



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

GARISSA COUNTY



January 2017



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(NAYS)

GARISSA COUNTY

June 2017



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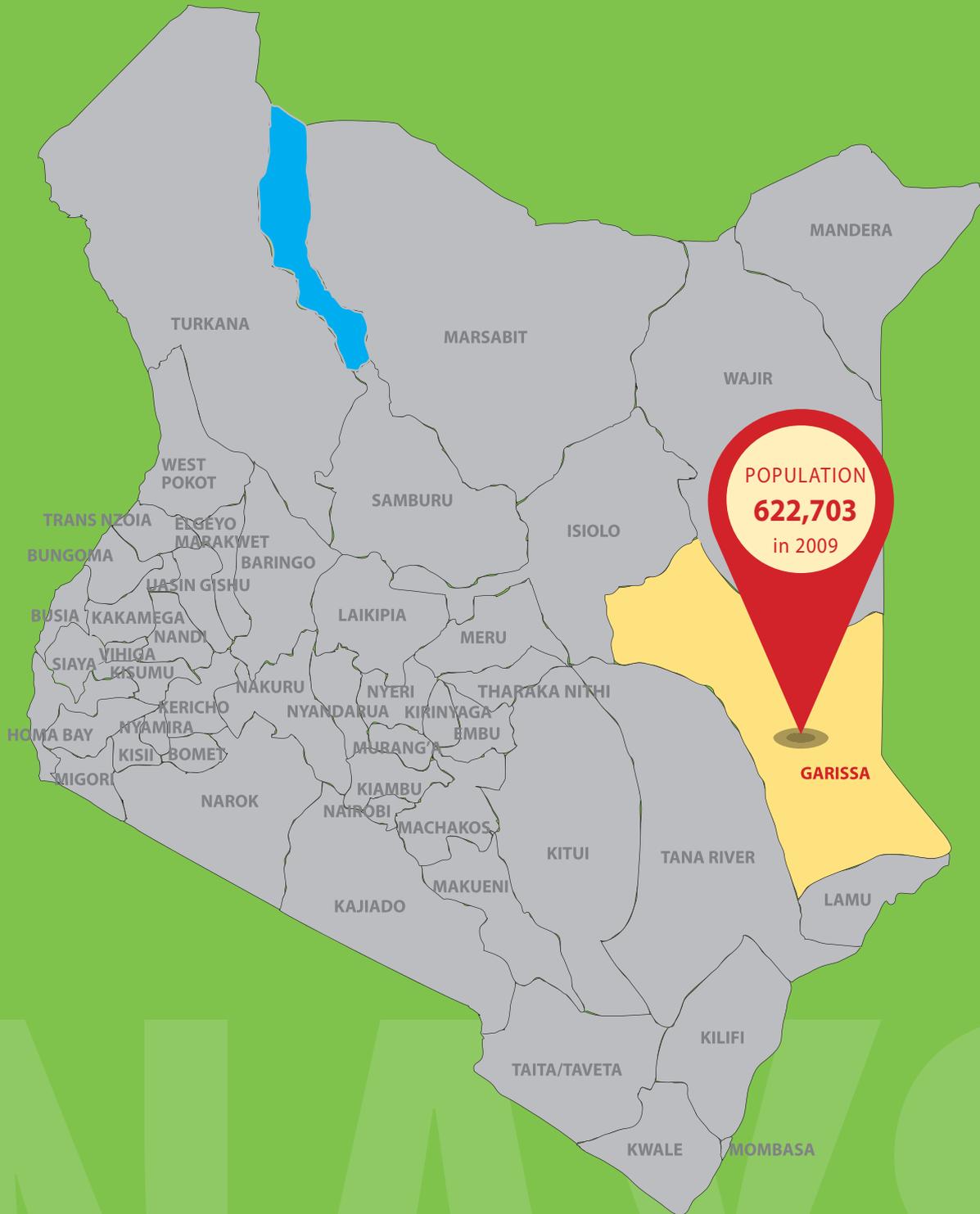
Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

Glossary of Terms

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

GARISSA 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 Garissa 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 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 Garissa County in 2009 was 622,703 people and is projected to increase to 1,188,143 people by 2030 and to 1,889,043 people by 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (48 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 42 percent and to 35 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 49 percent in 2009 to 61 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 103 to 63 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2065 and close in 2105.

Garissa County has a fertility rate of 6 children per woman. Only six percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Forty percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 58 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. Young people are affected by drugs and subsistence abuse, mental health problem, reproductive tract infections, FGM, HIV and AIDS, teenage pregnancies and water borne diseases. These problems are caused by poverty, lack access to reproductive health information and services, availability of drugs (especially *miraa*), lack of water, peer pressure and lack of parental guidance. The report recommends strengthening of young people's access to reproductive health information and services, increased public awareness on the issues affecting young people and the value of education, and enforcement of laws that prohibit access to drugs and alcohol to young people. In regard

to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 58 percent. This means that about 42 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is much lower (12.3 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. These figures show that school enrolment at primary level is moderately high in the county but and the enrolment at secondary level is extremely low. This implies that low primary to secondary transition rate in the county, indicating that many pupils drop out of the school system after completing primary education. It is estimated that 74,005 primary school age and 67,052 secondary school age children are out of school in the county. The main challenges affecting the education of young people in the county include poverty (lack of school fees), drug and substance abuse, inadequate teachers, nomadic life style, teenage pregnancy, early marriage and child labour. 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.

Some young people in Garissa County often find themselves involved in land disputes, clan conflicts, rape and other criminal activities. This is mainly because of lack of employment opportunities, poverty, and lack of identity and discrimination of the youth. To improve this situation more has to be done to provide identity cards, improve infrastructure and to improve the security situation in the county.



INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Youth in Kenya

The United Nations uses the terms 'youth' and 'young people' interchangeably to mean people aged 15-24 years with the understanding that member states and other entities may use different definitions. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) defines youth as those individuals who have attained the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 years. Those aged 18-34 years constitute about 30 percent of Kenya's total population while those aged 0-34 years constitute 78 percent of the population. This youthful population is a demographic asset and investing in their education, health, skill development and employment prospects will accelerate a demographic dividend. To reap the benefits of this dividend, Kenya must make sound investment in health, education and economic development.

1.1.2 The Demographic Dividend

The demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a country can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. The demographic dividend concept is being popularized in developing countries as a potential solution to their development challenges. In embracing this concept, Kenya modelled the demographic dividend in 2014 using the *DemDiv* Model that was developed by Futures Group. The modelling of Kenya's demographic dividend was supported by USAID through the Health Policy Project. Results from the model showed that Kenya could achieve the following results by 2050 through implementation of activities aimed at achieving the demographic dividend: Investments per capita will increase to about US\$ 2,000 from the current figure of about US\$ 200; Fertility levels will decline to an average of 2 children per woman from the current 4 children per woman thereby decreasing the dependency ratio: Even with an increase in the population size, the employment gap (that is, the 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 recorded at 87 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years). The same census also indicated that Kenya's population-age structure is youthful because the population of children below the age of 15 years was 43 percent, way above the cut-off limit of 35 percent. This was corroborated by the fact that those aged below 35 years constitute 78 percent of the country's total population. This population-age structure does not lend itself to the country's efforts to attain a rapid economic growth because most of the resources are spent on meeting the ever increasing social needs (health, housing, education, water and sanitation) of the fast growing population.

Kenya's Population Policy for National Development recognizes that the rapid growth in the population size is a constraint to national development. To counter this, the policy proposes a reduction in the fertility levels from 5 children per woman in 2009 to 2 children per woman in 2050. According to the 2014 KDHS, the fertility level was 4 children per woman in 2014 which is a clear indication that the fertility levels are dropping. If this trend continues and Kenya achieves a fertility level of 2 children by 2050 then the population size will increase to 59 million in 2030 and 75 million in 2050 with the proportion of those aged below 15 years decreasing to 33 and 25 percent respectively. The dependency ratio for the country in 2030 and 2050 will be 57 and 45 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years) respectively.

1.2 Survey Rationale

In 2014, NCPD and various partners modeled Kenya's demographic dividend using the *DemDiv* model. The impressive results from the modeling exercise showed that Kenya could achieve accelerated socio-economic growth through targeted investments. However, it was recognized that for this to happen, each of the 47 counties would have to play a role. Unfortunately, information on the demographic dividend potential for each county and the specific activities that they each need to implement so as to benefit from this potential was largely lacking. Given the differences in the health, education, economic and governance status of the counties, it was necessary to conduct this survey to generate county specific information on the demographic dividend potential and activities that need to be implemented. With this information at hand, each county would know what they need to do to harness the potential of their youthful population.

1.3 Survey Goal and Objectives

Survey goal

The goal of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey was to provide solid evidence on how the growing youth population can be harnessed to accelerate economic growth and achieve a demographic dividend.

Survey objectives

The objectives of the 2015 NAYS were:

- a. To generate a profile of adolescents and young people in each county. This includes the population size, age distribution, and socio-demographic characteristics.
- b. Identify Health, Education, Economic and Governance issues that affect young people in each county.
- c. Identify investment opportunities in the key sectors in each county.
- d. Provide policy and programme recommendations based on the survey findings.

1.4 Survey Organisation

The implementation of the survey was facilitated by two committees; Steering and Technical committees whose members were drawn from different organisations representing the different sectors that have a key role in the country's efforts to harness the demographic dividend. Members of the Steering Committee were involved in providing policy guidance and field work monitoring while members of the Technical Committee were involved in giving technical input and supervision of field teams alongside the NCPD County Population Coordinators.

1.4.1 Pre-test

The survey pre-test was conducted in April 2015, where 26 Technical Committee members and a selection of research assistants participated. The purpose of the pre-test was to check on the flow and meaning of questions, language used in the tools, and the time it would take to administer each tool. During the pre-test, the programme for the fieldwork training was developed and reviewed to ensure that the training for the fieldwork would cover all the necessary aspects that are required to fully equip the research assistants in readiness for the data collection exercise.

1.4.2 Trainings

The Technical Committee members were trained for three days, in February 2015, on demographic dividend and its applicability in the Kenyan context so that they could be conversant with the concept before embarking on the development of the survey tools. This enabled the Technical Committee members to develop the data collection tools that responded to the objectives of the survey.

In April 2015, thirty-four (34) research assistants were competitively recruited for data collection in the 47 counties. They were trained from 29th April to 9th May 2015 in Nakuru. The trainees were taken through the survey tools, materials and modalities of recruiting the respondents for the different tools that were to be administered. They were also trained on how to conduct interviews. Different methodologies and approaches were used in the training to ensure that the research assistants were well equipped to collect quality data.

1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation

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

1.5.1 Survey tools

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

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

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

1.5.2 Sampling

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

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

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

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

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

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

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

Sector	Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	In-Depth Interviews (IDIs)
Health	County Executive Committee Member (CEC) – Health OR Chief Officer Health OR County Director of Health	1. Health Facility In-charge 2. Manager In-charge of Youth Serving 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 and 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 13 data clerks was trained on how to process the data using this software. To ensure consistency and quality, two supervisors reviewed and verified the coded data.

2

GARISSA COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Garissa County is one of the three counties in the North Eastern region of Kenya. It covers an area of 44,174.1Km² and lies between latitude 10 58'N and 20 1' S and longitude 380 34'E and 410 32'E. The county borders the Republic of Somalia to the East, Lamu County to the South, Tana River County to the West, Isiolo County to the North West and Wajir County to the North.

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the population for Garissa County was 622,703 people. This population is projected to rise to over 1,889,043 in 2050 as shown in Table 2.1. The demographic window of opportunity for the County opens in 2065. Almost half of the population is below age 15 and therefore has a very high dependency ratio of 103.

Table 2.1 Population size and structure

Demographic indicator	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	622,703	1,188,143	1,889,043
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	48.3%	42.10%	35.10%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	2.3%	2.0%	3.50%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	49.4%	55.9%	61.4%
Dependency Ratio	102.6	78.9	62.8
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2065		

The population below age 15 is projected to decline to 42 percent in 2030 and to 35 percent in 2050, while the population in the working ages (15-64) is projected to increase to 56 percent in 2030 and to

61 percent in 2050. These combined effects will cause dependency ratio to steadily decline to 79 and 63 over the same period. The population of older people above age 64 will also decrease to 2 percent in 2030 and increase to 3.5 percent in 2050. Table 2.2 below summarizes the socio-economic profile of Garissa County.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics for Garissa County

Table 2.2 Socio-economic profile

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	6.1
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	5.5%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	39.8%
	HIV Prevalence	2.1%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	57.9%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	57.5%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	47.7
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	74,005
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	12.3%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	19.1
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	67,052
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.4679776

The average number of children per woman in Garissa County is 6.1 which are higher than the national average of 3.9. This high fertility is a result of the low proportion of married women using contraception at only 5.5 percent. The resultant is a large and an increasing population of young people.

Unskilled birth delivery is one of the contributing factors to infant and maternal mortality. The proportion of births attended by skilled provider in Garissa County (40 percent) is remarkably lower compared to the national target of 90 percent. The proportion of children 12-23 months who have been fully immunized (58 percent) is also lower than the national target of 80 percent. The county HIV prevalence (2.1 percent) is lower than the national HIV prevalence of 6 percent.

Reduction in fertility, mortality rates and general improvement of quality of life are dependent on education. The county's primary school net enrolment rate is at 58 percent, with a huge number (74,005) of primary school-age children being out of school. Similarly, the secondary school net enrolment rate

for the County is strikingly very low (12 percent) with a large number of 67,052 secondary school-age teenagers out of school. The Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.468 is an indicative of the County’s overall achievement in providing quality education, health care and economic opportunities. The HDI value is slightly lower than the national average of 0.532

2.3 Health and Young People

The qualitative survey sought to establish the health issues affecting adolescents and youth in Garissa County. This section presents a summary of the main health problems, the causes for these health problems, the consequences to the adolescents and youth and the ways of addressing these problems. In addition, the section presents findings on the accessibility and availability of information and services organisations providing health services and ways of improving health within the county.

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Young People in Garissa County

The survey sought to identify the leading health problems affecting young people in Garissa County, including how it affects their wellbeing and ways of addressing the problems. Table 2.3 summarizes the health issues.

Table 2.3 Main health problems affecting young people in Garissa county

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Drug and substance Abuse (DSA) Mental health problem WASH related health problems	Poverty Poor sanitation	School drop out Poor health condition Poor mental health Absenteeism	Create awareness and education Guidance and Counselling

Participants across all the study groups were in consensus that the major health problems affecting young people are drug and substance abuse (DSA) and mental health which were common. Other health problems associated with poor sanitation and lack of water such as diarrhoea were mentioned.

‘The main health issue affecting young people is miraa, all the problems are brought by miraa. Young people even if they want to work they cannot work. If we talk about education most of them they are disadvantaged, some read their books while chewing but majority of them it (miraa) has stopped them from reading.’

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19 Garissa]

It was reported that reproductive tract infections were common among the girls especially when they are on their menses due to poor hygiene and lack of sanitary towels. In addition, young people reported that majority of girls miss school when they are on their menses due to lack of sanitary towels.

“When girls get menstruation period they have a lot of problems, they don’t get/have Always. Even it’s not available in the hospital the government is not giving them free. The problem of infections is caused by rugs which the girls use.”

[FGD. MXYP 15-19, Garissa]

Policy makers and service providers cited that DSA, mental health problems, FGM and HIV and STIs and teenage pregnancy were common in this county.

“The misuse of substance, alcohol, psycho-active drugs, smoking is an issue. I think mainly because of the idleness and the lack of involvement, the low education status, youths cannot be able to cope. Another major factor that affect the youth in the county is STI, HIV/AIDS. If you look at the current trends, youths are highly affected. They constitute most of the new infections. Many of them are living with HIV/AIDS. Another thing is about FGM still being practiced. Eeehh, and it is happening in our community although they say that the legislation that has been put in place.”

[KII, Policy maker, Garissa]

These health problems were attributed to poverty and poor sanitation. The respondents reported that school dropout as a result of substance and drug abuse and poor general health including mental health as consequences of these health problems. Respondents reported that Miraa chewing leads to school absenteeism, high indiscipline cases, loss of employment and poor appetite leading to poor general health.

“The effect it has when someone eats is like tonight... he can’t eat food because miraa makes him lose appetite. When the person chews miraa his behaviour changes. He likes to fight others.”

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

Some of the ways suggested to address health problems among young people included creating awareness and educating the youth on effects of drugs and guidance and counselling. Provision of sanitary towels to girls was cited as a way of reducing reproductive tract infections and ensuring that girls do not miss classes.

“The school should provide sanitary towels for the girls. Ok like our school there is lack of female teachers and most of the girls fear telling male teachers about their period and ask the sanitary pads and she may start asking for permission and absent herself from the school

[FGD. Female young people 10-14, Garissa]

In addition, policy makers cited creating public awareness and sensitization about FGM, utilization of SRH and FP services and provision of mental health services as ways that can be used to address health issues in the county. Health service providers and managers recommended establishment of youth friendly centres and community sensitization and awareness on health issues.

“By the way FGM is just a cultural issue, it does not have a basis for religion but for us to be able to draw the line, we need to build the capacity of the community in accessing this information, mass campaigns and helping them to have this information and of course if legislation can be passed, by laws as a county, I think it will be a good thing to do.”

[KII. Policy maker, Garissa]

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

Of interest was the youth 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 & services	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Health Facilities Schools Media	Disease prevention and diagnosis Information on effects of drugs and substance abuse, Hygiene and sanitation and Health education	Increased knowledge Disease Prevention Behaviour change	Health Facilities Media Schools/learning institutions

Within the discussion groups of young people, the main sources of information were identified as health facilities and schools. Other sources mentioned include media (TV and print), internet, family, friends and peers. The older people reported religious institutions as their main source of health information and services. Policy makers cited health facilities and media as the main sources of information for the young people. Out of these, the most preferred sources of information by the

young people were health facilities, media and schools/learning institutions while the older people preferred health facilities.

The main type of information received included disease prevention and diagnosis and information on effects of drugs and substance abuse, hygiene and sanitation and health education. This information was regarded as useful in terms of increasing knowledge for behaviour change, disease prevention and making informed choices.

Table 2.5 Access and availability of SRH information and services

Main SRH/FP information & services available & accessible	Challenges in accessing SRH/FP information & services	Addressing Challenges
Contraceptives - condoms STIs and HIV information and services	Fear/embarrassment Lack of YFS Few health care providers Cost of services Lack of FP commodities Myths and misconceptions Religious restrictions, Long distances from facilities	Creating public health awareness Provision of free health services Employing more qualified youthful female health workers

As shown in summary Table 2.5, participants reported that information about contraceptives (condoms) and STI/HIV information and services were easily accessible to the young people at health facilities. The young people mentioned fear or embarrassment, cost of the services, lack of adequate YFS and lack of FP commodities, myths and misconceptions, religious restrictions, long distances from facilities and few health care providers and the as the challenges they face in accessing these services. A respondent had this to say:

“We feel shy from the health workers because men are always there and you cannot tell them your problems as a female because you feel shy. The problems of females like menstruation and infections she cannot tell it to men but if there are ladies she can tell them everything but if its man however she is in pain she will hide and not tell him.”

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

Health service providers and managers reported lack of youth friendly services and religious issues as challenges young people face in accessing these services.

Majority of the respondents reported that most of the health services were not disability friendly. However, some young people cited that guidance and counselling, donations and VCT services are available for the PWDs. Policy makers mentioned that religious beliefs were a challenge that young people face in accessing these services.

“Addressing these issues is usually complex because you are trying to balance between peer influence and social taboos that are limiting you from accessing these particular services. Family planning of course, it’s legal to provide but morally unacceptable in this county, it may have some limitations especially for accessing by adolescents and youth. So there is a challenge there.”

[KII. Policy maker, Garissa]

Respondents recommended ways of addressing the general health challenges. These included creating public health awareness, provision of free health services and employing more qualified youthful female health workers to provide YFS.

The health policy makers recommended creation of conducive youth friendly environment and implementation of policies.

2.3.3 Organisations Addressing Health

The county health facilities, government agencies and NGOs were identified as key organisations addressing health issues of young people in the county and have contributed towards improvement of the health status of the community and in particular creating health awareness, improving health through reduction of malnutrition and providing financial support to PWDs.

2.3.4 Opportunities for Improvement

To adequately address the health issues affecting young people, the respondents suggested the opportunities for improvement of health within their county. The main observation is the need to increase the number of health facilities and health personnel in order to improve access to health services as well as equipping the facilities to be youth friendly. In addition, it was suggested the need to provide sanitary towels for girls and to focus on health services that improve the lives of marginalized youth including orphans, people living with HIV (PLWA) and people with disability (PWDs). Policy makers suggested that implementation of policies and involvement of different stakeholders is opportunities for improvement of health.

2.4 Education and Young People

The qualitative survey sought to establish the education issues affecting adolescents and youth in Garissa County. This section presents a summary of the main education issues affecting young people, the causes for these education issues, the consequences to the adolescents and youth and the ways of addressing these problems. The section further presents findings on the accessibility and availability of education and ICT services, views on the courses taught and the relevance in the prevailing job market and the opportunities for investments in education within the county.

2.4.1 The Main Education Issues Affecting Young People in Garissa County

The survey identifies major issues in the education sector that affect young people in Garissa County. The qualitative findings are illustrated in Table 2.6

Table 2.6 Main education issues affecting adolescents and youth in Garissa County

Main Education issues	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing the problems
Drug and substance Abuse	Poverty	School drop out	Guidance and counselling
Poverty or lack of fees	Easy accessibility of drugs (miraa)	Poor academic performance	Provision of bursaries/ education funds
In adequate teaching personnel	Lack of role models	School absenteeism	Parental guidance
Absenteeism of teachers and students		Early marriages	
Insecurity			

From the discussions across all the various age categories, drug and substance abuse (DSA), poverty or lack of fees, inadequate teaching personnel, absenteeism of teachers and students and insecurity were identified as the main issues affecting education in this county.

“The first one is lack of school fees. It’s possible that a child’s parent may be poor and cannot pay fees. The second one they run away from school and the reason could be drugs and his parent could afford to pay his fees but he refuses because of the drugs he is using, they (teachers) chase him from school.”

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

The education policy makers who were interviewed cited that child labour, early marriages (customary laws), religious interference, nomadic lifestyle were the common challenges in this county. The policy makers reported that nomadic lifestyle and religious interference often lead to late enrolment in primary schools.

“Parents prefer their young children first to start with Madrasa where they start the Quran classes’ duksi then the next level is the primary school. The other one is parents who don’t have access to the services because of their nomadic lifestyle. The child may take up school when they are too old around 8 – 10 years, then at least go through the basics of the Quran and that is the time most parents want their children to start schooling.”

[KII. Policy maker Garissa]

These education issues affecting young people were attributed to poverty, easy accessibility of drugs (*miraa*) and lack of role models.

“It is because children will follow what they see. If they see majority of the town people where they were born and brought up are engaging in Miraa and cigarettes smoking, they see it as a trend and hence start practicing.”

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

“So you find that a student will sneak outside slightest opportunity he gets to go and buy miraa and come back so even if he comes back in class he cannot concentrate because he had side effects of the miraa. So that one is affecting learning and training in the school.”

[IDI. Secondary school principal, Garissa]

Both primary and secondary school dropouts were attributed to DSA, poverty or lack of fees, child labour, early marriages and teenage pregnancy. The education policy makers also reported that school dropout among girls in primary school is attributed to early marriages.

‘Yes many girls drop out of school and they cannot continue because of pregnancy and early marriage’

FGD. Mixed marginalized 15-24, Garissa).

Generally, school and college dropout is common and is attributed to DSA, lack of fees, lack of teachers and early marriages.

“In primary and secondary you pay his fees, but you cannot take him to college due to lack of fees or the child sometimes when he finishes secondary he feels that he has been in school for long and starts chewing miraa. Children drop out of school due to chewing miraa and lack of teachers in school.”

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

The consequences of these education issues mentioned included school dropout as a result of substance and drug abuse, poverty and early marriages. It was also noted that substance and drug abuse resulted to school absenteeism and poor academic performance.

The young respondents recommended ways to address education problems which included provision of sanitary towels throughout the year and reporting parents to teachers or chiefs for help in cases of early marriages to enable the girls to continue with their schooling.

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services

Of interest was the youth perception of access to and the availability of education services to them.

Generally, respondents reported that there were few primary and secondary schools and tertiary institutions including colleges in the county. In addition, accessibility to the primary, secondary and tertiary institutions is mostly affected in by distance and time taken to reach school.

“The distance is very far and some time we come very late, we don’t reach the school on time.”

[FGD. Female young people 10-14, Garissa]

The few learning institutions available do not have adequate facilities; laboratories, libraries, computers, desks, books, classrooms and dormitories. Older people and young people across all age groups mentioned that learning facilities for students with special needs were inadequate at the county.

Generally, the groups cited that there was no gender disparity in primary school enrolment however there were more boys enrolled in secondary schools than girls in the county. However the policy makers reported that there were more boys than girls in primary school. Generally, the enrolment rate is low because of poverty and child labour.

“Many people have lost their livestock and they have to come to this town to look for the livelihood. It is always the girl who will be asked to come out of the school so that she can take care of the young ones at home and cook for those who are in school. Others are employed as maids; the girls will now be given to somebody else who can pay her a salary so that she can also contribute something to the family.”

[KII. Policy maker Garissa]

The gender disparity in secondary school was attributed to a high dropout rate of girls due to early marriage and boy child preference by the parents. Notably, gender disparity in tertiary institutions was not mentioned by any of the groups during the discussions.

“In this community when we talk about boys and girls they care more for the boys and they take a lot of boys to school and if a family has five children e.g. two girls and three boys, they take one girl to school and the three boys, the other girl is asked to cook for them.”

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

Tertiary institutions managers reported that the curriculum was up to standard however the time allocated to complete the curriculum is not enough. Negative attitude towards tertiary institutions was mentioned by policy makers as a challenge that affects access to vocational training institutions by young people. DSA and lack of fees were mentioned by tertiary institutions managers as challenges. These courses were reported to be relevant and marketable. CDF was mentioned as one of the support program for students pursuing vocational training.

The respondents reported that there no ICT facilities available in primary schools however computer labs, TVs and telephones were available in secondary schools. Respondents reported that there were computers available in tertiary institutions. Discussants also reported there were no ICT services for PWDs. Older people reported that there were no ICT services available for the young people apart from phones. In addition, young people reported that they access ICT services in cyber cafés that are few and mostly located in the urban centres. Generally, the education policy makers reported that there are computers and computer classes in all secondary schools and tertiary institutions but none in primary schools. The older people reported that not all courses taught in learning institutions are relevant in the job market. This was attributed to high cost of the relevant courses and lack of employment opportunities after completing the courses.

2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education Services in Garissa County

Government agencies such as the CDF and NGOs were mentioned as the main organisations addressing education and training issues of young people in the county. These organisations were reported to provide education bursaries and infrastructural support (building classrooms, toilets) in the county. The policy makers in the education sector cited that partnerships with the NGOs has led to development of infrastructure, provision of learning materials and establishment of feeding programmes in schools. The respondents appreciated the efforts done by the organisations to improving education and reducing the burden of education on parents but still acknowledged that a lot needs to be done.

2.4.4 Opportunities for Investment in Education

Suggestions on the opportunities for investment in education were made by the various groups of young and older people. Generally, young people suggested the need for the government to increase the number of schools, employ more teachers, equip the schools, provide ICT services and improve public awareness on importance of education. In addition, the respondents cited that there were no opportunities like internships, mentorship available for young people to acquire skills.

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

The qualitative survey sought to establish 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, this section outlines the main challenges that young people face while engaged in economic activities and ways to address these challenges. Further the section presents the organisations addressing the economic empowerment of youth as well as the main economic youth programmes that have been established at the county level.

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities Available for Young People

The young group of respondents did not identify the main employment and income opportunities available that young people. Policy makers cited agriculture, livestock keeping, working for the county government and local NGOs business as employment and income opportunities available for young people.

“The main sectors in this county, we have mainly the county government that provide these opportunities for employment ... for the local people. The county government has provided employment opportunities for the youth, the elderly and women and also the people with living with disability... We have NGO’s that have been providing opportunities... for the communities hosting the refugees so they also do participate in employment activities of the youth in the county.”

[KII. Policy maker, Garissa]

Challenges in accessing employment and income opportunities

Generally, the challenges that hinder access of young people to employment and income opportunities were tribalism, nepotism, lack of knowledge and skills, illiteracy, funds with interest rates that are against the Islamic laws and requirements to access loans like groups.

A respondent had this to say:

“Yes there are challenges, one you have to apply and get a certificate. The certificate costs 1000 shillings. If the person doesn’t have that type of money, to get it is difficult.”

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

Lack of work experience, lack of business ideas, lack of information, funds with interest rates that are against the Islamic laws and lack of capital, were mentioned by policy makers as challenges that hinder the young people from accessing employment and income opportunities.

“We have institutions that are ready to give out money like national youth development fund, we have banks...but the only challenge that I can say is that is most of these institutions their money has interest and 99percent of the youth in Garissa are Muslims. The only challenge ... is the issue of interest itself; interest is haram in Muslims communities.”

[KII. Economic policy maker, Garissa]

2.5.2 Economic Activities Young People are Engaged in

The survey sought to identify the main economic activities that young people aged 10-19 are engaged in. This included the reasons for engaging in economic activities, the main challenges they face while engaged in economic activities and ways to address these challenges. Discussions were conducted with homogeneous groups of young people aged 10-14 and 15-19 in sampled primary and secondary schools and another mixed group of 15-19 in the community to capture the views of both those in school and out of school. The summary of findings is shown in Table 2.7

Table 2.7 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Main economic activities	Challenges encountered	Ways of how to address these challenges
Business/trade Domestic work, Charcoal burning Herding	Lack of capital Lack of market	Capacity building/education Government financial support Create employment

Small scale businesses, domestic work, charcoal burning and herding were identified as the main economic activities that young people engage in. Business was reported as the dominant economic activity among young people of all age groups. Other economic activities mentioned include *boda boda* business, young people working in hotel, selling *miraa* and second hand (*mitumba*) clothes.

The main challenges that young people faced while engaging in economic activities were identified as lack of capital and lack of market. This was demonstrated as follows:

“I work in food kiosk business every morning; I buy 300 or 400 shillings worth of food stuffs on credit from a shop keeper. I may close in the evening without selling anything and the shopkeeper wants his money. So there is no market and the credit keeps on piling.”

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

Policy makers cited negative attitude towards technical courses and self-employment, lack of capital and limited formal job opportunities as challenges that young people faced while engaging in economic activities.

In addition, policy makers reported that there are gender issues such as boy child preference that hinder young women from accessing employment and IGAS opportunities. This has been attributed to culture and religion.

“Yes gender is off course one of those issues being addressed. From experience, there is a lot of preference towards the boy child for those employing the youth than the girl child. Employment like garbage disposal or fire extinguishers I have seen very few ladies or none even involved in such employment so they are certain jobs that restrict girl child may be the Somalis are very conscious about their girls. Their girls may get hurt in the process despite the fact that girls can perform better than boys in such employment.”

[KII. Economic policy maker, Garissa]

Respondents suggested capacity building/education, creation of employment, and Government financial support for youth programmes as ways of addressing the challenges facing young people engaged in economic activities. Other ways mentioned included creating public awareness and creating a local market for livestock.

Why they engage in economic activities

On enquiry, the young people (10-19) engagement in economic activities were poverty, to earn a living/money for basic needs and to pay school fees. Due to poverty, majority of the young people do not have sufficient source of livelihood and have to engage in economic activities that generate income to meet their basic needs as well has pay their school fees. This has resulted to school dropout and child labour. The young respondents had this to say:

“Yes some engage and work and some fetch fire woods. Some become maids, wash clothes and do all work in that house.”

[FGD. Female young people 10-14, Garissa]

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

The young people cited the following interventions and programmes as some of the key youth unemployment targeted interventions they know. These are UWEZO, NYS, WEF, CDF, and YEDF. Other interventions and programmes that were mentioned include KKV (*Kazi kwa Vijana*) and table banking. The summary of findings is shown in Table 2.8

Table 2.8 Interventions, benefits, challenges and ways of addressing these challenges

Interventions and programs	Benefits	Challenges	Ways to address the challenges
UWEZO NYS WEF, YEDF	Improve Economic Status Financial support/access to loans	Lack of intervention awareness Corruption	Ease of access to funds Training and education Create public awareness Issuance of IDs

The main benefits of the interventions and programmes that address youth unemployment were identified as avenues that provide financial support/access to loans that help the youth to start SMEs which has led to improved economic status of the youth.

The main challenges faced by young people in accessing the interventions and programmes were identified as lack of information/lack of interventions awareness and corruption. Other related challenges that emerged were program restriction/bureaucracy, registration costs, inadequate funding, and negative attitudes towards some programmes such as NYS. Lack of information/lack of interventions awareness was mentioned as a key challenge on accessing interventions for youth employment. This is evident from the comments raised by the respondents on lack of information/lack of interventions awareness.

“Youth Enterprise Fund and Women Enterprise Trust Fund was there and people used to apply 50,000 but nowadays for all those, there is no specific place you can go for.”

[FGD. Mixed young person 15-19, Garissa]

Several suggestions were proposed to address the challenges young people face in accessing interventions for youth employment. These were to create public awareness, issuance of IDs, educate the youth on the interventions and how to access them and easing access to funds.

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

The survey established the main available ICT services, the challenges in accessing the ICT services and ways of addressing these challenges. The summary of the qualitative findings are tabulated in Table 2.9

Table 2.9 Available ICT services, challenges in accessing ICT services and ways of addressing these challenges

Available ICT services	Challenges	Ways of addressing the challenges
Radio	Inadequate ICT centers	Establish ICT centers
Television	Cost	Provide computer training
Mobile phones	Network problems	Provide electricity
Computer/laptops	Lack of power supply	Provide affordable ICT services
Internet		

The main ICT services available to young people included radio, television, computer/laptops, Internet and mobile phones. Other ICT services mentioned were print media (newspaper) and social media (Facebook and Twitter). The main type of information sought by young people included news/updates, job adverts, social networking (chatting with friends), academic research and entertainment. The most preferred services included computers, mobile phones and social media. Policy makers cited cybér cafés, computers in resource centres and phones as the main ICT services available to young people. In addition, policy makers reported that young people used the ICT services for social networking, communication and for news and updates. This information was regarded as useful in terms of increasing knowledge and skills, job search, getting current information and updates including updates on security.

The main challenges in accessing ICT services that young people face include inadequate ICT centres, cost, and lack of power supply and network problems. Other challenges that emerged were lack of knowledge and lack of ICT equipment. Policy makers cited inadequate ICT equipment or facilities, high financial costs and religious restrictions as challenges young people face in accessing ICT services.

“The challenge is just capital for them to obtain even the gadget, for them to access the common facilities/centres for information is a bit expensive or even limited in numbers or not appropriate for our youth. Most of the youth cannot access because of the religion.”

[KII. Economic policy maker, Garissa]

The respondents gave recommendations as to how the challenges in accessing ICT services by the young people can be addressed. These include establishing ICT centres and provide computer training to the young people, provide electricity and provide affordable ICT services. Policy makers recommended capacity building/ training, provision of ICT equipment at resource centres, establishment of more ICT centres, and improvement of infrastructure and increase public awareness on the importance of ICT services.

2.5.5 Organisations and People Addressing Youth Economic empowerment

The key organisations that were mentioned by the young people include government agencies and NGOs. The major government agencies mentioned were CDF, UWEZO fund, WEF, YEDF and NYS programmes.

The main services provided by the organisations include financial services, improvement of infrastructure and capacity building of the youth. Others services include employment opportunities and provision of school fees.

“The YYC (Yes Youth Can) have trained a lot of youth on driving, paid fees, others mechanics, other tailoring but once they get the certificate it could have been if there could be an organization/government that can give them jobs.....”

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

Policy makers cited lack of information about the services, irregular frequency and accessibility of funds and inadequate funding as challenges faced by youth in accessing the services provided by the organisations.

The young people appreciated the efforts made by organisations to address economic issues and acknowledged that the efforts would lead to increased employment opportunities with resultant positive change in the society.

2.5.6 Potential Areas for Employment and Income Opportunities

The respondents suggested potential areas to increase employment and income opportunities. These included agriculture, trade and industry. Other potential areas cited include transport and *Jua kali* sector. The policy makers cited establishment of industries for processing livestock products, agriculture and County Government as potential areas to increase employment and income opportunities. The young people across all age groups acknowledged that they think about their own old age and expressed their desire to save and invest for their own old age for their families to benefit and also give back to the society.

The barriers to saving and investing for old age were identified as unemployment, lack of income, and DSA. The respondents recommended creation of more employment opportunities and promoting investment for young people as ways to address the barriers.

2.6 Governance and Young People

The qualitative sought to establish the main governance issues affecting the young people. This section presents the findings encompassing rule of law, security situation, cohesion whether project implementers are accountable and transparent participation of the public in the planning and implementation of programs/projects, fairness in distribution of resources and whether the results achieved with integrity and optimization of resources.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

With respect to rule of law, the main issues affecting the justice system, security and cohesion were discussed, the challenges that young people face with these issues and ways to address the challenges.

Justice System

The main prevalent cases, challenges in solving the disputes and ways of how to address these challenges were identified. The summary of findings are shown in Table 2.10

Table 2.10 Justice system

Main cases	Challenges	Ways to address
Land disputes Rape	Injustice Long time it takes to solve cases	Promoting justice system Promoting peace and morality

Land disputes were identified as the main case across all age groups. Notably, rape was also identified a major problem by young people 20-24 years. Other cases identified included tribal conflicts, domestic violence and robbery.

Policy makers cited inter clan conflicts and terrorism as the main prevalent cases in the county.

“The challenges that we have here is well known and related to inter clan tensions and terrorism. Most of the youth are engaged in actions of lawlessness are mainly being used to further either inter-clan tension or even some acts of terror.”

[KII. Policy maker Garissa]

The administration, council of elders and the judicial system were the most preferred ways of solving cases. Other ways mentioned included family based arbitration systems and religious leaders.

“There are old men who solve cases in the community, they are traditional courts headed by elders. The two feuding parties are brought together in front of the elders... The elders will listen to both sides... thereafter the elders will deliberate on the solution based on traditional system of justice and the case is solved. Both parties will be urged to reconcile and shake hands.”

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

Policy makers reported that council of elders/ village elders and the judicial systems were the most preferred ways of solving cases.

Injustice and the long time it takes to solve cases emerged as the main challenges in solving disputes. In addition, poor leadership was viewed as a challenge as reported by the young people. According to the policy makers illiteracy and lack of identification cards came out as the major challenges in solving disputes.

Ways to Address the Challenges

The respondents cited the main ways for addressing the challenges in solving cases. These included promoting justice system and promoting peace and morality. Enforcing rules and regulations and employment of more police officers were also mentioned as ways of addressing challenges in solving disputes.

Provision of vital documents such as IDs and strengthening adult education were also mentioned by the policy makers as the main ways of to address the challenges encountered in handling disputes.

Security

The respondents discussed about the security situation, mechanisms in place to ensure security, roles played by young people in maintaining security, challenges that exist in ensuring security and the interventions to be put in place to address these challenges.

Security situation

Majority of the young respondents reported insecurity in some areas. Some of the factors discussed as contributors to insecurity were drug s and substance abuse and slow response by police.

“The security is bad; people are stealing livestock and breaking into businesses especially those abusing drugs. Some older people are also engaged in stealing.”

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

Mechanisms in place to address security

The respondents from all age groups and the policy makers were in consensus that Nyumba kumi community policing and creation of public awareness about peace were the main mechanisms in place to address insecurity.

Role of young people in maintaining security

The main roles of young people in maintain security was said to be reporting of suspicious situations, community policing and patrols and preaching peace.

Policy makers cited reporting suspicious situations and giving intelligence information and feedback as the major roles for young people in ensuring security.

Challenges of ensuring security

Inadequate security personnel and poor infrastructure were reported as the main challenges in ensuring security. Environmental constraints, poor infrastructure and communication and inadequate security personnel were mentioned by policy makers as challenges of ensuring security.

“The challenges are numerous, one of the challenge is the terrain, eeeh this is a vast county so even in terms of managing it, the resources that you already have once in a while are squeezed because of the distance we may have vehicles but when it comes to fuel it is not sufficient to run every vehicle across the county. In terms of human resource, we also lack enough personnel and this is because of budgeting constraints.”

[KII. Security, Garissa]

Ways to address these challenges

The respondents identified employment of more police officers and collaboration between the security organs and communities as the main interventions to address challenges encountered in ensuring security. Other interventions identified were reporting insecurity issues and promoting justice. Community participation and creating public awareness also featured prominently among the policy makers.

Cohesion

The respondents discussed about the challenges that affect the unity of the young people, programmes in place to promote unity and recommendations on what can be done to promote unity among the people. Key concerns expressed by respondents as affecting unity of the young people were tribalism, nepotism and inter-clan conflicts.

“People here are pastoralists, sometimes when it is dry season, pasture and water become scarce, and hence they may fight over this. Seasonally, they fight during campaigns, over competing political leaders.”

[FGD mixed young people 25-34, Garissa].

The main programmes reported to be in place to promote unity were cultural festivals and sports. Religious leaders and elders were also mentioned as people who are promoting unity among the young people.

Young people recommended more to be done in terms of promoting justice and equity and appreciating the cultural/tribal diversity in order to enhance cohesion.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

With respect to transparency and accountability, the survey sought to identify the mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities and to ensure accountability and transparency.

Mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities

Majority of the young people reported that they were not aware of any mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities in the county. However some mentioned that media (radio and print), community meetings and public forums as mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities in the county.

“The projects are put on notices. The Star FM and KBC, announce available projects.”

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

Mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency

Disciplinary action and stepping aside/resignations were mentioned as the main mechanisms in place to ensure accountability and transparency. Generally, addressing corruption and promoting justice were reported by the young people as the main intervention to improve accountability and transparency.

“We can strengthen (mechanisms) by cutting out corruption. There is no any other way, even if we do all the things.”

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

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

This section presents findings on youth involvement in project identification, design and implementation, the roles of the young people would like to play, how the projects address the young people’s needs, how existing opportunities ensure that they serve those who deserve , the challenges young people encounter in project implementation, ways of improving the young people’s involvement.

It was reported across all age groups categories that youth were not involved in the budget process, project identification or in design and implementation. Generally, young people cited tribalism as the main reasons for lack of involvement by youth. In addition, young people reported that there were no programs/projects in their localities.

“There are no programmes that are working for us or NGOs that is doing something for the youth. Yes it’s not there as in Balambala and when we talk about Saka, there are no organisations that help us or even youth have participated is not there.”

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

The young people preferred playing a role in the project process and doing casual jobs in the projects.

“We would like to deal with audit, supervision of projects and holding accountable whoever implemented the projects’.

[FGD. Mixed young person 25-34, Garissa]

“Yes they (youth) participate by collecting sand they prepare blocks, fetch water and they participate in many ways.”

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

However, the respondents reported that projects and programmes do not address the young people’s needs. The respondents reported that the existing opportunities serve those who deserve through provision of bursaries and good governance. The main challenges that young people reported included tribalism, corruption and discrimination. In addition, lack of information and insufficient funds were mentioned as challenges.

“The way resources are allocated is not fair, youth are not given anything. If contracts come out they are given to elders and people who are friendly to the political class.”

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

Older people cited corruption and gender discrimination as challenges that young people face during their involvement in project implementation.

“We have not seen youth participating. Contracts are given and it’s just between those who are given and the person who has given them. Those who are given contracts are those who have not been to school and those whom we have paid a lot of money (school fees) are not give jobs. Their work is just to collect sand and that is not a job. We want them to be recognized, the girls have rights, boys have rights, and there is no justice. Youth are not supported. There is nothing for the youth. They are not getting jobs.”

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

From the discussions, good leadership, youth representation, creating awareness about the projects, were cited as the main ways of improving young people’ involvement in project process.

“By informing them (youth) when there is something, whether it’s about contracts or building the roads. The youth should be involved in everything that is taking place, even construction of schools or hospitals. Youth should be involved in what is going on in the county.”

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

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

This section presents the findings on how the available resources are allocated to target the young people, the mechanisms in place to ensure resources are used to achieve the expected outcomes and the interventions to improve efficacy and effectiveness in utilization of resources to meet the needs of the young people.

The young people reported that the available resources were allocated to them through provision of employment opportunities. However, the older people reported that available resources were not allocated to target the youth. The respondents reported that there were no mechanisms in place to ensure resources are used to achieve expected outcome.

Transparency and accountability, audits and proper documentation and providing employment to all tribes was cited by the young people as ways that can lead to improvement of efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources. The older people reported creating public awareness can lead to improvement of efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources.

“The offices should be opened to the public and not only to specific people accessing it. Tenders and contracts should be advertised publicly, applications accepted and given on a fair basis with the knowledge of everyone, specifically the youths should be involved at all times. CDF allocation every financial year should be known and community should identify needs.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 25-34 Garissa]

2.6.5 Political Leadership

This section highlights the role that political leadership play in the management of young peoples' affairs. The young people reported that political leaders create employment and assist to mobilize funds for education in the county. In contrast, the young people (25-34) reported that political leaders are involved in corruption, nepotism and tribalism.

“CDF in the side of education, they are paying fees for so many students, they are also buying lockers and chairs for schools.”

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

2.7 Population Perspectives

The young respondents gave their views about the effect of population growth in relation to access to health services, access to education services, economic status, access to employment and participation in governance issues—security, administration among others.

Generally, the young respondents reported that the growing population of young people will result to congestion in health facilities and increased rates of disease transmission.

“There will be a lot of diseases especially when it rains and there are no toilets, there will be cholera outbreak.”

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

The young respondents reported that the growing population of young people will lead to inadequate schools, inadequate learning facilities and imbalanced Teacher Student.

Generally, the young people were of the view that there will be high unemployment rates and high poverty levels due to the growing population of the young people. This would lead to increased DSA cases as reported by the young people:

“So many youth will be jobless in this town and will end up getting engaged in drugs due to joblessness.”

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

There was a general view that there will be increased insecurity and crime rates due to the growing population of young people.

“Security will be bad. And it will be bad because some people don’t have jobs and they cannot do anything. They will use all their things to survive and become thieves. There will be no business, there will be thieves, and people will fight.”

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

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

Between the year 2009 and 2050, the population of Garissa is expected to increase three times from about 620,000 to 1.9 million people. This will result in an enormous increase in the number of young people who will demand more health services as well as education and economic opportunities. The county will only be able to meet these future demands if it makes the appropriate investments in health, education, and economic sectors targeting the young people. This should be coupled with improvement with governance practices in the county. It is therefore important for the county to address the findings of this survey which will improve the overall wellbeing of Garissa residents.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this survey, the following recommendations are made for the various sectors:

Health

1. Availability and access to health information and services in Garissa County is affected by the few health facilities and health workers. In order to improve the health of the young people and the whole population in general, there is need for the Ministry of Health and stakeholders to put up more health facilities and employ more health workers to run them. An effort should also be made to ensure that these services are friendly.
2. Urinary tract infections (UTIs) among women due to lack of sanitary towels is an issue that has been identified as affecting the health and education of school girls in the county. The county government and stakeholders need to take up the provision of sanitary towels as a matter of priority in a bid to improve the health and education of girls in Garissa.
3. Youth friendly services in the county are inadequate and therefore young people are not able to access sexual reproductive health services as desired. It was also reported that these services are provided by male health workers thereby hampering access to these services by females who prefer to be served by a female health worker. The County government, through the Ministry of Health, needs to set up more youth friendly services in the county and employ more female health workers to provide the services.
4. The problem of drug and substance abuse in Garissa needs to be given special consideration by the government because it is affecting the health, education and productivity of young people in the county. Given that this segment of the population is expected to positively contribute to the development aspirations of the county, there is need to secure their future by decisively tackling the problem of drug and substance abuse.

Education

1. School dropout is a big problem in Garissa as mentioned by the survey participants. The Ministry of Education and stakeholders need to come together to address the causes of this problem namely; drug and substance abuse, early marriage among school going age girls, poverty and child labour. One of the strategies that need to be used is the persuasion of parents and guardians on the importance of education to the future wellbeing of young people and the community in general. Bursaries should be availed to students from poor families so that they can continue with their education and early marriages should be discouraged. A continuous programme to sensitize young people on the adverse effects of DSA should also be put in place in the county.
2. The number of learning institutions in the county is generally inadequate as described by the FGD participants. Given the importance of education in improving the quality of the human resource and making the county more competitive, there is need to setup and equip more learning institutions in Garissa. The main focus of this is to reduce the distance and time taken to access education services in the county.
3. Vocational institutions can play a big role in training and equipping artisans and technicians with the skills required in the county's job market. For this to happen, the county needs to deal with the negative attitude of the public towards these institutions by showing the positive contribution these institutions can make in tackling unemployment among young people and empowering them economically.
4. ICT literacy is important in today's world. It is therefore important that ICT skills are imparted to students as early as primary school so that they can fit in the modern world. From the survey findings it is apparent that ICT facilities and lessons are hardly available at the primary school level. Given that this is one of the factors that will improve the competitiveness of the county; the government needs to improve the availability and access to ICT facilities and lessons in primary schools.

Economic Development

1. The Government has made an effort through initiatives, such as Uwezo Fund and the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, to avail credit facilities to young people for purposes of creating self-employment through businesses. Unfortunately from the survey finding many youths are not accessing these services due to lack of awareness, corruption, registration costs, and bureaucracy. The authorities in the county and the managers of these government initiatives need to look into these issues with a view of taking action that will ease access to these credit facilities by many more youths.
2. Credit services available to young people in Garissa are mainly those that charge an interest. This has locked out many youth in the county from accessing these services because they are Muslims who cannot take a loan with an interest due to their religious beliefs. To overcome this challenge, the county government needs to discuss this matter with credit service providers with a view of coming up with an arrangement that will suit these youth. At the same time efforts should be made to invite to the county other institutions that provide interest free credit.

3. The County government in collaboration with stakeholders need to exploit the potential that the county has to create more employment and income opportunities for young people. Some of the potential areas captured by the survey are agriculture, trade, industry, transport, jua kali sector, and formal employment in government.
5. 4. Availability and access to ICT services in the county were reported as mainly limited to the urban areas. The county government and partners need to come together and address the issues that hamper access to these services by many of the county's inhabitants. These issues include lack of power, poor mobile phone network coverage, few ICT centres, high cost of services, and low ICT literacy. By addressing these issues communication and access to information will be enhanced.

Governance

1. Insecurity in Garissa County is attributed to lack of adequate security personnel, poor infrastructure, inter-clan conflicts, terrorism, drug and substance abuse among young people, and the slow response by police. For the county to move ahead with development, the said factors that contribute to insecurity will need to be addressed effectively. In addressing these issues, there will be need to ensure close collaboration between the authorities and the public.
2. The survey found that most times, cases in the county are handled by the courts or council of elders. However, the survey participants indicated that injustice, corruption, and the long time it takes to complete cases are the main challenge that they face when seeking justice. These are issues which the county needs to address in order to enhance governance.
3. For development efforts to succeed and produce the desired results, the process of identification, planning and implementation should be all inclusive. Unfortunately, young people in Garissa indicated that they are largely not involved in development activities despite their desire to get involved. The county government and all stakeholders will therefore need to make an effort to involve young people in development activities by ensuring that they are fully represented in such activities.

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Annex 1: County Demographic Windows

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

Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year

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

Annex 2: Survey Personnel

North Eastern Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 North Eastern Region

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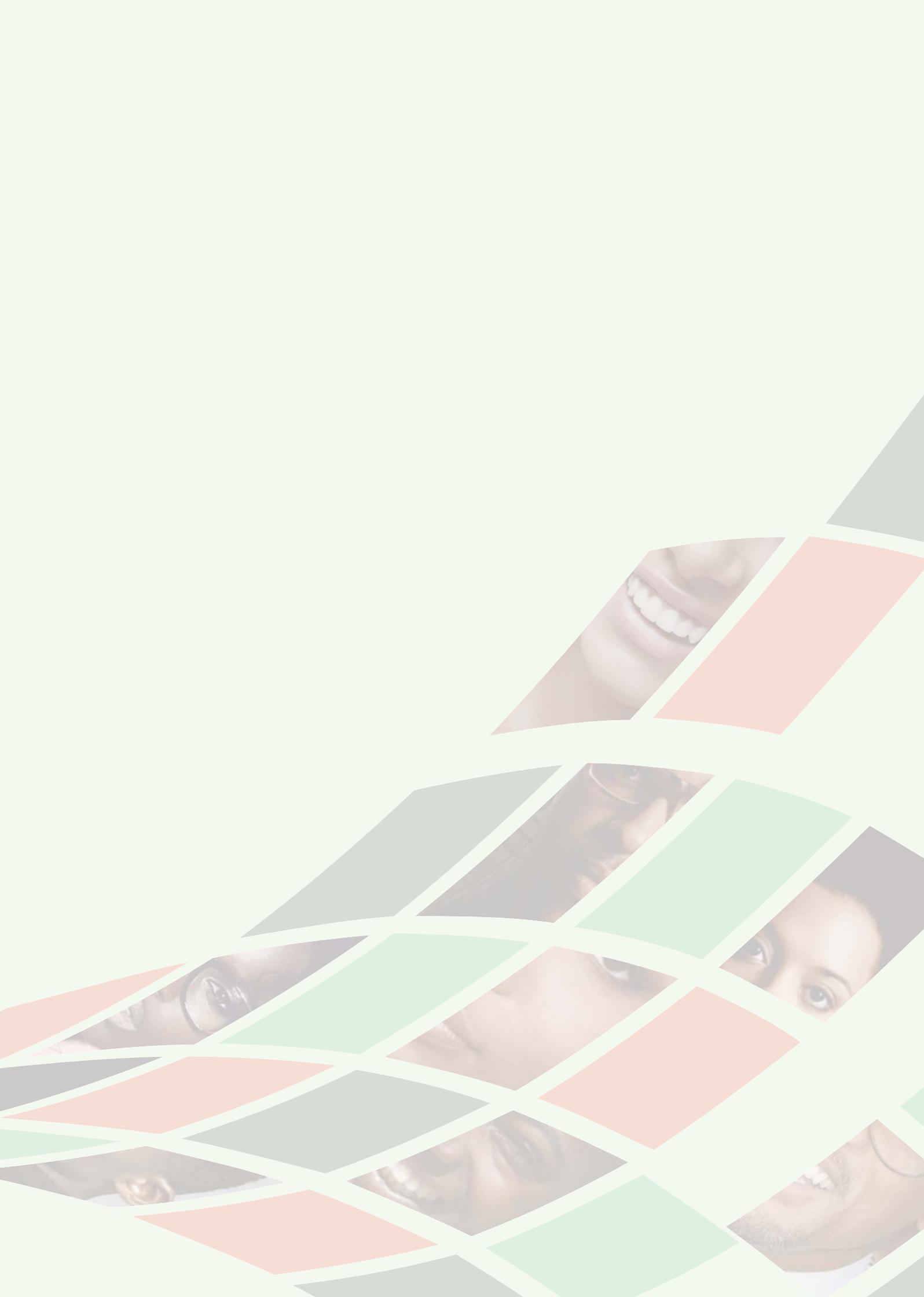
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GARISSA COUNTY