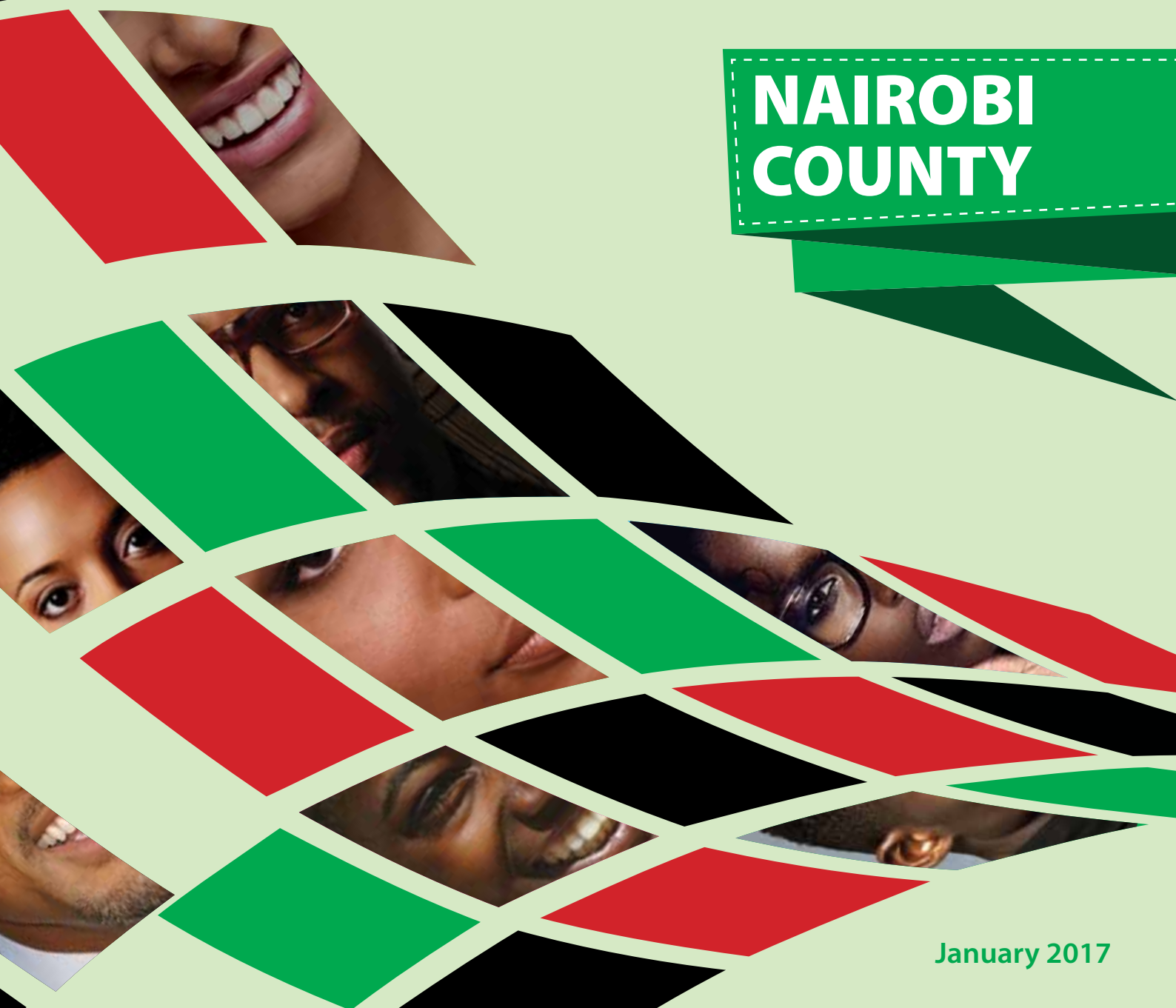




2015 KENYA NATIONAL **ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH** SURVEY (NAYS)

NAIROBI COUNTY



January 2017



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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.

NAIROBI COUNTY



Foreword

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Summary

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

The total population of Nairobi County in 2009 was 3,134,799 people and is projected to increase to 4,333,186 by year 2030 and to 4,897,592 million by year 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (30 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 26 percent and to 21 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 decline from 69 percent in 2009 to 66 percent in 2050 and the aging population from 1.1 in 2009 to 13.5 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio increasing from 50 to 52.4 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2024 and close in 2064.

Nairobi County has a fertility rate of 2.7 children per woman. Sixty-three percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Eighty-nine percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 74.4 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 78 percent. This means that about 22 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate secondary level is slightly lower (25.3) than the primary school net enrolment rate. This implies that the county has a low primary to secondary transition rate. It is estimated that 120,072 primary school age and 182,605 secondary school age children are out of school in the county.

The Human Development Index (HDI) which is a composite index that measures the levels of literacy, health and economic well being is 0.641 which is better than the national average of 0.520.

In terms of health, Nairobi County can be expressed as to be having the highest number of health provision facilities compared to the other parts of the country. However this infrastructure is not necessarily enough for the high number of patients who mainly seek services from the public sector. The fertility rate in this county are way below the national average and many of the pregnant women seek skilled providers during child birth. Residents of Nairobi County have ready information on issues to deal with HIV and 94.3 percent individuals of working age know where to get tested. The health challenges that face the young people in the county include sexual and gender based violence, DSA, and teenage pregnancies. Also most young people are exposed to violent and accident prone activities on a day to day basis.

In education, the county has a primary enrolment rate of 77.8 percent and secondary enrolment rate of 25.3 percent this quite low especially for an urban setup. Many challenges face the young people in this county who try to access education. These include high school fees, and DSA. Despite the large number of schools in the county, some areas in the county do not have adequate schools and some of the existing schools lack learning materials or are located in poor neighbourhoods.

The economic sector of the county is very vibrant. Being also the capital city the county offers more opportunities for the youth to venture into business and also employment both in the public and private sectors. Many young people in Nairobi County are involved in *jua kali* sector, employment, SMEs, casual labour as well as in the public service. This county also has some of the toughest challenges that young people who want to venture in business and other economic activities face. Hefty county charges, lack of capital and very competitive business environment are responsible for the failure of many businesses in this county.

In governance, the county is the seat of the national government and the bedrock of Kenyan politics and with devolution most of the young people have been incorporated in the legislation for the county and the country. Also in this county young people are the main offenders of the law either through theft, hawking, rape, DSA among other atrocities. The rule of law in this county is very active with the courts being the main ground for settling issues. In the local areas local administration and *nyumba kumi* have been very effective in keeping tabs with young people. Tribalism and terrorism are also some of the hotbed issues that young people in Nairobi are faced with while living in this 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 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 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 (34) research assistants were competitively recruited for data collection in the 47 counties. They were trained from 29th April to 9th May 2015 in Nakuru. The trainees were taken through the survey tools, materials and modalities of recruiting the respondents for the different tools that were to be administered. They were also trained on how to conduct interviews. Different methodologies and approaches were used in the training to ensure that the research assistants were well equipped to collect quality data.

1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation

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

1.5.1 Survey tools

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

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

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

1.5.2 Sampling

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

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county

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

1.5.3 Data Collection

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

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

Table 1.4 Survey response rates

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

1.5.4 Data Processing and Analysis

As part of the data collection exercise, the interviews were captured using both digital recorders and note books. The data was then transcribed in the original language of the interview and 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 13 data clerks was trained on how to process the data using this software. To ensure consistency and quality, two supervisors reviewed and verified the coded data.

2

NAIROBI COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Nairobi County borders Kiambu County to the North and West, Kajiado to the South and Machakos to the East. The County has a total area of 696.1 Km² and is located between longitudes 36° 45' East and latitudes 1° 18' South. It lies at an altitude of 1,798 metres above sea level. There are three forests in the County namely Ngong Forest to the south, Karura Forest to the north and the Nairobi Arboretum. To the east is the Karen - Langata area characterized by plains surrounded by Nairobi National Park. The main rivers in the County are Nairobi River, Ngong River and Kabuthi River. Nairobi dam, which is along the Ngong River, and Jamhuri dam are the main water reservoirs in the County. The County is divided into nine sub-counties namely; Starehe, Kamukunji, Kasarani, Makadara, Embakasi, Njiru, Dagoretti, Langata and Westlands. The County has 27 divisions 64 locations and 135 sub-locations.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

Table 2.1 gives the County demographic profile for Nairobi County in 2009, population projections for 2030 and 2050 based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. In 2009, the County population was projected to be 3,134,799 and is expected to rise to 4,333,186 in 2030 and 4,897,592 in 2050. The proportion of population below age 15 was 30.3 percent in 2009. It is projected to reduce to 25.9 percent in 2030 and further decrease to 20.9 percent in 2050. The proportion of the population aged 64 stood at 1.1 percent in 2009. It is projected to increase to 3.3 percent in 2030 and to increase further to 13.5 percent in 2050.

Table 2.1 Population size and structure

Demographic indicator	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	3,134,799	4,333,186	4,897,592
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	30.3%	25.9%	20.9%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	1.1%	3.3%	13.5%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	68.6%	70.8%	65.6%
Dependency Ratio	45.9	41.3	52.4
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2024		

Source: Various Sources.

The proportion of the population in the working ages, that is, those aged between 15-64 years was 68.6 percent in 2009. It is projected that this age group will increase to 70.8 percent in 2030 and then decrease to 65.6 percent of the total population in 2050. The dependency ration for Nairobi County was 45.9 percent in 2009 and is projected to decrease to 41.3 percent in 2030 and increase to 52.4 percent in 2050. It is projected that the county demographic window of opportunity opens in the year 2024

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

This section focuses on socio-economic performance of the Kenya economy with specific focus on education and health sectors. The social-economic indicators are majorly anchored on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which take into account the global consequences of unmet MDG goals and emphasizes that global communities must improve on the their development goals and go beyond meeting basic human needs in order to promote dynamic inclusive and sustainable development beyond 2030.

Table 2.2 shows the socio-economic characteristics of Nairobi County. From the health sector, the average number of children per woman is 2.7. The proportion of married women using contraception of any kind is 62.2 percent. The proportion of births attended by a skilled Health Worker is 89.1 percent. The proportion of people aged 15-64 years who know where to get an HIV test in the county is 94.3 percent. The county also has among the highest levels of fully vaccinated children aged between 12-23 months at 74.4 percent compared to the national level of 67 percent.

Table 2.2 Social-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	2.7
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	62.6%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	89.1%
	HIV Prevalence	94.3%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	74.4%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	77.8%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	28.7
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	124,072
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	25.3%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	17.1
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	182,660
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.6412118

Source: Various reports

Kenya has made tremendous efforts in expanding access to primary education across the country through the provision of free primary education policy introduced by the government in 2003 and later the free day secondary education in 2008. Primary school enrolment for Nairobi County is 77.8 percent while the teacher students' ratio is 1:28.7. The number of Primary school age children out of school stands at 124,072. Secondary school net enrolment rate is 25.3 percent with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:17.1. The county also has 182,660 secondary school youth out of school.

Despite the expansion in schooling and high rates of participation in basic education, there are various challenges affecting the education sector key among are inequalities, unsatisfactory levels of education quality, and access to post primary education for low income groups. These challenges have negative implications for the country's accumulation of human capital, and are likely to affect the country's aspired transition into a middle-income country by 2030. The county has a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.64.

2.3 Health and Young People

The government commits to improve the quality of life for all Kenyans by ensuring equitable, affordable, and quality health care of the highest standard. This is highlighted in Kenya's Vision 2030 for national development under the social pillar. This commitment is also anchored in Kenya's Constitution as a basic right.

The qualitative survey sought to establish the health affecting youth in Nairobi County. The questions were raised across the board including youth, adults and marginalized groups focusing on various thematic areas in health. This section presents a summary of their consolidated responses by sub-themes. The first sub-theme outlines the main health problems affecting Youth in Nairobi County, the causes for these health problems, the consequences to youth and the ways of addressing these problems. The second thematic area addresses accessibility and availability of information and services; the third sub-theme focuses on organisations providing health services in the county while the fourth sub-theme outlines the suggested ways of improving health within the county. Some quotations are the FGDs, KII and IDI are included in the text to provide some evidence and or to reinforce certain points.

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Youth

Table 2.3 The main health problems affecting youth

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Sexually Transmitted Infections Sexual and Gender based violence(SGBV) Drug and substance Abuse Teenage Pregnancy	Idleness Parental – negligence Poverty	School drop out Poor health Death Stigmatization	Public health education Sensitization Parental guidance Abstinence

Source: NAYS, 2015

From the focus group discussions of the various groups, STIs, sexual and gender based violence and drug and substance abuse were identified as the main health problems affecting youth. Teenage pregnancy was discussed in almost all the discussion group age categories except for marginalized and mixed youth groups.

These health problems were attributed to idleness among youth as well as parental negligence in supporting and guiding youth. Poverty was also mentioned as one of the reasons that youth might engage in activities that predispose them to STIs, DSA and teenage pregnancy.

“You find that most youths got themselves with early pregnancies because of the things they engage in for example alcohol. You just get a small girl or a small boy started dating at young age. They start taking alcohol, they engage in pre-marital sex and they end up getting early pregnancies and they don’t have, they aren’t capable of raising the child so maybe they have to terminate the pregnancy or something like that.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 20-24. Nairobi]

It was 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, stigmatization especially if they have HIV. It was also noted that in instances the health problems resulted in premature death among youth.

Some of the ways of addressing health problems among youth in Nairobi County include community sensitization through public health education; parental guidance. Abstinence was also suggested in one focus group discussion of a mixed group age 15-19 years.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

Of interest were the youth’s perception of access to services and the availability of information to them. The table 2.4 tabulates the sources, type and usefulness of the information.

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
Public Health education	STI/HIV	Increased knowledge	Health Facilities
Health Facilities	Sex Education	Disease Prevention	Media
Schools	Health Education & Awareness	Behaviour change	Schools/learning institutions
Media	WASH		
Religious Institutions			

Source, NAYS, 2015

Several of sources of information were identified. These include the media, health facilities, public health talks, schools and religious institutions. Out of these the most preferred sources of information are health facilities, the media and schools/learning institutions. The main type of information received included STI/HIV, Sex education, Health education and awareness on water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). 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
Contraceptives mainly injectable, condoms	Fear/embarrassment Cost of services Fear of side effects	Improve client provider interaction for friendly services Provide correct information on contraceptives and how they work

Source, NAYS, 2015

The main SRH/FP information and services in the county that were reported to be available and accessible to youth were contraceptives, largely the injectables and condoms. Even then, they also mentioned challenges in accessing these services which included fear or embarrassment, fear of possible side effects of contraceptives and the cost of these services.

“Another challenge is that the youths are usually shy to pick the condoms. Yes they are provided but how does one pick them. The pharmacist selling these things knows you, how do you request for them?”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19. Nairobi]

There was also a discussion on the type of information and services available for marginalized youth including people with disability (PWDs) and Orphans. The services available included Anti-retroviral Therapy (ART), treatment for STIs, donations, guidance and counselling and health education. Within the health facilities it was observed that there is youth friendly information and services as evidenced by the presence of youth friendly health providers who were said to exercise confidentiality

Generally, the challenges in accessing health information and services included fear / embarrassment in particular for those seeking reproductive health services. The absence of disability friendly services affected the health seeking behaviour of people with disability (PWDs). It was also noted that the lack of drugs affected the quality of services provided, the cost of services and the time and operating hours.

“When you are hustling, before you think of getting those things, it is already too late.”

[FGD. Mixed young person's 15-19. Nairobi]

Ways of addressing the general health challenges were suggested and these included equipping the current health facilities to provide quality care and constructing more health facilities to increase physical access. The improvement of the general infrastructure within the county was also suggested to enhance mobility and access to services.

2.3.3 Organisations Addressing Health

In this county the main organisations identified as addressing health are health facilities under the county government and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). These are lauded for contributing to the improvement of the health status of the community and in particular creating health awareness.

“They have played a role though the impact may have not been felt so much but they have helped the youths to understand themselves and also to sensitize on how to handle their health issue. By engaging them in their activities, holding trainings and seminars for these youths. I believe they have touched the lives of youth to a certain point so that they now they are beginning to understand the way they were living before. There is a trend of shifting of how they were before and how they are now.”

[FGD. Mixed young person's 35-60, Nairobi]

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

To conclude the discussion on health, participants were asked to suggest the opportunities for improvement of health within their county. The main observation is to expand the number of health facilities and health providers to increase access to health services. It was also suggested that there should be focus on health services that improve the lives of marginalized youth including orphans, people living with HIV (PLWA) and people with disability (PWDs).

“My view is that the government should help those organisations to go further and for them to be world widely be know.”

[FGD. Mixed young person's 31-19, Nairobi]

2.4 Education and Young People

The education sector plays a primary role in development of skills required in actualizing the economic and social goals of Vision 2030. Education contributes to acquiring knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary for transforming Kenya to a globally competitive country. The sustainable development goal number 4 focuses on ensuring inclusive and quality education for all and promoting lifelong learning. The Constitution of Kenya further identifies education as a social and economic right and recognizes that people are the country's most important resource. The sector therefore has a major responsibility of facilitating the process of developing manpower necessary for transforming Kenya into a globally competitive economy. This is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on ensuring appropriate education and skills for full participation in society. Towards this end, the Government of Kenya has encouraged the growth of the education sector by increasing resource allocation and providing incentives for investment and participation in provision of skills training in the country.

The qualitative survey sought to establish challenges the young people encounter in schools in Nairobi County. The questions were raised across the board including youth, adults and marginalized groups focusing on various thematic areas in education. This section presents a summary of their consolidated responses by sub-themes. The first sub-theme outlines the main education issues affecting the youth in Nairobi County. The second thematic area looks at ways of addressing education issues, availability and access and school dropout at various levels. The third thematic area looks at the views about the content of the curricula taught in tertiary in relation to the prevailing job market. Lastly, the section looks at opportunities for young people to gain skills and investing in education and training within Nairobi County.

2.4.1 The Main Education Issues Affecting Young People

Table 2.6 The main education issues affecting the youth

Main Education Issues affecting Young People	Causes	Consequences	Ways of Addressing Education Issues
Drug and substance Abuse. Absenteeism of teachers and students Lack of school fees	Drug and substance Abuse. Absenteeism of teachers and students Lack of school fees Idleness Parental –negligence Poverty	School drop out Peer pressure Poor education performance. Low enrolment rate in secondary schools	Guidance and counselling Parental guidance Free and compulsory basic education policy

Source: NAYS, 2015

From the focus group discussions across the various groups' drug and substance abuse, absenteeism of teachers and students and lack of school fees were identified as the main education problems affecting youth. Drugs and substance abuse was discussed in almost all the discussion groups.

These problems were attributed to idleness among youth, parental negligence in supporting and guiding youth as well as poverty. Parental negligence also pushed the youth to engage in activities that predispose them to DSA and student absenteeism.

“Drug abuse among the students occurs. This is however rare to the teachers. Here in the slums, it is the students who abuse drugs.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19. Nairobi]

The groups observed that the consequences of these problems included school dropout especially as a result of substance and drug abuse and poor education performance at national level examinations. Some of the ways suggested to address education problems among youth included guidance and counselling and parental guidance and free and compulsory basic education.

2.4.2 Availability and Accessibility of Services

Inclusivity in education can be seen as a process of addressing and responding to the diversity of needs of learners through access to schooling, increased participation in learning processes, learning outcomes. This involves changes and modifications in content, approaches, structures and delivery strategies, with an objective of reaching all children of the appropriate age.

The gains from educational investments may accrue to the individual worker; to the household, and to the society. Positive benefits for schooling would entail high probability of access to employment and high earnings. It may be expected that unemployment should decrease with increase in education

attainment. However, this may not be the case because other factors apart from educational attainment might be influencing unemployment.

Access to schools and learning opportunities for the youth is available. That is according to the older groups.

“We can commend the government on the same. They have tried but still there are communities and areas where there is no even a single primary school in the county. Like an area I know of Omega Obama area within the Njiru sub county there is no any government primary and secondary school. The area is enclosed. Another area like Kayole, you find that there are many schools there. The population is well catered for. The government can just distribute the resources to every community in the county.”

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

“My addition is that the accessibility in the areas where we live like here in Nairobi area, private schools are many and the land which the government would have built the schools is very scarce. The schools we have are not many as par the population. Now, you might see in a district we have 3-4 schools and we wish come 2030 we’ll be having more schools within the county depending with the places. If the upgrading of some of the private schools.”

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

However among the school going youth they encounter challenges in accessing schools, majority complained of the distances they have to cover.

“Our pace is far away from this school and sometimes if I come by bus or a matatu, there maybe is a jam I cannot reach on time and teacher will give us punishment.”

[FGD. Female young people 10-14, Nairobi]

Role of Information Communication and Transportation (ICT) in the county is quite important. However those in lower levels of education have not been able to access these services. While those in higher levels of education have no or limited skills in the use of computers in the county. This is especially so for schools in the urban informal settlements.

The importance of ICT services is of importance since in 21st century every aspects of today's world requires computer literacy.

“I think they are helpful for now because like everything in the world now is computerized so they are need for one to know these things because mostly now you will need a computer to do everything”.

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

2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education

In this county the main organisations identified as addressing education issues are faith based organizations, government agencies, the privates sector and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). These are lauded for contributing to the improvement of the education status of the community and in particular reducing poverty and ignorance.

“These have really helped to rise up potential children in the society. We have had bright children who are coming from poor background and now with those individuals or organisations like Equity and World vision. They have set up a standard of marks if a child reaches that level, they cater for their education fully and it is helping. In the long end, once they take up the child, they engage the children when they are free in their industries so that they can also appreciate them through serving them.”

[FGD. Mixed older person's 35-60, Nairobi]

2.4.4 Opportunities for Improvement

To conclude the discussion on education, participants were asked to suggest the opportunities for improvement of education within their county. Opportunities for investment in education include creation of more internships, more bursary allocations, employment of more qualified teachers and the provision of ICT services in schools.

‘It is offered by the NGO's (ICT services) and is mostly a private enterprise; it is not owned by government. Mostly in colleges, there are no institutions that have been provided by the government after form four to cater for this. An ordinary citizen can't access. Government services are always cheaper than the private services.’

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

“The government should also employ qualified teachers. You go to some institutions and you find that some of the teachers are not qualified.”

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

When asked on the relevance that was being taught in relation to relevance in today’s job market, the older people were in agreement that the courses are not marketable in the job market both locally and internationally.

“The curriculum, especially being taught in primary school, is not helping the job market at all. Whatever you are learning in primary school might be is not your career. They are building the knowledge capacity of the pupil. The secondary is the same. You are doing a lot of things that won’t be for their future. I think they will have to narrowing the curriculum to the need of the student and the focus of his or her life.”

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

“I think at a certain point and especially in the national high schools is where the government is trying to suit the need of the job market. From the lower parts they are not it is a general subjects that they are giving and they are not specific. I would urge that probably what they are doing in national schools if they can bring it down from the primary level so that it can focus on their talent and the career of their choice. It can help them succeed. Even when they go to college they may even take lower number of years. Instead of taking 4 years in the college and they had started doing it at the primary level it can reduce to may be 1 year.”

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

2.5 Economic and Young People

2.5.1 Economic Activities and Young People

The constitution in Article 55 (c) provides that the State shall take measures, including affirmative action programmes, to ensure that the youth have access to employment. Besides the constitution, various national pieces of legislation and policies relate to the aspects of equality and inclusion of the youth. The Employment Act, 2007 provides regulations with regard to terms of employment. Section 5 provides against discrimination in employment, mandating the Minister, labour officers and the Industrial Court to promote equality of opportunity in employment in order to eliminate discrimination in employment.

The survey established the main issues affecting access to employment and income opportunities for the youth as well as identifying the main economic activities that young people are engaged in. In addition, the survey highlights the main challenges that young person's face while engaged in economic activities and ways to address these challenges. This section will also identify organisations addressing economic empowerment of youth as well as the main economic youth programmes interventions in Nairobi County.

2.5.2 Main Employment and Income Opportunities

The main economic activities the youth are engaged in in the County are SME, garbage collection, Jua Kali and casual/temporary labour as outlined in table 2.7. As the youth engage in these economic activities they identified challenges, including lack of knowledge and skills, corruption, lack of capital to either start or expand their business, insecurity and high registration costs in starting business. To address these challenges, curbing corruption, investing in the Nyumba Kumi Initiative and issuance of identification cards was suggested.

Table 2.7 Economic activities young people are engages in

Main economic activities	Challenges encountered	How to address the challenges encountered
Boda Boda	Lack of capital	Government aid
Livestock buying and selling	Poor roads infrastructure	Provision of loans
Firewood selling	Motor cycle accidents	Provide irrigation water
	Poor weather and environment	Improve security

Source: NAYS, 2015

“The most activity the young are engaging in now is the small scale business type of set up like shops, garbage collection to generate income in their life and also these young people who have come from school and they don't have a job most of what they are doing they turn like hawking. You don't have many investors in the young people because the market is small.”

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

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

This section reviews the main interventions that are in place in addressing youth unemployment in the country, the challenges in access these interventions and ways of addressing these challenges.

Table 2.8 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Main interventions and programmes	Challenges in accessing the interventions	Ways to address these challenges
Uwezo fund	Corruption	Curb corruption
YEDF	Loans take too long to mature	Numba kumi initiative
NYS	Filling loan forms	Issuance of Identification cards early.

Source: NAYS, 2015

The main interventions and programmes identified in Nairobi County addressing youth unemployment include: Uwezo fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and National Youth Service (NYS). The challenges in accessing these interventions include corruption, filling loan forms and loans taking too long to mature. The youth stated that they should curb corruption and ensure early issuance of identification cards. This will address the challenges in accessing interventions.

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

Table 2.9 Availability and access to ICT services

ICT services available	Challenges in accessing ICT services	Ways of addressing these challenges
Television	Cost	Establish ICT centres
Radio	Network connectivity	Training and
Phones	Lack of ICT skills	Provision of affordable ICT services
Cyber café		

Source: NAYS, 2015

Information, communication and Technology (ICT) services available to the youth in Nairobi County include television, radio, cell phones and cyber cafes. However in accessing these services the youth encounter problems. These problems are associated with the cost, weak or no network connectivity and lack of ICT skills. Establishing ICT centres, training in ICT and provision of affordable ICT services are identified as some of the ways of addressing the challenges in accessing ICT services in the County.

2.5.5 Organisations Addressing Economic Issues

The main organisations or individuals addressing economic issues faced by the youth include government agencies, NGOs, business people and talent identification and nurturing centres. These organisations provide financial support, nurture talent and build the capacity of the youth in the county.

When asked of their view on the role of organisations in addressing economic issues there was a general consensus that the organisations and individuals should be addressing unemployment and improve the general wellbeing of the youth.

“I would say they need to put more effort. Like for example the UWEZO fund I think they help quite a lot.”

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

“My view is that the government should build more of such facilities. Private owned ones are very expensive because they have to make profits.”

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

Potential areas of increasing employment and income in the county include business, talent academies where the youth talents can be nurtured, trade and industry and the ICT sector.

“I would say here at Kibera, potential areas include the selling of second hand clothes, selling of phones, fruits shoes at all places.”

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

“Talent of the youths should be nurtured because there are so many talented youths but they don’t know where to go for the same. The opportunities are too few.”

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

2.6 Governance and Young People

Governance is of critical importance especially with the current policy to move decision-making away from the central government and out to devolved entities. Governance is defined as the process through which systems are managed from within and without.

This sections sought the views in regard to the eight principles in governance.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

2.6.1.1 Judicial system

The main cases reported for the county of Nairobi include; rape, corruption, insecurity, land rent disputes, general crime, and robbery. The challenges in addressing these cases include corruption, long and tedious judicial process in solving cases, and high costs associated with the judicial process. Identified ways of addressing these challenges include the promotion of anti-corruption drives, increasing the number of judges and law courts and the promotion of justice and equity.

Table 2.10 Prevalent cases

Main Cases Prevalent	Challenges encountered in solving cases	Ways of addressing the challenges
Rape	Corruption	Promote drive in anti-corruption
Corruption	Taking time to solve cases	Increase judges and courts
Insecurity	High costs associated with the judicial process	Promote justice and equity
Land/ rent disputes		
Crime		
Robbery		
Teenage pregnancy		

Source: NAYS, 2015

2.6.1.2 Security

The County reported average level of security in general. The youth however acknowledge the need for youth empowerment and strengthening of the *nyumba kumi* initiative as ways in which the youth could respond to insecurity in the county. The mechanisms in place to ensure that security is maintained in the county include CCTV cameras, *nyumba kumi* initiative and vigilante groups. Challenges associated with maintaining security include, corruption, and victimization of whistle blowers in the community. Suggested ways of addressing these problems of insecurity include curbing corruption and increasing flood lights especially in the poorly lit areas of the county.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

Issues that were identified as those that do not promote unity were: social class disparities between the rich and poor, tribalism, hatred and jealousy. Identified programmes in place to promote national unity are group memberships, educational institutions, churches and sports. The survey findings show that the government should encourage sports, civic education and address negative ethnicity as a way of promoting national unity and cohesion.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

Mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities in the county include church groups, community meetings, fliers and the use of social media, for instance, internet and facebook.

Mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency. The survey findings shows that the mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency are not effective. This was mostly due to the stepping aside and resignations that have been reported in government appointments recently.

The respondents identified several ways of improving the mechanisms. These ways include addressing the problem of runaway corruption, creating public awareness through civil education and the development of service delivery charters by all the institutions in the county.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

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

the youth in Nairobi County are involved in project implementation process. They are also involved in providing casual labour in the projects that they are involved in. However, those who are not involved note that they are not aware of the projects and when they are began. Others noted that leaders, especially MCAs, were corrupt or the leaders did not want to engage the youth in the projects.

Roles young people like to play in projects and programmes

Roles identified by the youth in projects and programmes include involving them in projects implementation and management. Youth felt that they should participate right from inception of projects to the end since they have the manpower to perform.

Roles young people would like to play in projects and programmes

The roles that young people would like to play in projects and programmes include business, casual jobs, innovations and ideas and being part or getting involved in the project process from inception to the end.

How projects and programmes address the young people's needs?

The projects and programmes in the county help in addressing the needs of young people by encouraging them to participate, the projects also promote equity and non-discrimination which leads to the creation of more jobs and opportunities for the youth. These interventions also serve as a source of capital and finance for the youth. It's also through these interventions that the youth are able to gain skills and knowledge .

How existing opportunities ensure they serve those who deserve

The existing opportunities in the country have offered loan facilities to people living with disabilities, they have also provided the youth with a platform from where they can voice their issues and concerns. Lastly the existing opportunities have seen an increase in the promotion of gender equality.

Challenges young people face during their involvement in project implementation

Challenges young people have encountered in implementation of projects include corruption, lack of the relevant knowledge and skill in project implementation and PWDs not being involved in the process.

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

Identified ways of improving involvement of the youth in the project processes includes encouraging the youth to participate in projects, equality and non-discrimination and the need for the government and the private sector to create more jobs.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

How available resources are allocated to target the young people

Majority of the older population take note that the resources targeting young people are not sufficient, in addition, they are discriminated against as indicated by this quote from the older people;

“The minimal allocation of the resource to the youths in the community I think if any allocation is done, it is been directed to a certain area within the youth. Most of it is whatever is about much is about their wellbeing of the youth but not economic empowering them. That is what is open for them. More funds are being given out for the activities of the youths. But when it comes to the financial empowerment to do their own thing is very minimal.”

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

However the resources that reach the young people have enabled the youth to create income generating activities in the county.

Mechanisms in place to ensure resources are used to achieve expected outcome

The young people suggested that they should be involved at all level in project planning and implementation process.

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

In order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in utilisation of resources there is need for transparency and openness. This will ensure that the integrity of the process is not questioned. There is also the need to increase capital provided for start-up business for the youth and also the need to improve on skills.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

Role political leadership play in management of youth affairs

Political leadership plays an important role in the management of youth affairs in the county. The leadership plays an important role in dealing with corruption, ensuring funds allocated to the youth get to them and are used by them and creating more employment in the county.

“Politics affect all the issues that we have talked about. It affects the economy of the youths, the health and the education. This is because they make many empty promises. They tell us those stories but hardly do they ever implement them. This and that should be done and in this and this manner. They table irrelevant thing to discuss even the county assembly that was, meant to assist us. Anti- corruption should be their first priority because it cuts across all the issue that we have discussed. There is the security issue which is very important and they plan to have the road that they use closed so that they are protected. They have closed Harambee Avenue. Them they protect themselves first before they do to the common citizen.”

[FGD. Mixed young people (25-34., Nairobi)]

Thoughts about growing population of young in relation to governance

The growing population of the young in relation to governance has its challenges. There is a general feeling that the increasing population will lead to an increase in crime and insecurity. Others are of the opinion that the increasing population there is an urgent need to increase youth awareness on governance issues in the country.

2.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Youth unemployment and underemployment are attributed to a number of factors, including slow, erratic or declining economic growth' rapid growth of the population, low levels of human capital development' unsatisfactory quality of education' skills deficit and mismatch and information asymmetry in the labour markets.

Recommendations

Health

1. The county and national government should work closely especially when specialized clinical services are introduced to counties. They should also ensure that counties are provided with policies and guidelines together with adequate capacity and technical assistance to help in to maintaining the quality of health services.

Education

1. There is need for the government and private sector to address skill deficit and mismatch. There is a skill mismatch problem and weak linkage between education and the labour market. This can be confirmed by the economic activities the youth are engaged in. Government policies and public investment have focused disproportionately on formal private sector development and education that is geared to private sector employment.
2. The main focus in education should be on skill transfer so as to minimise skill gaps. The vision 2030 recognises the need for literate citizens to usher in transformation into an industrialized middle income economy.
3. Regular review of education curricula to address the challenging needs and demands in education and labour markets, and enhance quality and relevance.

4. Address inequalities in access to education. This can be achieved by extending well targeted scholarships and vouchers in all levels of education. Vouchers in vocational training would be key to enhancing skills of the youth.
5. Focus on the teaching and learning processes, efficiency in use of available resources, planning, research and problem solving approaches in education delivery as opposed to academic summative evaluation at end of education cycles.

Economic

Accelerate economic growth and transformation

Political and governance obstacles form part of the priority agenda to spur economic transformation and growth. The implementation of the growth strategy contained in the Vision 2030 and governance reforms enshrined in the constitution are critical for tackling youth development agenda. The county should mainstream and fast-track the implementation of these two documents. This will provide perhaps the most viable vehicle for true economic take off.

Proper coordination between county and national governments

In the wake of the creation of county governments, great care should be taken to avoid proliferation of levies that can harm the business environment. Barriers facing SMEs such as complex and complicated licensing and business registration procedures should be addressed to reduce the cost of doing business.

Governance

1. The government recognises that security is critical for Kenya's development and stability and is implementing various measures towards creating a peaceful and secure environment. However the country cannot tackle insecurity without addressing the question of policing. The county government should strengthen the already existing *nyumba kumi* initiative to address insecurity in the country
2. There is demand to embrace use of technology to reduce opportunities for corruption in the public service. In this regard the relevant government departments should fast-track digitization of all government services.
3. The cost of litigation in the country in general is very high. Average Kenyans cannot afford the cost of litigation services and this often leads to miscarriage of justice. The judicial service commission should ameliorate this situation by ensuring that court services are brought closer to citizens, and if possible reduce litigation costs and other charges associated with filling cases in courts

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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

Nairobi Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 Nairobi 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.

NAIROBI COUNTY