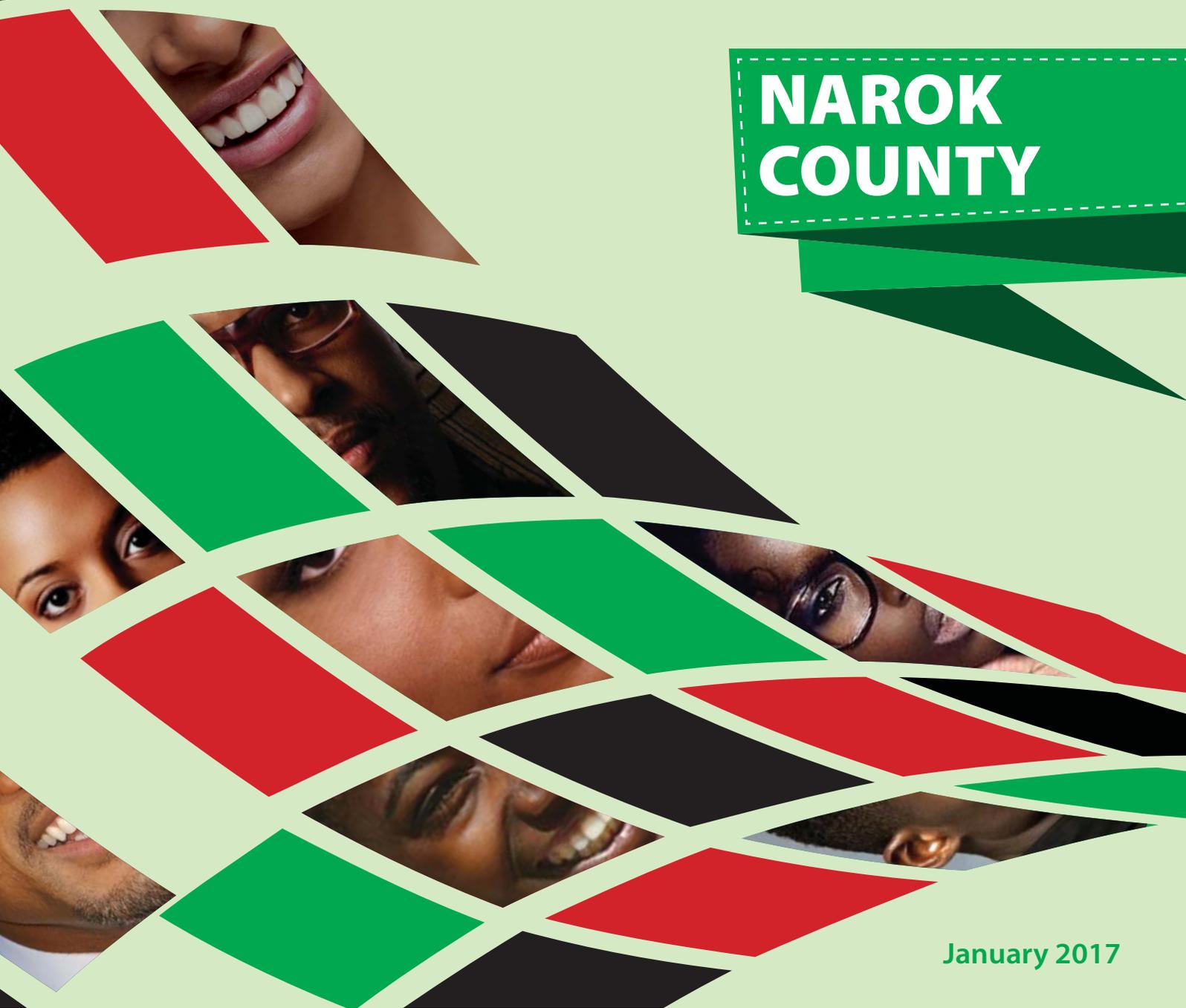




2015 KENYA NATIONAL **ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH** SURVEY (NAYS)

**NAROK
COUNTY**



January 2017



Citation:

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

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

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

2015 KENYA NATIONAL
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH SURVEY
(NAYS)

NAROK COUNTY

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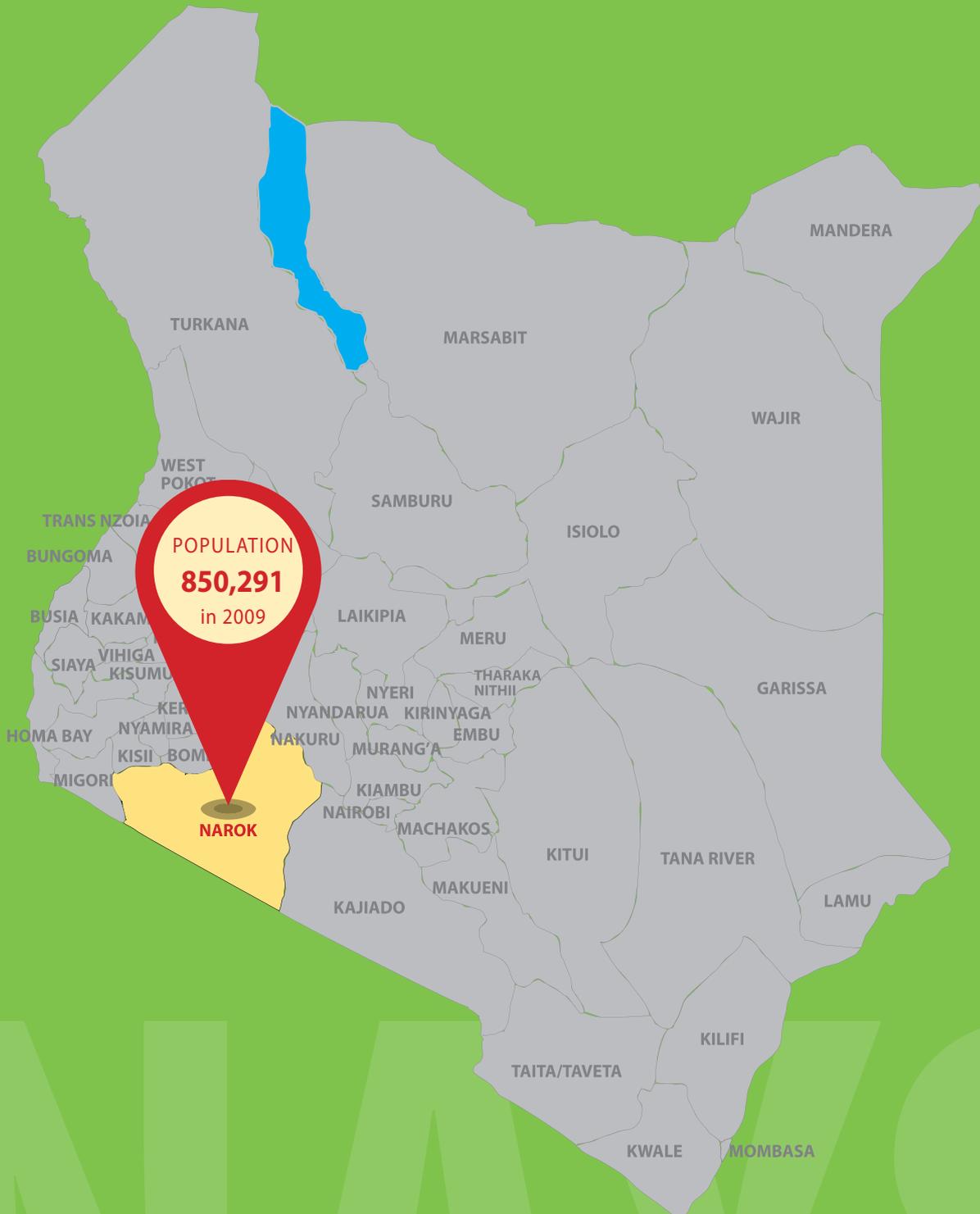
Acronyms and Abbreviations

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.

NAROK 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 Narok 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 the specific investment opportunities that could accelerate achievement of the demographic dividend and providing policy and programme recommendations based on the survey findings.

This report interrogates the demographic profile of the county and the prevailing socio-economic indicators of the county and further identifies the challenges and opportunities that exist for harnessing the benefits of a growing youth population. The report therefore presents an overview 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 Narok County in 2009 was 850,291 people and is projected to increase to 1,629,935 by year 2030 and to 2,637,292 people by year 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (50.4 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 42.3 percent and to 36 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 47 percent in 2009 to 61 percent in 2050 and the aging population from 2.5 percent in 2009 to 3.6 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 112 to 64 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2065 and close in 2105.

Narok County has a fertility rate of 6 children per woman. Forty-eight percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Forty percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 59 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 85 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 (19.9 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. This implies that the county has a

low primary to secondary transition rate, indicating that a large number of school children drop out of school immediately they complete primary education. It is estimated that 36,656 primary school age and 86,122 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 0.511 which is slightly lower than the national average of 0.520

As indicated earlier, the county has very high fertility and high percentage of the population below age 15 and a dependency ratio of 112. These figures indicate a heavy demand for provision of social services and a heavy burden to households to take care of the dependent population. The county also has high maternal and infant mortality. Most young people are exposed to drug and substance abuse, teenage pregnancies and mental health problems. The scarcity of relevant information has been seen as the biggest cause for many health issues among young people in the county.

In education, the county still lags in the provision of quality education to its young people and the education uptake has improved at the primary level but it still quite low at secondary level. The primary to secondary transition rate is quite low as many pupils drop out of school upon completion of primary education. Cultural practices, sexual violation, inadequate infrastructure and drug and substance abuse have been pointed out as the biggest contributor of school drop outs. In this sector gender disparities issues in terms of access to education were also highlighted as a hindrance to obtaining full education for the young people.

In Narok County, most of the young people are exposed to agriculture and cultural art work as their form of employment. The county Human Development Index is at 0.511 which is lower than the national figure. Majority of youth in this county are quite often derailed from investment in agriculture and other trade because of lack of capital and biased business practices with constant harassment of young people venturing in economic activities.

In governance, the county's security was reported to be generally stable but this can be greatly improved if more police posts were created and young people were involved in more meaningful duties. It was highlighted that the county needs to pay more attention to tackle ethnicity and socioeconomic disparities which instigate crimes such as cattle rustling among young people.



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 (that is 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 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 (NASSEPV) 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 (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 thirteen (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

NAROK COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Narok county lies between latitudes 0° 50' and 1° 50' South and longitude 350 28' and 360 25' East. It borders the Republic of Tanzania to the South, Kisii, Migori, Nyamira and Bomet counties to the West, Nakuru County to the North and Kajiado County to the East. The county headquarters is in Narok Town. It is the Eleventh largest county covering an area of 17,933.1 Km representing 3.1 percent of the total area in Kenya. The major feature the Maasai Mara Game reserve is a habitat for wildlife making the reserve a major tourist destination. Major rivers like the Mara and Ewaso Nyiro with Mara River being the single major river passes through Maasai Mara Game Reserve ultimately draining into Lake Victoria. The county is divided into four administrative sub-Counties namely Transmara West, Narok North, Narok South and Transmara East. The sub- counties are further sub divided into 16 divisions, 92 locations and 182 sub locations.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

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

Table 2.1 Population size and structure of Narok county

Indicator	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	778,578	986,816	1,150,487
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	37.1%	27.9%	22.1%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	7.1%	6.1%	8.6%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	55.8%	66.0%	69.3%
Dependency Ratio	79.2	51.5	44.2
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2019		

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the population of Narok County was 850,291. This population is projected to rise to thrice as much to over 2,600,000 in 2050. The Demographic window of opportunity for the County opens in 2065, about fifty years from now.

Half of the population is quite youthful, 50 percent is below age 15 and therefore has a very high dependency ratio of 112. The population below age 15 is projected to decline to 42 percent in 2030 and to 36 percent in 2050, while the population in the working ages (15-64) is projected to increase to 56 percent in 2030 and to 61 percent in 2050. These combined effects will cause dependency ratio to steadily decline to 80 and 64 over the same period. The population of older people above age 64 will also increase to 2 percent in 2030 and to 4 percent in 2050.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of Narok County

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

Table 2.2 Socio-economic characteristics for Narok County

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	6
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	47.8%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	40.3%
	HIV Prevalence	5.0%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	58.5%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	85.1%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	35.9
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	36,656
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	19.9%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	20.9
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	86,122
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.511262

The average number of children per woman in Narok County is six, which the national average of 3.9 is one and a half times. This high fertility is a result of the a low proportion of married women using contraception at only 48 percent compared to 58 percent at the National level. The resultant is a large and an increasing population of young people. Unskilled delivery is one of the contributing factors to infant and maternal mortality. The proportion of births attended by skilled providers in Narok County (40%) is remarkably lower compared to the national average of 62 percent. The proportion of children 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccines (59%) is also lower than the national target of 80 percent. The county HIV prevalence (5%) is almost as high as the national HIV prevalence of 6 percent.

Reduction in fertility, mortality rates and general improvement of quality of life are dependent on education. Although the county has a high Primary School Net Enrolment Rate of 85 percent, a huge number of primary school-age children 36,656 are out of school. Similarly, the Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate for the County is also very low (20%) with a large number of 86,122 secondary-age children out of school.

The Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.511 is indicative of the County’s overall achievement in providing quality education, improving life expectancy and income per capita. The value is lower than the national average of 0.520. That means the county is performing below the mark in providing for education, health and improving economic status of its people.

The demographic dividend or economic growth for Narok will only arise from a significant increase in the age structure, that is, the ratio of working-age adults relative to young dependants accompanied by sustained investments in health, education, skills development, job creation and improved governance. The survey was undertaken to establish the main issues affecting young people in the sectors of health, education, economic and governance and identify potential areas for investment in those sectors that will accelerate economic growth. The qualitative findings are presented in the following chapters.

2.3 Health and Young People

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Young People in Narok County

Good health status of a population has a direct impact on high productivity and enhanced quality life. The survey sought to identify the leading health problems affecting young people in Narok County. Table 2.3 summarizes the health issues.

Table 2.3 Main health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Sexually Transmitted Infections/HIV Drug and substance Abuse Sexual and Gender based violence(SGBV)	Peer pressure Unsafe sexual practices Unemployment/ Idleness Harmful cultural practice	Mental health problems Teenage pregnancy School drop outs/poor performance Early marriage	Guidance and counselling (parental guidance) Public health education Promote safe sex practices (SRH information and services) Enforce laws on drug regulation & SGBV

In Narok County, the FGD participants across all study groups were unanimous that the major health problems affecting young people are STIs and HIV/AIDS, drug and substance abuse and SGBV. In-depth interviews with service providers also revealed that the same health problems were being treated at health facilities. These problems were attributed to peer pressure, engaging in unsafe sexual practices among young people in schools and idleness as a result of unemployment for youth out of school. Another cause that was commonly mentioned was the negative influence of cultural practice of early marriage. The following were remarks of participants and health service provider;

“Young people are sexually active and are under pressure to indulge in early sex and do not use condoms. Most of them cannot afford condoms so they get STI and HIV infections and unwanted pregnancy.”

[FGD. Female young participants aged 15-19, Narok]

“Out of pressure young men take drugs because they are cheap and easily accessible. Those who are high on drugs sexually abuse young girls.”

[FGD. Mixed group 20-24, Narok]

“We offer counselling and treatment for young people who have been raped or defiled, or contracted STIs or HIV infections.”

[IDI. Facility in-charge, Narok]

Poor health condition including mental health problems was a rising concern identified as one of the consequence of the leading health problems reported by participants and confirmed by service providers. This was followed by school dropout as another serious consequence. The participants noted that,

“...Stress due to idleness, misuse of drugs, lack of money to sustain habit, STI infections affect the mental health of young people. They also don't socialize with people they just want to stay alone thus become stressed up drop out of school and end up committing suicide.”

[FGD. Mixed group of young people aged 24-35, Narok]

Some of the ways suggested addressing health problems among the youth people included guidance and counselling particularly in learning institutions and by parents, public health education and providing SRH information and services to young people. Another key suggestion noted was to enforce laws on drug and substance abuse and SGBV.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

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

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
Media (radio & TV) Schools Health Facilities Public Health Talks Seminars Religious institution	Health Education (Disease causes and prevention, hygiene and sanitation) STI/HIV Abstinence	Increased knowledge Disease Prevention Make informed choices	Media Health facilities Seminars

Generally, the older people reported media, seminars, public health talks and religious institutions as their main source of health information and services. The adolescents and youth participants stated that health information and services was obtained from schools and health facilities respectively. The younger people preferred the media and health facilities as their source of information and services, while the older people preferred seminars.

The main type of information received included health education on hygiene, disease prevention and sanitation, STIs, HIV and AIDS and abstinence. This information was regarded as useful in terms of increasing knowledge, disease prevention and making informed choices.

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 condoms and pills STI Cancer	Fear/embarrassment Lack of adequate information (myths & misconceptions) Lack of youth friendly services Poor infrastructure Lack of disability friendly services	Improve infrastructure (roads and more facilities) Equip facilities to provide youth and disability friendly services Create public awareness

As shown in summary in Table 2.5, participants reported that condoms and contraceptive pills were easily accessible to the youth at health facilities. Information and services on STI and cancer screening was also available. However, one of the inhibiting factors towards accessing information and services was perceived fear and embarrassment mainly because the services offered were not youth friendly. A participant cited that

“Young people fear disclosing their problems because they fear being stigmatized or discriminated. They will stay with the illness for long before accepting to seek for treatment, this affect them so much because the illness will have spread so much which will take long to heal again.”

[FGD. Male young participants aged 15-19, Narok]

This was followed by myths and misconception about the services due to inadequate information. Others reported poor infrastructure such as roads and fewer facilities as an impediment to access. Discussants in the marginalized groups also noted that most of the health services were not friendly to people with disabilities and those that offered such special services were extremely costly. A participant responded as follows:

“People with hearing and speech impairment are faced with language barrier in health facilities because they don’t have language translators... the equipment required to aid the physically challenged are also costly and not readily available.”

[FGD. Mixed 15-19, Narok]

Respondents recommended improving health infrastructure, equipping health facilities to be more conducive and friendly to youth and people with disability and creating public awareness on SRH/FP information and services as ways of addressing the challenges. The health service providers shared the same sentiments;

“We need to have services for youth and people with disability, at the moment we don’t have we give general services targeting the whole public. They suffer psychologically as they queue with older mothers in the maternal wards and get depressed.”

[IDI. Service provider, Narok]

“The county government should chip in and assist in provision of more personnel including community health workers who are trained to provide services to special groups.”

[IDI. Service provider, Narok]

2.3.3 Organisations Addressing Health Issues

The government and NGOs working in the health sector were identified as key organisations addressing health issues of young people in the county and have contributed towards increased awareness and improvement of sexual reproductive health (SRH) of young people and the participants feel that the efforts should be enhanced and sustained in the county. Commonly mentioned were AMREF and World Vision.

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

To adequately address the health issues affecting young people in Narok County, the study participants suggested the opportunities for improvement of health. The main observation is the need to increase the number of health facilities in order to improve access to health services as well as equipping the facilities to be youth friendly. In addition, they should strengthen the capacities of health providers to provide SRH information and services to young people. A key informant in Narok County noted that,

“More resources are needed to expand the health facilities in rural areas and employ more staff. More partnership is needed for leveraging resources. More focused programmes are needed e.g. youth friendly services to target the high growing youth population. More training on policies and guidelines are required to empower the counties on delivery of health services.”

[KII. County Policy Maker in Health, Narok]

2.4 Education and Young People

2.4.1 Main Education Issues Affecting Young People in Narok County

The Constitution of Kenya recognizes the right to education as a fundamental right of every child. Overall, as a result of the introduction of free primary education for all, there was an increase in enrolment in primary school and early childhood education. Nevertheless, significant inequalities remain on many levels regarding the realization of the right to education, based on geographical location, gender and wealth. Progress in education has contributed the most to Kenya's advances in human development but the country loses 33 percent of its Human Development Index (HDI) value when its levels of inequality are taken into account.

This report identifies major issues in the education sector that affect young people in Narok County. This include the main causes of the problems, the consequences and ways of addressing the problems. The qualitative findings are illustrated in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Main education issues affecting young people in Narok county

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Teenage Pregnancy DSA Cultural harmful practices Poor access Inadequate facilities	Sexual violation Peer pressure Cultural beliefs & practices Few learning institutions	Discontinuation of schooling Early marriage Gender disparity Teacher/student absenteeism	Enforce Education Policy to retain youth in school Guidance and counselling Eradicate drugs in school Build more learning institutions Equip learning institutions

It emerged from the discussions with various groups of participants in Narok that the main issues affecting the education of young people in the county are; teenage pregnancy, drug and substance abuse, negative influence of culture and poor access. Discussions with young people reveal that most teenage girls are sexually abused either when they are on their way to school or are out looking after livestock. This violation was reported to be so widespread that girls drop out of school because of teenage pregnancy and are forced into marriage. A young female participant voiced;

“Teenage pregnancies is common, girls are exposed to strangers due to the long distances they walk to school or while in the bush taking care of livestock.”

[FGD. Female young participants 20-24, Narok]

Another common problem that was raised by focus groups of young people in primary and secondary schools was drug and substance use. Most alluded to the fact that young people are under peer pressure to abuse drugs so that they can “fit in”. A young participant stated,

“...you find a student come to school very innocent but after a while when they join a certain group they start smoking cigarettes, bang or take alcohol in order to fit into the group, such students become worse because they don’t know to limit the intake. They will steal money to buy drugs and eventually drop out of school due to indiscipline.”

[FGD. Female participants 15-19, Narok]

Harmful cultural practices of FGM, “Moranism” and early marriage featured in some discussions with both young and older participants. They reported that young girls who go through FGM and boys who are initiated into cultural group of young Morans are forced to discontinue with schooling because the

practice prepares them for adulthood and early marriage. Majority of girls discontinue at secondary level which results in gender disparities at this level and higher levels of learning.

Opinion about the skills imparted and the labour market requirement

Opinion was sought from educators on their views about courses taught in colleges and institutions of higher learning and their relevance in the prevailing job market. There were divided opinions. Some thought the courses were marketable but there were others who felt they were not relevant for the labour market requirement.

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services in Narok County

Majority of study groups reported that learning institutions; primary and secondary schools and tertiary institutions are not accessible in the County. Teachers and students have to walk long distances to school, thus arriving late or absconding class altogether which compromise the quality of education. The few learning institutions available in the County also do not have adequate facilities; laboratories, libraries, computers, classrooms and dormitories. The perception of one of the participant was,

“the schools are not available as they are scattered all over with large distance between them. They lack electricity, adequate classrooms, laboratories and other facilities.”

[FGD. Mixed group 25-34, Narok]

In addition, the participants were aware of only four learning institutions in the county that have facilities for students with special needs; Ole Sankale, Masikonde, Poroko and Christ is the King.

Respondents recommended a variety of approaches to addressing these problems. These included; building more learning institutions to expand education opportunities, equipping learning facilities, promote guidance and counselling in schools to help students cope with peer pressure, enforce the education policy to retain youth in school and curb harmful cultural practices, enforce law on drug abuse to eradicate the menace in schools.

2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education Services in Narok County

The government, NGOs and FBOs were reported as the main organisations addressing education and training issues of young people. The government was mainly mentioned as providing bursaries for needy children, school-feeding programme, and building classrooms through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), NGOs and FBOs were said to mainly provide sponsorship for school fees, uniforms, stationery and other basic school requirements. Commonly mentioned were World Vision, Compassion, Amref, and Enaaitoti. The respondents appreciated the efforts done by the organisations to improving education and reducing the burden of parents but still acknowledged that a lot needs to be done.

2.4.4 Opportunities for Investment in Education

Suggestions on the opportunities for investment in education were made by the various groups of young and older people. These included; building more schools, construction of dormitories, classrooms, laboratories and libraries, providing ICT services, improving infrastructure by building roads, allocate more bursaries, enforce the policy of Free Primary and Secondary Education and promoting civic education on the importance of education. A County policy maker in education reasoned that,

“More teachers should be posted in learning institutions to ensure teacher student ratio is balanced. The infrastructure should be improved to ensure good accessibility of all learning institutions. The bursaries should be given to all needy students to ensure completion of all levels. Sensitization on education matters should be done at all barazas to improve on enrolment. The local leaders should be involved in all programmes concerning school. Involve all the stakeholders in order to provide education to all.”

[KII. Policy maker in education, Narok]

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

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

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities for Young People in Narok County

The survey established the main issues affecting access to employment and income opportunities for young people. The survey findings highlight the main employment and income opportunities in the county and challenges faced in accessing employment and income opportunities.

Majority of the study groups reported that the main employment and income opportunities available for young people in the county are agriculture/farming, trade, industry and tourism. These four sectors according to the participants dominate the economy of the county and has created income and employment opportunities for majority of young people in Narok. Crop farming of mainly wheat, potatoes and maize and animal husbandry is done on a large scale.

The main business activities include selling and buying of livestock, produce of the main crops and small retail business (shop and groceries). Transmara Sugar Company was mentioned by a segment of the discussion groups as an employment opportunity while the Maasai Mara National Park and Maasai Cultural work of beadwork and attire was also cited as an employment and income opportunities for young people. The main challenges faced in accessing these employment and income opportunities is majorly lack of capital and inadequate knowledge and skills to expand the sectors and sustain the economy. Another concern raised, particularly with discussions with older people, was that young people fear taking risks and incurring losses. They are always in a hurry to earn quick money and are not patient enough to let the business grow. This was noted by the following participant in a focus group discussion,

“The young people have negative perception about self-employment as they don’t like it. They don’t have patience to wait for the business to grow. They give up easily especially if they get little money. They are also afraid that they will incur losses so they fear taking risks.”

[FGD. Mixed group 25-34, Narok]

2.5.2 The Main Economic Activities that Young People are Engaged In

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

Table 2.7 Main economic activities young people are engaged in

Main economic activities young people are involved in	Challenges encountered	How to address the challenges encountered
Crop Farming (wheat, potatoes, maize)	Lack of capital	Availing loans
Livestock rearing	Lack of skills	Capacity Building
Trade/business	Poor roads	Improve Infrastructure
Boda boda (motor cycle) business	Exploitation/harassment	Build more village polytechnics
Mining	Lack of market	

The views about the involvement of young people in economic activities did not differ much among the groups of young and the older people. The main activities reported were ranging from, crop farming, livestock rearing, trade/business, *boda boda* and mining. Crop and livestock farming was frequently mentioned among the older people aged 25-34 and 35-60, while *boda boda* business and mining was more commonly mentioned among the younger people 15-19 and 20-24. The trade or business included the buying and selling of the main farm produce which was wheat, maize and potatoes, livestock (cattle, goats, sheep and poultry) and also other small retail business of shops and grocery. Another dominant economic activity reported to be rising among the youth was the *boda boda* (motor cycle) transport business and mining.

Different responses were given as the main challenges experienced while undertaking these economic activities. The major challenges mentioned were; lack of capital to start or expand their business, lack of skills to adopt new technologies for improving crop and livestock farming, lack of skills to work in industry (Transmara Sugar Company and Maasai Mara park and hotels), poor infrastructure (roads) leading to road accidents, exploitation of workers who are paid low wages for long working hours and lack of market. Young respondent raised their concerns, thus;

“...Lack of capital to buy the cattle for first time or add more livestock.”

[FGD. MYP 15-19]

“...We lack capital to buy motorbikes so we first work for someone and paid very little at the end of the day, before we get ours we will have hustled so much. Again the roads are bad for motorbike operators, the bikes get spoilt all the time making us go to a loss every time.”

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

“Young people also lack skills because they are just direct from colleges and have not done practical jobs or business. They have no training on loans and it becomes hard for them to cope and manage business.”

[FGD. Mixed group 25-34, Narok]

Recommendations reported by the groups in addressing the challenges included; availing loans, savings and credit facilities with favourable terms to young people, building the skills of farmers and business community, improving infrastructure (roads), organize cultural events to show case Maasai Culture and attract tourists. Discussions with mixed group of young people 15-19 specifically mentioned the need to have village polytechnics to build skills of young people to be self-employed particularly for those who miss out on opportunities for higher education.

Discussions with groups of young people aged 10-14 and 15-19 revealed that there are young people of the same age who are engaged in economic activities. The survey sought to establish reasons as to why they were engaged in economic activities rather than being in school. Poverty was reported as the leading cause which forces the young people to work during or after classes to supplement family income or get school fees. Likewise, majority of these children especially those who don't have parents are forced to drop out of school to support their siblings. Another reason given was peer pressure to abuse drugs which compel the young people to do manual jobs and get money to sustain the habit.

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

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

Table 2.8 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment in Narok county

Main Interventions and Programmes	Benefits	Challenges in Accessing these Interventions	Ways of addressing these problems
Uwezo funds NYS WEF CDF Capacity building by NGOs Micro-finance institutions	Employment opportunities Access to loans Improved knowledge and skills	Corruption Unawareness of the Interventions Long Registration process	Training Fight Corruption Sensitization on interventions

The youth respondents cited the following as the key interventions they knew about; UWEZO, NYS, WEF and CDF. These were mainly government interventions showing the youth's recognition of the efforts made by the government to address youth unemployment. Some groups of older people mentioned NGOs and Micro-finance Institutions showing their contribution towards capacity building and financial support. The participants recounted that the main benefits of the programmes and interventions serve to provide employment opportunities to youth, access to loans to start business ventures, and improved knowledge and skills to become self-employed.

When asked on the challenges they faced while accessing these interventions, the main challenges that emerged were, corruption, unawareness or lack of information about the interventions, program restrictions such as long registration process and requirement. The youth participants narrated their experience as follows,

“Other young people do not have the needed information to access these interventions for example the rural population, and they are left out in the programs.”

[FGD. mixed group 15-24, Narok]

“In the recruitment process of young people into the programmes, there is a lot of favouritism and discrimination. They give to those that are known.”

[FGD. Mixed 20-24, Narok]

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

[FGD. Mixed group 15-19, Narok]

The participants proposed various ways addressing these challenges which include; training and educating more youth on the programme interventions and explaining ways of accessing them. Eradicating corruption by enforcing transparency in the systems of operation, terminating the services of officials involved in corruption or prosecuting them. Another way they felt was important is to sensitize the youth more on the program interventions particularly in remote areas.

As expressed by some accordingly:-

“Proper information about interventions should be circulated to all parts of the county to target all the youth and training to utilize their skills.”

[FGD. mixed group 15-19, Narok]

“There should be experts from these institutions to train the youth on these ventures and give them credit facilities without favourism.”

[FGD. Female people 15-19, Narok]

“... Transparency and accountability should be adhered to and corrupt officials should be fired out of the job.”

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

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

Apart from economic opportunities, the survey sought to establish other opportunities in technological development available to young people such as access to ICT services. The ICT needs of the youthful growing population needs to be addressed since innovations in ICT are essential for the realization of V2030. The survey set out to explore what ICT services are available to young people, the type of information and services sought for, what they use the information for, their preferred services, challenges faced in accessing services and ways of addressing these challenges. This section presents the qualitative findings of these issues.

The ICT services that young people are exposed to in Narok County as reported by majority groups of young people is the mobile phones. A segment of the group mentioned radio and TV. The main type of information and service sought for included communication, current news and job adverts. They use the information for job applications, to be informed about current affairs, politics and their health. The youth stated that they preferred the services of mobile phones, radios and Internet Cybers. However, they were faced with innumerable challenges in accessing ICT services in the county. Inadequate power supply and poor network connectivity was reported as a major problem since most areas have no electricity. Cost of services was another challenge. The youth reported that most of them cannot afford smart phones, daily internet bundles or pay for computer classes. And again, ICT services are scarce and the few available cyber cafes charge highly for internet and computer services. Those who said they rely on radio for communication reported that the batteries are also costly.

The youth participants recommended a number of ways in addressing the challenges. The County government to increase power supply by connecting all parts of the County with electricity, install network boosters, establish ICT centres in learning institutions and in the community, train young people in ICT since most of them lack basic operation skills.

2.5.5 Organisations Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment

The government and financial institutions were the main organisations identified in Narok County as addressing economic empowerment for young people. The government was mentioned to provide youth funds (UWEZO, YEDF, WEF), provide tenders through AGPO, County government provide CDF funds, loans and employment. Financial institutions (Equity, KCB, Faulu Kenya) was said to provide loans, savings and credit facilities and training for youth to start and run business. The views of the participants about these efforts centred on youth empowerment. They said that the youth have been empowered by getting jobs or self-employment. Their living standards have improved and the rate of crime has reduced.

2.5.6 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

The sectors of agriculture, trade and industry and tourism were identified to be the most potential areas that the county government of Narok should invest in order to increase employment and income opportunities for the young people. Expanding the agriculture sector on a large scale through irrigation and new technologies in crop and livestock farming was reported to have a huge potential for increasing employment and income opportunities. The establishment of industries by building factories for processing milk, tea, meat, hide, tea and maize-meal was said to create employment opportunities. Construction of roads to go hand in hand to increase markets for these products. The setting up of 'Maasai' markets for sale of traditional attire was thought to increase tourist attraction and increase income opportunities.

2.5.7 Savings and Investment for Old Age

The young participants were asked what they think about savings and investment for old age. Majority of them exclaimed that they would not want to work at old age. Their opinion during discussions revealed that they knew they ought to save for better future but most of them lack jobs or have very little pay. A participant stated;

“We need to work hard and earn good pay before we start saving and investing in old age”

[FGD, mixed 20-24, Narok]

Ignorance and lack of information on the importance of savings and investment for old age was mentioned as major challenge. Suggestions for addressing the challenge included; create employment for youth in all sectors, have mentors to train youth on importance of planning and saving for the future despite the amount earned.

2.6 Governance and Young People

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

2.6.1 Rule of Law

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

2.6.1.1 Justice system

Table 2.9 Justice system in Narok County

Main Cases	Process of Solving Cases	Challenges in Solving Cases	Ways of addressing these problems
Crime; Theft of livestock Land Disputes Sell and consumption of illicit brew Rape	Council of Elders Out of Courts Settlement	Corruption Lack of information on rights & Privileges Delay in Solving cases	Eradicate Corruption Strengthen traditional system Promote Judicial System

With respect to the justice system, majority of the respondents both young and older people identified crime on theft of livestock, land disputes, sell and consumption of illicit brew and rape as the main cases prevalent in the county. Generally, the council of elders and out-of-court settlement were reported to be the most preferred ways of solving cases. The main challenges faced in solving these cases were; corruption, lack of information on rights and delay in solving the cases. A participant in one of the FGD group had this to say,

“The elders are bribed with cattle or goats to do away with the cases. Some rule out the case based on whether you are of the same clan or tribe.”

[FGD. Mixed 15-19, Narok]

They suggested eradicating corruption by punishing those that are involved, strengthening the traditional system and also promoting the judicial system as the main ways of addressing those challenges.

2.6.1.2 Security

Security in Narok was reported to be generally stable. Some of the factors that were mentioned as contributors of insecurity were cattle rustling, few police posts, slow response by security officers to emergencies and corrupt officers bribed to release offenders. Some of the main mechanisms reported to be in place to ensure security was the “*Nyumba Kumi*” initiative of getting to know who your immediate neighbours are, security patrol and community participation by reporting cases. The main role of young people in maintaining security was said to be reporting criminals to the authorities and anything or anyone that is suspicious.

The main ways of addressing challenges that were mentioned included; educating community on how to maintain security, provide security officers with vehicles for patrol to respond promptly to emergencies, add more police posts, fight corruption by terminating the services of security officers accepting bribes and maintaining “*Nyumba Kumi*” initiative.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

The challenges reported to affect the unity of young people in Narok were; disparities in socioeconomic status, ethnicity and political affiliations. Interventions in place commonly reported to promote unity in the county are sports tournaments, formation of youth groups for a common course, inter-denominational meetings preaching peace and unity and sensitization of the community by the media on the same. Recommendations for fostering unity are engaging religious leaders and politicians in bringing people together and civic education.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

Findings show that the key mechanisms that are in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities in the county are community meetings, adverts on notice boards in public places, social media and mainstream media (radio, TV and print). The main mechanisms for ensuring transparency and accountability are taking disciplinary actions such as punishing offenders, asking them to step aside for investigations and terminating their services. These mechanisms they said can be improved by setting up committees to oversee the process.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusion and Participation

Discussions with the youth sought to find out how they are involved in budget process, project identification, design and implementation and how their involvement can be improved. Majority of youth reported that they are only involved in project implementation and budget making process of the county government. They reported that they were not aware or involved in the project process of identification and design, unless if the project targets specific groups of the marginalized; women, youth and people with disabilities. The projects and programmes have however helped to create job opportunities, experience and skills development for the young people. When asked what roles they would like to play in projects or programmes, they said they would like to be involved in decision-making and give their ideas, leadership and monitoring process. They raised major challenges faced by young people during their involvement in project implementation. They were deliberately left out in project meetings citing age discrimination and perceived notion that they would disrupt the process. Opportunities are given to those who are connected or belong to same clan with project managers. They also mentioned lack of information about ongoing activities in the County and the lack of skills or experience to head projects as hampering their involvement. Some of the ways they mentioned could

improve their involvement in project process was to have young people represented in the project committees, information about projects should be communicated to the youth through public notice boards, social media, local media and barazas. They stated they should have role models to mentor the youth in the whole project process. Another way they said of ensuring that the existing opportunities serve those who deserve is to engage the beneficiaries in the planning process.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

It was reported by most study groups in Narok that the available resources were not allocated well to target the youth and that no mechanism were in place to ensure resources are used to achieve the expected outcome. They suggested the following to improve effectiveness and efficiency in utilisation of resources; formation of management committees to act as watchdogs to ensure transparency and ensure resources are fully and well utilised. Involve youth in all processes of the project, sensitize communities on available resources and how to utilize them and setting up a monitoring and evaluation system.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

The qualitative findings show that political leaders in Narok play a role in management of youth affairs. The youth reported that they create employment opportunities in the county offices. Through the CDF funds they provide bursaries for needy school children, construct classrooms, dispensaries in remote areas, mobilize for resources and fund raising for construction of facilities in the county.

2.7 Thoughts About Growing Population of Young People

Focus group discussions were conducted with young adolescents aged 10-14 in school to establish their thoughts about the growing population of young people in relation to health, education and economic status. Their perspectives shows some basic level of understanding. In health, the growing population was associated mostly with increased disease transmission, in education it was associated with congestion in schools and in economic status they mentioned lack of jobs.

The general view of the young and old participants about the effect of growing population of young on health is poor quality of health care services due to congestion and shortage of supplies. A participant retorted;

“The high population leads to poor services due to congestion and high demand of medicine hence huge budgets.”

[FGD. Mixed 15-24, Narok]

With regard to education, their view was that increase in population will lead to shortage of learning facilities and strained services. In addition, it reduces employment opportunities leading to poor economic status. Their view was that the growing population poses a great threat to governance and security due to increased crime rates caused by unemployment. A young participant summarized that;

“When there are so many young people who are not employed they become unproductive and do not contribute to anything they end up in crime hence reduce economy.”

[FGD. Mixed 15-19, Narok]

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

The NAYS survey sought to establish the main issues affecting young people in the sectors of health, education, economic and governance and identify potential areas for investment in those key sectors that will accelerate economic growth in the counties. Findings from all the four sectors (health, education, economic and governance) bring out pertinent population and socio-economic issues that should be addressed in a holistic manner. This requires a multi-pronged approach and therefore, calls for collective responsibility and increased participation by County government and all stakeholders. It calls for a plan of action to guide decisions, actions, and statements on how the county government of Narok and stakeholders may achieve the goals and objectives of this survey.

Health

1. High population growth, maternal health, and family planning are issues of concern in Narok County towards realizing economic growth in the county. There is need to promote the use of family planning services and demystify myths and misconceptions about FP contraceptives.
2. An important step that will have significant impact is to provide SRH information and services to youth in and out of school and include a component on guidance and counselling.
3. Train health service providers to provide SRH information and services to adolescents and youth and equip and expand health facilities to provide youth friendly services and services that are sensitive to special needs of young people.
4. Enforce laws on drug and substance abuse and Sexual Gender Based Violence.

Education

1. Expand more learning institutions and equip them with adequate facilities – classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, ICT centres.
2. Create more opportunities for enhancing skills and talents; internships, attachments, mentorship programmes and talent maturing centres with support of County government and companies and industries in the county.
3. Employ and deploy more teachers.
4. Enforce education policy and anti-FGM Act.

Economy

1. Provide more loans, savings and credit facilities that are favourable to youth.
2. Build skills of farmers to adopt new technologies for improving crop and livestock farming.
3. Create more village polytechnics for skills development to prepare the youth for self-employment.
4. Organize cultural events to show case Maasai Culture, National Park, for tourist attraction.
5. Improve infrastructure; roads, supply of electricity.

Governance

1. Sensitise more youth on the interventions and particularly in remote areas.
2. Enforcing transparency in the systems of operation and communicate to the youth on information about projects through social media, local media, public forums, notice boards.
3. Ensure youth are represented in projects and programmes through committees and during implementation.
4. Educate youth on keeping security and peace by promoting youth ambassadors for peace.

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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

South Rift Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 Coast – 1 Region

Counties	Technical Committee Member	County Coordinator/ Supervisor	Research Assistants
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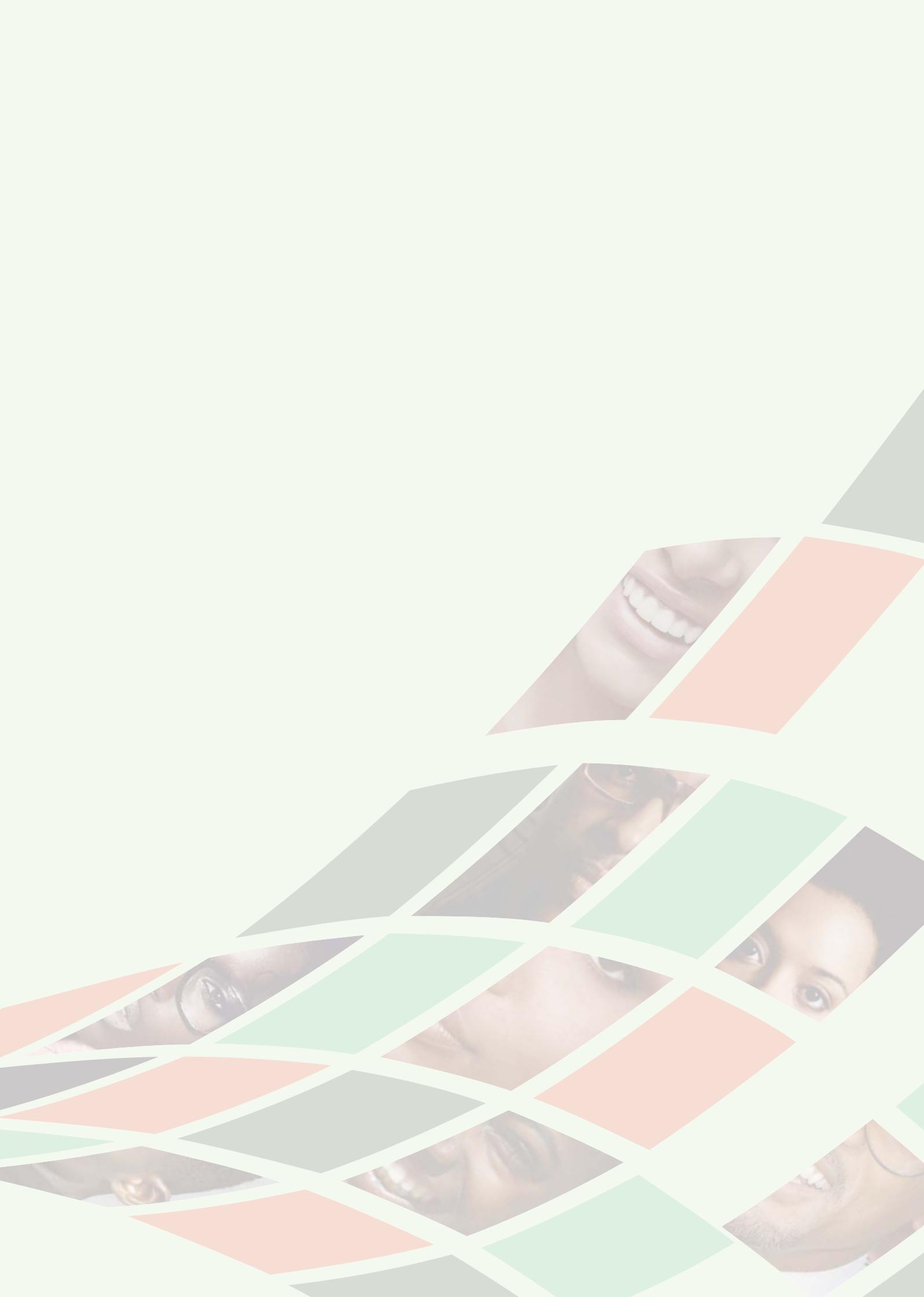
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NAROK COUNTY