



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

BARINGO
COUNTY



January 2017



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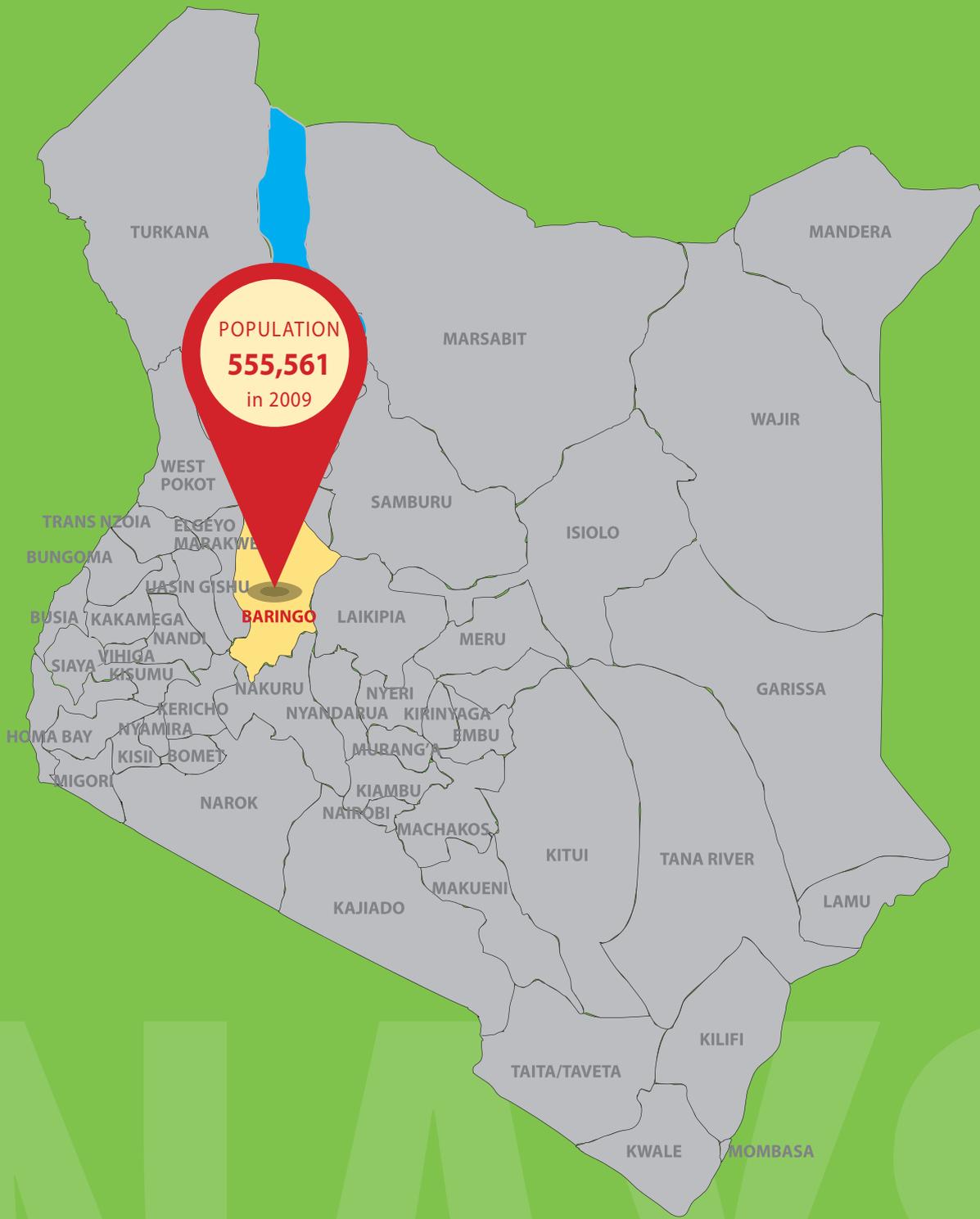
Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	NYS	National Youth Service
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	PADIS	Population, Administration, and Decision Information System International
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
CPC	County Population Coordinators	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
DemDiv	Demographic Dividend	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
DSA	Drug and Substance Abuse	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
FHOK	Family Health Option Kenya	YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate		
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		
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research & Analysis		
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics		
MFI	Micro Finance Institution		
NASSEPV	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme		
NAYS	National Adolescents and Youth Survey		
NER	Net Enrolment Rate		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation		

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.

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

This report interrogates the demographic profile of the county and the prevailing socio-economic indicators of the county and further identifies the challenges and opportunities that exist for harnessing the benefits of a growing youth population. The report therefore presents an overview of the key demographic, health, education, economic and governance indicators. These are the main sectors whose performance is critical in harnessing the potential of the young people in accelerating economic growth and development.

The population of Baringo County according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census was 555,561 people. Of these, 279,081 were male and 276,480 females. The county's total population is projected to increase to 929,225 and 1,259,267 people in 2030 and 2050 respectively. The county's population- age structure is notably youthful with 48.4 percent of the population comprising of the population aged below age 15 in 2009. The county's demographic window opens in the 2044 and is estimated to close by the year 2084.

In addition, Baringo County has a high level of poverty and a dependency ratio of 107.2. The county is faced with limited employment opportunities for the youthful population. The main economic activities young people are engaged in are small scale businesses such as *Bodaboda*, subsistence farming, casual jobs artisan and domestic work. The results obtained show that young people face several challenges. These include high cost of health services, myths and misconceptions about family planning, lack of sexual reproductive health information and services, stigma from the community, negative provider attitude, lack of youth friendly services and cultural barriers that hinder use of family planning services. Further, results show that STI & HIV and AIDS, drugs and substance abuse, teenage pregnancies and sexual gender based violence are main health problems affecting young people in the county. The report recommends increased and expanded provision of health education, guidance and counselling, improved health policies and laws, provision of youth friendly services and provision of SRH information to the youth throughout the county.

In the education sector, the results show that the county has fairly high enrolment in primary schools. However, the county has over 21,541 children of primary schools age out of school. In addition, the results show that only 45.3 percent of secondary school age teenagers attend secondary school. This means that nearly 55 percent of the secondary school age youth in the county are out of school. This situation implies that a large proportion of the county's young population is not being equipped with the requisite education for employment in the future. This will, to a large extent, deny the county the benefits of an educated young population. The government should therefore expand opportunities for more children to attend school and provide adequate teaching staff and learning materials. Access to tertiary education is still low and calls for more investment in tertiary institutions.

The results also revealed that the main social problems prevalent are robbery related cases and land disputes. Cases and disputes in this county are mainly solved through traditional systems through council of elders and family based arbitration systems. They are also solved through the judicial system and by the police. However, results indicate that the county faces some challenges such as corruption, poor conflict resolution and ignorance of the judicial system. The report therefore recommends that more security officers be employed and the security services be brought closer to the people, issues of corruption be addressed and the young people be more involved in project and programmes design and implementation and also efforts be made to ensure that they are well represented in the budget making process.

Generally, both social and economic development interventions are necessary to address the scale and impact of these social problems. In particular, there should be increased investments in the health, education, and economic opportunities for the population coupled reduction in the population growth rate is recommended for accelerated economic growth.



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 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 research assistants were competitively recruited for data collection in the 47 counties. They were trained from 29th April to 9th May 2015 in Nakuru. The trainees were taken through the survey tools, materials and modalities of recruiting the respondents for the different tools that were to be administered. They were also trained on how to conduct interviews. Different methodologies and approaches were used in the training to ensure that the research assistants were well equipped to collect quality data.

1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation

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

1.5.1 Survey tools

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

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

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

1.5.2 Sampling

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

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

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

In mapping out areas where the data was collected from, the survey was guided by the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (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 years. 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

BARINGO COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Baringo is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. It is situated in the Rift Valley region. It borders Turkana and Samburu counties to the north, Laikipia to the east, Nakuru and Kericho to the south, Uasin Gishu to the southwest, and Elgeyo-Marakwet and West Pokot to the west. It is located between longitudes 35 30' and 36 30' East and between latitudes 0 10' South and 1 40'. The Equator cuts across the county at the southern part. Baringo covers an area of 11,015.3 square kilometres (Km²) of which 165 Km² is covered by surface water-bodies namely; Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria and Lake Kamnarok. One of the prominent features is the Kerio Valley, which is situated on the western part of the county. In the eastern part of the county near Lake Baringo and Bogoria is the Lobo Plain covered mainly by the latching salt-impregnated silts and deposits. The county is made up of six sub-counties namely: Mogotio, Koibatek, Marigat, Baringo Central, Baringo North and East Pokot. The sub-counties are further divided into 30 wards and 116 locations. The county has six constituencies, namely, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Tiaty, Baringo North and Baringo South.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

The population size of Baringo County according to the 2009 Population and Housing Census was 555,441 people. The county's total population is projected to increase to 929,225 and 1,259,267 people in 2030 and 2050 respectively. Table 2.1 indicates that the county's population- age structure is youthful with 48.4 percent of the total population comprising of the population below age 15 in 2009. This population structure demands that higher investments will have to be made in education, health and other youth programmes. Nevertheless, the proportion of this population is expected to decrease to 37.2 percent in 2030 and further to 26.1 percent in the year 2050 as the county moves towards harnessing the Demographic Dividend. Of interest, the proportion of population above age 64 was 3.3 percent in 2009 and it is projected to increase to 4.8 percent in the year 2050. The dependency ratio was 107.2 2009. However, this ratio is projected to reduce to 44.9 in the year 2050 as the county's demographic window opens in 2044 and it is estimated to close by 2084.

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

Demographic Indicators	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	555,441	929,225	1,259,267
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	48.4%	37.2%	26.1%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	3.3%	2.8%	4.8%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	48.3%	60.0%	69.0%
Dependency Ratio	107.2	66.7	44.9
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2044		

Source: Various government reports (See reference), Results of Modelling and County Population Projections to 2030 and 2050

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

According to Table 2.2, the average number of children per woman in Baringo County is 4.8 which are higher than the national level of 3.9 children per woman. The prevalence of contraceptive uptake among married women in the county is 41.4 percent compared to the national level of 58 percent. The number of births attended to by a skilled service provider in Baringo county 53.8 percent while the national rate is at 62 percent. The number of children fully vaccinated stands 69.4 percent. Furthermore, the HIV prevalence rate for the county is 3.0 percent against the national prevalence of 6.4 percent.

2.2.3 Socio-Economic Indicators

Table 2.2 Baringo County's socio-economic indicators

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	4.8
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	41.4%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	53.8%
	HIV Prevalence	3.0%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	69.4%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	85.5%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	22.5
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	21,541
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	45.3%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	18.3
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	35,596
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.5108275

The county has a good net enrolment rate of 85.5 percent in primary schools. On the other hand, the secondary school net enrolment rate is fairly low at 45.3 percent. This means that nearly 55 percent of the youth who should be in secondary schools are out of school. This implies a large percentage of the youth in the county are not getting secondary education. This will, to a large extent, denies the county the benefits of an educated young population.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income per capita indicators, which are used to rank countries... A country has scores a high HDI score when its life expectancy at birth is high (long), the education period is extensive, and the income per capita is high. The HDI of the county is 0.5108275 which is slightly lower than the national's HDI of 0.520

2.3 Health and Young People

The qualitative survey sought to establish the health issues affecting young people in Baringo County. The questions were raised across board including young people, adults and marginalized groups focusing on various thematic areas in health.

This section presents a summary of their consolidated responses by sub-themes. The first sub-theme outlines the main health problems affecting young people in the county, the causes of these health problems, the consequences to youth and the ways of addressing these problems. The second thematic area addresses accessibility and availability of SRH information and services. The third sub-theme focuses on organisations providing health services in the county while the fourth sub-theme outlines the suggested ways of improving health sector within the county.

2.3.1 Main Health Issues Affecting Young People

Table 2.3 Main health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
STI/HIV AIDS Teenage pregnancies Sexual gender based violence Drugs and substance abuse	Addiction / influence of drugs and substance abuse Risky sexual behaviours High poverty levels lack of or inadequate health information	Mental health School drop out Stigmatization Poor health conditions Death	Health education Guidance and counselling Behaviour change Improved health policies and laws Youth friendly services Provision of SRH information to the youth

From the discussions the main health issues affecting young people in Baringo County include, sexual reproductive health issues such as STIs, HIV and AIDS, teenage pregnancy, sexual gender based violence and drugs and substance abuse. Others include poor sanitation, abortion, communicable

diseases like typhoid and cholera. These health issues were commonly mentioned in during the FGDs. For instance:

“HIV/AIDS is a rampant problem, you find young men moving out with even older women and infect them; and the disease continues to spread. Almost half the community have it.

“That disease has really spread, the youth cheat on one another and worst of it they fear to go for test and know their status. And also what is aiding the spread of this disease is alcohol consumption.”

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

This is substantiated by one of the policy makers during a key informant interview.

“Number one problem is HIV/AIDs, the other things are reproductive health issues, issues of unwanted pregnancies, STIs, aah, basically those are the main ones. Others include diseases like malaria, URIT and problems of poor sanitation.”

[KII. Policy maker, Baringo]

The respondents stated that these health problems are caused by addiction or influence of drugs and substance abuse, risky sexual behaviours like unsafe sex, high poverty levels in the county and lack of or inadequate health information to the young people.

These health issues were reported to have an impact on the wellbeing of the young people since they develop mental health due to drugs and substance abuse, some drop out of school, there is stigmatization both by self and the community, their health conditions deteriorate and sometimes it ends up in death.

The young people suggested that they should be provided with health education such as on the use of condoms and contraceptives, guidance and counselling services and provision of youth friendly services. In addition, there should be improved health policies and laws, for instance enforcing drug regulations law.

“It affects young people in our county Baringo because this I would like to encourage the government to teach youth on how to use contraceptives and use of condoms so that they can reduce the spread of HIV.”

[FGD. Male young people 15-19, Baringo]

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Health Information

The other area of concern was on how to access services and the availability of information to young people. Table 2.4 displays the sources, type and usefulness of the information to the young people in the county.

Table 2.4 Access and availability of health information and services

Sources of health information & services	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Health facility	Disease prevention and diagnosis	Disease prevention	Health facility
Media (print electronic)	SRH information	Influence behaviour change	Schools
School	Drugs and substance abuse	Increased knowledge	Phones
Religious institutions	Treatment and medication		Religious institutions
Public health talks/ barazas			media

The young people reported that the main sources of health information and services in the county are health facilities, media both electronic and print i.e. radio, television, phones, magazines, newspapers, schools, religious institutions, public health talks and *barazas*. Out of these, the preferred sources by young people include Health facility, Schools, Phones, Religious institutions and media such as radio, television, newspapers and social media. However, they young people reported that these services are not youth friendly. It was also reported that the county does not have information and services for marginalised people.

The types of health information and services sought by young people from these sources include disease prevention and diagnosis, drugs and substance abuse, treatment and medication, SRH information such as STI/HIV/AIDS, family planning including condoms and abortion services. On the other hand the main sexual reproductive health information sought is family services specifically contraceptives like pills and condoms.

The information they obtain is useful since it helps them know how to prevent diseases and also it influences behaviour change like abstinence from sexual activities and preventing use of drugs. This information has also increased their knowledge.

Additionally, the young people stated that they experience some challenges in accessing these services. These are fear or embarrassment, cost of services being too high for them to afford, myths and misconceptions about family planning, lack of sexual reproductive health information and services, stigma from the community, provider attitude, lack of disability friendly services and cultural barriers that hinder usage of family planning.

“Here we have no health personnel who can teach the youth about family planning. The culture here does not support family planning for young people.”

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

“People fear to use them because the culture encourages having very many children.”

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

The respondents suggested that in order to address these issues, there is need to create more public awareness, counselling, build more health facilities, provide youth friendly services..

2.3.3 Organisations Addressing Health Issues

The young people reported that the organisations that address health issues in the county are NGO's and Government agencies. These organisations offer HIV/STI screening and treatment, sanitation and they support people with disability are commended to be doing a good job since they have improved health awareness of young people and they offer financial assistance. However, the young people indicated that there is need for more services so that more young people can benefit.

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

From the discussions, the young people suggested that they need to more health information and services. For example, there should be guidance and counselling in schools and health facilities to enable young people make health choices and also all health centres should provide youth friendly services.

2.4 Education and Young People

Education is very important for individual and the county's development. It is therefore important to ensure that citizens access and acquire quality education and skills that are needed in the labour market. The qualitative survey sought to establish the issues affecting the education of young people in Baringo County.

2.4.1 Main Education Issues Affecting Young People

Table 2.5 Main Education Issues affecting Young People

Main Education problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Poverty	Poverty	School drop out	Providing bursaries
Drugs and substance abuse	Peer pressure	Lack of concentration	Enforce laws on child labour free education
Child labour	Early sexual debut	Poor academic results	
Inadequate learning facilities	Lack of guidance and counselling	School absenteeism	
Teenage pregnancies			

The survey findings reveal that drugs and substance abuse, lack of school fees, child labour, inadequate learning facilities and teenage pregnancies are the main issues affecting education of the t young people in Baringo County. Others include absenteeism of teachers and students peer pressure. For example, a participant had the following to say:

“Yeah I can say drug abuse is an issue which is common and this occurs because of incorrect information from others about drugs who tell others that when you use drugs you become intelligent hence most youth are influenced.”

[FGD. Male young people 15-19, Baringo]

A policy maker during a key informant interview cited that poverty, inadequate learning facilities conflicts are the major education problems in the county.

“Okay number one problem is accessibility for as much as we have many youth we don't have enough facilities for them. So number two is finances. We have many youth but some don't attend school because of poverty they don't have resources actually for them to go to school they lack school fees. Eeh number three is the conflicts like we have been having cattle rustling.....”

[KII. Policy maker, Baringo]

The students further stated that they are not provided with sanitary towels since there are financial constraints so poor girls who can't afford sanitary towels during their menstrual cycle are forced to stay at home hence missing classes

The causes of these issues include poverty, peer pressure, early sexual debut leading to teenage pregnancies, lack of guidance and counselling thus making young people make wrong choices. From the discussions, these education problems have resulted to school drop outs, lack of concentration in

schools, poor academic results and school absenteeism of students. These problems according to the respondents can be addressed by providing bursaries to the needy bright students, making education to be completely free and Government should enforce laws on child labour so that students stay in school.

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services

When asked about accessibility and availability of schools, the respondents reported that the county has few primary schools which are far and public primary schools are more affordable than the private ones. Secondary schools were also reported to be far thus making students take a long time to access them. Tertiary schools on the other hand were reported to be inadequate and costly.

Further, when asked about adequacy of learning facilities in the institutions, they reported that they are inadequate especially in secondary and tertiary institutions. Learning facilities for students with special needs were reported to be inadequate in the county.

“They are not enough in almost all schools. Here in Kisop there are not enough facilities. The government should help us because as you can see here is semi-arid so they should increase funding and build even libraries.”

[FGD, mixed older people 35-60, Baringo]

It was reported that in primary school girls are more than boys this is because of child labour whereby boys drop out because of poverty so as to earn a living. In secondary school, the survey findings show that boys are more than girls because of teenage pregnancies. In addition, it was reported that in tertiary institutions girls are more than boys since girls receive low cut off points to tertiary institutions and they are more interested in further studies than boys.

2.4.3 Relevance of Courses and the Labour Market Requirement

When asked about their views on courses taught and their relevance to the job market, most students reported that courses are not marketable and most of what is taught more of theory than practical therefore not preparing students well to the job market. However some respondents stated that courses are marketable but jobs are scarce.

“The government should bring back some courses that used to be done a long time like art and craft and music so that the youth who are not able to continue with their education past standard 8 can at least utilize those skills to earn an income. And even masonry.”

[FGD, mixed older people 35-60, Baringo]

2.4.4 Opportunities for Young People to Gain Skills

Most of the groups interviewed in the county stated that the opportunities available for them to gain skills include internship and industrial attachment. These opportunities are relevant to the job market since they equip students with necessary skills and provide work experience for them.

2.4.5 Organisations Providing Educational Services

The main organisations that address education challenges young people face according to the survey include, government agencies, NGO's and financial institutions. These organisations were reported to be doing a good job since they sponsor needy students and have mentorship programmes for young people. They also provide CDF bursaries and build infrastructures for instance, libraries for schools.

2.4.6 Opportunities for Investment in Education

The respondents suggested that there should be programmes in place to support the marginalized population, more learning institutions should be built, there should be bursary allocations to support the needy students and sponsorship programmes should be started to benefit the poor students. They also suggested employment of more teachers and public awareness on the importance of Education so that parents and guardians take their children to school.

With an in-depth interview with one of the service provider he said that they have laid down some strategies like having extra lessons to keep students in school so that they focus on education other than involving themselves in dangerous activities.

“They go to the river on a weekend that is it, so we wanted the kids to be tamed and the only way to be tamed is in school. Our school is not a boarding school so now they say we wanted teachers, please create for them more learning hours because there is electricity, so we look at it and say okay, we have created more learning hours, so we start exactly at seven in the morning, the teacher is in class and then after games we don't release them because they will go swimming or they will go to the pools, so we tame them until six.”

[IDI. Service provider, Baringo]

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

When young people are empowered economically, their livelihoods are improved and joblessness is reduced. The qualitative study established the main issues affecting access to employment and income opportunities for young people. The survey highlighted the challenges young person's face in accessing employment and income opportunities and ways of addressing these challenges.

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities for Young People

The respondents were asked about the main employment and income generating opportunities in the county. The main employment and income opportunities available in the county are trade, and farming. However when accessing the employment and income opportunities, they face some challenges which include corruption, lack of capital, lack of knowledge and skills and negative attitude.

2.5.2 The Main Economic Activities that Young People are Engaged In

Table 2.6 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Main economic activities	Challenges in accessing these interventions	Ways to address these challenges
Business	Poor pay and exploitation	Capacity building
Bodaboda	Harassment by authorities/ employers	Education
Farming	Financial constraints	Creating public awareness
Casual jobs	Occupational hazards	Enforcement of laws on child labour
Skilled artisan		Government aid
Domestic work		

Results from the survey show that the main economic activities young people are engaged in Baringo county includes small scale business, *bodaboda*, farming, casual jobs, jobs for skilled artisans and domestic work. They however face some challenges like poor pay and exploitation, harassment by authorities and employers limited finance to boost their businesses and occupational hazards such as accidents and health complications.

The respondents suggested that these challenges can be addressed by capacity building of the young people through education and vocational training to young people so that they can gain skills, creating public awareness, enforcement of laws on child labour and government aid.

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

From the discussions, the main interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment include NYS, WEF, UWEZO FUND, YEDF and AGPO. These organisations have improved the economic

status of young people, they have made loans easily accessible and they create job opportunities targeting young people.

Table 2.7 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Main interventions and programmes	Challenges in accessing these interventions	Ways to address these challenges
NYS	Corruption	Sensitization on interventions
WEF	Programme restrictions	Address corruption
UWEZO FUND	Bureaucracy	Training and education
YEDF	Fear of loans	
AGPO	Lack of intervention awareness	

The respondents reported that corruption, programme requirements, bureaucracy, fear of accessing loans due to repayment and lack of awareness are some of the challenges they face when accessing these interventions. They therefore suggested that corruption should be addressed, young people be trained, educated and sensitized regarding the interventions.

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

The ICT services available for young people in this county include Telephone, radio, television, computer and cyber cafes. The young people experience some challenges in accessing these ICT services include cost of services, power supply, inadequate operational skills and inadequate ICT facilities. According to the participants there is need to make ICT services and facilities available, training young people so that they can gain operational skills and diversifying ICT services.

Table 2.8 Availability and access to ICT services

ICT services available	Challenges in accessing ICT services	Ways of addressing these challenges
Telephone	Cost	Affordable ICT services and facilities
Radio	Power supply	Training
Television	Inadequate operational skills	Diversify ICT services
Computer	Lack of or limited ICT facilities	
Cyber cafes		

2.5.5 Availability of ICT in Schools

Most of the respondents reported that there are no ICT services available for young people in schools. A few of them stated that they have computers in schools and they are being taught computer lessons while those in tertiary institutions have computer packages.

2.5.6 Organisations Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment

The organisations addressing youth economic empowerment are MFI's and CDF. These organizations are doing a good job since they have improved the living standards of young people in the county by capacity building them and providing financial support.

2.5.7 Potential Sectors to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

The potential areas to increase employment are Agriculture, trade and industry and Education and training.

2.5.8 Savings and Investment for Old Age

The respondents stated that young people think about their old age since they are involved in investments and they save for their old age. The young people reported that they would not work in their old since they want to invest early. They cited barriers to savings and investments to be due to less income and more needs, unemployment and lack of knowledge concerning investments.

They therefore suggested that it is important to sensitize the young people on the importance of savings in old age and promotion of investment by young people through creation of job opportunities.

2.6 Governance and Young People

Governance is the process through which systems are managed from within and without. Governance is of important particularly with the current policy to take decision-making away from the central government and out to decentralised entities.

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 2.9 The Justice system

Main cases	Challenges	Ways to address
Land disputes	Corruption	Address corruption
Robbery	Poor conflict resolution	Promote equity
	Ignorance of the judicial system	Law enforcement
		Promote justice

From the survey the main cases prevalent in the county are those related to land disputes and robbery. These were mentioned by all the age groups interviewed more so by young people. These cases are mainly solved through the traditional systems through council of elders and family based arbitration systems. Cases are also solved through the judicial system and by the police.

The challenges experienced in solving these cases according to the respondents include corruption, poor conflict resolutions and ignorance of the judicial systems.

“Ignorance in that you find that you can take or report your case but it is ignored also people are also ignorant, they don’t report cases.”

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

These challenges maybe solved if issues to do with corruption are addressed, justice and equity is promoted during the case solving process and also when the law is enforced.

2.6.1.2 Security

The survey findings show that there is a lot of insecurity in the county due to frequent insecurity incidences and petty theft. The mechanisms in place to ensure security include *Nyumba Kumi* initiative, sub county policing authorities and security officers who are employed to take care of the people. The roles young people play to ensure security in the county includes reporting suspicious cases, reporting law breakers, community policing and they are also advised to shun away from issues that cause insecurity.

They however experience some challenges in ensuring security that is, delayed response by the police when called upon for instance they say that their cars have no petrol, corruption whereby offenders buy their way out after being caught and victimization of the whistle blowers by the culprits. These challenges according to the respondents can be addressed by creating public awareness on matters concerning insecurity, creating jobs opportunities for young people so that they don’t become idle and engage in crime, employment of more police officers to serve the citizens well, punishment of perpetrators without favour and building of more police stations in the area so as to make them easily accessible by the people.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

The unity of a county is important. It is an important factor that keeps the people united and hence works together in unity for the purposes of development. From the survey, the programmes in place to promote unity include, sporting activities for instance inter community games, education where students from different backgrounds come together for the purposes of studying and youth group meetings which are held monthly bringing all youths together.

The issues affecting unity of young people in the county include tribalism, political differences, religious differences and social class disparities.

“You see unity actually depends on where someone is coming from because you find that people are only united in places they are coming from but they cannot unite with new people and you find that they do this because of security purposes.”

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

Some of the issues suggested that will strengthen unity include promotion of justice and equity, civic education concerning cohesion, encouraging sporting activities that bring young people from different communities together, employment creation.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

The mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities are announced through community meetings, advertisement in the print and electronic media some are put on notice boards and while other are in posters. Furthermore, the other mechanisms are mainly disciplinary action whereby the offenders are told to step aside for investigation or they are even told to resign. However some respondents stated that this is not implemented.

The challenges experienced when implementing these mechanisms are corruption, nepotism and sometimes the disciplinary action which was earlier mentioned is not implemented to the letter the respondents suggested that policies and laws should be enforced and the disciplinary action should be followed strictly so that the mechanisms can be improved.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusion and Participation

According to survey, the youth are not involvement in Budget process, project identification, design and implementation. However, some youth are involved casual workers manual in projects and programs. The young people therefore stated that they need to be involved in project process that is identification and implementation. They also want to be given tenders.

The projects and programmes in place according to the respondents do not address the needs of the young People. They further stated that the opportunities in place do not go those who are most deserving due to corruption.

“Those who are in county government are of the same age and they are old people so whenever they have discussions of issues, the issues of youth come later in their discussion so there should be a youth to represent youth.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 25-34]

During their involvement in project implementation, the young people are exploited and paid poorly, most of them lack the required skills and they also face a lot of corruption. Therefore, they recommended that their involvement in projects can be improved by capacity building them through trainings so that they acquire the necessary skills and more job opportunities are created for them and involving them in the project process for them to make decisions.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

The respondents reported that there are no mechanisms in place to ensure the resources allocated are used effectively and efficiently to achieve the expected outcomes. They further stated that the resources allocated do not target or reach the young people sometimes due to corruption.

They therefore, recommend that there be equal representation of the youth and transparency in distribution of government funds so that efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources can be improved.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

When asked about the roles political leadership play in management of youth affairs, the participants stated that they support education for youth, they create employment opportunities targeting youth and they also fund youth and allocate resources.

2.7 Perspectives About Growing Population of Young People

The respondents were asked about their views on the growing population of young people in relation to health, education, economic status and governance. In relation to health they stated that the health facilities are congested, there is an increased disease transmission rate and the high population has resulted to lack of drugs and facilities in hospitals. In relation to Education, they stated that it has led to inadequate learning facilities, imbalanced teacher student ratio and low quality education. They also stated that the high population has had a negative impact on the economy as young people remain unemployed resulting to poor economy and straining of existing resources. Furthermore they stated that there is poor governance and a lot of insecurity.

The participants suggested that there should be sensitization of the communities on the importance of family planning, there should be increased numbers of health facilities, more teachers should be employed and learning facilities increased. They also suggested that the government should create more job opportunities and lower retirement age so that young people can get opportunities and also security should be improved.

From a key informant with a policy maker, he concurred that the population is hastily growing and he recommended that the community need to be sensitized on family planning and the advantages of having small families.

“Yeah, you need to plan for the population so that we can avoid breeding thieves. Also the population should be sensitized on the benefits of having small families and disadvantages of having large families because it is good to have a small family for quality life.”

[KII. Policy maker, Baringo]

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the demographic window for this county will open 2044 and close in 2084 after 40 years. A number of issues affect the wellbeing of the young people in the county. These includes STI/HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancies, sexual gender based violence, drugs and substance abuse, poverty, corruption and child labour and lack of employment opportunities

They are therefore urged before that time, the county should ensure that they are ready to take advantage of the socio-economic opportunities that exist by addressing the aforesaid issues and ensuring that the young people are healthy, well-educated and employed.

Recommendations

From the survey it is evident that there is need to:

Health

1. Provide guidance and counselling both in the health facilities and schools on issues to do with health issues affecting young people such as HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancies.
2. Capacity build all youth serving health centres in the county on youth friendly services to enable young people access the centres freely. This includes refurbishing the health centres so as to make them youth friendly.
3. Build facilities targeting people with disability as they are few in the county.

Education

1. To provide more bursaries to poor and bright students so as to enable they gain quality education like their counterparts.
2. For the Government to enforce laws on child labour so that students stay in school and learn to prepare them for the job market.
3. Employ more teachers so as to ensure that the teacher student ratio is well balanced.
4. Inform the county education sector leaders, including teachers, about the importance of prioritizing initiatives that help young people, especially girls, stay in school so as to avoid early marriages and teenage pregnancies.

Economy

1. Address corruption as it is a hindrance for young people to access the government interventions like UWEZO fund.
2. Create public awareness on issues regarding loans, savings and investments.
3. Provide operational skills training and affordable ICT services in several centres in the county to improve access for young people.
4. Sensitize young people on the importance of investments and savings.

Governance

1. Employ more police officers and expand on the existing police stations so as to curb insecurity.
2. Address issues of corruption when it comes to projects and programmes for youth.
3. Involve the youth in project and programmes design and implementation and ensure that they are well represented in the budget making process.
4. Create job opportunities for young people out of school so as to keep them busy.

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Annex 1: County Demographic Windows

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

Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year

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

Annex 2: Survey Personnel

Central Rift Region

Table A2.1 Central Rift Region

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

Steering Committee Members

1. Dr. Josephine Kibaru-Mbae (NCPD - Chairperson)
2. Cecilia Kimemia (UNFPA)
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4. Dr. Francis Obare (Population Council)
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13. MacDonald Obudho (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics)
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4. Eunice Mueni (AFIDEP)
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cont.

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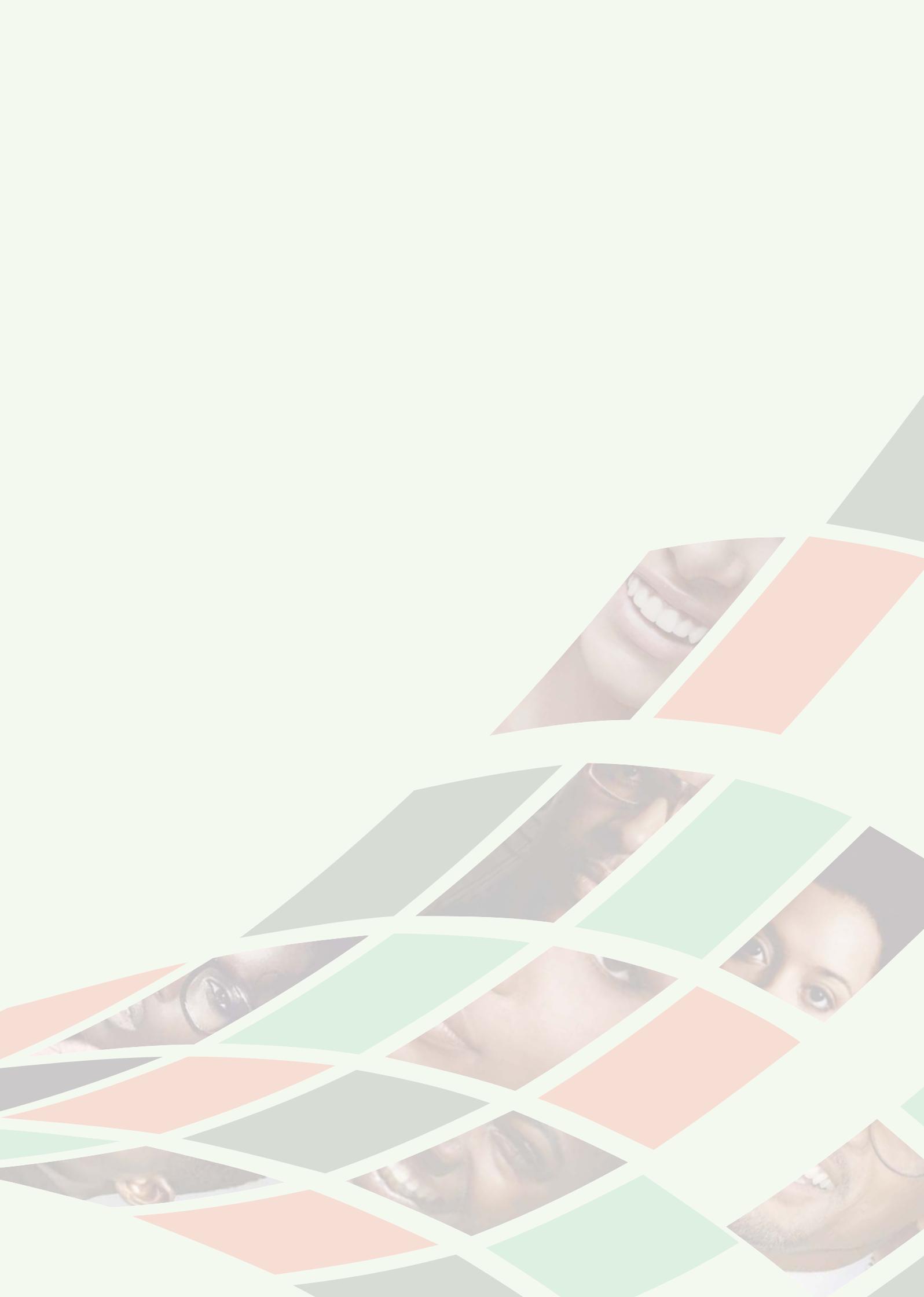
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14. Simon Mwangi (Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs)
15. Corazon Ayoma (Family Health Options Kenya)
16. Francis Kundu (NCPD)
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NCPD is a semi-autonomous government agency that formulates and promotes population policy and coordinates related activities for sustainable development in Kenya.

BARINGO COUNTY