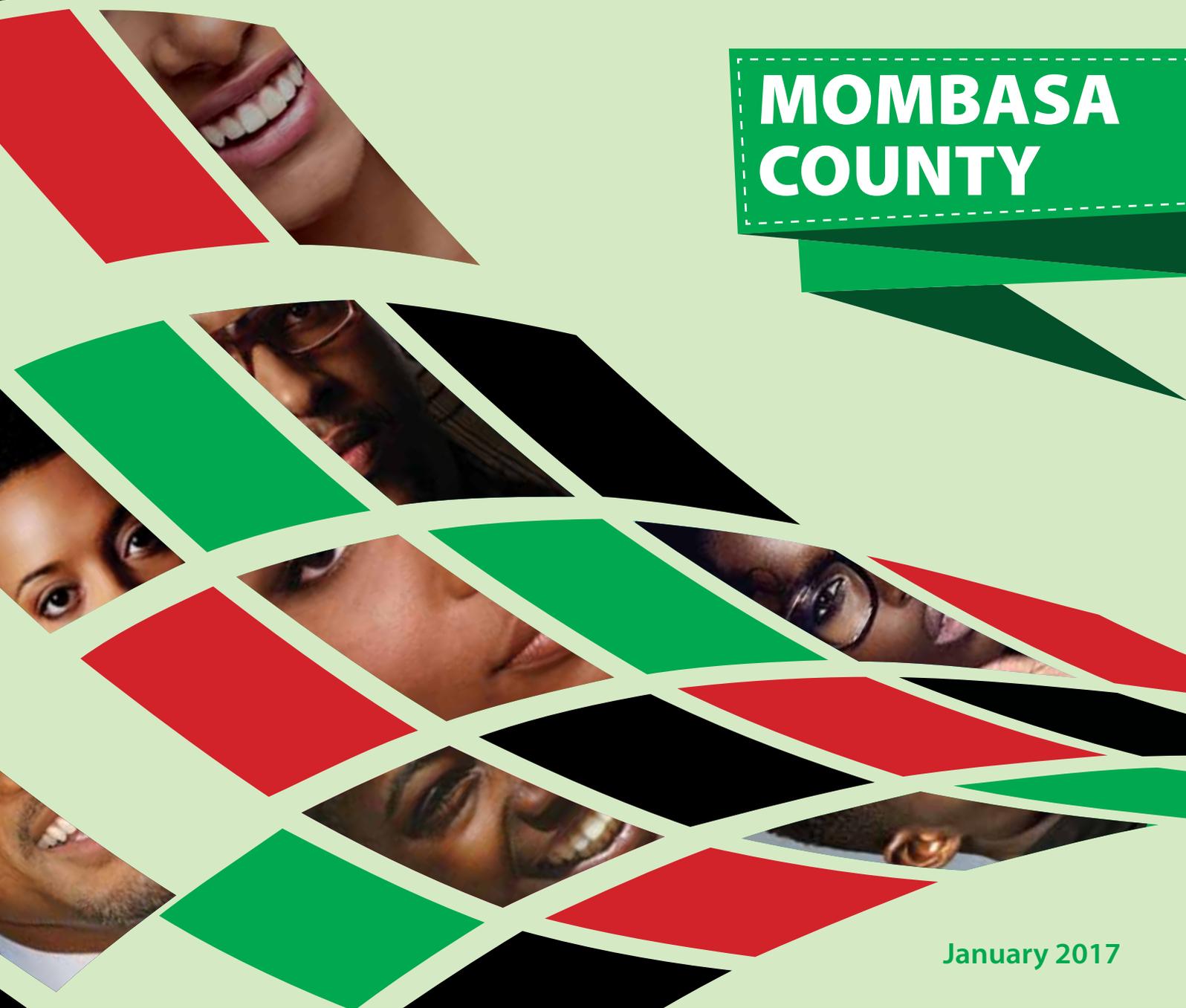




2015 KENYA NATIONAL **ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH** SURVEY (NAYS)

**MOMBASA COUNTY**



January 2017



Citation:

National Council for Population and Development (NCPD). 2017.  
*2015 Kenya National Adolescents And Youth Survey (NAYS)*. Nairobi, Kenya: NCPD.

Published by the National Council for Population and Development  
Supported by the Government of Kenya, UNFPA and AFIDEP

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This study was carried out with the main funding support provided by the Government of Kenya. The United Nations Population Fund under the auspices of the UNFPA Country Programme and the African Institute for Development Policy collaborated in providing some support. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government of Kenya, the United Nations Population Fund or the African Institute for Development Policy.

2015 KENYA NATIONAL  
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH SURVEY  
(NAYS)

**MOMBASA COUNTY**

June 2016



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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	NASSEPV	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	NAYS	National Adolescents and Youth Survey
CBO	Community Based Organisation	NER	Net Enrolment Rate
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CPC	County Population Coordinators	NYS	National Youth Service
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	PADIS	Population, Administration, and Decision Information System International
DemDiv	Demographic Dividend	PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
DSA	Drug and Substance Abuse	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
FHOK	Family Health Option Kenya	TFR	Total Fertility Rates
FP	Family Planning	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
FPE	Free Primary Education	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
HDI	Human Development Index	YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus	YFS	Youth Friendly Services
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		

## 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.

# MOMBASA COUNTY



## Foreword

**K**enya 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

**T**he 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 Mombasa 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 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 an overview 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 Mombasa County in 2009 was 939,501 people and is projected to increase to 1.4 million by year 2030 and to 1.6 million by year 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (33 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 28 percent and to 23 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 65 percent in 2009 to 66 percent in 2050 and the aging population from 1.7 percent in 2009 to 11.3 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio declining from 53 to 52 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2028 and close in 2068.

Mombasa County has a fertility rate of 3.2 children per woman. Fifty-five percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Eighty-three percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 79 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. The prevalence rate of HIV is 7.4 percent compared to the national level of 6.4 percent.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 69. This means that about 31 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate secondary level is much lower (28 percent) than the primary school net rate. This implies that the county has a low primary to secondary

transition rate. It is estimated that 56,798 primary school age and 52,227 secondary school age children are out of school in the county. If this situation will be not being arrested, the county might not get the benefits of an educated population.

The Human Development Index (HDI) which is a composite index that measures the levels of literacy, health and economic well being stands at 0.551 which is slightly better than the national average of 0.520.

In the context of the four pillars of the demographic dividend, the survey found the following findings:

Based on the discussions with various groups of participants in Mombasa County the main issues affecting the education of young people in the county are; drug and substance abuse, absenteeism of teachers and students, inadequate learning materials and lastly, child labour. The high cost of education, especially at secondary level and inadequate tertiary institutions are also a major problem that affects access to the education in the county. Furthermore, there are limited education facilities for the children with disability.

This survey finding for Mombasa County indicate that boda boda riding is one of the main employment and income opportunities that is available for the young people followed by those that are engaged in manual jobs for building and construction, including car wash. Some of the young people interviewed did mention that they are employed as security guards, while others work as matatu touts. The survey also sought to establish some of the challenges that young people face in accessing some of the employment and income opportunities in the county and among the widely mentioned challenge is the lack of knowledge and necessary skills. Agriculture and transport sectors is widely the potential areas that would help increase employment and income opportunities in Mombasa County tourism being the main sector in the County.

These findings establish the most prevalent cases in the communities and across the county, the most prevalent cases are land disputes, robbery, murder, rape as well as drug abuse. Although reported on a small scale, forced marriage was also found to be another key issue affecting young people especially girls. Also the issue of terrorism is a critical in this county and this has posed a lot of the threat to even our investors from other countries fearing the insecurity in the county.



# 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 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 recorded at 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* 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 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 modeled Kenya's demographic dividend using the DemDiv model. The impressive results 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 Organization

The implementation of the survey was facilitated by two committees; Steering and Technical committees whose members were drawn from different organizations 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 (34) research assistants were competitively recruited for data collection in the 47 counties. They were trained from 29<sup>th</sup> April to 9<sup>th</sup> 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 organizations 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 (2) 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 strategize the next day's work. Table 1.1 summarizes the response rate for the interviews conducted using the FGD, KII, and IDI guides.

Table 1.1 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

## MOMBASA COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

### 2.1 Background

Mombasa County is located in the South Eastern part of the Coastal region of Kenya. It covers an area of 229.9 Km<sup>2</sup> excluding 65 Km<sup>2</sup> of water mass which is 200 nautical miles into the Indian Ocean. It borders Kilifi County to the North, Kwale County to the South West and the Indian Ocean to the East. The County lies between latitudes 30 56' and 40 10' South of the Equator and between longitudes 390 34' and 390 46' east of Greenwich Meridian. The County also enjoys proximity to an expansive water mass as it borders the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Indian Ocean to the East.

### 2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

#### 2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

Table 2.1 Demographic characteristics

Indicator	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	938,501	1,356,729	1,610,765
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	33.0%	28.4%	22.8
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	1.7%	3.3%	11.3
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	65.3%	68.3%	65.9%
Dependency Ratio	53.1	88.7	51.7
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2028		

The total population of Mombasa County in 2009 was 939,501 people and is projected to increase to 1.4 million by year 2030 and to 1.6 million by year 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (33 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 28 percent and to 23 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 65 percent in 2009 to 66 percent in 2050 and the aging population from 1.7 in

2009 percent to 11.3 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio declining from 53 to 52 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2028 and close in 2068.

### *Population Density and Distribution*

The County had a population density of 6,131 people per Km<sup>2</sup> in 2009 which was projected to increase to 6,640.5 people per Km<sup>2</sup> by 2015 owing to high population growth contributed to by the increased number of people seeking employment in the manufacturing, service and processing industries, the Port of Mombasa, Kenya Ferry Services, Container Freight Terminals, Go Downs and hotels. Highly populated areas are in Majengo, Bamburi, Bangladesh, Mikindani, Jomvu, Miritini, Migadini, Port Reitz, Mishomoroni and Bombolulu among others. The County has various settlement schemes namely Mwakirunge, Jomvu-Kuu, Bububu-A, Shika-adabu, Vyemani, Mwembelegeza and Majaoni. Despite efforts being made to settle people, the County still has a very large number of landless people most of whom live in the city's slums of Mishomoroni, Junda and Kisumu ndogo in Kisauni Sub-county; Shika-Adabu and Ngomeni in Likoni Sub-county and Bangladesh in Changamwe Sub-county.

The high population densities in Mvita, Changamwe and Nyali are attributed to proximity to vital infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity and employment opportunities due to the presence of industries like the Export Processing Zones and other physical facilities such as the Port of Mombasa and the Moi International Airport, Mombasa. Kisauni (2,188 people / Km<sup>2</sup>), Jomvu (3,537 people/Km<sup>2</sup>) and Likoni (4,040 people/Km<sup>2</sup>) are the least densely populated sub-counties in the county. This implies that Changamwe, Nyali and Mvita require more resources towards expansion and establishment of additional social amenities. Low densities in Likoni and Kisauni can be attributed to inadequate social amenities and poor road network.

## 2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Table 2.2 Socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	3.2
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	55.0%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	82.8%
	HIV Prevalence	7.4%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	78.6%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	68.7%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	26.5
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	56,798
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	27.9%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	17.3
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	57,227
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.5485811

Mombasa County has a fertility rate of 3.2 children per woman. Fifty-five percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Eighty-three percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 79 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. The prevalence rate of HIV is 7.4 percent compared to the national level of 6.4 percent.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 69. This means that about 31 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate secondary level is much lower (28 percent) than the primary school net rate. This implies that the county has a low primary to secondary transition rate. It is estimated that 56,798 primary school age and 52,227 secondary school age children are out of school in the county. If this situation will be not being arrested, the county might not get the benefits of an educated population.

The Human Development Index (HDI) which is a composite index that measures the levels of literacy, health and economic well being stands at 0.551 which is close to better than the national average of 0.520.

## 2.3 Health and Young People

This chapter highlights the main health issues affecting young people, how they affect their wellbeing and the ways to address the identified health issues as revealed by the survey. The chapter also outlines the main sources and types of health information and services, how this information and services are useful, main SRH/FP information and services, challenges in accessing these services, the ways of addressing these challenges and the opportunities for improvement in health.

### 2.3.1 The Main Health Issues Affecting Young People

There are a number of health issues that affect young people in the county. The survey confirmed that the main health issues include; STIs or HIV/AIDS, Drug and Substance Abuse as well as Teenage Pregnancy. Sexual and Gender based Violence was also mentioned to be an issue affecting the young people especially in form of rape and domestic violence.

Table 2.3 summarizes some of the main health problems that young people in this particular County face, the major causes and consequences and lastly, mechanisms that can be adopted to address the problems.

Table 2.3 Main health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
STI or HIV/AIDS	Peer Pressure	High STI or HIV Infection	Practice Safe Sex
Drug and Substance Abuse	Idleness	School Drop Out	Sensitization and Awareness
Teenage Pregnancy	Parental Negligence	Poor Health Conditions	Public Education
Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV)	Unemployment	Death	Guidance and Counselling
		Mental Health	Abstinence
			Parental Guidance
			Creation of Employment

#### *STIs and HIV and AIDs*

Young people are at the centre of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. STI and HIV and AIDS were reported to be one of the major health issues affecting young people in Mombasa County. This issue was reported by most of the respondents. .

#### *Drug and Substance Abuse*

Use of drugs and alcohol is one of the emerging major health issues affecting young people in Mombasa County. One young participant had to following to say:

*“Okay, generally in the entire let’s say Mombasa County, even in the news it has been that we are affected by drugs and substance abuse. So by indulging in those areas, when somebody maybe gets addicted it’s when they even contract other diseases. Maybe if they were not in those abuses they wouldn’t have got them. What do I mean? I mean when maybe someone is so much addicted that even when they cannot afford to get the drugs, we hear some they share syringes and all that so in that way they contract even the Hepatitis, due to fluid contact there is other blood infections and so many other diseases.”*

[FGD. Male Young People 15-19, Mombasa]

### **Teenage pregnancy**

Teen childbearing is associated with negative outcomes for teen parents, their children, and society. Adolescents who have a pregnancy are less likely to finish school, are more likely to be poor as adults, and are more likely to rely on public assistance compared to adolescents who delay childbearing. Teenage pregnancies were reported to be another major issue in the county as is narrated below;

*“You see where I stay we have three girls who were here in our school but they dropped out. Then we have discos and when they go there they get boyfriends who can lead them to getting pregnant, when they get pregnant they stay at home, they stop coming to school.”*

[Male Young People, 10-14, Mombasa]

### **Sexual and gender based violence**

GBV is one of the most widespread but least recognized human rights abuses in the world, affecting individuals and communities everywhere. Within Mombasa County, rape and domestic violence are the major form of gender based violence.

*“Rape cases, domestic violence. In fact some, no most of these cases have been reported through. You find cases like a boy or girl has been molested and cases like those and you know people still fear to report such cases, like how will the society perceive you? But there are so many of such cases, we hear them day in day out but they are not reported.”*

[FGD. Mixed Group 25-34, Mombasa]

Some of the major causes attributed to the problems affecting the young people in Mombasa County are parental negligence or lack of parental guidance, peer pressure among the youth, idleness as well as the high rate of unemployment among young people.

The groups observed that the consequences of these health problems included school dropout especially as a result of substance and drug abuse and teenage pregnancy; poor health condition, high STI or HIV infection as well as mental health. It was also noted that in instances the health problems resulted in premature death among the youth.

### 2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

Table 2.4 Access and availability of information and services

Sources of health information & services	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Health Facilities	STI or HIV/AIDs	Increased knowledge	Health Facilities
Schools	Disease Outbreaks	Disease Prevention	Media
Family	Disease Prevention and Diagnosis		Family
Internet	Treatment and Medication		Public Forums
Public Health Talks and Barazas			

Several sources of information were identified; particularly health facilities, schools, family members, internet as well as public health talks and barazas. Out of these, the most preferred sources of information are health facilities, the media, family members and public forums. The main type of information obtained d included STI/HIV, disease outbreak, prevention as well as treatment and medication. This information was regarded as useful in terms of increasing knowledge for behaviour change and disease prevention.

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

Main SRH/FP information & services available & accessible	Challenges in accessing SRH/FP information & services	Addressing Challenges
FP Services and Information Counselling and Testing	Fear/embarrassment Myths and Misconceptions Cost of Services Provider Attitude	Provider Attitude to Change Well Equipped Facilities Adequate Qualified Personnel Youthful Health Care Providers Create Public Health Awareness and Civic Education Disability Friendly Services

In Mombasa County the main SRH/FP information and services that were reported to be available and accessible to youth were contraceptives largely the injectable and condoms including contraceptive pills. Even then, they also mentioned challenges in accessing these services which were ascribed to

fear or embarrassment, myths and misconceptions, the high cost of health services and health facility provider attitude.

*“Yes for example if one is a victim of early pregnancy, they will feel shy to go see the doctor. so they will not be able to get information of whether they contracted HIV or such things.”*

[FGD. Female Young People 15-19, Mombasa]

There were also discussions on the type of information and services for marginalized youth including people with disability (PWDs) and orphans. The services available included Ante-retiral Viral Therapy (ART), donations and guidance and counselling.

Ways of addressing the general health challenges were suggested and these included the need for change of provider attitude, equipping the current health facilities to provide quality care as well as having adequate youthful health personnel to provide these services including disability friendly services and lastly creating public health awareness and massive civic education.

### 2.3.3 Organizations Addressing Health

In Mombasa County the main organizations identified as addressing health care needs for the young people are Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Government Agencies. These organizations have improved awareness of health issues among young people. They have scaled up programs to reduce drug and substance abuse, including building capacity of young people around health issues. Some of the organizations mentioned widely in the county include; DSW, WOFAK, FIDA and ICRH.

### 2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

The participants were asked to suggest the opportunities for improvement of health in the County. The main suggestion is to create awareness of health issues. Similarly, the need to enhance public private partnership was also mentioned as a key strategy in for improving the delivery of health services, including upgrading of health facilities and effective policy implementation.

*“The other challenge we have is inadequate staffing. You see everybody who comes probably needs proper counseling and because of shortage of staff and training. We have only one nurse with a queue patients waiting there, so the nurse will not have time to give proper counseling and advise them the best way to pursue a given thing because at the end of the day they have to finish with everyone.”*

[KII. Health Facility In-Charge, Mombasa]

## 2.4 Education and Young People

According to the participants, the main issues affecting the education of young people in the county are; drug and substance abuse, absenteeism of teachers and students, inadequate learning materials and lastly, child labour.

### 2.4.1 Main Education Issues affecting Young People in Mombasa County

Table 2.6 Main education issues affecting young people in Mombasa county

Main Education Issues	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing
Drug and Substance Abuse	Peer Pressure	Poor academic results	Parental guidance
Absenteeism of Teachers and Students	Poor parental guidance	Lack of concentration	Provision of bursaries
Inadequate learning materials	Poverty	School drop out	Sensitization on the importance of education
Child labour	Idleness	School absenteeism	

Discussions with young people revealed that drug and substance abuse is a major problem in Mombasa County and was mentioned by even young people as young 5 as 15 years.

*“R4: when you are addicted a lot you start hallucinating most of the time. so even when the teacher is teaching you see more than one teacher, yet its only one teacher.”*

[Female Young People, 15-19]

Inadequate learning materials and frequent absenteeism of teachers and students were also cited to be major problems that affect the education of young people in the county. Another main problem that affects the education of young people in Mombasa County is child labour that was mentioned among the young people as narrated below:

*“Aah, other, some girls when they finish KCPE, they might have passed but their parents don’t have the money maybe to go to secondary school, others are forced to and work as house girls where they are mistreated.”*

[FGD. Female Young People 10-14, Mombasa]

## 2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services in Mombasa County

The long distance to schools and the lengthy period of time spent while getting to school featured across the primary, secondary and tertiary institutions to be a major problem that affects accessibility and availability of education services in Mombasa County.

*“R5: yes they are there and we also have those who walk on foot from Miritini to school and that are a long distance but they do it because of commitment.”*

[Male Young People 10-14, Mombasa]

The high cost of education, especially at secondary level, and inadequate tertiary institutions are also major problems that affect access to the education in the county. Additionally, there are limited education facilities for the visually impaired and people with disabilities.

There are few r teachers in Mombasa County especially among the primary schools. This leads to a poor pupil-teacher ratio and thereby negatively affecting the quality of education provided in the county.

*“R3: and also if the government could bring us more teachers we wouldn't have our parents having to employ PTA teachers.”*

[Male Young People 10-14, Mombasa]

The survey findings also revealed that students have very limited access to and use of the I laboratory equipment available and that the accessible school libraries have outdated books.

*“R5: there is this one computer college that I had gone to. The students are so many and the lab is too small to fit all of them. They are sharing computers while they are supposed to each have a computer for themselves.”*

[FGD. Mixed Young People 20-24, Mombasa]

Among the suggestions mentioned to effectively address the problems facing the education of the young people in Mombasa County include financial support especially providing bursaries or scholarships and where possible, reduce the school fees. Another recommendation was to sensitize the public on the bursaries available and increase the number of teachers, especially in primary schools, and to improve learning materials, including laboratories and libraries.

### 2.4.3 Organizations Addressing Education Services in Mombasa County

The government especially, Constituency Development Fund (CDF), NGOs and FBOs were reported as the main organizations addressing education and training issues of young people. The banks, especially Equity were widely mentioned as providing scholarships within the county. 2.4.4 Opportunities for Investment in Education

Proposals on the opportunities for investment in education were made by the various groups and these included; employing more teachers, public awareness, improving infrastructure by building more schools and social amenities, provide more bursary allocations and lastly, revise the education curriculum to include talent build up exercises for the young people.

*“R3: another thing, the very education process, I think the government should also introduce these talent build up exercises in school. Because not every child will just be ‘booking’ every time. So I think talents should also be a priority in schools; talents and this physical education stuff.”*

[Mixed young people 25-34, Mombasa]

## 2.5 Economic and Young People

### 2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities

The survey finding for Mombasa County indicate that boda boda riding is one of the main employment and income opportunities that is available for the young people followed by those that are engaged in manual jobs for building and construction, including car wash. Some of the young people interviewed did mention that they are employed as security guards, while others work as matatu touts.

### 2.5.2 Challenges in Accessing Employment and Income Opportunities

The survey also sought to establish some of the challenges that young people face in accessing some of the employment and income opportunities in the county and among the widely mentioned challenge is the lack of knowledge and necessary skills as is narrated below:

*“R6: I would like to say that here in Likoni many people cannot get jobs because most of them are form four and class 8 drop outs, and thus they do not qualify to be employed.”*

[FGD. Mixed young people, 20-24, Mombasa]

Other additional challenges include: corruption, poor health among the young people, religious differences, and lack of the prerequisite work experience, insecurity and the high operational costs for business registration for those that wish to settle on businesses.

### 2.5.3 Economic Activities Young People Engage In

Table 2.7 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Main economic activities	Challenges encountered	How to address the challenges encountered
Boda boda	Poor pay and exploitation	Education
Domestic work	Insecurity	Enforcement of law on child labour
Business	Harassment by Authority	Government aid
Manual labour	Lack of necessary skills	Creation of employment opportunities
Charcoal burning	Financial constraints	
	Health complications	

Survey findings indicate that the main economic activities that young people engage in Mombasa County are boda boda, domestic work, business, and manual labour and charcoal burning.

Some of the challenges encountered by young people especially for those schools going are the poor pay and exploitation as narrated below;

*“R1: especially for girls, their bosses might desire them sexually and impregnate them, that’s a challenge and their pay is also very little.”*

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

Additional challenges include insecurity, harassment by authorities and lack of necessary capital

Education featured widely to be the main mechanism in addressing some of the challenges encountered by young people, expanding government aid including creation of employment opportunities as is narrated below:

*“R6-I would propose in general that the government should have programs for all the youth who have completed form 4. Let the youth be employed in those programs and in that way they will not work in places where they are not fairly paid.”*

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

Enforcement of law was equally highlighted to be an effective way to address some of the challenges encountered by young people. This male young person had this to say:

The survey also sought to establish some of the major reasons why young people in school going age were engaging in economic activities, yet they are supposed to be in school, and some of the salient explanations include; the high levels of poverty and school dropout. Only a few did mention that they were engaging in these economic activities to obtain pocket

## 2.5.4 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

Table 2.8 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Main Interventions and Programmes	Challenges in Accessing these Interventions	Ways of Addressing these Challenges
Uwezo Fund	Lack of knowledge and skills	Ease of access to funds
Youth Enterprise and Development Fund	Lack of capital	Create awareness
Women Enterprise Fund	Lack of work experience	
National Youth Service	Corruption	

From the survey findings, the main interventions and programmes available in Mombasa County are: Uwezo Fund, Youth Enterprise and Development Fund, Women Enterprise Fund and the National Youth Service. Among the challenges cited that affect the young people within the county are: lack of knowledge and skills, lack of capital to start up small businesses, lack of work experience and corruption which was widely mentioned across all groups that were interviewed.

As a remedy to address some of the above mentioned challenges, making it easy to access some of the funds and programs that the government has put in place was extensively mentioned and creation of awareness about some of the available plans for young people as described below:

*“R6: for us we should get someone who knows those steps of accessing those funds and teach us. But us we know nothing, we follow people and ask them how do you get this uwezo fund, and they request us to give them something before they tells us, that is what they want, a bribe.”*

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

## 2.5.5 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

Agriculture and transport sectors were mentioned widely to be the potential areas that would help increase employment and income opportunities in Mombasa County. Another key area was tourism as recounted by this young person:

*"R9: I can say tourism, hospitality. I think if all these hotels could open up right now the youth would get employment."*

[FGD. Mixed young people 25-34, Mombasa]

## 2.6 Governance and Young People

### 2.6.1 Rule of Law

#### 2.6.1.1 Justice system

##### *Main cases*

The survey findings for this section were to establish the most prevalent cases in the communities and across the county. The most prevalent cases were land disputes, robbery, murder, and rape as well as drug abuse. Although reported on a small scale, forced marriage was also found to be another key issue affecting young people especially girls.

*"R1: at the village elder's place normally there are cases to do with teenage pregnancies, a school girl has been impregnated and the boy is forcing her to marry him."*

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

##### *Process of solving cases*

The findings indicate that judicial system and negotiation were the most preferred ways of solving cases within Mombasa County.

##### *Challenges in solving disputes*

Corruption ranked high as a major challenge in solving cases within the county as reported by this young person:

*“R6: so for instance I have committed a crime and I do not want the case to be taken to court, the means available there is to bribe, even in these big cases without bribing you be taken to prison, if you bribe then the case just disappears. So you bribe so that the case does not proceed.”*

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

Other challenges identified in solving cases were: long time taken to solve cases, social class prejudice, tribalism as well as ignorance of the judicial system.

### *Ways of addressing the challenges*

With regard to mechanisms of addressing the stated challenges, the respondents mentioned the need to address corruption, and promote justice to be the major ones within the county. Training on case resolution and employing more judges to preside over cases were identified also as the means to address the challenges.

#### *2.6.1.2 Security*

This section highlights the general 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 within Mombasa County.

#### *Security situation*

Discussions from the interviews indicate that the incidence, gravity and intensity of insecurity are a concern within the county as narrated below:

*“R5: It has been poor because you will find youth engaging in crime but they use politicians. They have political leaders who can bail them out. But the County Commissioner has done a lot.”*

[Mixed young people 25-34, Mombasa]

Other issues under security situation were the lack of street security lights as well as petty theft within the county.

#### *Mechanisms in place to address security*

From the discussions and response to this particular component, the need to enhance night patrols as well as sub county policing were identified as the main tools to address security. Others include the nyumba kumi initiative and improvement of street lights within the county.

### *Role of young people in maintaining security*

Reporting suspicious situations, community policing and preaching peace were identified as the main roles of young people in maintaining security within the county. Enhancing the nyumba kumi initiative as well as reporting law breakers was also recognized as key role of young people in maintaining security in Mombasa County as narrated below:

*“But through reporting, that’s why even the county commissioner has been able to identify individuals and he publishes the names. We’ve seen the list of names and we’ve seen the guys giving in.”*

[FGD. Mixed young people, 25-34]

### *Challenges in ensuring security*

Some of the challenges identified as impediments to security within the county were victimization of the whistle blowers, delayed response by the police and poor policy performance as reported below:

*“You live with them peacefully but I can also say that the security officers have a challenge. They are a big challenge because the security officers know these guys, they are walking around terrorizing people but still they let them free. So there should be regular changing of the OCS or senior officers because they know the people and that’s why when one is arrested he is released after not so long.”*

[FGD. Mixed young people, 25-34]

### *Ways to address the challenges*

The respondents identified employment of qualified police officers and community security meetings to be the main interventions to address challenges encountered in ensuring security. In addition, petty thieves should be punished and also there is need to embrace patriotism in the county. Eradication of corruption and ensuring effective law enforcement and policy adherence also featured among the policy makers in Mombasa County.

#### *2.6.1.3 Cohesion*

This section sought to identify the challenges that affect unity of the people, programmes in place to promote unity and recommendations on what can be done to promote unity among the people within Mombasa County.

### *Issues or challenges affecting unity of young people*

Results indicate that social class disparities and religion were the major concerns expressed by respondents as affecting unity of young people. Tribalism and religion were equally considered matters affecting unity of young people in the county. Policy makers were also in concurrence that religion and political differences were of grave concern in advancing unity of young people.

*“There’s one thing we see and I personally don’t like it. Coast region is divided. There is division between Muslims and Christians. Some of us here are Christians yet we have cousins or other relatives who are Muslims. I would like these religious differences to be put aside. Let Muslims go to the mosques and Christians to the churches but when we meet let’s dine together and live together in harmony. With that the cases of some joining Al Shabaab will come to an end.”*

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

Formation of youth groups and holding peace meetings within the county were identified as the common programmes in place to promote unity. Sporting activities were also mentioned, especially forming football leagues as other initiatives to promote unity within the county.

With regard to views by the policy makers in the county, programs in place to promote unity were majorly religious activities and public participation, including political involvement.

The results also reveal that conducting civic education, reducing social class group and promoting justice and equity within the county were the main apparatus that the county would ride on to improve and promote unity. Political leader’s intervention was also identified as a key strategy to promotion of unity.

*“The issue is they are used to handouts from the politicians but what can the politicians tell anyone who has established himself? So we need to empower the youth either by them getting employment or venture into business. That way the politicians will not be able to control the youth. The economic empowerment of the youth is key.”*

[Mixed young people 25-34, Mombasa]

## **2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability**

This section presents findings on mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities, measure in place to ensure accountability and transparency and lastly, suggest mechanisms that could be adopted to improve transparency and accountability.

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

Results for Mombasa County indicate that community meetings, public notice boards and suggestion boxes were the commonly mentioned tools in place to inform young people on planned activities. Local administration and radio also featured within the discussion groups as channels to reach out to young people in the county.

### *Mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency*

Results indicate that no mechanisms exist to ensure accountability and transparency within Mombasa County. Nevertheless, disciplinary action as well as impeachment was identified as the main mechanisms to ensure accountability and transparency.

*“Mostly you might get a project has started and it’s targeting the needy. But the target group is not aware; they only come to realize later that there was such project.”*

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

### *How mechanisms could be improved*

Creation of awareness was found to be the better strategy to improve accountability and transparency. Others included disciplinary action, creation of committees and enhancing investigation mechanisms.

*“For me I will walk step by step to the chief’s office and tell him that whenever there is information he should tell us straight, because if information will be coming in from time to time, we would not be missing anything, but there is no information, it comes from up there and remains up there.”*

[FGD. Mixed young people, Mombasa]

## **2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation**

Survey findings for this particular section sought to establish youth involvement in budget, project identification, design and implementation. Results indicate that much as the young people are involved in employment, they tend to carry out activities which are less productive than they could and would like to carry out. CDF project identification was also found out to be another way the young people are involved, especially when it comes to proposing youth projects in the county.

*“Not all projects, maybe carwash projects or selling water, we have these youths who complain that that is not the kind of jobs meant for them. So you will only find a few youth being involved.”*

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

Lack of projects for the young people was found out to be the main reason as to why young people were not involved in the budget, project identification, design and implementation within Mombasa County.

With regard to the roles young people like to play in projects and programs, the findings for Mombasa County indicate that manual or labour jobs and formulating policies were the preferred roles.

*“By formulating because we know the problems and we are the people who are feeling the problems so somebody should not come and formulate something and they just give you to implement, and maybe after you implement it won’t help you but if you formulate something which will help you and others I think it can be better.”*

[FGD. Mixed young people 2014, Mombasa]

The survey also sought to establish the roles young people would like to play in project and programs management. From the results, involvement in project process ranked high, followed by involvement in county committees and in the budgeting process.

*“They would like to be involved throughout the entire project from initiation to completion.”*

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

The survey finding indicate that in Mombasa County, the limited available projects and programmes don’t actually take cognizant of youth needs, as is confirmed in the narration below:

*“I can say so far there’s not a single project that has been started to address the needs of the young people.”*

[FGD. Mixed young people 24-34, Mombasa]

Survey findings reveal that corruption was indeed a challenge that young people face during involvement in project implementation in the county.

*“I was saying the road construction according to me was not fairly done. It was advertised that people will be selected on Monday but the actual selection happened on Sunday. Most youths came on Monday only to find that selection had already happened. Therefore it was done unfairly, and secretive thus many youths were not involved.”*

[FGD. Mixed young people 20-24, Mombasa]

There were discussions on how young people’s involvement in project process can be improved. From the various focus group discussions, findings reveal that there is need to create more job opportunities for the young people. Transparency and accountability also featured among certain groups of young people. The young people also emphasized the need for them to be engaged in the projects undertaken by the county government, right from identification to implementation and lastly, capacity building for the youth was emphasized.

#### 2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

This section presents 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 efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources to meet the needs of young people within Mombasa County.

Findings indicate that much as the resources are available in Mombasa County, they actually do not address the needs of the young people. Some of the mechanisms in place to ensure resources are used to achieve expected outcome were: project monitoring and evaluation and budget formulation.

Creation of watch-dog committees was found to be an effective way to improve efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources within the county.

*“Then let them involve us, they shouldn’t plan for us and then involve us later.”*

[FGD. Mixed young people 25-34, Mombasa]

#### 2.6.5 Role Political Leadership Play in Management of Youth Affairs

Discussions about the role of political leadership in the management of youth affairs reveal that as much as the politicians engage in political campaigns within the county, issues concerning young people are not well articulated and addressed as reported below:

Other issues mentioned widely from the county were: the need to create more employment opportunities, provide information on the available and existing projects as well as ensuring that the youth are actually involved. Additionally, the need to enhance security was also mentioned within the county.

## 2.7 Population Structure

This section provides respondents views about the effect of population growth in relation to access to health services, access to education services, employment status, access to employment and participation in governance issues within the county

### *Perspectives on growing population of young people in relation to health*

With regard to perspectives on the growing population of young people in relation to health within the county, congestion in health facilities was commonly mentioned across the various groups. Poor sanitation as well as few medical personnel were also sighted this being due to the growing population of the young people.

*“My opinion is that we should tell parents about family planning so that these numbers do not increase. We should educate our people about family planning coz we would be too many and others will end up being criminals.”*

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

### *Perspectives on growing population of young people in relation to education*

Among the key issues cited regarding education and the growing population of the young people were: inadequate schools, congestion in schools, imbalanced teacher and student ratio as well as poor quality education within the county.

*“I think if the number of youth increases providing services like education and health will be a challenge. This is because even the current facilities are inadequate. So the government should embark on improving the existing facilities and establish new ones too.”*

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

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

Among some of the issues cited on the growing population of young people in relation to economic status were: the high rates of unemployment, poor economy, and unequal distribution of resources as well as high poverty levels in Mombasa County.

*“For me I think with this growth there will be some gaps because already we have infrastructure gaps and the population is growing. How are we going to fill these gaps? We have a growing population which doesn’t have education, which doesn’t understand ICT, which doesn’t care about other people, they are tribalistic. So there’s actually more effect to this population because at the end of the day the only way you can control these people is to give them jobs or maybe skills for them to work and take care of themselves.”*

[FGD. Mixed young people 25-34, Mombasa]

### *Perspectives on growing population of young people in relation to governance*

Insecurity was mentioned widely, especially among older people in the county as a concern due to the growing population of the young people.

## 2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

This section outlines the recommendations as revealed from the survey and conclusion from all the four (4) thematic areas; health, education, economic and governance.

### *Health*

Given that health status is an indicator of any country's development, there is need to improve on poor indicators of Mombasa County for fast economic growth and development.

Investing in programs and policies to end child marriage, delay first pregnancy, space births, and avoid mistimed pregnancy among adolescents are critical within the county.

It is clear that drug and substance abuse within the county is still a major problem. Preventing drug and substance abuse will definitely improve on the quality of life of young people, boost their academic performance, reduce crime rates and lowers health care costs for acute and chronic conditions in Mombasa County.

The health of young people including their sexual and reproductive health is very crucial for the Country's development. Given that young people need privacy in accessing health services, there is need for the County government to improve on the youth friendly services where confidentiality, provider attitudes and well trained and equipped personnel ensured.

### *Education*

In addressing the issues of education, the survey shows that the knowledge and skills of the young people are not relevant to the current market requirements. There is need therefore to reform education system, diversify education sector and improve on the education infrastructure by creating more facilities and improve on public private partnerships in the education sector for improved quality of life. Improvements in educational opportunities within the county will definitely prepare young women and men with the skills they need to move into both formal and informal-sector jobs, earn higher wages, and contribute to a demographic dividend.

### *Economic*

As was indicated in the survey, poverty or unemployment emerged as a major concern that triggers other issues that affect the education of young people in Mombasa County. To address the issues facing the County, there is need to address high poverty levels through creating more and creating more employment opportunities. Policies to improve human resource capabilities and create jobs are essential, to absorb the large numbers of teenagers coming of age.

Given that the Demographic Dividend (DD) window of opportunity for Mombasa County opens in 2028, it means that the time for investing on the young people in order to harness the benefits of the young people is now and not later. The role of both the national and county government with other partners is crucial in investing in the young people with relevant skills and employment opportunities in order to realise the Kenyan Vision 2030 and the Demographic Dividend.

The County government needs to ease of access to funds, increase government aid, access to education and improve the infrastructure in order to achieve economic growth and both national and County development.

### *Governance*

There is need for both national and county government to enhance the rule of law, in terms of security and cohesion for a just society. This will improve on the components of governance; transparency, efficiency and effectiveness whereby the available resources will be used for intended purposes and will facilitate fast economic growth and development as projected by vision 2030 and DD. Good governance is required throughout the process of reaping a dividend

### *Conclusion*

The demographic dividend is indeed a human capital dividend. Demographic dividend is essentially tries to reinterpret the relationship between population and development highlighting the virtue of fertility decline and the consequent demographic transition. It emphasizes the importance of age structure compared to the size and growth of population in economic progress.

Investments in education, health, and job creation are vital, as are policies that favour the fertility decline to create and sustain the demographic window.

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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 – 1 Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 Coast – 1 Region

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NCPD is a semi-autonomous government agency that formulates and promotes population policy and coordinates related activities for sustainable development in Kenya.

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**MOMBASA COUNTY**