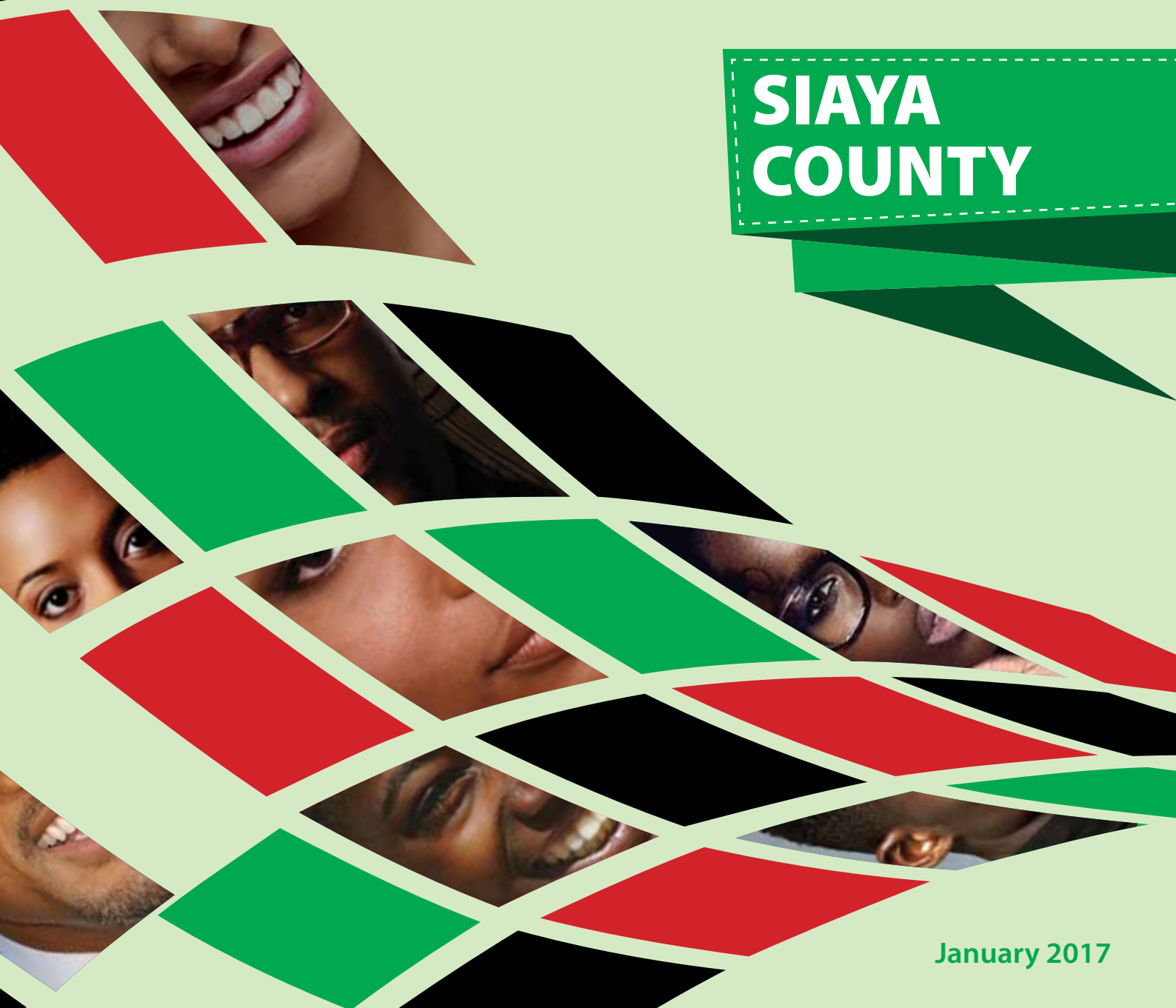




2015 KENYA NATIONAL **ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH** SURVEY (NAYS)

SIAYA COUNTY



January 2017



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	NASSEPV	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	NAYS	National Adolescents and Youth Survey
CBO	Community Based 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.

SIAYA 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 Siaya 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 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 Siaya County in 2009 was 841,745 people and is projected to increase to 1,291,110 people by 2030 and to 1,695,195 people by 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 35 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 50 percent in 2009 to 69 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 100.9 to 44 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2042 and close in 2082.

Siaya County has a fertility rate of 4.2 children per woman. Fifty-five percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Seventy percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 78 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. However, the County has a very HIV prevalence rate of 23.7 percent.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 96 percent. This means that about 4 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county.

However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is much lower (63 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. It is estimated that 9,384 primary school age and 32,000 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 0.445 which is lower than the national average of 0.520.

Young people in the county are faced various health challenges. The mains challenges are STIs, HIV and AIDs, teenage pregnancy, DSA and SGBV. These issues are caused mostly by lack of jobs, poverty, peer pressure, and lack of guidance from the parents.

The county government together with other stakeholders should increase investments in education, health and infrastructure and to set up efforts to reduce the HIV prevalence 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 per woman by 2050 then the population size will increase to 59 million people in 2030 and 75 million people in 2050 with the proportion of those aged below 15 years decreasing to 33 and 25 percent respectively. The dependency ratio for the country in 2030 and 2050 will be 57 and 45 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years) respectively.

1.2 Survey Rationale

In 2014, NCPD and various partners modeled Kenya's demographic dividend using the *DemDiv* model. The results obtained from the modeling exercise showed that Kenya could achieve accelerated socio-economic growth through targeted investments. However, it was recognized that for this to happen, each of the 47 counties would have to play a role. Unfortunately, information on the demographic dividend potential for each county and the specific activities that they each need to implement so as to benefit from this potential was largely lacking. Given the differences in the health, education, economic and governance status of the counties, it was necessary to conduct this survey to generate county specific information on the demographic dividend potential and activities that need to be implemented. With this information at hand, each county would know what they need to do to harness the potential of their youthful population.

1.3 Survey Goal and Objectives

Survey goal

The goal of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey was to provide solid evidence on how the growing youth population can be harnessed to accelerate economic growth and achieve a demographic dividend.

Survey objectives

The objectives of the 2015 NAYS were:

- a. To generate a profile of adolescents and young people in each county. This includes the population size, age distribution, and socio-demographic characteristics.
- b. Identify Health, Education, Economic and Governance issues that affect young people in each county.
- c. Identify investment opportunities in the key sectors in each county.
- d. Provide policy and programme recommendations based on the survey findings.

1.4 Survey Organisation

The implementation of the survey was facilitated by two committees; Steering and Technical committees whose members were drawn from different organisations representing the different sectors that have a key role in the country's efforts to harness the demographic dividend. Members of the Steering Committee were involved in providing policy guidance and field work monitoring while members of the Technical Committee were involved in giving technical input and supervision of field teams alongside the NCPD County Population Coordinators.

1.4.1 Pre-test

The survey pre-test was conducted in April 2015, where 26 Technical Committee members and a selection of research assistants participated. The purpose of the pre-test was to check on the flow and meaning of questions, language used in the tools, and the time it would take to administer each tool. During the pre-test, the programme for the fieldwork training was developed and reviewed to ensure that the training for the fieldwork would cover all the necessary aspects that are required to fully equip the research assistants in readiness for the data collection exercise.

1.4.2 Trainings

The Technical Committee members were trained for three days, in February 2015, on demographic dividend and its applicability in the Kenyan context so that they could be conversant with the concept before embarking on the development of the survey tools. This enabled the Technical Committee members to develop the data collection tools that responded to the objectives of the survey.

In April 2015, thirty-four research assistants were competitively recruited for data collection in the 47 counties. They were trained from 29th April to 9th May 2015 in Nakuru. The trainees were taken through the survey tools, materials and modalities of recruiting the respondents for the different tools that were to be administered. They were also trained on how to conduct interviews. Different methodologies and approaches were used in the training to ensure that the research assistants were well equipped to collect quality data.

1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation

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

1.5.1 Survey Tools

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

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

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

1.5.2 Sampling

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

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county

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

1.5.3 Data Collection

Data collection was done by 16 teams, each consisting of two (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 after which it was translated into English language in cases where the interview language was not English. The hard copies of the English scripts were then typed using Microsoft Word to convert them into soft copies. This was done by the research assistants. On receipt of the data at NCPD headquarters, the same was handed over to data clerks for checking, cleaning and processing.

The quantitative data was processed using SPSS and PADIS while the qualitative data was processed using NVIVO QRS (version 10) software. NVIVO software was used to access, organize, manage, shape, code, explore, extract and analyse the textual data. A team of thirteen (13) data clerks were trained on how to process the data using this software. To ensure consistency and quality, two supervisors reviewed and verified the coded data.

2

SIAYA COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Siaya County is one of the six counties in the Nyanza region. The land surface area of Siaya County is 2,530 km² and the water surface area is 1,005 km². It is bordered by Busia County to the North West, Vihiga and Kakamega counties to the North East, Kisumu County to the South East and Homa Bay County across the Winam Gulf to the South. The water surface area forms part of Lake Victoria (the third largest fresh water lake in the world). It approximately lies between latitude 0° 26' South to 0° 18' North and longitude 33° 58' and 34° 33' East. River Nzoia and Yala traverse the County and enter Lake Victoria through the Yala Swamp. The physical features have a bearing on the overall development potential of the County. The high altitude areas that form the Ugenya and Ugunja sub-counties have higher rainfall hence suitable for agriculture and livestock keeping. Rivers Nzoia, Yala and Lake Kanyaboli have a great potential for irrigation. The low altitude areas of Boro, Uranga, Uyoma and Wagai receive less rainfall and thus are suitable for cotton growing and drought resistant crop varieties. The County is divided into six administrative sub-counties namely; Gem, Ugunja, Ugenya, Siaya, Bondo and Rarieda. The sub counties are further divided into 30 wards with the county having a total of 30 wards. Settlement patterns in the County follow the agro-ecological zones and fish landing bays with the high potential areas having the highest population density in the County.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

This section outlines the population size and structure, demographic and socio-economic characteristics for Siaya County.

2.2.1 Population Size and Structure

Table 2.1 Population size and structure

Demographic	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	841,745	1,291,110	1,695,195
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	44.9%	34.9%	25.3%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	5.3%	3.8%	5.3%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	49.8%	61.3%	69.5%
Dependency Ratio	100.9	63.0	44.0%
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2042		

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the population for Siaya County was 841,745. This population is projected to increase to 1,291,110 in 2030 and more than triple to 1,695,195 in 2050. About 45 percent of the population was age below 15 and is expected to decline to about 35 percent in 2030 and decline further to 25 percent in 2050. Close to half of the population is within the working ages (15-64). Siaya County has a high dependency ratio of 101. The demographic window of Opportunity opens in 2042 when the proportion of the population below age 15 is projected to have reduced and the proportion of the population in the Working Ages (15-64) increased and consequently a decrease in dependency ratio.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Table 2.2 summarises the socio-demographic profile for Siaya County.

Table 2.2 Socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children per Woman	4.2
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	55.0%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	70.4%
	HIV Prevalence	23.7%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	78.0%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	95.7%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	34.6
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	9,384
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	62.6%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	20.8
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	32,000
Socio-economic	Human Development Index	0.445

The average number of children per woman in Siaya County is 4.2, slightly higher than the national average of 3.9. This high fertility can be attributed to the low proportion of married women using contraception at only 55 percent compared to 58 percent at the national level. Seventy four percent the births in the county are attended by a skilled health provider. Seventy-eight percent of all children 12-23 months in the county are fully vaccinated the county has a very HIV prevalence rate of 24 percent compared to the national HIV prevalence rate of 6 percent.

Although the county has a high Primary School Net Enrolment Rate of 96 percent and 9,383 primary school-age children are estimated to be out of school. The Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate for the County is still low (63%) with 32,000 secondary-age children out of school.

The Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.445 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 0.532

The NAYS 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

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

Table 2.3 Health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
STIs HIV&AIDS	Lack of jobs (idleness), Poverty	High STI, HIV & AIDS infections Stigmatization	Counselling Life skills Abstinence
DSA	High Poverty levels Lack of jobs (idleness) Parental negligence Peer pressure	Poor Health Mental health Death	Public education Counselling Parental negligence and counselling
Teenage pregnancy	Parental negligence Poverty SGBV	Unsafe Abortion Death School drop out Early marriages	Parental negligence and counselling Public education

Arising from the focus group discussions, STI of HIV/AIDS was the leading health issue affecting young people in Siaya County followed by DSA and Teenage pregnancy. The other mentioned issue was SGBV although to a less extent. Although DSA was commonly mentioned in a majority of age groups, it was not mentioned by male young people age 10-14 and mixed young people age 20-24. It is further discussed as a major concern affecting young people as viewed by the older people in the community age 35-60 years. Though teenage pregnancy was in all age groups, the issue was discussed commonly as a health issue in the mixed marginalised group age 15-24. These are confirmed by County leaders.

“As you all know, HIV is a big burden to the County with a very high prevalence rate of about 23.7 percent. We have about 134 000 people affected by HIV, out of that we have about 12,000 new infections per year, and a lot of this new infections are coming from the adolescents and the young adults age group, the 10 to 34. Another issue is reproductive health leading RH complications in terms of maternal mortality, early age females in sexual debut, leading also to maternal mortality.”

[KII. County Director of health Siaya]

The respondents attributed the health issues to lack of jobs or idleness, high levels of poverty, parental negligence and peer pressure. The consequences of these include; high STI, HIV/AIDS infections, stigmatization, unsafe abortion, school dropout, early marriages and even death.

The above negative outcomes as cited in the survey curtail young people’s ability to achieve their economic and social goals, which in turn affect the county’s long term development.

Some of the ways suggested as recommendations to address the above health issues were; counselling, public education, parental guidance, life skills and abstinence.

2.3.1 Access and Availability of Health Information and Services

The main sources of health information and services identified by study participants in Siaya county are health facilities, schools, public health talks/*barazas*, Community Health Workers (CHWS), Media mainly radio and TV, religious institutions, family and peers. The respondents cited radio, health facility, schools and church as the main preferred sources of health information and services.

The type of health information and services offered to young people include; health education, diseases prevention and control, ART, STIs and HIV/AIDS, guidance and counselling. The information has been useful in increasing their knowledge and awareness on preventive measures against health risks, behavioural change, improved health seeking behaviour, increased uptake of VCT services and making right decisions about their health in general.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of SRH/FP Information and Services

The survey findings reveal that young people mostly get SRH and FP information and services from health facilities. Schools were also mentioned as a source of information for sexual reproductive health. The type of information and services provided include; STIs and HIV/AIDS, FP services mainly condoms, hormonal pills and injectables, sex education mainly on abstinence, DSA, menstrual problems, safe sex practices and Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC). The available information and services have increased uptake of SRH and helped the youth make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health. The youth reported that they are faced with challenges in accessing SRH/FP

information and services. The survey reveals that most health facilities do not have Youth Friendly Services and display negative service provider attitude. Lack of confidentiality among the health providers causes fear and embarrassment among the youth to access services. Other challenges include; fear of side effects, cost of services, peer pressure to procure abortion, negative community perception, lack of parental guidance and ignorance and poverty which is the cause for their perceived lack of decent clothing and proper healthcare. Another notable serious concern identified by the marginalized youths is lack of disability friendly services. The following were their concerns,

“There are no youth friendly services but the youth friendly centres may be but lacking confidentiality which hinder youth to go for services. If youth finds someone from around knows him or her, ones fears that that person will reveal the information to others.”

[FGD. Mixed marginalised group 15-24, Siaya]

“...Some girls or boys do not go directly to hospital when they have some disease like syphilis because they fear asking anybody or telling other people about their problem. I think they disappear to some medicine men in the community who assist them to treat those diseases...who give them some treatment.”

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

“...Another challenge is that, for example you need confidential information but you find that at the health station there, you find that we only have a female doctor or nurse, so you find that it will be very difficult for you to approach her to look for that information.”

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

“...for example when they go to the clinic, let's say for pregnancy or contraceptives, when you are in a queue you may not feel comfortable especially when the doctor asks you about your age and you are still seventeen, you will feel like people are going around to talk about you... or maybe you are a student you need information or help the first thing is to ask your teacher but instead of the teacher helping you she is the one now exposing this thing to other teachers that makes you discouraged.”

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

One of the county health policy makers interviewed was in consensus that the young people need specialized and focused healthcare attention while accessing health services,

“Young people like to be treated with their own, they like to be identified by each other if they are mixed with other population then it becomes difficult for them to access these services, so even getting the proper information sometimes becomes a challenge for them.”

[Key Informant, Siaya]

According to the participants these challenges can be solved by creating conducive youth friendly environment, improved infrastructure in the health facilities, guidance and counselling both in school and health facilities, improved services for people with disabilities (PWDs) and trained youth friendly health providers. The policy makers also reiterated and gave the following recommendations,

“Young people like to be treated with their own, they like to be identified by each other if they are mixed with other population then it becomes difficult for them to access these services, so even getting the proper information sometimes becomes a challenge for them.”

[Key Informant, Siaya]

2.3.3 Organisations/People Addressing the Health Issues

According to the survey findings, NGOs are the leading organisations addressing the health issues in Siaya County followed by Government agencies. Other organisations include religious institutions, CBOs, youth groups, health facilities and teachers. Interventions undertaken by these organisations were deemed to be useful contributing to improved health and health awareness, FP/SRH services and improved lives of OVCs. However, the respondents recommended diversification of programmes, increased coverage, increased funding and government support for youth programmes

“The organisations according to me, under the goodwill of the government, should allow more organisations to bring their services here because those that are present are only covering certain specific areas so as others should be added to take care of other areas.”

[Mixed group older people 35-60, Siaya]

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement in Health

Arising from the various discussions, the respondents gave suggestions on opportunities for improvement in health. These recommendations include; capacity building of health providers on providing youth friendly services, creation of awareness through *barazas* and public forums, engagement of youth through empowerment centres, providing guidance and counselling services in schools and in health facilities, and improvement or upgrading of health facilities to provide a wide range of services including disability friendly services.

2.4 Education and Youth People

This section focuses of the main issues affecting youth and education. The main issues are summarized in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 The main Education issues affecting young people

Main Education Issues affecting Young People	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Poverty Lack of school fees	High poverty levels OVC	School drop outs School absenteeism lack of concentration Poor academic results or performance	Provision of bursaries
DSA	High Poverty levels Lack of jobs (idleness) Parental negligence Peer pressure	Poor Health conditions High in disciplined cases Mental health Death	Public education Counselling Parental negligence and counselling Law enforcement on DSA DSA awareness
Child labour	OVC High poverty levels		Law enforcement on child labour
Teenage pregnancy	Parental negligence Poverty levels SGBV	Abortion or death School drop outs Early marriages	Parental guidance and counselling Public education Information to the youth on sexuality
Absenteeism of teachers and students	Parental negligence Poverty levels	School drop outs Early marriages	Parental guidance and counselling Public education sensitization on importance of education
SGBV	DSA	STIs, pregnancy Early marriage	Public education

Poverty is rife in Siaya County and contributed to lack of school fees. The issue was consistently discussed across all the age groups both the youth age 34 and below years and the older people age 35-60 years. The discussion on poverty by female young people 10-14 years denotes that young girls may be affected most by poverty. The other issue according to the survey findings was DSA. It is an area of concern to all population categories. It was extensively discussed by mixed young people age 15-24 and 20-25 years who are both in and out of school.

The other issues as discussed in the survey were child labour and teenage pregnancies. Child labour and teenage pregnancy were of major concern as viewed by both the young person age 34 and below years as well as the older people age 35 to 60 years. However teenage pregnancy was least mentioned by young people age category 10-14, 15-19 and marginalized group of young people age 15-19.

The survey also found out that absenteeism of teachers and students was an issue affecting youth and their education in Siaya County. This was mentioned by young people ages 24 years and below particularly the group of female young people age 15-19. However, the older people 35-60 years did not share the same view. DSA and SGBV were also mentioned in the survey as other issues affecting the education of young people in Siaya County. This view was also confirmed by policy maker in the County as per the quote below.

“The issues are quite numerous which include; child labour, early marriages, early pregnancies leading to school absenteeism and school dropouts and all these rotate around poverty.”

[KII. County Director of Education, Siaya]

Some of the consequences of the issues mentioned in the survey would lead to; school dropouts, school absenteeism, early marriages, STIs, pregnancy, abortion or death, lack of concentration. The others are; poor academic results or performance, poor health conditions, high in disciplined cases and mental health

Arising from the various focus group discussions held during the survey, the following suggestions were cited as key recommendations to address the challenges in the education sector. These include public education, provision of bursaries, parental guidance and counselling, law enforcement on child labour and DSA, DSA awareness, sensitization on importance of education.

“Infrastructure actually is still in need particularly the employment of more teachers both in primary and secondary, we do not have adequate teachers. We also have the issue of land ownership in the region which I think the government should assist us in fast tracking because most of the land are...you realize perhaps they were brought together and the title deeds getting them is a challenge for us. I think those are some of the areas. Yea.”

[Key Informant, Siaya]

2.4.1 Availability and Accessibility to Education and Training

According to the survey findings, primary schools in Siaya County are available and are accessible in terms of distance. They also have adequate teaching personnel. It was also established that although secondary schools in Siaya County had adequate learning facilities, most of them charged high school fees. It was observed that Tertiary institutions in the County were adequate, available and accessible. On responding to whether young people were given opportunity to gain skills, majority of the respondents said no opportunity was given and that their current skills had no relevance to the prevailing job market

Gender disparities

Arising from the various discussion groups and the relevant informant interviews, gender disparity is one of the issues affecting access to educational opportunities for both boys and girls in the County at all levels of the educational system. While there was minimal gender disparity at primary level this became increasingly visible at secondary and tertiary levels as a result of various impediments such as poverty, child labour, school dropout and negative cultural gender norms.

Access to ICT Services

ICT services were recognized as important providing information, promoting computer literacy and increasing chances for employment. Primary schools happened to have more ICT services than both secondary schools and tertiary institutions.

2.4.2 Organisations (public and private) and Individuals Addressing Education Issues of Young People

In addressing educational issues for young people, NGOs were the leading organisations followed by government agencies. Other organisations include; financial institutions, individuals and religious institutions.

2.4.3 Opportunities for Improving Education and Training for Young People

Recommendations from the various discussions included education awareness, creation of employment and employment of more qualified teachers for improving quality of education and training of young people. Other recommendations include; enforcement of free primary and secondary education policy and enforcement of policy on fees reduction. The same view was given by the County Director of Education.

“Infrastructure actually is still in need particularly the employment of more teachers both in primary and secondary, we do not have adequate teachers. We also have the issue of land ownership in the region which I think the government should assist us in fast tracking because most of the land are...you realize perhaps they were brought together and the title deeds getting them is a challenge for us. I think those are some of the areas. Yea.”

[Key Informant, Siaya]

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

2.5.1 The Main Employment and Income Opportunities

The key sectors that provide the main source of employment and income opportunities for young people in Siaya County according to the survey findings were; Business or Trade and industry, agriculture, transport (*Boda Boda*) and construction. Transport and communication sector, mainly the “*Boda Boda*” is the leading source of employment and income opportunities in Siaya County while Trade and industry (business) was mentioned as an existing source of income particularly dominated by the female youth.

Through the government framework of youth targeted employment creation to reduce unemployment of the young people, UWEZO fund, WEF, NYS and KKV (*Kazi Kwa Vijana*), YEDF were examples of such initiatives in Siaya County.

Employment creation among the youth has also been enhanced by NGOs and through government procurement policy where the youth access procurement opportunities.

Challenges in accessing employment and income opportunities

Some of the challenges identified by the respondents of the survey in Siaya County were; corruption, lack of knowledge and skills, lack of capital and negative attitudes. The other mentioned challenges include; limited opportunities, high taxation, poor pay and exploitation.

2.5.2 The Main Economic Activities Young People are Engaged in

The main economic activities that young people are engaged in as per the survey findings were; business/Trade and industry, *Boda boda* and farming. The other mentioned economic activities include; domestic workers, building, construction and charcoal burning.

Table 2.5 The main economic issues affecting youth

Main economic activities young people are engaged in	Why they are engage in the economic activity	Challenges	How to address the challenges encountered
Business Boda Boda Farming	Poverty Earn income To get basic needs To get school fees Improve living standards Peer pressure	Corruption Lack of capital Lack of knowledge and skills Negative attitudes Limited opportunities High taxation Poor pay and exploitation	Address corruption Sensitization on the interventions Ease of access to funds support marginalised groups Training and education.

The main economic activities that young people are engaged in as viewed by both the young people age 34 and below and the older people age 35-60 years as per the survey are business or trade, *Boda Boda* and farming. Arising from the focus group discussions across the various groups, *Boda Boda* was identified as the main economic activity that young people are engaged in.

Farming was another activity identified by the survey respondents. It was extensively discussed among the groups of both male and female in the age categories 10-14, 15-19 and 15-24 and 20-24.

On responding to the question as to why the young people engage in the various activities mentioned above, the respondents stated a number of reasons including poverty, the need to earn income and to meet basic needs, pay school fees, improve living standards while for some it was due to peer pressure.

The survey respondents also identified the following challenges that hinder them from engaging in economic activities. These were; Corruption, lack of capital, lack of knowledge and skills, negative attitudes about self-employment, limited opportunities, high taxation and poor pay and exploitation

Some of the recommendations cited from the various focus group discussions were; to address corruption, sensitization on the interventions, ease of access to funds, support marginalised groups and training and education.

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

The survey findings revealed that the interventions and programmes in place in Siaya County to address youth unemployment include; UWEZO fund, WEF, NYS and YEDF. Other opportunities include those provided by NGOs and access to government procurement opportunities. The respondents of the survey viewed the interventions as useful as this improves the access to loans, improve capacity building and provide employment opportunities.

Table 2.6 shows a summary of interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Table 2.6 Summary of interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment	Challenges in accessing the interventions	Ways to address these challenges
UWEZO fund	Corruption	Addressing corruption
WEF	Programme restrictions	Sensitization on the interventions
NYS	Long Time for loans to mature	Ease of access to funds
YEDF	lack of intervention awareness	Support marginalised groups
	Failure of loans to go through.	Through training and education.

Challenges in accessing Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

On responding to the question concerning the challenges faced in accessing employment and income opportunities, the survey respondents cited corruption as the main challenge, lack of capital, lack of knowledge and skills, negative attitudes, limited opportunities, high taxation, poor pay and exploitation by employers. The other challenges include; programme restrictions, long maturity periods for loans, and lack of intervention awareness and failure of loans to go through.

Ways to address the challenges

Through the various group and key informant interviews, the following suggestions were given as ways to address the challenges faced. The main ones include; addressing corruption, sensitization on the interventions, ease of access to funds, support marginalised groups and through training and education.

2.5.4 Organisations and Individuals Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment.

The survey found out that government agencies were leading in addressing youth economic empowerment. The others as mentioned in the survey were microfinance, NGOs and talent identification and nurturing centres. These agencies provided the following services to the youth; capacity building, financial services, identify and nurture youths with talents and provide industrial training and internships.

Regarding the views about the efforts made by these organisations and individuals in addressing youth empowerment, the respondents revealed that there is harsh punishment to loan defaulters, they should eliminate corruption and the terms and conditions for the loans were unfavourable.

2.5.5 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

Some of the potential areas to increase employment and income opportunities for youth in Siaya County as identified in the survey were; Agriculture, trade and industry, fishing, education and business.

2.5.6 Savings and Investment for Old Age

The youth were aware and they think of investing in old age. They stated that they would not work old age and that is why they prepare for better future. The barrier identified include; unemployment, less income and more needs and high expenditure on entertainment and luxury.

Recommendations to address the barriers above include; sensitization on savings, generation of source of income, promoting investments for young people and improve on banking services.

2.6 Governance and Young People

This chapter presents the survey findings on governance on sections; i) Rule of law, ii) transparency and accountability, iii) Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness, iv) Effectiveness and Efficiency and v) Political Leadership.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

Table 2.7 outlines the main issues under section, rule of law, the processes of solving the issues, challenges and the recommendation on how to solve the challenges.

Table 2.7 Summarizes the issues under rule of law, justice system

Governance issues affecting young people	Process of solving these issues	Challenges in solving these issues	Ways to address the challenges encountered
Land disputes	Through administration	Corruption and bribery	Address corruption
Robbery and theft	Judicial system	Poor police enforcement	Promote justice
Cattle theft and rustling	Out of court settlement	Nepotism	Enforcement of law and order
Rape and sexual harassment		Long time taken to solve cases	Address insecurity

The other issues include; petty theft, drug abuse and marriage disputes.

The other section under rule of law is security situation. From the survey, the mechanisms in place to ensure security were through night patrols, community policing and *Nyumba Kumi* initiative. However it is worth noting that a good number of respondents indicated that there were no mechanisms in place.

On responding to the roles of young people in maintaining security, the respondents said that they were taking part in; reporting law breakers and reporting suspicious situations and community policing. The survey indicates that there were challenges in ensuring security and these include; poor performance by security personnel, lack of cooperation, poor communication and police not well equipped.

Under cohesion, three main issues were identified in the survey as affecting the unity of young people include; hatred and enmity, lack of team work and social class disputes. The other mentioned challenges include; tribalism, political differences, land disputes, DSA and embezzlement of funds.

Programmes in place to promote unity

The current programmes in place to promote unity were; sports and creation of youth groups. The others include; chiefs' barazas and religious activities. It is important to note that chiefs' baraza were mentioned to be among the least programmes as youth associated them with the old the old people. The youth therefore, should be enlightened on the importance of participating in such forums.

What more needs to be done to promote unity

In order to promote unity, there should youth social amenities, encourage sports so as to reduce idleness, awareness creation through civic education and other awareness creation forums.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

The survey findings indicate that the mechanisms in Place to Inform Young People on Planned and Ongoing Activities are through; public forums and *barazas*, public notice boards and suggestion boxes. They should also be conducting M&E, resignation and step aside especially on the account of maladministration, misconduct or misappropriation of funds. However, it was noted that no mechanisms were in place.

A number of suggestions were cited on how to improve the above mechanisms which include; doing an evaluation of project interventions, seek public views, create awareness and address corruption.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

According to the survey findings, some young people were involved in project planning, implementation and partially in budgeting. The roles they would like to play are casual jobs and project management. However the majority were not involved in the project identification which is also important for ownership. When asked why majority of young people were not involved in project identification, planning or design, budgetary and implementation, the respondents gave the following reasons; lack of information, discrimination by age, corrupt MCAs and leaders do not engage the youth.

In responding on how the Projects and Programmes Address the Young People's Needs, the respondents said that these projects and programmes neither address the young peoples' needs nor do they serve those who deserve. They complained of discrimination, poor pay and exploitation and corruption.

Some of the ways cited on how to improve young peoples' involvement in project process were; to acknowledge the youth, involvement of youth through youth representatives, avoid bias and through motivation.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

The majority said there were no resources allocated to them while a few respondents said that if there was such allocation, there existed unequal distribution of the resources.

Concerning the mechanisms in place to ensure that resources are used to achieve expected outcome, majority of the respondents said there were none while others said they did not know if there existed any. However, a few mechanisms were suggested include; the need for formation of committee, improve youth participation and the initiation of projects.

Some of the ways to improve efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources were; follow up of projects, youth involvement, increase funding, promote honesty, priority to be given to OVCs, enhance accountability and improve on report writing.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

Some of the role political leadership play in management of youth affairs in Siaya County as per the survey include; participate in the allocation of education funds, create more employment and engage in political campaigns. Others include; fundraising, improve infrastructure and give sponsorship.

2.7 Population Structure

This section deals with perspectives on growing population of young people in relation to economic status, education, governance and in relation to health. The survey found out that unemployment, high poverty levels, poor economy and increase in crime were perspectives in relation to economic status while congestion in schools, imbalanced teacher student ratio, and strained resources were in relation to education.

In relation to governance, they stated insecurity and increased crime as negative while increased electorate and in security personnel were positive perspectives. Congestion in health facilities, few drugs, strained resources, few medical personnel and increased disease transmission rate were in relation to health. Another important perspective was to improve on the use of FP and SRH services.

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

To realize the window of opportunity for demographic dividend in Siaya County they should harness the potential of young person by investing in health, education and the economy through skills development and job creation for the realization of economic growth and development. Much more should be done in terms of partnerships and collaborations to ensure that there is improved quality of life.

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

Health

1. Although the County government is at the fore front in terms of coordination of HIV preventive and curative services to reduce new infections, STIs and HIV/AIDS is still a major concern in the County. The stakeholders should implement these measures.
2. Promote behavioral change messages, prevention and treatment services targeting the youth.
3. Construct more health facilities in the county to serve the growing population to help reduce the negative health outcomes.
4. Promote family planning services for health and economic benefits in the county.
5. Improve and equip facilities to provide focused maternal and child health care, youth friendly services and disability friendly services.
6. Train health providers to provide specialized care to adolescents, youth and people living with disabilities.
7. Health service providers to promote guidance and counseling in schools to help curb teenage pregnancy and DSA.

Education

1. Reform education system by reviewing the curriculum to adapt to the labour market requirement.
2. Diversify education sector in the county by employing more teachers, building more schools and classrooms.
3. Improve the education infrastructure by equipping learning institutions with more facilities; laboratories, ICT services, libraries.
4. Provide bursaries and sponsorship to needy children.
5. Strengthen public private partnerships in the education sector for improved quality of education in the county.

6. Promote exchange programmes to revitalize the education sector in the county.
7. Introduce guidance and counseling in schools to curb DSA and teenage pregnancy.

Economic

1. As was indicated in the survey, poverty or unemployment emerged as a major concern that triggers other health and education concerns. To address the issues facing the County, there is need to address high poverty levels through creating more income generating activities (IGAs) for young people and creating more employment opportunities.
2. Exerted efforts of both county government and partners is crucial in investing in the economic empowerment for young people in the area of skills development.
3. The County government needs to ease access of funds to youth and increase government aid.
4. Improve infrastructure; roads.

Governance

The County government should enhance the rule of law, in terms of security and cohesion for a just society. This will improve on the components of governance; transparency, efficiency and effectiveness whereby the available resources will be used for intended purposes and will facilitate fast economic growth and development.

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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

Nyanza North Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 Nyanza North Region

Counties	Technical Committee Member	County Coordinator/ Supervisor	Research Assistants	Data Clerk
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Annex 3: List of 2015 NAYS Participants

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

SIAYA COUNTY