



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

BUNGOMA COUNTY



January 2017



Citation:

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

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

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

2015 KENYA NATIONAL
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH SURVEY
(NAYS)

BUNGOMA COUNTY

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

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. |

BUNGOMA 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 Bungoma 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 specific investment opportunities that could accelerate achievement of the demographic dividend and provide 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 a preview the demographic, health, education, economic and governance indicators which are the main sectors whose performance impact on building a county that would be responsive to the young people.

The population of Bungoma County according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census was growing at the rate off 3.1 percent and was 1,557,236 people in 2009 (Male 760,564; Female 796,672). The county's total population is projected to increase to 2,356,968 and 3,245,115 people in 2030 and 2050 respectively. The county's population- age structure is youthful with 48.4 percent of the total population comprising of the people of below age 15 in 2009. The county's demographic window opens in the year 2045 and it is estimated to close by the year 2085.

In addition, the County has high poverty and a dependency ratio of 105.8. The county is faced with limited scarce employment opportunities for the youthful population. The main economic activities young people are engaged in are small scale business such as bodaboda, casual jobs and domestic work.

The results obtained from this survey show that young people face several challenges in the health sector which include high cost of services, fear of side effects of contraceptives, inadequate health facility, and negative provider attitudes. The main health problems affecting young people in the county were reported sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, drugs and substance abuse, sexual and Gender based violence (SGBV) and teenage pregnancies. The report recommends the creation of create a conducive environment for provision of youth friendly service, improving the health infrastructure and training of service providers on the provision of youth friendly services.

In the education front, the report indicates that the county has high net enrolment rates (95.6 percent) in primary schools. Secondary school net enrolment rate is 54.1 percent. However, the county has over 19,478 children in primary schools and 72,683 secondary school children out of school. This will, to a large extent, deny the county the benefits of an educated young population. The government should therefore expand opportunities for more children to attend school and provide adequate teachers and learning materials. The main judicial cases prevalent in the County are land disputes, theft, rape and insecurity. Cases in this county are mainly solved through the formal justice and traditional systems. The county faces some challenges like Corruption, death of victims, injustice and tribalism when solving cases.

The report therefore recommends that more security officers be employed and issues of corruption be addressed and more involvement of the young people in project and programmes design and implementation and also efforts be made to for the young people's participation in the budget making process.



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 during the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. 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 87 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years). The same census also indicated that Kenya's population-age structure is youthful because the population of children below the age of 15 years was 43 percent, way above the cut-off limit of 35 percent. This was corroborated by the fact that those aged below 35 years constitute 78 percent of the country's total population. This population-age structure does not lend itself to the country's efforts to attain a rapid economic growth because most of the resources are spent on meeting the ever increasing social needs (health, housing, education, water and sanitation) of the fast growing population.

Kenya's Population Policy for National Development recognizes that the rapid growth in the population size is a constraint to national development. To counter this, the policy proposes a reduction in the fertility levels from 5 children per woman in 2009 to 2 children per woman in 2050. According to the 2014 KDHS, the fertility level was 4 children per woman in 2014 which is a clear indication that the fertility levels are dropping. If this trend continues and Kenya achieves a fertility level of 2 children by 2050 then the population size will increase to 59 million in 2030 and 75 million 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 impressive results 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 Organization 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 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 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

BUNGOMA COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Bungoma County lies between latitude 00 28' and latitude 10 30' North of the Equator, and longitude 340 20' East and 350 15' East of the Greenwich Meridian. The County covers an area of 3032.4 Km². It borders the republic of Uganda to the North west, Trans-Nzoia County to the North-East, Kakamega County to the East and South East, and Busia County to the West and South West. The major physical features include: the extinct volcanic Mt Elgon, Mt. Elgon Forest Reserve, National park and mountain vegetation. The other physiographic features include hills (Chetambe, Sang'alo and Kabuchai), rivers, waterfalls such as Nabuyole and Teremi. Mt. Elgon and Sang'alo hill have attractive caves. The altitude of the County ranges from over 4,321m (Mt. Elgon) to 1200m above sea level. Bungoma County is divided into nine Sub-Counties, 21 divisions, 81 locations and 179 sub-locations. Politically, the County has nine constituencies and 45 County Assembly Wards. Demographic and socio-economic profile.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

2.2.1 Population Size and Structure

The population size for Bungoma County based on the 2009 census was 1,374,448. The projections show that County's population will increase to 2,356,968 in the year 2030 and to 3,245,115 people in the year 2050. In 2009, 48.4 percent of the County's total population was below the age 15 and this proportion is projected to drop to 38.0 in 2030 and to 26.8 percent in 2050. While the proportion of population of those in the working age (15-64) will increase from 48.6 percent 2009 to 59.2 percent in 2030 and 68.6 percent by 2050.

Table 2.1 also shows that the dependency ratio in the county was 105.8 and is projected to decline to 68.9 in 2030 and 45.9 in 2050. The demographic window for the County is projected to open in 2045 and is estimated to close in the year 2095. This offers a unique opportunity for economic growth. The size of the working age population will be at its maximum resulting in a low dependency ratio and hence a high productive capacity.

Table 2.1 Bungoma's projected population size and structure (2009-2050)

| Demographic | 2009 | 2030 | 2050 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 1,374,448 | 2,356,968 | 3,245,115 |
| Proportion of Population Below Age 15 | 48.4% | 38.0% | 26.8% |
| Proportion of Population Above Age 64 | 3.0% | 2.8% | 4.6% |
| Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64) | 48.6% | 59.2% | 68.6% |
| Dependency Ratio | 105.8 | 68.9 | 45.9 |
| Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens | 2045 | | |

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

This section looks at the socio-economic profile of Bungoma County in terms of health, education and the human development index.

Table 2.2 Socio-economic indicators for Bungoma County

| Socio-economic characteristics | Indicators | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Health | Average Number of Children Per Woman | 5 |
| | Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception | 55.5% |
| | Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker | 41.4% |
| | HIV Prevalence | 3.2% |
| | Children 12 - 23 months fully immunized | 75.9% |
| Education | Primary School Net Enrolment Rate | 95.6% |
| | Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio | 43 |
| | Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School | 19,478 |
| | Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate | 54.1% |
| | Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio | 21.8 |
| | Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School | 72,683 |
| Socio-Economic | Human Development Index | 0.4831586 |

Source: Various Reports

According to Table 2.2, the average number of children per woman is 5 which are higher than the national rate of 3.9 per woman. The proportion of married women using contraception in the county is 55.5 percent which is lower than the national level which is 58 percent. The table also shows that the percentage of births attended by skilled service providers in Bungoma County is 41.4 percent. This is lower than the national figure of 62 percent. And the HIV prevalence rate for the County is 3.6 percent which is lower than the national prevalence of 6.04 percent.

The primary school Net enrolment rate of Bungoma County is 95.6 percent. This is good since most of the young people are in school acquiring education. On the other hand, the secondary school enrolment rate for this county is low at 54.1 percent. This mainly may be due to low transition rates from primary to secondary schools.

The County’s HDI index is at 0.48 lower than the national Human Development Index (HDI) which is 0.520. This index is a composite of education, income and health dimensions. The County needs to prioritize investments in expansion of post-secondary training opportunities, youth programmes, provision of life skills and availing relevant information to youth.

2.3 Health and Young People

Better health is central to human well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive, and save more.

2.3.1 Main Health Issues Affecting Youth

The qualitative survey sought to establish the health issues affecting young people in the County. The survey was tailored to captures the views of all categories of individuals in terms of age and gender on issues of health.

Table 2.3 Health issues affecting youth

| Main Health problems | Causes | Consequences | Ways of addressing these problems |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sexually Transmitted Infections & HIV /AIDS | Peer pressure | Abortion | Public health education |
| Drug and substance Abuse | Poverty | School drop out | Parental guidance |
| Sexual and Gender based violence(SGBV) | Idleness | Poor health | Abstinence |
| Teenage Pregnancy | | | |

From the focus group discussions, STIs, drug and substance abuse sexual gender based violence and teenage pregnancy were identified as the main health problems affecting youth in the County. According to the participants, these health problems were caused by peer pressure, poverty and idleness among the majority of the young people. .One participant in one of the FGD had the following to say about STIs:

“Yes, it is an issue, a big issue in fact. The government is trying to give us condoms but youth misuse these as they have many sexual partners and if we don’t use condoms we are more likely to get HIV virus which results in AIDS.”

[Mixed young person 15-24, Bungoma]

This was corroborated by one of the managers in charge of a youth serving organization (YSO) in the County who stated that youth are affected by early pregnancies, rape and STI’s.

“Major issues are early pregnancies STIs especially young boys, -defilement of school girls, rape and sodomy is very high. Young girls are exposed and don’t know what to do. Also lack of knowledge and accessibility of information as health facilities are too far. So we do sensitization.”

[IDI, Bungoma]

The consequences of these health problems included: abortion among young girls some of which lead to death, school dropout especially as a result of substance and drug abuse, teenage pregnancy and poor health. Some of the recommendations suggested to address the health problems among youth include: community sensitization through public health education, parental guidance and general counselling of the young people.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

This section looks at the youth’s perception towards access to services and availability of information. The Table 2.4 tabulates the sources, type and usefulness and preferred sources of the information.

Table 2.4 Access and availability of information and services

| Sources of health information | Types of Health Information & Services | Usefulness of Information | Preferred Sources |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Media | Disease prevention and diagnosis | Increased knowledge | Health Facilities |
| Health facility | STI/HIV | Disease Prevention | Media |
| School | Treatment and medication | Behaviour change | Schools/learning institutions |
| IEC | Health advice | | Public forums |

Within the discussion groups a range of sources of information were identified. These included: the media, health facilities, schools and IEC materials specifically posters and brochures. Out of these, the most preferred sources of information are health facilities, the media and schools /learning institutions and public forums. The main type of information received included disease prevention and awareness, STI/HIV, treatment and medication and health advice on issues surrounding young people. This information was considered useful in terms of increasing knowledge to help the young people make informed choices for behaviour change and disease prevention.

Furthermore the main SRH/FP information and services that were reported to be available and accessible to youth were contraceptives, specifically the injectables and condoms. They also mentioned challenges in accessing these services as fear or embarrassment, fear of side effects of contraceptives, inadequate health facilities, negative provider attitudes and the high cost of these services. One young participant said the following in one of the FGDs:

“Most of us fear because the condom dispensers are put in the open place where the public watches as you pick them.”

[FGD, Mixed marginalized group, 15-24, Bungoma]

The participants made several suggestions to address the health challenges. These suggestions included provision of youth friendly services, increasing the number of health facilities and improving the quality of services and re-training service providers to become more youth friendly.

2.3.3 Organisations Addressing Health

The main organisations that address health concerns of the young people were identified by the youth. These include Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and government agencies which make it easier to access services given that most programmes targeting youth are free. These organisations have improved health awareness in Bungoma County.

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement on Health

To wrap up the discussion, respondents were asked to suggest opportunities for improvement of health within their county. Recommendations included the need for public health education, counselling and life skills for behaviour change and having youth friendly services across the county. In addition it was proposed that government agencies should come up with more interventions targeting youth in this county. Similarly, from an in-depth interview with a manager of an organisation serving the youth in Bungoma, he recommended more sensitization and public education through outreaches programmes and for more funding in order to cover the youth the whole County.

“We only want to continue working in terms of doing more outreaches (4 in a month) and reach more people if we get someone to support us – near Nzoia Sugar Company...”

[IDI, manager YSO, Bungoma]

2.4 Education and Young People

Education is key for individual and society’s development and for the provision of skills that are necessary for economic development.

2.4.1 The Main Education Problems Affecting Youth

The survey pursued the education issues affecting the young people in Bungoma County. The questions were raised across board including youth, adults and marginalized groups focusing on

various thematic areas in education. This section presents a summary of their consolidated responses by sub-themes. The first sub-theme outlines the main Education problems affecting youth in this county, causes of these problems, consequences and ways of addressing the problems. The second thematic area addresses accessibility and availability of Education information and ICT services; the third sub-theme focuses on organisations and individuals addressing education issues in the county while the fourth sub-theme outlines the opportunities for investment in Education.

Table 2.5 The main education issues affecting young people

| Main Education problems | Causes | Consequences | Ways of addressing these problems |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Drug and substance abuse | Peer pressure | School drop out | Law enforcement |
| Absenteeism of teachers and students | Poverty | Lack of concentration | Government intervention |
| Child labour | | School absenteeism | Creation of employment opportunities |

According to the various focus group discussions, drugs and substance abuse, child labour, absenteeism of teachers and students were the main education problems affecting young people. The participants attributed the problems to peer pressure among youth as well as poverty which leads to school dropout as students cannot afford school fees. Child labour as an issue was extensively discussed by the male young people aged 10-14 in this county. The following quote gives the driving force behind drug and substance abuse:

“Especially among day scholars, and some come from families that parents are also using the drugs hence influence. Also peer pressure where learners urge others to use so as to be courageous or just to experience the effects of operating under drugs. “

[Mixed Marginalized Group 15-24, Bungoma]

The respondents observed that the consequences of these education problems include school dropout due to drug and substance abuse, peer pressure which lead to teenage pregnancy and poverty as most of the students drop out of school to work so as to raise school fees.

Some of the ways suggested to address health problems among youth include increased law enforcement by the government through strict rules and regulations directed to those selling drugs and liquor to youth under 18 years of age. They also recommended government intervention on matters concerning free education as some of the students cannot afford school fees due to poverty and to support teachers so as to ensure quality education.

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Service

This section looks at the accessibility and availability of education services in Bungoma County. During the interviews respondents were asked about their views on accessibility and availability of education services. Schools are inaccessible and this is attributed to distance between school and home, high cost of tuition (unavoidable school fees) and few secondary schools in the County.

In terms of adequacy of learning facilities in the institutions, the groups felt that most of the learning schools lack library services, books, electricity and adequate classrooms. The county has few institutions for people with special needs and the few that exist lack the necessary facilities. Notably, gender disparity is not an issue in this county as the respondents perceive that both the males and females have been accorded equal education opportunities.

2.4.3 Relevance of Courses and The Labour Market Requirement

In regard to the courses taught and their relevance in the prevailing job market, few respondents stated that the courses are marketable and relevant to the job market while a majority reported that the courses are not marketable. This one participant said:

“Generally from primary school level our education system is general such that we produce children who later congest one profession hence cannot get employment. We should have an education system that identifies learner’s ability right from primary school them mould and develop the talents in that particular line of profession.”

[FGD, Mixed older people 35-60, Bungoma]

Moreover, when asked about access to ICT services most of the respondents confirmed that they do not access the services in schools mostly due to lack of electricity in the learning institutions and the unavailability of computers.

2.4.4 Organisations and Individuals Addressing Education

In this county, the main organisations identified as addressing Education issues are Non-governmental organisations and government agencies. These two organisations are known for their good work in terms of financial support, school feeding programs, provision of school uniforms to the less fortunate and bursaries to poor students.

2.4.5 Opportunities for Investment in Education

In conclusion, participants were asked to suggest the opportunities for investment in Education within their county. The main observation was the need for capacity building in terms of skills training. It was also suggested that there is need to improve infrastructure in schools to suit the pupils/ students with special needs. A policy maker in Education sector pointed out the need to recruit teachers in the county as the teacher-student ratio is still low.

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

The survey set out to establish a number of pertinent issues regarding young people and the economy. This included the main issues affecting access to employment opportunities for youth and identifying of the main economic activities that young people are engaged in.

2.5.1 Main Economic and Income Generation Opportunities

The main economic and income generating opportunities the young people are engaged in this county include farming, employment and business. They however face some challenges like corruption, lack of capital to support the businesses and lack of relevant knowledge and skills necessary for the job market.

2.5.2 Main Economic Activities Young People are Engaged In

From the discussions, the participants reported that high poverty levels have driven young people in the county to engage in economic activities so as to earn a living. The main economic activities the youth are engaged in Bungoma County are *boda boda*, business, domestic work and casual labourer. The challenges the youth face when engaging in the above mentioned activities, include poor pay and exploitation in the workplace, financial constraints, insecurity and harassment by authority or employers was also mentioned as a challenge.

The respondents suggested that to curb these challenges, there will be need to for capacity building so as to equip with necessary skills, creation of employment targeting youth so as to increase productivity levels and reduce insecurity in the country.

Table 2.6 Economic activities young people are engaged in

| Main Economic activities | Challenges faced | Ways to address these challenges |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Boda boda | Poor pay and exploitation | Capacity building |
| Business | Financial constraints | Government aid |
| Casual labourers | Insecurity | Employment |
| Domestic workers | Harassment by authority or employers | |

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Employment

Table 2.7 Interventions and programmes addressing youth employment

| Main interventions and programmes | Challenges in accessing these interventions | Ways to address these challenges |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| NYS UWEZO Fund WEF YEDF | Corruption Fear of loans Lack of knowledge | Address corruption Sensitization on the interventions |

The main interventions and programmes addressing youth employment in this county are NYS, UWEZO fund WEF and YEDF. These interventions and programmes have made it possible for the young people to access loans and start small scale businesses so as to empower themselves. They have also received information on what businesses to start and also how to upgrade the already existing business.

The respondents reported that corruption, fear of loans and lack of knowledge about the interventions were the major challenges they faced when trying to access these services. They further suggested that for more youth to access the funds there is need to sensitize the youth about loans and where they can get them, issues of corruption be addressed so that the funds can reach the youth evenly in the county. Some respondents stated that the interventions have not benefitted them at all since they haven't gotten any access to the loans yet.

“That is in Eldoret not Mt. Elgon. It does not happen here. We are all in groups, we have certificates but we have never benefitted even after applying severally.”

[Mixed young person's 25-34, Bungoma]

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

The available ICT services in this county include telephone, television, radio and then internet. The young people use these platforms for the purposes of entertaining themselves, gaining information about various issues and also search for employment opportunities through job advertisements displayed on the various websites. They also use the internet to follow news updates as well as academic research.

Table 2.8 Availability and access to ICT services

| ICT services available | Challenges in accessing ICT services | Ways of addressing these challenges |
|--|---|--|
| Telephone Television Radio Internet | Cost, Inadequate ICT centres, Lack of knowledge, power supply Inadequate operationalisation skills | Affordable ICT services Establish ICT centres Training |

The most preferred services by young people in this county are mobile phones, media and internet. However, the young people encounter some challenges in accessing ICT services. These challenges include the high cost of ICT services, inadequate ICT centres, limited and fluctuations in power supply and lack of knowledge about ICT.

The respondents recommended provision of affordable ICT services in several centres to improve access for young people adequate training was also suggested for the youth to gain operationalisation skills.

2.5.5 Availability of ICT in Schools

Moreover when asked about access to ICT services most of the respondents confirmed that they do not access the services in schools mostly due to lack of electricity in the learning institutions and the unavailability of computers.

2.5.6 Organisations and People Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment

The main organisations addressing youth empowerment issues in the county include government agencies, financial institutions, business incubation and innovation centres, apprenticeship and attachment and talent identification and nurturing centres. These organisations provide financial services, trainings, agricultural support to farmers such as buying seedlings and fertilizer for them as well as offering industrial attachment and internship programmes for youth who have completed school.

Table 2.9 Organisations and people addressing youth economic empowerment

| Organisations | Services provided | Views about efforts made by the organizations |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Government agencies | Financial services | Improve living standards |
| Financial institutions | Capacity building | Offer loans |
| Business incubation and innovation centres | Agriculture support | Offer employment |
| Apprenticeship and attachment | Attachment and internship | |
| Talent identification and nurturing centres | | |

2.5.7 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income opportunities

The potential areas to increase employment and income generating opportunities are in agricultural and trade and industry.

2.5.8 Savings and Investment for Old Age

Most of the young people in the county think about their old age while some of them don't actually know how their old age will be. Some stated that they won't work till old age as they will rely on their savings and investments while a few others stated that they would work for the purposes of staying physically fit.

The respondents when asked if they think of savings and investments they agreed and said that young people consider savings, investments and benefits like the retirement benefits. However they reported that less income and more needs, use drugs and substance abuse among young people, financial constraints, higher expenditure on entertainment, lack of savings and lack of knowledge on savings and investments are barriers hindering them to save and invest.

Therefore, they recommended that the youth should be sensitized on investments and savings, more employment opportunities for the youth should be created so as to minimize unemployment and lastly, the youth should be encouraged to save with the National Social Security Fund (NSSF).

2.6 Governance and Young People

Kenya's young people have remained at the margin of the country's affairs for years since independence and their needs and aspirations have not been accorded due recognition. The young people have not been adequately engaged in the designing, planning and implementation of programmes and policies that affect not only them but also the country at large. As a result, their knowledge, skills and energy has been underutilized. This survey sought to establish the governance issues surrounding the young people and their level of involvement in designing, planning and implementation of programmes.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

The rule of law is the legal principle that law should govern a nation, as opposed to being governed by arbitrary decisions of individual government officials.

Justice System

Table 2.10 Justice System

| Main Cases | Challenges | Ways to address the challenges |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Land disputes | Corruption | Address corruption |
| Theft | Death | Promote justice |
| Rape | Injustice | Employ more personnel |
| Insecurity | Tribalism | |
| | Long-time taken to solve case cases | |

From the discussions with various groups, land dispute, theft, rape and insecurity were mentioned as the main judicial cases prevalent in the county. These are resolved through the formal justice and traditional systems. Respondents further reported that in the attempt of solving these issues the community is faced with some challenges which include corruption, death of victims as a result of violence, tribalism, long time taken to solve cases and subsequently favouritism that influences delivery of justice.

For equity to prevail there is need to address corruption as well as employ more security personnel to manage insecurity issues in the county.

Security

Insecurity was reported to be prevalent in the county mainly due to school dropout, idleness and drug and substance use. This is exacerbated by the fact that police stations are far from their home areas and the police officers are very few.

“Very poor lack of employment to youth and drug abuse contributes a lot to insecurity.”

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

The mechanisms put in place to ensure security in the county include: *Nyumba Kumi* initiative which requires everyone to know at least ten of their neighbours and report any unusual behaviour to the police or elders in the community. Community policing and police stations are also used as security mechanisms in this county.

Young people in this county have also been used as vigilantes to maintain security. They do security patrols and report any suspicious situations to the police. This role comes with challenges including bribery, delayed response by the police when called upon due to poor condition of roads and the distance from the police stations to the community. The young people lack necessary equipment to help them in patrolling especially at night.

Respondents recommended that the *Nyumba Kumi* initiative be emphasized and supported so that the community can fully adopt. If accepted it would enable the community to be fully involved in matters regarding security.

Cohesion

Cohesion is important in any community as it ensures peace and unity. According to the survey, the respondents mentioned that the programmes put in place to ensure unity include sports. These bring people together from different communities to associate and learn from each other. They indicated that religious activities such as crusades and religious meetings to bring people together and preach peace. Educational facilities bring students from different cultures and background; they help

students appreciate their differences. Lastly, chiefs organizes community meetings (barazas) were also mentioned. In these meetings, members discuss and solve issues affecting them. However, they stated that social class disparities, tribalism, corruption and cultural practices hinder unity among young people.

“Neglecting others and even despising those not educated.”

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

The respondents suggested that issues of tribalism should be addressed, justice and equity should be promoted and sporting activities should be encouraged so as to promote unity.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

Young people in this county according to the survey, receive information on planned activities from suggestion boxes placed at strategic places in the community. They also receive information via community meetings organized by chiefs and elders, notice boards, media and through announcements.

The mechanisms put in place to ensure transparency and accountability includes disciplinary action taken against offenders, the perpetrators are also asked to step aside for investigations to take place and then resignation follows after they are found guilty. A number of respondents however felt that there is no transparency and accountability in the county due to corruption.

The respondents stated that for these mechanisms to be improved, it is necessary for youth to be involved at all times, public views should be sought and that disciplinary actions should be put in place.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

According to the survey, young people in this county are involved in project implementation, manual jobs like construction, participate in project committees. When asked about the roles they would like to play in projects and programmes, the youth stated that they would like to be employed whenever projects are available in both casual and manual jobs like construction work. They also want to be involved in the project processes to give out their views before any projects and programmes are implemented.

A majority of the youth feel that the projects and programmes do not address the needs of young people. There is minimal involvement of the young people in the project making process while others stated that the existing projects and programmes have really played an important role since they created employment opportunities for the youth.

The respondents reported that existing opportunities do not serve those who deserve due to corruption, favouritism and nepotism. The respondents mentioned of people with disability in the recruitment of employees.

“That is what we are saying that there is a problem; many youth who deserve don’t get due to nepotism, favouritism so we end up with wrong people in offices.”

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

Nonetheless, other respondents feel that the existing opportunities serve those who deserve. They reported that employment opportunities and applications are advertised for everyone to apply. Additionally, information regarding employment reaches people widely.

However, young people’s experience some challenges when they are involved in project implementation. These include: poor pay, corruption in that they are asked to give a brief so as to be given jobs, insufficient funds and lack of skills are also some of the challenges they face.

Respondents suggested that more job opportunities should be created. Training opportunities should be offered so that they do not miss out on the projects and programmes targeting them.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

The available resources according to the respondents do not target the youth. Therefore, they would like transparency and youth participation be improved so as to achieve the expected outcome which is efficiency and effectiveness.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

The respondents were further asked on the role that the political leadership play in the management of youth affairs. They stated that they create employment for the youth—like, construction work, they engage them during political campaigns and also they improve the county’s infrastructure.

2.7 Perspectives about Growing Population of Young People

From the survey, the respondents reported that many people move from Kenya to other countries in search for employment opportunities with better wages. The survey shows that the county has few medical personnel resulting in congestion in health facilities. In matters concerning Education, there are inadequate schools in the county, few infrastructures and imbalanced teacher to student ratio. The young people are unemployed hence dependent on their parents and guardians and corruption in the work places is high. Further, the respondents reported a lot of insecurity in the county due to few police officers and police stations. The population issue was also mentioned by the service providers as a cause of mass unemployment.

“The population is growing too high therefore exceed the employment facilities therefore no job opportunities as many are coming out of schools.”

[IDI, leading employer, Bungoma]

Therefore, to address these issues there is need to educate the community on importance of family planning so as to manage the ever growing population.

2.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

To wrap up, the county's window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2045 and close in the year 2095. In order to achieve the demographic dividend the county needs to slow down the population growth and invest more on health, education, economic and governance sectors. The survey has shown that the following issues have directly affected the youth in this county. They include, sexually transmitted infections, HIV and AIDS, drug and substance abuse, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), teenage Pregnancy, absenteeism of teachers and students and child labour. Corruption, injustice, tribalism and delay in solving judicial cases are also governance issues affecting the youth.

Concerted efforts should be made to solve the aforementioned issues affecting the young people in each sector of the four key sectors to ensure the young people are healthy, obtain quality education, get involved in project design and implementation and are employed so as to decrease the dependency ratio.

Recommendations

From the discussions above it is evident that there is need to:

Health

1. Educate government officials, stakeholders and policymakers about the consequences of rapid population growth in the county, and the development opportunities and challenges associated with a larger young population.
2. Inform county government officials and policy-makers about the importance of investing in reproductive health for young people to improve health and well-being, manage rapid population growth and achieve development goals.
3. Educate young people both in and out of school about benefits of reproductive health, and the importance of being engaged in policymaking and programme implementation.
4. Sensitizing leaders about the consequences of harmful practices, such as early marriage, and the importance of relaying this information to communities to ensure young people have access to reproductive health care.

Education

1. Inform the county education sector leaders, including teachers, about the importance of prioritizing initiatives that help young people, especially girls, stay in school so as to avoid early marriages and teenage pregnancies.
2. Ensure that the curriculum is relevant, assuring quality of learning outcomes and equitable access to education and training.

3. Expand opportunities for young people through construction of more institutions and expanding existing ones.
4. Employ more teachers so as to ensure that the teacher student ratio is well balanced.

Economic

1. There is need for civic education in the county to enable the young people to make informed participation, choices and decisions on matters pertaining loans, savings and investments.
2. Provide operationalisation skills training and affordable ICT services in several centres in the county to improve access for young people.
3. Create public awareness on issues regarding loans, savings and investments.
4. Institutions of higher learning should establish career centres where students can learn about their abilities and interests, available course and make comparisons with market demands.

Governance

1. Employ more police officers and increase the number of the existing police stations so as to curb insecurity.
2. Address issues of corruption when it comes to projects and programmes for youth.
3. Involve the youth in projects and programmes design and implementation.
4. Ensure youth are represented in the budget making process.

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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 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

Western Region

Table A2.1 Western region survey personnel

| Counties | Technical Committee Member | County Coordinator/ Supervisor | Research Assistants | Data Clerk |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Bungoma | Corazon Ayoma | Enoch Obuolo | Anne A. Misiko | Carolyne Nzisa Ndunda |
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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.

BUNGOMA COUNTY