



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

KISII
COUNTY



January 2017



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CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations	iv
Glossary of Terms	v
Foreword	1
Acknowledgment	2
Executive Summary	3
1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Background	5
1.1.1 Youth in Kenya	5
1.1.2 The Demographic Dividend	5
1.1.3 Population Size, Growth and Composition	5
1.2 Survey Rationale	6
1.3 Survey Goal and Objectives	6
1.4 Survey Organisation	7
1.4.1 Pre-test	7
1.4.2 Trainings	7
1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation	8
1.5.1 Survey Tools	8
1.5.2 Sampling	9
1.5.3 Data Collection	11
1.5.4 Data Processing and Analysis	11
2 KISII COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS	12
2.1 Background	12
2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation	12
2.2.1 Population Size and Structure	12
2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics for Kisii County	13
2.3 Health and Young People	14
2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Young People	14
2.3.2 Access and Availability of Health Information and Services	16
2.3.3 Access and Availability of SRH/FP Information and Services	16
2.3.4 Organisations Addressing Health	18
2.3.5 Opportunities for Improvement in Health	18
2.4 Education and Young People	19
2.4.1 The Main Education Issues Affecting Young People	19
2.4.2 Availability and Accessibility to Education and Training	20
2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education Issues of Young People	21
2.4.4 Opportunities for Investment in Education Sector for Young People	22

2.5 Economic Status and Young People	22
2.5.1 The Main Employment and Income Opportunities	22
2.5.2 The Main Economic Activities Young People are Engaged In	23
2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment	24
2.5.4 Organisations and Individuals Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment	24
2.5.5 Potential Areas to Increase employment and Income Opportunities	25
2.5.6 Savings and Investment for Old Age	25
2.6 Governance and Young People	25
2.6.1 Rule of Law	25
2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability	27
2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness	27
2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency	27
2.6.5 Political Leadership	28
2.7 Population Structure	28
References	31
ANNEXES	
Annex 1: County Demographic Windows	32
Annex 2: Survey Personnel	33
Annex 3: List of 2015 NAYS Participants	34

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions	9
Table 1.2 Key informant interviews and in-depth interviews sample frame for each county	10
Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county	10
Table 1.4 Survey response rates	11
Table 2.1 Demographic characteristics	12
Table 2.2 Socio-economic characteristics	13
Table 2.3 Main health issues affecting young people	14
Table 2.4 The main education issues affecting young people	19
Table 2.5 The main activities, causes, challenges and recommendations	23
Table 2.6 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment	24
Table 2.7 Justice system	26
Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year	32
Table A2.1 Nyanza South Region	33
Table A2.2 Report authors	33

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 Organization	NER	Net Enrolment Rate
CDF	Constituency Development Fund	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CPC	County Population Coordinators	NYS	National Youth Service
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	PADIS	Population, Administration, and Decision Information System International
DemDiv	Demographic Dividend	PWD	People with Disability
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.

KISII COUNTY



Foreword

Kenya has a large population of young people below the age of 35 years. Three in every four Kenyans are young people. This population segment presents both a challenge and opportunity to the country's development agenda. The main challenge brought about by this population is the ever growing need for social services such as health, education, and other social amenities. Each year, an increasing number of these young people graduate from educational institutions thereby necessitating an increase in the creation of employment and income opportunities to meet the demands of this group. On the other hand, if Kenya can meet the social and economic needs of this population, then the socio-economic development of the country will be greatly enhanced. In this case the large population of young people will become an asset to the country. It is in recognition of this that the Government of Kenya has put in place several initiatives aimed at improving the socio-economic opportunities and well-being of young people.

The demographic dividend concept advocates for strategic investments in health, education, economic and governance with a view of ensuring that the population of young people is healthy, well-educated, trained for the job market, and economically engaged in a well governed environment. Kenya subscribes to the ideals of this concept whose eventual outcome is accelerated socio-economic growth and improved quality of life which is in line with the aspirations of *Kenya Vision 2030*. In this regard, Kenya's challenge is to match the population growth rate with the available resources.

Results from the modelling of Kenya's demographic dividend potential, which was done in 2014, showed impressive results that the country can achieve on the social and economic fronts when strategic investments are made in these sectors. However, for Kenya to realize these benefits, each of the forty seven counties in the country will have to make strategic investments in health, education, economic, and governance so that the full potential of young people can be harnessed and socio-economic growth accelerated. The 2015 Kenya National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) was occasioned by the need to provide each county with information on their respective demographic dividend potential and the specific actions that they need to undertake to realize this potential. This report will therefore be very useful to counties when planning for their respective development activities. It is my hope that each county will make use of this report and contribute to making Kenya a better country where citizens enjoy a high quality of life in a safe environment.

Mr. Saitoti Torome, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department of Planning

Acknowledgment

The Kenya National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) was conducted in 2015 with the goal of contributing to the country's efforts of harnessing the potential of the young people in accelerating national development. Results from this survey will inform counties on the actions that they need to undertake in order to achieve accelerated economic growth

The 2015 NAYS was implemented through a collaborative effort between NCPD and various partners and stakeholders. In this regard, NCPD would like to thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Norwegian Government, through the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP), for both their technical and financial support to the survey.

The implementation of the 2015 NAYS was guided by a Task Force made up of two committees, namely; Steering and Technical Committees. The Steering Committee provided advice on the conceptualisation and the implementation strategies and modalities while the Technical Committee was responsible for the development of the survey tools, recruitment and training of the research assistants, coordination, and supervision of data collection, data processing, analysis and report writing. NCPD is grateful to members of the two committees.

The NCPD's County Population Coordinators (CPCs) were responsible for introducing the research assistants to the various counties under their jurisdiction and ensuring their smooth movement within the counties. They were also responsible for conducting the Key Informant Interviews. Given the success of the fieldwork, NCPD would like to thank all the CPCs.

Finally, NCPD would like to take this opportunity to thank the Council of Governors and the individual Governors for facilitating the entry of the research teams into the counties, and the respondents in all the counties who participated in the focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and the key informant interviews. These respondents include community members, pupils, students, health workers, and heads of learning institutions, programme managers, employers, and government officials. The information that was provided by these respondents facilitated the development of this report. It is therefore NCPD's hope that this report will be useful to all the counties as they contribute to the national efforts towards harnessing the demographic dividend.

Dr. Josephine Kibaru-Mbae, OGW
 Director General
 National Council for Population and Development

Executive Summary

This report presents the Kisii 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, Identify Health, Education, Economic and Governance issues that affect young people in each county, identifying what specific investment opportunities that could accelerate achievement of the demographic dividend and providing policy and programme recommendations based on the survey findings.

This report interrogates the demographic profile of the county and the prevailing socio-economic indicators of the county and further identifies the challenges and opportunities that exist for harnessing the benefits of a growing youth population. The report therefore presents a preview the demographic, health, education, economic and governance indicators which are the main sectors whose performance impact on building a county that would be responsive to the young people.

The total population of Kisii County in 2009 was 1,263,097 people and is projected to increase to 1,918,980 people by 2030 and to 2,458,819 people by 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (45 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 33 percent and to 24 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 52 percent in 2009 to 70 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 94 to 44 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2039 and close in 2079.

Kisii County has a fertility rate of 3.7 children per woman. Sixty-six percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Seventy-three percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 80.4 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. The main health challenges facing the young people in the county are drugs and subsistence abuse, STIs, HIV/AIDs, teenage pregnancy and Sexual and Gender and violence, especially rape and incest. These problems are caused by poverty, lack access to reproductive health information and services, 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, enforcement of laws that prohibit access to drugs and alcohol to young people and institutionalisation of guidance and counselling for the youth.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 99 percent. This means that about 1 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is slightly lower. It is 82 percent. These figures show that school enrolment in the county is very impressive. However, it is estimated that 2,272 primary school age and 22,191 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, absenteeism of teachers and students, teenage pregnancy 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.

The main economic activities that young people are engaged in Kisii County are; “Boda boda”, brick making, domestic workers, health sector, NYS and security guards. Farming was mentioned among the least economic activities the young people are engaged in and this may be attributed to issue of land fragmentation in Kisii and the expensive farm inputs. The challenges in accessing employment and income opportunities in the County are corruption, lack of knowledge and skills, lack of capital and negative attitude towards self-employment. The other mentioned challenges include; limited opportunities, high taxation, insecurity and high registration costs.

The main cases involving young people prevalent in the county were; land disputes, robbery and theft, corruption and social disputes. However these can be addressed by enhanced public participation and creation of more opportunities for public participation in policy making and budgetary processes for young people.



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, 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 people in 2009. 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 2009 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 per woman by 2050 then the population size will increase to 59 million people in 2030 and 75 million people 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 results obtained 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 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 thirteen (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

KISII COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Kisii County borders with Nyamira County to the North East, Narok County to the South and Homa Bay and Migori Counties to the West. The County lies between latitude 0 degrees 30' and 1 degrees South and longitude 34 degrees 38' and 35 degrees East. The County covers a total area of 1,317.5km² and is divided into 9 Sub-Counties namely: Kitutu Chache North, Kitutu Chache South, Nyaribari Masaba, Nyaribari Chache, Bomachoge Borabu, Bomachoge Chache, Bobasi, South Mogirango and Bonchari. It has 45 electoral wards, 24 divisions, 75 Locations and 190 sub-locations respectively. The most notable features are hills of Sameta (1970m), Nyamasibi (2170m), Kiong'anyo (1710m), Kiamwasi (1785m), Kiongongi, Kiombeta, Sombogo, Nyanchwa and Kegochi hills. The county is dissected by permanent rivers which flow westwards into Lake Victoria; the notable ones are Kuja, Mogusii, and Riana and lyabe rivers.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

This chapter outlines the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Kisii County.

2.2.1 Population Size and Structure

The population size and structure for Kisii County is represented in Table 2.1

Table 2.1 Demographic characteristics

Indicator	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	1,263,097	1,918,980	2,458,819
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	45.0%	33.1%	24.3%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	3.4%	3.5%	6.0%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	51.6%	63.4%	69.7%
Dependency Ratio	93.9	57.9	43.5
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2039		

According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census of 2009, the population for Kisii County was 1,263,097. This population is projected to rise to 2,458,819 in 2050 which is twice as that in 2009. The proportion of Population below age 15 was 45 percent in 2009 and is projected to be declining to 33.1 percent in 2030 and 24.3 percent in 2050.

The proportion of the population in the working ages (15-64) was 52 in 2009 and is projected to increase to 63 in 2030 and 70 percent in 2050. The dependency ratio was 94 in 2009 and is projected to decline to 58 in 2030 and to 44 in 2050.

The demographic window of opportunity for the county opens in 2039 which is 23 years from now and closes in 2079. This means that the county should invest in the young people now in order to harness the benefits of the young people.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics for Kisii County

Table 2.2 summarizes the socio-economic profile of Kisii County.

Table 2.2 Socio-economic characteristics

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	3.7
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	66.1%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	72.8%
	HIV Prevalence	8.0%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	82.2%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	99.2%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	28.1
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	2,272
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	81.5%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	20.4
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	22,191
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.511936

As shown in Table 2.2, the average number of children per woman in Kisii county is four (3.7) which is almost the same as the national average of 3.9. This is still a high fertility though the proportion of married women using contraception is relatively high at only 66. The proportion of births delivered

by skilled health providers in Kisii County is relatively high (72.8 percent). However, it is slightly lower compared to the national target of 90 percent.

The county HIV prevalence is a health concern in the county (8 percent) which is higher than the national HIV prevalence of 6.4 percent. The county is doing very well in terms of the proportion of children 12-23 months who are fully vaccinated (82.2 percent) which is higher than the national target of 80 percent.

In terms of education the county is doing well with primary school net enrolment rate of (99.2 percent) and Secondary School net enrolment Rate of (81.5 percent). However, 22,191 secondary school age children are out of school. The county should made effort to have almost all school age children in school.

The Human Development Index (HDI) of Kisii County is 0.511 which is fair in terms of the County's overall achievement in providing quality education, health care and economic opportunities. The figure is slightly lower than the national average of 0.520

2.3 Health and Young People

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Young People

This section highlights the survey findings on the main health issues affecting young people, how they affect their wellbeing and the ways to address the identified health issues. The section further outlines the main sources and types of health information and services, how this information and services are useful, main SRH/FP information and services, challenges in accessing these services, the ways of addressing these challenges and the opportunities for improvement in health.

Table 2.3 Main health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
STIs HIV&AIDS Drug and Substance Abuse (DSA) Teenage pregnancy SGBV	Levels of poverty Parental negligence or lack of parental guidance Peer pressure and ---ignorance.	High STI, HIV & AIDS infections Stigmatization School drop out Teenage pregnancy --Early marriages Poor Health conditions Mental health DeathPoverty Wrong decision making	Counselling Public health education and promoting HIV testing Abstinence Parental guidance Capacity building improve health services Creation of employment

Although the youth are an important resource whose capacities need to be tapped for development, survey revealed that there are health obstacles that hinder them to achieve their life goals. These main health challenges include; STIs and HIV/AIDS, drug and substance abuse (DSA), teenage pregnancy, sexual gender based violence (SGBV) mainly rape and incest.

“Some of our children have gone to school but they do not have jobs, hence they are very idle this makes them start taking drugs and alcohol and even join cults like illuminati and this has really affected them. We are asking the government to help us by providing jobs.”

[FGD. Mixed older people, age 35-60, Kisii]

All the four issues were more extensively discussed by male young people age 10-14 and mixed young people 20-24. However, DSA, STIs and HIV/AIDS were viewed as major concerns by older people, age 35-60.

The survey findings indicate that the health issues in this county were attributed to; high levels of poverty, lack of parental guidance, peer pressure and ignorance. The consequences of these include; high STI and HIV/AIDS infections, stigmatization, school dropout, early marriages and even death. The issues have also contributed to teenage pregnancy, poor health conditions and mental health problems. Consequently if these issues are not well addressed, their contribution to the country’s production and development will be curtailed. The following are views of the participants to illustrate their concerns:

“I want to expand on the problem of STIs. Most youth in this community are commercial bicycle or motorcycle riders; you know they mislead young school going girls to engage in casual sex because they know they are in need of money to buy stuff because they come from poor families. They have many... partners and they don’t know their status. There is also some mining going on in Oririmatanda where young people are engaged. Now that is an STI danger zone and they contract STIs because they have multiple partners and don’t know each other’s health status.”

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

“Some of our children have gone to school but they do not have jobs, hence they are very idle this makes them start taking drugs and alcohol and even join cults like illuminati and this has really affected their lives negatively.”

[FGD. Mixed people, age 35-60, Kisii]

Arising from the group discussions, the respondents made several suggestions on how to address the health problems. The suggestions include; provision of counselling and guidance, public health education, parental guidance, life skills and practising abstinence, promoting HIV testing, improving access to health services and creation of employment opportunities for the young people.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Health Information and Services

Young people can make decisions that have a profound effect on their future if they have access to adequate health information and services including sexual and reproductive health. The survey respondents identified the main sources of health information and services in their county. These are health facilities, schools, public health talks and *barazas* or camps, religious institutions, media mainly radio and TV, and community health workers (CHWs). Surprisingly the internet and phones which are perceived to be sources of information for young people were least mentioned.

The survey shows that the types of health information and services offered to young people in Kisii County include; disease prevention and diagnosis, treatment and medication mostly on STI, HIV/AIDS, counselling and drug and substance abuse. The challenges encountered while accessing these services include: ignorance and lack of information on the health problem, cost of services, fear or embarrassment in seeking for services, and negative provider attitudes.

In addition, the survey indicated similar types of health information and services are available for the marginalised groups. These are; ART therapy, STI and HIV/AIDS treatment and medication, guidance and counselling, drugs and substance abuse as well as free treatment services and donations for essential medicines and food stuffs. Challenges the marginalized group faced while accessing for the services include; the long distance to the nearest facilities and the related transport and treatment costs, lack of supportive facilities for people with disability.

2.3.3 Access and Availability of SRH/FP Information and Services

The survey findings also show that SRH and FP information and services were offered to young people in the County. The most commonly mentioned include; screening of STIs and VCT, contraceptives mostly condoms, hormonal pills and injectables, information on abstinence and awareness on family planning. The adolescents and youth are vulnerable to health risks and require correct and accurate information and services about their sexual and reproductive health. The survey reveals that there are both programme and service delivery level challenges that hinder the young people in accessing SRH/FP information and services. The main challenges are; lack of youth friendly services, negative provider attitude, fear or embarrassment in seeking for services, and cost of services. They voiced their concerns as follows:

“...They are not exposed to matters of family planning... when they go to hospital the doctors are not cooperative. They are not allowed by medical personnel to take family planning they are told that they are for adults and because of the age difference they are not given equal opportunities like adults when it comes to uptake of family planning services...they also talk to them harshly and rudely.”

[FGD. Mixed 20-24, Kisii]

“The young people do not have the money and also the health facilities are so far away so getting time to go there is a big challenge. They don’t have proper information of using condoms and taking contraceptives.”

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

Interviews with health service providers and policy makers in the county were in consensus that young people require special attention while seeking for health information and services.

“The young people don’t want to be seen when seeking health services by relatives and old people, infrastructure is minimal. To identify a place where this people are comfortable is a challenge. It forces us to attend to them where they don’t feel they are comfortable. If we had a youth centre where there problems are attended to will help, people trained to handle the youth and we could be having a clinician attending to them and that is the big challenge.”

[Health Facility in charge, Kisii]

“Young people will prefer an isolated place of their own, but now because of the space they have to go through like everyone else to go to the specialist area. So this is something that they may not like so much.”

[Key Informant, Kisii]

Through focus group discussions, the respondents came up with recommendations to address the challenges identified in the survey. These include; public health awareness, capacity building of health providers, improved infrastructure in the health facilities to support young people and those lining

with disabilities, counselling and guidance, creation of more health facilities in the county. A key informant expressed:

“Due to the growing population of young people in Kisii County, the County government is in a process of completing the plans of having youth friendly centres, strengthening the partnership with school health programs, giving the young people adequate and useful information needed in their life and how to access more information and strengthening our media linkages so as they access media services for health information and services and whether it is free or not.”

[Key Informant, Kisii]

2.3.4 Organisations Addressing Health

The survey findings show that the leading organisations in Kisii County that address the health issues are NGOs and Government agencies. Certain individuals were also mentioned in the discussions as providing support to the health of groups of young marginalized youth. Although the young people may not aware of the existence most of the organisations that address the health issues, the policy makers mentioned a number of organisations in the county.

“We have Liverpool University from US basically training health workers on comprehensive obstetric care and the counselling part from Mercy Corps and CARE Kenya. We have APHIAPlus in Nyaribari Masaba on HIV care and treatment and those are the ones together with Red Cross that address the needs of young people.”

[Key Informant, Kisii]

The interventions undertaken by these organisations and individuals largely contributed to increased knowledge and awareness, improved health, increased access to FP/SRH services, reduced the incidence of DSA, improved hygiene and sanitation, improved provision of health services and behaviour change. However, respondents recommended diversification of programmes, increased coverage, increased funding and government support for youth programmes.

2.3.5 Opportunities for Improvement in Health

It is evident from the survey findings, the opportunities for improvement in health were; capacity building of health providers to address the specific SRH needs of young people and those living with disability, construction of more health facilities, providing youth friendly services, financial support to youth to facilitate access to health services and providing guidance and counselling services and information on SRH.

2.4 Education and Young People

This section focuses on the main education issues affecting young people, availability and accessibility to education and training opportunities, access to ICT services, organisations addressing education in the county and opportunities for improving education. The education main issues are summarized in Table 2.4

2.4.1 The Main Education Issues Affecting Young People

Table 2.4 The main education issues affecting young people

Main Education issues affecting young people	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Drug and Substance Abuse (DSA) Poverty or lack of school fees Child labour Absenteeism of teachers and students	High poverty levels Unemployment (idleness) Easy accessibility Peer pressure High dependency	School drop outs School absenteeism Lack of concentration Poor academic results or performance Poor Health conditions Mental health Death	Provision of bursaries Guidance and Counselling Improve infrastructure Law enforcement on DSA DSA awareness Law enforcement on child labour Reduce school fees Employ more teachers Disciplinary action on teachers and students for absenteeism.

The majority of survey respondents in Kisii County were in consensus that DSA was a major education concern in the County. The issue was discussed by both the young and older people. Other issues mentioned were poverty or lack of school fees, child labour and school absenteeism. The young people were in consensus with the older people on these issues. Absenteeism from school was discussed mainly by young male people age 10-14. They attributed absenteeism to the Kisii traditional passage of rite of male circumcision. Child labour was also prevalent as some were asked by parents to stay at home and brew alcohol.

“The major issue that affects the youth is poverty, which makes them give up very fast in life, discontinue with school, hence they start engaging in activities like taking drugs and this in turn affects their health.”

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

Some of the consequences as mentioned by the survey participants were; - school drop outs, school absenteeism, lack of concentration that leads to poor academic results or performance, poor health conditions, mental health and even death.

“Many things are brought about by poverty because parents have to go look for money. Also the government should try and put polytechnics around for those children that perform poorly after high school so as to keep them busy.”

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

Arising from the various discussions across all the study focus groups, the following suggestions came out as key recommendations to address the challenges facing the education sector. These were; awareness creation and law enforcement on DSA, parental awareness, guidance and counselling and improvement in infrastructure. The other recommendations include; law enforcement on child labour, reduction of school fees, employment of more teachers and disciplinary action on teachers and students on school absenteeism.

2.4.2 Availability and Accessibility to Education and Training

This section presents a summary of the qualitative results on access and availability of education services for young people in Kisii County.

On responding to the question on accessibility and availability of education services in Kisii County, in terms of adequacy of facilities, majority of survey participants said that the learning facilities in schools, colleges and tertiary institutions were inadequate. Most of them lacked mainly computers, laboratories, libraries, classrooms.

Although some said that education institutions were available, many other respondents opposed arguing that secondary and tertiary institutions were not accessible in terms of distance and time taken to access them. The institutions were perceived to be expensive and not adequate to serve the growing population of young people in need of furthering their education.

“The learning institutions, especially schools and colleges are scattered and are far apart in Kisii County and the distance taken to access them is quite far about 50-70 kms.”

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

“...Another thing is that many of them are private. They are not owned by the government. So, they are expensive. They are also small. In other words the population they accommodate is very minimal.”

[FGD. Mixed 15-19, Kisii]

Opportunities for young people to gain skills

Majority of the respondents reported that internships, attachment and employment opportunities are available for young people but the opportunities are too few to meet with the demands of the growing population of youth who have completed school and are seeking employment. Of great concern, however, is that when the young people were given the opportunities, they lacked guidance and advice on deciding on their area of focus to gain relevant skills and eventually get meaningful employment.

Relevance of courses and the labour market requirement

Majority of participants cited that the courses taught in learning institutions had no relevance to prevailing job market. In most cases the students choose the courses for themselves without guidance. Young discussants in a focus group of mixed young people said that:

“The children choose courses they want for themselves but when they finish they are just out here it is therefore important to try and guide and advise them on the appropriate courses to choose from.”

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

Gender disparities

Arising from the various discussion groups and the relevant key informant interviews, gender disparity is one of the issues affecting access to educational opportunities for both boys and girls in the County at all levels of the educational system. Although there was consensus from the survey respondents that there was minimal gender disparity at primary level, the disparity gap was increasingly visible at secondary and tertiary levels and this is as a result of various impediments such as poverty, child labour, school dropout and negative cultural gender norms.

Access to ICT services

ICT services were recognized as important in providing information, promoting computer literacy and increasing chances for employment. In Kisii County, the survey found out that it is only the secondary schools which have ICT services. The ICT services include; computer labs and computers. Most primary schools and tertiary institutions did not have ICT services.

2.4.3 Organisations Addressing Education Issues of Young People

NGOs in Kisii County were the leading organisations in addressing educational issues for young people followed by government agencies. The other organisations include; financial institutions, individuals and religious institutions. The survey indicates that the specific training and education challenges the organisations were addressing included; education bursaries, uniform and stationery, improvement of

infrastructure, school fees and support for people with disabilities (PWDs). The respondents appreciated the efforts made by the organisations which contributed towards improved education, increased access to education and training services, improved economic status and increased employment.

2.4.4 Opportunities for Investment in Education Sector for Young People

Suggestions were made from discussions with various study groups on how to improve education in Kisii County. These included; Advocacy for more bursary allocations, improvement in school infrastructure, provision of learning facilities such as computers, laboratories, libraries, increase in school enrolment and provision of ICT services.

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

This chapter presents the main employment and income opportunities for the young people, challenges in accessing employment and income opportunities, the main economic activities young people are engaged in, challenges in accessing the opportunities and ways for improvement in the economic sector. It also outlines the interventions in place, challenges of accessing these intervention and ways to address the challenges.

2.5.1 The Main Employment and Income Opportunities

The survey findings show that young people are engaged in many sectors of the economy. The key sectors that provide the main source of employment and income opportunities for young people in Kisii county are; Business or Trade and industry, transport industry, both "Boda Boda" and transport and communication (drivers and conductors) popularly known as "makangas", construction, health and security. The other least mentioned sectors include agriculture and education.

It is evident from the survey findings that the existing government framework for youth targets employment creation to reduce unemployment in Kisii County. These include; UWEZO fund, WEF, NYS and KKV (Kazi Kwa Vijana), YEDF, GOK tenders and AGPO. Employment creation among the youth has also been enhanced by NGOs and SACCOs.

Challenges in accessing employment and income opportunities

Some of the challenges identified by the respondents in Kisii County were; corruption, lack of knowledge and skills, lack of capital and negative attitude towards self-employment. The other mentioned challenges include; limited opportunities, high taxation, insecurity and high registration costs.

2.5.2 The Main Economic Activities Young People are Engaged In

The main economic activities that young people are engaged in Kisii County are; “Boda boda”, brick making, domestic workers, health sector, NYS and security guards. Farming was mentioned among the least economic activities the young people are engaged in and this may be attributed to issue of land fragmentation in Kisii and the expensive farm inputs. The least economic activities include; teaching transport industry as “Makangas” and menial jobs.

Table 2.5 summarizes the main activities, causes, challenges and recommendations.

Table 2.5 The main activities, causes, challenges and recommendations

Main economic activities young people are engaged in	Why they are engage in the economic activity	Challenges	How to address the challenges encountered
Business	Poverty	Accidents & death	Government aid
“Boda boda”	Earn income	Environmental constraints	Foster education and skills training
Brick making	To get basic needs	Financial constraints	Financial support
Domestic workers	To get school fees	Harassment by authorities or employers	Improved infrastructure
Casual labourers	Improve living standards	Health complications	Improved security
NYS	Lack of white collar jobs	Poor pay and exploitation	Standardization of market prices
Security guards		Poor infrastructure	Guidance and counselling
		Insecurity	Law enforcement
		Lack of markets	

On responding to the question as to why the young people engage in the various activities a number of reasons were given including; poverty, to earn income to meet basic needs. Other reasons are; to get school fees, improve living standards and due to peer pressure to earn quick money.

With regards to the challenges that hinder the young people in engaging in these economic activities, the survey respondents identified; accidents, death, environmental constraints, financial constraints and harassment by authorities or employers. The other challenges include; health complications, poor pay and exploitation, poor infrastructure, insecurity and lack of markets.

According to the survey findings, the following recommendations were made to address the above challenges. These were; to address corruption, sensitization on the interventions, ease of access to funds, support marginalised groups, fostering education and training in appropriate skills.

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

The interventions and programmes in place in Kisii County to address youth unemployment include; UWEZO fund, WEF, NYS and YEDF. Other mentioned interventions include; AGPO, SACCOs and access to government procurement opportunities. The respondents of the survey deemed the interventions as useful to improving access to loans, capacity building and provide employment opportunities.

Table 2.6 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment	Challenges in accessing these interventions	Ways of addressing these problems
UWEZO fund WEF NYS YEDF AGPO SACCOs Access to government procurement opportunities	Corruption High illiteracy levels Long Time for loans to mature Failure of loans to go through	Curb corruption Sensitization on the interventions Financial support Support marginalised groups Training and education

Challenges in accessing Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

On responding to the question concerning the challenges faced in accessing employment and income opportunities, the survey respondents cited corruption as the main challenge facing the youth. The other challenges include; high illiteracy levels, long time taken for loans to mature and failure of loans to go through.

Ways to address the challenges

Through the various group and key informant interviews, the following suggestions were given as ways to address the challenges faced. The main ones include; addressing corruption, sensitization on the interventions, ease of access to funds and support marginalised groups through training and education.

2.5.4 Organisations and Individuals Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment

The survey findings revealed that unlike most thematic areas, government agencies were the leading in addressing youth economic empowerment. These were followed by financial institutions, business incubation and innovation centres and talent identification and nurturing centres. These agencies facilitated capacity building and ensured and provision of financial services to the young people.

Regarding the views about the efforts made by these organisations and individuals in addressing youth empowerment, it was acknowledged that the interventions by organization have contributed to improved financial support, improved infrastructure and increased sponsorship programmes.

2.5.5 Potential Areas to Increase employment and Income Opportunities

The survey found out that some of the potential areas to increase employment and income opportunities for youth in Kisii County are; Agriculture sector, trade and industry, infrastructure, education sector and transport mainly the commuter (“*Matatu*”) and motorcycle (“*Boda Boda*”).

2.5.6 Savings and Investment for Old Age

Findings show that young people are little concerned about savings and investment for old age. They stated that they neither think about their own old age nor saving and investing for their own old age. This is because of their perceived low income or unemployment which they claimed was the reason for not saving and investing. They can only think about it when they either start working and earning steady income or have stable job. When asked whether they expect to work in old age, most of them categorically declined but some mentioned that they will opt to do farming. Some of the barriers that impede youth savings and investment for old age are family demands and expectations to provide and educate one’s siblings, unemployment and low income. The participants for the survey suggested that one of the ways of addressing these barriers is to educate the young people about savings and investment for old age and introducing it in learning institutions.

2.6 Governance and Young People

This chapter presents the survey findings on governance and the sections under this include; i) Rule of law, ii) transparency and accountability, iii) Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness, iv) Effectiveness and Efficiency and v) Political Leadership.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

This section outlines sub sections; justice system, security and cohesion. Table 2.7 summarizes the main perspectives of young people on governance issues, the processes of addressing the issues, challenges and the recommendation on how to address the challenges.

Table 2.7 Justice system

Governance issues affecting young people	Process of solving these issues	Challenges in solving these issues	Ways to address the challenges encountered
Land disputes DSA Insecurity Murder Robbery and theft Social disputes Rape or sexual harassment	Through administration Through council of elders	Corruption and bribery Tribalism Long-time taken to solve cases	Address corruption Promote justice Enforcement of law and order Financial support

The issues as identified by the survey participants may be attributed to the growing population, high poverty level and land fragmentation of Kisii County as illustrated in an earlier section on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

“Some people start believing that when you get AIDS and sleep with young person you get well so they start raping young people in looking for cure to get well.”

[FGD. Male young people 10-14, Kisii]

“Because many are unemployed they are engaging in theft activities because they have no other means to get money.”

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

In regard to security, the survey findings show that a majority of the survey respondents said that there was insecurity in the Kisii County despite the fact that security mechanisms were available. On responding to the roles of young people in maintaining security, the respondents said that they were taking part in; reporting law breakers and participating in community policing. However there were challenges in ensuring security and these include; poverty, lack of jobs and social class differences. Some of the ways to address these challenges were; address corruption and create awareness through public awareness.

Under cohesion, tribalism and DSA were the main issues identified in the survey as affecting the unity of young people in Kisii County. The survey found out that the current programmes in place to promote unity were; through the creation of youth groups, engagement in religious activities, recruit more police reservists, education and participation in community policing.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

According to the survey findings, the mechanisms in place to Inform young people on planned and ongoing activities in Kisii County were; through public notice boards and suggestion boxes, media (print media), service delivery charters, local administration and community meetings. However, a good number of the respondents said there were no mechanisms at all. The survey also shows that the mechanisms in Place to ensure accountability and transparency were the same as those to inform the people on planned and ongoing activities. On improvement on the mechanisms, survey respondents recommended for the creation of penalties and enforcement of laws against the offenders.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

According to the survey findings, some young people in Kisii County were only involved in capacity building. The roles they would like to play are manual or casual jobs, research and project improvement. Majority of young people were not involved in processes of project cycle. When asked why majority of young people were not involved in project identification, planning or design, budgetary and implementation, the respondents said the young people lack information.

In responding on how the Projects and Programmes Address the Young People's Needs in Kisii County, the survey participants said that these projects and programmes assist the young people to acquire loans for development. It was also reported that the existing opportunities do not serve those who deserve especially the disabled. This is because of discrimination and gender inequality. However, there were challenges that face young people during their Involvement in Project Implementation. These include; corruption, lack of skills, lack of project information insufficient funds and competition.

Arising from focus group discussions, the survey respondents cited key recommendations to improve young peoples' involvement in project process. These were; creation of more jobs, education, financial support and increase projects.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

On responding to the question on how the available resources are allocated to the target young people, a majority of respondents said there were no resources allocated to them and if any, they were unequally distributed. To avert this challenge, equal representation of the young people and transparency were the key recommendations given. This view came from FGD of the mixed old people, aged 35-60 years.

Some of the ways as per the survey to improve efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources were; equal representation of the youth in terms of community sensitization, proper leadership and awareness creation through holding of chiefs' *barazas*.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

Arising from the survey findings, it is clear that the roles political leadership play in management of youth affairs in Kisii County are both positive and negative. The positive ones include; participation in the creation of more employment, give donations, improve infrastructure and engage in political campaigns while the negative ones include engagement in corruption in terms of allocation of funds especially CDF while others do not play any role at all.

2.7 Population Structure

This section outlines the perspectives on growing population of young people in relation to economic status, education and health. Within the economic sphere a growing population would contribute to unemployment and increase in crime while in the context of education a high population would lead to congestion in schools, inadequate teachers and imbalanced teacher student ratio. With regards to health, the participants said that growing population will strain resources, lead to congestion in health facilities, increased rate of disease transmission, and shortage of drugs. The study also shows insecurity as the main concern as a result of growing population in relation to governance. Below are some of their views.

“Due to the growing population, the health facilities will be congested and overwhelmed so the people do not get enough treatment and good care.”

[FGD. Male young people 10-14, Kisii]

“You can find that there many people who have gone to school but are jobless. Due to high population people move to urban centres to get jobs but when they get there, no chance for employment and this leads to discrimination and favourism. Those who stay in the urban centres without jobs...eventually start involving themselves in crime.”

[FGD. Male young people 10-14, Kisii]

“We need to intensify education on family planning and the planners like you can plan on how to elevate economic standards of people you know we have imbalance of economic status- the gap between the rich and the poor that is why you are called the planning ministry.”

[Health Facility in charge, Kisii]

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

Given that the Demographic Dividend window of opportunity for Kisii County opens in the year 2039, it means that the time for investing in the young people in order to harness the benefits of now and not later. The role of both the national and county government with other partners is crucial in investing in the young people through training and equipping them on with relevant skills and providing them with employment opportunities in order to realize the Kenyan Vision 2030 and the Demographic Dividend. Failure to invest in young people will mean that when the window of opportunity opens both the County and the Country will not benefit as this will be lost opportunity.

Health

1. Given that health status is an indicator of any country's development, there is need to improve on poor indicators of Kisii Count for fast economic growth and Development. STIs and HIV/AIDS and DSA are major concerns in the County. The County government needs to address these issues among other health issues for they curtail the future life goals and constrain the gains we have achieved in health sector.
2. Although the County government is at the fore front in terms of coordination of HIV preventive and curative services to reduce new infections, partnerships and collaborations to ensure that there is improved quality of life for all the people in the county.
3. Despite the fact that there are a lot of activities in terms of issues of maternal and young peoples' health, the facilities should to be equipped with the necessary personnel and equipment to help to deal with these obstetric complications ones they come to the health facilities.
4. The health of young people, including their sexual and reproductive health, is very crucial for the country's development. Given that young people need privacy in accessing health services, there is need for the County government to improve on the youth friendly services where confidentiality, provider attitudes and well trained and equipped personnel are assured.

Education

In addressing the issues of education, the survey shows that the knowledge and skills of the young people are not relevant to the current market requirements. There is therefore need to:

1. Reform education system and diversify education sector.
2. Improve on the education infrastructure by creating more facilities.
3. Improve on public private partnerships in the education sector for improved quality of life Improving education sector contributes to the Demographic Dividend.

Economic

As was indicated in the survey, poverty and unemployment emerged as major concerns that trigger other issues that affect the education of young people in Kisii County.

1. To address these issues facing the County, stakeholders need to address high poverty levels through creating more income generating activities (IGAs) for young people and creating more employment opportunities.
2. The County government needs to ease access to funds, increase government aid.
3. Access education in all parts of the county.
4. Improve the infrastructure in order to achieve economic growth both national and County levels.

Governance

There is need for both national and county government to enhance the rule of law, in terms of security and cohesion for a just society. This will improve on the components of governance; transparency, efficiency and effectiveness whereby the available resources will be used for intended purposes and will facilitate fast economic growth and development as projected by vision 2030 and demographic dividend.

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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

Nyanza South Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 Nyanza South Region

Counties	Technical Committee Member	County Coordinator/ Supervisor	Research Assistants	Data Clerk
Kisii	Vane Lumumba	Maurice Oduor	Vincent Obino	Vane K. Nyamweya
Migori	Lissel Mogaka		Edinah N. Casmir	Duncun Gumba
Nyamira	Melap Sitati		Teresia Atieno Bange Duncun Gumba	Teresa Atieno Bange

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

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Annex 3: List of 2015 NAYS Participants

Steering Committee Members

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

Technical Committee Members

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2. Ezekiel Ngure (UNFPA)
3. Bernard Onyango (AFIDEP)
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cont.

Technical Committee Members (cont.)

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

1. Millicent Oluteyo (Central)
2. Janet Lunayo (South Rift)
3. Maurice Oduor (Nyanza South)
4. Sammy Tanui (Nyanza North)
5. Margaret Mwaita (Coast)
6. Beatrice Okundi (Eastern North)
7. Enoch Obuolo
8. Bernard Kiprotich (Western)
9. Victoria Mutiso (Eastern South)
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NCPD is a semi-autonomous government agency that formulates and promotes population policy and coordinates related activities for sustainable development in Kenya.

KISII COUNTY