



2015 KENYA
NATIONAL

ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH SURVEY (NAYS)

**WEST POKOT
COUNTY**



January 2017



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(NAYS)

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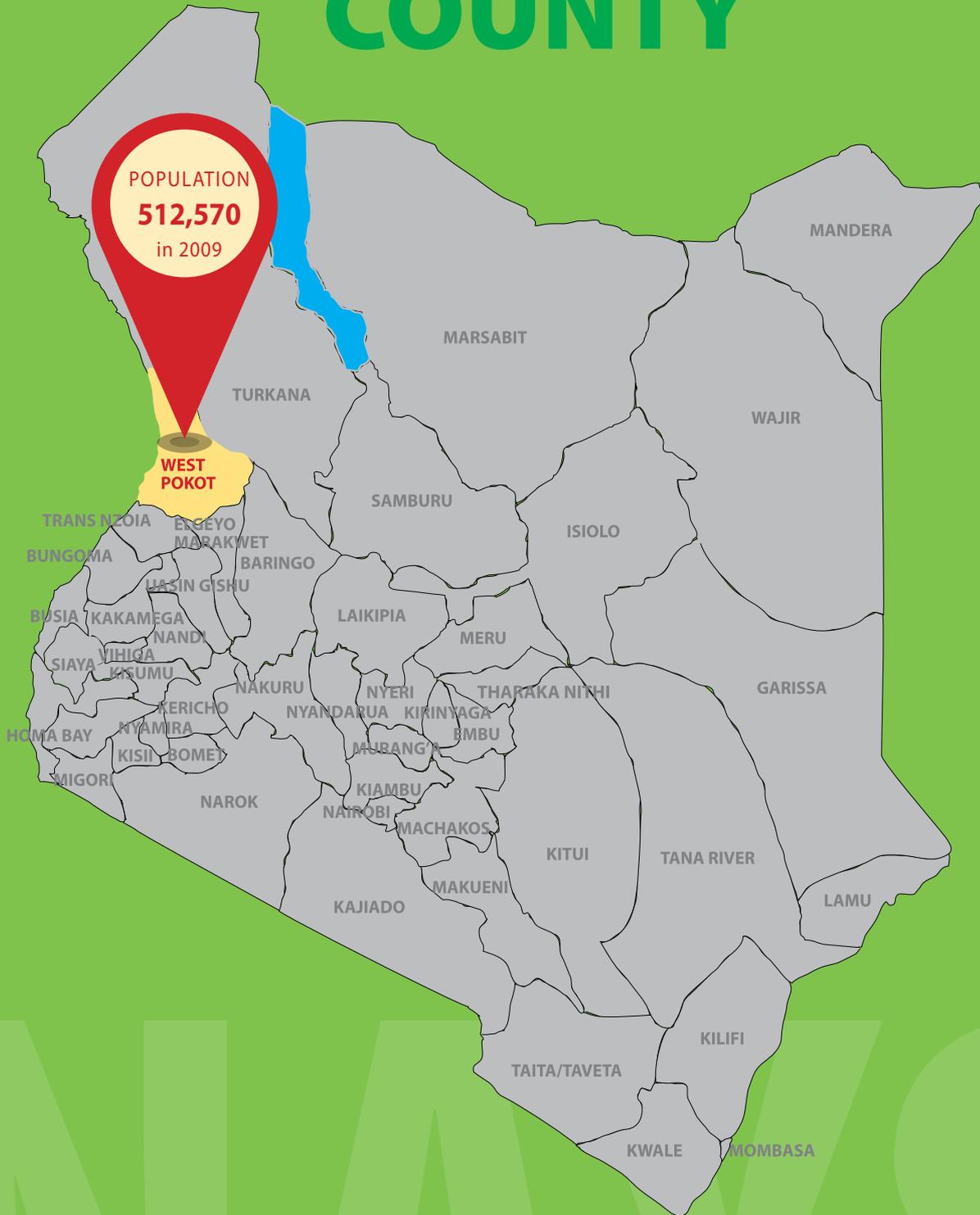
Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	NASSEPV	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	NAYS	National Adolescents and Youth Survey
CBO	Community Based Organization	NER	Net Enrolment Rate
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CPC	County Population Coordinators	NYS	National Youth Service
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	PADIS	Population, Administration, and Decision Information System International
DemDiv	Demographic Dividend	PWD	People with Disability
DSA	Drug and Substance Abuse	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
FHOK	Family Health Option Kenya	TFR	Total Fertility Rates
FP	Family Planning	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
FPE	Free Primary Education	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
HDI	Human Development Index	YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus	YFS	Youth Friendly Services
ICT	Information and Communication Technology		
IDI	In-Depth Interview		
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey		
KII	Key Informant Interview		
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research & Analysis		
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana		
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics		

Glossary of Terms

Demographic Dividend	The accelerated economic growth that is achieved through a reduction in the population growth rate coupled with strategic investments in the health, education, and economic opportunities for the population.
Demographic Window	Period when the proportion of a country's population aged below 15 years falls below 30 percent of the total population while at the same time the proportion of those aged 65 years and above is still below 15 percent of the total population.
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	This rate identifies the number of children newly admitted to the first year of school, regardless of age as a percentage of children who are entitled to admission.
Human Development Index	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores higher HDI when the life expectancy at birth is longer, the education period is longer, and the income per capita is higher.
Mwongozo	Code of governance for state corporations in Kenya.
Net Enrolment Rate (NER)	Age-specific corresponds to the legal admission age. Ratio of children of official school-age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding school age.
Nyumba Kumi Initiative	Security model that encompasses groups of 10 houses with the aim of enhancing security.
Transition Rate	The proportion of children admitted, relative to the number of those who were, the year before, in the final school-year of the preceding level.

WEST POKOT 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 West Pokot 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 West Pokot County in 2009 was 512,570 people and is projected to increase to 1,100,750 people by 2030 and to 1,938,607 people by 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (52.3 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 47 percent and to 39 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 45 percent in 2009 to 59 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 122 to 71 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2070 and close in 2110.

West Pokot County has a fertility rate of 7.2 children per woman. Fourteen percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Twenty seven percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 31 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. The main health issues affecting young people in the county are sexually transmitted diseases, drug and substance abuse, teenage pregnancies and sexual and gender based violence. These problems are attributed to lack of adequate health information poverty and early marriages. The other challenge is low access to health care, especially to reproductive health care services. The report recommends continued support for eliminating early marriage, improved maternal health, enhancing young peoples' access to reproductive health services, improvement of health infrastructure and increase public awareness on the issues affecting young people.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 85 percent. This means that about 15 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is much lower (19 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. These figures show that school enrolment at primary school is very high but it very low at secondary level. This suggests that a large number of students drop out of the education system before joining the secondary school level. It is estimated that 22,401 primary school age and 52,330 secondary school age children are out of school in the county. The county government and other stakeholders should endeavour to enable all the school-age children in the county have access to education.

The main education issues facing young people in the county are drug and substance abuse, teenage pregnancies, absenteeism, inadequate learning facilities and the high cost of education. These problems were attributed to ignorance of the benefits of education, high poverty levels, peer pressure, child labour and negative attitude towards education. 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 0.453 which is lower than the national average of 0.520. Young people in the county are engaged in construction work, buying and selling Mira, herding livestock, domestic work, tailoring, fetching firewood and water, commercial bodaboda riding and casual menial work. However, major challenges in clued lack of business capital, lack of requisite education and skills and inadequate information on available business opportunities in the county. The young people in the county should be assisted to acquire education and skills and more vocational training, business and employment opportunities should be created for them. The young people should be sensitized on the interventions the government has put in place to empower them economically. These young people should be facilitated to benefit from the interventions. The county government should devise other ways of economically empowering young people to reduce the high unemployment rate. Furthermore, all stakeholders should ensure that there is adequate security and peace 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 (34) research assistants were competitively recruited for data collection in the 47 counties. They were trained from 29th April to 9th May 2015 in Nakuru. The trainees were taken through the survey tools, materials and modalities of recruiting the respondents for the different tools that were to be administered. They were also trained on how to conduct interviews. Different methodologies and approaches were used in the training to ensure that the research assistants were well equipped to collect quality data.

1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation

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

1.5.1 Survey tools

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

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

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

1.5.2 Sampling

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

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county

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

1.5.3 Data Collection

Data collection was done by 16 teams, each consisting of two (2) research assistants. The fieldwork commenced on 11th May and ended on 31st July 2015. Each team was assigned two or three counties for data collection. In addition to this, each team had a vehicle and a driver to ensure smooth movement during the data collection exercise. Using the field work plan developed during the fieldwork training, the research assistants systematically collected data from their assigned regions. Throughout this process, they were guided by their respective supervisors. At the end of each day the team members got together to share their experiences and prepare the day's summaries. This sharing helped the teams to strategize the next day's work. Table 1.4 summarizes the response rate for the interviews conducted using the FGD, KII, and IDI guides.

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

Table 1.4 Survey response rates

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

1.5.4 Data Processing and Analysis

As part of the data collection exercise, the interviews were captured using both digital recorders and note books. The data was then transcribed in the original language of the interview 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

WEST POKOT COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

West Pokot County is one of the 14 Counties in the Rift Valley region. It is situated in the North Rift along Kenya's Western boundary with Uganda border. It borders Turkana County to the North and North East, Trans Nzoia County to the South, Elgeyo Marakwet County and Baringo County to the South East and East respectively. The County lies within Longitudes 340° 47' and 350° 49' East and Latitude 10 and 20 North. The County covers an area of approximately 9,169.4 km² stretching a distance of 132 km from North to South.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

According to Table 2.1, the population of West Pokot County was enumerated at about 530,000 people. This population is projected to reach 1.1 million in 2030 and 1.9 million in 2050 with declining fertility levels. Over the 2009 to 2050 period, the proportion of the population below 15 years of age is expected to decline from 52 to 39 percent while the proportion of older people, that is, 65 years and above, is expected to remain below 3 percent. The population in the working ages, that is, 15 to 64 years, will increase from 45 percent in 2009 to 59 percent in 2050. The demographic window for West Pokot County is expected to open in 2070.

Table 2.1 West Pokot's county projected population size and structure (2009-2050)

Indicator	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	512,570	1,100,750	1,938,607
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	52.3%	46.5%	38.9%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	2.7%	1.8%	2.7%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	45.1%	51.7%	58.5%
Dependency Ratio	121.9	93.5	71.0%
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2070		

Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census and NCPD Population Projections

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

In West Pokot County, women have an average of 7 children each as shown in Table 2.2. This is among the highest fertility rates in the country and can partly be attributed to the low use of contraception among married women. Table 2.2 shows only 14 percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives compared to the national average of 58 percent. The proportion of births in the County who are attended by a skilled health worker is about 27 percent while 31 percent of the children aged 12 to 23 months have been fully vaccinated. These figures are much lower than the corresponding national figures. At the national level, 62 percent of births are attended to by a skilled provider and 75 percent of children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated.

This indicates that much more needs to be done in the county to increase the uptake maternal and child care services in the county.

Table 2.2 West Pokot's socio-economic indicators

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	7.2
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	14.2%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	27.0%
	HIV Prevalence	2.8%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	31.2%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	84.8%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	36.4
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	22,401
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	18.9%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	20.3
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	52,330
Socio-economic	Human Development Index	0.453

Source: Various reports

Table 2.2 shows that the net enrolment at secondary school level compares poorly with that at primary school level. Only 2 in every 10 secondary school age teenagers are in school compared to 8 in every 10 primary school age children. At the national level, 88 percent of primary school age children and 47 percent of secondary school age teenagers are attending school. The pupil-teacher ratio in West Pokot at both the primary and secondary levels is below the recommended 40 pupils for every teacher. The county's human development index (0.453) is below the national score of 0.520 implying that the

more needs to be done in the health, education and economic sectors so as to improve the wellbeing of the county's inhabitants.

2.3 Health and Young People

Health is an important ingredient of development. This survey therefore sought the opinion of the residents of West Pokot on various health issues pertaining to young people. The questions were raised across board including young people, adults and marginalized groups focusing on various thematic areas in health. This section presents a summary of their consolidated responses by sub-themes. The first sub-theme outlines the main health problems affecting young people in the county, the causes for these health problems, the consequences to youth and the ways of addressing these problems. The second thematic area addresses accessibility and availability of SRH information and services. The third sub-theme focuses on organisations providing health services in the county while the fourth sub-theme outlines the suggested ways of improving health sector within the county.

Table 2.3 Main health problems affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
STIs including HIV Drug and Substance abuse Teenage pregnancies Sexual and gender based violence Poor sanitation	Lack of adequate health information Poverty Early marriages Long distance to school	School dropout Poor health and death Crime Stress and other mental problems	Creation of more public awareness Counselling of young people Setting up of more health facilities Setting up of rehabilitation centres

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Young People

According to Table 2.3, the main health issues affecting young people in the county are sexually transmitted diseases, drug and substance abuse, teenage pregnancies and sexual and gender based violence. This was mainly attributed to lack of adequate health information on the part of the public, poverty, and early marriages.

On STIs, the FGD participants indicated that these were quite common. In explaining the reason why STIs were common among young people, one participant had this to say:

“Boys of our age go out for discos in the bars and when they are drunk they engage in sexual activities without using condoms which results in transmission of HIV/AIDS.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 10-14 years, West Pokot County]

The main consequences of the health problems were said to be school dropout, poor health and death, crime, and mental problems. As a way of addressing these problems, the participants recommended the creation of more awareness, counselling of young people, and setting up of more health and rehabilitation facilities.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

Table 2.4 shows the main sources of health information and services for young people. According to the FGD participants, the main sources of health information and services are media, health facilities, public meetings and CHEWs. From these sources, the participants said that the main information and services that they receive are on STIs, sex education, hygiene and sanitation, and general health awareness. They felt that the information and services that they get are useful because they increase their knowledge, helps to prevent diseases, and contributes to better health through the right diagnosis and treatment of illness. On the preferred sources of health information and services, the participants indicated that media (especially radio), CHEWs, health facilities, the internet and public meetings are the most preferred.

Table 2.4 Access and availability of information and services

Sources of health information & services	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Media	STIs including HIV and AIDS	Increased knowledge	Media (radio, TV, and newspapers)
Health facilities	Sex education	Disease prevention	Community health extension workers
Public meetings	Hygiene and sanitation	Right diagnosis and treatment	Health facilities
Community health extension workers	Health awareness		Internet
Religious institutions			Public meetings

The main sexual reproductive health and family planning information and services available to young people in West Pokot County are contraceptives, counselling services, and traditional medicine. As shown in Table 2.5, the challenges faced by young people in accessing these services include fear and embarrassment, long distance and time taken to access health facilities, high cost of services, fear of side effects of contraceptives, and lack of youth friendly services. One FGD participant had this to say about the cost of family planning services:

“They are expensive. I remember my wife asking for five hundred shillings for that thing.”

[FGD. Mixed older people 35-60 years, West Pokot County]

Table 2.5 Access to Sexual Reproductive Health and Family Planning Information and Services

Main SRH/FP information & services available & accessible	Challenges in accessing SRH/FP information & services	Addressing Challenges
Contraceptives	Fear and embarrassment	Improve infrastructure in health facilities
Counselling	Distance and time to facility	Adequately equip health facilities
Traditional medicine	Cost of services	Create a conducive youth friendly environment
	Fear of side effects	Subsidise cost of medical services
	Lack of Youth Friendly Services	Public awareness campaigns
	Myths and misconceptions	

The FGD participants proposed that the infrastructure in the existing health facilities should be improved as a way of overcoming the challenges faced by young people. This should be coupled with equipping the health facilities with sufficient medical supplies and staff. They also suggested that the cost of services be reviewed downwards so as to make them more affordable to many more young people.

2.4 Education and Young People

Education is important in improving the quality and productivity of the human resource. It is therefore vital that young people in West Pokot County access education services so that in future they can play a meaningful role in the County's development. Table 2.6 highlights the main problems young people face in accessing education in the County.

Table 2.6 Key issues affecting the education of young people

Main Education problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of Addressing Education Issues
Drugs and substance abuse	Parents ignorance of education benefits	School dropout	Provide free education
Teenage pregnancies	Poverty	Poor academic performance	Setup more learning institutions
Inadequate teachers	Peer pressure	Early marriage and pregnancies	Provide adequate learning facilities in schools
Absenteeism by both teachers and students	Child labour		
Inadequate learning facilities	Negative attitude towards education		
High education costs			

Drug and substance abuse, teenage pregnancies, absenteeism, inadequate learning facilities, and the high cost of education are the main problems affecting education in the county as identified by the FGD participants. These problems were attributed to ignorance of the benefits of education, high poverty levels, peer pressure, child labour and negative attitude towards education. One participant had this to say on the value attached to education:

“West Pokot County is a pastoral community, boy child education is not considered important but rather to herd cows which leads to absenteeism in school.”

[FGD. Mixed Young People 20-24 years, West Pokot County]

In terms of solutions to address the education related problems, the FGD participants proposed that education be made free, more education institutions be set up and adequate learning facilities be provided to learning institutions.

2.4.1 Availability and Access of Education Services

Availability and access to education services in West Pokot County was said to be better off in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. The FGD participants also indicated that primary schools were generally available, though the quality of education provided was described as low especially in public schools. The secondary schools were said to be fewer compared to primary schools and therefore more difficult to access due to the poor roads. The high school fees charged in secondary schools also hampers access to education by the poor as was expressed by one of the participants;

“Secondary Schools are available but we cannot access it due to the fact that they are located far away and cost is also another problem.”

[FGD. Female young people 15-19 years, West Pokot]

Tertiary institutions were reported as being scarce in the county and therefore they should to set up more tertiary institutions, especially those offering technical skills. In addition, the existing tertiary institutions should widen the variety of courses offered.

On the availability and access to education services by students with special needs, the FGD participants indicated that this was a problem in the county because most of the learning institutions do not have facilities for these students. Parents with children who have special education needs mainly seek these services in other counties such as Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia.

At all levels of education, the main reasons given for gender disparity in favour of males are the harsh environment, early marriages, gender discrimination, and distance to learning institutions which make many girls to drop out of school.

2.4.2 Organisations Addressing Education Challenges

Quite a number of organisations working in West Pokot were said to be addressing some of the education challenges in the County. The organisations mentioned include Community Development Fund, Ministry of Education, County Government, Work Vision, Catholic Church, Ampath, and Pokot

University Students Association. These organisations were said to be providing bursaries, vocational training, construction and equipping of learning institutions, and school feeding services. In general, the FGD participants were positive about the work done by these organisations as shown in the quote below;

“I must say that they have done good work in ensuring that the needy and the vulnerable in the community are also valued”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19 years, West Pokot County]

2.4.3 Relevance of Courses and the Labour Market Requirement

The FGD participants had varying views on the relevance of the courses taught in learning institutions to the requirements of the labour market. Some said that the courses were relevant given that young people apply for jobs using the credentials that they have acquired from the learning institutions. Other participants were of the opinion that the courses are not relevant because many young people end up getting employment that is not relevant to their training. Therefore, the participants recommended that the young people should be given proper career guidance.

2.4.4 Opportunities for Improving Education

The FGD participants pointed out various opportunities, including building more schools in rural areas, employing more teachers and improving infrastructure, especially classrooms and libraries in existing schools. In addition, bursaries should be increased and given to all needy but clever students in the county. For the education quality in the County to improve further, ICT facilities in schools should be enhanced and in schools which do not them, efforts should be to establish them.

2.5 Economics and Young People

2.5.1 Access and Availability of Employment and Income Opportunities

The main employment and income generating opportunities available to youth in the County are formal employment in the public sector and NGOs, trading in various goods and services, transport business especially *bodaboda*, farming and mining. In accessing these opportunities, youths in West Pokot face the following challenges; lack of knowledge and skills, lack of market and capital for their businesses, corruption especially in the public sector, poor attitude on the part of some youths with regard to self-employment, and high taxes required to be paid to the County Government by businesses.

The FGD participants said that there were several interventions which had been put in place in the County to address some of the challenges faced by youth in accessing employment and income opportunities. UWEZO Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, Community Development Trust Fund, and the National Youth Service are the interventions by the Government which were said to be in the County. The participants also indicated that a number of NGOs in the County were addressing youth economic empowerment issues. In accessing these interventions by the mentioned organizations, the participants said that youth still experience some difficulties including lack of awareness on the availability and how to access these interventions, corruption, and high interest rates charged for loans.

Despite these challenges faced by youth in accessing the interventions, it was reported that the interventions had increased access to credit facilities, created more employment opportunities, enhanced living standards, and improved the knowledge and skills of youths in the County. In order to overcome the said challenges, the FGD participants proposed that more sensitizations on these initiatives for the youths be undertaken in the County, the corruption vice be dealt with more decisively, and youths should be more involved in the designing and planning of such initiatives.

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

The participants indicated that there were many young people aged 10-19 years who are engaged in economic activities in the county. Table 2.7 shows that these young people are engaged in motorcycle transport business, livestock herding, trading, and mining among other activities. In the course of engaging in these activities, the young people face several challenges including poor pay and exploitation, harassment by employers and authorities, deteriorating health due to poor working conditions, motorcycle related accidents, and insecurity. Asked why young people aged 10-19 years are engaging in economic activities, the FGD participants indicated that poverty was the main reason for this. Many young people therefore sacrifice their education in favour of economic activities so that they can meet their basic needs.

Table 2.7 Main economic activities that young people aged 10-19 years are engaged in

Main economic activities	Challenges encountered	How to address the challenges encountered
Motor cycle transport	Poor pay and exploitation	Law enforcement against child labour
Herding livestock	Harassment by employers	Sensitization on importance of education
Trading	Lack of capital	Enhance skills training
Mining/quarry	Deteriorating health	Setup more vocational training institutions
Domestic work	Insecurity	Avail interest free loans
Water vendors	Accidents	
Shop attendants		

From the perspective of the FGD participants, the challenges faced by the young people who are engaged in economic activities can be addressed by enforcing the law against child labour, sensitizing young people on their rights, creating awareness on the importance of pursuing education, enhancing

skills training for young people including setting up more vocational institutions, and properly training and licencing those who are engaged in motorcycle transport business.

2.5.3 Availability and Access to ICT Services

The ICT services that are available in the County as mentioned by the FGD participants are Radios, phones, internet, television, and computers. Young people in the County were said to be using these services for social networking e.g. Facebook and twitter, looking for employment and income opportunities, to get the current news, and for entertainment. The most preferred uses of the ICT services by young people in West Pokot are social networking and entertainment.

According to the FGD participants, ICT services are generally not available in primary and secondary schools. They said that they were looking forward to the implementation of the Government's programme which will provide computers to pupils in primary schools. However, at the tertiary level, the participants indicated that some of the institutions have ICT facilities and provide ICT related lessons.

In accessing ICT services, the FGD participants indicted that young people in the County experience some difficulties occasioned by the poor mobile network and lack of electricity in parts of the County, lack of adequate knowledge on how to use the services, cost of services especially internet services which were said to be high, and inadequate ICT facilities. It was proposed by the participants that these problems could partly be addressed by training young people on how to use the ICT services and introducing computer classes in schools so as to improve ICT literacy. They also proposed that ways be sought to lower the cost of ICT services and make it more affordable to many young people. The provision of electricity and installation of network boosters in remote parts of the County would also improve access to these services.

2.5.4 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income opportunities

The FGD participants mentioned the following; Crop and livestock farming, job opportunities in the County Government such as in the health sector, jobs in the private sector such as in the production of cement, mining of gold and harvesting of sand. Other areas mentioned include the Jua kali sector and trade. One of the County officials said that education is another sector with the potential to create more employment for young people.

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 West Pokot on governance issues in the County.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

2.6.1.1 Justice system

Cases that were reported to be common in West Pokot are those to do with land and border disputes, forced marriages and early pregnancies, drug and substance abuse, sexual and gender based violence, family disputes, and crimes such as robbery and murder. These cases are mainly solved through the court system. The local administration and the council of elders are also used to solve cases as indicated in the quotes below:

“We prefer to solve our cases through council of elders and also through the chief because the chief’s office is near compared to going to Kapenguria.”

[Mixed group 15-24 years FGD, various West Pokot]

“Pokots have a strong traditional council of elders mostly Pokots decide to settle their issues by council of elders.”

[Administration official, West Pokot County]

It was said by the FGD participants that the main challenge in solving cases in the County are corruption, tribalism, discrimination especially on gender grounds, and victimization of complainants. The participants were of the opinion that justice should be promoted in the County and corruption should be tackled for the justice system to function properly. In addition to this, more paralegals should be trained in the County so that they can help in solving cases.

2.6.1.2 Security

Majority of the FGD participants were of the opinion that security situation in the County is not good especially along the borders. They indicated that various initiatives had been put in place to improve the security situation. These initiatives include the introduction of *Nyumba Kumi* initiative, community policing, and employment of more security personnel including administration policemen and police reservists, and holding of peace meetings. It was reported by the participants that young people were playing a critical role in promoting security. Some of the activities that young people are engaged in are preaching the need for peace, joint sporting and religious activities with young people from other communities, encouraging fellow youths to engage in economic activities and reporting law breakers. Intermarriages between youths from different communities was said to be promoting peace.

The main challenges in ensuring security in West Pokot, as reported by the FGD participants, are the perennial border disputes, poor communication infrastructure, poverty, lack of enough security equipment and personnel, and lack of understanding on the part of some community members on the need for peace. In order to address the main challenges the participants proposed the demarcation

of the County's boundaries be done and completed. The infrastructure, especially the road network, should be improved and more public awareness meetings on security matters should be undertaken.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

According to the FGD participants, the main challenges affecting unity among young people include; political differences, inequitable distribution of resources, tribalism and discrimination on the basis of gender, education level, wealth, and religion. They indicated that a number of activities had been put in place to promote unity among young people. These activities include sports, religious gatherings, and regular peace meetings. The participants suggested that the following activities be implemented in a bid to promote unity among young people; music festivals, talent shows, students' conferences on peace, and encouraging intermarriages between youths of different communities.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

The FGD participants reported that young people mainly get information about on-going and new projects in the County through public notice boards and public meetings. Other channels through which they get information are posters, newspapers, and radio. With regard to mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency, some of the participants said that there were no mechanisms while others were of the opinion that disciplinary action against errant public officials is being enforced. One participant had this to say;

“No mechanism has been put in place but according to the law resignation was in place but now it does not apply.”

[Mixed young person FGD 15-19 years, West Pokot County]

In responding on the ways that the transparency and accountability mechanisms can be improved, it was proposed by the participants that the law should always be enforced to the letter, suggestion boxes should be available in all public offices, and public forums need to be used more to engage the public on these issues. This is what one participant had to say;

“By ensuring that anybody who is found guilty over the misuse of government resources should step aside for further investigation.”

[Mixed older people 35-60 years, West Pokot County]

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

The FGD participants indicated that in general, young people are not involved in the initiation and budgeting for projects because they are discriminated against and are considered to be inexperienced. Youths in the County like to create awareness about new and on-going projects but would appreciate if they are involved in the planning and implementation as well as provision of labour for projects. The projects were mentioned as meeting the skills, experience and employment needs young people. In order to improve the participation of young people in development projects, it was suggested that besides building the capacity of the youth through training, they should be represented in all projects.

2.6.4 Efficiency and Effectiveness

Allocation of resources targeting young people in the County is mainly done through sporting activities according to the FGD participants. They also said that these resources are mainly channelled through the Members of County Assembly and the local administration. When asked about the mechanisms in place to ensure that resources are used to achieve the expected outcomes, the participants mentioned the involvement of youths in initiation, implementation and management of projects as well as strict adherence to laws and regulations governing utilization of resources. The participants were of the opinion that political support, equitable distribution of resources, and proper management of projects will improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

The FGD participants saw the role of political leadership in the management of youth affairs from various perspectives. Some said that the political leadership was mainly interested in youth affairs during elections when they mobilize them for political purposes only to abandon them after elections. They added that politicians hardly offer youths employment and are usually associated with misuse of development funds. However, other participants indicated that politicians support youth groups and are involved in the setting up of educational facilities and provision of bursaries for needy students.

2.7 Population Perspectives

The FGD participants were asked about their thoughts on the increasing population and its relation to health, education, economic development and governance. In response to this, the participants indicated that growing population has contributed to a decline in the health status of the people due to an increase in the transmission of diseases and poor health services as a consequence of congestion in health facilities. A health official in the County had this to say;

“The population is growing at a high rate of 7.2 children per woman in this County. This ballooning scenario will negatively impact on provision of adequate, timely and quality health care to the general population in this County.”

[Health Official, West Pokot County]

The FGD participants also mentioned that the increasing population was negatively affecting the quality of education because the existing education facilities are inadequate. One participant said as follows;

“When population increases health facilities are not enough. High population also strains education resources for example it requires more teachers and more classrooms.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19 years, West Pokot]

High levels of unemployment and increasing crime in the county was also partly ascribed to the increasing population.

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendation

The demographic window for West Pokot County will open in 2070. By then the County’s population will be about 3 million. In order for the County to benefit from an accelerated socio-economic development, there should be efforts to improve the health, education, and economic status of its young people. By addressing the issues raised in this report, including governance concerns, the County will progressively move towards achieving a demographic dividend and raising the standard of living of its people.

Recommendations

The following are the main recommendations made to West Pokot County based on the findings of this survey:

Health

1. To secure the health of young people in the County, who are the future workforce, they should address the common health problems that they currently face especially STIs, drug and substance abuse, and teenage pregnancies.
2. Access to health services in the County requires further improvement through the setting up of more health facilities and adequately equipping them. This ensures quick access to health services and equity in service provision.

3. Young people in West Pokot require more youth friendly services so that they can freely access sexual reproductive health services without feeling embarrassed. Incorporation of youth friendly services in the existing health system will increase the utilization of these services by young people.
4. In order to effectively reach out to the young people in West Pokot with health information and services, the County should use their preferred sources namely; mass media (especially radio), CHEWS, health facilities, and public meetings.

Education

1. The school enrolment rates should be improved especially at the secondary school level. Awareness creation among parents on the importance of education would persuade many parents to take their children to school.
2. Poor academic performance in West Pokot is partly attributed absenteeism of teachers and students. Absenteeism should be addressed if the County expects better academic performance. The education authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders should urgently address this problem.
3. Access to education services in the County is affected by lack of adequate secondary and tertiary level institutions as well as facilities for students with special needs. In this regard, the County should set up more of schools and colleges and provide all the necessary facilities so that more young people can acquire education and training. For the tertiary institutions, focus should be on technical training as well as broadening the courses offered.
4. ICT plays a critical role in socio-economic development. From the findings of the survey, the County is lagging behind in the provision of ICT training at all levels of education. This matter needs to be addressed with a view of improving the competence of young people in the County to use ICT facilities.

Economic Opportunities

1. Access to economic opportunities that have been put in place by the Government is hampered by corruption and lack of awareness by young people, especially those in the rural areas. The County should increase awareness on these initiatives so that many youths could benefit from them through employment and income.
2. The County government and stakeholders in West Pokot should exploit the existing employment and income opportunities in the agriculture, livestock, industry, and trade sectors so that young people can access these opportunities and lift their economic status. Opportunities in the public sector should also be explored.
3. Access to ICT services in the county is inadequate according to the survey findings. Given the increasingly important role played by ICT in economic development, there is need for the county to address the issues that are affecting access to these services. These issues include lack of electricity and mobile network in parts of the County as well as inadequate ICT facilities.

Governance

1. Land and border disputes are among the main cases in the County. According to the FGD participants, these disputes are negatively affecting the development progress of the County. The County should enhance the current efforts to resolve these disputes and focus on development activities that improve the welfare of the residents.
2. The justice system in any society is important in creating peace and harmony among the citizens. In West Pokot, the survey found that disputes are mainly resolved through courts, local administration, and council of elders. As reported by the survey participants, the challenges they face in resolving disputes is lack of justice and corruption. Efforts should be made to address these challenges for the benefit of the public.
3. More efforts should be made to include young people in development activities. As reported by the FGD participants, young people are generally not included in the formulation, planning and implementation of development activities even though they desire to be included. The inclusion of young people will contribute to the harnessing of their potential for their own benefit and that of the County.

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Annex 1: County Demographic Windows

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

Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year

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

Annex 2: Survey Personnel

North Rift – 1 Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 North Rift – 1 Region

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

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15. Corazon Ayoma (Family Health Options Kenya)
16. Francis Kundu (NCPD)
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2. Janet Lunayo (South Rift)
3. Maurice Oduor (Nyanza South)
4. Sammy Tanui (Nyanza North)
5. Margaret Mwaita (Coast)
6. Beatrice Okundi (Eastern North)
7. Enoch Obuolo
8. Bernard Kiprotich (Western)
9. Victoria Mutiso (Eastern South)
10. Ken Lwaki (North Eastern)
11. Moses Ouma (North Rift)
12. Margaret Wambui (Nairobi)

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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.

WEST POKOT COUNTY