

1.4.1 Pre-test 7

1.4.2 Trainings 7

1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation 8

1.5.1 Survey tools 8

1.5.2 Sampling 9

1.5.3 Data Collection 11

1.5.4 Data Processing and Analysis 11

2 KILIFI COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS 12

2.1 Background 12

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile for Kilifi County 12

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution for Kilifi County 12

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics 13

2.3 Health and Young People 14

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Young People in Kilifi County 14

2.3.2 Organisations Addressing Health Issues 15

2.3.3 Access and Availability of Information and Services 15

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement 17

2.4 Education and Young People 17

2.4.1 Main Education Issues Affecting Young People in Kilifi County 18

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services 19

2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education Services in Kilifi County 21

2.4.4 Opportunities for Investment in Education 21

2.5 Economic Status and Young People 21

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities Available For Young People in Kilifi County 21

2.5.2 Economic Activities Young People Are Engaged In 22
2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment 24
2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services 25
2.5.5 Organisations and People Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment 27
2.5.6 Potential Areas for Employment and Income Opportunities 27
2.5.7 Savings and Investment for Old Age 28
2.6 Governance and Young People 28
2.6.1 Rule of Law 28
2.6.2 Transparency and accountability 31
2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness 31
2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency 33
2.6.5 Political Leadership 34
2.6.6 Population Structure 34
2.7 Conclusion and Recommendations 36

Recommendations 36

References 38

ANNEXES

Annex 1: County Demographic Windows 39
Annex 2: Survey Personnel 40
Annex 3: List of 2015 NAYS Participants 41

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions 9
Table 1.2 Key informant interviews and in-depth interviews sample frame for each county 10
Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county 10
Table 1.4 Survey response rates 11
Table 2.1 Population size and structure for Kilifi County 12
Table 2.2 Socio-economic characteristics for Kilifi County 13
Table 2.3 Main health problems affecting young people in Kilifi County 14
Table 2.4 Access and availability of health information and services 16
Table 2.5 Access and availability of SRH information and services 16
Table 2.6 Main education issues affecting adolescents and youth in Kilifi County 18
Table 2.7 Economic activities young people (aged 10-19) are engaged in 22
Table 2.8 Interventions, benefits, challenges and ways of addressing these challenges 24
Table 2.9 Available ICT services, challenges in accessing ICT services and ways of addressing these challenges 26
Table 2.10 Main cases, challenges in solving disputes and ways to address the challenges 29
Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year 39
Table A2.1 Coast – 2 Region 40
Table A2.2 Report authors 40

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CPC	County Population Coordinators
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DemDiv	Demographic Dividend
DSA	Drug and Substance Abuse
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FHOK	Family Health Option Kenya
FP	Family Planning
FPE	Free Primary Education
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDI	In-Depth Interview
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KII	Key Informant Interview
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research & Analysis
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NASSEP V	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NAYS	National Adolescents and Youth Survey
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NYS	National Youth Service
PADIS	Population, Administration, and Decision Information System International
PWD	People with Disability
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TFR	Total Fertility Rates
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
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.

KILIFI 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 eff orts 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 Kilifi County profile based on the findings of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey conducted by the National Council for Population Development (NCPD) in conjunction with 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 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.

The total population of Kilifi County in 2009 was 1,108, 770 people and is projected to increase to 1,915,291 people by 2030 and to 2,641,199 people by 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (47 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 38 percent and to 27 percent in the year 2030 and 2050 respectively. As the proportion of population of the young people declines, it is projected that the working age population will increase from 50 percent in 2009 to 69 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 101 to 48 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2046 and close in 2086.

Kilifi County has a fertility rate of 5.1 children per woman. Thirty-four percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Fifty-two percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 74 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. Young people in the county are faced with numerous challenges which lead to low standards of health. Drug and substance abuse, teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and SGBV are the main health issues facing young people in Kilifi County. Parental negligence, peer pressure, poverty and lack of

information on health make young people more susceptible to the health problems. The county government and other stakeholder should address the health challenges the young people in Kilifi County are faced with.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 84 percent. This means that about 16 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is very low. It is 26 percent.. These figures show that school enrolment at primary level is almost universal in the county but the enrolment at secondary level is very low. This implies that low primary to secondary transition rate in the county. It is estimated that 45,788 primary school age and 92,030 secondary school age children are out of school in the county. The main issues affecting the access to education in Kilifi County include poverty, DSA, teenage pregnancy and child labour. These issues are influenced by peer pressure, parental negligence, few learning institutions for secondary and tertiary level education and negative attitude towards educations by young people. To improve this sector, there is need to invest in sensitization both young people and the parents on the importance of education and improvement of facilities in schools.

Kilifi County's Human Development Index is 0.474 which is lower than the national average indicating a lower quality of life. Young people in the county are engaged in manufacturing, casual work, fishing and tourism as their source of income. The main challenges that young people in the county face include, exploitation, low pay, lack of capital, illiteracy and lack of skills. To enable the youths, more effort need to be to create more training and employment opportunities for the young people in the county..

Kilifi County's major challenges in security are the land disputes and theft. Young people engage in activities that pose risk to them mainly because of unemployment and corruption. To deal with these issues, resolutions are sort through council of elders or government administration. Young people from this county are rarely involved in leadership positions and most of them are used to rally older people to power.

1 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 popularized 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 2 children per woman from the current 4 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 people in 2009. 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 recorded at 87 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years). The 2009 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 recognizes 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 5 children per woman in 2009 to 2 children per woman in 2050. According to the 2014 KDHS, the fertility level was 4 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 2 children per woman by 2050 then the population size will increase to 59 million people in 2030 and 75 million people 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 modeled Kenya's demographic dividend using the DemDiv model. The results obtained from the modeling 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 socioeconomic 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 year olds. 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 summaries. This sharing helped the teams to strategise 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, organize, manage, shape, code, explore, extract and analyse the textual data. A team of thirteen (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 KILIFI COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Kilifi County is one of the six counties in Coast region. The county lies between latitude 2° 20′ and 4° 0′ South, and between longitude 39° 05′ and 40° 14′ East. It borders Kwale County to the South West, Taita Taveta County to the West, Tana River County to the North, Mombasa County to the South and Indian Ocean to the East. The county covers an area of 12,609.7 Km^2. It has seven administrative sub-counties namely; Kilifi south, Kilifi north, Ganze, Malindi, Magarini, Kaloleni and Rabai. It is sub-divided into seven sub-counties namely Kilifi North, Kilifi South, Ganze, Malindi, Magarini, Kaloleni and Rabai. Sub-county of Magarini is the largest while Rabai is the smallest in terms of area in Km^2. The county has 7 Political Constituencies, 35 county wards, 17 divisions, 54 locations, 175 sub-locations.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile for Kilifi County

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution for Kilifi County

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

Table 2.1 Population size and structure for Kilifi County

Demographic Indicators	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	1,108,770	1,915,291	2,641,199
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	46.8%	38.1%	27.1%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	3.5%	2.9%	4.1%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	49.7%	49.7%	68.8%
Dependency Ratio	101.3	69.3	47.9
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2046		

According the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the population for Kilifi County was 1,108,770. This population is projected to rise to over 2,600,000 in 2050. Almost half of the population is quite youthful, 47 percent is below age 15 and the county has a very high dependency ratio of 101.

The population below age 15 is projected to decline to 38 percent in 2030 and to 27 percent in 2050. While the population in the working ages (15-64) is projected to increase to 59 percent in 2030 and to 69 percent in 2050. These combined effects will cause dependency ratio to steadily decline to 69 and 48 over the same period. The population of older people above age 64 will also decrease to 2.9 percent in 2030 and increase to 4 percent in 2050. The demographic window of opportunity for the County opens in the year 2046 and will close in the 2086.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Table 2.2 below summarizes the socio-economic profile of Kilifi County.

Table 2.2 Socio-economic characteristics for Kilifi County

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	5.1
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	34.1%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	52.3%
	HIV Prevalence	4.4%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	74.1%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	83.9%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	36.3
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	45,788
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	26.0%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	19.5
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	92,030
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.4736045

The average number of children per woman in Kilifi County is 5.1 which is higher than the national average of 3.9. This high fertility is a result of many factors includes early marriage, low education, high infant and child mortality, low use of status of women, low use of maternal health services and low uptake of contraception. Currently 48 percent of married women in the county are using contraception.

Unskilled birth delivery is one of the contributing factors to infant and maternal mortality. The proportion of births attended by skilled health providers in Kilifi County (52 percent) is remarkably lower compared to the national target of 90 percent. The proportion of children 12-23 months who

have been fully immunized is fairly high (74 percent) but is also lower than the national target of 80 percent. The county HIV prevalence (4.4 percent) is lower than the national HIV prevalence of 6.4 percent.

Reduction in fertility, mortality rates and general improvement of quality of life are dependent on education. Although the county has a high primary school net enrolment rate of 84 percent, a huge number of primary school-age children are out of school. Similarly, the secondary school net enrollment rate for the county is very low (26 percent).Eight-four percent (that is, 92,030) of the secondary school age children are out of school. The Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.474 is an indicative of the county's overall achievement in providing education, health care and economic opportunities. The HDI value is lower than the national average of 0.532

2.3 Health and Young People

The qualitative survey sought to establish the health issues affecting adolescents and youth in Kilifi County. The questions were raised across the board including adolescents and youth, adults and marginalized groups focusing on various thematic areas in health. This section presents a summary of the main health problems, the causes for these health problems, the consequences to the adolescents and youth and the ways of addressing these problems. In addition, the section presents findings on the accessibility and availability of information and services organisations providing health services and ways of improving health within the county.

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Young People in Kilifi County

The survey sought to identify the leading health problems affecting young people in Kilifi County, including how it affects their wellbeing and ways of addressing the problems. Table 2.3 summarizes the health issues.

Table 2.3 Main health problems affecting young people in Kilifi County

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Drug and substance Abuse (DSA) Teenage Pregnancy Sexually Transmitted Infections Sexual and Gender based violence (SGBV)	Parental negligence Poverty Peer pressure Lack of or inadequate health information Unemployment	School drop out Poor health condition Poor mental health Poor school performance Early marriage	Public health education Guidance and counselling Parental guidance Create employment

Participants across all the study groups were in consensus that the major health problems affecting young people are drug and substance abuse (DSA), teenage pregnancy, STI/HIV, sexual and gender

based violence (SGBV). Health service providers cited that DSA and SGBV were very common due to poverty and cultural practices in this county.

These health problems were attributed to parental negligence in supporting and guiding youth, peer pressure and lack of or inadequate health information. Poverty and unemployment were also mentioned as reasons that might lead youth to engage in activities that predispose them to STIs, DSA and teenage pregnancy.

> *"Drug and substance abuse is a big issue, particularly among young men. This could be the hard stuff, issues like heroine, bhang and alcohol. We even established clinics for them. More youth are reporting to these clinics. Some are affiliated to some groups that they have formed themselves."*
>
> [KII. Health Policy maker, Kilifi]

The respondents reported that school dropout is as a result of substance and drug abuse and teenage pregnancy, poor general health including mental health as consequences of these health problems.

Some of the ways suggested to address health problems among young people included public health education, parental guidance and creating employment. In addition, health providers cited public awareness, sensitization and public private partnerships as ways that can be used to address health issues in the county.

2.3.2 Organisations Addressing Health Issues

The county health facilities, government agencies like KEMRI and NACADA and NGOs were identified as key organisations addressing health issues of young people in the county and have contributed towards improvement of the health status of the community and in particular creating health awareness, improving health service provision and reducing drug and substance abuse among the youth. Other organisations mentioned included CBOs and FBOs.

2.3.3 Access and Availability of Information and Services

Of interest were the youth's perceptions of access to services and the availability of information to them. Table 2.4 tabulates the sources, type and usefulness of the information.

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
Health Facilities Schools Media Internet NGOs	STI/HIV/SRH Guidance and counselling Disease prevention and diagnosis Disease outbreak	Increased knowledge Disease Prevention Behaviour change	Health Facilities Media Schools/learning institutions

In all the discussion groups of young people, the main sources of information were identified as health facilities, schools, NGOs, media and internet. The older people reported health facilities, internet, public health talks and religious institutions as their main source of health information and services. Out of these, the most preferred sources of information by the young people were health facilities, media and schools/learning institutions while the older people preferred health facilities.

The main type of information received included STI/HIV information, guidance and counselling, disease prevention and diagnosis and information on disease outbreak. Notably, SRH/Sex education and family planning were only mentioned by the youth aged 20-24 years. This information was regarded as useful in terms of increasing knowledge for behaviour change, disease prevention and making informed choices.

Table 2.5 Access and availability of SRH information and services

Main SRH/FP information & services available & accessible	Challenges in accessing SRH/FP information & services	Addressing Challenges
STIs and HIV information and services Contraceptives	Fear/embarrassment Lack of YFS Provider attitude Few health care providers Cost of services	Youth friendly environment Equip health facilities Employ youthful health providers Employ more qualified health workers

As shown in summary in Table 2.5, participants reported that STI/HIV information and services and contraceptives were easily accessible to the young people at health facilities. The young people mentioned fear or embarrassment, lack of adequate YFS, negative provider attitude, few health care providers and the cost of the services as the challenges they face in accessing these services. A respondent had this to say:

"But it is very difficult for them to go there because family planning is like a secret. It is very difficult for a young person of our age to go to hospital to seek for that advice. Some of the ladies tend to fear when they go to the hospital they see their friends, so when they go to the family planning section, and they fear mixing with the other friends because they will know that she is coming for family planning services."

[FGD. Male young participants, 15-19, Kilifi]

Discussants in the marginalized groups also noted that most of the health services were not disability friendly and those that offered such special services were extremely costly. The absence of disability friendly services affected the health seeking behaviour of people with disability (PWDs).

Respondents recommended ways of addressing the general health challenges. These included equipping the current health facilities to provide quality care and employing more qualified youthful health workers to provide youth friendly services. The health policy makers recommended strengthening the schools health programs, public sensitization on SRH/FP and meaningful youth involvement.

"The Youth are also involved in the youth programme including the budgeting. We always involve stakeholders and we make sure 80percent of the stakeholders are youth so that they can give a contribution to the process."

[Manager, youth serving organization, Kilifi]

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

To adequately address the health issues affecting young people, the respondents suggested the opportunities for improvement of health within their county. The main observation is the need to increase the number of health facilities and health personnel in order to improve access to health services as well as equipping the facilities to be youth friendly. In addition, it was suggested the need to focus on health services that improve the lives of marginalized youth including orphans, people living with HIV (PLWA) and people with disability (PWDs).

2.4 Education and Young People

The qualitative survey sought to establish the education issues affecting adolescents and youth in Kilifi County. This section presents a summary of the main education issues affecting young people, the causes for these education issues, the consequences to the adolescents and youth and the ways of addressing these problems. The section further presents findings on the accessibility and availability

of education and ICT services, views on the courses taught and the relevance in the prevailing job market and the opportunities for investments in education within the county.

2.4.1 Main Education Issues Affecting Young People in Kilifi County

The survey identifies major issues in the education sector that affect young people in Kilifi County. The qualitative findings are illustrated in Table 2.6

Table 2.6 Main education issues affecting adolescents and youth in Kilifi County

Main education issues	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Drug and substance Abuse Poverty or lack of fees Child labour Absenteeism of teachers and students Teenage Pregnancy	Peer pressure Poverty Lack of information about drugs Poor parental guidance	School drop out Poor academic performance School absenteeism Early marriages	Guidance and counselling Provision of bursaries/ education funds Parental guidance

All the discussion groups mentioned drug and substance abuse (DSA), poverty or lack of fees, child labour, absenteeism of teachers and students and teenage pregnancy as the main issues affecting education in this county. The education policy makers who were interviewed cited that teenage pregnancy, early marriages (customary laws), religious interference, tourism, poverty and child labour were common challenges in this county.

> *"Two years ago Kilifi alone lost about 1116 girls who dropped out of school because of pregnancies. Children tend to engage in sex at a very early age... We have a lot of quarrying business around here, where boys are being employed and therefore child labour is also very high here. In the county, Muslims do not give a lot of attention to secondary education, also they marry early."*
>
> [KII. Policy maker education, Kilifi]

The respondents attributed these education issues to peer pressure, poverty and poor parental guidance. Lack of or inadequate information about drug and substance abuse was also mentioned as a reason that might lead youth to engage in DSA.

"The parents are not taking full responsibilities of their children. Some young people are involved in drug abuse, some drop out of school due to peer pressure. Some girls get pregnant because they are the ones taking care of their smaller siblings because the two parents are not around. The girls will not be able to provide for breakfast, lunch and dinner. She will definitely get into peer pressure and ultimately get pregnant and drop out of school."

[FGD. Mixed group 15-19, Kilifi]

Both primary and secondary school dropouts were attributed to DSA, poverty or lack of fees, child labour, early marriage and teenage pregnancy. Lack of employment and other sources on income among parents and guardian contributed to school dropout and early marriages. Corporal punishment and negative perception of education were also cited as reasons for school dropout. The education policy makers also reported about the negative perception of education in the county:

"Sometimes the parents don't think education is a priority now and are not willing to dispose their animals and get money for fees. They value their animals more than how much education they give to their children."

[KII. Secondary school principal, Kilifi]

The consequences of these education issues mentioned included school dropout as a result of substance and drug abuse and teenage pregnancy, poor academic performance and early marriages. It was also noted that substance and drug abuse resulted to school absenteeism.

The young respondents recommended ways to address education problems which included provision of guidance and counselling in learning institutions, provision of bursaries /education funds and parental guidance. The education policy makers recommended more financial support, creation of awareness and sensitization on education issues and increase number of learning institutions.

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services

Generally, all the groups reported that there were many primary schools in the county. However, secondary schools and tertiary institutions including colleges were few in the county. In primary schools, accessibility is mostly affected in by distance and time taken to reach school. Common modes of transport used to get pupils to school were reported as bicycles and motorcycle (*Boda boda*) which has led to many girls getting impregnated by the riders. This was demonstrated by respondents as follows:

"Schools are far and that is the reason why we have early pregnancies because the girls may not be having money for bus fare and also walk to school every day, they end up getting men to help them with cash."

[FGD. Mixed young people, 15-19 Kilifi]

The few learning institutions available do not have adequate facilities; laboratories, libraries, computers, classrooms and dormitories. Young people across all age groups mentioned that learning facilities for students with special needs were inadequate at the county. Generally, the groups cited that there were more girls than boys enrolled in primary schools and more boys enrolled in secondary schools than girls in the county. These gender disparities in primary schools were attributed to a high dropout rate of boys due to DSA and poverty that resulted in boys dropping out of school to work in quarries and on the beaches. The gender disparity in secondary school was attributed to a high dropout rate of girls due to pregnancy, poor performance and boy child preference by the parents. Notably, gender disparity in tertiary institutions was not mentioned by any of the groups during the discussions.

"Gender discrimination is there in some communities. They set low goals for girls where the girls go up to class six then they are told that is it for their education and that the rest is for the boys."

[KII. Policy maker education, Kilifi]

Child labour was cited as one of the major challenge that negatively affected transition and completion rates in the county. This was mentioned by a key informant who had this to say:

"The challenge is, there are children as they grow up they get to drop out so you find a lot of them getting to class one through class three but from class five, six, seven the numbers go down because of child labour."

[KII. Policy maker education, Kilifi]

Negative attitudes towards polytechnics, lack of fees, DSA and poverty were mentioned as challenges that affect access to vocational training institutions by young people. Courses offered in theses vocational training institutions include motor vehicle mechanics, electrical installation, wiring, plumbing, metal work, carpentry and joinery, garment making and ICT. These courses were reported to be relevant and marketable. CDF was mentioned as one of the support programme for students pursuing vocational training.

The older people reported that not all courses taught in learning institutions are relevant in the job market. This was attributed to poor quality of courses taught, high cost of the relevant courses, poor pay and lack of employment opportunities after completing the courses.

2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education Services in Kilifi County

Government agencies such as the CDF, NGOs, CBOs and religious organisations were mentioned as the main organisations addressing education and training issues of young people in the county.

These organisations were reported to provide training, education bursaries and infrastructural support (building classrooms) in the county. The policy makers in the education sector cited that partnerships with the NGOs has led to improved public awareness on SGBV and HIV issues and also trained teachers on reproductive health issues especially family planning. The respondents appreciated the efforts done by the organisations to improving education and reducing the burden of education on parents but still acknowledged that a lot needs to be done.

2.4.4 Opportunities for Investment in Education

Suggestions on the opportunities for investment in education were made by the various groups of young and older people. Generally, young people suggested the need for the government to increase the number of schools, employ more teachers, equip the schools and increase bursary allocations. In addition, internships, mentorships and attachments in different fields of training were identified as opportunities available for young people to acquire skills.

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

The qualitative survey sought to establish the main issues affecting access to employment and income opportunities for the young people as well as identifying the main economic activities that young people are engaged in. In addition, this section outlines the main challenges that young people face while engaged in economic activities and ways to address these challenges. Further the section presents the organisations addressing the economic empowerment of youth as well as the main economic youth programmes that have been established at the county level.

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities Available For Young People in Kilifi County

The main employment and income opportunities available that young people cited include tourism and manufacturing industry (Salt firms). Policy makers cited building and construction, agriculture, *boda boda* business, *Jua kali* sector, fishing and tourism as other employment and income opportunities available for young people.

> *"Agriculture and tourism and now we are having majority of our youth doing Boda boda business as a form of employment. That is what is keeping the young people going."*
>
> KII, Policy maker, Youth development, Kilifi).

Challenges in accessing employment and income opportunities

Generally, the challenges that hinder access of young people to employment and income opportunities were corruption, limited job opportunities and nepotism/ favoritism. Other challenges mentioned included job insecurity, high taxation, lack of market and delay of job payments.

Corruption emerged as the main challenge during the discussions. Older people cited the inability of the young people to pay bribes as the reason why they were not employed.

A respondent had this to say:

> *"There are some young people with good papers but there is no one to push for them to get jobs in the companies here. It is difficult to get a job there not unless you offer a bribe."*
>
> [FGD. Mixed older people 35-60, Kilifi]

Lack of entrepreneurial skills and experience, gender bias, tedious and complex business registration processes and poor road infrastructure were mentioned by policy makers as challenges that hinder the young people from accessing employment and income opportunities.

2.5.2 Economic Activities Young People Are Engaged In

The survey sought to identify the main economic activities that young people aged 10-19 are engaged in. This included the reasons for engaging in economic activities, the main challenges they face while engaged in economic activities and ways to address these challenges. Discussions were conducted with homogeneous groups of young people aged 10-14 and 15-19 in sampled primary and secondary schools and another mixed group of 15-19 in the community to capture the views of both those in school and out of school. The summary of findings is shown in Table 2.7

Table 2.7 Economic activities young people (aged 10-19) are engaged in

Main Economic Activities	Challenges	Ways of how to address these challenges
Business/trade Mining industry Boda boda business Mnazi tapping Casual labour Commercial sex	Poor/low pay Exploitation Health Complications- unwanted pregnancies, HIV infections	Capacity building/education Government financial support Enforcement of laws of child labour Guidance and counselling Create employment

Small scale businesses and trade, *Boda boda* business, casual labour and *Mnazi* tapping were identified as the main economic activities that young people engage in. Business was reported as the dominant economic activity among young people of all age groups. *Boda boda* business and working as casual labourers in stone mining and salt firms were mentioned as the major economic activities for out of

school young people. Other economic activities mentioned include young people working in salons, in quarries extracting sand, selling fish and second-hand (*mitumba*) clothes, fishing, hawking and herding.

> *"Some girls are working in salons; some are employed as house helps. There are some young men who work in the mnazi dens and we also have others who are working in Boda boda instead of going to school."*
>
> [FGD. Female young people 15-19, Kilifi]

The main challenges that young people faced while engaging in economic activities were identified as poor/ low pay, exploitation and mistreatment by employers, health complications. Majority of respondents reported poor/low pay and exploitation as a key issues facing the young people. This was demonstrated across different age groups;

> *"The main challenge is low wages … they dig for four hours then they are given fifty shillings for all their sweat."*
>
> [FGD. Mixed group 10-14, Kilifi]

Another challenge mentioned was exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse which lead to health complications such as unwanted pregnancies and HIV infections as reported below:

> *"Some girls end up getting HIV because they engage in commercial sex. Some of them are raped and end up getting pregnant and contracting HIV."*
>
> FGD. Female young people 15-19, Kilifi]

Lack of capital, business skills and inability to access the Government funding were mentioned by young people (20-24) and older people (35-60) as challenges that young people are face while engaging in economic activities.

Respondents suggested capacity building/education and Government financial support for youth programmes as ways of addressing the challenges facing young people engaged in economic activities. Other ways mentioned included creating awareness, enforcement of laws of child labor, guidance and counselling, creating employment and promoting employee welfare. In addition, the older people suggested that young people should be empowered through financial management and business management trainings.

Why they engage in economic activities

On enquiry, the main reasons for the young people' (10-19) engagement in economic activities were poverty, to earn a living/money for basic needs and to pay school fees. Due to poverty, majority of the young people do not have sufficient source of livelihood and have to engage in economic activities that generate income to meet their basic needs as well has pay their school fees. This has resulted to school dropout and child labour. The young respondents had this to say:

> *"Some work and use the money to pay school fees/tuition, others use for their basic needs and some use the money the way they want."*
>
> [FGD. Male group 10-14, Kilifi]

The marginalized group also cited that some young people are forced or coerced to work when they reach a certain age as explained by a respondent in a FGD:

> *"When you reach a certain age you are given the responsibility of the family, here at the house you have to contribute flour."*
>
> [FGD. Mixed marginalized group 15-24, Kilifi]

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

The young people cited the following interventions and programmes as some of the key youth unemployment targeted interventions they know. These are UWEZO. NYS, WEF, KKV (Kazi Kwa Vijana) and Youth fund. Other interventions and programmes that were mentioned include Saccos, MFIs like KWFT and private sector (industries). The summary of findings is shown in Table 2.8

Table 2.8 Interventions, benefits, challenges and ways of addressing these challenges

Interventions and programmes	Benefits	Challenges	Ways of how to address the challenges
UWEZO NYS WEF, KKV (Kazi kwa Vijana) YEDF	Provide employment opportunities, Financial support / access to loans Reduce idleness Training /capacity building	Lack of intervention awareness Corruption Fear of loans Programme restriction	Ease of access to funds Training and education Provide internship mentorship and apprenticeship programs Reduce interest rates on loans

The main benefits of the interventions and programmes that address youth unemployment were identified as avenues that provide employment opportunities and financial support/access to loans that help the youth to start SMEs. Other benefits mentioned were training/capacity building and the youth are kept busy.

The main challenges faced by young people in accessing the interventions and programmes were identified as lack of information/lack of interventions awareness, programme restriction/bureaucracy and corruption. Other related challenges that emerged were fear of loans, inadequate funding, and misappropriation of fund. Lack of information/lack of interventions awareness was mentioned as a key challenge on accessing interventions for youth employment. Corruption was mentioned by both young and older respondents as a challenge on accessing interventions for youth employment. This is evident from the comments raised by the respondents on corruption.

> *"You will be told to go borrow it (money) but then when you go to borrow you are told to give out something little as bribe."*
>
> FGD. Mixed group 20-24, Kilifi]

Young people may fear loans as expressed by both young and older respondents. This is what they had to say:

> *"Most young people fear going for the loan despite the incentives given, they fear they will not be able to pay back the money, they don't want to take a risk."*
>
> [FGD. Mixed older people 35-60, Kilifi]

Policy makers mentioned lack of information and inability to pay back the loans as challenges faced by young people in accessing the interventions and programs. Several suggestions were proposed to address the challenges young people face in accessing interventions for youth employment. These were to train and educate the youth on the interventions and how to access them and easing access to funds. Other ways mentioned were to provide internship, mentorship and apprenticeship programmes to the youth and reduce the interest rates on loans. Policy makers recommended capacity building and increase public awareness as ways to address the challenges young people face in accessing interventions for youth employment.

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

The survey established the main available ICT services, the challenges in accessing the ICT services and ways of addressing these challenges. The summary of the qualitative findings are tabulated in Table 2.9

Table 2.9 Available ICT services, challenges in accessing ICT services and ways of addressing these challenges

Available ICT services	Challenges	Ways of addressing the challenges
Radio	Inadequate ICT centers	Establish ICT centers
Television	Cost	Provide computer training
Internet	Network problems	Provide electricity
Mobile phones		Provide affordable ICT services

The respondents reported that there were few ICT facilities available in primary schools and secondary schools. Discussants also reported inadequate ICT services for PWDs in the county. In addition, young people reported that they access ICT services in cyber cafes that are few and mostly located in the urban centers. Generally, the education policy makers reported that there was limited access and availability of ICT services in the education sector in this county. ICT services were regarded as useful by students as they are able to access information including reproductive health information and past exam papers and also store and print their documents.

> *"If you have a question that bothers you, there are some groups… I joined if you have a question on reproductive health you post it there and wait for the comments so within 10 minutes you will get answers."*
>
> [FGD. Mixed group 20-24, Kilifi]

The main ICT services available to young people included radio, television, Internet and mobile phones. Other ICT services mentioned were cyber cafes, computers and social media (Facebook and tweeter). The main type of information sought by young people included job adverts, social networking (chatting with friends) and entertainment. Other types of information that were mentioned were sports information, dating, business information, academic research, news and online registration services. The most preferred services included mobile phones and social media.

Policy makers cited cyber cafés, computers in youth empowerment centers and phones as the main ICT services available to young people. In addition, policy makers reported that young people used the ICT services for social networking, communication and entertainment.

The main challenges in accessing ICT services that young people face include inadequate ICT centers, cost, and network problems. Other challenges that emerged were lack of knowledge, lack of ICT equipment and lack of power supply. Policy makers cited poor network connectivity, high financial costs and poor power supply as challenges young people face in accessing ICT services.

The respondents gave recommendations as to how the challenges in accessing ICT services by the young people can be addressed. These include establishing ICT centers and provide computer training to the young people, provide electricity and provide affordable ICT services. The young respondents had this to say:

"Increase the number of cyber cafes, increase the supply of electricity; make it available everywhere and make it cheaper, we also need to have some computer classes around here."

[FGD. Female group 15-19, Kilifi]

Policy makers recommended provision of free ICT services at resource centers, establishment of more ICT centers and improvement of infrastructure and power supply especially in the rural areas.

2.5.5 Organisations and People Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment

The key organisations that were mentioned by the young people include government agencies and financial institutions. In addition, community merry go round programs, talent identification and nurturing centers, business incubation and innovation centers and NGOs, were also as those that address youth economic empowerment issues. The major government agencies mentioned were CDF, UWEZO fund, WEF, YEDF and NYS programs. The financial institutions identified include Microfinance Institutions such as KWFT, SACCOS and commercial banks.

The main services provided by the organisations include financial services and capacity building of the youth. Others services include apprenticeship, mentorship, attachments and internships. The young people appreciated the efforts made by organisations to address economic issues and acknowledged that the efforts would lead to increased employment opportunities with resultant positive change in the society.

2.5.6 Potential Areas for Employment and Income Opportunities

The respondents suggested potential areas to increase employment and income opportunities. These included agriculture, trade and industry, financial institutions. Other potential areas cited include music and art, mining industry, construction sector, tourism and *jua kali* sector. The policy makers cited establishment of more training institutes, business incubation centers and well equipped resource centers as potential areas to increase employment and income opportunities.

The young people across all age groups acknowledged that they think about their own old age and expressed their desire to save and invest for their own old age in order to have a better future. The barriers to saving and investing for old age were identified as unemployment, strict bank requirements for savings and lack of savings. The respondents recommended establishing retirement benefits fund and promoting investment for young people as ways to address the barriers.

2.5.7 Savings and Investment for Old Age

The survey sought to establish the views of young people about savings and investment for old age. Majority said they thought about savings but were faced with the challenges of low income, unemployment, high demands and big number of dependents.

One of the key informant interviewed for the survey cited that:

> *"Savings depends on the income one earns and most of the young people do not earn enough to save. It also depends on their needs and number of dependents which again is huge."*
>
> [KII. Leading employer, Kilifi County]

The study participants suggested some of the ways of addressing these challenges. Firstly, that the young people should be trained on importance of savings for investments for the future regardless of little they earn. Secondly, young people should be encouraged to save through savings account tailored to meet the needs of the youth and thirdly there is need for the county government to increase employment and income opportunities for young people

2.6 Governance and Young People

The qualitative sought to establish the main governance issues affecting the young people. This section presents the findings encompassing rule of law, security situation, cohesion whether project implementers are accountable and transparent participation of the public in the planning and implementation of programs/projects, fairness in distribution of resources and whether the results achieved with integrity and optimization of resources.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

With respect to rule of law, the main issues affecting the justice system, security and cohesion were discussed, the challenges that young people face with these issues and ways to address the challenges.

Justice system

The main prevalent cases, challenges in solving the disputes and ways of how to address these challenges were identified. The summary of findings are shown in Table 2.10

Table 2.10 Main cases, challenges in solving disputes and ways to address the challenges

Main Cases	Challenges	Ways of addressing the challenges
Land disputes Robbery/theft	Corruption Long time it takes to solve cases	Promoting justice system Provision of title deeds

Land disputes and robbery/theft were identified as the main cases across all age groups. Other cases identified included corruption, negative cultural practices (witchcraft) and murder cases. Policy makers cited land disputes, DSA, murder, illegal sex trade and crime as the main prevalent cases in the county.

> *"Mostly its land cases this one has done this, this one has planted here, this one has put up a fence up to here'*
>
> [FGD. Mixed marginalized 15-24, Kilifi]

The administration, council of elders and the judicial system were the most preferred ways of solving cases. Other ways mentioned included mob justice and murder. Policy makers reported that council of elders/ village elders and family based arbitration systems were the most preferred ways of solving cases. Corruption and the long time it takes to solve cases emerged as the main challenges in solving disputes. In addition, ignorance of the judicial system was viewed as a challenge as reported by the young people. According to the policy makers lack of knowledge of the judicial system and illiteracy came out as the major challenges in solving disputes.

Ways to Address the Challenges

The respondents cited the main ways for addressing the challenges in solving cases. These included promoting justice system and provision of title deeds to land owners. Government intervention and addressing corruption were also mentioned as ways of addressing challenges in solving disputes. Public awareness, promotion of dialogue and education were also mentioned by the policy makers as the main ways of to address the challenges encountered in handling disputes

Security

The respondents discussed about the security situation, mechanisms in place to ensure security, roles played by young people in maintaining security, challenges that exist in ensuring security and the interventions to be put in place to address these challenges.

Security situation

Majority of the young respondents reported insecurity in some areas. Some of the factors discussed as contributors to insecurity were drugs and substance abuse and slow response by police. Policy makers also reported high insecurity in the county.

"The security is bad; people are stealing livestock and breaking into businesses especially those abusing drugs. Some older people are also engaged in stealing."

[FGD. Mixed older people 35-60, Kilifi]

Mechanisms in place to address security

The respondents from all age groups and the policy makers were in consensus that *Nyumba kumi* community policing and police night patrols were the main mechanisms in place to address insecurity.

Role of young people in maintaining security

The main roles of young people in maintain security was said to be reporting of suspicious situations and youth patrol. Policy makers reported involving youth in security barazas and reporting suspicious situations as the major roles for young people in ensuring security.

"Our barazas are integrated barazas. We give the youth an opportunity to voice their challenges and tell us whatever they are doing."

[KII. County admin security, Kilifi]

Challenges of ensuring security

Corruption and victimization of whistle blowers and delayed response by the police were reported as the main challenges in ensuring security. Another challenge reported was intimidation of whistle blowers by criminals.

"Yes there is a challenge in that if I report any incidences to the police and the culprits come to know about it, they will come for me. So we fear reporting incidences to the police Sometimes you report to the police but nothing much is done."

[FGD. Female young people 15-19, Kilifi]

Environmental constraints, delayed response by the police and inadequate security personnel were mentioned by policy makers as challenges of ensuring security.

Ways to address these challenges

The respondents identified public awareness and employment of more police officers as the main interventions to address challenges encountered in ensuring security. Other interventions identified were reporting insecurity issues and payment of security apparatus such as the *Nyumba kumi* leaders. Community participation and employment of more police officers also featured prominently among the policy makers.

Cohesion

The respondents discussed about the challenges that affect the unity of the young people, programmes in place to promote unity and recommendations on what can be done to promote unity among the people. Key concerns expressed by respondents as affecting unity of the young people were religious intolerance and gender disparities. Other challenges mentioned included land disputes and forced eviction of people from their land. Policy makers considered tribalism, land disputes and religious differences as the major challenges affecting unity of the young people. The main programmes reported to be in place to promote unity were sports and religious activities. Other interventions mentioned were promoting justice and equity, promoting transparency and accountability at the leadership level. Policy makers cited inter-religious activities, chief *barazas*, peace meetings and public sensitization as the main programmes in place to promote unity.

2.6.2 Transparency and accountability

With respect to transparency and accountability, the survey sought to identify the mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities and to ensure accountability and transparency.

Mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities

The young people reported that media (radio, TV and print media) as the main mechanism in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities in the county. Other mechanisms mentioned were community meetings and service delivery charters. Policy makers cited print media, community meetings and service delivery charters as the main mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities.

Mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency

Disciplinary action was mentioned as the main mechanism in place to ensure accountability and transparency. Generally, public awareness was reported by the young people and policy makers as the main intervention to improve accountability and transparency.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

This section presents findings on youth involvement in project identification, design and implementation, the roles of the young people would like to play, how the projects address the young people's needs, how existing opportunities ensure that they serve those who deserve , the challenges young people encounter in project implementation, ways of improving the young people's involvement.

Youth involvement in budget process, project identification, design and implementation

How the youth are involved

It was reported across all age groups categories that youth were not involved in the budget process, project identification or in design and implementation. However the policy makers reported that youth are involved in project formulation.

> *"In fact there is no prioritization of projects, we are not involved. The Government procedures are not good. There is no consultation. There is no Transparency because we are never involved in the planning and budgeting for the projects."*
>
> [FGD. Mixed older people 35–60, Kilifi]

Why the youth are not involved

Generally, young people cited corruption and age discrimination as the main reasons for lack of involvement by youth. In addition, young people reported that youth with disability have not been involved.

Roles young people like to play in projects and programs

The young people preferred giving opinions, and playing a role in the project process and management of programmes and projects. Policy makers cited that young people desire to be involved fully in the project cycle however they are involved more in the implementation phase of the project.

> *"They are involved more in the implementation of the project but they desire to participate fully…but again there some projects which they can't undertake because of the financial part of it."*
>
> [KII county admin, Kilifi]

How projects and programmes address the young people's needs

The respondents reported that projects and programmes provide skills to the young people. Policy makers cited that projects and programmes provide skills, employment and mentorship opportunity to the young people.

> *"In the education sector we have built schools, to certain level, polytechnics, equipping the schools, ECDs and nursery school teachers have been employed, even these scholarships those who go for driving even the bodaboda."*
>
> [KII. County admin, Kilifi]

How existing opportunities ensure they serve those who deserve

The respondents reported that the existing opportunities do not serve those who deserve. However the policy makers reported that the existing opportunities have ensured that more women, PWDs and youth are getting employed as stipulated by the gender rule.

Challenges young people face during their involvement in project implementation

The main challenge that young people reported was misappropriation of funds and corruption. In addition, lack of necessary skills and gender discrimination were mentioned as challenges. Policy makers reported that lack of skills and financial support is the main challenge that young people face.

> *"Nowadays this is how it goes, a programme for taking people for driving training they write 100 people but they take 50 the others it's just names and the money is eaten. Most people are complaining that there is no fairness in the utilization of the funds."*
>
> [FGD. Mixed young people 15-19, Kilifi]

How young people's involvement in project process can be improved

Training was cited as the main way of improving young people's involvement in project process. Policy makers cited that training or capacity building and sensitization are ways that can improve young people's involvement in project process.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

This section presents the findings on how the available resources are allocated to target the young people, the mechanisms in place to ensure resources are used to achieve the expected outcomes and the interventions to improve efficacy and effectiveness in utilization of resources to meet the needs of the young people.

How available resources are allocated to target the young people

The older people reported that available resources were allocated to target the youth however the allocation is not enough. Policy makers cited that project monitoring and evaluation and enforcement of rules and regulations as the mechanisms in place to ensure resources are used to achieve the expected outcomes.

What can be done to improve efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources?

The older people reported that involvement of the youth can lead to improvement of efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources.

"The Government should consider the women at the grass root level. The 30 percent rule has been abused; 20 percent goes to the women, 10 percent goes to the youth and nothing to the PWDs. The 30 percent should be fairly distributed at 10 percent each to the three groups."

[FGD. Mixed older people 35-60, Kilifi]

Policy makers cited that identification of viable projects and timely funding can improve efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

This section highlights the role that political leadership play in the management of young peoples' affairs. The young people reported that political leaders create employment and assist to mobilize funds for education in the county. The young people also reported that political leaders engage the youth in political campaigns. In contrast, the marginalized young people and older people reported that political leaders play no role in the management of youth affairs. Policy makers cited that political leaders create employment, assist to mobilize funds for education and health, engage and encourage investors to invest in the county.

2.6.6 Population Structure

The young respondents gave their views about the effects of growing population of young people in relation to access to health services, access to education services, economic status, access to employment and participation in governance issues (security, administration among others).

Perspectives on growing population of young people in relation to health

Generally, there was consensus across all the age group categories that the growing population of young people will result to congestion in health facilities and few medical personnel leading to poor health services. In addition, young people cited that disease transmission rates will increase due to the growing population of young people.

"There will be a shortage in the number of service providers and the services will be poor."

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19, Kilifi]

Perspectives on growing population of young people in relation to education

The young respondents reported that the growing population of young people will lead to inadequate schools, inadequate learning facilities, imbalanced Teacher Student Ratio and reduction in quality of education.

"Facilities like class rooms and books will be inadequate and therefore lead to poor performance."

[FGD. Male young people 15-19, Kilifi]

Perspectives on growing population of young people in relation to economic status

Generally, the young people were of the view that there will be high unemployment rates, unequal distribution of resources and high poverty levels due to the growing population of the young people.

"There will be lower chances of getting jobs because the job opportunities are less. The living standards will go down."

[FGD. Male young people 15-19, Kilifi]

Perspectives on growing population of young people in relation to governance

There was a general view across all age group categories that there will be increased insecurity and poor leadership due to the growing population of young people.

"Some will get into stealing because they cannot find employment. There will be insecurity. The young person will get into stealing because they don't have money to buy the drugs."

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19, Kilifi]

General views on growing population of young people in relation to education were provided by the policy makers. It was observed that the growing population might lead to low living standards, increased DSA cases, unemployment, inadequate teaching personnel and inadequate learning institutions. The policy makers further suggested that training/capacity building of the youth, creation of outreach programmes and creation of employment opportunities should be done to mitigate the challenges of the growing population.

Discussants recommended that public sensitization on health issues, provision of contraceptive services and teaching life skills in schools. Respondents also reported that young people do not often move from the county to other counties however it was reported that young people move from other Counties to this County in search of job opportunities and due to the increased economic development in the county.

2.7 Conclusion and Recommendations

The NAYS survey sought to establish the main issues affecting young people in health, education and training, economic status and governance and identify potential areas for investment in those key sectors that will accelerate economic growth in the counties. The survey findings show that there are key issues affecting health, education, economic status of the population in Kilifi County. The survey reveals that the rapid growing population coupled with high fertility, school dropouts, poor health-seeking behaviour, drug and substance abuse, teenage pregnancy and harmful cultural practices of early marriage are impending challenges that are likely to slow economic growth in Kilifi County and delay the demographic window of opportunity from opening. This implies that there is urgent need to lower the rapid population growth rate, improve maternal and child health, increase enrolment and completion rates for school going children and reduce fertility. This calls for improvements in the following sectors of health, education, economic status and governance.

Recommendations

Health

1. Build more health facilities in the county to serve the growing population.
2. Increase public awareness and sensitization on sexual and reproductive health issues affecting the young people in schools and in the communities.
3. Strengthen the existing public-private partnerships to create synergy in the education efforts being made at the county.
4. Equip health facilities to provide youth friendly services that are also sensitive to the needs of those people living with disabilities.

Education

1. Build more schools and tertiary institutions in the county.
2. Promote guidance and counselling in schools.
3. Increase bursaries and scholarship allocations to more students.
4. Public education on importance of education.
5. Enforce law on child labour.

Economic

1. Create awareness and educate the youth on accessing and utilizing the existing income and employment opportunities in the county and remove restrictions that hinder access to these opportunities (collaterals, interest rates).
2. Capacity building on entrepreneurship.
3. Promote internship/apprenticeship/mentorship programmes in the county's economic sectors.
4. Establish more ICT centers in learning institutions and in the county.

Governance

1. Fight corruption by exposing those involved and coming up with mechanisms for transparency and accountability.
2. Promote civic education on good governance as stipulated in the constitution.
3. Encourage full involvement and participation of young people in projects, peace keeping and security initiatives and utilization of resources.

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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 A1.1 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

Coast – 2 Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 Coast – 2 Region

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KILIFI COUNTY