



2015 KENYA
NATIONAL

ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH SURVEY (NAYS)

**TANA RIVER
COUNTY**



January 2017



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CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv
Glossary of Terms	v
Foreword	1
Acknowledgment	2
Executive Summary	3
1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Background	5
1.1.1 Youth in Kenya	5
1.1.2 The Demographic Dividend	5
1.1.3 Population Size, Growth and Composition	5
1.2 Survey Rationale	6
1.3 Survey Goal and Objectives	6
1.4 Survey Organisation	7
1.4.1 Pre-test	7
1.4.2 Trainings	7
1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation	8
1.5.1 Survey tools	8
1.5.2 Sampling	9
1.5.3 Data Collection	11
1.5.4 Data Processing and Analysis	11
2 TANA RIVER COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS	12
2.1 Background	12
2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile	12
2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution	12
2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics	13
2.3 Health and Young People	14
2.4 Education and Young People	16
2.4.1 Availability and Access of Education Services	16
2.4.2 Access to ICT Services	17
2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education Challenges	17
2.4.4 Opportunities for Improving Education	17
2.5 Economics and Young People	18
2.5.1 Access and Availability of Employment and Income Opportunities	18
2.5.2 Economic Activities Young People 10-19 Years are Engaged In	19
2.5.3 Availability and Access to ICT Services	19
2.5.4 Potential Areas to increase Employment and Income Opportunities	19
2.5.5 Savings and Investments for Old Age	20

2.6 Governance and Young People	20
2.6.1 Rule of Law	20
2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability	22
2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness	22
2.6.4 Political Leadership	22
2.7 Population Perspectives	22
2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations	23
Recommendations	23
References	26
ANNEXES	
Annex 1: County Demographic Windows	27
Annex 2: Survey Personnel	28
Annex 3: List of 2015 NAYS Participants	29
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions	9
Table 1.2 Key informant interviews and in-depth interviews sample frame for each county	10
Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county	10
Table 1.4 Survey response rates	11
Table 2.1 Tana River county's projected population size and structure (2009-2050)	12
Table 2.2 Tana River's socio-economic indicators	13
Table 2.3 Health issues affecting young people	14
Table 2.4 Sources of information and services	15
Table 2.5 Access and availability SRH and FP information and services	15
Table 2.6 Key issues affecting the education of young people	16
Table 2.7 Economic activities young people are engaged in	19
Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year	27
Table A2.1 Coast – 2 Region	28
Table A2.2 Report authors	28

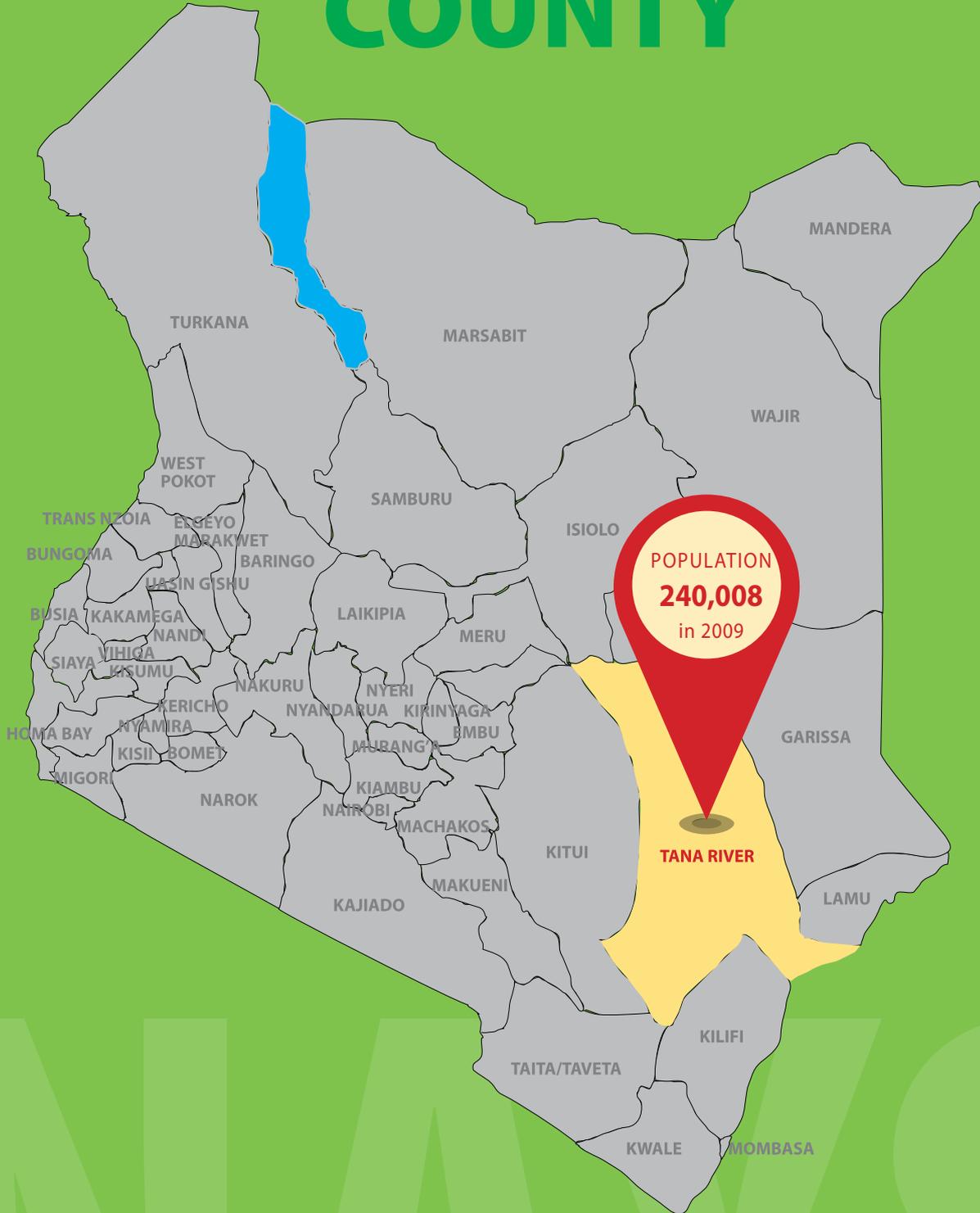
Acronyms and Abbreviations

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.

TANA RIVER 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 Tana River County profile based on the findings of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey conducted by the National Council for Population 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 Tana River County in 2009 was 240,008 people and is projected to increase to 446,326 people by 2030 and to 713,106 people by 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (51 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 42 percent and to 35 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 46 percent in 2009 to 62 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 116 to 63 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2065 and close in 2105.

Tana River County has a fertility rate of 5.8 children per woman. Only twenty-nine percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Thirty-two percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 70 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. However, the County has a very HIV prevalence rate of 23.7 percent. Young people are affected by teenage pregnancies, DSA, SGBV which are mostly brought about by parental negligence, poverty and peer pressure. To improve the health status of Tana River County more investments have to be made in health.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 63 percent. This means that about 33 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is much lower (17 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. These figures indicate a low primary to secondary school transition rate. It is estimated that 24,046 primary school age and 23,551 secondary school age children are out of school in the county.

The main education issues facing young people in the county include absenteeism of teachers, drug and substance abuse, lack of school fees and peer pressure. Increased investments in education and sensitization of the parents and students on the importance of education were proposed as important in efforts to improve the education situation in the county.

The Human Development Index of the county is 0.401 which is lower than the national average. Young people in the county are involved in commercial *bodaboda* riding, small businesses and casual labour. The survey indicated that the lack of capital, tribalism, majority do not have national identification cards and lack of relevant skills as the main hindrances towards enhanced participation in the economic development. These barriers also hinder them from saving for old age. Agriculture is has the greatest potential for young people.

Tana River County has low security is lacking with rape, land disputes, FGM, tribal conflicts and terrorism. Young people's role in this county has been largely expressed passively to try and educated the community about peace. Young people are not involved in the political leadership positions 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 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 strategise 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

TANA RIVER COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Tana River County is one of the six Counties in the Coast region. It borders Kitui County to the West, Garissa County to the North East, Isiolo County to the North, Lamu County to the South East and Kilifi County to the South. The county lies between latitudes 000'53" and 200'41" South and longitudes 38025'43" and 40015' East. The county has a total area of 38,862.2 Km² with a projected population of 276,567(KNBS, 2014) and covers about 76 kms of the coastal strip. The County is composed of three administrative sub-counties namely; Bura, Galole, Tana Delta, three constituencies namely; Galole, Bura and Garsen and 15 electoral wards.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

The population of Tana River County was enumerated at about 240,000 people during the 2009 population census as shown in Table 2.1. This population is estimated to reach about 450,000 in 2030 and 710,000 in 2050 with declining fertility. Over this period, the population of children below age 15 will decline from 50 percent of the total population in 2009 to 35 percent in 2050. This will result in a decline of nearly half in the dependency ratio from 116 to 63 dependents per every 100 people in the working ages between 2009 and 2050 respectively. The proportion of older people will remain below 4 percent of the total population of the county.

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

Table 2.1 Tana River county's projected population size and structure (2009-2050)

Demographic Indicators	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	240,008	446,326	713,106
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	50.9%	41.8%	35.0%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	2.9%	2.5%	3.5%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	46.2%	55.8%	61.5%
Dependency Ratio	116.3	79.3	62.5
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2065		

The demographic window for Tana River County will open in 2065. At this point in time, and for over a period of about 40 years, the County will be in a position to achieve maximum socio-economic benefits driven by the existing youth potential and the low dependency ratio.

Table 2.2 summarizes some of the key socio-economic indicators for Tana River County. The county has high fertility. The average number of children per woman is 6 children. Only twenty-nine percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Thirty-two percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 70 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. However, the county has very low HIV prevalence rate; it is 1 percent.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Table 2.2 Tana River's socio-economic indicators

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	5.8
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	28.7%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	32.2%
	HIV Prevalence	1.0%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	70.2%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	62.6%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	36
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	24,046
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	16.5%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	21.3
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	23,551
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.4010696

The county has good school enrolment at primary school level but very enrolment at the secondary school level. The primary school net enrolment rate is 63 percent. This means that about 33 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is much lower (17 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. These figures indicate a low primary to secondary school transition rate. It is estimated that 24,046 primary school age and 23,551 secondary school age children are out of school in the county. The pupil-teacher ratio at primary level is 36 and at secondary level it is 21. Though these ratios are good, there is still a largely number of school-age children who are not attending school.

The composite human development index of Tana River county is 0.401 which means more effort is needed to boost health, education and economic status of the county to push up the development index.

2.3 Health and Young People

For Tana River County to achieve a demographic dividend, the health of its young people must be secured. This section gives a summary of the key health issues that concern young people in the county.

Table 2.3 Health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Drug and Substance Abuse	Parental negligence	School drop-out	Guidance and counselling
Teenage Pregnancies	Poverty	Mental health	Public education
STI including HIV	Peer pressure	Poor health	
Sexual and Gender Based Violence			

The main issues affecting the health of young people in Tana River County, as mentioned in the focus group discussions and summarized in Table 2.3 are; drug and substance abuse, teenage pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections and gender based violence. Issues to do with drug and substance abuse were mainly mentioned by young people aged 15–24 years while teenage pregnancies were mentioned by those aged 10–19 years. These problems were attributed to parental negligence, poverty at the household level, and peer pressure. One of the FGD participants and a health worker had this to say on the causes of early marriage and teenage pregnancies in the county;

“It depends with the poverty levels at home for example if there are so many problems at home because of poverty they prefer to get married hoping to get a better life.”

[FGD. 15-19 years, Tana River County]

“There are a lot of teenage pregnancies here because many girls get married at the age of twelve or thirteen years.”

[IDI. Health Worker, Tana River]

The main consequences of these problems are school drop-out and poor health among young people. Mental health was mentioned as a consequence of drug and substance abuse. The FGD participants were of the opinion that the best way to solve these problems is through guidance and counselling of young people as well as public education to sensitize the general public on these issues.

Table 2.4 shows that health facilities and schools are the main sources of health information and services for young people in Tana River County. The main types of information accessed from these sources are on sexual reproductive health and disease prevention and diagnosis. FGD participants indicated that the information was useful in the following two ways; it increases their knowledge on health matters and helps them to prevent diseases. They also reaffirmed that health facilities and learning institutions are the preferred sources of health information in addition to media outlets such as radio, television and newspapers.

Table 2.4 Sources of information and services

Sources of health information & services	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Health facilities Schools	Sexual Reproductive Health including STIs and HIV Disease prevention and diagnosis	Increased knowledge Disease prevention	Health facilities Media Learning institutions

On the main SRH and FP information and services available in the county, as shown in Table 2.5, the FGD participants indicated that family planning and STI information and services were the most available to young people. However, in accessing these services, young people in the county mentioned that they face challenges such as fear, embarrassment and a general lack of youth friendly services. In this regard they proposed that the SRH and FP information and services in the county be provided in an environment that is friendly to young people. One of the health workers had this to say about sexually active unmarried youths accessing family planning services:

“... someone is married and wants to space their children so they come for the family planning but I haven’t seen a sexually active unmarried person coming for contraceptives but normally we put condoms outside in the dispenser and they run out very quickly.”

[IDI. Health worker, Tana River]

Table 2.5 Access and availability SRH and FP information and services

Main SRH/FP information & services available & accessible	Challenges in accessing SRH/FP information & services	Addressing Challenges
Family planning Sexually transmitted infections	Fear and embarrassment Lack of Youth Friendly Services	Create a conducive environment for Youth Friendly Services

From the FGDs, it was clear that APHIA Plus is one of the key organisations promoting the health of young people in the county. The organization is mainly involved in the provision of HIV information and services. Red Cross was also mentioned though the FGD participants said that this organization

was mainly active when there are floods or other disasters. Among the Government agencies that were mentioned is NACADA which was said to be active in advising young people on the dangers of drug and substance abuse. Overall, the participants were of the opinion that these organisations should increase their coverage of the county.

2.4 Education and Young People

Education is an important aspect in improving the quality of the human resource in any country. By educating children and giving them the skills they need to participate in economic development, this will enhance their chances of having a better life in future. The 2015 NAYS therefore sought to identify the key issues which affect the education of young people in Tana River County. The findings are summarized in Table 2.6

Table 2.6 Key issues affecting the education of young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Drugs and substance abuse Absenteeism of teachers and students Lack of school fees Child labour Teenage pregnancies	Leisure Peer pressure	School drop-out Poor performance	Disciplinary action against teachers Provision of more bursaries Sensitize public on importance of education

According to the findings in Table 2.6 drugs and substance abuse and absenteeism by both teachers and students are the main issues affecting the education of young people in Tana River County. This was mainly mentioned by young people aged 10-14 years and they attributed this to leisure seeking and peer pressure with the resultant consequence being school drop-out and poor academic performance. Other issues which were mentioned as affecting the education of young people are lack of school fees, child labour, and teenage pregnancies. The FGD participants were of the opinion that disciplinary action against teachers who engage in drug and substance abuse, sexual relations with their students, and those who absent themselves from school without proper reasons will help in improving the education of young people. Other measures proposed by the FGD participants include provision of more funds for bursaries and sensitization of the public on the importance of education.

2.4.1 Availability and Access of Education Services

From the FGDs, the participants indicated that even though primary and secondary schools were available, they are few and inaccessible. In some places it was reported that students walk for about 2 hours or pay Kshs 100 to get to school. This has led to congestion in the schools that are easily accessible as indicated in the quote below;

“They are not enough. I am saying that because ... We even had 3,000 pupils before Maua primary school was built ... After it was built we were split and 1500 pupils went to that school.”

[FGD. 10-14 years males, Tana River]

Other issues that affect access to education in some of the available schools include lack of adequate teachers, insecurity, and high secondary school fees. Through the FGDs, it was indicated that there are very few schools available to cater for students with special needs such as the deaf or mentally handicapped. With regard to tertiary institutions, these were said to be largely lacking in the county.

2.4.2 Access to ICT Services

The FGD participants indicated that ICT services in the county were generally scarce. At the primary school level hardly any mention was made on the availability of computers and computer classes. However, at the secondary school level, it was indicated by the FGD participants that some schools have computers and computer classes which are accessible to students who have chosen computer studies among their subjects of choice.

2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education Challenges

From the FGDs, quite a number of organisations were said to be addressing the education challenges in the county. These organisations include the county government, Constituency Development Fund, Action Aid, Samaritan Purse, Aphia Plus, Waschana Wote Wasome, Girl Child Network, and banking institutions such as Equity, Kenya Commercial Bank, and Cooperative Bank. One Korean individual was also mentioned as assisting in addressing the education challenges. The form of assistance provided by the named institutions and individual include bursaries, uniforms, books, sanitary towels, and construction of education facilities. The FGD participants were of the opinion that the assistance being provided by the institutions and individual were beneficial to the communities living in the county though more tertiary institutions should be set up.

2.4.4 Opportunities for Improving Education

On the opportunities to improve education further, the FGD participants said that the employment of more teachers in the county would help to improve education. As for the bursaries, the participants called for more money to be allocated for that purpose and the disbursement of the funds should be done fairly so that more students can access education. They should ensure proper administration and leadership of schools in the county as an opportunity to further improve education standards. On the part of the students, they should be motivated to love education and the subjects they are being taught.

2.5 Economics and Young People

Young people require economic opportunities so that they can utilize knowledge and skills acquired to support their families and to promote national development. This survey therefore sought to identify the issues hindering young people from accessing economic opportunities.

2.5.1 Access and Availability of Employment and Income Opportunities

The main source of employment for youth in Tana River County was said to be *boda boda* transport. This was brought out by what one young person had to say about unemployment among the youth;

“The Government promised employment for the young people but I have not seen it. That is why most of them are becoming boda boda riders.”

[FGD. Female 15-19 years, Tana River]

The main challenges that affect young people in accessing the existing employment and income opportunities are corruption, tribalism, and lack of capital. From the FGDs, young people indicated that they were aware of the following initiatives that had been put in place to address youth unemployment; UWEZO Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund, National Youth Service, and the Kenya Women Trust Fund. The FGD participants mentioned that these initiatives had benefited some of the youth by providing them with loans for business and creating an avenue for employment.

Some of the challenges faced in accessing the above initiatives are fear of loans that could lead to loss of property in case one is defaulted, requirements to access credit are difficult to meet, and lack of identity cards in some instances. One participant had this to say;

“..... What if the business fails and still you have to pay back the loan?”

[FGD. Female 15-19 years, Tana River]

With regard to NYS, some of the young people said that the programme was tough and therefore they were not willing to join while others who would like to join the programme cited corruption and nepotism as the reasons they could not benefit from the programme. In terms of addressing these challenges, the FGD participants mentioned that UWEZO offices should be brought closer for ease service access. They should also fight corruption, reduce interest rates on loans, and ensure equitable distribution of the available resources was cited.

2.5.2 Economic Activities Young People 10-19 Years are Engaged In

Table 2.7 summarizes the discussions on the main economic activities that young people aged 10-19 years are engaged in.

Table 2.7 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Main economic activities	Challenges encountered	How to address the challenges encountered
Boda Boda Small business and trade Casual labour	Poor pay and exploitation	Skills capacity building and education

Young people aged 10-19 years in Tana River County who are engaged in economic activities are mainly engaged in boba boda transport, small businesses and trade, and casual labour. From the FGDs, it came out that these young people experience one major challenge when engaging in economic activities, poor pay and exploitation. From the perspective of the young people, this challenge can be addressed by imparting employable skills and ensuring easy access of to the young people. When asked about the main reasons that lead young people between 10-19 years to engage in economic activities, the FGD participants mentioned poverty to earn a living, and to pay school fees.

2.5.3 Availability and Access to ICT Services

From the FGDs conducted, it came out that radios and mobile phones are the most available and accessible ICT devices in the county. Though televisions were also mentioned among the available devices, it was indicated that only a few people have them. The FGD participants said that young people mainly access internet through their phones because cyber cafes and ICT centres in the county are scarce. They mentioned that they mainly use the internet for communication through the social media platforms such as Face book and twitter, searching for employment opportunities, and for academic research. Most young people prefer using the social media platforms.

The main challenges in accessing internet services, as mentioned by the young people, are the cost of services, inadequate ICT facilities, mobile phone network problems, and lack of electricity in some areas of the county. As a way of addressing these challenges, the FGD participants proposed the following measures; reduction in the cost of using internet services, setting up of more ICT centres, and installation of more network boosters in the county.

2.5.4 Potential Areas to increase Employment and Income Opportunities

During the FGDs, the participants mentioned quite a number of areas which, if improved, would create more employment and income opportunities for young people. In the agriculture and livestock sector the participants mentioned the fishing industry, mango processing, irrigation farming, and pastoralism whose full potential is yet to be exploited. The *jua kali* sector, business sector, provision of

more credit facilities, and the improvement of roads within the county were also cited as areas which could spur the creation of more opportunities for young people. The participants also proposed direct employment by the county government and the Teachers Service Commission, given the few teachers in the county, as an avenue for reducing youth unemployment in the county.

Two institutions in the county were mentioned as providing services aimed at specifically reducing youth unemployment through empowerment namely; CDF which finances driving courses for *boda boda* riders and the KWFT which provides both training and credit to women.

2.5.5 Savings and Investments for Old Age

Most of the young people who participated in the FGDs said that they had thoughts of living a good life in old age. To accomplish this, they said they would like to invest in livestock and agriculture, real estate, business, and education for their children. However, they identified lack of income and employment opportunities as well as low income levels as the main barriers to young people saving for old age. This is what one participant had to say on this;

“You can’t save. Things are expensive so you only work and get the money to survive. Also the wages are low. How can you save if whatever you earn is not even enough to sustain you?”

[FGD. 15-19 years, Tana River]

The proposed solution to this challenge is to ensure that young people have access to employment and income opportunities that can allow them to save.

2.6 Governance and Young People

Governance is a critical component of development. This survey therefore sought to get the opinion of the residents of Tana River on governance issues in the County.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

2.6.1.1 Justice system

According to the participants of the FGDs conducted in Tana River, the main cases in the County are land disputes especially between the farmers and pastoralists, rape and teenage pregnancies, corruption, livestock theft, consumption of illicit brews and drugs, and FGM. Land disputes and teenage pregnancies are usually handled by chiefs and village elders. Some cases such as rape and FGM may initially be handled by the chief before being handed over to the police for court processing. The main challenges in solving cases were said to be bribery, corruption, and political interference especially in

connection with land disputes. As a way of addressing these challenges, the participants suggested that the fight against corruption should be stepped up in the county; the public should be sensitized on the importance of peace so that the number of land disputes can be reduced, and resources in the county should be shared equitably.

2.6.1.2 Security

The FGD participants described the security situation in Tana River County as largely insecure with inadequate number of security officers and fear of terrorist attacks. One of the participants described the situation as follows;

“Insecurity is part and parcel of our county that hinders even our daily activities.”

[FGD. 30-60 years, Tana River]

Some of the mechanisms that have been put in place to ensure security in the county include police patrols at night, dawn to dusk curfews, sensitization of the public by police on security matters, and deployment of more security agents to the county. The young people who participated in the FGDs indicated that youths have a role in ensuring security. This includes reporting suspicious situations and people, preaching peace, conducting authorized night patrols, and obeying the law.

Challenges that the FGD participants identified as barriers to ensuring security are victimization of whistle blowers and the fact that it is difficult to identify individuals who are security threats such as terrorists. To address the security challenges, the participants proposed the following measures; employment of more security officers, provision of guns to communities, holding of peace meetings between feuding communities, and cooperation between the public and security agents.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

Cohesion among the inhabitants of Tana River is constrained by tribalism and the frequent conflicts over land between farmers and pastoralists. According to the FGD participants, the main activities that have been put in place in the county to promote unity are religious interventions aimed at uniting the people and peace meetings between the different communities. Proposals to promote cohesion, as made by the FGD participants, include mounting of civic education to help the public understand the negative effects of conflicts and the need to live harmoniously, encouraging interaction between children from different communities at school, allocating land to the pastoralists and ensuring equitable distribution of resources between the communities living in the county.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

Young people in Tana River indicated that they mainly get to hear about on-going or planned projects through the media (radio and newspapers), schools, and notices on public notice boards. They were largely of the opinion that there are mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency in the management of public resources. These mechanisms include public official stepping aside for investigations and disciplinary action against errant officials.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

Through the FGDs, the young people in Tana River indicated that youths are generally not involved in the identification, planning and implementation of development activities that affect them. The older people who participated in the FGDs also agreed with these sentiments. In a few instances it was indicated that some youths had been employed by the county government while others had benefited from projects such as the beekeeping project. Young people in Tana River County said that they would like to be involved in all the project stages from identification to implementation. However, some of the challenges that young people have faced when trying to get involved in projects is corruption and non-payment for their work.

2.6.4 Political Leadership

On the role of the political leadership in undertaking youth related projects and involving them in development activities, the FGD participants said that youths are mainly involved during political campaigns and to a small extent in development activities. They were also of the opinion that most of the promises by the political leadership went unfulfilled.

2.7 Population Perspectives

The population of all the counties in the country has been increasing over the years. This survey sought to find out the perspectives of the residents of Tana River on the growing population and its effect on development.

Generally, the FGD participants were in agreement that the population of young people in the county had increased to the extent that it is negatively affecting development. They mentioned that the increasing population had led to low quality of health and education services in the county. They observed that due to this population increase, there was congestion in the health facilities and the available health workers and medical supplies were inadequate. The participants also noted that some of the learning institutions were crowded due to the increasing population. The number of classrooms, teachers and education supplies such as books were inadequate to cater for the growing population. This has in turn caused some students to drop out of school.

From the FGDs it was reported that the available employment and income opportunities were much fewer compared to the number of young people seeking economic opportunities. This was said to have led to increased levels of poverty and corruption among youths. Also, some of the youths have ended up engaging in criminal activities as a way of making ends meet.

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

The demographic window of opportunity for Tana River County will open in 2065. Between now and 2065 the County will need to address the pressing issues in all the key demographic dividend sectors. Health, education, economic opportunities, and governance issues will need to be addressed so that come 2065, the county will be ready to undergo a socio-economic transformation driven by it healthy, educated, skilled, and economically empowered population of young people. The County will therefore need to focus on the issues raised and ensure that the proposed solutions are implemented.

Recommendations

The following are the main recommendations made to Tana River County based on the finding of this survey;

Health

1. The health and survival of children in the county can improve by: increasing the proportion of children delivered with the help of a skilled health professional. In 2014, the proportion of children delivered by a skilled health professional was 32 percent. The Ministry of Health should address this matter.
2. Drug and substance abuse among young people is an issue of national concern as it affects the health, education and wellbeing of the consumers leading to low productivity. Concerted efforts should be made between the health and education stakeholders in the County to advice young people on the negative effects of DSA. Guidance and counselling services targeting young people should be stepped up in schools and communities. They should establish rehabilitation centres to cater for those already involved in drugs.
3. Early marriage and pregnancies pose a serious health risk to young girls that could lead to illness and death. It also affects their education as they have to drop out of school to pursue motherhood. This situation is catastrophic to the development of the county. The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders should put an end to this problem in the county.
4. Youths are given sexual reproductive health information and services so that they can make right decisions about their lives, ensure good health, and prevent negative health consequences. From the survey findings, youths indicated that accessing this information and services is a challenge because of the lack of youth friendly SHR services. The Ministry of Health therefore should work towards availing these services to youths.

Education

1. The net enrolment of students at primary and secondary level is 63 and 17 percent respectively. This implies that over 50,000 school-age children are not in school. For the county to benefit from a demographic dividend, it will be important to improve the quality of its human resource by ensuring that all children receive education. The Ministry of Education needs to prioritize this matter by ensuring that all children to go to school.
2. From the survey findings it was evident that some young people are dropping out of school due to poverty and the need to raise money for their upkeep and school fees. While it was widely mentioned that bursaries are available to many students in the county, more efforts need to be made by those responsible for disbursing the funds should reach every needy students and help them continue with their education. This may involve allocating more funds for bursaries.
3. To make basic education more accessible in the county, there is need to put up more schools and provide more teachers so that the congestion in the available schools can be eased and improve quality of education. This is a matter that the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders should take up.
4. Absenteeism on the part of both teachers and students was partly blamed for the poor education performance. The Ministry of Education, teachers unions in conjunction with parents, should address this problem within Tana River County so as to improve the education standards.
5. They should put up more tertiary institutions in the county so that those graduating from schools can have a place to acquire skills that will help them participate in the socio-economic development of the county. This is a matter for the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders.
6. Computer studies in the county needs to be improved by providing computers and computer studies teachers to schools. This will enable students from the county to be adept at using ICT devices and services thereby fitting in easily in the modern world. The Ministry of Education and stakeholders can take the lead in scaling up the availability of these devices.

Economic Opportunities

1. According to the youths in Tana River, there are activities in the county that need to be exploited further to create more employment and income opportunities for young people. The activities mentioned by the youth are fishing, mango processing, irrigation farming, and pastoralism. If the road network is improved and the mentioned activities exploited further, then more youths will benefit from employment and income. The relevant government ministries should take up this recommendation.
2. Youth in the county should be assisted to access various economic opportunities availed by the Government. These include UWEZO Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Access to Government Procurement Opportunities, and Women Enterprise Fund. From the survey findings, quite a number of youth are unable to access these services due to lack of information or other basic requirements. The county government and the management of the various initiatives should work together to reach out to more youths in the county.

3. Information on some of the economic opportunities that youths can pursue is available on the internet and various social network platforms such as Face book and twitter. This information includes job adverts and opportunities for skills improvement. For more youths to be able to access this information there is need to ensure that more ICT Centres should be put up and the mobile phone network coverage is expanded to reach more areas in the county. The county government should address this issue with the help of stakeholders.

Governance

1. The main governance issue that needs to be addressed in Tana River is land disputes which have negatively affected the lives of the county's residents. From the survey findings, this problem has greatly contributed to insecurity and lack of cohesion among the inhabitants of the county. For the county to progress towards benefiting from a demographic dividend, an effective solution to this problem must be sought and implemented by the county government.
2. Corruption, which is also a national problem, should be tackled in the county. From the survey findings, young people in the county are of the opinion that they are not getting the services and opportunities they need because of corruption. This is a matter for the county government and relevant stakeholders to address.
3. The young people commented that though they would like to be involved in identification, implementation and operationalization of development projects, this is not the case. More effort is therefore required to ensure that project being implemented in the county involve the youth right from the planning to execution of the project cycle. The county government should facilitate this process of involving youths.

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Annex 1: County Demographic Windows

The United Nations defines the demographic window as the period when the proportion of those aged below 15 years permanently falls below 30 percent of the total population while the proportion of those above 64 years is still below 15 percent of the total population. This period is estimated to last about 40 years and it presents an opportunity for a country to achieve a much faster economic growth driven by the large population of people in the working ages. Table A1.1 below shows that Kenya's demographic window will open in 2038. The proportion of those in the working ages will be 66 percent of the total population and the dependency ratio will be 52. An analysis of the beginning of the demographic window for each of the 47 counties in Kenya shows that the window will open at different times for each county.

Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year

2010s	2020s	2030s	2040s	2050+
Kirinyaga	Kiambu	Makueni	Lamu	Mandera
Nyeri	Embu	Machakos	Nandi	Marsabit
Murang'a	Taita Taveta	Nakuru	Elgeyo Marakwet	Migori
	Meru	Nyandarua	Kajiado	Tana River
	Nairobi	Tharaka Nithi	Kitui	Garissa
	Mombasa	Uasin Gishu	Bomet	Narok
		Laikipia	Siaya	Samburu
		Kisumu	Kakamega	Turkana
		Nyamira	Vihiga	West pokot
		Kericho	Baringo	Wajir
		Kisii	Busia	
			Isiolo	
			Kwale	
			Bungoma	
			Homa Bay	
			Kilifi	
			Trans Nzoia	

Annex 2: Survey Personnel

Coast – 2 Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 Coast – 2 Region

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TANA RIVER COUNTY