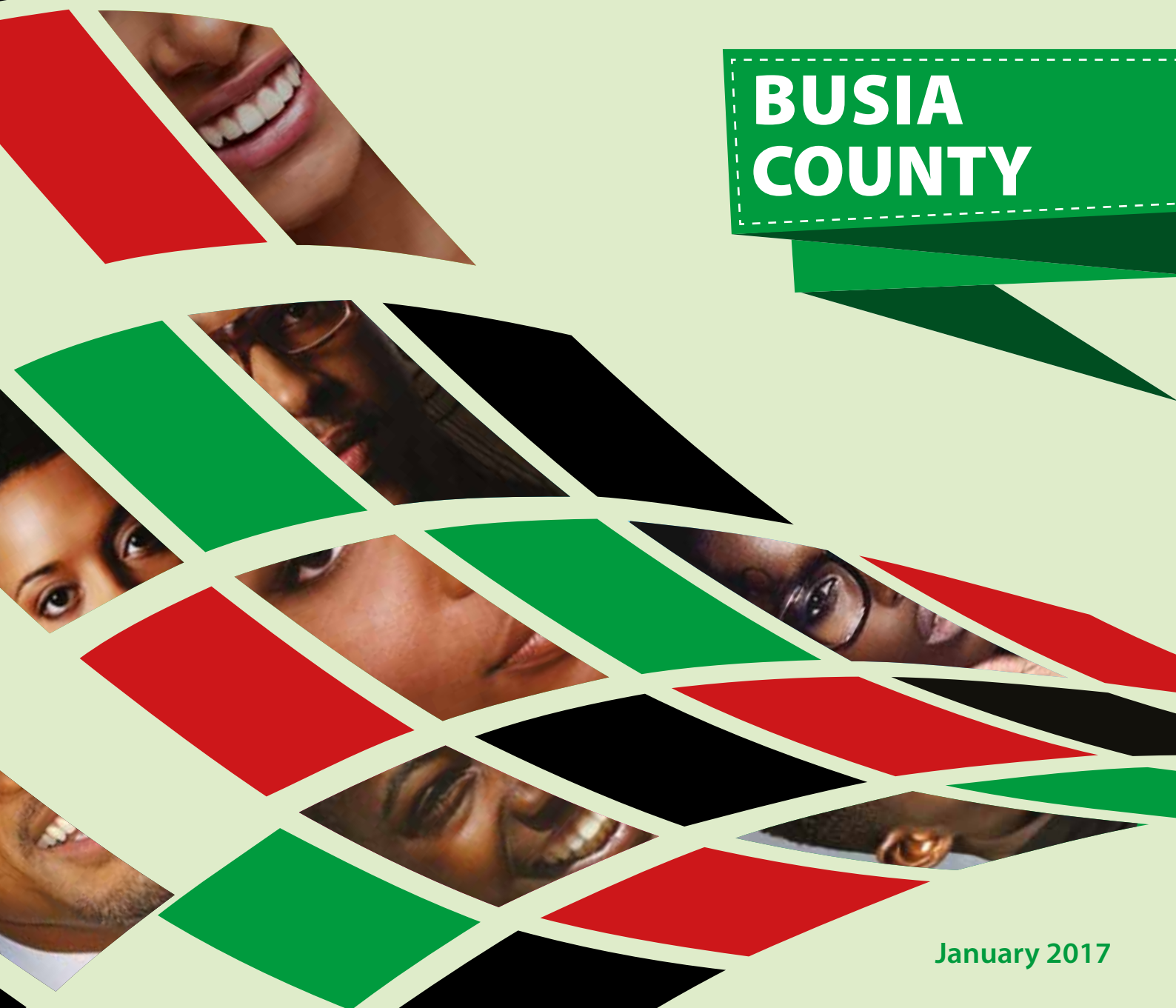




2015 KENYA NATIONAL **ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH** SURVEY (NAYS)

BUSIA COUNTY



January 2017



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	PWD	Persons With Disabilities
AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy	SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
APHIA	AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
DHIS	District Health Information System	WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
DSA	Drug and Substance Abuse	YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
FDSE	Free Day Secondary Education		
FGD	Focus Group Discussion		
HDI	Human Development Index		
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus		
ICT	Information and Communication Technology		
IDI	In-Depth Interview		
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey		
KII	Key Informant Interview		
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics		
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme		
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation		
NYS	National Youth Service		
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children		
PALWECO	Programme for Agriculture and Livelihoods in Western Communities		

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.

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 the Busia 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 the 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, identify health, education, economic and governance issues that affect young people in each county, identify 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 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 population of Busia County according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census was 743,591. The population is expected to increase to 1,241,784 in 2050 and to over 1,688,834 people in 2050. The proportion of the County's population below age 15 was 48 percent in 2009 and will decline to 37 percent in 20-30 and then to 26 percent by 2050. The proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64) was 48 percent in 2009 and it will increase to 60 percent in 2030 and to 69 percent in 2050. The County's demographic window opens in 2044 and closes in 2084.

Health indicators show low access to health services by the young people, especially to reproductive health care services. The County has low performance on other key health indicators such as the percentage of births delivered by skilled health workers and coverage of immunization. The results show that the county should improve the coverage and access to health services in order to improve the health situation of its residents. The report recommends the strengthening of provision of maternal and child care through increasing the number of health facilities and programmes on sexuality and reproductive and sexual health and rights.

In the education front, the county has a very high enrolment rate—at 96 percent in primary schools. Slightly over 7,500 children of primary school age are out of school. However, the county's secondary school net enrolment rate is fairly low (40%) in spite of the existence of the Free Day Secondary Education Program in the County. This means that the programme has not had significant effect on the school net enrolment in the county.

The main issues identified include; drug and substance abuse, child labour and insufficient teachers. The government should therefore expand opportunities for more children to attend school and provide adequate teaching staff and learning materials. Access to tertiary education is still low and calls for more investment in tertiary institutions.

The County's high level of poverty dependency ratio of 106.5 exerts pressure on the 48.4 percent of the working age population. This situation is attributable to a predominantly subsistence agriculture and lack of factories or manufacturing industries in the county. The county is therefore faced with limited employment opportunities for the young people. The report recommends the strengthening of infrastructural development (roads, water, and electricity) and the creation of, training vocational and employment opportunities through appropriate and targeted investment. In addition, the young people should be sensitized and involved in available limited employment opportunities in the County.

With regard to governance, the young people are reportedly not fully involved in the development projects and programmes in the County. The challenges they face such as lack of skills, awareness of opportunities and capital, should be addressed.



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 two children per woman from the current four 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 five children per woman in 2009, to two children per woman in 2050. According to the 2014 KDHS, the fertility level was four 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 two 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 Rational

In 2014, NCPD and various partners modelled Kenya's demographic dividend using the *DemDiv* model. The impressive results from the modelling 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 socio-economic characteristics of the country and each of the counties. The quantitative methodology also involved the generation of population projection data for each of the counties using PADIS software. The qualitative methodology involved the collection of qualitative data through focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and key informant interviews.

1.5.1 Survey Tools

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

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

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

1.5.2 Sampling

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

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county

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

1.5.3 Data Collection

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

BUSIA COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Busia is one of the 47 counties of Kenya and it is situated at the extreme western region of the country. The County borders three other counties namely; Bungoma to the North, Kakamega to the East and Siaya to the South West. Part of Lake Victoria is in the County on the South East and it shares borders with the Republic of Uganda to the West. Administratively, the county has seven electoral constituencies. Busia County covers an area of 1,695 square kilometres (Km²).

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

Busia County has a population of 743,591 according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census. The population is expected to increase to 1,241,784 in 2030 and to 1,688,834 people in 2050.

Table 2.1 Demographic characteristics

Demographic	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	743,591	1,241,784	1,688,834
Proportion of Population Below Age 15 (percent)	47.9%	37.2%	26.4%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64 (percent)	3.7%	3.0%	4.7%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages 15-64 (percent)	48.4%	59.8%	68.9%
Dependency Ratio	106.5	67.1	45
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2044		

About 40 percent of the County's population is below the age of 15. The size of this population is projected to decline to 37.2 percent in 2030 and 26.4 percent by 2050. The proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64) was 48.4 percent in 2009 and is projected to increase to 59.8 percent in 2030 and 68.9 percent in 2050. The County has a very high dependency rate of 106 percent in 2009 and this figure is projected to decline to 67 percent in 2030 and 45 percent in 2050.

The County's population structure is projected to get favourable as the county moves towards the demographic window of opportunity estimated to open in 2044 and close by 2084.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Table 2.2 presents the socio-economic profile of Busia County. This profile considers social indicators on health, education and Human Development Index.

Table 2.2 Socio-economic profile

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children per Woman	4.7
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	57.5%
	Proportion of Births Attended by a Skilled Health Worker	58.5%
	HIV Prevalence	6.8%
	Children aged 12 – 23 months fully vaccinated	80.4%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	96.4%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	39
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	7,589
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	39.9%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	19.3
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	50,592
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.4279898

The County's fertility rate of 4.7 children per woman is higher than the national rate of 3.4 children per woman. About 59 percent of the births in the County are attended by skilled health worker and 80.4 percent of the children aged 12-23 months in the County are fully vaccinated children. The County has an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 6.8 percent. This rate is higher than the National rate of 6.4 percent. This calls for strengthening of HIV/AIDS prevention and management programmes in the County. The other health concerns in the County include high incidence of malarial and water borne diseases.

In education, there is remarkable achievement in access to primary education with a net enrolment of 96.4 percent in primary schools. This level of enrolment in schools is attributed to the free primary education (FPE) programme. However, despite this achievement there are still over 7,000 children of school age not attending primary school. On the other hand, net enrolment in secondary schools is relatively low at 39.9 percent in spite of existence of the Free Day Secondary Education Programme in the County. On the quality aspect of education, pupil-teacher ratio was found to be adequate for both primary and secondary at 39 and 19.3 respectively.

The County's Human Development Index in 2014 was 0.42 which reflects poor performance on human welfare indicators. This implies poor access to health, low educational level and low standard of living. Therefore, investments in poverty alleviation programmes, expansion and improvement of education and, strengthening of provision and coverage of health care and creation of employment

opportunities will be required to accelerate economic development and raise the standard of living for the people of Busia County.

2.3 Health and Young People

This survey sought to understand the current status of health for young people in the county and measures to be taken to improve it. Further, it looked into how this would contribute to development for young people.

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Young People

Table 2.3 displays the main health issues, causes and consequences, facing young people in Busia County.

Table 2.3 Health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Drug and substance Abuse (DSA)	Addiction to DSA	School drop out	Public education/ Awareness
Sexually Transmitted Infections/HIV and AIDS	Peer pressure	Death	Behaviour change
Teenage Pregnancy	Parental negligence	Abortion	Counselling
	Poverty	Poor health condition	Increase health facilities
			Law enforcement

Drug and substance abuse emerged as one of the main issues affecting young people in the County. This was attributed to; easy access to drugs, Busia being a border town, some drugs are brought in from Uganda, addiction, peer pressure and parental negligence. Drug abuse contributed to lack of concentration in class—thus poor performance and some students even end up dropping out of school. *Chang'aa*, *bhanga*, *cocaine* and *busaa* are the most common drugs at young people's disposal. Another abused substance is '*Edondo*' which is a local spirit from Uganda. Linked to DSA, were Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV and AIDS. Young people engaged in multiple sexual relationships at an early age without using protection—this places them at a high risk of contracting STIs.

“Most girls don't like using condoms; if you want to use condoms they ask you ‘You mean you don't trust me?’ They take alcohol then they become aroused and become confused because of the alcohol.”

[FGD. Mixed young person 20-24, Busia]

Discussions showed that young girls engage in sexual intercourse mainly due to poverty and lack of basic needs like clothes, food, shelter, pocket money and lack of money to buy sanitary towels. They

reported that the location of the county, at the border, also increases vulnerability to both safe and unsafe sexual practices—the presence of a lot of long distance truck drivers greatly contributes to this. Another issue that was attributed to HIV and AIDS was the concept of fish for sex.

“In addition, most of the youth get involved in drug and substance abuse when they get to the age of 10-34. In the process they get into problems like contracting diseases and our girls end up being parents at a very early age.”

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

Teenage pregnancy was attributed to low uptake of contraceptives and lack of proper information on sexual and reproductive health.

“Teenage pregnancy which may sometimes lead to unsafe abortions and it becomes a health issue.”

[KII. County director of health, Busia]

These issues have implications on the health of young people. School dropout, death, unsafe abortions and poor health conditions were mentioned as some of the consequences. However, in terms of addressing these problems, respondents proposed the following measures; behavioural change communications which can be done through advocacy meetings with the communities. This is in addition to continuous awareness through public education on sexual and reproductive health, improvement and expansion of health facilities to expand capacity and services to improve quality of health, enforcement of laws that prohibit access of drugs to minors and institutionalizing guidance and counselling for the youth.

“In my behalf I just want to say that the government should enforce rules to those people who like taking bhang and those who like to bring bhang from Uganda to our country to be arrested.”

[FGD. Male young person 15-19, Busia]

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

Table 2.4 displays the findings on how young people access health information, the availability and usefulness of the information.

Table 2.4 Access and availability of health information and services

Sources of health information	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Health facilities	Disease prevention and diagnosis	Increased knowledge	Media
Media	Health advice	Disease prevention	Health facilities
Schools	STI or HIV	Health education	Schools
Community health workers	Treatment and medication	Behaviour change	Public forums

Health facilities were some of the places that young people could access information, more specifically from the health care workers and doctors. With the same breadth, media—particularly television, radio, newspapers and magazines with a small percentage quoting internet sources, schools, religious institutions and community health workers, were reported as the main sources of information. Other sources that were mentioned include; information educational materials, service delivery register, District Health Information System (DHIS), community outreaches. In this cases health workers reach out to a community specifically to give various health services either to the old age groups or specific groups. From these sources young people access information mainly on; Disease prevention and diagnosis, Health advice, STI or HIV/AIDS, treatment and medication.

“We get services from the health centres like Nambale, Busia, Busibwabu and Mukalama dispensaries. We also have community health workers who give us information on health issues especially those that concern maternal and child health care. We also get information on health care from the chiefs especially on immunization campaigns and alerts on epidemics in the chief’s barazas and even through the village elders.”

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

Respondents reported that the information was regarded useful for increased knowledge in health education, disease prevention and behaviour change.

“... Information helps a person so that they are not engaged in those activities that are harmful, they will only advise you to concentrate to education and continue with education programmes.”

[FGD. Male young person 15-19, Busia]

SRH information and services that were reported to be available and accessible to youth were contraceptives, counselling and abstinence. However, they encounter challenges such as; fear or embarrassment, fear of side effects, lack of disability-friendly services and high cost of services. It

was reported that young people fear being mistreated or scorned by some medical staff that are not friendly. They may want to get information on certain health issues like disease prevention but harsh responses from the service providers intimidate them. The respondents suggested that the county should provide youth-friendly health services, improve health infrastructure and equip health facilities, as strategies to counter the challenges.

“Another factor is shame. Girls who get pregnant early in life will usually be ashamed to attend pre-natal clinics. They are ashamed and will not want to meet their peers and will opt to stay at home until they deliver by the grace of God.”

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

Health information and services for marginalized youth including Persons With Disability (PWDs) and Orphans in this county, was reported as donations, treatment and medication and general information on health.

“Actually for the disabled and those living with HIV and AIDS, there are organisations like USAID in conjunction with the Ministry of Health they are told how to live long. They are getting support in terms of food.”

[FGD. Mixed marginalized 15-24, Busia]

2.3.3 Organisations Addressing Health

The main organisations addressing health issues were the government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as PALWECO, NALEP, among others—as identified by respondents. They were mentioned for contributing to the improved health awareness, hygiene and sanitation, feeding programme and financial assistance.

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

On the opportunities for improvement of health within the county, it was reported that there is need to enhance capacity building to increase awareness on how to deal with health issues. They also recommended improvement of FP and SRH services and provide counselling services to the young people.

2.4 Education and Young People

2.4.1 Main Education Issues

The education sector is grappling with issues that are adverse to realisation of the full benefits of education to the county as tabulated in Table 2.5. Among the issues mentioned is poverty. Respondents reported that they lack money to pay for their education. This was attributed to poverty, ignorance of parents/guardians, high cost of schooling, especially at the secondary school and higher education levels and lack of information on the value of education. It was reported that some girls drop out of school to go and engage in commercial sex in Busia Town. Other girls get married at an early age due to poverty. In this regard, the government should implement policies that address the cost of schooling by making basic education completely free.

“One is the cost, cost of education, we talk of education being free but it is not free. There is what we call the hidden cost of education which has kept on going up...initially when we were growing up the hidden cost of education was just uniform, transport...you know these things that come in to support education parents have to pay for extracurricular activities, parents have to pay for examination which previously teachers could write on the board, nowadays teachers get...teachers buy examinations...so the cost of education has gone up.”

[KII. Policy maker, Busia]

The implication of this is school dropouts and poor performance and this also leads to child labour which was cited as another issue affecting participation in education. Young people engage in child labour to get school fees. Some of the child labour practices included; fishing, *Boda boda*, domestic work (babysitting) and farm work. Orphans and girls were reported to be more vulnerable, implying that affirmative programmes for OVCs by the county would go a long way in helping keep them in school.

Table 2.5 The main education issues affecting youth

Main Education problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Poverty or lack of fees Drug and substance abuse Child labour Insufficient teachers	Peer pressure Poor parenting Unemployment	School drop out Lack of concentration Poor performance	Law enforcement Government interventions Offer employment opportunities Provision of bursaries

Furthermore, drug and substance abuse (DSA) among teachers, students and parents was also reported to be an issue facing education in the county. Some teachers were found to be abusing drugs openly—in presence of pupils/students. Children from well off families are given a lot money by their parents. It was found they engage in DSA since they had access to drugs and money to buy the drugs. This led to school absenteeism and lack of concentration in class.

Other issues were inadequate physical facilities, insufficient teaching and learning materials and lack of adequate schools for learners with special needs. These issues were cited as major impediments to better performance of learners in the national examinations. Children with special needs have to attend schools which are few and far away from their homes. In addition, the cost of school fees for special needs schools is high.

“Like we have a few classes to extent where by some of us we are doing business studies, it will reach that time you will be required to attend that lesson, so you don’t have where to go and settle and take your studies then the laboratory we don’t have one.”

[FGD. Male young person 15-19, Busia]

Respondents suggested provision of bursaries and financial support, enforcing laws against child labour and DSA, sensitization and awareness on the importance of education and creation of employment opportunities as solutions to address these issues.

2.4.2 Availability and Access to Education Services

Access to quality education and participation from primary to tertiary level, is a key determinant to the realisation of universal access to basic education for the county. During the survey, the main issues on access researched included; adequacy of learning facilities in the institutions and for students with special needs and gender disparities.

The respondents reported that primary schools were available and adequate indicating that primary schools were within reach for most households in the county. On the other hand in some schools, respondents felt that the facilities were dilapidated. These schools lacked facilities like library, electricity and laboratories.

“Like our school the side of electricity... If you say that you will wake up early and maybe you had no kerosene at home you say that you will go to school ...Here in school electricity is only in one class the others do not have.”

[FGD. Female young person 15-10, Busia]

The respondents also felt that secondary schools were adequate and accessible in most parts of the county. Just like secondary schools, it was reported that the schools were adequate and accessible to most of the students. They reported the use of public transport vehicles and motorbikes. However, some respondents reported that in areas students had to walk long distances to access secondary schools.

It was reported that there were inadequate schools and facilities for children living with disability (PWDs). The special needs schools that exist in the county lack adequate specialised equipment and even the basic support infrastructure like classrooms and furniture.

At the Tertiary Education Level, it was also reported that the county has very few middle level colleges with respondents mentioning Bumbe Technical Training Institute and Busia Teachers College as some of the public tertiary institutions in the county. In addition, it was reported that the equipment and tutors/lectures were not adequate to ensure quality middle level education in colleges. This has had negative impact on the skills development of the youth in the county because those seeking skills training have to travel to other counties which make it costly.

Poverty and low incomes were also cited as a barrier to accessing vocational skills training. It was suggested that addressing poverty would improve participation in vocational training. Other ways of addressing this was the provision of bursaries and student loans to students from deprived backgrounds. This includes enhanced access to HELB loans and provision of bursaries.

2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education

The main organisations that were identified to be addressing education issues were the government agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which support provision to access and participate in education and training.

2.4.4 Opportunities for Improvement

Some of the measures proposed to improve the education sector in the county are; creation of more tertiary institutions, rehabilitation and equipping the schools and colleges and increasing the number of teachers. It was suggested that government should enforce and institute stiffer penalties for drug and substance abuse and child labour offenders.

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities

Busia town is the main entry between Kenya and Uganda—which makes trade the main economic activity. On the outskirts of Busia town, the county economy is heavily reliant on fishing and agriculture.

This is mainly attributed to the presence of Lake Victoria. Cassava, millet, sweet potatoes, beans, rice and maize are grown in small scale. These areas provide most of the employment opportunities in addition to formal employment provided by public and private institutions. Exploiting and maximizing these resources to their full potential would allow the county to be a major contributor to the overall GDP of the country. Other employment opportunities include; sand harvesting and *bodaboda* riding. This reliance on subsistence agriculture partly explains the high incidence of poverty levels at 66 percent in the county.

However, while exploiting the main employment and income opportunities, the county faces a number of challenges. Key among them is lack of knowledge and skills, lack of capital, and corruption. The other challenges mentioned were business restrictions and requirements for starting a business. For instance, acquiring a business license is expensive for young people to afford, the slow registration process for a business and high taxation. The respondents reported that cost of licenses and other requirements for starting business are a significant deterrent to the young people in the county.

“In the fishing industry the challenge is usually the capital; someone may be skilled in the art of fishing but may lack the capital to start. Building a boat costs Kshs70, 000. Most people cannot afford this”

[IDI service provider in charge, Busia]

2.5.2 Economic Activities for Young Persons

The majority of young people in the county were reported to be engaging in economic activities. The main employment opportunities mentioned were; trade, fishing, farming, domestic work, transport industry (e.g. *bodaboda*, taxi business) and casual labour. Notably, prostitution (commercial sex) was reported as an economic activity because of the border entry and exit activities.

“Most of them are fishermen...some are motorcycle riders (commercial) bodaboda...some are hawkers ...some are involved in carpentry and masonry.”

[FGD. Mixed old people 35-60, Busia]

Some of the reasons that drive young people to engage in these activities include poverty; need to earn subsistence income to meet basic needs for their siblings, burden to meet education expenses and to supplement income by their parents.

Low wages, exploitation, financial constraints, lack of necessary skills—are some of the challenges young people encounter in employment.

“Some employs don’t pay them...some employers exploit young people below 18 by paying them less.”

[FGD. Mixed older person 35-60, Busia]

Table 2.6 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Economic activity	Challenges faced	Ways of addressing the challenges
Trade	Financial constraints	Capacity building
Farming	Poor pay and exploitation	Creation of employment
Boda boda	Lack of necessary skills	Enforce on laws of child labour
Domestic workers	Harassment by authority or employers	Parental support and care
Casual labour		

To counter these challenges, respondents proposed equipping the young person with necessary skills for the job market. It was also proposed that the government should create employment opportunities and sensitize communities and employers on the hazards of child labour. Such measures would go a long way in addressing these challenges.

“Give the youth skills e.g. mechanics, electrical engineering, reduce business requirements like permits. I think this would be helpful because they complete their secondary education but they don’t have practical skills that can make them self-reliant. They have self-help groups but they cannot get access to capital.”

[IDI. Service provider in charge, Busia]

From employer’s perception in regard to involving young people, respondents reported that employers prefer the young people because they are close at hand. Notably, employers treat young people as cheap labour for menial jobs. This scenario suggests that many youths do not have the necessary skills for the labour market. The young people were reported to be desperate for the available jobs not minding the meagre salary/pay.

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

Table 2.7 illustrates the findings on interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment. The main interventions that are in place to address youth employment include; *Uwezo fund*, National Youth Service Programme, Youth Enterprise Development Fund and Women Enterprise Fund. These interventions have benefited young people through provision of loans, developing their knowledge and also improving economic status. In addition, the County Government of Busia is implementing a policy that each entity must set aside 30 percent of their procurement opportunities towards the youth and women so that they are also empowered.

“...it has started many funds for example UWEZO fund to enable these youths to access money and that money...loan without even interest so that I can start a business.”

[KII. Policy maker, Busia]

Table 2.7 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Main interventions and programs	Challenges in accessing these interventions	Ways of addressing these challenges
Uwezo fund	Program restrictions	Improve loan application procedure
National Youth Service	Corruption	Training and education
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	Lack of information	Disseminate information to the public
Women Enterprise Fund	Lack of proper skills	

However, programme restrictions, corruption, lack of information and lack of proper skills were identified as the main impediments faced by young people in accessing these interventions.

“... Those who offer bribes get the money and you have to know the right people to get jobs not only in the NYS but even in police recruitment these jobs are for selected people.”

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

Some of the mitigations suggested are; improving the loan application procedures, sensitization of the youth by giving information of how to access the loans and giving the youth more roles in managing these interventions. They also added that youths should form groups and invite experts to help them run their projects and businesses.

2.5.4 Organisations Addressing Economy

The main organisations that were identified as addressing economic issues were; government agencies, NGOs such as APHIA plus, PALWECO and micro-finance institutions. They were reported for offering loans and financial services, capacity building and support programmes in agriculture. There was a feeling that these organisations had helped improve services but respondents felt that they should focus more on employment of youth.

2.5.5 Availability and Access to ICT Services

ICT development is key to the country’s advancement towards technological potential to spur economic growth. Table 2.8 gives ICT services available in Busia County. The county’s mobile telephony coverage is wide with strong network signals of leading mobile network providers. Other main ICT services available were; mass media particularly television and radio, computers, resource centres and cyber cafés.

Table 2.8 Availability and access to ICT Services

ICT services available	Challenges in accessing ICT services	Ways of addressing these challenges
Telephone	Cost	Provide electricity
Mass media	Inadequate operation skills	Reduce the cost
Computers	Inadequate ICT centres and services	Training
Resource centres		
Cyber cafe		

For the young people out of school, respondents reported that ICT services were used for entertainment, sports, access services on social networking particularly WhatsApp and Facebook, news and job advertisements.

R9: “Job opportunities...jobs, joining college and getting jobs I mean application for jobs. They use Whatsapp to view people’s status.”

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

For young people in school, they use ICT services for provision of information, to gain knowledge and skills in computer and it provides employment opportunities.

“We use it when we do research or when doing class assignments. We get educated from it, or we use them in college.”

[FGD. Mixed marginalized 15-24, Busia]

While accessing these ICT services, respondents highlighted high cost, inadequate ICT centers and services and lack of knowledge and skills as the major challenges. To counter these challenges, they proposed establishment of ICT centers, provision of affordable services and ICT training.

“The knowledge and skills of operating the machines are lacking”

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

“We get Internet signals from Ugandan network.”

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

2.5.6 Potential areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

Respondents felt that investing in education sector, farming, fishing and trade industry were potential areas to increase available opportunities that can help the youth to empower themselves.

“We are a fishing community. If there is any potential then it’s in the filet working industry and this can create employment for the young people.... Another potential is in the farms we plant rice but we don’t have a rice processing factory. We don’t pack and process rice. It’s down from without. We can do packing and branding locally if the acreage is increased. Animal feed factories can also be established to tap the fishing industry by products. Animal feed can be made from fingerlings for poultry. We are also Border County we can start intercultural exchange programmers with the neighbouring country Uganda. This will encourage tourism because we have wild animals in the lake like hippos and crocodiles. I don’t sleep at night feeding off these hippos.”

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

2.5.7 Savings and Investment for Old Age

The findings also showed that young people think about old age with regard to savings and investment. They don’t expect to be working in their old age. However, they reported that they want to save and invest in their youth but they are impeded by poverty, less income and more demands and high expenditure on investment and luxury. Discussions showed that sensitization on savings and generating sources of income would counter these barriers.

“Poverty is also a limiting factor as you can’t have surplus to save in the bank when you have used all you had.”

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

2.6 Governance and Young People

2.6.1 Rule of Law

2.6.1.1 Justice system

Table 2.9 displays the main key issues affecting service delivery, challenges and ways of addressing those challenges.

Table 2.9 Justice system

Main cases	Challenges	Ways of addressing the challenges
Land disputes Theft Rape Drug abuse	Corruption Bribery injustices	Address corruption Promote justice

Land disputes, theft, rape and drug abuse were reported as the most common issues that touched on the justice system in the county. Also reported was teenage pregnancy related disputes which when viewed together with rape, is a pointer of existence of sexual crimes and violence. These crimes were attributed to drugs, errant police officers in some cases and tribalism.

In seeking justice, respondents cited a number of challenges that keep them out of the courts. These include corruption, bribery and a slow justice system. Respondents also felt that seeking justice through the court system created enmity among members of the community causing many to keep off. Bribery to get favourable judgement was mentioned even among village elders and local administration.

“Lack of money to bribe those elders and chiefs don’t have fair hearing and will not be given fair opportunities to present their case. The elders are compromised after being bribed.”

[FGD. Mixed young Person 25-34, Busia]

“One is rich and the other is poor. When they go to court, the rich one will just bribe the judges and this judge will not be fair in judgement. Meaning he will favour the rich one and the other one will come out empty.”

[FGD. Female young person 15-19, Busia]

Some of the ways of addressing the challenges facing the justice system was addressing corruption and promotion of justice through public sensitization.

2.6.1.2 Security

On security, there was general satisfaction with the security situation in the county. However it was felt that the security situation was affected by slow response by the security agents due to police stations being located far from the people.

This was observed to have led to deteriorating security situation. The challenges mentioned include; security officers not doing their work, delayed response from the police, land related disputes, rising

cases of murder and domestic disputes. They mentioned *nyumba kumi* initiative but were quick to observe it was not easy to be familiar with everyone in the locality. Some of the mechanisms to address the insecurity issues were cited as *nyumba kumi*, police stations and community policing, increase number of police officers, vigilance among residents and religious tolerance.

Other mechanisms were identified as dealing with drug abuse and alcoholism, dealing with land issues and enforcing night patrols.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

On social status—education disparities, nepotism and difference in education levels were mentioned as factors that affected national cohesion in the county.

“Favouring relatives can affect the community maybe if his relative has done something wrong and maybe he is the judge he cannot punish him the way he could have punished the he doesn’t know.”

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

The interventions reported to promote unity among young people include; participating in games and sporting activities, religious activities, and chiefs’ *barazas*. They suggested that more can be done to have a cohesive society through promoting justice and equity and addressing tribalism.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability is a key ingredient for effective service delivery and building a cohesive society. The survey sought to identify the views of residents on the mechanisms the county has put in place to ensure transparency and accountability. Generally, disciplinary action, stepping aside and community meetings were identified as some of the fundamental mechanisms. Despite this, it was reported that there is nepotism and favouritism in development projects which are shrouded in secrecy and transparency.

Some of the projects that were identified as promoting transparency and accountability include; *Kazi kwa Vijana*, tree planting activities and rearing of pigs which are some of the existing government projects. Some of the mechanisms the county uses to inform young people about ongoing programmes include voice-overs on mainstream media, service charters, announcements, notice boards and suggestion boxes.

To improve these mechanisms the respondents suggested, increased awareness against corruption, prosecution of those who engage in corruption and ensure they refund the stolen money.

“They should be taken to court and explain why they did so... They should be made to pay that money.”

[FGD. Female young person age 15-19, Busia]

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

On participation in projects and programme there was general consensus among the respondents that involvement of the youth was very low. It was felt that most of the projects were run by “old” people. The reasons mentioned for exclusion of the youth include; ignorance, corruption and tribalism and lack of involvement by leaders.

“Young people are not involved in the making decisions. Poor people have very little choice to make.”

[FDG. Mixed young people 25-34, Busia]

Some of the ways of engaging the youth in projects in the county include employment, participation in management and sensitization on existing opportunities.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

The survey also probed efficiency and effectiveness by looking at how the available resources are allocated to target the young people in the county. The young people perceived that they are neither considered nor involved in the process of resource allocation, making it ineffective in addressing issues that affect them.

“The youth should be involved in the initial stages by including the youth representatives and the youth should also work in these projects. We usually don’t know the project leaders and even the people working in these projects.”

[FGD. Mixed young people age 20- 29, Busia]

To address this problem it was suggested that resource allocation should be done per ward so as to address the immediate challenges and make it easier to reach out to many young people.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

On Political leadership, the main roles of leaders were identified as donations, engaging in political campaigns, improve and improving infrastructure. Some cited cases where political leaders had donated

funds for youth projects. Other initiatives associated with political leaders include development of hospitals, schools, electricity connection and supporting sporting activities. In general, the young people felt that political leaders did not consider their views and many thought that they were only used for political benefit during campaigns for election into political offices.

“They really don’t play any role they only exploit the youth.”

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

To address this—civic education, participation of youth in political affairs, and affirmative action towards empowering the youth are some of the mechanisms to ensure they hold political leaders in the county accountable.

2.7 Population Structure

There was a strong feeling that there is need to tackle the growing population of young people in the county. Respondents reported that there will be high rates of unemployment. Implementation of programmes that will empower young people economically will help in addressing the increase in young population. The advantage of the county’s location at the border should be appreciated and used to steer development.

“You see if we can’t control them there will be a lot of things...you see here most ladies do a lot of immoral things....because normally when you come to Busia overnight...you will find some young ladies with truck drivers....the man is old, she is young, the young people now are taken to the lodgings....it also now makes the dropouts of children to be very high. But if something is not addressed to them this population now will be bad. We have big slums here, these people are poor, some of them make changaa, so bad things but if we can have good programs, these young ladies can change.”

[KII. Policy maker, Busia]

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

The survey revealed that the county is faced with numerous challenges that may hinder it from fully harnessing the gains of its demographic window of opportunity. The gains made in education, health and economic welfare must be supported through deliberate programmes to ensure that this is achieved.

Recommendations

The following initiatives are recommended:

Health

1. Ensure the young people access reproductive health information and services.
2. Enhance maternal and childcare services.
3. Put in place mechanisms to address drug and substance abuse and rehabilitation and recovery programmes for those affected.
4. Continued campaigns against HIV and AIDS and improving existing health infrastructure.

Education

1. Expanding infrastructure and access to tertiary education will provide and be key in supporting skills development.
2. Provision of bursaries for vulnerable households will help enhance access to education.
3. Review of the curriculum of education to ensure relevant education and skills training that are in tandem with the job market trends.

Economic

1. Address poverty and low income levels by implementation of capacity building for the youth on employment and investment opportunities, skills training, provision of capital and improved access to information about existing employment and business opportunities.
2. Use of modern farming methods was also highly recommended.

Governance

1. Enhance youth participation in governance and political leadership.
2. Address corruption by putting in place and implementing regulations that address the same.
3. Ensure the resource allocation criteria promotes fairness, equity and impartiality, so that areas of the county benefit.
4. Enforce laws and carry out sensitization on prevention of child labour.

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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. The table 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	Busia
		Nyamira	Vihiga	West pokot
		Kericho	Baringo	Wajir
		Kisii	Busia	
			Isiolo	
			Kwale	
			Bungoma	
			Homa Bay	
			Kilifi	
			Trans Nzoia	

Annex 2: Survey Personnel

Western Region Survey Personnel

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
Busia	Francis Kundu		Kennedy O. Alwenya	
Kakamega				
Vihiga				

Report Authors

Here below are authors who participated in the development of this report:

Table A2.2 Report authors

County Reports	Author	Institution
Bungoma	Corazon Ayoma	Family Health Options of Kenya (FHOK)
Busia	Melap Sitati	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
Kakamega	Melap Sitati	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
Vihiga	Corazon Ayoma	Family Health Options of Kenya (FHOK)

Annex 3: List of 2015 NAYS Participants

Steering Committee Members

1. Dr. Josephine Kibaru-Mbae (NCPD - Chairperson)
2. Cecilia Kimemia (UNFPA)
3. Dr. Eliya Zulu (AFIDEP)
4. Dr. Francis Obare (Population Council)
5. Agnes Koori (Ministry of Education Science and Technology)
6. Dr. Patrick Amoth (Ministry of Health)
7. Dr. Anne Khasakhala (Population Studies and Research Institute)
8. David Mbote (Health Policy Project – Futures Group)
9. James M. Munyu (Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services)
10. Margaret Mwangi (NCPD)
11. William Ochola (NCPD)
12. Peter Nyakwara (NCPD)
13. MacDonald Obudho (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics)
14. Fahad Muthee (Ministry of ICT)

Technical Committee Members

1. George Kichamu (NCPD - Chairperson)
2. Ezekiel Ngure (UNFPA)
3. Bernard Onyango (AFIDEP)
4. Eunice Mueni (AFIDEP)
5. Vane Lumumba (NCPD)
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cont.

Technical Committee Members (cont.)

13. Patrick Muchai (National Youth Service)
14. Simon Mwangi (Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs)
15. Corazon Ayoma (Family Health Options Kenya)
16. Francis Kundu (NCPD)
17. Mary Kuira (National Organisation for Peer Educators)
18. Catherine Ndei (NCPD)
19. Irene Muhunzu (NCPD)
20. Alex Juma (NCPD)
21. Michael Oruru (NCPD)
22. Reinhard Rutto (NCPD)

County Population Coordinators

1. Millicent Oluteyo (Central)
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)
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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.

BUSIA COUNTY