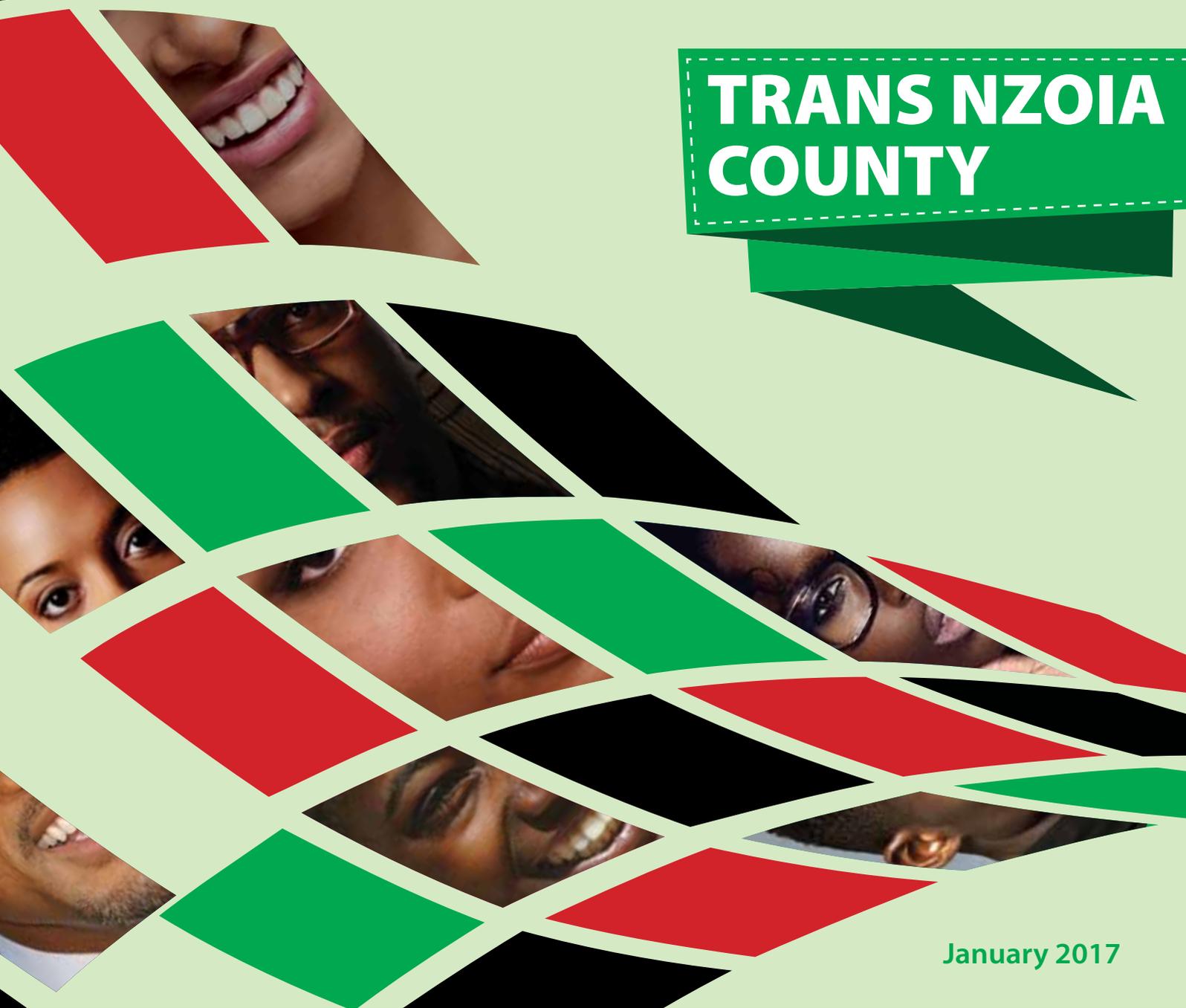




2015 KENYA NATIONAL **ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH** SURVEY (NAYS)

TRANS NZOIA COUNTY



January 2017



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

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

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

The total population of Trans Nzoia County in 2009 was 818,541 people and is projected to increase to 1,432,862 people by 2030 and to 1,980,177 people by 2050 if the current fertility and mortality levels persist. The County has a high proportion of the population (47 percent) below age 15 but this population is projected to decrease to 38 percent and to 27 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 50 percent in 2009 to 68 percent in 2050. These population changes will result in the dependency ratio decreasing from 99 to 47 over the same period. Consequently, the county's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in the year 2046 and close in 2086.

Trans Nzoia County has a fertility rate of 5.2 children per woman. Sixty-four percent of the married women in the county are using contraceptives. Forty-two 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. However, the County has a HIV prevalence rate of 5.1 percent. Young people are affected by teenage pregnancies, STIs, HIV/AIDS, DSA, SGBV which are mostly brought about by parental negligence, poverty and peer pressure. The other health challenges include lack of youth friendly health services, fear of side effects of family planning methods, high cost of health services, negative provider attitudes and lack of access to health care. To improve the health status of Trans Nzoia County more investments have to be made in health.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 93 percent. This means that about 7 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary school net enrolment rate is much lower (42 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. These figures indicate a low primary to secondary school transition rate. It is estimated that 15,975 primary school age and 54,404 secondary school age children are out of school in the county.

The main education issues facing young people in the county include absenteeism of teachers, drug and substance abuse, lack of school fees and peer pressure. Increased investments in education, including increased allocation for bursaries for the needy children, and sensitization of the parents and students on the importance of education were proposed as important in efforts to improve the education situation in the county.

The Human Development Index of the county is 0.5014 which is lower than the national average. The main economic activities young people are engaged in are commercial *bodaboda*, business, hawking, herding, domestic work, selling food and casual labour. The reason why they engage in these economic activities is because of high poverty levels. The County should increase investments in education, health and in creating business and employment opportunities for the young people. At the same time, the county should strive to eradicate poverty.



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 Organization

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

1.4.1 Pre-test

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

1.4.2 Trainings

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

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

1.5 Survey Methodology and Implementation

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

1.5.1 Survey Tools

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

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

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

1.5.2 Sampling

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

Table 1.1 Cluster counties by study regions

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

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

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

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

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

Sector	Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	In-Depth Interviews (IDIs)
Health	County Executive Committee Member (CEC) – Health OR Chief Officer Health OR County Director of Health	1. Health Facility In-charge 2. Manager In-charge of Youth Serving Organisation in Health
Education	1. County Director of Education (CDE) 2. County Executive Committee Member (CEC) - Education	1. Primary School with Pre-primary – School heads (1 public School) 2. Secondary School – Principals (1 public school) 3. Tertiary Institutions – Dean of student (1) 4. TVET (1)
Economy	1. County Director of Youth Development 2. County Executive Committee Member (CEC) - Youth Affairs 3. CEC to be selected depending on the main economic activity of the county	1. Enterprise Development Fund Representative (UWEZO, YEDF, WEF etc) 2. A leading employer in the County
Governance	1. County Commissioner 2. County Executive Committee Member (CEC) – Public Administration	N/A

Table 1.3 Focus group discussions sample frame for each county

Group	Additional Criteria	No. of FGDs	Place
Young people, Age 10-14	1 for males and 1 for females	2	School
Young people, Age 15-19	1 for males and 1 for females	2	School
Young people, Age 15-19	1 mixed group out of school (male & female, married & unmarried)	1	Community
Young people Age 15-24	1 for marginalized populations	1	Community
Young people, Age 20-24	1 for married and unmarried youths	1	Community
Young people, Age 25-34	1 for married and unmarried youths	1	Community
Older people, Age 35-60	1 for older people (male and female)	1	Community

1.5.3 Data Collection

Data collection was done by 16 teams, each consisting of two (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 strategize 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 after which it was translated into English language in cases where the interview language was not English. The hard copies of the English scripts were then typed using Microsoft Word to convert them into soft copies. This was done by the research assistants. On receipt of the data at NCPD headquarters, the same was handed over to data clerks for checking, cleaning and processing.

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

2

TRANS NZOIA COUNTY SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Background

The county borders the Republic of Uganda to the West, Bungoma and Kakamega Counties to the South, West Pokot County to the East and Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu Counties to the South East. The county lies approximately between latitudes 00° 52' and 10° 18' North of the equator and longitudes 340° 38' and 350° 23' East of the Great Meridian. Trans Nzoia County is generally flat with gentle undulations rising steadily towards Mt. Elgon in the northwest with an altitude of 4,313 metres above the sea level. Mt Elgon is the second highest mountain in Kenya. It is an important ecosystem shared between Trans Nzoia and Bungoma Counties in Kenya and the Republic of Uganda hence it is a unique resource for environmental and wildlife conservation. The County covers an area of 2,495.6 square kilometres which forms 0.42 percent of the total land area of the Republic of Kenya. The County has 25 wards and five constituencies namely Endebess, Cherangany, Saboti, Kwanza and Kiminini.

2.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Situation

2.2.1 Population Size and Age Distribution Structure

Table 2.1 Population size and structure

Demographic	2009	2030	2050
Population Size	818,541	1,432,862	1,980,177
Proportion of Population Below Age 15	47.0%	38.2%	27.2%
Proportion of Population Above Age 64	2.7%	2.7%	4.9%
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	50.2%	59.1%	67.9%
Dependency Ratio	99.2	69.3	47.2%
Year Demographic Window of Opportunity Opens	2046		

The population size for Trans Nzoia County was 818,541 people in 2009. The population is projected to increase to 1,432,862 people by 2030 and 1,980,177 people by 2050. The proportion of the population below age 15 was 47 percent in 2009 and is projected to decline to 38 percent in 2030 and further

decline to 27 percent in the year 2050. The proportion of the population in the working ages was 50 percent in 2009 and it is projected to increase to 59 percent in 2030 and 68 percent in the year 2050. These changes in the age structure will reduce the dependency ratio from 99 in 2009 to 69 in 2030 and to 47 in 2050. The County's demographic window of opportunity is projected to open in 2046 and to close in 2086.

2.2.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

This section looks at the socio-economic profile of Trans Nzoia County in terms of Health, Education and the human development index.

Table 2.2 Socio-economic profile

Socio-economic characteristics	Indicators	
Health	Average Number of Children Per Woman	5.2
	Proportion of Married Women Using Contraception	63.9%
	Proportion of Births Attended by A Skilled Health Worker	41.8%
	HIV Prevalence	5.1%
	Children 12-23 months fully vaccinated	63.9%
Education	Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	92.6%
	Primary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	39
	Number of Primary School-Age Children Out of School	15,875
	Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	42.3%
	Secondary School Pupil-Teacher Ratio	20.8
	Number of Secondary School-Age Teenagers Out of School	54,404
Socio-economic	Human Development Index	0.5013785

The average number of children per woman in the county is 5.2 children which is higher than the national level which is 3.9 children per woman. The percentage of married women in the county who are using contraceptives is 63.9. This percentage is higher than the national average of 58 percent. About forty-two percent of all births in the county are attended by a skilled health worker and 64 percent of all children 12-23 months in the county have been fully vaccinated. The County has an HIV prevalence rate of 5.1 percent.

In regard to education, the primary school net enrolment rate is 93 percent. This means that about 7 percent of the primary school age children are out of school in the county. However, the secondary

school net enrolment rate is much lower (42 percent) than the primary school net enrolment rate. These figures indicate a low primary to secondary school transition rate. It is estimated that 15,975 primary school age and 54,404 secondary school age children are out of school in the county.

The Human development index for the county is 0.5014. This is slightly lower than the national average index of 0.520. The County should to prioritise investments health, education and improving the performance of its economy.

2.3 Health and Young People

2.3.1 The Main Health Problems affecting Young People

This section looks at the main health problems affecting young people in Trans Nzoia County.

Table 2.3 Main health problems affecting youth

Main Health problems	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
STI & HIV/AIDS Drugs and substance abuse Teenage pregnancies Sexual Gender based violence	Easy access to drugs Unsafe sex Negative cultural practices	School dropout mental health	Public awareness counselling Improved services for marginalized i.e. counselling

According to the survey, the main health issues affecting young people in the county are STIs, HIV and AIDS, Drugs and Substance Abuse, teenage pregnancies and sexual gender based violence. According to the young people, these problems were caused by drugs being easily accessible, unsafe sex, alcohol and drugs and negative cultural practices.

“Many youths opt to take alcohol and finally engage in sex.”

[Mixed marginalized group 15-24, Trans Nzoia]

Some of these health issues were corroborated by one of the policy makers during a key informant interview. He mentioned teenage pregnancies, STI's and disorders with menstrual periods as main health issues affecting young people.

These health issues have in turn led to school dropout mainly due to drug abuse and teenage pregnancies. They have also brought about mental issues as those affected are stigmatized and depressed

“Early pregnancies affect the girl child in achieving her goal or target particularly not finishing her education as planned.”

[Mixed young people 25-34, Trans Nzoia]

The young people recommended that there is need for public awareness regarding HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, family planning information, abstinence among young people and effects of drug abuse. They also require counselling services and improved services for the marginalized groups for instance counselling and empowerment programmes.

“By helping them with family planning information.”

[Female young people 10-14, Trans Nzoia]

2.3.2 Access and Availability of Information and Services

This section looks at the youth’ perception towards access to services and availability of information. Table 2.4 tabulates the sources, type and usefulness and preferred sources of the information.

Table 2.4 Access and availability of information and services

Sources of health information	Types of Health Information & Services	Usefulness of Information	Preferred Sources
Health facility	STI/HIV AIDS	Increased knowledge	Health Facilities
Media(Radio, television ,print media)	health awareness	Disease Prevention	Media
Public health talks/ barazas	sex education		Schools/learning institutions
Religious institutions	guidance and counselling		Public forums
	treatment and medication		
	disease prevention and diagnosis		

From the discussions, a variety of sources of information were identified; particularly the health facilities, media; specifically radio, television and print media, public health talks, barazas and religious institutions. The most preferred sources by young people are health facilities, media, schools and public forums. The types of health information and services sought by young people from these sources include STIs, and HIV and AIDs, health awareness, sex education for instance abstinence, guidance and counselling, treatment and medication, disease prevention and diagnosis.

The young people reported that from these sources, they have gained more knowledge; they know more about disease prevention.

“It educates most youths on how to prevent themselves from incurable diseases.”

[FGD. Mixed older people 35-60]

The main sexual reproductive health and family planning services available for young people in this county include counselling and contraceptive services such as condoms, contraceptive pills, injections and implants.

From the discussions, the main challenges experienced by young people in accessing these services include fear and embarrassment in accessing services, distance and time constraints, high cost of services for them to afford, fear of side effects, and lack of disability friendly services, provider attitude, poverty and inadequate health facilities in the county.

From a key informant interview with one of the policy makers, it was stated that the main challenge that young people experience when accessing these services is financial constraints.

“Youth are not empowered and they do not have funds and access to the health facility because of poor infrastructure.”

[KII. Policy maker, Trans Nzoia]

They recommended that infrastructure should be improved and creation of public awareness.

“Fear of the side effects like excessive bleeding”

[FGD. Mixed young people 20-24, Trans Nzoia]

From a key informant interview with a policy maker in the county, it was stated that the main challenges they face in the implementation of policies and strategies is lack of adequate funds.

“The support from the county government is not encouraging since no funds are provided and also services providers many of them have not been trained and it has reduced the number of youths getting the services required.”

[KII. Policy maker, Trans Nzoia]

The young people further stated that the health information and services available in the county are youth friendly since they uphold confidentiality and there are friendly health personnel. Lastly, the main services available for the marginalized are guidance and counselling.

2.3.2 Organisations Addressing Health

The main organisations addressing health issues in the county are NGO's, Government agencies and religious institutions. These organisations according to the participants have improved health awareness, have offered capacity building activities and improved the health status of young people in the county. They are also known to have improved living standards through service delivery.

“Kitale AIDS control council advise people to live positively and to live a normal life as usual.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 20-24, Trans Nzoia]

2.3.3 Opportunities for Improvement on Health

According to the young people, health can be improved if health services such as radiology, blood transfusion and VCT services are improved and expanded. Similarly they recommended creation of awareness through barazas and public forums. They added that guidance and counselling services for young people are put under consideration.

2.4 Education and Young People

Education is key for personality development and provision of skills that are necessary for the job market in Kenya.

2.4.1 Main Education Issues Affecting Young People

Table 2.5 presents issues affecting education of young people in Trans Nzoia County. Poverty as a key issue to education was identified across all age cohorts and was attributed to mainly to unemployment. This is because most families are not able to raise adequate income to provide school fees for their children despite the free education provided by the government. This has in turn led to absenteeism of students and even dropouts.

Table 2.5 Main education issues affecting young people

Main Education Issues	Causes	Consequences	Ways of addressing these problems
Drugs and substance abuse Poverty(lack of school fees) Absenteeism of students Peer pressure	Idleness Easy access to drugs	School drop out Poor academic results Lack of concentration Early marriages and pregnancies	Free Education provide sanitary towels

Other issues included drugs and substance abuse, poverty, absenteeism of students and peer pressure.

“Drugs, alcoholism’s due to peer influence life style stress and parents.”

[FGD. Mixed marginalized 15-24]

These problems are mainly caused by idleness and easy access to drugs in the county. Furthermore, from the discussions these problems have resulted in school dropout, poor academic results, lack of concentration, early marriages and teenage pregnancies.

School dropout in primary, secondary and tertiary was caused by poverty whereby students lack school fees, teenage or unplanned pregnancies, corporal punishment in schools, drugs and substance abuse and early marriages.

“Girls who become pregnant tend to drop out of school”.

[FGD. Female young people 10-14]

From an in-depth interview with a service provider in the county, he stated that the main issues affecting education in the county is poverty as parents lack basic needs and school fees to take their children to school.

“Most parents stay under poverty level. They have no fees to pay. They cannot provide basic needs.”

[IDI. Service provider, Trans Nzoia]

In order to address these problems, the young people recommended the need for the government to make education completely free so that those from poor households can benefit from education. They also suggested that the girls be provided with sanitary towels.

2.4.2 Access and Availability of Education Services

This section looks at the access and availability of education services in Trans Nzoia County. The respondents were asked about their views on availability and accessibility. They reported that primary schools in urban areas are accessible and available while others stated that the distance and time taken to schools is long. They stated that the secondary schools, although available, are expensive. Tertiary institutions on the other hand were reported to being inadequate.

In the county, learning facilities for students with special needs was reported to be inadequate.

“The services for disabled students are partial. Other facilities are not there.”

[FGD. Mixed marginalized group 15-24, Trans Nzoia]

Respondents said that learning facilities were inadequate right from primary school level to tertiary institutions. When asked about gender disparities in schools, it was reported that generally girls are more than boys in the county. Also boys drop out due to drug abuse and child labour while girls drop out due to early marriages and teenage pregnancies therefore resulting in a variation in terms of gender parity in schools.

2.4.3 Availability of ICT

From the discussions the ICT services available to young people in schools in this county are computers, computer classes and cyber cafes. These services have increased the knowledge of the students since they get relevant and useful information from them.

2.4.4 Relevance of Courses and the Labour Market Requirements

When asked about the relevance of the courses taught in colleges and universities for the prevailing job market, the respondents stated that the courses are irrelevant and not marketable.

“They are not applicable for example you might find that one has done a diploma course in botany but there is no job market.”

[FGD. Mixed young people, 20-24, Trans Nzoia]

2.4.5 Opportunities for Young People to Gain Skills

The opportunities available for young people to gain skills include internship, mentorship, employment and attachment. According to the respondents these opportunities are relevant since they equip students with the necessary skills relevant in the prevailing job market and they also provide work experience.

2.4.6 Organizations Addressing Education Services

From the discussions, the main organisations addressing Education challenges include government agencies, NGO’s and religious organizations. These organisations are expected to address school fees issues through provision of bursaries and financial support. They should also provide donations to the poor.

On views about efforts made by these organizations, the respondents felt that they are doing a good job since they have improved the living standards of people in the county. They also stated that the organisations should offer more financial support.

“They are doing a good work and we still need more assistance from them and more of the organisations should be established to cater for the needs of people”.

[FGD. Mixed older people 35-60, Trans Nzoia]

2.4.7 Opportunities for Investment in Education

The respondents stated that there is need for more funds are allocated to education. This will enable young people from poor households to gain from bursaries to enable them attain education; employment of more teachers is paramount in the county. They also recommended that more facilities be established, especially the tertiary institutions in remote areas so as to make them easily accessible.

“Build more institutions in remote areas.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 20-24, Trans Nzoia]

A policy maker stated that there are strategies and programmes in place to improve education. This includes employment of teachers, improvement of quality education through supply of equipment to schools and also financial support to the needy students.

One of the service providers suggested that more teachers should be employed and also the curriculum should also be diversified.

“Employ more teachers. I wish we could diversify our curriculum because there are students who can do well in wood work or in home science if taken to a vocational train institute.”

[IDI. Service provider, TransNzoia]

2.5 Economic Status and Young People

The youth are a significant proportion of the county population and if well utilised they can immensely contribute to achievement of the ambitious vision of the county.

2.5.1 Main Employment and Income Opportunities for Young People

The main employment and income opportunities for young people in the county include commercial *bodaboda* riding, construction, business, farming and public service. However, they face some challenges in accessing these opportunities. They include corruption, lack of knowledge and skills, lack of capital and high taxation. A policy maker on the other hand stated that young people lack employment and education thus hindering them from accessing economic and employment opportunities.

2.5.2 The Main Economic Activities That Young People Are Engaged In

Table 2.6 Economic activities young people are engaged in

Main economic activities	Challenges in accessing these interventions	Ways to address these challenges
Boda Boda	Poor pay and exploitation	Create public awareness
Business	Financial constraints	Easy access to loans
Hawking	Harassment by authorities / employers	Improvement of infrastructure
Herding	Accident	
Domestic work	Insecurity	
Selling food		
Casual labour		

The main economic activities young people are engaged in are commercial bodaboda riding, business, hawking, herding, domestic work, selling food and casual labour. They engage in these economic activities because of high poverty levels and they need to improve their living standards. The main challenges they face in accessing these interventions are poor pay and exploitation, financial constraints, harassment by authorities and employers, accidents when operating bodaboda business and insecurity.

The respondents reported that these challenges can be addressed through creation of public awareness, improvement of infrastructure and the government should make loans easily accessible to young people.

“The government should provide loans to youths so as to expand their businesses.”

[FGD. Mixed older people 35-60]

2.5.3 Interventions and Programmes Addressing Youth Unemployment

Table 2.7 Interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment

Main interventions and programmes	Challenges in accessing the interventions	Ways to address these challenges
UWEZO fund	Corruption	Eradicate corruption
NYS	Poverty	Public awareness
YEDF	Lack of awareness	Training and education
CDF	Program restrictions	Youth involvement

From the discussions, the main interventions and programmes addressing youth unemployment are UWEZO fund, NYS, YEDF and CDF. The young people have benefitted from these organisations since

they have improved their living standards and economic status. It is easy for them to access loans, they have increased their knowledge and skills and training and now more young people are self-employed.

“For those who have received the support they have benefited in terms of improving their living standards.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 25-34]

However, the main challenges they face in accessing these interventions include high levels of corruption, poverty, lack of awareness and program restrictions. Therefore, they recommended the need to eradicate corruption, create public awareness regarding the interventions, train and educate young people and youth involvement in projects and implementation process.

2.5.4 Availability and Access to ICT Services

Table 2.8 Availability and access to ICT services

ICT services available	Challenges in accessing ICT services	Ways of addressing these challenges
Radio	Cost	Provide electricity
Television	Network problems	Training
Internet	Power supply	Affordable ICT services
Computers	Inadequate ICT services	Install net boosters
telephone	Inadequate operational skills	Establish more ICT centres

The main ICT services available for young people in the county are radio, television, internet, computers and telephones. The key services sought by young people from the ICT platforms include social networks such as Face book, twitter and WhatsApp, job adverts and news updates.

The most preferred services by young people include social media, internet and entertainment. From the survey, the young people stated that they experienced some challenges in accessing the ICT services. These include cost of services, network problems, power supply, inadequate ICT services and inadequate operational skills.

In order to address these challenges, the respondents recommended the need to be provided with electricity, trained so as to gain operational skills, affordable ICT services, install network boosters and also establishment of more ICT centres.

“The government to connect electricity to schools and even homes.”

[FGD. Female young people 10-14, Trans Nzoia]

2.5.5 Organizations Addressing Youth Economic Empowerment

According to the respondents, the main organisations addressing youth economic empowerment in Trans Nzoia County include government agencies, NGO's and financial institutions. These organisations provide financial services to young people, improve infrastructures like construction of roads. Capacity build young people on issues to do with loans and business skills, they offer internships, attachments and employment opportunities to young people.

“Mercy corps encourages the youths through funding of youths Sacco.”

[FGD. Mixed marginalized group 15-24, Trans Nzoia]

When asked about their views regarding the efforts made by these organizations, the respondents stated that they are doing a good job. They create public awareness regarding interventions targeting the youth. They further said that these organisations should increase financial support.

Potential areas to increase employment and income opportunities

The young people reported that the areas to increase employment and income opportunities are Agriculture, Business and the county government. Some respondents reported that they would like to be self-employed and be provided with seedlings for farming while others stated that the county government should create more job opportunities for young people.

2.5.6 Savings and Investment for Old Age

The respondents were asked if young people think about their old age. They stated that they do think about savings and investment for old age. They citing employment opportunity helps them prepare for a better future. They further stated that young people in the county think about savings and investments so as to start their own businesses after they retire. However, they mentioned some of the barriers experienced by young people in savings and investments for old age include less income and more needs and unemployment. These barriers can be addressed through employment people and enabling young people acquire education.

2.6 Governance and Young People

The young people have a right to participate in decisions that affect their lives. Active participation of young people in decision making, planning and monitoring of programmes and projects is central to ensuring efficiency and effectiveness during implementation.

2.6.1 Rule of Law

Justice system

Table 2.7 Justice system

Main cases	Challenges	Ways to address
Land disputes	Corruption	Promote justice
Sexual gender based violence	Tribalism	Public awareness
Robbery	Discrimination	Address corruption
Crime		

From the focused group discussions, the main cases prevalent are land disputes, sexual gender based violence, robbery and drug and substance abuse. Cases in the county are mainly solved through the traditional systems that are through the council of elders, administration and also through the judicial system.

In solving the aforementioned cases, some challenges like corruption, tribalism and discrimination are experienced.

“Our police officer is very corrupt if you report a case they don’t come and arrest the law breakers.”

[FGD. Male young people 15-19, Trans Nzoia]

The respondents suggested that justice should be promoted, there should be public awareness and issues of corruption be addressed.

“When solving any case non-partisan members should be chosen to solve the case or address the issue.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 20-24]

2.6.1.1 Security

The respondents stated that there is a lot of insecurity in the county. The mechanisms put in place to ensure improved security include Kenya Police Reserves, *Nyumba Kumi* initiative, Sub-County policing authorities and placing security lights in dark areas in the county.

Young people in the county have been involved to maintain security. They report law breakers, preach peace in the various parts of the county. They however face some challenges including corruption, poor infrastructure i.e. poor state of roads that hinder reporting of crimes and cases to the police stations

in time and inadequate security personnel. The respondents recommended that issues of corruption be addressed, employment of more security personnel and also improvement of infrastructure such as roads.

2.6.1.2 Cohesion

The programmes put in place to ensure unity include sports such as intercommunity football, religious activities and cultural festivals. Conversely, the respondents stated some of the challenges affecting unity of youth to be political differences, drugs and substance abuse, tribalism, social class differences and hatred.

The respondents suggested civic education be done, cultural festivals and sporting activities be encouraged so as to promote unity and peaceful coexistence.

“To carry out mass education on importance of harmonious existence.”

[Mixed young people 20-24, Trans Nzoia]

2.6.2 Transparency and Accountability

From the discussions, the young people receive information on planned and ongoing activities through suggestion boxes, notice boards, community meetings, radio and print media. The mechanisms put in place to ensure transparency and accountability includes legal actions taken against the corrupt officers and disciplinary action. Some respondents however felt that there is no transparency and accountability in the county.

“Most of the officials mainly step aside for further investigation.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 20-24, Trans Nzoia]

These mechanisms can be improved through public education, penalties and laws and creation of more suggestion boxes for people to air their views and complaints

2.6.3 Consensus, Equity, Inclusion and Participation

Youth in the county are not involved in Budgeting Processes, Project Identification, Design and Implementation. This is because they are discriminated against and they also lack the necessary skills and experience.

“For us as youths we are not involved in any activity or projects in the county because they say that we are still young and we do not have any experience.”

[FGD. Mixed young people 15-19, Trans Nzoia]

The young people like to receive public awareness on the programmes and interventions in place. The respondents stated that they would like to be given casual jobs and also be involved in the project process.

The projects and programmes have addressed the needs of young people by creating employment, improving financial status and imparting skills and experiences through internships and attachments to the youth.

Ensure existing opportunities serve those who deserve because there should be transparency, involvement of PWDs in projects, avoiding gender and age discrimination and Law is maintained and polices are implemented.

“People from all backgrounds are involved in project activities from the start to the end without discrimination on gender or whether they are physically challenged.”

[FGD. Mixed older people 35-60, Trans Nzoia]

From the discussions the respondents stated that the young people lack necessary experience and skills. They are also discriminated against in terms of age and gender. They also they face corruption during their involvement in project processes. Therefore, they recommended that they be involved in the project design till implementation stage and they be capacity built through training.

2.6.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency

The young people reported that there are no resources available for the youth. Others however, reported that there is 30 percent allocation in the public tenders for youths and people with disabilities. They further stated that the mechanisms in place to ensure resources are used to achieve expected outcome include transparency in tendering, equal distribution of resources and fair representation of the youth. They suggested that there should be political support and equal resource distribution so as to improve efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources.

2.6.5 Political Leadership

Most of the respondents mentioned that the political leadership does not play any role in the management of youth affairs. Nevertheless, others stated that the political leaders allocate funds

for education to support young people attain education. They also said political leaders create employment for youth and offer financial support.

“Providing bursaries to students from poor families.”

[FGD. Female young people 15-19]

2.7 Perspectives About Growing Population of Young People

The respondents were asked about their thoughts on the growing population of young people in relation to health, education, economy and governance. They reported that there is congestion in the health facilities in the county. The facilities are inadequate and strained to serve the high population. They reported that the high population has an effect on education since there is a shortage schools and the teacher student ratio is poor in the county.

Many young people are unemployed leading to high poverty levels and poor economy. They also said that insecurity has increased due to the high population. From an in-depth interview with a service provider, he stated that the growing population has a huge impact on health since the health facilities are inadequate for the large population. He added that there is negative provider attitude since the doctor -patient ratio is poor.

“It is growing even without scientifically proving that. We have young people becoming pregnant. In 2015 the population is projected to be a million plus for this County.”

[IDI. Service provider, Trans Nzoia]

He therefore recommended that family planning services be encouraged and also awareness creation regarding family planning done so as to control the accelerating population.

“Yes and I think the government must invest more on family planning so that people plan their families by coming up with deliberate attractive message of family planning and when this happen we will take one of our population.”

[IDI. Service provider, Trans Nzoia]

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, we have looked at the health, education and economic issues that young people face in Trans Nzoia County. These include STIs, HIV and AIDS, teenage pregnancies, Sexual gender based violence, Drugs and substance abuse, poverty (lack of school fees), absenteeism of students, peer pressure among others. The county's demographic window of opportunity will open projected to open in the year 2046 and close in the year 2086. Therefore before that time, the county should ensure that it is are ready to take advantage of the socio-economic opportunities that exist by addressing the aforementioned issues and ensuring that the young people are healthy, well-educated and employed.

Recommendations

Health

1. Sensitize the government officials, religious leaders and other stakeholders and policymakers on the importance of birth spacing on both the county and household level
2. Educate women on the importance of ante natal and post natal care, particularly having a delivery under the care of a skilled health worker so as to reduce maternal and early childhood mortality.
3. Sensitize the community regarding HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, family planning services, abstinence among young people and effects of drug abuse.

Education

1. Raise more funds towards education so that young people from poor household will gain from bursaries to enable them attain education. Employ more teachers Establish more educational facilities, especially in the remote and hard to reach areas to enable students coming from those areas benefit from education.
2. Increase learning facilities for students with special needs as they are few.
3. Create internship, mentorship, employment and attachment opportunities for young people to gain skills and work experience.

Economic

There is need to:

1. Increase employment and income opportunities in Agriculture, Business and offer jobs at the county government as young people are interested in those areas.
2. Undertake civic education in the county so as to enable the young people to make informed choices and decisions on matters pertaining loans, savings and investments.
3. Train learners in learning institutions on ICT so as to equip them with proper operational skills.

4. Make loans easily accessible to the young people who are willing to be self-employed. This will enable them to set up business so that they can become self-dependent.

Governance

There is need to:

1. Uphold justice by addressing issues to do with corruption and cases be solved fairly.
2. Involve the youth in project and programmes design and implementation process so as to get their views on activities and projects that need to be implemented.
3. Ensure youth representation in the budget making process.
4. Inform the youth on any existing projects and programmes targeting them once in place to enhance utilization.
5. Employ more police officers as there is insecurity in the county and the police are few.
6. Construct all roads so that it is easier for the police officers to address insecurity issues when called upon and also enable farmers take farm products to the market.

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Annex 1: County Demographic Windows

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

Table A1.1 Demographic dividend window opening year

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

Annex 2: Survey Personnel

North Rift – 1 Region Survey Personnel

Table A2.1 North Rift – 1 region

Counties	Technical Committee Member	County Coordinator/ Supervisor	Research Assistants
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NCPD is a semi-autonomous government agency that formulates and promotes population policy and coordinates related activities for sustainable development in Kenya.

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