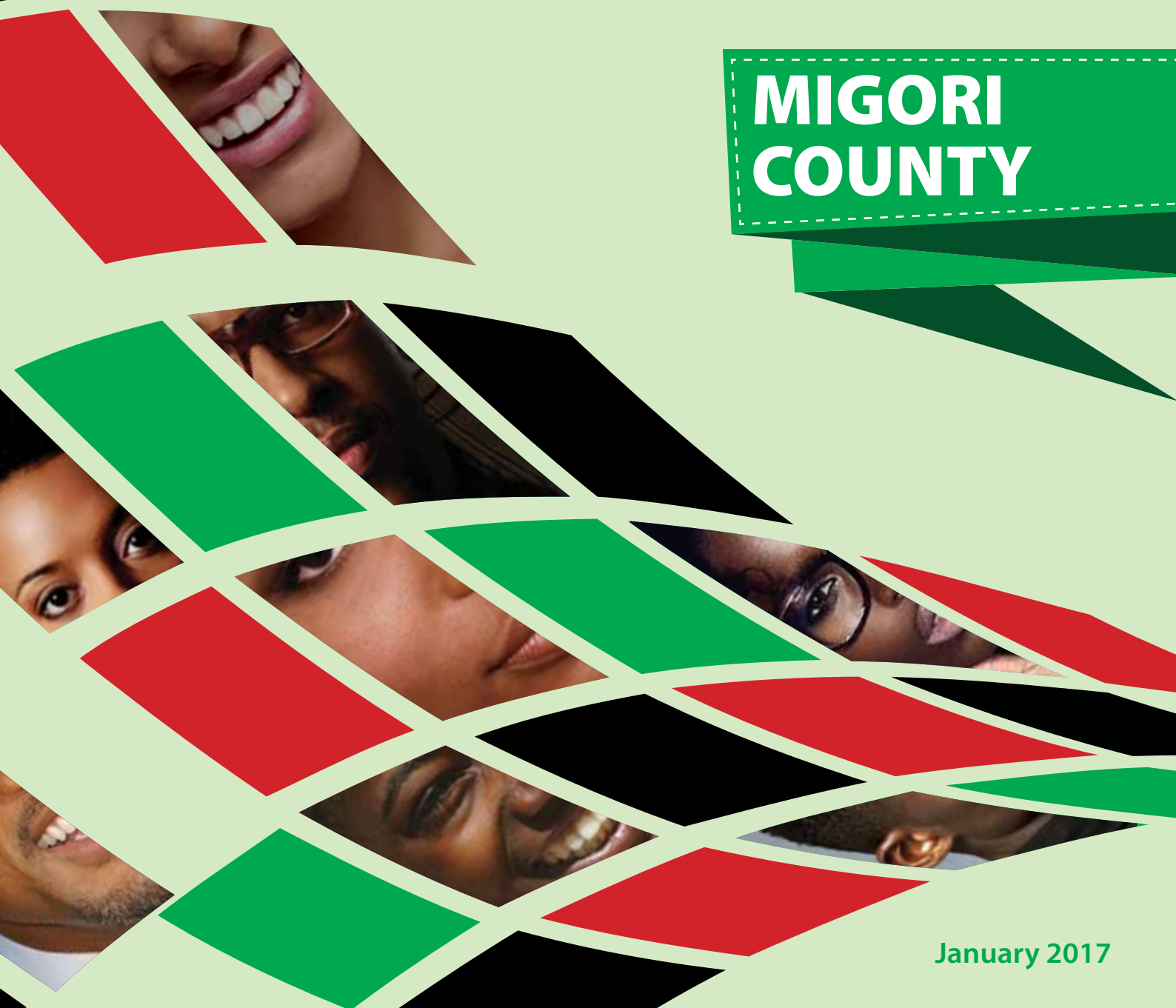




2015 KENYA NATIONAL **ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH** SURVEY (NAYS)

MIGORI 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 MIGORI COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS	12
2.1 Background	12
2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile	12
2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution	12
2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics	13
2.3 Health and Young People	14
2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Youth	14
2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services	16
2.3.3 Access and Availability of SRH/FP Information and Services	17
2.3.4 Organisations Addressing Health	17
2.3.5 Opportunities for Improvement	18
2.4 Education and Young People	18
2.4.1 Main Education Issues affecting Young People in Migori County	18
2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services	19
2.4.3 Relevance of Courses and the Labour Market Requirement	20
2.4.4 Opportunities for Improving Education	20

2.5 Economic Status and Young People	21
2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities	21
2.5.2 Economic Activities for Young Person	21
2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment	23
2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services	24
2.5.5 Organisations Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment	24
2.5.6 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities	25
2.5.7 Savings and Investment for Old Age	25
2.6 Governance and Young People	25
2.6.1 Rule of Law	26
2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability	28
2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness	28
2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency	29
2.6.5 Political Leadership	29
2.7 Population Structure	29
2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations	30
References	32
ANNEXES	
Annex 1: County Demographic Windows	33
Annex 2: Survey Personnel	34
Annex 3: List of 2015 NAYS Participants	35
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	13
Table 2.2 Socio-economic profile of Migori county	13
Table 2.3 Health issues affecting young people	14
Table 2.4 Access and availability of health information and services	16
Table 2.5 Main education issues affecting young people	18
Table 2.6 Economic activities young people are engaged in	22
Table 2.7 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment	23
Table 2.8 Availability and access to ICT services	24
Table 2.9 Justice system	26
Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year	33
Table A2.1 Nyanza South Region	34
Table A2.2 Report authors	34

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	People 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.

MIGORI 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 Migori 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 an overview of the demographic, health, education, economic and governance indicators which are the main sectors whose performance impact on building a county that would be responsive to the young people.

The total population of Migori County in 2009 was 916,661 people and is projected to increase to 1,680,450 by year 2030 and to 2.6 million by year 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (49.5 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 41 percent and to 34 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 48 percent in 2009 to 62.5 percent in 2050 and the aging population from 2.8 in 2009 percent to 3.8 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio declining from 110 in 2009 to 60 in 2050. As a result of these changes in the age structure, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2062 and close in 2102.

Migori County has a fertility rate of 5.3 children per woman and contraceptive prevalence rate of 44.6 percent. Fifty-three percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 57 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. The prevalence rate of HIV is 14.7 percent compared to the national level of 6.4 percent.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 96. This means that about 4 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate secondary level is much lower (46 percent) than the primary school net rate. This implies that the county has a low primary to secondary transition rate. It is estimated that 60,382 secondary school age children are out of school.

The Human Development Index (HDI) which is a composite index that measures the levels of literacy, health and economic well being is 0.445 which is close to better than the national average of 0.520.

In the context of the four pillars of the demographic dividend, the survey found the following findings:

The main health issues affecting young people in Migori are sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, sexual and gender based violence, drug and substance abuse and teenage pregnancy. These health issues are caused by poverty, lack of awareness, lack of reproductive health information and services, and peer pressure. For the health situation of young people to improve, there is need to create employment opportunities, conduct public health awareness on health issues, provision of youth friendly reproductive health services counselling services to the young people.

In education, the main issues that arose were: teacher and student absenteeism, inadequate learning materials, inadequate schools and child labour. These issues affect the level of participation in education and school performance. They were attributed to poverty, peer pressure and drug and substance abuse. Cost of education was also identified as a main factor that leads to young people missing school. There was consensus on gender disparities which exist across all levels of education. This was mainly attributed to poverty, teenage pregnancy, household chores, cultural factors and early marriage. In addition, there were no adequate institutions for students with special needs. Proposed ways of addressing the education issues include; establish a system for competence based assessment to enable graduates acquire right skills, knowledge and attitudes, increase the number of schools, increased the bursaries to the needy students, and create more economic and employment opportunities to reduce household poverty.

The main cases involving young people 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 (i.e. people in the labour force who are not active) will be 8 million which is less than the current gap of 10 million. These results are consistent with the aspirations of *Kenya Vision 2030*.

1.1.3 Population Size, Growth and Composition

The population of Kenya was enumerated at 38.6 million during the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. It was estimated to be increasing at a rate of 1 million people each year representing

a growth rate of about 2.9 percent annually. From the census results, the dependency ratio was 87 dependents for every 100 people in the working ages (15-64 years). The same census also indicated that Kenya's population-age structure is youthful because the population of children below the age of 15 years was 43 percent, way above the cut-off limit of 35 percent. This was corroborated by the fact that those aged below 35 years constitute 78 percent of the country's total population. This population-age structure does not lend itself to the country's efforts to attain a rapid economic growth because most of the resources are spent on meeting the ever increasing social needs (health, housing, education, water and sanitation) of the fast growing population.

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

1.2 Survey Rationale

In 2014, NCPD and various partners modelled Kenya's demographic dividend using the DemDiv model. The impressive results from the 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 after which it was translated into English language in cases where the interview language was not English. The hard copies of the English scripts were then typed using Microsoft Word to convert them into soft copies. This was done by the research assistants. On receipt of the data at NCPD headquarters, the same was handed over to data clerks for checking, cleaning and processing.

The quantitative data was processed using SPSS and PADIS while the qualitative data was processed using NVIVO QRS (version 10) software. NVIVO software was used to access, organize, manage, shape, code, explore, extract and analyse the textual data. A team of thirteen (13) data clerks were trained on how to process the data using this software. To ensure consistency and quality, two supervisors reviewed and verified the coded data.

2

MIGORI COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Migori County is situated in the south-western part of Kenya and it borders Homa Bay County to the north, Narok and Kisii Counties to the east and Lake Victoria to the west. The county borders the Republic of Tanzania to the south and covers an area of 2,596.5 km² including approximately 478 km² of water surface. Administratively, the county has 8 sub-counties, 23 divisions, 88 locations and 202 sub-locations.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

This section highlights the demographic features of the county. The information includes the age distribution, population size, dependency ratio and projections for 2030 and 2050. It also highlights socioeconomic characteristics of the county.

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

Table 2.1 presents the overview of the demographic profile of Migori County. The total population of Migori County in 2009 was 916,661 people and is projected to increase to 1,680,450 by year 2030 and to 2.6 million by year 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (49.5 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 41 percent and to 34 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 48 percent in 2009 to 62.5 percent in 2050 and the aging population from 2.8 in 2009 percent to 3.8 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio declining from 110 in 2009 to 60 in 2050. As a result of these changes in the age structure, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2062 and close in 2102.

Table 2.1 Demographic characteristics

Demographic Indicators	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	916,661	1,680,450	2,638,916
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	49.5%	40.9%	37.7%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	2.8%	2.3%	3.8%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	47.7%	56.8%	62.5%
Dependency Ratio	109.6	75.9	60
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2062		

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Table 2.2 Socio-economic profile of Migori county

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	5.3
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	44.6%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	53.4%
	HIV Prevalence	14.7%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	57.2%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	95.9%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	36.5
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	11,163
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	46.0%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	21
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	60,382
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.4455059

Migori County has a fertility rate of 5.3 children per woman and the contraceptive prevalence rate of 44.6 percent among married women. Fifty-three percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 57 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated. The prevalence rate of HIV is 14.7 percent compared to the national level of 6.4 percent. These figures clearly indicate the need for more investments in the health sector so to improve the health indicators in the county.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 96. This means that about 4 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate secondary level is much lower (46 percent) than the primary school net rate. This implies that the county has a low primary to secondary transition rate. It is estimated that 60,382 secondary school age children are out of school. The County should address the problem of low secondary school net enrolment through provision of bursaries, arresting teenage pregnancy, tackling the high levels of poverty and stopping child labour in the county.

The Human Development Index (HDI) which is a composite index that measures the levels of literacy, health and economic well being is 0.445 which is close to better than the national average of 0.520.

2.3 Health and Young People

A healthy population is necessary for development. It is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. This survey sought to establish health issues facing young people, challenges they face, health information and services available in the county in order to harness the benefits of the demographic dividend.

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems Affecting Youth

Table 2.3 Health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
STIs/HIV	Peer pressure	School drop out	Create more public
Drug and substance Abuse(DSA)	Poverty	Early Marriage	Public education/ Awareness
Teenage pregnancy	Inadequate Knowledge	Mental health problems	Counseling
Sexual and Gender based violence (SGBV)	Negative cultural practice	Unsafe abortion	Parental guidance Law enforcement on DSA

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs,) was identified as a major issue affecting young person's in the county. It was reported that young people become sexually active as early as 15 years against a background of little awareness on the consequences of engaging in early sex without protection. Boys were reported to engage in sexual misconduct because they are certain of not getting pregnant; however this exposes them to the risks of HIV /Aids and other sexually related afflictions. Girls were also reported to be more vulnerable. Girls engage in sex for money to purchase personal effects; sanitary towels, clothes. Partly to blame for this bleak situation is poverty and peer pressure. This has made the young people susceptible to HIV /Aids and other sexually related afflictions.

“..... are so poor, now a girl like me I need sanitary towels to use during my periods, I need panties to wear so that I become clean, I need a change of clothes and I cannot get those things anywhere so I am forced to go to a boy who is seducing me so that he gives me money to go and buy that panties, sanitary pads and other things yet the person is suffering from diseases like STIs.”

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

In some cases respondents reported that some young people are born with HIV/AIDs, others get infected during circumcision.

“The child may get circumcised using.....then he/she may get diseases through that circumcision/ FGM. More so those who circumcise without protection the child may be affected.”

[FGD. Mixed old person 35-60, Migori]

“In line with this teenage pregnancy is a major issue. This could have a host of consequences such as school dropout, death due to attempted abortion and in some cases the girl is chased out of home and only option is marriage.”

[FGD. Mixed 20-24, Migori]

“The biggest problem is early marriages and early pregnancies. Yeah, this community unless you are getting married or marrying off young girls from the age of 12, 13 onwards which is very unfortunate. In fact, to be very specific, about 2 weeks ago there was a young girl 12 years who had been married off.”

[IDI. Service provider in charge, Migori]

Drug and substance abuse was identified among the main health issues affecting young people. Smoking cigarettes, bhang, miraa and cocaine were mentioned as some of the abused drugs.. The use of drugs could lead to mental health problems, poor performance at school and to school dropout.

Sexual and Gender based violence (SGBV) was also reported as another young people were engaged in sexual violence. Notably also was FGM which was reported still being practiced in some communities particularly for Kuria’s residing in Migori county. It was reported that majority of the girls in Kuria are circumcised. The circumcision is believed to be a transition from a girl to a woman so it means they are

ready for marriage. Hence that also leads to early marriages. On the same note, there are complications of the FGM for instance child birth becomes a problem.

“...there’s this thing called FGM where a girl has undergo the ceremony. You find that the parent claims the girl has no right to demand to be taken to school, it’s you I will marry off get dowry and pay my sons school fees for my sons.”

[FGD. Mixed old person 35-60, Migori]

The proposed interventions to counter these health issues included: public education on effects of health issues both at community level and in schools through community meeting, public baraza’s and in church; enforcement of laws/legislations to curb DSA; counseling and parental guidance.

“By bringing them together and educating them like teaching them on drug and substance abuse and their effects, there advantages and disadvantages, health issues.”

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

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

The survey also sought to establish the sources, types and usefulness of health information and services to young people. From the findings, various sources, types and usefulness of information were identified as presented in table 2.4.

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	Disease prevention and diagnosis	Increased knowledge	Media
Media	Sex education	Disease prevention	Health Facilities
Public health talks/ barazas	Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Behavior change	Schools
Religious institutions	Counselling		Church

From the discussion, a range of sources of information were identified; health facilities, media particularly the television, radio, magazines and newspapers; religious institutions and peers and public health talks. Most accessed information and services included: Disease prevention and diagnosis, sex education, WASH and treatment and medication. This information was considered useful in terms of increasing knowledge for disease prevention and behavior change. However, they mentioned that Media, Health Facilities, Schools and Churches would be preferred sources of accessing health information.

2.3.3 Access and Availability of SRH/FP Information and Services

The main sexual and reproductive health or family planning information and services reported to be available and accessible to young people in the county were: contraceptives particularly condoms, injectables, implants and pills; anti-retroviral therapy (ART).

“Once you are found that you are positive, they will advise you and tell you that you need to take drugs for you to stay long. So they offer services like giving out medicines to the infected people. To the uninfected people they are advising them to abstain and not to have sex more so to young people, sex is meant for married people.”

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

The findings also show that health information and services available for marginalized youth including people with disability (PWDs) and Orphans included, donations, anti-retroviral therapy and guidance and counseling. The youth population in the county however faces a myriad of challenges in accessing these services which includes: cost of services, ignorance, myths & misconception and fear or embarrassment. Other challenges mentioned were poverty, provider attitude and lack of disability friendly services.

“Our men here don’t want the women to do family planning...they say that family planning affects the body.”

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

“.....women who use pills, those who have experience say that pills can bring delay in pregnancy and giving birth to disabled children.”

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

In order to address these challenges, the respondents proposed that the county should create public health awareness, improve health infrastructure, increase capacity building and provide youth friendly health services.

2.3.4 Organisations Addressing Health

Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and government agencies were identified as the main organisations addressing health issues for young people. They were reported for contributing to the improvement of the family planning and SRH services in the community and in particular creating health awareness, provision of sanitary pads to girls and provision of school fees.

“...they teach about HIV/AIDS, STIs and they can tell you how to prevent.”

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

2.3.5 Opportunities for Improvement

The respondents were asked to suggest the opportunities for improvement of health within their county. The findings show that there is the need for capacity building to increase awareness on how to deal with health issues, to expand the number of health facilities to increase access to health services as well as expanding infrastructure of existing health facilities.

2.4 Education and Young People

Education is an avenue for national development and provision of skills that are necessary for provision of human capital. Therefore, provision of free and quality basic education will not only give young people opportunity to access education but also it will ensure all young people develop their skills for national development. This is embedded in the constitution of Kenya 2010 and also the sustainable development goal number 4 aims at governments giving free and quality basic education to its young ones. Therefore, this survey sought to examine issues hindering young people to access and participate in education.

2.4.1 Main Education Issues Affecting Young People in Migori County

As presented in table 2.5, the education sector is still faced with issues that are adverse to realization of the full benefits of education to the county.

Table 2.5 Main education issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Teacher and student absenteeism	Poverty	School drop outs	Law enforcement
Inadequate learning materials	Peer pressure	Out of school children	Government interventions
Drugs and substance abuse	Lack of fees	Poor performance in exams	Offer employment opportunities
Teenage pregnancy			Provision of bursaries
Child labour			

The survey sought to establish the issues facing young people in the realm of education. The main issues that arose were: teacher and student absenteeism, inadequate learning materials, inadequate institutions and child labour. These issues affect the level of participation in education and performance of students. The main causes of these issues were identified as poverty, peer pressure and drug and

substance abuse. Lack of fees was also identified as cause of absenteeism among students. In addition, most respondents decried teacher absenteeism which was cited to be prevalent especially among TSC teachers. One of the respondents aptly quipped:

“...You know government teachers know that their salaries are guaranteed but those of BOG work hard so that they can be absorbed and get employed by TSC, so they don’t absent themselves...”

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

Proposed ways of addressing the education issues include; provision of bursaries, enforcing laws against child labour and creation of employment opportunities.

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services

Accessibility to education is a key indicator of success of the education system. The respondents identified time taken to access schools as the main hindrance to access to education services across all levels of education. Generally, respondents were of the view that despite some improvements, learning facilities were still inadequate in most schools. Top on the list was lack of libraries, laboratories, electricity and latrines. In addition, some respondents reported that some schools had inadequate classrooms leading to congestion. They further noted the lack of adequate learning materials was reported as rampant.

“Because sometime we go to the library five of us, and we are going to look for one book, one person will have to read it then another one takes it once he or she finishes and that is really a problem.”

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

“Desks are few especially during exams, if class 8 pupils are sitting for exams they will come and pick the desks even from the other classes then they squeeze in the remaining ones, they usually sit 4 students per desk, so they are not enough.”

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

There was general consensus that primary schools are available in the county but not easily accessible due to bad roads especially during the rainy season. Most students walk to school while some reported that they used ‘bodaboda’ motorcycles which they lamented was expensive. This situation was also cited as a problem that faced day secondary schools. However it was reported that secondary schools were fewer and therefore students covered longer distances to reach school. This suggests the need for more day secondary schools and possibly boarding schools.

“They are very not easy to reach, for example in this school, it is a day school and during the rainy seasons most of us come from very far, So we have a lot of problem when coming to school in the morning like there is a lot of mud on the way, as in you reach, you reach, you arrive when you are tired already so you will not concentrate in class...”

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

It was also reported that there was no adequate institutions for students with special needs with respondents mentioning Kuja School of the deaf as the only institutions they knew of. Respondents reported that gender disparities exist across all levels of education are mainly attributed to poverty, teenage pregnancy, household chores, cultural factors and early marriages. Girls were more affected than boys in accessing education in schools

“Girls are very delicate, in case they get pregnant they drop out but boys go on and also girls get married early.”

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

2.4.3 Relevance of Courses and the Labour Market Requirement

On the issue of courses taught with relevance to prevailing market demands, there was a general view that the courses taught were not marketable and very theoretical. Respondent felt that practical training was important and emphasis should be placed on internships and students attachments. However, they also lamented for those who had the skills yet they were not absorbed in the labour market. They proposed putting up youth polytechnics as a remedy.

“In that case, there is a problem because you find that a person goes and takes a course for instance of ICT. Then when he/she comes here, that course there is no where it can be applied unless one gets into self-employment.”

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

2.4.4 Opportunities for Improving Education

Some of the opportunities that exist in the education sector that were proposed are; creation of more institutions including those with special needs, improving of infrastructure, employing more teachers. It was suggested that government should enforce and institute stiffer penalties for drug and substance abuse. Also proposed was capacity building to ensure youths to be taught dangers of drug abuse to their health.

“Enough teachers should be provided so that the students can be taught properly...the government should provide the schools with enough teachers so that the students...so that the students can excel and the teachers can help them.”

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

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

Migori County is mainly agricultural based. Other main economic activities in the county include fishing, manufacturing and mining. There is some small scale gold mining carried out in the country. The main agricultural products include: Maize, Millet, Sugarcane, Sorghum, Groundnuts, Cassava, Sweet Potatoes, Beans, Sukuma-Wiki and Sweet Bananas.

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities

During the survey respondents identified farming and small businesses as the most employment and income activities in the county. Small scale business/trade activities mentioned were boda boda, brick making, welding and domestic workers. However, some of these activities are low income and not sustainable. In harnessing these economic opportunities young people encounter myriad challenge. Some of them mentioned by respondents were: corruption, lack of capital, limited opportunities and lack of knowledge and skills.

“You find somebody wants to start a business but has no capital. It becomes necessary for that person to use unlawful means. When he steals he gets killed.”

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

“When a young person wants to join police they ask for about Ksh 600,000/= or when joining training to become a PI teacher, the person must have performed well or you part with some money to get a chance.”

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

2.5.2 Economic Activities for Young Person

Most of the young people in the county are mainly involved in menial employment opportunities. Small scale farming, domestic workers, bodaboda, business and casual labourers were mentioned as the main employment opportunities the young people are faced with in the county. They cited poverty

and need for to earn income for a living as the main reason for engaging on these economic activities. Others reported that they engage in these jobs to pay for school fees. Pressure to meet education expenses makes young people to engage in income generating activities which in turn compromises their full development. This translates to child labour. To counter this issue, respondents suggested enforcing laws and capacity building of communities on restricting on child labour, parental support and care and opening up access to education to poor households.

“So that they can get money to buy clothes, food and pay school fees.”

[FGD. Female young person 10-14, Migori]

Table 2.6 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Main economic activities	Challenges encountered	How to address the challenges encountered
Small scale business/trade	Poor pay and exploitation	Capacity building
Boda boda	Accidents	Government aid
Farming	Harassment by authority or employers	Improve infrastructure
Casual labour	Lack of necessary skills	Education

As presented in Table 2.6, the main challenges the young people face when engaged in economic activities comprised: poor pay and exploitation, accidents, lack of necessary skills and harassment by authority or employers. Nonetheless, they cited that capacity building on ongoing poverty alleviation programs, provision of education and training; improving infrastructure and government aid through creating employment opportunities or capital provision could be remedy to these challenges.

“We have poor methods of farming. People should be taught on how to cultivate crops.”

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

“The first thing is that the youth should be given money because they do not have money to establish themselves Let the government establish a custom center to boost business for Transmara, Nyanza, Tanzania and to unite the youth.”

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

Discussions with the service providers' revealed that the issue of business licensing is a major impediment towards youth accessing income and employment opportunities in that the funds or the amount that is being charged to get a license is very high for youths to afford. Drug abuse was reported as a menace amongst the youths. The issue of mind-set where many youths believe in white collar jobs which may not forthcoming was also pointed out.

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

Table 2.7 illustrates the findings on interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment.

Table 2.7 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Main economic activities	Challenges encountered	How to address the challenges encountered
Uwezo fund	Corruption	Sensitization on the interventions
National Youth Service (NYS)	Lack of intervention awareness	Training and education
Women Enterprise Fund (WEF)	Lack of information	Equal access to employment opportunities
	Political interference	Curb corruption

Respondents reported that the main interventions and programmes they have heard about included; Uwezo Fund, NYS and WEF but were quick to add that they lacked full information on how to access them and some youths were not aware on the interventions in place. They also felt that corruption was still a big obstacle that denied most youths from benefiting from these interventions. Political interference was also cited as a challenge especially where politicians influence which groups to benefit from these interventions.

“Another challenge is lack of information people are not aware of the availability of these funds and when they are available and who gets what when the funds are available briefcase groups are formed to get these funds and these are done in secret, other groups are kept in the dark.”

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

Contrary to the challenges faced in accessing these interventions, respondents noted that they have benefited in terms of employment opportunities, for instance some have been recruited in police service through NYS, planting trees, slashing by the roadside and even repairing roads. Other benefits included access to loans and improved economic status.

Respondents proposed the following mitigations to counter the challenges; sensitization of the youth by giving information of how to access the loans and giving the youth more roles in managing these interventions, providing relevant skills required to access employment opportunities, address the issue of corruption and providing equal access to employment opportunities.

“Also the government should try to sensitize the youth at the local level. They should tell them the importance of being in groups. They should know that groups are important and can help the youth to make it in life.”

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

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

Table 2.8 presents information about ICT services available in Migori County.

Table 2.8 Availability and access to ICT services

ICT services available	Challenges in accessing ICT services	Ways of addressing these challenges
Telephone	Power supply	Provide electricity
Media	Cost	Reduce the cost
Computers	Inadequate operation skills	Training
Cyber cafes	Network problems	

The county’s main ICT services available were; mass media particularly television and radio, computers, resource centres and cyber cafés. Respondents reported that young people out of school used ICT services for social networking, entertainment, news and job adverts.

For the young people in school, computers, computer laboratories, computer package classes were reported to be available ICT services available. These services were important sources of information on relevant arising matters, access to internet and employment opportunities.

“Through computers we get access to internet, where we get some information.”

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

While accessing these ICT services, respondents identified cost, power supply and network problems as the major hindrance to access and availability of ICT services. In order to address these challenges, the respondents recommended the need to be provided with electricity, trained so as to gain operational skills, affordable ICT services, install net boosters and also establishment of more ICT centers.

2.5.5 Organisations Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment

The main organisations identified in addressing economic issues for young people were: the government agencies and financial institutions such as Kenya women and Faulu among others. They were reported for offering financial support and capacity building on savings and investment.

“For example banks like KCB, they train you how they can give you a loan and you use it, Kenya Women.”

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

2.5.6 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

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

“Farming sector, the government should invest more in farming so that even those who lack school fee if they happen to may be grow something, they can get money and pay for their school fee.”

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

2.5.7 Savings and Investment for Old Age

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

“R1. Most youths want to enjoy themselves to their fullest. They are not working most of the time. They spend the little they get. ...R2. Most of the youth even if they work, they receive low income that only cater for their basic needs.... R3. Over dependence, let say my parents or guardians don't have the ability to work. And I am working I will have to distribute to my family for their use.”

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

2.6 Governance and Young People

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 marked an important milestone by entrenching devolution through establishment of a two tier governance structure comprising of the National and County Governments. A key objective of devolution is to promote social and economic development and provide proximate and easily accessible services to Kenyans. Article 21 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 highlights the principles of governance, every citizen should adhere to. Pursuant to this provision, it is imperative

to take stock of status of governance issues, challenges, and achievements with regards to Migori County. Therefore, this survey sought to establish governance issues affecting young people in the county. This section presents findings on: rule of law, government effectiveness, accountability, control of corruption and political leadership in Migori County.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

The rule of law shows whether the county carries out its mandate in accordance with the written law and the rule of natural justice. The respondent's discussions focused on justice system, security and cohesion issues in the county

2.6.1.1 Justice system

Table 2.9 presents the main cases, challenges faced and ways of addressing the challenges in the judicial system in Migori County.

Table 2.9 Justice system

Main cases	Challenges	Ways to address these challenges
Land disputes	Corruption and bribery	Promote justice
Robbery and theft	Long time taken to solve cases	Address corruption
Corruption	Negative attitude	Provision of title deeds
Social dispute		

As tabulated in table 2.9, are the main cases involving young people prevalent in the county were; land disputes, robbery and theft, corruption and social disputes. Land dispute cases arise due to trespassing, grabbing and lack of title deeds. These disputes are resolved through traditional systems or legal system particularly the courts. Corruption and bribery, long time taken to solve cases and negative attitude are some of the challenges faced by the youth in solving disputes and cases.

*“There is no trust, the chief takes bribe from both the parties’ involved.
The case does not take any course then you wonder now.”*

[GD. Mixed older people 35-60, Migori]

To address these problems, provision of title deed and addressing corruption were measures that were proposed. It was also proposed that the county should promote justice when handling the main cases. Discussions with from the key informants proposed education and change of mindsets as solutions to the challenges faced.

“Those who listen to such cases, they should be honest with people. That is when we can get help in those cases that occur.”

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

2.6.1.2 Security

There were mixed responses on security from policy makers, service providers and the community at large. However majority reported they felt insecure because there was a lot of theft of property and in some cases loss of life.

“I want to talk specifically to our community, for example if you reach around at 7 o’clock, nobody...no motor vehicle rider will accept to bring you to this area due to insecurity. You can be...some idlers, disorganized sluggards, they would want to... they can kill you so that he can purchase that motor cycle or they get money that you have.”

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

Notably they reported that there are no strategies in place to address the insecurity issues. The discussions also showed that young people could play role in enhancing security through: community policing, reporting suspicious situations and taking personal responsibility. From in-depth interviews discussions various mechanisms proposed include: night patrols and community policing.

“In this case we see that there are no interventions in place. For instance Kehancha has Sungusungu that works at night. ...but in other places, you can be attacked and killed. Nobody will come to your rescue. The police will only come to collect the body tomorrow. You have slept until people have gone. There are no interventions.”

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

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

Cohesion can be simplified to mean the act or state of unifying together. In Migori County, tribalism, hatred and social class disparities were reported to be the main hindrance to achieving unity and cohesion for young people in the county. Some of the programmes suggested for promotion of a cohesive society include formation and support for youth groups, development of religious activities and improvement of infrastructure. They suggested that more can be done to have a cohesive society through promoting justice and equity, enhanced civic education and awareness on importance of unity.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability works to improve the effectiveness of county activities by examining where, when and how initiatives have succeeded or failed and inclusion of youth in programmes that provide opportunities. Respondents reported that there were various mechanisms in place to ensure transparency and accountability which include; disciplinary action and law enforcement. In the same breadth, respondents felt that the mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned or ongoing activities in the county need to be enhanced in particular the community meetings, public forums and barazas, school clubs and public notice boards. It was also felt the use of disciplinary actions by stepping aside and fighting corruption were important measures towards realizing transparency.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusiveness, Participation and Responsiveness

Young people felt that their participation in projects, budget process, project identification, design and implementation in the county was very minimal. Partly to blame for this dreary situation was lack of skills, delays in project implementation and in some cases leaders just don't involve the youths. They identified manual or labour jobs as a means through which they were involved in project implementation.

“Yes they are involved but very few. Most are not involved because some are not educated so they can't cope with rules and regulations in the project. Or the project takes those with high education.”

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

They also reported these projects help them to gain skills and experience and also income. However, majority of the young people were of the view that projects under implementation do not adequately address their needs. They reported to encounter various challenges during their involvement in project implementation including; lack of project information and lack of skills. Therefore they appreciated the need for skills training and awareness on existing projects will go a long way to encourage and foster young people involvement in programs.

“I can say specialisation and skills. I am skilled and specialised in poultry and agriculture and another people' does have skills. That means youths who lack will also have a big challenge in getting the opportunities.”

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

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

Respondents highlighted a few suggestions on the best mechanisms that would ensure resources are used to achieve expected outcomes. This may be due to lack of project monitoring and evaluation, not obeying rules and regulations and low participation in previous projects. Effective follow-up was cited as a critical measure that ensures improved efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources.

“I would say again monitoring and evaluation mechanisms... constant monitoring and evaluation of the projects or programmes done by the monitoring and evaluation committees.”

[KII. Policy maker, Migori]

2.6.5 Political Leadership

When asked to discuss on the roles political leadership play in the management of youth affairs in this community/county, respondents identified donations as one of the area of support. Donations were in form of; buying school books, motorbikes, sports uniform and payment of school fees. Another role for the political leadership is creation of employment and financial assistant. Respondents felt that the political leaders to provide menial jobs such as cleaning, sweeping and collecting county taxes.

“They offer money for sports, people compete for the money but it is just to glorify their names...they give few people jobs, like collecting taxes from ‘boda boda’ people, sweeping the county offices.”

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

2.7 Population Structure

In relation to health, respondents felt the growing populace will deteriorate health facilities due to congestion and increased disease outbreak. With regard to education issues, respondents felt that there will be a lot of peer pressure, school dropout, congestion in schools and imbalance teacher pupil ratio. Respondents were of the opinion that, increase in population will have a negative impact on the economy especially if the young people are not tamed. There will be more criminals, prostitutes, insecurity, idle people which will lower the economy of the county.

“.....if the population is high, the security will be a problem as it will increase crisis in terms of theft because for example a family is poor, so one member becomes a thief in order to gain daily bread.”

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

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

Migori County needs to invest heavily in health, education, skills training, and economic sectors for it to achieve the demographic dividend. Implementing relevant policies, strategies, programmes and projects related to these sectors will not only provide opportunity for faster economic growth but also reduce dependency ratio and fertility rates. The demographic window is estimated to open in the year 2062 an approximate of 24 years after the window for the country has opened. This suggests that the county needs to put in more efforts in for it to harness the demographic dividend benefits.

Recommendations

The report makes several recommendations including:

Health

1. Ensure youth access reproductive health information and services.
2. Diversify programmes to reach vulnerable youth including those with special needs.
3. Revamp youth empowerment centres to provide adolescent & youth friendly reproductive health information and services.
4. Enhance awareness on and implementation of family planning methods.

Education

1. Establish strong linkages between technical training institutions and industry to address relevance of training and mismatch of skills.
2. Put up youth polytechnics to offer skills.
3. Enforce laws against cultural barriers to education and comply with Basic Education Act.
4. Establish a system for competence based assessment to enable graduates acquire right skills, knowledge and attitudes.
5. Expand infrastructure and access to all levels of education.

Economic

1. Provision of affordable and accessible loans for business.
2. Provide skills through training and apprenticeship, mentorship and internships.
3. Develop infrastructure that will support the economic foundations in the county. This include, transport, water, power, agriculture products and fish storage plants. This will support entrepreneurial initiatives by the young people.

Governance

1. Undertake capacity building to enhance service delivery throughout all cadres of employees.
2. Enhanced public participation and creation of more opportunities for public participation in policy making and budgetary processes for young people.
3. Address corruption by fully implementing the guidelines on corruption by EACC.

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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
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Annex 3: List of 2015 NAYS Participants

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6. Dr. Patrick Amoth (Ministry of Health)
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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.

MIGORI COUNTY