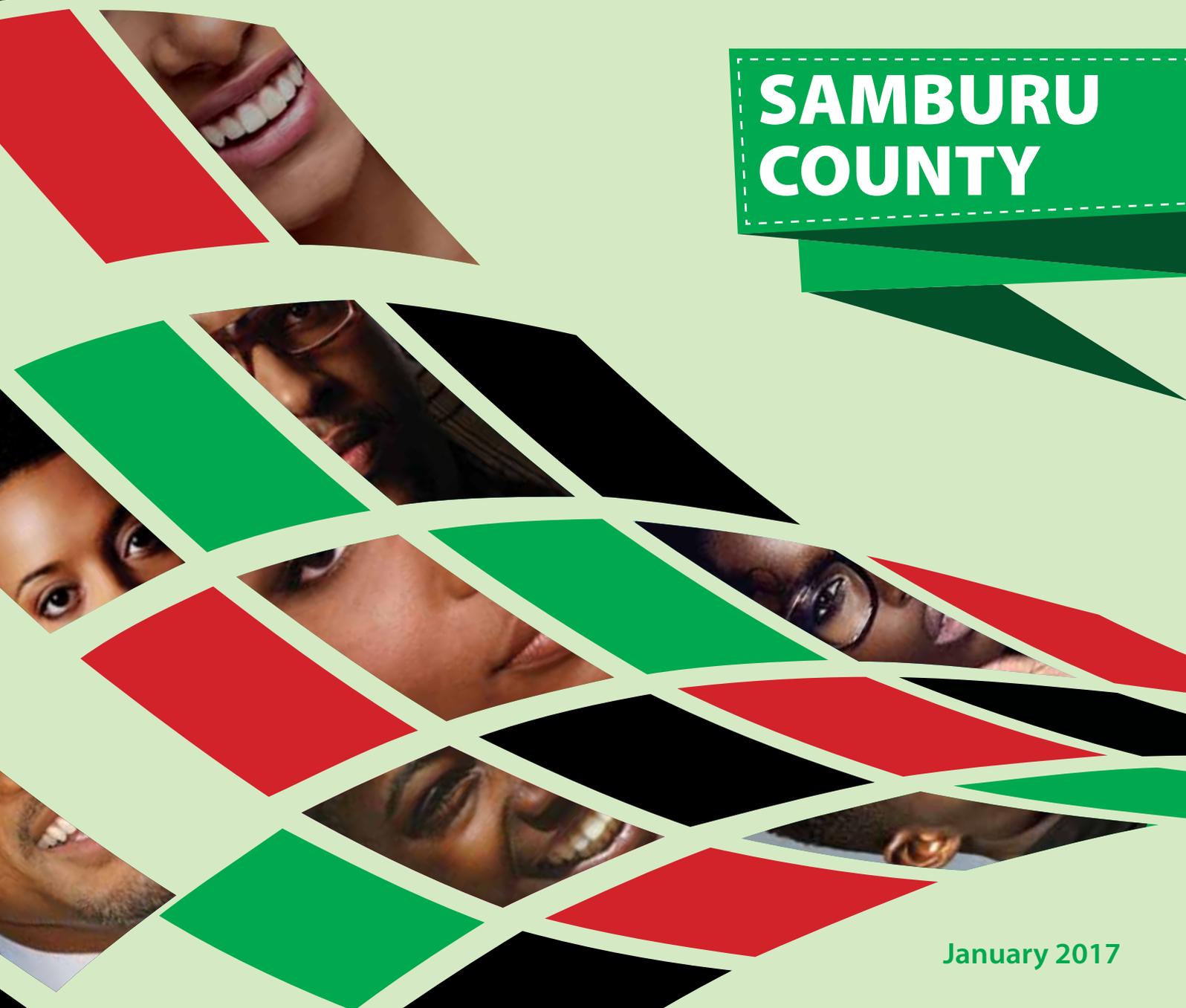




2015 KENYA NATIONAL **ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH** SURVEY (NAYS)

SAMBURU COUNTY



January 2017



Citation:

National Council for Population and Development (NCPD). 2017.
2015 Kenya National Adolescents And Youth Survey (NAYS). Nairobi, Kenya: NCPD.

Published by the National Council for Population and Development
Supported by the Government of Kenya, UNFPA and AFIDEP

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

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This study was carried out with the main funding support provided by the Government of Kenya. The United Nations Population Fund under the auspices of the UNFPA Country Programme and the African Institute for Development Policy collaborated in providing some support. The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government of Kenya, the United Nations Population Fund or the African Institute for Development Policy.

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(NAYS)

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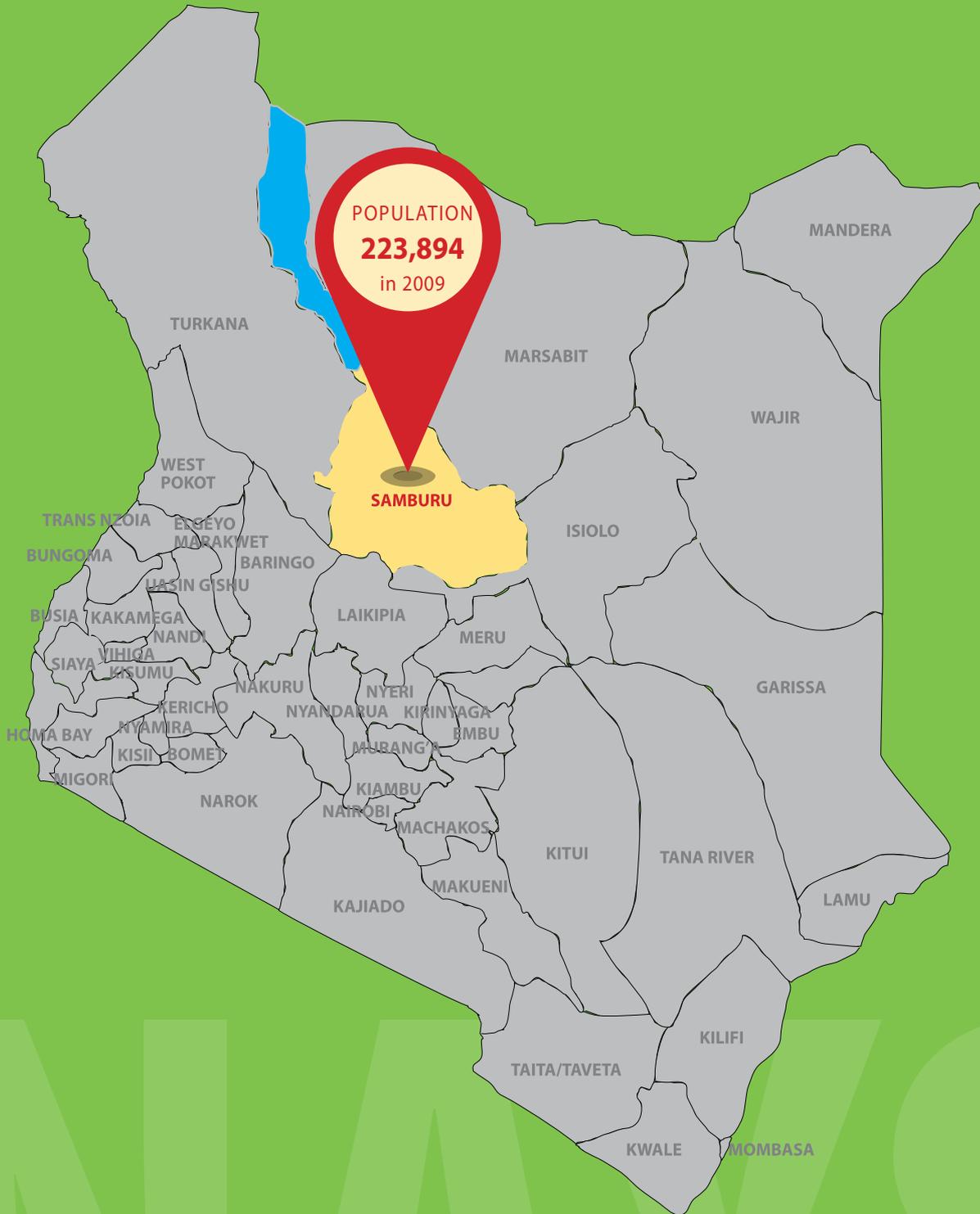
Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome	NASSEPV	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	NAYS	National Adolescents and Youth Survey
CBO	Community Based 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.

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

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

The total population of Samburu County in 2009 was 223,894 people and is projected to increase to 438,709 by 2030 and to 725,290 people by 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (51 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 44 percent and to 36 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 46.4 percent in 2009 to 61 percent in 2050 and the aging population from 3 percent in 2009 to 3.1 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 115.3 to 65 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2065 and close in 2105.

Samburu County has a fertility rate of 6.3 children per woman. Twenty-three percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Twenty-nine percent of all births in the county are delivered by a skilled health worker and 64 percent of the children 12-23 months are fully vaccinated.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 60 percent. This means that about 40 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county.

However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is much lower (15.4 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. This implies a low primary to secondary school transition rate. It is estimated that 25,956 primary school age and 24,124 secondary school age children are out of school 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 0.426 which is lower than the national average of 0.520.

Young people in the county are faced mainly with issues of teenage pregnancy, poor hygiene, harsh environment, HIV and DSA. These issues are caused mostly by cultural practices, inadequate infrastructure and lack of information. The combined effects of these factors have contributed to the low education uptake of education in the county as reflected by the enrolment rates. A large number of both primary and secondary age children are not attending school. The county government together with other stakeholders should increase investments in education, health and infrastructure and to mount sensitization campaigns on the importance of education. The Human Development index for this county is lower than the national average an indicator of low quality of life. Young people in the county engage in farming, tourism, casual labour and trade. However, low education, lack of knowledge and skills among young people in the county are a big hindrance to training and employment.

Good governance has a great impact on political stability and economic development. In Samburu County the major issues affecting young people include land disputes, inter-ethnic clashes, corruption and human-wildlife conflict. It is important for the county government to focus on improving security and solve disputes and to create a good environment for young people to prosper.



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

Table 1.4 shows that IDIs had the highest response at 93 percent followed by FGDs at 92 percent. KIIs, which targeted the policy makers at county level, had the lowest response rate at 78 percent.

Table 1.4 Survey response rates

	Focus Group Discussions	Key Informant Interviews	In-Depth Interviews
Interviews Targeted	423	376	376
Interviews Conducted	389	294	348
Coverage (percent)	92%	78%	93%

1.5.4 Data Processing and Analysis

As part of the data collection exercise, the interviews were captured using both digital recorders and note books. The data was then transcribed in the original language of the interview 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

SAMBURU COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

Samburu County lies within the Arid and Semi-Arid parts of Kenya and has an area of 21,022.1 sq. Km. It is situated in the northern part of the Great Rift Valley. Samburu is bordered by Turkana to the Northwest, Baringo to the Southwest, Marsabit to the Northeast, Isiolo to the East and Laikipia to the South. The county lies between latitudes 0°30' and 2° 45' north of the equator between longitudes 36°15' and 38° 10' east of the Prime Meridian. The County is administratively divided into three sub-counties namely Samburu Central, Samburu East and Samburu North, 7 divisions, 14 locations and 106 sub-locations. The common features include the Samburu National Park and the Suguta Valley.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution

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

Table 2.1 Population size and structure

Indicator	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	223,894	438,706	725,290
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	50.6%	43.5%	36.3%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	3.0%	2.1%	3.1%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	46.4%	54.4%	60.5%
Dependency Ratio	115.3	83.7	65.2
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2067		

The population for Samburu County according the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census was 223,894 and is projected to rise to 725,290 people in 2050. Due to this high population growth, the demographic window of opportunity for the County is projected to open in 2067. The population of Samburu County is quite youthful, half of the population (51 percent) is below age 15 and is projected to decline to 44 percent in 2030 and to 36 percent in 2050, while the population in the working ages (15-64) is projected to increase from 46 percent in 2009 to 54 percent and 61 percent over the same

period. This will be followed by a high decline in dependency ratio from 115 to 83 in 2030 and 65 in 2050. The population of older people above age 64 will reduce to 2 percent and in 2050 increase to 3 percent.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

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

Table 2.2 Socio-economic characteristics for Samburu county

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	6.3
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	22.7%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	29.0%
	HIV Prevalence	5.0%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	64.1%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	60.1%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	39
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	25,956
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	15.4%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	15.5
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	24,124
Human Development Indicator	Human Development Index	0.4264032

Samburu County has a high fertility of 6.3 children per woman. This is higher than the national average of 3.9 per woman. The high fertility is attributed to the fact that only 23% of married women in the County are using contraception. The proportion of births (29 percent) in the county who are attended by skilled health worker is quite lower than the national average of 62 percent. Although a high proportion of children 12-23 months have been fully vaccinated (64 percent), it is still lower than the national target of 80 percent. Knowledge about where to get HIV testing services is very low in the county: only 5 percent of people age 15-64 know where to get an HIV Test.

The county has a Primary School Net enrolment Rate of 60 percent and 25,956 primary school-age children are out of school. Similarly, the Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate for the County is very low (15 percent) with a large number of 24,124 secondary-age children out of school. The Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.4264 is an indicative of the County's overall achievement in providing

quality education, improving life expectancy and income per capita. The value is lower than the national average of 0.520. This implies the county is performing dismally in providing for education, health and improving the economic status of its population.

In order to identify the critical potential areas for investment in the sectors of health, education, economic status and governance that will guarantee the economic growth for Samburu County, the survey was undertaken to shade more light on the issues affecting young people in these sectors and recommendations for improvements. The survey findings are presented in the following sections.

2.3 Health and Young People

2.3.1 The Main Health Issues affecting Young People in Samburu County

In order to understand the health issues affecting young people in Samburu County, the survey asked about the health problems facing young people, their causes, how the health problems have affected the wellbeing of the young people and ways of addressing them. The following Table 2.3 summarizes the health issues.

Table 2.3 Main health issues affecting young people

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
STI/HIV Teenage Pregnancy DSA Malnutrition Poor environment/ Poor hygiene and sanitation	Moranism Harmful practice – FGM & early marriage Peer pressure Poverty Lack of food Lack of water	School drop out Poor health conditions Teenage pregnancy Communicable disease; Typhoid, Cholera	Public education Guidance & counselling Provide SRH information and services School feeding programme Provide clean water Train CHWs to serve young people Enforce education policy on back to school, sanitary towels

The participants identified the following as the main health issues affecting young people in Samburu; STI/HIV, drug and substance abuse (DSA), teenage pregnancy, malnutrition and poor environment. The underlying causes of the high incidence of STIs and HIV infections are is the cultural practice of FGM and “Moranism” (cultural group of young men). It was reported that the FGM and initiation into the moran group prepares the young people for adulthood and marriage. Young men are under pressure once they join the Moran group to engage in unprotected sex and with multiple partners. Circumcised girls are also under pressure to have sex and marry. They reported that,

“Cultural practices like FGM, moranism and early marriages this has denied many girls and boys the chance of getting the education. FGM and early marriages is brought about by teens being forced by parents they force a girl to go through the operation and after that they marry her off to an old man who is over 50 years of age. Moranism sometime is voluntary but it is led by peer pressure when they see their friends are there they also get interested and run from home and school to stay in the bush.”

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

Teenage pregnancy was another health concern raised by both the young and older groups participating in the study. The harmful cultural practice of FGM and early marriage was identified as the leading cause. Young girls are usually betrothed at a young age to older men and when they go through FGM as a rite of passage they are married off. Majority of the girls drop out of school because of teenage pregnancy and are forced into marriage. A health worker had a service in-charge, interviewed noted that,

“The young people are affected more by STIs because they engage in early sex without protection. Teenage pregnancies is common among girls usually make young people to drop out of school and cannot return back. They suffer psychologically as they have to queue with their mothers in the maternity wards. They do get depressed. In some other cases others go ahead and have unsafe abortion leading to more health complications.”

[IDI. Service in-charge, Samburu]

Drug and substance abuse was reported by young people as a major problem affecting the health status of young people leading to serious mental health problems. It interferes with their level of concentration and performance and some of them drop out of school as a result. Peer pressure in school was mentioned as the main cause. They said,

“Most of the pupils are using drugs because of peer pressure. There are several pupils who have dropped out of school and they encourage other peers to join the drugs team...drug abuse is an issue because they are readily available and cheap this make them suffer psychologically and develop mental health problems”

[FGD. Male 15-19, Samburu]

The problem of malnutrition and lack of food was highlighted in the discussions with the young groups of boys and girls as a problem contributed by the high levels of poverty in the county which also results to school dropouts. Poor hygiene and sanitation was also highly mentioned in the discussions with the young people which they said is caused by lack of water in the county and this leads to spread of communicable diseases like typhoid and cholera. These they felt translates to poor quality of life for the young people as expressed by the following participants,

“food in this county is a problem because the place is always dry so nothing does well, the small food available is due to small farmers who are using green houses in order to supply food in the county which is not enough the demand is very high so much people rely on one type of food that make them suffer from marasmus.”

[FGD. Mixed group 15-19, Samburu]

“Because of lack of water the youth most of them don’t care in terms of keeping themselves clean, especially those who go to look after livestock in the bush. They take long without bathing and changing clothes. You find someone going for more than one week without bathing. Young start getting diseases caused by dirt.”

[FGD. Mixed group 20-24, Samburu]

Similarly, one of the County health policy makers interviewed commented that,

“Currently we are also having several HIV/AIDS campaigns to create awareness to the young people. We also address the hygiene aspect through the provision of sanitary towels especially in high schools and provision of small hand washing water tanks to improve on cleanliness”

[KII. Health policy maker, Samburu]

The participants suggested a number of ways for addressing the health problems. These included; promote health education in the county on the health issues, introduce guidance and counselling in school to address DSA, provide SRH information and services that are appropriate to the nomadic lifestyle of the youth to reduce incidence of STI/HIV and teenage pregnancy, expand school feeding programme in schools to reduce malnutrition, train CHWs to provide services to young people, the county government to provide clean water and proper sanitation, invest in food production, enforce the ant-FGM act, education policy on return to school and provision of sanitary towels.

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

The qualitative results on access and availability of health information and services for young people in Samburu County are shown 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
Schools	Hygiene and sanitation	Increased knowledge & information on health	Radio
Health facilities	Disease causes & prevention (Typhoid, cholera & malnutrition)	Improved health (hygiene, disease prevention)	Schools
Radio	SRH information & services on FP and STI/HIV	Reduced death	Seminars
Family			CHWs
Church			
CHWs	DSA		
Barazas			
Seminars			

With reference to sources of health information and services, the participants gave varied responses ranging from schools, health facilities, radio, family, church, community health workers (CHW), *barazas* and seminar. The radio and schools was commonly mentioned by young people as their preferred source of health information. The older people also preferred the radio but cited seminars as their preferred source of information and CHWs as preferred source for services. The information received was regarded as useful in the sense that they received more knowledge and information on health issues and learned about disease prevention and hygiene, which helped reduce diseases and ultimate result of death.

2.3.3 Access and Availability of SRH/FP Information and Services

The survey also sought to identify the SRH/FP information and services available and accessible to young people, the findings are summarized in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Access and availability of SRH/FP information and services

Main SRH/FP information & services available & accessible	Challenges in accessing SRH/FP information & services	Addressing Challenges
FP (condoms, pills, injectables). STI/HIV Abstinence Cancer	Poor infrastructure (poor roads) Poor access (facilities are far, distance, Insecurity) Fear & embarrassment Ignorance/Lack of information Lack of condoms Cost of services Myths and misconception Language barrier	Improved infrastructure; More health facilities/ equipped to provide YFS Sex education Public health education Youth forums Train community health workers

With regard to access and availability of SRH information and services available to the youth as shown in summary in Table 2.5, family planning methods mainly condoms, pills and injectables, STI/HIV, and cancer screening were the main SRH information and services accessible and available to young people. According to the findings indicated in table 2.5, the major challenges that inhibit young people from accessing these SRH information and services were reported to be poor access to the facilities; the roads are poor, the facilities are few and far distant, insecurity due to cattle rustling poses a threat in accessing services, the cost of services is high, perceived fear and embarrassment because they are not well served by service providers, communication is a barrier between them and service providers, ignorance and lack of knowledge about the available services, and perceived myths and misconceptions about the contraceptives. The group of marginalized youth including those living with disabilities reported that the facilities are far, the roads are poor, they were faced with stigma while accessing the services and that there are no facilities in the county that meet their needs. The following are some of the views of the young participants mentioned in the FGDs,

“Roads are also very bad...you might find only 2 vehicles will pass you by the whole day and the hospital is very far, and there’s fear of being attacked by bandits on the way, that is why there are mid-wives in order to help young women when they are delivering and if complications occur their lives are in danger.”

[FGD. Females 15-19, Samburu]

“Young people those who don’t have jobs can’t afford to buy condoms forcing them to re-use condoms and when they realize they can’t use again, they do sex without condoms. These condoms are not available where young people can pick freely.”

[FGD. Females 15-19, Samburu]

“Men don’t accept family planning when they realize that their women are using family planning they are beaten and chased away from home. They think that the use of FP will cause the women to be promiscuous others think they will become cold and unresponsive to sex.”

[FGD. Mixed 25-34, Samburu]

“Some other young people are afraid to express themselves or even report to doctors their problems. They are afraid the doctor will tell their parents or friends.”

[FGD. Females 10-14, Samburu]

“Lack of information especially in the rural areas those people don’t get any information are not aware of the services and again there is language barrier between the community and the health providers because most of the time health providers are not from this community.”

[FGD. Mixed 15-19, Samburu]

The participants suggested that the challenges could be overcome by improving the infrastructure and security in the county, expanding more health facilities and equipping them to provide services that meet the needs of the nomadic youth including those living with disabilities. They recommended creating awareness of SRH information and services to the youth through public health education using the popular source of reaching the young people in the communities and promoting sex education in schools. Youth forums were also suggested by a segment of the participants who felt that it would reach a number of youth who are not in schools with the relevant information on health. The participants also proposed that the CHWs could be trained to provide health information and services to the young people particularly in the remote areas.

2.3.4 Organizations Addressing Health Issues

The organisations that were reported to be addressing health issues in Samburu County were mainly NGOs and government. The commonly mentioned were World Vision, AMREF, Aphia Plus, Red Cross, Wasichana Wote Wasome (WWW) initiative addressing FGM and early marriage. There was consensus among the discussion groups that the organisations have helped to reduce the harmful cultural practices of FGM and early marriage, promote health education, improved environment by providing sanitation and water and provision of SRH services. They felt a lot still needs to be done to improve the health status of the young people in Samburu.

2.3.5 Opportunities for Improvement

The participants identified the opportunities for improvement of health. The main observation is they should improve infrastructure and security by having proper roads as this will greatly improve access to services, increase the number of health facilities in the county and equip them to serve the needs of nomadic youth including those with special needs. Others include; build the capacity of CHWs to provide SRH services to youth in remote areas, increase access to water and irrigation to increase food production in the county, promote health education (on nutrition, hygiene, disease prevention, SRH), enforce anti-FGM Act, Children’s Act and Education Policy for all to retain young people in school.

2.4 Education and Young People

The Constitution of Kenya recognizes the right to education as a fundamental right of every child. Overall, as a result of the introduction of free primary education for all, there was an increase in

enrolment in primary school and early childhood education. Nevertheless, significant inequalities remain on many levels regarding the realization of the right to education, based on geographical location, gender and wealth.

2.4.1 Main Education Issues Affecting Young People in Samburu County

Education and skills development for young people is key to realization of economic development. This report identifies major issues in the education sector that affect young people in Samburu County. These include the main causes of the problems, and how it affects their education, and suggest ways of addressing the problems. The summary of the qualitative findings are presented in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Main education issues affecting young people in Samburu county

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Lack of school fees DSA Child labour Teenage pregnancy	Poverty & family size Peer pressure Harmful cultural practices Lack of role models	Discontinuation of schooling Poor performance Gender disparity Teacher/student absenteeism	Sensitize communities on importance of education through role models Education funds for poor children Guidance and counselling Improve security

There was concurrence in the discussions with the various groups of young and older people that the main education issues affecting young people included lack of school fees, drug and substance abuse (DSA), child labour, teenage pregnancy and access. It was noted that most families in Samburu County are poor and have many children. Majority of the students drop out of school particularly at secondary level because the families are incapable of paying the required school fees from their main meagre source of income of livestock rearing. Drug and substance abuse was mentioned as another cause of alarm in the education sector in Samburu since it was reported that a substantial number of young children drop out of school due to peer pressure. Another section of the group of young people reported that the problem also affects the youth out of school who are stressed out because of unemployment. The young participants expressed that,

“Due to peer pressure, when they see their friends taking alcohol or chewing miraa or bhang or cigarettes or madrax they also try and at the end of it they get used to it. When you are there and the rest are smoking they will start talking ill about you and convince you to take little by little until you get used to it.”

[FGD. Males young people 15-19, Samburu]

“This make them not to concentrate in school, make them to go and do crimes like stealing in order to get money to buy drugs. Taking of drugs has encouraged bad behaviour like they don’t listen to teachers they always want to fight teachers and fight each other. This causes them to be suspended or expelled making them discontinue with school.”

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

Child labour emerged as another problem being encouraged by parents who feel that the young people should discontinue with schooling and work to support their other siblings or take care of the livestock at home. As exclaimed by the following participant,

“parents prefer sending their children to look after livestock or they send them to work or collect sand and sell sand instead of school in order to get money to feed their families.”

[FGD. Males young people 15-19, Samburu]

Participants identified teenage pregnancy a leading cause in school dropouts in the County being caused by early sexual debut among young girls, cultural practice of FGM and effects of poverty. One participant summed up the issue,

“Girls get early pregnancies because of the tendency of mixing boys and girls when they go for herding, also because of poverty they find men who are rich and give them money in exchange with sex and the problem is that they don’t use condoms. FGM is performed on young girls from the age of 8 years and after the operation they are married off immediately by force and if they refuse they are cast away from their families, for example those who run away from home to avoid being married off and went to rescue centres their parents have disowned them.”

[FGD. Females young people 15-19, Samburu]

The study groups suggested the following ways to address the issues in education; sensitize the communities on the importance of education by using role models who have excelled in education to encourage the young people and all the communities to engage in alternative means of earning income apart from livestock. County government should provide bursaries to poor children and promote guidance and counselling in schools. Some heads of schools interviewed had similar views,

“County government should carry out civic education to enlighten the community on the importance of education and fight against FGM and Moranism practices that cause young people to drop out of school and miss out on education opportunities which cause them to be disadvantaged in accessing better income and employment.”

[IDI. Secondary school Head teacher, Samburu]

“The government should employ more teachers and give those who come from other counties hardship allowance because they don’t stay when they come here they seek for transfers. Then guidance and counselling lessons should be introduced at very early stages so that these children are enlightened early enough on the dangers of drugs and substance and engaging in early sex.”

[IDI. Primary school Head teacher, Samburu]

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services in Samburu County

The study participants were asked about their views with reference to access and availability of education services in Samburu County. One compounding factor that was reported to disrupt learning is poor roads and the long distance the children and teachers have to travel to school, notwithstanding the high insecurity problem in the region because of banditry and cattle rustling. The participants retorted as follows,

“Absenteeism of teachers and students because they walk for long distances and the roads are extremely bad, thus discouraging them from finishing school. Teachers report to school late and leave early thus affecting the performance and quality of education.”

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

“Insecurity is a big challenge, running up and down is the order of the day and schools are closed to avoid putting students into risk because they have to walk for long distances to school and might be attacked on the way. This makes students say that even if they start schooling at the end they will still drop as they run away so they opt to just stay at home.”

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

Apart from poor roads and long distance, the FGD participants and heads of schools interviewed reported that the number of schools and teachers in Samburu were not enough. The few available schools lacked adequate facilities necessary to support the delivery of quality education. Participants at primary level reported that the schools did not have enough classrooms, desks, stationery, water, latrines and electricity. Those at secondary level and higher reported they lacked libraries, laboratories, enough classrooms, boarding facilities, computers and electricity. The participants stated they were only aware of one tertiary institution, the Teachers Training College in Samburu. With regard to whether they knew of learning institutions with facilities for students with special needs, they only mentioned Maralal School for the blind and Catholic Mission Church.

Suggestions were proposed by participants to address the education issues. These included; employing more teachers, improving infrastructure, constructing more schools and tertiary institutions, equipping the schools with modern learning facilities that also meets the needs of young people with special needs, improving security by addressing inter-ethnic conflicts.

2.4.3 Views on Courses Taught and Their Relevance in Prevailing Job Market

With regard to their views on courses taught and their relevance in prevailing job market, majority of the young people were not quite informed. There were mixed views, some reported that the courses were not applicable to the job situation others felt that some courses were relevant in that they helped served in preparing them to deal with the job situation. Most of the heads of tertiary institutions interviewed had different opinion, as stated by one of them,

“There is a big gap between what is taught and the needs of the market outside. The market requirement is totally different from what is taught from tertiary institutions. There is need to change the courses taught to meet the labour market requirement.”

[IDI. Manager, Tertiary Institution, Samburu]

2.4.4 Opportunities available for young people to gain skills

The qualitative findings show that young people lacked opportunities for gaining skills. The only opportunities available were internships and attachment which they said were available only to those known by the County leaders. They observed that there are many other opportunities that can be explored in the county to nature the skills and talents of young people such as mentorship programmes.

2.4.5 Organisations Addressing Education Services in Samburu County

The main organisations addressing education and training issues of young people in Samburu County were NGOs, government, financial institutions (Equity, KCB) and churches. The commonly mentioned NGOs were AMREF, World Vision, Afya Imarisha, and Namunyak amongst others. The government through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) construct classrooms, provide bursaries for poor children and provide feeding programmes. The NGOs and FBOs efforts go towards sponsorships for school fees, uniforms and books, providing water, building toilets, classrooms, and community sensitization on education, anti-FGM campaigns, and establishment of rescue centres. The respondents applauded the efforts done by the organisations to improve education but recommended that they should exert more effort and engage other stakeholders to improve the situation.

2.4.6 Opportunities for Investment in Education

The opportunities identified for investment in education in Samburu County included; infrastructure development; construction of roads, electricity supply and access to water, allocate more education funds and sponsorships to needy children to continue with education, provide more school feeding programmes. Others include; expanding more learning institutions (schools, tertiary colleges, special schools), build more dormitories and classrooms, equip learning facilities with laboratories, libraries, ICT services, employ more teachers, enforce anti-FGM Act and the Law on child labour. They should uphold the policy on Free Primary and Secondary Education, policy on return to school and provide sanitary towels to retain girls in school and promote civic education on the importance of education.

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

The NAYS survey set out to establish a number of pertinent issues regarding young people and the economy. This included the main issues affecting access to employment and income opportunities for the youth as well as identifying the main economic activities that young people are engaged in. In addition, the survey also highlights the main challenges that young people face while engaged in the economic activities and ways to address these challenges. For the age groups expected to be in school (10-14 and 15-19), the survey investigated the reasons as to why they were engaged in economic activities. An important aspect of the economic module was also to identify the interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment and how youth have benefited. This included challenges in accessing these interventions and ways of addressing the challenges. This chapter reports on the wide range of issues that were discussed with the various study groups.

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities for Young People in Samburu County

The survey set out to identify the main issues affecting access to employment and income opportunities for young people in Samburu County. This section highlights the main employment and income opportunities available to young people in the county and challenges faced in accessing these opportunities.

The responses given were ranging from livestock rearing, trade/business, crop farming, county government- tendering, brick making, construction, and tourism. The main employment and income opportunities reported to be available to the young people in the county included livestock farming and trade mainly in buying and selling of livestock. Brick making venture was mentioned as growing area of interest noted to be generating some income for the young people. Crop farming was mentioned in very few areas that had access to water which they planted mainly drought resistant crops with support from Samburu Water Company. The participants mentioned that the Samburu National Park and their traditional beadwork and attires are tourist attraction that has potential generate more income and employment opportunities for the young people.

The participants reported key challenges faced in accessing the employment and income opportunities in Samburu County. These included; lack of knowledge and skills in engaging in the existing trade and industry opportunities like the Samburu Water Company. This was noted in example of the responses,

“the young people lack skills that makes them self-employed people. They open up business today but to close the business immediately because of losses most dropped out of school and do not know how to run business.”

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

“They lack skills and qualifications to be employed in upcoming mining sector since most of the young people have not gone to school.”

[IDI. Leading employer, Samburu]

Another challenge expressed by majority of youth is lack of capital to buy livestock or start retail business. Some felt the registration of acquiring funds is too technical for them, quite expensive and takes long, while others cited that the youth feared accessing loans to start business and did not know the process of registering for business. Owing to this, some developed a negative perception about self-employment. The heightened insecurity in the region due to inter-ethnic conflicts and cattle rustling was identified as another serious challenge affecting access to employment and income opportunities. Some mentioned accidents and health hazards caused by working at the construction sites and quarries as a challenge to those who rely on casual labour. The high cost of operation in livestock trade was identified as a challenge in livestock trade including cost of transporting the

livestock, long distance travelled to the market place, and poor markets due to losses incurred as a result. As explained by one of the participant,

“Transportation of goods to the market is a big challenge because the market place is just one, so people are forced to walk for a long distance with animals and sometimes they die on the way before they get to the market. In the process of transporting animals people might be attacked on the way losing their lives or their animals so they just go to loss.”

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

“Poor markets, this is brought about by the locals buying animals at lower prices thus not helping sellers well and because of lack of rain almost throughout no enough pastures for animals they sometimes die or not healthy to be sold good prices.”

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

2.5.2 The Main Economic Activities that Young People are Engaged In

In addition, the survey sought to identify the main economic activities that young people are engaged in, the challenges they face while engaged in these activities and ways of addressing these challenges. The findings are presented in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Main economic activities young people are engaged in

Main Economic Activities	Challenges encountered	Ways of address the Challenges Encountered
Livestock rearing	Insecurity	Improve security
Trade	Lack of knowledge & skills	Improve infrastructure (roads)
Sand harvesting and selling	Lack of capital	Create markets
Casual labour	Exploitation (low wages)	Provide & train on loans
(construction of latrines, mining, carrying goods, fetching water)	Balancing school and work	Build skills in trade and animal/crop husbandry
Domestic work		Enforce law on child labour
Boda boda		
Tourism		

The main activities reported by majority of the study groups ranged from livestock rearing, trade/business, sand harvesting and mining, casual labour mainly construction, mining, carrying goods and fetching water and domestic work. The trade or business included majorly the buying and selling of livestock and produce from livestock mainly milk, meat, skin. Other activities mentioned that were

gaining interest among the youth in the County was *boda boda* (motorcycle) business and tourism with a focus on the cultural beading and attire and Samburu National Park.

Participants identified challenges faced while undertaking these economic activities. The major challenges mentioned during discussions with the various groups included; insecurity due to inter-ethnic conflicts and cattle rustling, lack of adequate knowledge and skills in business and in animal and crop husbandry which causes huge losses as cited by a participant,

“Lack of skills to run small businesses, they are unable to manage their own trade for example they don’t know to save profits at the end of the day they make losses.”

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

They further mentioned others challenges such as lack of capital to start or expand trade, exploitation of workers attributed to low wages and hard work. Another serious problem raised by the group of young people aged 10-14 and 15-19 was the challenge of going to school and working at the same time which resulted to school absenteeism, poor performance and discontinuation of schooling.

Several approaches were suggested to address the challenges including; improving security in the region by addressing inter-ethnic conflicts, improve infrastructure (roads and electricity) to encourage investors from other counties, create more markets, train and provide loans, savings and credit facilities with favourable terms to young people, building skills in trade and animal/crop husbandry and introduce irrigation and drought resistant crops, enforce law on child labour and introduce alternative means of retaining young people in schools, create tourist attraction opportunities for Samburu culture and National Park (annual cultural festivals), access water to remote areas through Samburu Water Company that will boost crop farming and production.

Discussions with groups of young people aged 10-14 and 15-19 reveal that there are young people of the same age engaged in economic activities. The survey sought to establish the reasons they were engaged in economic activities rather than being in school. Poverty was reported as the leading cause which forces the young people to work during or after classes to supplement family income or get school fees. This was attributed to large family size, orphan hood and aged parents who cannot work to provide for the family.

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment in Kenya still poses a serious threat to the economy. The government aims at reducing the unemployment rate in the country by accessing income and employment opportunities for the youth through the youth targeted employment creation framework. The private sector and the civil societies have also enhanced employment creation for young people and invested in their skills

development. The survey went ahead to establish the main interventions and programmes in the County that address youth unemployment and how these have benefited the youth, the challenges faced in accessing the interventions and ways of addressing these challenges. The findings are summarized in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment in Samburu county

Main Interventions and Programmes	Benefits	Challenges in Accessing these Interventions	Ways of addressing these problems
Uwezo funds NYS WEF CDF	Employment opportunities Access to loans Improved knowledge and skills Self-employed	Corruption Lack awareness of the Interventions Lack of knowledge and skills Program restriction Fear of loans	Fight Corruption Sensitization on interventions Ease access of funds Training Improve infrastructure

The findings show that the interventions and programmes available in the county that address youth unemployment include; UWEZO funds, NYS, WEF and CDF. These are mainly government interventions. The benefits of these interventions as reported by the participants included; employment opportunities, access to loans/funds to start or run business, improved knowledge and skills in undertaking the business ventures, access to tendering, and self-employment.

The main challenges faced in accessing these interventions and programmes as stated by the participants included corruption, lack of awareness and information about the interventions and programmes, lack of knowledge and skills being of concern because illiteracy levels in Samburu County are high. Others mentioned included; program restrictions mainly on age, collateral requirements for accessing loans, and long registration and application processes. Additionally, it was mentioned that youth feared applying for loans because they did not understand the payment modes and that the loans took long to mature. Corruption was attributed to the fact that some youth were missing out in getting employment, training, acquiring loans, funds and tenders issued by county government because others were being favoured on the basis of clan or ethnic group.

The participants proposed the following ways of addressing these challenges, this included; addressing corruption by ensuring transparency and taking disciplinary action against those involved in corruption, sensitizing all youth in all parts of the county on the interventions and programmes. They also called for increased coverage of the UWEZO, reducing their restrictions, lowering the interest rates and simplifying the application and registration process. Furthermore, they recommended for the training of the youth to the loans application procedures and on how best to utilize the loans. This calls for improvement of roads in the county so that these services can reach the youth in the remote areas.

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

The survey also sought to establish other opportunities in technological development available to young people such as access to ICT services. The ICT needs of the youthful growing population should be addressed since innovations in ICT are essential for the realisation of V2030. The survey set out to explore what ICT services are available to young people, the type of information and services sought for, what they use the information for, their preferred services, challenges faced in accessing services and ways of addressing these challenges. This section presents the qualitative findings of these issues.

The radio, mobile phones, and cyber cafes were identified as the main ICT services available and accessible to young people being commonly mentioned by the groups of younger people (15-19, 20-24). Similarly the older youth (25-34) frequently mentioned radio and mobile phones.

In general, the main type of information and services sought for by the youth included information about security, job advert and application, county news, communication, current news, politics, academic information, entertainment, health and development. The younger groups reported that they were more interested in networking through Face book, communication, job adverts and applications, news updates and academic information. The preferred ICT services for the young people included phones, radio and Internet cyber café. The young people reported that they use the information and services to get general information about business idea, health and development, job searching and application, social networking, news, academic information and entertainment.

With regards to availability of ICT in schools, majority of students in both primary and secondary reported that they do not have ICT services in schools. Computer classes are not taught in most schools because they lack computers and teachers who are skilled to offer the lessons. They mentioned that there were very few cyber cafes in urban centres because of lack of electricity. When asked about the importance of ICT services to students, most of them said that they would acquire skills to operate, get a lot of academic information and information about jobs and application.

The participants reported that they were faced with challenges in accessing ICT services. The main challenges included; lack of electricity, unstable network, high costs of ICT services, inadequate facilities, lack of operation skills attributed to high illiteracy levels among the youth. They suggested possible ways of addressing these challenges which included; supplying electricity in all parts of Samburu, install internet boosters, expand ICT services and make them more affordable to the youth and have computer classes tailored to meet the needs of the young people.

2.5.5 Organizations Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment

The government, NGOs and financial institutions (mainly Equity, KCB and MFI) were identified as the main organization addressing economic empowerment for young people in Kajiado County. The support of government ranged from providing employment through the county system of government and the revitalized National Youth Service (NYS) and granting financial support through

the UWEZO, AGPO and YEDF funds. The financial institutions were said to provide loans, savings and credit facilities and training for the youth. When asked about their views concerning the efforts made by the organisations in addressing economic empowerment of young people, the participants alluded that the youth have become economically empowered, some have gained employment, and others got self-employment. They have gotten the knowledge, skills and experience to perform effectively and efficiently, their lives have improved.

2.5.6 Potential Areas to Increase Employment and Income Opportunities

The potential areas identified to increase employment and income opportunities for young people in Samburu County were trade, mining industry, construction, agriculture, tourism, savings and loan facilities and county government support. Trade in livestock both animals and products (milk, hide, meat) was said to be an opportunity to increase income. It was observed that;

“With improved infrastructure (roads, electricity) the markets for these goods will increase. Mining industry, construction and other related ventures like sand harvesting and Samburu Water Company have the potential to create employment and income opportunities.”

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

“Investment in agricultural farming using irrigation and drought resistance crops was identified as a potential opportunity for improving agriculture and increasing income.”

[Key Informant, Samburu]

“Promoting tourism through the national reserves (Samburu National Park) and Maasai culture of traditional beadwork and attire has great potential for boosting income and creating employment opportunities.”

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

2.5.7 Savings and Investment for Old Age

The survey sought to establish the views of young people about savings and investment for old age. The first impression is that though they did not think about saving and investing for old age, they would not want to save when they get old. One main challenge cited by majority of young people is that since most youth were unemployed or were earning meagre wages they felt no need to make

savings and investments for old age until when they had enough income. The Participants however, recommended that the young people should be trained on importance of savings and investments for the future regardless of having enough or not. This information should be availed in learning institutions as part of preparing young people for the future.

2.6 Governance and Young people

Good governance has a great impact on political stability and economic development. The survey sought to look at young people's perspectives with regards to the principles of good governance; (i) the rule of law, (ii) transparency and accountability, (iii) consensus, equity, inclusion and participation (iv) effectiveness and efficiency and (v) political leadership as stipulated in the constitution.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

This section the report highlights the justice system, security situation and cohesion.

2.6.1.1 Justice system

Table 2.9 Justice system in Samburu County

Main Cases	Process of Solving Cases	Challenges in Solving Cases	Ways of addressing these problems
Criminal cases Land/boundary disputes Cases of teenage pregnancy & child marriage Cases on damages caused by wild animals	Council if elders Judicial system	Corruption Ignorance & lack of information leniency on cases involving relatives Cases take too long Elders are too old to make ruling that resonate with youth Inadequate security forces	Fight corruption Public awareness Strengthen traditional system Train council of elders Compensation for damages Deploy more security forces

Findings show that majority of the participants both young and older people identified criminal cases, land disputes, cases on child marriage and teenage pregnancies, sell and consumption of illicit brew and cases on damages caused by wild animals as the main prevalent cases in the county. Criminal cases mainly on theft and robbery of livestock in cattle rustling were dominant. The cases of land disputes were reported to be as a result of inter-clan and boundary conflicts which have contributed to the problem of insecurity in the region. Child marriage and teenage pregnancy by older men were common cases reported particularly by guardians or parents of the minor who were opposed to the practice. A number of cases were also recorded of people who had lost their livestock or property by being attacked by wild animals from the nearby national park. The main process of solving these cases was mainly through the traditional system of council of elders and the judicial system for the very serious cases.

Participants raised the main challenges that hinder delivery of fair and just ruling during the process of solving cases. One was corruption whereby cases were ruled on the basis of which tribe or clan one belonged to or was manipulated in favour of the accused person because a bribe was given. In some cases it was reported that the victim is intimidated and issued with threats to withdraw cases. The second challenge mentioned was ignorance of the justice system and lack of knowledge on how cases are solved. The participants cited that, *“most victims are illiterate and unable to communicate clearly. And again the council of elders are too old and illiterate to reason with the youth”*. It was reported in some part of the discussions that most cases involving relatives or clan were dealt with a lot of leniency or abandoned to the disadvantage of the affected people. *“If the perpetrator of violence is a member of the family the elders argue that the family should forgive and not send him to prison because they are related”*. In addition, some participants felt that the cases took too long and delayed justice from taking place. Others mentioned that lack of enough security forces escalated the problem of ensuring security in the region.

Participants proposed ways of addressing these challenges which included; fighting corruption by prosecuting those that are involved, sensitizing the public on ways of solving cases and about the judicial system, strengthen the structure of the elders, train the elders on justice and transparency to reduce corruption, the government to compensate victims of wildlife attacks and build a secure fence in the national park, the county government to deploy more security forces in the region to deal with inter-clan conflicts and cattle rustling.

2.6.1.2 Security

Generally, the security in Samburu was reported to be volatile by most of the study participants due to tension caused by inter-ethnic clashes and persistent cattle rustling. The main mechanisms reported to be in place to ensure security was the *“Nyumba Kumi”* initiative of getting to identify and knowing about ten immediate and surrounding neighbours and reporting the presence of any strangers to the relevant authorities; chiefs, elders or police. The main role of young people in maintaining security in Samburu County was reported to be patrolling around homesteads as home-guards to ensure everybody is safe, providing security escorts to hot spot areas, giving information about anyone or anything suspicious to authorities, reporting criminal cases. The youth reported a number of challenges they face in maintaining security. These included; corruption attributed to bribery, perceived stereotyping based on one’s clan or tribe, bandits are heavily armed making residents more vulnerable to their attacks, poor access to roads, delayed response to emergencies, inadequate security personnel and police posts, divisions among leaders on how to address issues of insecurity, possession of illegal guns among people, unemployment. The youth suggested ways of addressing these challenges which include; deploying more security forces with more patrol vehicles, eradicate corruption by apprehending offenders, encourage the locals to surrender illegal arms, promote dialogue among conflicting groups, educating community and security officers on how to maintain security, strengthen the *“Nyumba Kumi”* initiative.

2.6.1.3 Cohesion

The participants raised a number of challenges that affect the unity of young people in Samburu County. According to most participants in the focus group discussions, insecurity caused by persistent ethnic clashes over land disputes and boundaries poses a serious threat to unity. This ethnic rivalry has created mistrust amongst the warring communities and negative stereotyping on the basis of ethnicity or clan, as was expressed by one of the participants,

“Land disputes especially among pastoralists, they fight for their boundaries when animals cross to someone else land and the owner refuse to pay fine it leads to conflicts. This has led to a lot of hostility and mistrust. People don’t like each other when they see someone from the other tribe they start rumours that the person is evil, murderer and a thief even if the person has done nothing or has no bad intension.”

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

Illiteracy level was reported to be high in the county which is a contributing factor to the rift between the conservative and non-conservatives of culture and tradition. This has also affected the unity of young people as those opposed to the harmful cultural practices as seen as traitors. Corruption was also seen as another challenge affecting the unity of youth since those who had influence had more access to privileges and opportunities than the others.

The participants cited some of the programs in place to promote unity of youth. These included; sports tournaments or games that bring together youth from different background, religious meetings were said to preach peace, love and unity, formation of youth groups for various reasons promotes the unity among the youth, and the “nyumba Kumi” initiative of good neighbourliness was stated to enhance security as well as unity. When asked what more could be done to promote peace, the FGD participants uttered that there is need for the government to enrol students and deploy teachers from different ethnic background, ensure equal distribution of resources through a transparent system, promote dialogue and encourage trade and inter-marriage among warring communities, promote avenues of bringing youth together such as sports tournaments/creative arts/music and dance festivals/youth forums in the county, use more of political and religious leaders to promote peace, strengthen the “nyumba kumi” initiative.

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

Qualitative findings reveal that the main mechanisms in place to inform young people on planned and ongoing activities in Samburu County are community meetings mainly through *barazas*, churches, youth forums and county government public meetings, the media mostly by radio and daily newspaper, and announcements placed on public notice boards. The main mechanisms in place to ensure transparency and accountability include village and county committees and fighting corruption

by taking disciplinary actions against those involved such as removing them from committees or the offices they occupy or forcing them to resign. These mechanisms can be improved by having gender balanced and equal representation in the committees, transparent system of operation and installing CCTV in public offices, members of the committees are interchanged yearly, sharing information on planned and ongoing activities to reach youth even in remote areas by radio, mobile texting and peer groups.

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusion and Participation

The survey sought to find out how the young people are involved in budget process, project identification, design and implementation, their role in projects and programmes, challenges they face and how their involvement can be improved. Most of the young people reported that they are involved only during the stage of implementation. Very few projects and programs involve the young people throughout the entire process. The County government involve the youth at the time of giving them funds and jobs and during the budget making process. This participation however, has helped the young people gain knowledge and skills, have access to funds for starting business and gained employment. Some of the ways in which the existing opportunities were said to ensure they serve those that deserve is by including the target beneficiaries to be members of the committees, ensuring transparency and accountability in constituting groups and recruitment, following the gender balance policy, and prioritizing the needs of special groups; women, youth and people living with disabilities.

When asked what roles the young people would like to play in projects or programmes, majority of them said they would like to be involved in decision making by giving their own ideas, chairing meetings and in monitoring and evaluation. The young people identified challenges that inhibit their involvement and participation. Key among them was the misconception that young people are not knowledgeable but troublemakers and disruptive and as such they are excluded. Another pressing challenge is corruption as explained by the following participants,

“It’s young people who have the money pay to acquire tenders with the county or if you are known to them then you are favoured.”

[FGD. Mixed 20-24, Samburu]

“We do not get much from these projects, its “kazi kwa vijana, and pesa kwa wazee” (youth do all the work, the money goes to the elderly).”

[FGD. Mixed 25-34, Samburu]

Participants further reported that some programs and projects demand for high education requirement and experience which most youth lack because majority did not complete their schooling. Gender discrimination is prevalent and it restricts young women from full participation. This is because

culturally women are not allowed to chair or lead meetings as they are considered inferior to men. Some of the youth also expressed concern that the youth usually are not well informed about the existing projects or programs.

With regards to how their involvement can be improved, the young people stated that they should be trained on how to participate in the entire process of the programs and projects, equal representation in committees and leadership roles regardless of gender or clan/tribe or disability, they should be trained in the entire process of the projects and programs, they should be adequately informed about the projects or programs.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

When asked to explain how available resources are allocated to target the youth, the participants mentioned that it was mainly through village and county committees. The committees determine how the available funds, bursaries, tenders, job opportunities are allocated. It was noted that there were no mechanisms that are put in place to ensure transparency and equal distribution of these resources apart from the monitoring and evaluation. The participants proposed ways of improving effectiveness and efficiency in utilization of resources. These included; formation of watch dog committees to oversee the process, equal representation by youth and women in the committees, creating public awareness on the available resources, how to access and utilize the resources through a system that ensures transparency and accountability, training the young people on their level of involvement.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

With regard to the role of political leadership in management of youth affairs, the qualitative findings show that political leaders in Samburu have a role to play. According to the participants the leaders allocate education funds (bursaries and scholarships) to needy children, provides funding for self-employment and economic empowerment to reduce the level of unemployment, create job opportunities, improve infrastructure (roads), build learning facilities and dispensaries, mobilize for resources, and engage youth in political rallies.

2.7 Thoughts About Growing Population of Young People

The groups of both the young and older people were in consensus that the growing population of young people impacts their health, education and economic status. Findings show that the category of young people understood how high population could affect the health, education and economic status of young people. With regard to their perspectives in health, young people stated that the growing population will cause overcrowding in health facilities leading to poor quality healthcare. With reference to education they cited that the high population will cause congestion in classrooms and lead to shortage of desks, and that the teachers may not be able to handle the numbers. And in

relation to economic status they maintained that the growing population will lead to poor economic status because not all of the youth will get proper employment.

Views of older groups of young people were also in consensus. With regard to health the participants reasoned that the growing population causes congestion that strains health facilities and leads to poor quality healthcare. Similarly the growing population was perceived to cause congestion in schools leading to shortage of teachers, strained and inadequate learning facilities. Their views with regard to economic status majorly focused on how the growing population causes unemployment and strained resources leading to poor economy.

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

The NAYS survey sought to establish the main issues affecting young people in the sectors of health, education, economic and governance and identify potential areas for investment in those key sectors that will accelerate economic growth in the counties. The main solution from the socio-demographic situation of Samburu County is to lower the rapid population growth rate, improve maternal and child health, increase enrolment and completion rates for school going children and reduce fertility. These are among the key issues affecting health, education and economic status of the population. The survey findings also reveal that persistent insecurity in the region and harmful cultural practices of FGM, “Moranism”, and Early Marriage are impending challenges that are likely to slow economic growth and delay the demographic window of opportunity from opening. This calls for improvements in the following sectors of health, education, economic status and governance.

Health

1. Promote health education on nutrition, hygiene, disease prevention.
2. Build more health facilities in the county.
3. Provide SRH information and services appropriate to the nomadic lifestyle of the youth Morans and train health service providers and CHWs to provide youth friendly services and youth with disabilities.
4. Introduce guidance and counselling in schools.

Education

1. Sensitize communities on importance of education by using role models in the county who have excelled in education to encourage young people.
2. Build more learning institutions (schools, tertiary colleges, special schools), employ more teachers and equip learning institutions with adequate facilities – classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, and computers.
3. Expand school feeding programmes in schools in the county.
4. Provide sanitary towels to girls in schools to retain girls in school.
5. Provide more education funds (bursaries and sponsorship) to needy children to continue with education.
6. Enforce education policy and anti-FGM Act to retain girls in school.

Economy

1. Improve security to encourage investors by addressing inter-ethnic conflicts through dialogue and trade promotion.
2. Invest in Agriculture (crop and animal husbandry) by accessing water, introduction of irrigation and drought resistant crops, accompanied by improved infrastructure (roads, electricity and water supply).
3. Provide government funds, savings and loans facilities to reach more youth in all parts of the county and make them favourable by reducing restrictions and lowering interest rates.
4. Invest in tourism by promoting the Samburu culture (traditional beadwork and attire) and Samburu National Park through annual cultural festivals to attract both local and international tourists.
5. Sensitize all youth in all parts of the county on the interventions and programmes promoting economic empowerment for young people.
6. Invest in mining industry which has potential to create employment opportunities.
7. Enforce law on child labour to promote empowerment of both boys and girls.

Governance

1. Disarmament; encourage the locals to surrender illegal arms, promote dialogue and encourage trade among conflicting communities.
2. Deploy more security officers and police posts and educate young people on community policing.
3. Educate the youth and public on the process of solving cases, their rights and obligations and involve the youth in keeping and maintaining security and peace through various.
4. Strengthen the traditional system as alternative means of solving cases particularly in remote areas, by training the council of elders in arbitration of cases in line with constitution.
5. Have gender balanced and equal representation of youth in committees.
6. Strengthen the "Nyumba Kumi" Initiative in the county.

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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

South Rift Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 South Rift Region

Counties	Technical Committee Member	County Coordinator/ Supervisor	Research Assistants
Kajiado Narok Samburu	Irene Muhunzu	Ochola KNBS	Abigael Pasiany Parsilanke Kirios

Report Authors

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

Table A2.2 Report authors

County Reports	Author	Institution
Kajiado	Irene Muhunzu	National Council for Population & Development (NCPD)
Narok	Irene Muhunzu	National Council for Population & Development (NCPD)
Samburu	Irene Muhunzu	National Council for Population & Development (NCPD)

Annex 3: List of 2015 NAYS Participants

Steering Committee Members

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

Technical Committee Members

1. George Kichamu (NCPD - Chairperson)
2. Ezekiel Ngure (UNFPA)
3. Bernard Onyango (AFIDEP)
4. Eunice Mueni (AFIDEP)
5. Vane Lumumba (NCPD)
6. Dr. Andrew Mutuku (Population Studies and Research Institute)
7. Phares Mugo (Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis)
8. Dr. Jeanne Patrick (Ministry of Health)
9. Hambulle Mohamed (Ministry of Health)
10. Lissel Mogaka (Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services)
11. Melap Sitati (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology)
12. Josephine Mwangi (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology)

cont.

Technical Committee Members (cont.)

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

County Population Coordinators

1. Millicent Oluteyo (Central)
2. Janet Lunayo (South Rift)
3. Maurice Oduor (Nyanza South)
4. Sammy Tanui (Nyanza North)
5. Margaret Mwaita (Coast)
6. Beatrice Okundi (Eastern North)
7. Enoch Obuolo
8. Bernard Kiprotich (Western)
9. Victoria Mutiso (Eastern South)
10. Ken Lwaki (North Eastern)
11. Moses Ouma (North Rift)
12. Margaret Wambui (Nairobi)

Report Editor

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



National Council for Population and Development

PO Box 48994 - GPO, Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Tel: 254 20 271 1600/01

Fax: 254 20 271 6508

Email: info@ncpd-ke.org

www.ncpd-ke.org

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

SAMBURU COUNTY