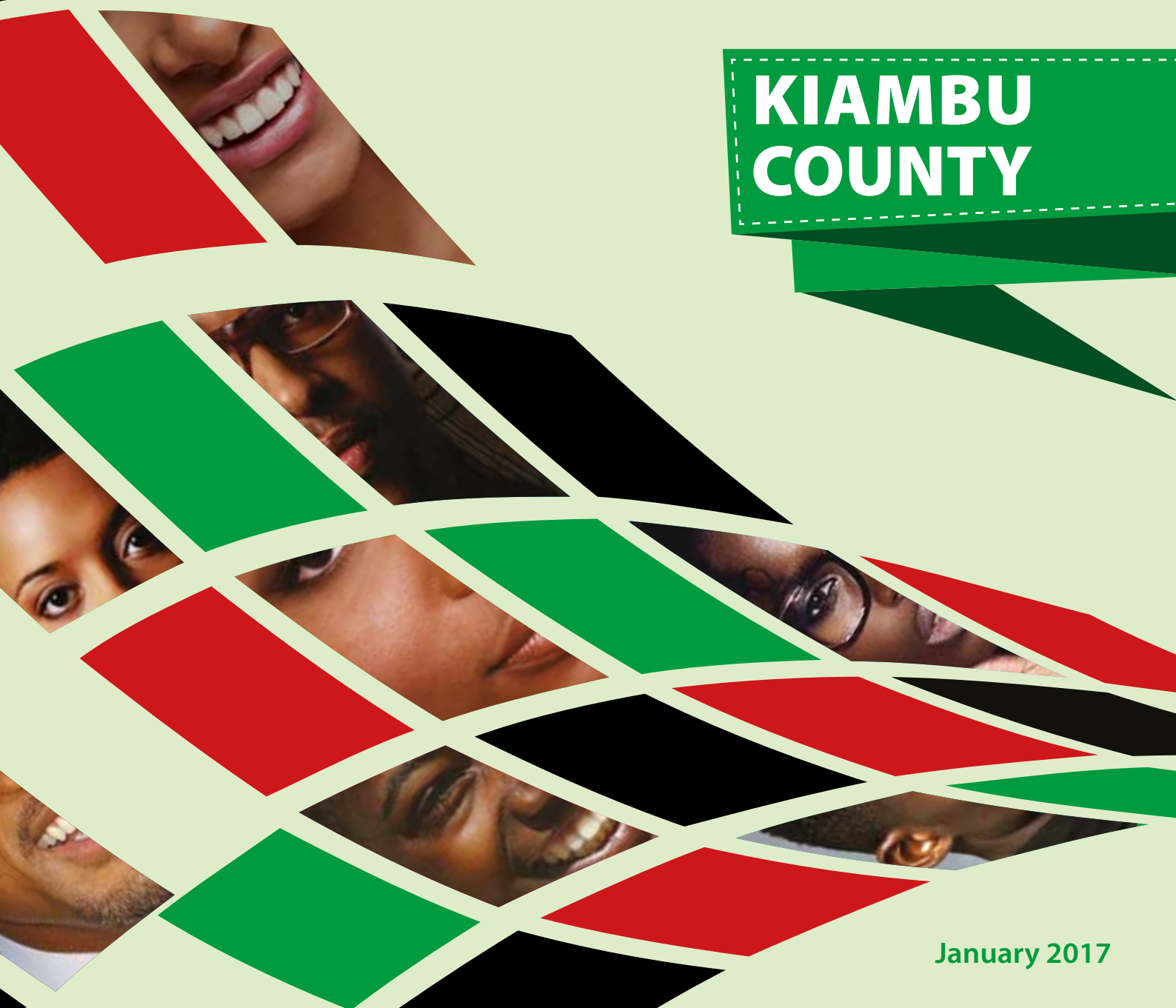




2015 KENYA NATIONAL **ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH** SURVEY (NAYS)

**KIAMBU
COUNTY**



January 2017



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National Council for Population and Development
Chancery Building, 4th Floor, Valley Road
P.O. Box 48994-00100, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254-20-271-1600/01
Fax: 254-20-271-6508
Email: info@ncpd-ke.org
Website: www.ncpd-ke.org

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2015 KENYA NATIONAL
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH SURVEY
(NAYS)

KIAMBU COUNTY

January 2017



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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. |

KIAMBU 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 the Kiambu County profile based on the findings of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey conducted by the national council for population development, NCPD in conjunction with Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Youth Department, KNBS and various development partners. The survey covered all the 47 counties with the multiple objectives of examining what potential exists for a demographic dividend in each of the 47 counties, identify health, education, economic and governance issues that affect young people in each county, identifying what specific investment opportunities that could accelerate achievement of the demographic dividend and providing policy and programme recommendations based on the survey findings.

This report interrogates the demographic profile of the county and the prevailing socio-economic indicators of the county and further identifies the challenges and opportunities that exist for harnessing the benefits of a growing youth population. The report therefore presents 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 total population of Kiambu County in 2009 was 1,785,885 people and is projected to increase to 2,301,324 people by 2030 and to 2,570,613 people by 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (35 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 25 percent and to 21 percent in the year 2030 and 2050 respectively. As the proportion of population of the young people declines, it is projected that the working age population will increase from 61 percent in 2009 to 67 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 107 to 45 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2020 and close in 2060.

Kiambu County has a fertility rate of 2.7 children per woman. Seventy-four percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Ninety-three percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 97.2 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. Young people are affected by drugs and subsistence abuse, STIs and mental health problems. These problems are caused by peer pressure, family conflicts and availability of drugs and local brews. The report recommends strengthening of young people's access to reproductive health information and services, increased public awareness on the issues affecting young people, enforcement of laws that prohibit access to drugs and alcohol to young people and provision of guidance and counselling services for the youth.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 97 percent. This means that about 3 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is slightly lower (78 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. It is estimated that 9,432 primary school age and 30,169 secondary school age children are out of school in the county. The main challenges affecting the education of young people in the county include drug and substance abuse, idleness and peer pressure. The county government and other stakeholders should endeavour to enable all the school-age children in the county have access to education through addressing the issues highlighted in this report.

The Human Development Index in the county is slightly higher than the national average but still more effort has to be exerted to improve the quality of life. The main economic activities for young people in Kiambu County include construction, employment by both the public and private sector, manufacturing and small scale businesses. The county needs to focus on the sensitization of young people interventions in order to increase the uptake by the young people.

Some young peoples in Kiambu County are involved in some criminal activities such as theft, sexual and gender based violence and in some land disputes and in crimes associated with DSA. The main way of dealing with these issues is through council of elders and court process. Young peoples' affairs are mediated for them through the current leadership and most of them have yet to embrace politics.



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 Organization

The implementation of the survey was facilitated by two committees; Steering and Technical committees whose members were drawn from different organizations 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 organizations.

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 organizations 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 (2) research assistants. The fieldwork commenced on 11th May and ended on 31st July 2015. Each team was assigned two or three counties for data collection. In addition to this, each team had a vehicle and a driver to ensure smooth movement during the data collection exercise. Using the field work plan developed during the fieldwork training, the research assistants systematically collected data from their assigned regions. Throughout this process, they were guided by their respective supervisors. At the end of each day the team members got together to share their experiences and prepare the day's summaries. This sharing helped the teams to strategize the next day's work. Table 1.1 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

KIAMBU COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Kiambu County covers a total area of 2,543.5 square kilometres (Km²) with 476.3 Km² under forest cover. Kiambu County borders Nairobi and Kajiado Counties to the South, Machakos to the East, Murang'a to the North and North East, Nyandarua to the North West, and Nakuru to the West as indicated on the map below. The county lies between latitudes 00 25' and 10 20' South of the Equator and Longitude 360 31' and 370 15' East. The County is divided into twelve (12) sub-counties namely Limuru, Kikuyu, Kabete Lari, Gatundu South, Gatundu North, Githunguri, Kiambu, Kiambaa, Ruiru, Juja and Thika Town. These are further divided into 60 wards. Some of the common features include; Kinare Forest in Lari Constituency, Chania Falls and Fourteen Falls in Juja Constituency, Paradise Lost and Mugumo Gardens in Kiambaa Constituency, Mau Caves.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

2.2.1 Population size and structure

Table 2.1 shows the County demographic profile for Kiambu County in 2009, population projections for 2030 and 2050 based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. In 2009, the County population was 1,785,885 and is expected to rise to 2,301,324 in 2030 and 2,570,613 in 2050. The proportion of population below age 15 was 34.9 percent in 2009. It is projected to reduce to 24.8 percent in 2030 and further decrease to 20.6 percent in 2050. The proportion of the population aged 64 stood at 3.8 percent in 2009. It is projected to increase to 4.8 percent in 2030 and to increase further to 11.6 percent in 2050.

Table 2.1 Kiambu County Demographic profile

| Demographic | 2009 | 2030 | 2050 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Population Size | 1,785,885 | 2,301,324 | 2,570,613 |
| Proportion of Population Below Age 15 | 34.9% | 24.8% | 20.6% |
| Proportion of Population Above Age 64 | 3.8% | 4.8% | 11.6% |
| Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64) | 61.3% | 70.4% | 67.8% |
| Dependency Ratio | 63 | 42 | 47.5 |
| Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens | 2020 | | |

Source: Various reports

The proportion of the population in the working ages between 15-64 years was 61.3 percent% in 2009. It is projected that this age group will increase to 70.4 percent% in 2030 and then decrease to 65.6 percent% of the total population in 2050. The dependency ratio for Kiambu County was 63 in 2009 and is projected to decrease to 42 in 2030 and later increase to 47.5 in 2050. It is projected that the county demographic window of opportunity opens in the year 2020.

2.2.2 Socio-economic characteristics

This section focuses on socio-economic performance of the Kenya economy with specific focus on education and health sectors. The social-economic indicators are majorly anchored on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which take into account the global consequences of unmet MDG goals and emphasizes that global communities must improve on the their development goals and go beyond meeting basic human needs in order to promote dynamic inclusive and sustainable development beyond 2030.

Table 2.2 shows the socio-economic characteristics of Kiambu County. From the health sector, the average number of children per woman is 2.7 which are lower than the national average of 3.9 children per woman. This can be attributed to the high proportion of married women using contraception (74 percent) and the high education levels in the county. The proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker is remarkably high at 92.6 percent. The rate of HIV prevalence in the county is relatively low (3.8 percent) compared to the national rate of 6.04 percent. The county also has among the highest levels of fully vaccinated children aged between 12-23 months at 97.2 percent surpassing the national target of 80 percent.

Table 2:2 Socio-economic Indicators for Kiambu County

| Socio-economic characteristics | Indicators | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Health | Average Number of Children Per Woman | 2.7 |
| | Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception | 74.0% |
| | Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker | 92.6% |
| | HIV Prevalence | 3.8% |
| | Children 12 - 23 months fully immunized | 97.2% |
| Education | Primary School Net Enrolment Rate | 96.9% |
| | Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio | 26.2 |
| | Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School | 9,432 |
| | Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate | 77.6% |
| | Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio | 19.3 |
| | Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School | 30,169 |
| Socio-Economic | Human Development Index | 0.5611412 |

Source: Various Reports

Kenya has made tremendous efforts in expanding access to primary education across the country through the provision of free primary education policy introduced by the government in 2003. Primary

school enrolment rate for Kiambu County is 96.9 percent while the teacher students' ratio is 26.2. The number of Primary school age children out of school stands at 9,432. Secondary school net enrolment rate is 77.6 percent with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:19.3. The county also has 30,169 secondary school youth out of school.

Despite the expansion in education and high rates of participation in basic education, there are various challenges affecting the education sector. Key among the challenges is inequalities, unsatisfactory levels of education quality, and access to post primary education for low income groups. These challenges have negative implications for the country's accumulation of human capital and are likely to affect the country's aspired transition into a middle-income country by 2030. The county has a Human Development Index of 0.561 which is higher than the national average of 0.520. This implies that the county is performing well in providing education, health and improving the income per capita of its population.

2.3 Health Issues Affecting Young People

The government commits to improve the quality of life for all Kenyans by ensuring equitable, affordable, and quality health care of the highest standard. This is highlighted in Kenya's Vision 2030 for national development under the social pillar. This commitment is also anchored in Kenya's Constitution as a basic right.

The qualitative survey sought to establish the health affecting young people in Kiambu County. The questions were raised across the board including young people, adults and marginalized groups focusing on various thematic areas in health. This section presents a summary of their consolidated responses by sub-themes. The first sub-theme outlines the main health problems affecting young people in Kiambu County, the causes for these health problems, the consequences to young people and the ways of addressing these problems. The second thematic area addresses accessibility and availability of information and services; the third sub-theme focuses on organizations providing health services in the county while the fourth sub-theme outlines the suggested ways of improving health within the county.

2.3.1 The main health problems affecting young people

Table 2:3 Health issues affecting Young people

| Main Health problems | Causes | Consequences | Ways of addressing these problems |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| Sexually Transmitted Infections | Peer pressure | Abortion leading to death | Creating awareness and public education |
| Mental health problems | Family conflict | Addition to DSA | Guidance and counselling |
| Drug and substance Abuse | Collusion between drug peddlers and police | High STI infections | Stop DSA in schools |
| | | School drop outs | Rehabilitation centres |
| | | Poor school performance | |

Source: NAYS, 2015

From the focus group discussions across the various groups STIs, mental health problems and drug and substance abuse were identified as the main health problems affecting young people. All the above health problems were discussed in all the discussions groups with the majority attributing mental health problems to intake of drugs and substance abuse.

The respondents attributed these health problems to peer pressure, family conflicts and collusion between drug peddlers and the police which have made drugs and substance abuse very rampant in the county.

“Okay, any other health issue affecting the youth, has to do with mental health problems with young people; there is also the issue of drugs.”

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

“There is idleness among the young people because they are jobless, so you find they engage in alcohol and drugs.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19, Kiambu]

It was observed that the consequences of these health problems included school dropout especially as a result of drug substance and drug abuse, poor school performance, high STI infections, and unsafe abortions which in most cases have led to death.

Some of the ways suggested addressing health problems among young people included community awareness and public education, guidance and counselling on the dangers of unprotected sex and drug and substance abuse. Stopping DSA in schools and the need to build rehabilitation centres in the county.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

Of interest were the young peoples’ perception of access to services and the availability of information to them. Table 2.4 tabulates the sources, type 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 | Guidance and counselling | Increased knowledge | Health Facilities |
| Schools | Education and training | Disease Prevention | Media |
| Family | Health Education & Awareness | Behaviour change | Internet |
| Religious Institutions | Abstinence | | Family or community |

Source: NAYS, 2015

Within the discussion groups a range of sources of information were identified; particularly health facilities, family, schools and religious institutions. Out of these the most preferred sources of information are health facilities, the media internet and family members of the community. The main type of information received included guidance and counselling, education and training, health education & awareness and abstinence. This information was regarded as useful in terms of increasing knowledge for behaviour change and disease prevention.

Table 2:5 Access and Availability of SRH/FP Information and Services

| Main SRH/FP information & services available & accessible | Challenges in accessing SRH/FP information & services | Addressing Challenges |
|---|---|---|
| Contraceptives mainly injectable, condoms Abstinence and counselling | Fear/embarrassment Cost of services Ignorance | Improve infrastructure Health education and sensitization and guidance and counselling |

Source: NAYS, 2015

In this county the main SRH/FP information and services that were reported to be available and accessible to young people were contraceptives largely the injectables and condoms. Even then, they also mentioned challenges in accessing these services; attributed to fear or embarrassment, fear of possible side effects of contraceptives and the cost of these services and ignorance among the young people.

“I can say fear is a challenge because, for example you want to access it and then you think whoever am gonna find there will say am very emotional and so I better lack to take them.”

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

There was also a discussion on the type of information & services for marginalized young people including people with disability (PWDs) and Orphans. The services available included disability friendly services, Guidance & counselling and Health Education.

Within the health facilities it was observed that there are Youth Friendly information and Services as evidenced by Youth friendly health providers who were said to exercise confidentiality

Overall the general challenges in accessing health information & services included fear/embarrassment in particular for those seeking reproductive health services. It was also noted that ignorance and the cost of services affected access to services by young people.

“I think observation in the most of the information that our youths receive is not adequate, it is not enough and unfortunately, aah the power that we, that is the government, it keeps a lot of for itself that is disseminating and also the same time, whatever has been disseminated is actually outdated. The systems are not following up the new information that is coming out of the result of the new research and if you go to the main sources of the information that receive especially from the newspapers, you will find that our students or youth do not actually have adequate accessibility to the newspapers is not enough. Go to these social media actually, practically there are not active enough in the social media except they socialize. The other one is that unfortunately you will go and find that a lot of educated locals who can be bringing a lot of great and new information are never invited or they have an opportunity to come up and socialize with the locals so that this information can be shared. So it is almost inadequate.”

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

Ways of addressing the general health challenges were suggested and these included health education and sensitization for the young people, guidance and counselling, equipping the current health facilities to provide quality care and constructing more health facilities to increase physical access. The improvement of the general infrastructure within the county was also suggested to enhance mobility and access to services.

2.3.3 Organizations Addressing Health

In this county the main organizations identified as addressing health are government agencies, religious leaders and organizations and Youth Serving Organizations (YSOs). These are lauded for contributing to the improvement of the health status of the community and in particular provision of ARVs and offering guidance and counselling.

“It addresses issues to do with general preventive health issues where they do workshops for young person. We give them nutrition and HIV/AIDS messages. We have Christian Aid; we have National Council, National AIDS Control Council. Yeah those are some of the organizations” (FGD, mixed older people, 35-60. Kiambu).

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

To conclude the discussion on health, participants were asked to suggest the opportunities for improvement of health within their county. The main observation is the need to expand the number

of health facilities to increase access to health services as well as increasing the number of health personnel in the facilities. It was also suggested that there is need to focus on health services that improve the lives of marginalized youth including orphans, people living with HIV (PLWA) and people with disability (PWDs).

“I was thinking about health centres we need to improve hospitals, facilities there. Also the hospitals there are no enough wards to access info so they should improve in that.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19, Kiambu]

2.4 Education and Young People

The education sector plays a primary role in development of skills required in actualizing the economic and social goals of Vision 2030. Education contributes to acquiring knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary for transforming Kenya to a globally competitive country. The sustainable development goal number 4 focuses on ensuring inclusive and quality education for all and promoting lifelong learning. The Constitution of Kenya further identifies education as a social and economic right and recognizes that people are the country's most important resource. The sector therefore has a major responsibility of facilitating the process of developing manpower necessary for transforming Kenya into a globally competitive economy. This is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on ensuring appropriate education and skills for full participation in society. Towards this end, the Government of Kenya has encouraged the growth of the education sector by increasing resource allocation and providing incentives for investment and participation in provision of skills training in the country.

The qualitative survey sought to establish challenges the young people encounter in schools in Kiambu County. The questions were raised across the 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 issues affecting the Youth in Kiambu County. The second thematic area looks at ways of addressing education issues, availability and access and school dropout at various levels. The third thematic area looks at the views about the content of the curricula taught in tertiary in relation to the prevailing job market. Lastly the section looks at opportunities for young people to gain skills and investing in education and training within Kiambu County.

2.4.1 The main Education issues affecting young people

Table 2:6 The main education issues affecting young people

| Main Education problems | Causes | Consequences | Ways of addressing these problems |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| Drug and substance Abuse. Absenteeism of teachers and students Child labour | Peer pressure Idleness | School drop out Death as a result of DSA Poor education performance. | Increase bursary allocations Address absenteeism in schools Creating awareness and sensitization of the importance of education. |

Source: NAYS, 2015

From the focus group discussions across the various groups' drug and substance abuse, absenteeism of teachers and students and child labour were identified as the main education problems affecting the young people. Drugs and substance abuse is a major problem in the county as it was discussed in all the discussion groups. These problems were attributed to idleness among the young people and peer pressure.

"I hear from people when you use drugs you will not sleep like miraa, so you will run normal. So you will use them so as to get a good grade."

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

The groups observed that the consequences of these problems included school dropout and sometimes death especially as a result of substance and drug abuse and poor education performance at national examinations level. The rate of school dropouts' at all educational levels in the county was reported to be high due to addiction to drugs and substance abuse. Some of the ways suggested to address education problems among young people included increasing bursary allocations and the urgent need for the government to address teacher absenteeism in schools.

2.4.2 Availability and accessibility of services

Inclusion in education can be seen as a process of addressing and responding to the diversity of needs of learners through access to schooling, increased participation in learning processes, learning outcomes. This involves changes and modifications in content, approaches, structures and delivery strategies, with an objective of reaching all children of the appropriate age.

The gains from educational investments may accrue to the individual worker; to the household, and to the society. Positive benefits for schooling would entail high probability of access to employment and high earnings. It may be expected that unemployment should decrease with increase in education attainment. However, this may not be the case because other factors apart from educational attainment might be influencing unemployment.

2.4.3 Organizations addressing education

In this county the main organizations identified as addressing education related issues include government agencies, religious institutions and motivational speakers. These are lauded for contributing to the improvement of the education status of the community.

“To me I can say they have put a lot of efforts because most of the students from here we come from very humble backgrounds and every term we happen to be provided with bursaries, so most of our students from the school they have benefitted from the bursaries. So it a very great effort.”

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

2.4.4 Opportunities for Improvement

To conclude the discussion on education, participants were asked to suggest the opportunities for improvement of education and curriculum taught within their county. The main observation is the need to increase financial support and support for people with disability (PWDs) to access quality education and that the curriculum was not relevant.

“On this, I will talk from personal experience. You have gone through our system of education. We also had the other one. To be very honest with you I am sorry to tell you, most of the times we need retraining. That is why I said earlier that whatever we are giving our children is outdated. I can give you a very good example, when I left form six to join air force, the test that we went to do was actually introduced in 1956. You can imagine now when probably as an adult student, how do you go and get an average student like R9 has said he left school 50 years ago. Then you take him to job market and then you tell, can you please give this chemical equation? You see that is not relevant. The other thing is when I left Kenya to go to the US for the same programme; you actually find that it is like a shocker. Whatever Kenya thinks that we are taking pride in, that here we are in front, only for to go to other side and find that definitely, to be honest you have to repeat. Look at doctors; if a doctor graduates, we have a KU here, which is now in our county, if a KU trained doctor goes to either Britain or US, they have to go through training.”

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

2.5 Economic Status and young people

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities

The constitution in Article 55 (c) provides that the State shall take measures, including affirmative action programmes, to ensure that the young people have access to employment. Besides the constitution, various national pieces of legislation and policies relate to the aspects of equality and inclusion of the young people. The Employment Act, 2007 provides regulations with regard to terms of employment. Section 5 provides against discrimination in employment, mandating the Minister, labour officers and the Industrial Court to promote equality of opportunity in employment in order to eliminate discrimination in employment.

The survey established the main issues affecting access to employment and income opportunities for the young people as well as identifying the main economic activities that young people are engaged in. In addition, the survey highlights the main challenges that young person's face while engaged in economic activities and ways to address these challenges. This section will also identify organizations addressing economic empowerment of young people as well as the main economic youth programmes interventions in Kiambu County.

2.5.2 Main Economic Activities Young People are Engaged In

The main economic activities the young people are engaged in Kiambu County are menial jobs, barber shops, construction and employment at the Bata Shoe Company limited as outlined in Table 2.7. As the youth engage in these economic activities they identified challenges, these include accidents, lack of capital or financial constraint to start or expand their business, corruption and high registration costs in starting business. To address these challenges, the youth identified training and education, sensitization of government interventions and addressing run away corruption as key in addressing the challenges the youth face.

Table 2:7 Economic activities young people are engaged in

| Main Economic activities | Challenges encountered | How to address the challenges encountered |
|--|---|---|
| Shoe manufacturing company (Bata shoe company) | Lack of capital or financial constraint | Sensitization on the interventions. |
| Menial jobs | Corruption | Training and education |
| Barber shops | Accidents | Address corruption |
| Construction | High registration costs | |

Source: NAYS, 2015

2.5.3 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

This section reviews the main interventions that are in place in addressing youth unemployment in the country, the challenges in access these interventions and ways of addressing these challenges.

Table 2:8 Interventions addressing youth unemployment in Kiambu County

| Main interventions and programmes | Challenges in accessing these interventions | Ways of addressing these challenges |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| NYS Uwezo fund YEDF | Lack of interventions awareness Lack of qualifications Inability to pay loans | Capacity building and education Skill development Sensitization of interventions |

Source: NAYS, 2015

The main interventions and programmes identified in Kiambu County addressing youth unemployment include; National Youth Service (NYS), Uwezo fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF). The challenges in accessing these interventions include lack of awareness of the interventions, lack of qualifications in accessing funds from the respective interventions and inability to pay loans due to lack of securities. The youth identified capacity building and education, skills development and sensitization of government interventions as ways of addressing these challenges.

2.5.4 Organizations addressing youth economic empowerment

In this county the main organizations identified as addressing youth economic empowerment and related issues include government agencies, financial institutions, and talent identification and nurturing centres. These are lauded for contributing to the improvement of the living standards and empowering the young people in the community. These organizations provide financial assistance and build the capacity of the youth in the communities.

Potential areas that were identified for increasing employment and investment in Kiambu County include: agriculture, business, and construction and industrial sectors.

“There is education and agriculture and so on, we cannot exhaust them. But what we need is to prepare these guys intellectually and that call calls for quality academic investment.”

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

2.5.5 Availability and access to ICT services

Table 2:9 Availability and access to ICT services

| ICT services available | Challenges in accessing ICT services | Ways of addressing these challenges |
|--|--|--|
| Television Radio Phones Computers Internet | Cost Power supply Parental restriction | Provision of affordable ICT Government to subsidize on costs. |

Source: NAYS, 2015

Information, communication and Technology (ICT) services available to the youth in Kiambu County include television, radio, cell phones and computers and internet. However in accessing these services the youth encounter problems. These problems are associated with the cost, power supply and parental restrictions. Provision of affordable ICT and the need for the government to subsidize internet costs were identified as some of the ways of addressing the challenges in accessing ICT services in the County.

2.6 Governance and Young People

Governance is of critical importance especially with the current policy to move decision-making away from the central government and out to devolved entities. Governance is defined as the process through which systems are managed from within and without.

This section sought the views in regard to the eight principles in governance.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

This section looks at the justice system, security and cohesion in the county

2.6.1.1 Justice System

Table 2:10 Prevalent Cases

| Main Cases | Challenges | Ways of addressing those challenges |
|---|--|---|
| Land disputes SGBV Drug abuse Theft and stealing | Corruption Threats and fear Long-time taken to solve cases | Addressing corruption Prosecution of offenders |

Source: NAYS, 2015

The most prevalent cases in Kiambu County are land disputes and sexual gender based violence (SGBV). Other cases include drug abuse and theft/stealing. The challenges encountered in solving

disputes include corruption in the judicial process, threats and intimidations and long-time taken in solving cases within the judiciary. The ways of addressing these challenges include, addressing the problem of runaway corruption and the prosecution of offenders.

“In most cases, the cases are dealt with in a corrupt way. You get someone telling the truth but money comes and covers the truth.”

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

2.6.1.2 Security

Security, protection of property and life is a very crucial element in governance. The majority of the respondents across all the age groups noted that the county was insecure and only a few in the younger ages felt that there was security. Insecurity in the county is attributed to corruption in the police force, collusion between the police and criminals and delayed or slow response by the police when security concerns are raised by members of the community,

The *nyumba kumi* initiative, police hotlines and police patrols are the main mechanisms that residents recommended in ensuring the challenges of insecurity are addressed. These sentiments were also echoed by policy makers in Kiambu County who take cognisance of the importance of the *nyumba kumi* initiative in addressing insecurity in the county.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

Cohesion fosters peace, national unity and development. In the county issues that affect unity of young people include tribalism, social class disparities, literacy gaps and drug and substance abuse. To address these challenges, there are programmes in place that promote unity in the county. These include group formation especially in the form of SACCOs and self-help groups, education at all levels and the use of sports and games.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

This sub-section highlights mechanisms in place to ensure accountability, mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned /ongoing activities and how mechanisms can be improved.

Mechanisms in Place to Inform Young People on Planned and Ongoing Activities

Young people in the county get information mainly from the media. Service delivery charter boards and announcements in religious institutions were also mentioned as avenues through which the youth get information.

Mechanisms in Place to Ensure Accountability and Transparency

Accountability and transparency are among the main virtues in governance. The mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency in Kiambu County includes advocacy through social media, oversight commissions and authorities or interdiction for those found guilty.

How these Mechanisms can be Improved

One of the ways suggested for improvement is transparency and accountability was stepping aside. Other ways that were suggested are; strict supervision, stepping aside, allows for public audit, creation of rules, community empowerment and encourages bottom-top approach.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

This sub-section explores the involvement of young people in project budgeting, planning and implementation.

Youth Involvement in Budget Process, Project Identification, Design and Implementation

The young people suggested that they are involved in the project design and implementation.

Roles Young People Like to Play in Projects and Programmes

Young people in the county play an important role in project planning and are involved in the management of projects and programmes.

Roles Young People Would like to Play in Projects and Programmes

Young people in the county would like to be involved in decision making of projects. They would also like to play an important role in the project process and more representation in the management of projects.

How Projects and Programmes Address the Young People's Needs

The projects that young people get involved in has enabled the youth to identify their talents as they progress in their careers.

How Existing Opportunities Ensure they Serve those who Deserve

There are opportunities that are set aside for PWDs and women.

“Some of the members of an organization are being sent to go and inform for example the people who have disabilities on the importance of investing money and also how they can use such money.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19, Kiambu]

Challenges Young People Face During their Involvement in Project Implementation

The biggest challenges that the young people face are corruption, discrimination by the older members of the society and discouragement by their peers.

How Young People's Involvement in Project Process can be Improved

Young people in the county involvement in the development process can be improved by giving the youth financial support, better remuneration for the youth and prioritization of youth involvement in the projects.

“If you want to address the challenges, first give the youths priority to participate in the project.”

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

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

How Available Resources are Allocated to Target the Young People

The young people noted that the resources do not reach them because of corruption. In addition, they are discriminated against as indicated by this quote from the older people;

“I can say if at all there are resources allocated to youths it doesn't reach us it's normally swindled before it reaches us.”

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

However the resources that reach the young people have enabled the youth to create income generating activities in the county.

Mechanisms in Place to Ensure Resources are Used to Achieve Expected Outcome

The young people suggested that they should be involved at all level in project planning and implementation process.

What can be done to Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness in Utilization of Resources

In order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in utilisation of resources there is need for transparency and openness. This will ensure that the integrity of the process is not questioned.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

Role Political Leadership Play in Management of Youth Affairs

Political leadership plays an important role in the management of youth affairs in the county. The leadership plays an important role in providing financial support, improving infrastructure in the county and initiating projects that are have an important impact on the youth.

2.7 Thoughts about growing population of young people in relation to governance

There is a general consensus that the growing population will have a negative impact on the health, education and economic welfare of the residents of Kiambu County. Most are of the opinion that the growing population will lead to unemployment among the youth leading to an increase in crime.

The growing population of the young in relation to governance has its challenges. There is a general feeling that the increasing population will lead to an increase in crime. Others are of the opinion that the increasing population leads to an increase in electoral votes.

2.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the situational analysis of youth and the various policies and interventions, it is clear that the youth problem is a key policy concern. This section provides concluding remarks and makes recommendations.

Health

- The county and national government need a written agreement on the shared responsibilities on procurement and distribution of commodities for programmes that are important for public health and which are heavily donor funded, such as family planning commodities and ARVs.
- The county and national governments should start offering free medical camps to address the growing population of young people in the county.

Education

- Promote and build the capacity of the youth
- Besides agriculture, there are several other sectors that that hold promise for youth in Kiambu County. These include transport, ICT and building and construction. Most of the interventions in these sectors revolve around building the capacity of the youth to take in these growing sectors, including conceptualization of projects, building and construction, operation and maintenance.

Economic

- Promote economic diversification

The county's main economic activities for the youth are in the informal sector. There is need for the county government to diversify youth's engagement in economic activities. The earning from these activities is low for to record any meaningful economic growth and development.

Agriculture like in most rural counties is the back born of the wellbeing of its residents.

- The county government should take advantage of the cosmopolitan nature of the county to strengthen is hold on both agriculture and commercial development.

Governance

- The rule of law is a system in which universal principles are held. There is therefore the need for the government and its officials and agents as well as individuals are accountable under established laws
- The security of people and property should be enhanced in order to avoid a growth of militia groups where the state cannot be able to guarantee the same.
- Justice should be delivered in a timely competent, ethical and by independent representatives.

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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 | KIAMBU |
| | | Nyamira | Vihiga | West pokot |
| | | Kericho | Baringo | Wajir |
| | | Kisii | Busia | |
| | | | Isiolo | |
| | | | Kwale | |
| | | | Bungoma | |
| | | | Homa Bay | |
| | | | Kilifi | |
| | | | Trans Nzoia | |

Annex 2: Survey Personnel

Central – 1 Region

Table A2.1 Western Region Survey Personnel

| Counties | Technical Committee Member | County Coordinator/ Supervisor | Research Assistants | Data Clerk |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Kiambu | Patrick Muchai | Patrick Muchai | Phyllis Muriuki | Janeth Nyarinda |
| Kirinyaga | Mary Kuiru | | John R. Ngari | |
| Murang'a | | | | |

Report Authors

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

Table A2.2 Report Authors

| County Reports | Author | Institution |
|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Kiambu | Phares Mugo | Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research & Analysis (KIPPRA) |
| Kirinyaga | Fidelis Ndung'u | National Council for Population & Development (NCPD) |
| Murang'a | Fidelis Ndung'u | National Council for Population & Development (NCPD) |

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)
6. Dr. Andrew Mutuku (Population Studies and Research Institute)
7. Phares Mugo (Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis)
8. Dr. Jeanne Patrick (Ministry of Health)
9. Hambulle Mohamed (Ministry of Health)
10. Lissel Mogaka (Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services)
11. Melap Sitati (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology)
12. Josephine Mwangi (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology)

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)
12. Margaret Wambui (Nairobi)

Report Editor

1. Prof Lawrence Ikamari (Population Studies and Research Institute)



National Council for Population and Development

PO Box 48994 - GPO, Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Tel: 254 20 271 1600/01

Fax: 254 20 271 6508

Email: info@ncpd-ke.org

www.ncpd-ke.org

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

KIAMBU COUNTY