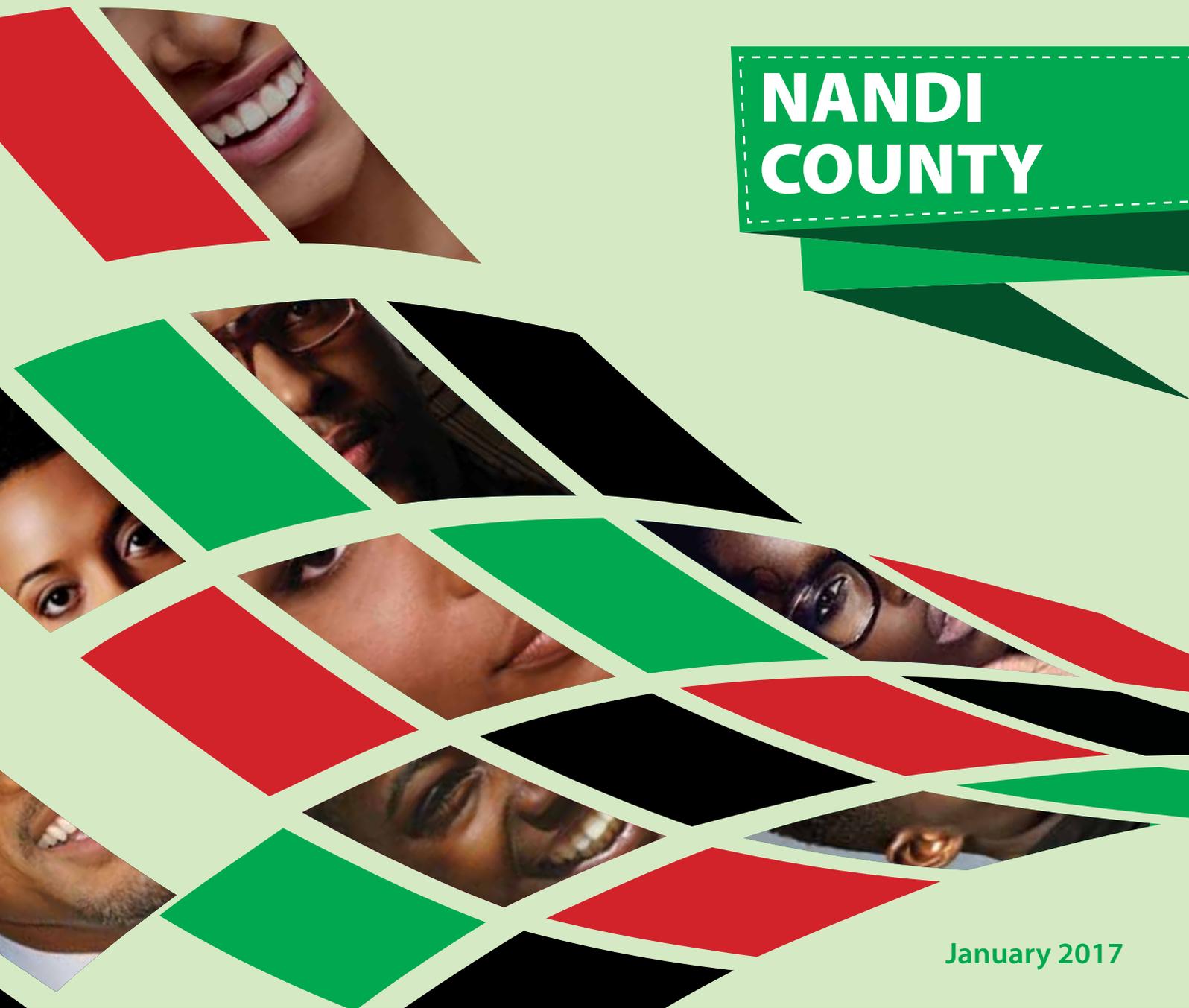




2015 KENYA
NATIONAL

ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH SURVEY (NAYS)

**NANDI
COUNTY**



January 2017



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2015 KENYA NATIONAL
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(NAYS)

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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 Organization	NER	Net Enrolment Rate
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CPC	County Population Coordinators	NYS	National Youth Service
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	PADIS	Population, Administration, and Decision Information System International
DemDiv	Demographic Dividend	PWD	People with Disability
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.

NANDI 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 Nandi 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 a preview the demographic, health, education, economic and governance indicators which are the main sectors whose performance impact on building a county that would be responsive to the young people.

The total population of Nandi County in 2009 was 751,121 people and is projected to increase to 1,153,844 by year 2030 and to 1,492,522 million by year 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (45 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 34 percent and to 25 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 51 percent in 2009 to 69 percent in 2050 and the aging population from 3.6 percent in 2009 to 6.2 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 95 to 45 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2040 and close in 2080.

Nandi County has a fertility rate of 4 children per woman. Sixty-four percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Forty-five percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 96.3 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 98 percent. This means that about 2 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 (50.5 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. This implies that the county has a low primary to secondary transition rate. It is estimated that 4,916 primary school age and 39,347 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 0.516 which is slightly lower than the national average of 0.520

Young people in Nandi County are faced with health issues such as sexually transmitted infections, teenage pregnancies, mental health issues and drug and substance abuse. Most of these issues are caused by poverty, peer pressure, negligence by the parents and idleness. Creating awareness and increasing youth involvement is various sectors.

In education, Nandi County's primary school enrolment is higher than the enrolment at the secondary school level. This implies that there is high school dropout rate in the county. These could be lack of school fees for secondary education, child labour and early marriage. The Concerted efforts should be made to improve net secondary school net enrolment rate in the county. . The main economic activities for young people include small scale businesses, agriculture casual labour and commercial *boda boda* riding. Because of lack of sensitization young people are not able to exploit interventions meant for the young people. The county government should sensitize the young people on available training, employment and business opportunities 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 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 socioeconomic characteristics of the country and each of the counties. The quantitative methodology also involved the generation of population projection data for each of the counties using **PADIS software**. The qualitative methodology involved the collection of qualitative data through focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and key informant interviews.

1.5.1 Survey tools

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

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

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

1.5.2 Sampling

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

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county

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

1.5.3 Data Collection

Data collection was done by 16 teams, each consisting of two (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 1.4 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 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

NANDI COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Nandi County is located in the North Rift region of Kenya. The County extends to the Equator to the south and extends northwards to latitude 0034"N. The Western boundary extends to Longitude 34045"E, while the Eastern boundary reaches Longitude 35025"E. It borders Kakamega County to the west, Uasin Gishu County to the north east, Kericho County to the south east, Kisumu County to the south and Vihiga County to the south west. It occupies a total areas of 2,884.4 km² of land characterized by hilly topography that includes an outcrop of basement systems rocks. Administratively, the County is divided into five sub-counties: Nandi Central, Nandi North, Nandi East, Nandi South and Tinderet. The sub-counties are further subdivided into 99 locations and 299 sub locations. Politically, the County is split into six constituencies, namely; Mosop, Chesumei, Aldai, Emgwen Nandi Hills and Tinderet.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), the total population of Nandi County was enumerated at 751,121 people. The total fertility rate is 4 children per woman. The population is projected to increase to 1,153,844 people by 2030 and to 1,492,522 people by 2050. Table 2.1 presents population size and structure for Nandi County. From the table, the proportion of population below age 15 was 45 percent in 2009. This proportion will decline to 34 and 25 percent in 2030 and 2050 respectively. The proportion of the total population aged 64 and above was at 4 percent in 2009 and will marginally decline to 3 percent in 2030 and double again to 6 percent in 2050. This implies that the County government has to set aside more resources for the social protection programmes to cater for the increasing ageing population.

Table 2.1 Population size and structure

Indicator	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	751,121	1,153,844	1,492,522
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	45.1%	33.6%	24.7%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	3.6%	3.2%	6.2%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	51.3%	63.2%	69.1%
Dependency Ratio	94.9	58.3	44.7
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2040		

Source: Various

The proportion of population in the working ages was 51 percent in 2009 and will continue to grow reaching 63 percent in 2030 and to 69 percent in 2050. Although the proportion of this economically active age group is on the upward trend, the dependency ratio is still high in the County but declining. In 2009, the dependency ratio was 95 and is expected to reduce to 58 by 2030 and to 45 by 2050.

The demographic window of opportunity is expected to open in the year 2040 and close in 2080.

Table 2.2 presents information on the socio-economic characteristics of Nandi County. From the table, the total fertility rate is 4 children per woman and 65 percent of the married women are using contraception compared to 58 percent nationally. However, the proportion of births assisted by a skilled health provider is 47 percent. The HIV prevalence rate in the county is 4 percent. Ninety –six percent of the children 12-23 months in the county are fully vaccinated.

The primary school net enrolment rate is 96 percent compared the secondary school net enrolment rate of 51 percent. The difference in the rate indicates a large number of school dropouts in the county. This high enrolment rate in primary schools could be partly attributable to the Free Primary Education (FPE) strategy of the National Government. The pupil-teacher ratios at primary and secondary school levels are 28 and 19 respectively. These figures show that the ratios in the two levels of basic education are fairly good in the County.

The County Human Development Index is 0.516528 and the national one is 0.561. This implies that the county is performing fairly average in terms of human development.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Table 2.2 Socio-economic characteristics for Nandi county

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	4
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	64.5%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	46.8%
	HIV Prevalence	3.7%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	96.3%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	97.5%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	27.5
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	4,916
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	50.7%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	18.5
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	39,347
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.516528

Source: Various

2.3 Health and Young People

The qualitative survey sought to establish the health issues affecting young people in Nandi County. The FGDs and interviews focused 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 young people in Nandi County, the causes for these health problems, the consequences to young people and the ways of addressing these problems. The second thematic area addresses accessibility and availability of health 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 of young people in the County. Some quotations from the FGDS, KIIs and IDIs are provided, where appropriate, to support or to reinforce certain issues or points.

2.3.1 Health Issues Affecting Young People

The respondents identified, drug and substance abuse, STIs and HIV/AIDS, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), and teenage pregnancies as the main health related problems affecting young

people. SGBV, especially rape, was found to affect mainly women and girls. These health problems were attributed to idleness of the young, peer pressure, people, addiction to drugs and alcohol, lack of parental guidance, poverty and stress.

“We have the youths, most of our youths nowadays use drug/substances like bhang and it usually interrupts you mentally, and it creates a point that one cannot think you will find most youths use miserable drugs.”

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

Table 2.3 Main health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS Drug and substance Abuse (DSA) Teenage Pregnancy Sexual and Gender based violence(SGBV) Mental health Problems	Idleness of the young people Addiction to DSA lack of parental guidance Poverty Mother to child HIV transmission Stress levels	School drop outs Poor health conditions Deaths/Suicide Low self esteem Poor economic or productivity of young people Early marriage Stigmatization and discrimination of the affected	Guidance and Counselling of young people Educate the youth to abstain from early sexual orientations Public health education Sensitization on SRH and FP Issues Parental guidance and responsibility Avoid stigmatization of the affected Creation of employment opportunities for the idle young people

The STIs and HIV and AIDS cases were attributed to mother to child transmission. An FGD participant in the young people age group had the following to say;

“We have parents who are HIV positive, so they transmit to their children during child birth and they don’t try to prevent transmission.”

[FGD. Young people 10-14, Nandi]

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 conditions , low self-esteem and poor economic productivity among young people.

The health service providers observed that some young people feel stigmatized in the society and therefore lose hope in life and are vulnerable to contracting other diseases.

“Their health is affected and also their future is affected I mean that HIV/AIDS cases are very prevalent and may make one to lose hope because of stigma in the society, when one is vulnerable to TB or any other sickness he or she do not have immunity or power to resist from airborne diseases.”

[Manager-in-Charge of YSO, Nandi]

Guidance and counselling of young people, public health education on the dangers DSA, sensitization of the young people on SRH and FP issues, parental guidance and responsibility of their children and the county government to create training and employment opportunities were mentioned as some of the key ways to address the health problems.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

This summary focuses on the sources and types of health information and services, usefulness of the information from these sources and young people preferred sources of information. Table 2.4 presents the results.

Table 2.4 Access and availability of health information and services

Sources of health information & services	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Health Facilities	Information on STI/HIV	Increased knowledge	Health Facilities
Religious institutions	Treatment and medication	Prevention/reduce of teenage pregnancies	Media
Public Health Talks and or 'barazas'	Family planning information	Upholding good morals	Schools/teachers
Schools	Sex Education	Behaviour change	Internet
Media	VCT services	Disease Prevention	
Books	Health Education & Awareness	Saving life	
CHW, and CHEWs	WASH	Helps people in upholding good morals	
Community leaders	Guidance and counselling		
Seminars			

Of the respondents mentioned several sources of information. These main sources were including health facilities and religious institutions. Others included; public health talks/'barazas', schools and the media. Out of these the most preferred sources of information on health care health facilities, the media and schools /or teachers. The main type of information received included information on reproductive health, including family planning services. This information was regarded as useful in terms of increasing knowledge for behaviour change, prevention of teenage pregnancies, upholding good morals and diseases 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
Family Planning Methods/ Services (Contraceptive pills, Inject able, IUCD, implants) Cervical and cancer screening	Fear of self-embarrassment Discrimination High cost of SRH services Inadequate SRH/FP service providers Fear of side effects lack of knowledge on where to get the services Myths and misconceptions about modern FP methods Erratic supply of FP methods Poor infrastructure Negative provider attitudes Lack of youth friendly services	Improve FP service provision infrastructure Create Public health awareness to address perceived side effects and myths & misconceptions Provision of friendly services to PWDs

The main SRH/FP information and services that were reported to be available and accessible to young people in the county were RH services (cancer screening) and family planning contraceptives largely the inject able, contraceptive pills, IUCD and implants. The groups mentioned fear and embarrassment, high cost of SRH services, fear of the perceived side effects, myths and misconceptions about modern FP methods, erratic supply of FP medicines/drugs, poor infrastructure, poor provider attitude and lack of disability friendly services as some of the challenges that inhibit them from accessing these services. To understand how deep rooted the perceived fears of the side effects among the FP users; one of the participants noted the following;

“We hear they have side effects as making them grow fat or very thin when you use pills we see manifestation.”

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

Some of the ways suggested, by the various groups, to address these challenges include; improve FP service provision , creating public health awareness to address perceived side effects and myths & misconceptions and provision of friendly services to PWDs.

On the types of information & services available for marginalized young people including people with disability (PWDs) and Orphans, the groups observed that; guidance and counselling services were offered to them, donations for people with disability, health education targeting the marginalized groups and treatment services.

On the availability of youth friendly service centres, the groups had mixed views. There are those who stated that, the facilities provide youth friendly services while others stated otherwise. Lack of confidentiality, unfriendly personnel are the main reason provided by those who said there are no youth friendly services. For those in support of it, they stated young personnel to advance their argument. A participant in an FGD with younger people asserted that;

“Some of the doctors there are friendly and others are harsh and rude. About confidentiality and privacy they are not though we don’t know about all the health providers.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-10, Nandi]

However, the service providers interviewed insisted that although most of the facilities lack specific youth friendly services, most of the health facilities guarantee privacy and confidentiality to all the clients/patients.

2.3.3 Organizations Addressing Health Issues

In the county the main organisations identified as addressing health issues affecting young people are the government health facilities and Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and religious institutions. The public government health facilities were lauded to have improved in the provision of health services, creating health awareness and provision of drugs to PLWHAs. The NGO- managed organisations were also recognized for their contributions to the improvement of the health status of the community and in particular creating health awareness, giving donations to OVCs, PWDs and PLWHAs as well as provision of guidance and counselling services.

“Help those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS and give drugs, food, clothing and also create awareness on HIV and AIDS issues, sometimes they distribute and explain about AIDS for people....”

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

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

To improve on health service provision, the groups observed that, there is need to expand the number of health facilities and associated infrastructure, employ more health care personnel, build more health facilities and equip them, introduce mobile clinics and carry out awareness creation campaigns to increase access to health services.

The County Director of Health pointed out that there were a number of supportive policies and guidelines which offered an opportunity to create a good environment for improved delivery of health services to the young people in the county. The policies include; National Health Policies, Ambulance and Referral Policy, Community Health Programme, Guidelines on Youth Friendly Services, Health Bill, National Reproductive Health Policies, Sanitation Policy, School Health Programmes, and Sexual Reproductive Health Guidelines. He emphasized the need for the full implementation of the policies in the county.

2.4 Education and Young People

The FGDs and interviews focused on various thematic areas in education. This section presents a summary of their consolidated responses by sub-themes. The first theme outlines the main education issues affecting young people in the County, the causes for these issues, the consequences to young people and lastly the ways of addressing these problems. The second thematic area addresses accessibility and availability of education services; the third theme focuses on the respondents' views on the content of the current education curriculum in relation to the prevailing job market requirements. The fourth section looks at the organisations providing education services in the county while the fourth sub-theme outlines the opportunities available for young people to access education and gain skills.

2.4.1 Education Issues Affecting Young People

In all the FGDs drug and substance abuse (DSA), early marriages, Teenage Pregnancies, Child labour, Absenteeism (Teachers and Pupils/Students) and lack of school fees were identified as the main issues affecting education of young people. On child labour, one of the participants in an FGD with young people observed that;

“Child labour, the rich people those with money the employers don’t consider age, they employ anyone who can work, once a student gets access to the money he will not be available for school and education will be thrown away.”

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

The education service providers also observed that, poor infrastructure and long distance to schools frustrate learners leading to dropouts.

“Drop out cases never misses in one or two schools due to the fact that schools are far and also infrastructure is very poor.”

[KII. Primary head teacher, Nandi]

Table 2.6 Main education issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Drug and substance Abuse (DSA) Early marriages Teenage Pregnancies Child labour Absenteeism (Teachers and Pupils/Students) Lack of school fees	Peer pressure Poverty	School drop out Poor academic performance/ Results Early marriages	Guidance and counselling of young people Public awareness Introduce free secondary education

The respondents attributed the education issues to peer pressure among the young people and poverty at the household level. One of the FGD participant had this to say;

“In terms of drug abuse and use it applies mainly to day scholars since they are at home they engage in use of drugs and they engage in these due to peer pressure and they abuse drugs like are cigarettes and beer. Even teachers abuse drugs.”

[FGD. Mixed young person 15-19, Nandi]

The mentioned consequences of these issues included school dropout especially as a result of teenage pregnancies and early marriages. The other consequence is posting of poor academic performance/ results in schools.

“Child labour maybe one. In class 8 they work and sleep late, they also work over the weekend so they don’t have time to read so they fail in exams.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-24, Nandi]

Organizing and holding guidance and counselling sessions for young people, introducing Free Secondary Education and carrying out public awareness were recommended as some of the ways to address the key education issues.

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services

Although Kenya has made some progress in the universal access to education, barriers to access and availability of education services still exist in the Counties. The FGD participants made observations touching on the adequacy of learning facilities in schools and colleges, gender disparities in education and availability of learning facilities for PWDs.

In terms of adequacy of learning facilities, the groups observed that, learning facilities in public institutions are generally inadequate particularly in primary and secondary schools. In few cases there were adequate classes. The schools also lack other facilities such as book libraries, computer laboratories and toilets. The conditions of these learning facilities are not up to the expected standard. Water supply and electricity is still also an issue in most of the schools. The issue of inadequacy of the learning facilities is also shared by the service providers and policy makers in the county.

“Facilities are not enough, the desks, libraries are there but the books are not enough and also the learning materials are limited and one book may not be enough. We don’t have electricity, and we have brought the books but water is limited yet the tanks were donated by national bank. Toilets are enough but not up to the standard especially girls we have adolescents sharing with young ones.”

[Primary school head, Nandi]

There are wide gender disparities between boys and girls in all levels of education in the county. Evidence from the groups indicates that there are more girls than boys in both primary and secondary schools in the county. However some service providers in education contested this observation arguing that there are more boys than girls in schools and attributing this disparity to the discrimination of the girl child.

Although the government has made efforts to integrate the physically handicapped children in the normal schools, the infrastructure is not supportive to the disabled children. There are only few schools for the children with hearing impairment and those with physical challenges in the county. Mosoriot Teachers Training College was reported as the only tertiary level institution which provides education services for the visually impaired students.

“In Kapsabet there is a school for the deaf, those with this problems are taken to this school. In Kabuji there is a school for the physically challenged. Every school tries as an individual basis, trained on music, sports, games and maybe competition from there they proceed to be trained to improve.”

[KII. Secondary school principal]

2.4.3 Organisations Providing Education Services

The groups observed that, the government is the main player in the provision of education services. The county government was specifically mentioned as being responsible for the provision and

management of pre-primary and TVET institutions. On the other extreme, the national government institutions are the main organisations that provide education services in primary, secondary and other tertiary levels. Other institutions mentioned as facilitating access to education are religious institutions, NGOs and financial sector institutions. Non-governmental Organizations, financial institutions and some religious institutions were lauded for their efforts in paying school fees for orphans and children with PWDs to access education. The government and the other players in the education sector were lauded for the improvement in education performance in schools.

2.4.4 Access and Availability of ICT Services in Schools

There was a general consensus and observation by FGD participants in the various groups that, few schools (primary and secondary) are equipped with ICT facilities. In tertiary level institutions, ICT services are made available to the students. The importance of ICT services were underscored in the learning institutions. Moreover, the ICT services help students to enhance communication.

2.4.5 Opportunities for Investment in Education

The various discussions in the various FGDs made suggestions on the opportunities for investing in education in the county. These included; standardization of school fees and allocation of bursaries to needy students/pupils. Existence of facilitative education policies was also cited as the greatest opportunity at this time.

2.4.6 Opportunities for Young People to Gain Skills

The groups noted that, there are few programmes in the county that offer apprenticeship, mentorship, internship, attachments and trainings that offer opportunities for young people to gain skills required in the labour market.

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

The FGDs and interviews focused on various thematic areas in the economic well-being of young people. The first section outlines the main employment and income opportunities available to young people while the second section outlines the challenges experienced by young people in accessing these employment and income opportunities. The third section summarises the main economic activities young people are engaged in, the challenges they encounter in the course of their duties and how the challenges can be addressed. Focus on the reasons why under-age children are engaged in employment opportunities will also be presented. The final section outlines the main interventions and programmes in place to provide employment and income opportunities to young people, challenges in accessing these interventions and to address them.

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities

The main employment and income opportunities identified by the various groups were farming activities especially livestock farming and tea farming, menial jobs and various businesses opportunities. Apart from the opportunities identified by the groups, the county leaders observed that, ICT sector, trade and industry and the transport sector also provide employment and income opportunities to many young people in Nandi County.

Challenges encountered in accessing employment and income opportunities

Although there exists enormous opportunities in the county, there were identified challenges faced by young people in accessing them. Some of the challenges highlighted included; cases of corruption, tribalism, sexual harassment and exploitation, high taxes, lack of adequate knowledge, skills and experience by young people on the available opportunities, lack of start-up capital.

“Lack of skills, maybe you are not trained in some skills people come from other counties creates competition so can’t get opportunities.”

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

On the same note, the county policy makers also observed that, registration of businesses to enable young people to start IGAs is still tedious and therefore robs them the opportunity to access the existing income and self-employment opportunities. In addition, they observed that the distance from the places of residence to points of registering businesses is very far.

“In business registration, Huduma centre is not here (Kapsabet)... a good number travel to Huduma centre in Eldoret to register... They tell you this for the county some have no access that have not heard of Huduma centre.”

[County Director of Youth Development, Nandi]

2.5.2 Economic Activities Young People Are Engaged In

The results obtained show that the main economic activities that the young people in the county are engaged in-depth are small scale businesses, ‘boda boda’ business, casual labour jobs in the tea estates, poultry keeping, horticulture and tea farming.

Table 2.7 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Main economic activities engaged in	Challenges encountered	How to address the challenges	Reasons why under-age children engage in employment and income opportunities
Small scale businesses Boda boda business Casual labour jobs e.g. tea picking Horticulture Poultry keeping Tea farming	Poor pay and exploitation High competition Health complications Poor infrastructure Lack of market for their products Lack of necessary knowledge and skills Financial constraints to expand business Harassment by authorities and employers	Provision of loans/financial support Provision of education services to school-drop-outs Improvement of infrastructure	Get money to cater for basic need Due to poverty issues For leisure

Health complications, poor infrastructure, lack of market for their products, lack of necessary skills and knowledge, harassment by authorities and financial constraints to expand their businesses were cited as the main challenges that young people encounter while engaging in the various economic activities. Poor pay and exploitation was mentioned as a major challenge.

“They are exploited, and harassed by employers whatever they are paid they just accept without arguing for young people.”

[FDG. Mixed young person 15-19, Nandi]

Provision of education opportunities to under-age children who are in the labour market engaging was widely recommended. Further, provision of loans and business start-up capital and improvement in infrastructure was also suggested as facilitative factor for young people to produce goods and services and deliver them to the market without many challenges.

The need to get money to cater for basic needs, high poverty levels pre-dispose young people to engage in economic activities. In some instances, young people noted that under-age children engage in economic activities as part of their leisure activities.

“May be parents are paid little money children work so that they can get money to help his siblings to buy food.”

[FGD. Female young person 10-14, Nandi]

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

Over the years, the government has rolled out interventions and programmes that address unemployment issues affecting many young people in Kenya. In Nandi County, the groups and other interviewees identified key interventions/programmes that offer an opportunity to young people to gain skills to enable them access employment or offer start-up capital at a much lower interest rates. Some of the key interventions identified included; NYS programmes that enable young people to gain specific technical skills, UWEZO fund, YEDF and WEF that offer affordable loans at low interest rates to women and young people.

Table 2.8 Interventions and programmes addressing youth issues

Main interventions and programmes	Challenges in accessing these interventions	Ways of addressing these challenges
NYS programmes UWEZO fund Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	Corruption Age restrictions Fear of loans Lack of awareness on the existing interventions Programme restrictions Limited opportunities Perceived difficult procedures/bureaucracy	Address governance/corruption issues Simplify procedures to ease accessibility of funds Training young people on existing interventions

The various groups cited corruption, programme restrictions, fear of loans, limited opportunities, lack of awareness on existing interventions and perceived difficult procedures/bureaucracy as some of the challenges that young people face in accessing these interventions. Lack of information and financial constraints were also cited by the service providers as a challenge.

“Since UWEZO fund has many procedures they should reduce the process and procedures to access this fund.”

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

Addressing governance/corruption issues, training young people on existing interventions as well as simplifying procedures to ease accessibility to loans were raised as some of the key ways to address these challenges.

2.5.4 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

The groups observed existence of agricultural potential, opportunities in the construction sector especially after devolution of governance structures in the country, unexploited trade and industry opportunities and sports especially athletics as some of the areas that can increase employment and income opportunities in the County.

2.6 Governance and Young People

The FGDs and interviews focused on various principles of governance and how young people are involved in the governance functions especially after the devolution of services to the county level. This section presents a summary of discussions and observations on how young people participate in governance roles in Nandi County. The first sections discuss issues on the rule of law while section two explores the mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency in the County governance structures. The third section looks at issues to do with how consensus in project management are arrived at, equity in service representation, inclusiveness and participation of all people in governance, and responsiveness of programmes to the needs of young people. The fourth section outlines effectiveness and efficiency in resources allocation and utilization. The last section looks into the political leadership and what role they play in the management of youth affairs at the County.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

The rule of law is an overarching principle which ensures that all people are governed by laws which their elected representatives make. It requires that the laws are administered justly and fairly. The rule of law requires that the people including, the government should be ruled by the law and obey it and that the law should be such that people will be able and willing to be guided by it. Moreover, the law should be able to foster cohesion among the people. In terms of administration of the rule of law in Nandi County, the groups observed the following areas.

2.6.1.1 Justice system

The respondents in most FGDs observed that; petty crimes, DSA, family disputes, land disputes, rape cases, robbery, SGBV and violence were cited as the main cases prevalent in Nandi County. In solving these cases, the groups observed existence of both official/recognized ways as well as traditional mechanisms. These processes are; the normal judicial court systems, solving cases by the government administrative officers, the council of elders as well as religious leaders. In some instances, mob justice as a way of solving cases happen in the County.

“Use religious leaders to solve cases especially on family issues.”

[FGD. Mixed young person 20-24, Nandi]

In pursuit of justice for all, there exist challenges in the system. These challenges include; corruption by the law enforcers and perpetrators of crimes, loss of evidence in court registries, poverty and lack of money to pursue justice, tribalism, inefficiency in the judicial system and too long-time taken to deliver justice.

Addressing corruption/governance issues, reforming judicial systems to solve cases in time and in a transparent manner, adhere to and protect human rights and prevent violations, exercising due

diligence in acquisition of land, issuance of title deeds to reduce conflicts on lands without authentic owners, and promotion of justice were recommended by FGD participants as some of the ways to address and prevent/minimise these issues or challenges. In addition to these recommendations, the policy makers view that; the communities should be trained on how to locally resolve cases.

“Need to upscale traditional methods; it’s a good idea people to go to ‘wazees’. If they leave their values they will be in trouble quietly, youths have started rebelling and we need to have honesty among ‘wazees’ it will help a lot.”

[KII. Policy maker, Nandi]

2.6.1.2 Security

Security and maintenance of law and order was highlighted as attraction to investors as well as creating a conducive environment for socio-economic development. In Nandi County, the security situation is relatively good; however, there are instances of insecurity in the rural areas.

“Security level is low, security takes time for security officers to come and act when a problem arises.”

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

In spite the few reported cases of insecurity, the county security administrators/law enforcers insist that, overall, the security situation in the county is very calm and stable.

“Nandi County is calm, in the last six months, we have not recorded any major crime, what we get is like stealing things like petrol, petty crimes this place is peaceful.”

[KII. Policy maker, Nandi]

The mechanisms in place to ensure security for all include; the community policing initiatives, police stations and police patrols and council of elders.

Young people were also mentioned as agents of maintaining security in the county through community policing initiatives, encouraging them to be each other brothers’ keepers, contribute in solving cases, participating in ‘Nyumba Kumi’ initiatives and reporting of law breakers and suspicious characters in the community. The policy makers noted that young people are part of peace committees in the county.

“They are part of ‘nyumba kumi’ initiative and we have peace committee’s young person take a big role and we have peace committees which help crime rates go down.”

[Policy maker, Nandi]

Corruption perpetuated by the security agents and law breakers, delays in police response, failure to report crimes on the side of the public especially if committed by family members, poor infrastructure and victimization of whistle blowers were mentioned as the major challenges in maintaining security at the county level.

“Youths are afraid of leaking security information, you may be victimized.”

[FGD. Mixed young person 25-34, Nandi]

In order to address the security challenges, the FGD groups and county leaders suggested that the need for inter-community cooperation on security issues, creation of more police stations, members of the public to report crimes, job creation for the young people to avoid idleness, people to exercise cautiousness and be mindful of their safety/security. Transfer ineffective police officers, creating more security forums, public awareness on importance of maintaining security, employment and deployment of more security personnel, severely punishing law breakers, facilitating mobility of security personnel as well as address the governance/corruption issues that all along bedevilled security efforts in the country were pointed out. Improvement of infrastructure was also suggested to enable rapid response by the security agents in case of any insecurity issues are raised.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

A cohesive society ensures that people work towards the well-being of all its members, fights exclusion and marginalization, creates a sense of belonging, promotes trust and offers its members the opportunity of upward mobility. The main issues that affect the unity of the people in Nandi County include; corruption, inter-clan conflicts, inter-clan/community hatred, tribalism and nepotism, social class disparities, religious differences, stigmatization and victimization of certain groups of people and cases of unemployed youth causing animosity among other groups.

Chiefs to preach peace, sporting activities, holding inter-community peace meetings/interactions/projects, education for all and religious meetings/activities were cited as the key initiatives/programmes in place to promote the unity of the people in Nandi County. In addition to the existing programmes/ activities to maintain the unity of the people, the various groups also noted that, there is still need to promote justice and equity in within the county, create youth forums, promote unity/love among various communities/groups, creation of employment opportunities for all and carrying out civic education at the lower levels of the County.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

The mechanisms put in place by the government to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities include advertisements through the media, public announcements, through church groups, community meetings by local administrators, public notice boards, the mass media, suggestion boxes and service delivery charters in public institutions.

To ensure transparency and accountability is observed in public service delivery, the County Government has put the following mechanisms in place; suspension of officers involved in malpractices, investigation and prosecution of guilty officers and having suggestion boxes in public places to report cases on unaccountability. The county leadership also noted that, M&E strategy has been mainstreamed into their daily projects/programmes operations and preparation of programmes performance reports.

To improve on transparency and accountability, the groups observed that they should address governance/corruption concerns in projects managements, proper remuneration of public officers, devolution of EACC to the county level, community participation in projects that affect them is very paramount. This would ensure that communities own the projects that directly affect their lives. The policy makers also observed that, creation of supervisory committees is necessary in enhancing transparency and accountability.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

The groups identified and discussed on the various ways in which young people are involved in the Budget Process, Project Identification, Design and Implementation especially after the advent of the county governance structures. Young people are employed to work/or manage projects initiated by the County government, participate in projects identification and implementation.

In spite of efforts put in place to ensure that, young people are involved in budget process, project identification, design and implementation, a good number of young people are still not involved due to lack of information that they should be involved.

“Not informed, youths don’t even talk of projects.”

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

In projects and programmes management, the groups observed that young people **LIKE** to be involved in the project’s design, implementation and supply of materials to government funded projects. Asked what they **WOULD LIKE** to be involved in, most of the participants responded that young people would like to supply labour in government funded projects, develop proposals to be funded by government, be engaged in farming activities, involvement in projects planning processes as well as holding leadership roles in the projects.

Involvement of young person's in projects and programmes ensures that, they reduce idleness, access employment opportunities hence earn income to improve their economic status, gain skills and experience and improve their health status since most of the work is blue collar. A participant in an FGD with younger person's expressed that;

“It is a source of employment and income so they can be able to get money and cannot depend on parents for soap you earn something.”

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

The groups and leaders observed that, opportunities should be reserved for specific categories of the population in the county. Implementation mechanisms are rolled out to ensure that the intended opportunities reached those who deserved. Opportunities should be made accessible to all regardless of their social-economic, political or other affiliations. Among the ways the county government has ensured this happens include; offering employment opportunities to all regardless of your background, promotion of gender equality, offering socio-economic opportunities to all, support and involvement of PWDs and youths in projects and programmes.

“For youths both males and females get opportunities even those with disabilities.”

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

During their involvement/participation in projects implementation, young people are faced by a number of organisational/systemic or individual factors that may impede their full participation and involvement. The issues raised by the groups are; forces of corruption perpetuated by the leaders in the system, discrimination on account of their relatively younger ages compared to their elder colleagues in the project management teams, exploitation and poor pay. Harassment by supervisors, lack of adequate skills and experiences and inadequate tools and equipment to perform their duties were noted too. One of the young people lamented that;

“You find youths do a lot of work, are paid a little amount of money and work for long, they are kind of exploited.”

[FGD. Mixed young person 20-24, Nandi]

To ensure young people's involvement in project process, the groups observed that there is need for training and capacity building of young people to equip them with more skills on projects management. Leadership positions are offered to young people in projects management, advocate for fair remuneration for all people including young people, initiate motivational programmes targeting young people to spur them into action and take-up leadership positions and create more employment opportunities.

In addition to the groups' observation, the county administration considers dialogue and cooperation between the old and younger people, who are both involved in projects management as an ingredient that can improve involvement of young people.

“If we have dialogue, ‘wazees’ should know youths are important so is their presence, they should know youths are important, ‘wazees’ should know youths are part and parcel of the whole youths should be the lead and ‘wazees’ fit in.”

[Policy maker]

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

There were negative perceptions/views on how available resources are allocated to target the young people in the county. The groups especially from the younger groups observed that, allocation of resources rarely target young people. They are allocated based on ethnicity and influenced by corrupt practices.

“It is not effective e.g. UWEZO fund and CDF is better the ones in charge of these funds give to people who are already rich and are able so we being youths we cannot access anything from them.”

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

Contrary to the negative perspective and also in pursuit of empowering young people, the policy makers observed that the government should deliberately set aside resources and opportunities that target young people in the county to get employment.

To ensure that resources are used to achieve expected outcomes, the county government has prioritized strong organisational and operational systemic mechanisms to improve on service delivery and achievement of results. At the county level, the policy makers noted that, there are strong project auditing mechanisms, transparent budgeting process, formation of project watch dog/supervisory committees and existence of strong monitoring and evaluation system

To improve efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources, the groups observed that, there is need for improvements in financial reporting and presentation, reward good work and sanction of ineffectiveness and inefficiencies and promotion of transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. Besides, the county leadership observed that there is need to employ qualified people who understand what it takes to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

Findings from the various groups show that, political leadership play important roles in the management of the affairs of young people. Specifically, political leaders are involved the allocation of resources for education bursaries, create employment opportunities for the young people, offer donations to young people for education needs, participate in the improvement of infrastructure, facilitate education sponsorship opportunities to young people. One of the participants from an FGD with younger people commented that;

“With devolution, Members of county assembly know how money is allocated to programmes; youth will need to need to elect visionary leaders. Most youths get opportunities / employment in our county government.”

[FGD. Mixed young person 25-34, Nandi]

However, there were also a group of young people especially PWD who are dissatisfied with the contribution of the political leadership in the management of young people’s affairs. They note that, they only engage in political rhetoric and they only come to young people during campaigns. One of the furious young people in a marginalized group lamented that;

“They remember youths only days they are voting and campaigning and they put PWDs in front after that they forget us.”

[FGD. Mixed young person- PWD 15-24, Nandi]

2.7 Population Structure

With regard to the growing population of young people and provision of health services, the various groups noted that, this situation is likely to lead to congestion in health facilities, inadequate drugs, and few medical personnel, overworking of health personnel and equipment and inadequate health facilities in the County.

“Medicines are not enough in hospitals if population gets high of young people and doctors and nurses will be over worked.”

[FGD. Mixed young person 15-24, Nandi]

In terms the growing population, young people seem to be worried about the negative effects of the growing population on provision of basic services and on employment opportunities. The participants

observed that there will be inadequate schools and congestion in the existing ones, over-working teachers, imbalanced teacher student ratio, poor education standards and few learning materials.

FGD group participants observed that the effect of the growing population would lead to increased crime rates, unemployment, poor living standards and mushrooming of slums, high poverty levels, and poor performance of the county's economy, and strained resources.

The growing population of young people seems to be associated with negative consequences. The groups observed that, the growing population of young people would create a huge chunk of unemployed youth which predisposes them to crime leading to insecurity. Additionally, the groups noted that, there will be challenges in the administration and maintenance of law and order as the administrators are fewer than the population of the people.

“...The insecurity issues will rise, crimes will be many and it will be difficult for administration to handle large numbers of people.”

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

In order to address the growing population, the policy makers suggest that mechanisms should be put in place to reduce the fertility levels in the county. They suggest that family planning efforts should be intensified. This is their view of managing the population;

“...Control our birth rates; we must put in place mechanisms to have few children. I am not sure about population control, I have not done a study but family planning would do well, but politicians should be involved a lot to ensure we should have few children to take care of, politicians have to be involved.”

[Policy maker, Nandi]

Why Young People move from Nandi County to other Counties

Although there are numerous resources and opportunities in Nandi County, the county leadership noted that, young people still migrate to other counties mainly in search of employment opportunities.

Why Young People move from other Counties to Nandi County

It was observed that many young people migrate to Nandi County to seek for farming and employment opportunities.

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

The demographic dividend window of opportunity for the county is likely to open in 2040 and close by 2080. This means that, the county needs to expedite investment in the four pillars of the demographic dividend to benefit from this window of opportunity. In terms of health, the county is fairly performing well. However, maternal indicators are not fairly good. Up take of family planning is also above the national's average. There are a lot of gender disparities in education especially in favour of the boy child. The girl child seems to be neglected and lagging behind in educational matters. Economically, there is an enormous economic opportunity at the county that requires timely exploitation. Of concern, is the governance issues especially exclusion of young people in leadership positions is rampant in the county. Notwithstanding the issues outlined in the four pillars, the county is performing fairly well but more efforts especially in governance and youth participation is critical.

Recommendations

Health

1. Investment in the health sector especially on child survival programmes and reproductive health services including family planning services should be prioritized and scaled up.
2. Advocate for couples to adopt small family norms.
3. There is need to create and strengthen partnerships in the provision of accessible and affordable health services.
4. There is need to promote utilization of skilled birth attendants in the county to improve on the skilled births attendance indicator.
5. There is need to out-reach programmes on family planning provision. The county should explore the services of CHEWs in this noble course.

Education

1. The County government should explore mechanisms and allocate bursaries to secondary education to reduce the number of primary-to-secondary-school drop-outs.
2. Due to the low enrolment rates, especially for the girl child, the County needs to invest more in them and adopt affirmative action for them.
3. Provision of sanitary pads to girls in schools.

Economy

1. The county government should formulate and implement high impact economic and social policies targeting young people.
2. Ease access to credit and information on the same to young people.
3. Simplification of business processing practices to enable young people incorporates business entities to engage in business opportunities set aside for them.
4. The county government should put measures in place to reduce child labour, curb exploitation and poor pay.
5. Create a conducive economic environment for the private sector including industrial set-ups to thrive and create more job opportunities.

Governance

1. There is need to strengthen the governance structures in the County and deliberately include young people in county leadership position.
2. Community involvement in projects design, planning, and implementation. This would ensure that there is community buy-in and improve social accountability.
3. Strengthen the M&E systems in the projects management.
4. The security agencies to prioritize security and maintenance of law and order.

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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

North Rift – 2 Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 North Rift – 2 Region

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NANDI COUNTY