A picture containing text, clipart

Description automatically generated

**KIAMBU COUNTY YOUTH POLICY**

**2022**

**Motto: CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE YOUTH**

**Table of Contents**

[FOREWARD 4](#_Toc121290813)

[PREFACE 7](#_Toc121290814)

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENT 8](#_Toc121290815)

[ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS 9](#_Toc121290816)

[DEFINATION OF TERMS 10](#_Toc121290817)

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 13](#_Toc121290818)

[CHAPTER 1 14](#_Toc121290819)

[1.0 INTRODUCTION 14](#_Toc121290820)

[1.1 BACKGROUND 14](#_Toc121290821)

[1.2 RATIONALE OF THE COUNTY YOUTH POLICY 15](#_Toc121290822)

[1.3 GUIDANCE PRINCIPLES FOR THE YOUTH POLICY 17](#_Toc121290823)

[1.4 Rights, Obligations, and Responsibilities of the Youth 18](#_Toc121290824)

[1.5 The Scope of the Policy 19](#_Toc121290825)

[1.6 The Youth Policy Development Process 20](#_Toc121290826)

[1.7 Alignment of the policy 21](#_Toc121290827)

[1.8 Organization of the Policy document 24](#_Toc121290828)

[CHAPTER 2 25](#_Toc121290829)

[2.1 Introduction 25](#_Toc121290830)

[2.2 County Situation of the Youth 25](#_Toc121290831)

[2.3 Youth Categories 26](#_Toc121290832)

[2.3.1 Dimensions of Youth Profile in the County 27](#_Toc121290833)

[2.3.2 Target Youth Policy Audience 27](#_Toc121290834)

[2.4 An overview of Youth opportunities and potential in Kiambu County 29](#_Toc121290835)

[2.5 Challenges affecting the Youth in the County 30](#_Toc121290836)

[2.6 County Youth Interventions and Achievements 33](#_Toc121290837)

[2.6.1 Youth Interventions 33](#_Toc121290838)

[2.6.2 Achievements 35](#_Toc121290839)

[2.7 Strengths, Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis 37](#_Toc121290840)

[CHAPTER 3 39](#_Toc121290841)

[3.1 Introduction 39](#_Toc121290842)

[3.2 Vision, Mission, Rallying, and Values 39](#_Toc121290843)

[3.3 Youth Policy Objectives, Priority areas, measures/ strategies, and Interventions 41](#_Toc121290844)

[**3.3.1 Youth Policy Objectives** 41](#_Toc121290845)

[3.3.2 Youth Policy Statements; Youth Priority Areas; Measures/Strategies; Respective Interventions 42](#_Toc121290846)

[CHAPTER 4 44](#_Toc121290847)

[4.0 YOUTH POLICY COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION 44](#_Toc121290848)

[FRAMEWORK 44](#_Toc121290849)

[4.1 Introduction 44](#_Toc121290850)

[4.2 Implementation and Coordination mechanisms 45](#_Toc121290851)

[4.3 Enablers 46](#_Toc121290852)

[4.31 ICT department should help the Youth 47](#_Toc121290853)

[4.3.2 TRANSPORT 47](#_Toc121290854)

[4.3.3 SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENT 48](#_Toc121290855)

[4.3.4 MAKING MARKETS WORK 49](#_Toc121290856)

[4.4 Flagships 50](#_Toc121290857)

[4.5 Resource Mobilization and Financing of the Policy 51](#_Toc121290858)

[4.6: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX 52](#_Toc121290859)

[Indicated on the appendix. 52](#_Toc121290860)

[4.7 Role of Stakeholders 52](#_Toc121290861)

[CHAPTER 5 55](#_Toc121290862)

[5.0 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning 55](#_Toc121290863)

[5.1 Introduction 55](#_Toc121290864)

[5.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, and learning framework 55](#_Toc121290865)

[CHAPTER 6 57](#_Toc121290866)

[6.0 COMMUNICATION, PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION 57](#_Toc121290867)

[6.1 Introduction 57](#_Toc121290868)

[6.2 Communication channels 57](#_Toc121290869)

6.3 Policy information and sharing…………………………………………………………………………………………..61

[6.4 Policy review 62](#_Toc121290870)

[CONCLUSION 64](#_Toc121290871)

[APPENDIX 65](#_Toc121290872)

[IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX 65](#_Toc121290873)

# FOREWARD

In 2010, Kenya ushered in a new constitution that envisaged far-reaching reforms to achieve more accountable, effective, and inclusive governance. Devolution, as intended, has improved service delivery by bringing the government closer to the people and their ability to control their affairs through legislation and policy formation or domesticating national policies to contextualize and give tools for better guidance and governance. 9 years on accountable, effective, and inclusive Youth in the devolved system has been elusive. However, it has not eluded that the Youth are heterogeneous demography on whose shoulders the society will either flourish or fail, depending on how the environment is prepared to integrate them into the society.

Thus, my priority is to ensure we consistently develop county Youth legislation to give life to the Youth devolved opportunities. The Kiambu Youth Policy is a well-contextualized document that is supported by my office and will aggregate Kiambu Youth voices and represent their interests, it will enable the Youth to pursue their aspirations, be positive contributors and bring together partners to jointly develop a vibrant Youth ecosystem which will be more Youth-friendly and will ensure that the voices of the Youth are heard.

The National Government developed an extensive national Policy (Kenya Youth Development Policy 2021) which marked a major step in the continued effort to articulate and address the concerns of Youth in Kenya. It detailed issues affecting Youth and became an integral part of development plans, programs, and policy documents on various issues concerning Youth through the identified priority areas.

The policy's main objectives area is to domesticate and contextualize Kenya Youth Development Policy, a national Youth policy, and as a measure of Article 55 of the Constitution (2010) which mandates the State to take measures, including affirmative action programs, to ensure that Youth have access to relevant education and training, as well as opportunities to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic, and other spheres of life, as well as access to productive engagement, such as employment and entrepreneurship.

In furtherance of Youth inclusion, representation, and participation, the Kiambu county government has mobilized and allocated funds to support various Youth programs and initiatives, it is in this regard that my government seeks and appeals to our able and motivated partners to fund our various Youth

programs to enable the Youth to realize their full potential. The department of Youth Affairs has undertaken different initiatives such as the establishment of innovation centers, Vocational Training Centers, and capacity-building programs for the Youth. The initiatives are in collaboration with county partners including UNDP who have contributed towards the draft of this Kiambu county Youth policy.

My whole political career right from when I was a senator has been dedicated to pursuing the vision of turning Kiambu county into a transformative and progressive county sustainable and equitable in development thus making it to be a key player in the economic growth of the country by shaping, empowering, motivating the Youth who are tomorrow's leaders to maximize the opportunities available to them to better their lives and have a voice. The day and age of massive inequality, discrimination in terms of gender, experience, and age, unbalanced government policies that do not include the Youth is far long gone, Kiambu county Youth policy is the masterpiece that will change this narrative as it advocates for Youth inclusion, representation, and participation in the

realization of Youth potential. There is no other time to wait for, this being an election year the Youth need to feel they are part of the conversation by having a profound Youth legislation framework for their affairs. The key is to be bold right at this moment and choose to reinvent our policies by starting new conversations in

support of the Kiambu county Youth policy 2022. According to the County Integrated Development Plan 2022-2027 which are currently underway the county government shall mainstream Youth issues by developing policies and programs to achieve sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment for all county residents, particularly marginalized and minority groups, including Youth and other groups.

It is expected that this Policy will strengthen the efforts to establish a platform for coordination throughout the county and trigger further allocation of adequate resources to support Youth-based programs and initiatives for the Youth to realize their full potential. I, therefore, encourage all county stakeholders to become acquainted with the Kiambu County Youth Policy document to guarantee that we are all conversant and reading from the same script and, as a result, adhering to the defined priority interventions for the promotion of Youth welfare in the county.

H.E Kimani Wa Matangi

Governor, Kiambu County

# PREFACE

The Kiambu Youth Policy Draft is a comprehensive guide for the youth of Kiambu County in Kenya. It is intended to provide a comprehensive framework for youth engagement in the county and to ensure that their unique needs and interests are taken into consideration.

This policy draft is the result of the collective effort of numerous stakeholders, including local and national government, civil society organizations, and the local youth. It is intended to serve as a platform for meaningful dialogue and engagement between the youth and the government and to ensure that the youth's voices are heard and their interests are taken into account when it comes to decision-making.

This policy draft seeks to provide a roadmap for youth development in Kiambu County. It outlines the strategic objectives that must be achieved in order to promote the overall well-being and social, economic, and political development of the youth in the county. It also outlines the various initiatives that are necessary to ensure that the youth are empowered to take an active role in their own development, and that their unique needs and interests are taken into consideration.

It is our hope that this policy draft will serve as a starting point for further dialogue and engagement between the youth, the government, and other stakeholders in Kiambu County.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Kiambu County oath Policy outlines the goals and initiatives that the County Government and various stakeholders will implement to guarantee the development, effective participation, equal representation, and empowerment of the county's Youth. This Policy emphasizes the desired need to see young people positively contribute to national and county development by creating an enabling environment that allows Youth to attain their full potential.

The preparation of wholesome document has become inevitable and it has been supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) under the Consolidating gains and deepening Devolution in Kenya Program, The National Youth Council, Caleb Apollos as Kiambu county NYC coordinator, and the County Government of Kiambu and the 10 nominated assistant researchers who mobilized Youth to make their contributions on the NYC *sauti ya vijana platform*, further support was given by Kiambu County department of Youth affairs who provided us with the statistics that was used as a guide in developing the Kiambu Youth policy Draft.

# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

##### AU – African Union

CIDP – County Integrated Development Plan

COK – Constitution of Kenya (2010)

CSOs – Civil Society Organizations

FGM - Female Genital Mutilation

FBO – Faith-Based Organization

ICT- Information and Communication Technology

KNBS – Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

KYDP – Kenya Youth Development Policy (2019

NIMES - National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

STI - Sexually Transmitted Infections

SRHR - sexual, reproductive health rights

TVET - Technical Vocational Education and Training

UNDP – United Nations Development Program

WHO - World Health Organization

YECs - Youth Empowerment Centre

ACFTA- African Continental Free Trade Area

EAC - East African Community

# DEFINATION OF TERMS

**Kenyan Youth**

The policy has borrowed the definition of a Youth from the Kenya Constitution 2010 which defines Youth as an individual who has attained the age of 18 years but has not attained the age of 35 years.

**Youth of Kiambu**

The Policy defines a Youth of Kiambu as an individual who has attained the age of 18 years but has not attained the age of 35 years.

The Policy allows the term ‘Youth’ to refer to both age and Youth–hood. With respect to age, a Youth is defined as a person in the age bracket of 18 to 34 years while Youth–hood; Is looked at as the specific age between childhood and adulthood when people have to negotiate a complex interplay of both personal and socio-economic changes to manoeuvre the transition from dependence to independence, take effective control of their lives and assume social commitments. The Policy recognizes Youth-hood as a period of transition and vulnerability when the Youth have to undergo learning, going to work, staying healthy and safe, forming families and exercising citizenship. Success in this period of transition requires development of human capital of the Youth, empowering the Youth to take up leadership roles, make informed and competent choices, and develop a sense of

wellbeing.

**Youth Empowerment**

Is both a means and an end, an attitudinal, structural, and cultural process whereby Youth gain the ability, authority, and agency to make decisions and implement change in their own and other peoples’ lives both now and, in their adulthood, while bearing responsibility for the consequences of those decisions and actions.

**Youth Development**

The term Youth Development means improving the lives that the Youth lead, giving them more freedom and opportunities to live the lives they value. It means developing the abilities of the Youth and giving them a chance to use these abilities to flourish.

**Government**

According to the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the word Government refers to the two levels of government: The National Government and the 47 County Governments. However, with respect to this policy, the government means the Nairobi City County.

**Stakeholders**

Include private sector, development partners, Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Youth Serving Organisations (YSOs) and individuals.

**Youth Participation**

Youth Participation refers to the act of Youth having influence and shared responsibility on decisions and actions that affect their lives. It also acknowledges the Youth within a context that acknowledges and respects their talents, strengths and supports them in finding ways to deal with the issues that affect them.

**Youth Employment**

Youth employment is a means of providing Youth with opportunities for work that are productive in order to deliver fair income, security in the workplace, and social protection. It also enhances better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for the Youth to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment.

**Youth Work**

All forms of Youth engagement that builds personal awareness and support the social, political and socio-economic empowerment of Youth.

**Youth Sector**

Refers to any organization or institution that deals with Youth-related issues.

**Safe Spaces for Youth**

A space occupied by Youth that is co-governed by the Youth with rules and norms set by young people. A safe space hall one that enables young people to experience feelings of love, ownership, learning, growth, freedom, and social hope.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kiambu Youth Policy seeks to provide an opportunity for improving the quality of life for Kiambu Youth through their participation in economic and democratic processes as well as in community and civic affairs. It also advocates for the creation of a supportive social, cultural, economic and political environment that will empower the Youth to be partners on County development. In summary the Policy provides a detailed account of various aspects, key of which are highlighted here under.

# CHAPTER 1

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Youth are full of energy and potential yet the most vulnerable part of the population so guidance is key and with this policy it will be easy to know where and how to engage them to improve their productivity in the county. If there is a favorable legal ground for Youth, they can invest their efforts, knowledge, and skills in those aspects. Youth need real access to opportunities to enable them to participate in political processes of their counties and contribute to practical solutions that advance both social and economic development.

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Kiambu County is one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It is located in the central region and covers a total area of 2,543.5 Km2 with 476.3 Km2 under forest cover according to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Kiambu County borders Nairobi and Kajiado Counties to the South, Machakos to the East, Murang‘a to the North and North East, Nyandarua to the North West, and Nakuru to the West as indicated in Map 1. The county lies between latitudes 00 25‘and 10 20‘South of the Equator and LLongitudes360 31‘and 370 15‘East. Kiambu county (022) is the twenty-second county recognized under the first schedule of the CoK. Kiambu county is the second smallest in terms of landmass but, apparently, it is the second in terms of population and urbanization with a population of 2,417,735. The county is 40% rural and 60% urban owing to Nairobi's consistent growth Northwards. The Kikuyu tribe is the dominant tribe in the county. The main economic activity in Kiambu County is agriculture in tea, coffee, dairy, poultry, and horticulture farming. The trend is changing to real estate development. There is a recent boom in the Real estate sector around major towns such as Kiambu town which is now a sub-urban of Nairobi city. Many city dwellers prefer to rent apartments or build residential areas in Kiambu because of the availability of relatively cheap land and a good transportation network to Nairobi. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 260 defines Youth as a person aged between 18 and 35 years.

This Policy adopts the Constitution of Kenya’s definition. Kiambu’s Youth population is currently estimated to be 29.1 % of the total population. The Youth by their sheer numbers are an important constituency for the County. Their numbers coupled with the fact that Kenya’s and indeed the future of the county lies in their hands. This makes it imperative for Kiambu City County Government to engage them in the development agenda of the county. To underpin the seriousness by which the county holds its Youth, this policy will make various commitments that will have far-reaching impacts on the participation, engagement, and inclusion of Nairobi Youth in its leadership, governance, and development agenda. Within the county, there are Youth who are trained yet are unable to be absorbed by the existing labor market while others lack the necessary skills. Inadequate capital for them to start businesses has worsened the situation and has led to widespread insecurity as indicated by an increasing number of crimes and illegal Youth groups. Unemployment and poverty have contributed to moral decay in society because an important group of the population is idle. Insecurity is indeed a challenge as it discourages potential investors in the county hence leading to further unemployment. The Kiambu County Youth Policy 2022 will be a product of the young people of Kiambu. It aims to create a framework of engagement between the Kiambu County Government, National Government, Youth ministries, private sector, and development partners in addressing issues such as unemployment, Agriculture, Drug abuse, and leadership among other issues.

This policy is domiciled on the following ratified instruments Lisbon Declaration (1998), United Nations Youth Strategy (2030), commonwealth plan of Action for Youth empowerment 2015, Africa Youth Charter (2006), and Dakar Declaration on Youth Empowerment (2001).

## 1.2 RATIONALE OF THE COUNTY YOUTH POLICY

The purpose of developing this policy arises from various legal and regulatory authorities. Development of this policy aims at actualizing Article 55 of CoK that mandates the state to take measures, including affirmative action programs, to ensure that our Youth get meaningful sources of income and employment opportunities, have access to relevant education and training while being able to join technical institutions, opportunities to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic related matters; to access productive engagement including entrepreneurship/ business opportunities within the county.

This policy aims at improving the previously done policies and the draft policy of 2022 while incorporating the vision 2030 blueprint and other relevant documents as we cascade it down to Kiambu county-specific thematic priority areas. The priority set forth in this policy aligns with the county priority areas highlighted in the CIDP 2018-2022 and the national Vision 2030 blueprint.

This policy addresses the challenges faced by the Youth of Kiambu county which among them are drugs and substance abuse(Alcoholism), dropping out of school, high rate of crime due to poverty, lack of incorporation expert Youth by the county, marginalization of Youth in governance, exclusion from policy developmental, unfair political disengagement, lack of Youth-friendly health services, non-inclusive nature of peace negotiations and security matters, lack of adequate employable skills, lack of financial/technical support to Youth programs, Lack of a Mental health policy, Lack of Youth programs( Film/creative industry, Youth hub facility) increased single Youth families just to mention a few.

1. Why we intend to actualize these policy objectives is we anticipate enriching the status of Youth participation and representation in Kiambu County. The policy is expected to assist;
2. Enhance Youth inclusion in social economic and political affairs of the county through specific requirements and programs; (with the aim of minimal crime rate)
3. Coordination of Youth affairs and evaluate the effectiveness of various County Government policies, action plans, and strategies in regard to Youth issues to ensure Youth-centric plans and actions;
4. Enable the development of an integrated framework to improve clarity, coherence, and coordination of Youth initiatives and programs across County Governments departments and other stakeholders;
5. Establish broad-based strategies and partnerships to provide enhanced opportunities to the Youth to maximize their potential; Kenya film board (formulation of Youth industries e.g., film, fashion, art)
6. Establish a working framework of Youth Empowerment Centers to work closely with both the county administration and the county assembly in ensuring the potential of the County’s Youth is realized
7. Anticipate the risks associated with emerging issues to Youth participation in development and counter the risks through policy and program interventions. The risks include: dynamic technological advances; labor underutilization, income polarization; and radicalization; and suggest an implementation mechanism and strategy.

## 1.3 GUIDANCE PRINCIPLES FOR THE YOUTH POLICY

The policy is guided by the following guiding principles;

1. **Responsiveness:** Governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, Faith Based Organizations, and Nongovernmental (NGOs) in the relevant sectors that directly impact the Youth respond to the needs and concerns of the Youth with the objective of harnessing the potential for sustainable development of the County.
2. **Access**: The Youth in the county shall be supported and encouraged to access quality services while ensuring equality for the opportunity and active participation in societal and economic activities.
3. **Participation:** The Youth shall be involved in advocacy, behavior change, communication, planning, and decision-making processes that affect them and society as required in the constitution’s principle of public participation.
4. **Inclusion:** The Youth are to be included both directly and indirectly in socio-economic and political activities.
5. **Integration:** The stakeholders in the County engaged in Youth activities including government, private sector, civil societies, faith-based organizations (FBOs), and NGOs shall be required to cooperate and coordinate their efforts to create synergy in supporting the development of Youth and assist the Youth to realize their full potential.
6. **Diversity:** The diverse background of the Youth in the County shall be recognized and respected including their role in the emotional, social, cultural, and spiritual development when designing the implementation of the policy in the County.
7. **Empowerment:** The Youth shall be empowered to take control of their own lives and destiny and take full responsibility for their action while influencing their own future and triggering positive change.
8. **Equality:** All young people within the county shall be accorded equal respect and opportunity regardless of their experience, ethnic or socio-economic status, physical and mental capacity, sex, age, vulnerabilities, and disability.
9. **Transparency:** Institutions and organizations involved in Youth development within the county shall operate in a transparent and accountable manner.

## 1.4 Rights, Obligations, and Responsibilities of the Youth

The Kiambu Youth policy recognizes the importance of Youth enjoying their Youthfulness. Irrespective of social status, ethnicity, origin, or sex, the Youth have a right to life. These rights as stipulated in chapter 4 of the constitution of Kenya (2010) are;

1. Right to life.
2. Quality education.
3. Good health.
4. Protection from abuse, sexual exploitation, and trafficking.
5. Seek decent and fulfilling employment.
6. Adequate shelter, food, clothing, and basic services.
7. Freedom of speech, expression, and association
8. Participate in making decisions that affect their lives.
9. Protection from social, economic, and political manipulation.
10. Ownership, secure tenure, and protection of property.

  The Kiambu Youth policy seeks not only to safeguard the rights of the Youth but also to help them understand and fulfil their responsibilities for the development of the county.  Towards this goal, the responsibilities and obligations of the Youth have been identified as follows;

* Contribute to the social- the economic development of the county including volunteerism.
* Create and promote respect for humanity, and sustain peaceful coexistence, national unity, and stability.
* Protect the environment within the county.
* Help to support and protect those who are disadvantaged and vulnerable.
* Promote democracy and rule of law in the county
* Create gainful employment in the county.
* Take advantage of available education and training opportunities.
* Develop a positive attitude towards work and entrepreneurship.
* Lead healthy lifestyles and shun harmful habits e.g. drug and substance abuse.
* Avoid involving in careless and irresponsible sex and risky sexual behaviors
* Take responsible charge of their lives.

### 1.5 The Scope of the Policy

The following areas affecting the Youth should be covered by the policy;

1. **Social protection**: How can the Youth in Kiambu county be shielded from social evils that arise from drug and substance abuse? Health insurance for Youth who have been removed from NHIF covers their parents but still have no jobs to pay for their own medical insurance.
2. **Gender equality.** The policy should aim at ensuring both genders are empowered to support each other rather than compete against one another. The policy should also look into the education of the male gender to curb the recent trend of women’s education seemingly being prioritized over that of the male gender.
3. **Unemployment:** How can the policy enable or at least inform decisions that aim at solving the problem of Youth employment? Is it really enough to give so many loans to empower Youth-owned businesses which mostly fail due to a lack of proper guidance on how to invest and therefore create jobs?
4. **Formal education**. The policy should ensure that relevant departments in charge of education work with institutions such as TVETs, to develop training programs and curricula that are competitive, and skill-based to ensure Youth have employability skills that will enable them to have access to decent jobs.

## 1.6 The Youth Policy Development Process

The Kiambu County Youth Policy was developed through an evidence-based

and a consultative process with young people and stakeholders. These stakeholders

included relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies; development. Ten nominees across the county provided technical support as they were assigned different areas to tackle by the research lead. The process took one month with deadlines to meet every week. Nominated research assistant mobilized Youth across all the 12 sub counties to register and contribute to various topics on the NYC sauti ya vijana platform. Additionally, research assistants engaged Key informants including the directorate of county department of Youth affairs, private sectors, CBOs, FBOs and Youth serving organizations.

The Draft will be shared with various stakeholders for validation process, for additional input and technical review before a final draft is generated and shared with the county government for adoption.

## 1.7 Alignment of the policy

The Kiambu County Youth Policy borrows from different legislations and guiding frameworks both within and outside of the country. Specifically, the policy is informed by the following legislative frameworks.

1. **The Constitution of Kenya**

 Articles 10 and 27 call for inclusivity, non-discrimination, equality, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of age. In addition, Article 55 states that the State shall take measures, including affirmative action programs, to ensure that the Youth: access relevant education and training; have opportunities to associate, be represented, and participate in political, social, economic, and other spheres of life; access employment, protected from harmful cultural practices and exploitation; develop their cultural values, languages, and practices; and have reasonable access to water, health services, and infrastructure. Article 100 advocates for the enactment of laws that promotes the representation of marginalized groups. Article 174 provides the objects of devolution to include recognition of the right of communities to manage their own affairs and further their development; and, to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities; among others.

1. **The County Government Act 2012**

 This Act is purposed at giving effect to the objects and principles of devolution as set out in the Constitution. Section 97 provides that a county government shall observe the following principles— protection of marginalized and minority groups from discrimination and from the treatment of distinction of any kind, including language, religion, culture, national or social origin, sex, caste, birth, descent or another status; non-discrimination and equality of treatment in all areas of the economic, educational, social, religious, political and cultural life of the marginalized and minority groups; special protection to vulnerable persons who may be subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility, violence, and abuse as a result of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious or another identity; special measures of affirmative action for marginalized and minority groups to ensure their enjoyment of equal rights with the rest of the population; respect and promotion of the identity and characteristics of minorities; AND, promotion of effective participation of marginalized and minority groups in public and political life, among others.

1. **The Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Act 2015**

 This Act calls for the protection of Youth enterprises. Section 53(6) and section 157 on Reserve a minimum of thirty percent of the budgetary allocations for enterprises owned by women, Youth, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups. Section 61(5) and section 142(3) waive tender securities for Youth enterprises.

1. **The Kiambu County Citizen Petition and Participation Act 2015**

 Kiambu County Citizen Petition and Participation Act, 2016 was passed with the goal to improve development in the county through citizen engagement in planning processes. It further, provides a clear.

1. **The National Youth Council Act, No. 10 of 2009**

 The Act established the National Youth Council to facilitate, coordinate, promote, monitor, and advocate for Youth issues and Youth-led initiatives under the Ministry in charge of Youth.

1. **Kenya Vision 2030**

The Vision envisages responsible, globally competitive, and prosperous Youth. Among the specific interventions under the vision are the establishment of Youth Centers, Mentorship, development of creative industry hubs, and Youth enterprise financing.

1. **Kiambu County Youth, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Enterprise Development Fund Bill, 2014**

The bill aims to provide access to capital and financing facilities to micro small enterprises owned by the Youth, women, and persons with disabilities residents in the county. The fund further aims to provide Youth with linkages to large enterprises for growth and mentorship.

1. **Kiambu County Integrated Development Plan 2022-2027**

The Plan lays the foundation for developing a performance monitoring system with clear indicators, targets, and timelines for the county delivering Youth-focused programs which will create an environment for effective management and a high level of service delivery. The document is developed with meaningful participation of citizens, among them being the Youth of Kiambu who forms the largest demographic population of the county, development partners, and private sector

**IX. Kiambu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2018**

The purpose of this act was to provide a framework and control the production, sale, distribution, promotion, and use of alcoholic drinks and the promotion of research, treatment, and rehabilitation for persons struggling with alcohol addiction. Further, contribute to the reduction of the negative, social, and economic impact on the individuals, and communities resulting from the production, sale, supply, advertising, and consumption of alcoholic drinks.

**Other International Conventions and Treaties**

The relevant international and regional instruments providing for governance on Youth matters include:

1. The African Youth Charter, 2006.
2. Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment.
3. World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY).
4. Dakar Declaration on Youth Empowerment (2000).
5. Africa Union Agenda 2063
6. Africa Charter on Democracy Election and Governance (ACDEG)
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030)

## 1.8 Organization of the Policy document

In the first chapter the document provides a brief overview background of Kiambu county, with a detailed rationale and guiding principles. Chapter two provides a detailed situational analysis while profiling challenges and various Youth groups targeted by the Youth policy. In chapter three the policy details the framework including set objectives and strategic interventions. Further, the policy contains the Youth coordination and implementation framework with clear implementation mechanisms, enablers, flagships, and resource mobilization strategies. In chapter five, a monitoring and evaluation framework is detailed which will be used for oversight and tracking policy implementation. Chapter six provides details of how the policy will be communicated to various stakeholders including the Youth, county government, National government, state and non-state actors.

# CHAPTER 2

## 2.1 Introduction

The Youth of Kenya is currently estimated at 35% of the total population, representing the highest workforce dividend that needs to be harnessed and optimized. They should be included in the designing, planning, and implementing of programs and policies that affect them. The responsibility of ensuring that the aspirations and hopes of the Youth are met cannot be left in the hands of a single stakeholder. Everyone in the community, both young and old, must play their role.

Specific to Kiambu, some of the emerging social-economic and political issues affecting the Youth include the role of Youth in national cohesion, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution efforts; Youth participation in agriculture, and the growing influence of ICT development.

This County Youth Policy endeavors to address issues affecting the Youth by providing broad-based strategies that can be used to give them meaningful opportunities to reach their maximum potential. It provides a broad framework within which all stakeholders, including the private and public sectors and civil society, can contribute to Youth development. The document goes further to suggest an implementation mechanism. The National Government and the Kiambu County Government have put in place various strategies to address the issues affecting Youth in the country. These include passing legislation and developing policies on Youth development. The Government has also established a number of institutions to specifically handle Youth affairs.

## 2.2 County Situation of the Youth

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census report, Youth (18-34 years of age) were 13,618,462 or 29 percent of Kenya's population of 47.6 million. The males were 6,504,514 while females were 7,113,427 Kiambu County has a higher Youth population at 49.5 percent compared to the national estimate of 35.4 percent the high proportion of the Youth to adult population signifies that Kenya is facing a Youth bulge. The Youth bulge presents Kenya with an immense opportunity of harnessing demographic dividend to invest in sustained development efforts to achieve increased economic, social and political development while at the same time presenting risk and threat to the country’s social cohesion and stability if not adequately empowered and supported. According to the Kenya National Population and Housing Census 2009, Kiambu had a labor force of 902,848. The Youthful proportion of the labor force consists of 51.6 percent of the total population.

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022 identified Youth between ages of 15-29 years as representing 38.75 per cent of the total population in

the County and 56.58 per cent of the labor force within the county. According to the CIDP 2018 – 2022, the County

Government is working to put more investment in place to ensure more

employment is created. The Government is also embarking on building more technical training institutes and Youth polytechnics to enable the young people to acquire technical, vocational and entrepreneurial skills to enhance their livelihoods.

## 2.3 Youth Categories

The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines ‘Youth’, as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. However, Article 260 of Kenya's Constitution defines a Youth as a person aged between eighteen (18) years and thirty-four (34) yearswhile the African Youth Charter a Youth is a person between 15 and 35 years.

Using these definitions and age as a backdrop we can say the Youth can either be categorized as the following:

1. Adolescents – 10 -19 years
2. Youth – 20 -24 years
3. Young adults – 25 -34 years

These categories can be further segmented into other demographics like gender, marital status, education, income, occupation etc.

### 2.3.1 Dimensions of Youth Profile in the County

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Report, there were 13,618,462 Youth (18-34 years of age) in Kenya which is 29 % of the country’s population. This age category constituted 51 percent of registered voters in the 2017 elections as compared to 46 percent in 2013.

From the same census Report, the population of Kiambu County was 2,417,735 in 2019 constituting 2.8 % of the population of Kenya with a labor force of 400,017. The County had a population density of 1027 persons per square kilometer and an average household size of 4.5 persons. The Youth Population is 800,023 (54.2 %). Unemployment level is high at 66.7%.

The AU the African Youth Charter defines a Youth as a person between 15 and 35 years of age. On the other hand, both the United Nations and the World Health Organization define a Youth as any person between the ages of 15 and 24.

In Kenya, Article 260, the Constitution defines the term Youth to mean all individuals who have attained the age of 18 years but have not attained the age of 35 years.

### 2.3.2 Target Youth Policy Audience

Kiambu Youth policy targets Youth in Kiambu county regardless of their social economic status, health, education background, disability, sexual orientation, faith, race, and political affiliations with special attention to marginalized groups because of their specific needs to be met. These special groups include;

1. **Youth with disabilities;** This includes different categories of disabilities within Kiambu county such as; physical disability, visual impairment, and hard of hearing among others. There are other unseen disabilities such as bipolar. This policy seeks to identify those Youth with disabilities within the county and address their specific needs.
2. **Youth with HIV/AIDS;** Kiambu county Youth policy will target Youth who are infected with HIV/AIDS addressing their specific needs.
3. **Male and female Youth;** These include; all Youth who are gender conforming and identify as being men or women within the county.
4. **Refugee Youth and other Youth open to neglect;** Youth in Kiambu county who are displaced or refugees do have a specific need that Kiambu county Youth policy will target and address. These also include Youth open to any form of neglect, isolation, or discrimination.
5. **Youth with underlying conditions;** This policy will identify Youth with underlying conditions such as; sickle cell, and epilepsy among others, and fully address their specific needs.
6. **Unemployed and Underemployed Youth**; Youth form the highest percentage of the population in Kiambu County. Given this is the most important target audience, building their relationship with the County Government is the first step in developing an effective Youth policy. The lower level of education for these Youth coupled with social and cultural practices such as forced early marriages, drug and substance abuse, unexpected pregnancies, and insecurity put them at a disadvantage in the job market. These factors have led to low participation and representation of Youth in county terms of key leadership positions and decision-making. The adoption and implementation of this policy will advocate for the rights of this Youth as well as empower them to pursue education
7. **Youth in learning institutions**; This policy targets to address the specific needs of Youth in learning institutions I.e., TVET, colleges, and universities within the county.
8. **Youth out of school;** This audience has special needs in terms of access to information about socio-economic and other opportunities. The increasing disparity between school leavers and job creation in the economy has resulted in high unemployment levels among the Youth.
9. **Youth in school:** This includes the Youth undertaking education or training programs in various institutions. These Youth mostly have access to information that is underutilized and therefore need to be sensitized and empowered through a reliable legal document that addresses their problems. This Youth policy, therefore, identifies measures and mechanisms for empowering and strengthening such Youth.

## 2.4 An overview of Youth opportunities and potential in Kiambu County

From the overview of the social, economic and employment situation analysis above, this Policy surmises the prospects and potential for economic engagement of the Youth in Kiambu is bright.

The County Government, the private sector and other stakeholders could co-operate and collaborate to harness the Youth potential and engage them in the abundant opportunities available.

ICT & Innovation sector; Juakali industry which majority of Youth work in;

Bodaboda sector; Youth representation, participation, and empowerment in the social sphere and Youth inclusion -inclusive access to social amenities by the Youth has improved over time but is not equitably distributed.

The Youth in Kiambu have the opportunity to partner with both state and county government institutions, non-state institution, NGO’s and other stakeholders to ensure Youth potential is well harnessed. The county government of Kiambu has put in place specific initiatives to empower the Youth including: reservation of tenders, construction of Youth empowerment centers in every sub-county; ;Support Youth to access government opportunities through the establishment of Youth enterprise fund, and Uwezo fund. Engagement of Youth in agribusiness through a partnership with World Bank, where Youth can learn more on trade and entrepreneurship; Lobby for partnership and collaboration with stakeholders; The county government established new sports and recreational centers as well as renovating and modernizing the existing centers to enhance sports, art, and culture among the Youth.

Kenya has a young population, out of its 47.6 million constituents, a whopping 75.1 percent are below the age of 35. Consequently, her median age is approximately 20 years (KNBS Census, 2019). The Youth definitively,

account for 29 percent of her entire population. It thus can be concluded that Kenya is experiencing a Youth bulge. Despite the promise brought forth by devolution, the country's population growth rate has not been commensurate with the number of opportunities generated by the economy. The few existing positions have been occupied by the significantly older generation, as a result, most of the young population feel excluded in the economic, political, and social spheres of life.

Youth-related issues are a priority to the Kiambu county government. This is partly because the Youth are relatively marginalized in Socioeconomic outcomes including employment. A majority of the Youth remain on the periphery of the country's social, economic, and political affairs. The overall objective of Busia Youth Policy 2022, is to provide a framework for addressing issues affecting the Youth, notably employment creation, Youth inclusion, participation, representation health, education, sports, art, partnership, and empowerment.

## 2.5 Challenges affecting the Youth in the County

Youth are said to be the leaders of tomorrow, however, Youth face numerous challenges that inhibits their growth. The Youth in Kiambu county faces a number of challenges just any other Youth across the country. However, through the Kiambu county Youth policy, the county government in collaboration with the national government and development partners can work to eradicate the challenges through joined efforts. Challenges includes;

1. **Inadequate Employment**

Each year a large number of Youth graduate from various tertiary institutions ready for the job market. Consequently, another larger group drop out of school at different stages for various reasons. Unfortunately, there is a slow economic growth not only in Kiambu county but also in Kenya as whole. Corruption and demand for experience by potential employers apart from the slow economic growth are the main reasons why the Youth fail to get employment after school.

1. **Youth Under-employment**

Some of the working Youth are underemployed, on part-time employment, or left idle thereby underutilizing the worker’s skills. This poses a risk for the idle Youth to engage in deviant behaviors and other social challenges.

1. **Vulnerable Employment**

Most employed Youth are in vulnerable employment which is characterized by informal working arrangements associated with low productivity, inadequate earnings and difficult working conditions. The cost of living is too high, hence therefore lack of descent jobs subject Youth to crime, mental challenges leading them into depression.

1. **High Levels of Youth Inactivity**

The economically inactive population includes individuals who are either employed or unemployed. These include the discouraged individuals who are no longer seeking work and are incapacitated. In Kiambu, inactivity is largely associated with homemaking activities (or engagement in household related chores) and affects female Youth more than the male Youth. The category also includes those not in education, employment, or training (NEET).

1. **Skills Mismatch**

There is a disconnect between the courses offered in the higher institutions of learning and the needs in the job markets. Higher education institutions still offer courses which may not be relevant to the current job market. Even those who offer courses that are practical to the current dynamics, do not properly guide the Youth on the career selection and therefore they end up being unemployed for several years even after training.

1. **Lack of Financial resources**

Youth especially those from poor backgrounds have no collateral to get finances from the financial institutions. The bureaucratic ways on the detailed proposals for the Government funds clearly locks away potential Youth.

1. **Limited Access to Safe Youth Spaces**

Safe public spaces offer the Youth a platform for social recreation and interaction. The Youth often do not have the financial means or legal standing to own private spaces, and thus are dependent on access to public spaces for a range of activities such as creativity, sports, recreation and talent development However, such spaces are scarce, and where they exist, they are sometimes not accessible and are at risk of being encroached.

1. **Limited Participation in Social and Political spheres**

It is often the case that in a less educated population, many Youth will shy away from participating in the decision-making of policies as they believe they cannot make informed decisions. This is often linked to a lack of enough civic education in rural regions. This has left many Youth feeling disenfranchised and frustrated as a result this has impacted the Youth negatively hence affecting the social cohesion of the community.

1. **Mental Health**

With the prevalence of social media and a generation change towards virtual contact instead of physical/face-to-face, the Youth have been exposed to vices such as cyber bullying which has brought with its high cases of depression and suicides.

1. **Sexual and Gender Based Violence**

Owing to their vulnerability, the Youth are exposed to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). According to the Kenya Demographic Health Survey (2014), over 10 per cent of young people aged 19 -35years have ever experienced sexual violence. The survey further indicates that only 33 percent of young women and 20 percent of young men seek help for such cases.

1. **Climate Change**

The National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 recognized that the key factors of the Kenyan economy that is to say tourism, and agriculture among others are most vulnerable to the effects of rising temperatures and abnormal weather patterns. Kiambu county is known for its agricultural productivity. Some of the major crops grown include maize, potatoes, coffee, Tea among others. Youth are actively engaged either through Active farming, value addition or transportation. Apparently, effects of climate change have led to devastating loss and damage especially during heavy rainfalls, drought which has led to a decline in farm harvests throughout the county. Effects of climate change has led to Youth vulnerability to crime hence therefore an overarching catastrophe that requires urgent response.

1. **Drugs and Substance Abuse**

Drugs and substance abuse are rampant and readily available in Kiambu. Alcohol, cigarettes and Khat as well as cannabis sativa have remained the most commonly abused drugs among the Youth. Currently, there is a new trend that has emerged of injecting this drug directly into the blood stream. This has increased the risk of Youth contracting HIV/AIDS and other diseases are they tend to share the injections they use, without minding the status of the other person. While on drugs, they also through caution in the air and engage in unprotected sexual activities.

## 2.6 County Youth Interventions and Achievements

Since the year 2013, the County Government of Kiambu has by different policies and other measures instituted measures to put into effect and actualize the constitutional directives and national policies and programs. In this regard the County Government has co-operated with the national level of government and other stake-holders in different sectors.

### 2.6.1 Youth Interventions

Kiambu County has in the past developed different policies and various measures that sought to address challenges facing the Youth in the region while putting into consideration the national government strategies and working plans for the Youth agenda including vision 2030. Some of the Youth interventions include;

1. **Technical Training Institutions (TVET)**

The county government plans on revamping institutions around the county both technical and vocational training, TVET, institutions in line with the ministry of education requirements. Life skills, soft skills and Youth empowerment programs are in plan so as to equip the Youth on various sectors across the board. TVET Act No.29 of 2013 regulates and coordinates

1. **Library facility –** Having a well-equipped library facility with free access and that will assist the Youth gain access to reading materials, do research, form active working groups while improving and encouraging reading culture.
2. **Youth hubs** – Creation of Youth hubs that will provide a working space for the Youth where they will access free internet, introduce IT trainings like web design, graphic design, video editing, photography, art work, software programming, coding etc. so as to equip the Youth with competitive skill.
3. **Theatre and studio** – Creation of theatres and studios that will help nature talent around art, provide spaces where the Youth can work on their talent bring them together from across sub – counties.
4. **Soft skills** – Other skills like carpentry, Jua kali artisan, weaving can be a good way of equipping the Youth under the county government education programme to help Youth start their own business.
5. **Rehabilitation facilities** – Due to the high rate of drugs and substance abuse in the county, county government can either put up a facility or partner with stakeholders having a professional facility offering addiction counselling which will handle affected Youth professionally to avoid relapse.
6. **Safe houses** – County government need to put up safe houses that will help handle cases of sexual gender-based violence (SGBV/GBV) which will help curb the rise of street children, sexual offence, and marriage related issues among others.
7. **Mental health programs** – County can liaise with professional bodies offering training to help Youth deal with psychological issues affecting them so as to enable them gain stability and the ability to make informed choices.
8. **Public participation** – Ensure Youth are engaged more often with the county in the decision-making process.
9. **Government opportunities** - Support Youth to access government opportunities through the Establishment of a county fund by county government, Youth enterprise fund and Uwezo fund that will Youth friendly.
10. **Security** – Incorporate Youth in the community security teams (like nyumba kumi, peace committee) this will help create a good rapport with security arms of government hence may help curb rising cases of insecurity among the Youth.

### 2.6.2 Achievements

* More Youth well represented in all county government departments, especially in the CEC positions
* Youth with disabilities to have more opportunities in all county government departments. People with disability have been nominated at the county assembly and additionally, they are equally considered for appointed positions across all the county departments
* More employment opportunities for the Youth, through the Kazi mtaani government program, more Youth are actively involved in cleaning and clearing bushes where they have been getting their daily stipend. This program has greatly reduced Youth vulnerability to crime and drug abuse.
* Innovative programs to support Youth innovations and ideas such as the Ajira digital program which works to create an environment for work generation and skills development in meeting the demand and supply side on the job work.
* Reduced financial burdens for Youth-owned businesses
* Research funds for universities in Kiambu counties to encourage more scientific research for students in universities and other institutions of higher learning
* Ajira program
* Youth and Governance involvement – Many Youths engaged in politics than previously
* Growth of the art industry - Several pieces of training have been conducted for the Youth
* Youth joining jua kali sector and running small businesses
* Increased training for the Youth around sub-counties on different sectors
* Youth involvement in public participation on Youth and governance
* Youth led organizations working with government

## 2.7 Strengths, Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Strengthens**   * They make up the largest part of Kenya’s population * Creativity, talented, and innovative * Flexible and easily trainable * Quick in embracing ICT. * Vibrant Youth with highly skilled knowledge and technical know-how on modern technologies * Ethnic diversity (Multiplicity of ethnic identities coexisting in Kiambu and represented in its leadership) * Strong community structures enjoying local support to resolve conflicts and influence leadership, Youth inclusion in peace negotiations. * Harnessing Youth potential, Youthful political leadership, and bringing Youth voices to the decision-making platforms * Existing and practicing indigenous cultures provide a strong identity for Youth, women, and elders. | **Weaknesses**   * Lack of employable skills due to low education attainment and skills gaps * Weak value systems * Prone to negative peer influence * Limited capacity to effectively engage in entrepreneurship activities * Negative stereotypes among the Youth * Peer influence leading them to get into drugs and crime * Lack of adequate representation both in the county assembly and other leadership positions |
| **Opportunities**   * ICT advancements * Vibrant social media * Potential to exploit Youth dividend * Availability of Technical Vocational * Education and Training (TVET) * Unexploited talents in sports and arts * Access to Government Procurement Opportunities * Close proximity to the capital city * Favorable climate and fertile land for agriculture * Partnership opportunities with both state and non-governmental institutions. * Availability of resources | **Threats**   * Vulnerability to engage in terrorism and radicalization * Drug use and substance   abuse   * Insecurity * Emerging cultural trends * Youth Unemployment * Climate change * Reintegration and rehabilitation gaps * Urban fragility |

# CHAPTER 3

## 3.1 Introduction

This policy is anchored on key guiding principles some of which are inclusion and participation and as a result, this policy was an outcome of a consultative process, from different Youth groups from all the twelve sub-counties in Kiambu county. This process was intended to engage Youth to take make active contributions to the governance framework, by coming up with solutions that will better their livelihoods. The policy as well intends to help promote a mentally and physically healthy nation that is socially secure. It has also outlined strategies that contribute to a crime-free, secure, peaceful, and united Kenya. The objectives of this Policy are guided by national values and principles of governance. In addition, it will nurture a value-driven moral, ethical generation of patriotic Youth with a heart for volunteerism and transformative leadership. Harnessing the full power of Youth talent, creativity and innovation for wealth creation is critical for a job-ready workforce across all sectors within the national and global economy.

## 3.2 Vision, Mission, Rallying, and Values

**Vision**

To be the most recognized, modernized, Innovative, and well-organized county with equal opportunities and high standards of living for all Youth.

**Mission**

To improve the standard of living and welfare of our Youth, by promoting effective governance structures, providing quality services through public

participation, equitable distribution of resources, and fiscal responsibility.

**Goal**

Equipping every young person with relevant opportunities.

Our Core values

- Visionary

- Transparency

- Accountability

- Teamwork

- Gender inclusiveness

- Respect

- Integrity

**PRINCIPLES**

The key principles guiding the implementation of the Kiambu County Youth Policy are

1. **Empowerment:** Kiambu County Youth will be well equipped through training and other programs to help them take charge of their well-being while remaining focused and positive on their future.
2. **Transparency:** Kiambu County will work closely with other stakeholders that are involved with the Youth to ensure they operate in a transparent and accountable manner for the betterment of our county.
3. **Participation:** Kiambu County will ensure that Youth are engaged on public participation forums including stake holders by creating a conducive environment while addressing issues affecting the Youth and involving them on decision-making.
4. **Patriotism:** Dedication and love for the county and country will be a core value among the Youth.
5. **Diversity:** The policy will ensure that all Youth from every background in factored including economic, cultural, ethic, social and religion is included.
6. **Equality:** Equal opportunity, respect, dignity for all the Youth despite gender, religion, disability, background ethnic or social – economic status.

**RALLYING CALL**

Vijana na Umoja, Haki na Uwazi – *Youth unity, integrity and Openness*

Youth innovation, Integrity and Productivity

## 3.3 Youth Policy Objectives, Priority areas, measures/ strategies, and Interventions

### 3.3.1 Youth Policy Objectives

* Improve access to employment information and employment opportunities for the Youth by establishing data and information centers.
* Promote Youth’s participation in the county decision making process through Youth forums.
* Reduce drug and substance abuse among Youth by involving them in alternative and productive activities.
* Promote Youth participation in protection, conservation and environmental managements by involving the in organized environmental activities;
* Support Youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged & marginalized Youth
* Create a productive workforce that can make a sustainable contribution to Kiambu s’ economic development
* Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges
* Instill social values and promote community service to build county ownership
* Facilitate participation and civic engagement at all levels of governance
* Build system capacity and quality
* Promote skill development and lifelong learning
* Targeted Youth outreach and awareness
* Build linkages across systems and stakeholders
* Targeted Youth outreach programmers
* Scale-up effective programmers to build capacity
* Create customized programmers for Youth entrepreneurs
* Implement widespread monitoring & evaluation systems
* Improve service delivery
* Awareness about health, nutrition and preventive care
* Strengthen engagement programmers for Youth
* Leverage existing community development organizations
* Promote social entrepreneurship
* Engage Youth outside of the political system
* Create governance mechanisms that Youth can leverage
* Promote Youth engagement in urban governance
* Measure and monitor effectiveness of Youth
* Create a platform for engagement with Youth
* Enablement & capability building for disadvantaged Youth
* Ensuring economic opportunities for Youth in
* Develop a multi-pronged approach to supporting
* Strengthen access to justice at all levels
* To place the perception about Youth on a correct ground
* To help young people fulfil their potential by taking into consideration the needs of diverse young groups.

### 3.3.2 Youth Policy Statements; Youth Priority Areas; Measures/Strategies; Respective Interventions

**12 PRIORITY STRATEGIC AREAS**

* data mobilization
* apprenticeship
* theatre and arts
* internship
* job placement
* Employment and Skill Development
* Entrepreneurship
* Health and Healthy Lifestyle
* Promotion of Social Values
* Community Engagement
* Participation in politics and governance
* Youth engagement
* Inclusion

# CHAPTER 4

## 4.0 YOUTH POLICY COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

## FRAMEWORK

## 4.1 Introduction

The overall coordination of the Youth affairs in the county shall be based on the office of the governor. The department responsible for Youth affairs in the county shall ensure that an effective institutional framework for the collaboration of all stakeholders in the implementation of Youth activities and programs are established. The department of Youth will also guide the establishment of economic programs led by the Youth from the grassroots to the county level. The implementation of this policy will depend on a sound institutional framework, adequate coordinated implementation support, effective resource mobilization and funding, effective program monitoring, and active political administration for the realization of goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in the policy into actual programs at all levels of the society. A concerted and coordinated effort is required by the county government, non-government and private institutions, churches, Youth groups, community organizations, and learning institutions to address the Youth issues in a comprehensive manner in Kiambu county.

**POLICY STATEMENT**

It is the policy of the Youth in Kiambu county to foster and encourage Youth empowerment, Youth inclusion, Youth representation, coordinating timely

Communication in Youth-related matters, engaging the Youth in decision-making, and informing them about available opportunities.

The Kiambu county government shall implement the policy through:

a. Initiating affirmative action programs to ensure that the Youth have access to relevant education and training as well as opportunities to associate, be represented, and participate in political, social, economic, and other spheres of life.

b. Encouraging Youth to communicate openly with county government and other stakeholders about policies, programs, services, and initiatives that

affect them.

c. Deliver prompt, accurate, and responsible services that are sensitive to the needs and concerns of the Youth and respectful of Youth rights.

d. Establish a platform for coordination throughout the county and trigger further allocation of adequate resources to support Youth-based programs.

e. Provide the Youth with timely, accurate, clear, objective, and complete information about its policies, programs, events, services, and initiatives.

The county government of Kiambu seeks to ensure Youth empowerment and inclusion and recognizes that there may be limited resources to promote Youth activities that have far-reaching benefits for the growth of the county. County government press/communication resources may be used to publish Youth issues from other stakeholders when the issues are pro-Youth development and empowerment.

## 4.2 Implementation and Coordination mechanisms

The following key steps should be followed in the Youth policy implementation and coordination process:

1. Public Education
2. Change or modification of pre-existing administrative operations
3. Monitor and/or enforce the policy as needed

**Public Education**

For the implementation of the proposed policy to be successful, public education needs to be conducted. This can be done especially in Kiambu county through the existing Youth budge, sensitization of this policy in public universities through the student emails, organizing Youth activities such as sport sessions and competition with the aim of bringing Youth together to educate them on the policy.

**Change or modification of existing administrative operations**

Kiambu county has an existing Youth Bunge which is inactive. This platform can be revamped and used to implement the policy. This can be done by having a framework of the Youth Bunge in every constituency in the county. There can be weekly activities coordinated by this (Youth Bunge) in every constituency overseen by local authorities such as chiefs. The main aim of this is to achieve some of the requirements of the policy to address issues facing the Youth in Kiambu county. These sessions can be used to encourage Youth in the county to quit excessive alcohol consumption, to practice healthier sexual practices, shun vices such as crime etc. Basically, these can be used as an opportunity to train and encourage Youth to become better citizens

**Monitor and enforce the policy**

During the implementation process, the successes and possible failures can be monitored and evaluated to see what works and what does not work and adjustments be made where necessary

Who can be involved in the policy implementation process?

* The National Youth Council
* Partners and stakeholders such as UNDP, County government of Kiambu
* Youth Serving Organizations
* Private Sector
* County Department of Youth and sports
* National Government
* Ministry of Youth, Sport and culture

## 4.3 Enablers

This Sector should aim to;

Empower the county Youth through capacity building, talent development and marketing, social economic empowerment, sports development, communication and entrepreneurship funding through the county Youth, women and PWDs enterprise fund.

The Introduction of Government Ajira digital platform has led to increased Youth gain in necessary skills. This programme has different categories to suit different needs of different Youth. This includes Studio mashinani ,Ajira center, and a platform where Youth can access different jobs from the recruiters.

### 4.3.1 ICT department should help the Youth

- Management of information system- Enhance use of ICT- Data cabling, data Centre, unified communication system, Disaster Recovery Planning and internet connection

- Develop integrated system: HMIS with EMR ,GIS system

- Build and enhance the existing ICT infrastructure as well as increase the number of ICT equipment

- Offer training to the community on the use of ICT equipment available in the hubs

- Encourage and support ICT solution innovations among the Youth Promotion of sports.

### 4.3.2 TRANSPORT

The County government of Kiambu should consider prioritizing on road and transport network to:

1. To ensure the county is well connected with an efficient, safe and reliable all weather road network and Bus parks.

2. To provide safe, clean energy lighting and fire, disaster and emergency response in the county

3. To provide and maintain safe, healthy and efficient green buildings, civil works and rural footbridges.

**Quality control**

Maintain drainage of all constructed roads and keep the road camber off storm water- Rehabilitate fair surface roads to motorable state- Effective supervision and laboratory test for materials in use, Maintenance of road drain, Poor connectivity of road network, To facilitate designs and construction of roads, Nonmotorized Traffic, storm water drains, Labor based works to be introduced- Rehabilitating the already done projects- Opening up of new access roads Congestion To facilitate designs and construction of missing links to ease congestion- Provision of ample parking by construction of bus parks, bus bays and bypasses in CBDs.

**Security**

Street lighting urban and shopping centers and high mast in densely populated areas- Installation of flood masts and streetlights- Use of alternative sources of energy to expand

### 4.3.3 SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENT

The policy is advocating for a well-established working framework of the Youth Empowerment Centers in each sub-county for empowering Youth with the relevant skills for employment. The Youth empowerment centers shall be headed by an elite group of Youth comprised of the; sub-county administrators appointed by a County Public Service Board, and the various ward representatives elected to the Kiambu county Youth advisory committee representing their respective sub-. counties.

The Youth Empowerment centers as a working framework in the county shall serve as a platform that will enable the Youth to realize their potential.

Youth Empowerment Centers are modeled to be 'One-Stop Centers to address the diverse and dynamic needs of the Youth.

The establishment of Youth Empowerment Centers is a unique response to challenges facing the Youth such as inadequate capacity and access to ICT services, guidance and counseling on drugs and substance abuse, HIV-AIDS prevention among others.

The Youth Empowerment Centers shall;

1. be responsible for promoting and nurturing Youth talent.

2. Serve as a platform for integrating services such as entrepreneurship training, information provision, ICT, counseling, games, community mobilization, and networking among the Youth.

3. It shall serve as research Centre as well house and build innovative ideas before linking with relevant partners

4. be the hubs for all County Government activities and services involving the Youth in the county.

5. enable the Youth to access information and acquire practical relevant skills for employment.

6. lay the framework for the Youth advisory committee to work with the county executive and the county assembly in ensuring that the Youth programme is fully implemented within the county.

### 4.3.4 MAKING MARKETS WORK

In promoting trade and entrepreneurship among the Youth the county government shall put in place programme, initiatives and lay a platform for the Youth to excel in trade and better understand entrepreneurship in partnership with the international and regional trade organization.

**I. On Trade**

Kiambu county being a border county with major counties like Nairobi City, Nyeri, Maranga, Nyandarua, and others is strategically placed to develop its economy through trade. At the moment, the regional integration process is in full swing as reflected by the encouraging progress of the East African Customs Union, the establishment of the Common Market in 2010, and the implementation of the East African Monetary Union Protocol this has to pave way for a widening and deepening co-operation among the Partner States in various key spheres for their mutual benefit there enhancing trade. These spheres include political, economic, and social.

**ii. Entrepreneurship**

Job creation and Youth employment is the critical challenge faced by most Youth in the country as a whole and Kiambu county. The Kiambu county government in partnership with other trade organizations shall under this policy establish entrepreneur programme, mobilize resources and funding to the Youth institution to provide training on startup businesses. create Youth projects which help in generating income and creation of sole proprietorship among the Youth. In partnering with Organizations such as the African Continental Free Trade Area(ACFTA) the county’s Youth can learn more about entrepreneurship and trade. ACFTA provides for a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of business persons and investments, and thus pave the way for accelerating the establishment of the Continental Customs Union and the African customs union.• Expand intra African trade through better harmonization and coordination of trade liberalization and facilitation regimes and instruments across RECs and across Africa in general.• Enhance competitiveness at the industry and enterprise level through exploiting opportunities for scale production, continental market access, and better reallocation of resources.

## 4.4 Flagships

As outlined by the ministry of devolution and planning guidelines for preparation of County Integrated Development Plans (revised), 2017, Counties are encouraged to develop and include Flagships projects in partnership with the National government in development plans. Despite the time frame provided for the establishment of a flagship project (60 months) equivalent to 5 years that should also absorb a budget to a maximum of Ksh.5 billion. However, counties are also cautioned to ensuring the prioritized projects adheres to the set measures such as economic contribution, social contribution, taking into consideration cross-cutting issues, promotion of gender equity and, provide monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Therefore, this policy has taken into consideration and proposed the following flagships at different levels.

**National**

The world is facing the harsh realities of climate change. The effects of global warming have become the nightmare and, it is still not clear on when the mitigations measures will be realized to reduce the effects. The rising sea levels and temperatures, has resulted to closer of hotels along some of the beach lines where, Kiambu Youth make part of the casualties in terms of job losses. Therefore, the National government need to partner with the county government towards addressing climate change through financing. This should be funding towards afforestation, increased investment on environment departments and, creation of climate change hubs that will act as resource centers for climate action.

**County**

Covid-19 made us to embrace on the importance of Information Communication Technology can run the world at the comfort of our homes. The county government of Kiambu to invest in ICT infrastructure that will facilitate creation of technology products by the Youth for sale. This investment will translate to increased self-employment that will reduce unemployment.

Unpaid care and domestic work have continued to disenfranchise women from engaging in productive activities. When women spend productive hours on unpaid care work, they contribute heavily on improved social life that results in low political and economic engagement. Thus, the county loses millions in terms of revenue that these women could have engaged in. Therefore, investment on care development such as establishment of children facilities in markets where, women make the majority. This will ensure the market women are sustained in their work station during and after maternity.

## 4.5 Resource Mobilization and Financing of the Policy

Resources and support required for implementation of this policy shall be mobilized from both public and non-state actors with twin objective of strengthening their support and commitment as identified by the Policy. The interventions and initiatives identified in this Policy shall be supported through mobilization of monetary and non-monetary resources from County Governments, private sector, development partners, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Faith Based organizations (FBOs), communities and individuals, among other stakeholders. All funding sources and strategies will be required to balance between the short- and long-term goals. A sector wide approach shall be adopted at county and sub-county levels in planning, budgeting, programming, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Youth initiatives. The Policy implementation mechanism will be operationalized through annual action plans detailing: policy priorities, key actions, indicators, timelines, responsibility, and estimated budgets. The Kiambu County Government will allocate adequate resources in the annual budget to Youth programme and activities.

## 4.6: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

## Indicated on the appendix.

## 

## 4.7 Role of Stakeholders

The major stakeholders in implementation of Youth policies are three that is the Youth, the state (national and the county government) and the private sector the three groups play a major role in the implementation of the policies.

The role of the Youth is to,

* Participate in development and implementation of relevant Youth policies forums in their respective sub counties in doing so the Youth will be involved in creating and advocating for programs which will favor them.
* Creating employment, the Youth are major creators of employment where through available funds in both the national county and private sector the Youth are in better position to create employment to themselves and other Youth in their areas.
* Support the vulnerable and disadvantaged Youth, some Youth are vulnerable due to their physical limitation or through their social settings. Other Youth who are advantaged can come up with programs or ways to help the vulnerable ones.
* Create and promote respect for humanity, and sustain peaceful coexistence, national unity, and stability.
* Lead healthy lifestyles through actively participating in games and shun harmful habits e.g., drug and substance abuse.
* Promote democracy and rule of law in the country by being a law-abiding citizen.
* Contribute to the social- the economic development of the county including volunteerism.
* Protect the environment within the county.
* Take advantage of available education and training opportunities.
* Develop a positive attitude towards work and entrepreneurship.
* Avoid involving in careless and irresponsible sex and risky sexual behaviors
* Take responsible charge of their lives.

The role of state that is national and the county government includes,

* Implementation of the Youth policy, the government will help the Youth in implementation of the policy by providing fund and engaging the Youth.
* Provision of quality education, the government should provide quality and affordable education to the Youth by building modern and equipped school where the Youth will be able to access and be educated and skilled in relevant and marketable skills.
* Creation of employment opportunities to the Youth through direct employment, creation of favorable working employment or setting aside 30 percent of government tenders to the Youth.
* Improve access to employment information and employment opportunities for the Youth by establishing data and information centers.
* Promote Youth’s participation in the county decision making process through Youth forums.
* Reduce drug and substance abuse among Youth by involving them in alternative and productive activities.
* Promote Youth participation in protection, conservation and environmental managements by involving the in organized environmental activities;
* Support Youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged & marginalized Youth

The role of the private stake holders includes,

* Job creation and employment of the Youth
* Provision of quality education
* Internship/apprenticeship/mentorship/coaching
* Entrepreneurial development
* Youth mainstreaming
* Provision of information and transfer of technology & skills
* Strengthen engagement programmers for Youth

# 

# CHAPTER 5

## 5.0 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

## 5.1 Introduction

The implementation of Kiambu Youth policy will be monitored regularly by ministry in charge of Youth affairs in the county (county director of Youth affairs) and will utilize annual reporting framework to report progress. An evaluation will also be conducted regularly to assess impact of the policy and benefits accruing for Youth. The policy is underpinned on the principles of integration and cooperation. Hence monitoring and evaluation shall be undertaken through strong partnerships between private sectors, development partners, informal sector, NGOS and other stakeholders and the Youth within the county for effective monitoring and coordination of the policy.

## 5.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, and learning framework

To ensure transparency, integrity, information access, and accountability principles as well as value for money. At County, level B CIDP Kiambu 2022-2027 has put up an extensive monitoring and Evaluation framework chapter to guide, monitor and for compliance with the standard of transparency, integrity, accountability, and value for money set by the constitution. This is in addition to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which is the reporting system from the National, County, and sub-County levels. The objective of monitoring is to ensure compliance with the guidelines, goals, and principles outlined in the Youth Policy. Evaluation is concerned with assessing the extent of achievement of the set goals and targets. The importance of monitoring and evaluation is to ensure the successful implementation of the Youth policy. Monitoring and evaluation shall be an essential strategy for the delivery of the Youth Policy.

The county should use corporate evaluations and decentralized evaluations. Corporate evaluations involve independent assessments conducted and/or managed by the county government Monitoring and Evaluation Section at the request of the governor, or at the request of other county departments to provide an independent evaluation of projects or other undertakings. Such evaluations will be undertaken internally (conducted by the Monitoring and

Evaluation Section) or externally (in which case expertise outside the Institute would be retained). Decentralized evaluations are self-assessments conducted by the county's programs, offices, and departments. The framework is held up by the principle of inclusivity, equity, value for money, and fairness. Thus, monitoring and evaluation will be done following collaborations by the county government and private sectors, informal sectors, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Youth, and other stakeholders.

The Youth Advisory Council shall be in charge of tracking the Youth policy implementation across all county departments. The council shall hold quarterly review meetings with different county departments to ensure set programs, and budget allocation towards policy implementation is achieved on time. The Youth advisory council shall have an external evaluator to work closely with the county monitoring and evaluation department, to review indicators, and strategic objectives and provide their input on what needs to be adjusted from time to time. The Youth advisory council shall develop and share quarterly reports with the governor, and county department of Youth on the status of policy implementation. The council shall use the reports to develop policy briefs which will be used to lobby for budget allocations on key priority areas.

# CHAPTER 6

## 6.0 COMMUNICATION, PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION

## 6.1 Introduction

The Youth population has access to various communication channels ranging from traditional forms of media, word of mouth, online social media platforms, and other online sources. County governments need to be aware of Youth description and distribution channels to provide information as seamlessly as possible.

There are so many issues regarding the Youth that needs to be shared: upcoming events, new programs, sustainability initiatives, important updates, and other Youth-based programs. Kiambu county government has the opportunity to share such happenings as a means of empowering and sensitizing the Youth to take part in them. Kiambu county government recognizes the value of Youth involvement, the wealth of information and resources that the Youth possess. It is vitally important to increase Youth understanding, ideas and values so that they can be utilized to make informed decisions about their life.

This proposal communication plan will aid the county government in empowering the Youth and maintaining trust between the Youth and other stakeholders: including the county government, national government,

## 6.2 Communication channels

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Channel | Youth  18yrs- 34yrs | PWDs | Literate & Semi-literate, Youth | Rural | Urban & Informal settlements |
| Websites | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mobile Apps | ✓ | Depends | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Notifications and alerts | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Emails | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Social Media | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Blogs | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Videos | ✓ | Depend | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Nondigital comm. | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Barazas | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

Communication is the process of transmitting ideas and information while Planning is a way to organize actions that will lead to the fulfillment of a goal. Developing a communication plan helps to focus the message and reach those targeted audience. A plan also influences the efficiency and simplicity of communication methods.

**1. websites related to Youth**

A website serves an important purpose for Youth as an information channel, to be a self-service portal for all information that need to be channeled to them. Websites have changed over the years in how they are designed. A good one is accessible on mobile devices and serves as a hub for social media and other channels. This entails creating a website with a responsive design featuring tools that make it easy to manage and share content.

The key to having a successful website that supports all other communication is that it is easy to use and shows all updates of communication that is being shared. Over the past years, NYC if promoting a big event, have been using their website as a news announcement, homepage banner and even a calendar event. Depending on the degree of the information relayed, It may automatically update, or it may have to be updated manually.

In addition, websites should be used as tool to gather information or conduct registration for events or enrolment on matters affecting Youth within the county. Through this, more information will be gathered to facilitate policies or information needed.

**2. Mobile app**

Mobile apps are becoming a very popular method for Youth to communicate. A mobile app can make it efficient to access common information like alerts, calendars, directories, news and events updates. Plus, it can make it simple to integrate the phone, email and texting features into the app, making it even more useful. While the mobile app is not ready to replace the website, the website pages need to be accessible through the app.

**3. Notifications and alerts**

Critical emergency information and important reminders need to be communicated through a notification system that provides SMS (text), voice and email. There are many notification providers to choose from. These types of systems may or may not integrate with other channels but serve a purpose for time-critical messages. For Instance, people with Sight impairment may use the Voice alert to relay the information intended to them from the Youth Offices.

**4. Email**

The email channel is an oldie but goodie and a key channel for official communications. We all love it because it is a great form of one-to-one personal communication. Most Youth within the County have email accounts, and it allows the NYC, KIPPRA and other partners to provide information of all kinds, in detail if needed. Email also features a very high open rate, which translates into an informed community.

The use of email can range from reminders, policies, registration, newsletters and a variety of announcements. A majority of the content sent in email needs to exist on the website and be easily linked to it. Email can be the messenger for your website content – still the hub of much of your information.

**5. social media**

National Youth Council adopted these popular social media channels that were used to sharing information. County Youth Organizations also need to be a big part of these communications mix as well. Understanding which social media to use and when to use it requires understanding the limits and life cycle of the content posted to each of these channels and also the target group.

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube are the key channels talking about here. There is other, but these are what your school should be using to reach the increasingly digital and mobile stakeholders your school serves. The beauty of social media is how easily the content can be linked to other social media channels, and how easily it can be shared with many people.

6**. Blog**

A blog has been one of the best opportunities to engage Youth and the community in the Society. Many prefer to position it as a superintendent’s blog, which gives you a forum to reinforce the brand, strengthen ties with media, and depict leadership information precisely the way you want. You have total control of the messaging, and can use it to articulate, support and clarify policy, and spark dialogue.

If properly promoted, blog can deliver the messaging priorities that can boost public confidence in the entire county and at the national level. Promote it on the County Youth website homepage, sharing it on Facebook page and other social media, and also promote it through other non-digital communications channels as well.

7. **Video**

Videos are favored channels to share themes of priority areas or policies and information intended to be reaching the Youth – YouTube, Vimeo, Vine, TV and Periscope – are becoming popular because we all love the medium. This is because there’s always a time and place for video.

Whether it’s live streaming events or recording for posting at a later time, video is a crowd-pleasing way for Youth to capture, chronicle and archive great content without one getting bored. When it comes to a how-to video, a personal message, highlights from an event, something humorous, touching or otherwise entertaining, video rules. Video is not, however, the best way to depict something time critical.

8. **non-digital communications**

It’s important when plugging Youth content into the right channels that you not forget the non-digital Youth who are in urban and villages. It may be hard to believe, but there are actually those who have no email accounts nor smartphones, so it’s important that you not overlook the old-school ways of getting messages to them.

Printed newsletters, solid media relations to get that information intended for Youth to the TV stations, Radio stations, posters, flyers and other non-digital forms. These are all areas that will not only help you continue to reach your tech-less Youth, but can supplement your communications through digital channels. Printed and other non-digital communications should be used to cross-promote your digital channels too.

9.**Face to face meetings/Baraza** Face to face meetings is classified at the top of the richness scale since they permit the complete rise of all senses and constant response. People physically get a chance to interact, have a direct conversation with each other. Barazas are very much better for information is relayed with dialect to the local world thus increasing the level of understanding to semiliterate more informed and involved.

## 6.3 Publicity and policy Information Sharing

The implementation of this policy will adopt the following media channels that will facilitate increased awareness of the policy as well as influence its progressive implementation:

1. **County’s website**

The Kiambu County government will gazette the Youth policy to enable the publishing of the document by other Youth stakeholders. This will enable the identification of partnership areas to complement its implementation. It will also authenticate the content provided in the document for accountability purposes.

1. **Social media platforms**

The county will also leverage the existing social media platforms where most Youth can be found. These platforms are used to promote the implementation of the policy as well as, sensitize the Youth on its existence. In addition, use of social media influencers will be engaged to expand the audience reach with the policy information. Other media include customized messages for WhatsApp and Twitter usage.

1. **Organized events**

This will include County meetings and marking of key days such as the International Youth days, exhibition week, and Trade fair week among others. These events will promote showcasing the developmental impacts of the policy that, will attract partners to complement its implementation. The county will also utilize social formations such as religious spaces, self-help groups, and Youth groups in sharing the content of the policy.

1. **Mainstream media**

The use of local mainstream radio and television will also facilitate the conversion of the policy into local languages that will strengthen the localization n of the priority areas at the grassroots level.

1. **Knowledge products**

The development of popular versions of the policy that will be distributed across the county will come in handy. These will also be translated into Swahili and Kikuyu for ease of reading and understanding of the document.

## 6.4 Policy review

The formulation of the Kiambu Youth Policy was through a consultative and participatory approach. The process was initiated through the National Youth Council (NYC) in partnership with UNDP whereby young people we selected by different Youth networks across the county according to the different roles they play in their sub-county and also through previous engagements with NYC on County integrated development plan forums(CIDP), KIPPRA and other similar platforms, the 10 young people each representing sub-counties in Kiambu county in term representing the other Youth and conduct an exercise that would assist in developing the policy. This exercise was conducted extensively via online and face-to-face meetings, attending public gatherings, meeting stakeholders including national/county level teams, public and private sectors, Youth in informal settlements, non–Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organizations (CBO) among other developmental partners.

The team proposed that the county government of Kiambu should allow the creation of a strong Youth-led advisory committee that will ensure the policy is formulated be reviewed every two years to determine the progress of implementation and most importantly deliver its mandate to the Youth of Kiambu county. This is important to guide the development of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).The policy will be reviewed after every 5 years cycle where Youth among other stakeholders will be consulted to provide their input and realign the policy to make it up to date and timely. The Youth advisory council will be in charge and they shall deploy an external evaluator to guide during the review pro

# 

# CONCLUSION

The Youth have a right to participate in issues that affect their life and to exploit their full potential. They also have responsibilities that must not be relegated to the older generations.  
This policy seeks to provide an opportunity for improving the quality of life for Kenyan Youth. It will cater for all categories of Youth.  
The policy seeks to promote Youth participation in democratic processes as well as in community  
and civic affairs. It also advocates creation of a supportive social, cultural, economic and political environment that will empower the Youth to be partners in development.

# 

# APPENDIX

## IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Building Education, Training and Capacity | | | | | |
| **Overall Objective** | * To put in place measures to support Youth education, and provide relevant Training programs through capacity enhancement, funding, internship programs, linkages, and facilitation specifically; * Partner with different stakeholders to invest more in education and create capacity-building programs for the Youth in the county | | | | |
| **Outcome/Results** | To have an Informed and active Youth with the skills and knowledge in the development of the county | | | | |
| **Outcome indicator/s** | Number of fully functioning innovation centers in Kiambu county | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| **Recommendations** | **Objectives** | **Activities** | **Indicators/outputs** | **Timelines** | **Key actors** |
| Advocate for increased  accessibility to Education both | Increase educational  spaces to acquire | Develop career guidance and  mentorship platforms | Number of curriculums  and materials |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| formal and non-formal and career guidance | relevant skills and guidance | Develop curriculums and training materials  Design and implement a county mentorship system  Creating an equal opportunity for all, young people in education, training, and the labor market.  Promoting digital literacy programs | No of Youth linked to county mentorship  No of Youth employed/ linked to markets |  |  |
| Support vocational training and establishment of internships, volunteer-ship, and apprenticeships to enable the Youth to acquire a range of skills and essential tools; | Provide platforms for gaining experience for employment | Mainstream county internship and volunteerism through the enactment of laws, policies, and regulations  Creating enabling environment for the creation of Youth employment.  Promotion of relevant industry education skills | Designed and enacted policies and laws Number of interns and volunteers in the county Fully funded internship and volunteer county programs |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mobilize and sensitize the Youth, parents, and school authorities to take advantage of available education and training  opportunities at all levels | Create awareness on existing platforms to acquire relevant skills and knowledge | Conduct each ward sensitization forums  Print and distribute IEC materials to Community radio forums | No of sensitization forums inwards, on radios  No of IEC materials  distributed |  |  |
| Promote the creation of Youth empowerment centers in sub-counties to enable Youth to access information and acquire practical relevant skills for employment | Safe space, conducive, innovative Youth centers for talent and knowledge development | Establish fully equipped Youth innovation centers in all the sub-counties  Promote life-long e-learning for the Youth.  Equipping Youth with skills required to cope with changes.  Increasing Youth productivity through education and technology.  Supporting integration of Youth through incubation of businesses. | No of fully equipped innovation centers |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Employment and Enterprise Development** | | | | | | | |
| **Overall Objective** | To empower the Youth population economically for better livelihoods | | | | | | |
| **Outcome/Results** | Empowered economically active Youth population | | | | | | |
| **Outcome indicator/s** | Number of policies designed to create employment and reduce barriers | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
| **Recommendations** | **Objectives** | | **Activities** | | **Indicators/outputs** | **Timelines** | **Key actors** |
| Advocate for formulation and | Appropriate and | | Enactment of employment | | Enactment of policy |  |  |
| implementation of an appropriate | contextualized | | policy | |  |
| Contextualized Kiambu | employment policy that | | Dissemination and | |  |
| Employment Policy that addresses | removes identified | | implementation of the policy | |  |
| and responds to the concerns of | barriers | |  | |  |
| the Youth such as through Discrimination |  | |  | |  |
| based on age, gender and |  | |  | |  |
| experience and exploitation |  | |  | |  |
| through underpayment; |  | |  | |  |
| Promote entrepreneurship culture | Promote | robust | supporting | appropriate |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| and other income-generating activities among the Youth through credit facilities to the Youth; | alternative income-generating activities | Micro Credit Financial Institutions  Matching occupation skills, and competencies through the promotion of research skills and competencies.  Establishing the proportion and profile of Youth not in education, employment, and training (NEET)  Promote Youth enterprise development through enterprise education and establishment of information services;  Enhancing linkages between industry and training instructions  Coordinating evidence-based  capacity programs for the Youth |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Creating an entrepreneurship curriculum that involves the  change of mindset |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provide Youth who are farmers  with market information, link with markets and agricultural extension services;  Conduct marginality mapping and apply *the No-One- is- Left- Behind* approach | Transform livelihoods  through agriculture and agri-business  A mapping and solid understanding of different Youth groups and their dynamics is needed to ensure funding allocation is not biased and supports the  variety of Youth | Promoting Youth  participation in agriculture and value addition in agribusiness.  Supporting Youth to access land and inputs for agribusiness  Promoting agriculture livestock and innovation.  Link Youth farmers with markets  Ensuring accountability to all the funds provided by the government agencies and stakeholders  Promote fairness and  equality in the allocation of |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | networks more equally | resources among the various  Youth networks |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Youth Involvement, Participation, and Leadership** | | | | | |  |
| **Overall Objective** | To increase Youth involvement in the decision--making, leadership, community-based, and other development programs; | | | | |  |
| **Outcome/Results** | Youth-centered and led decision making | | | | |  |
|  | | | | | |  |
| **Recommendations** | **Objectives** | **Activities** | **Indicators/outputs** | **Timelines** | **Key actors** |  |
| Advocate for increased effective Youth representation and participation in key positions of decision-making, leadership, and management at all levels of County Government through the establishment of affirmative action mechanisms; | Enhance Youth  representation and participation in county process and  management | Promote the  establishment of County Youth Advisory committee whose chairperson is a Youth and advisor to the governor on matters Youth  Promote enactment of county Youth | Established county Youth advisory board  Youth inclusion legislation |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | inclusion legislation |  |  |  |  |
| Train, promote and support Youth champions for drugs awareness | Support Youth involvement in the awareness campaigns | Training Youth to be ToTs  Encouraging Youth projects, activities, and events in the community.  promoting active  citizenship social  inclusion and  solidarity among Youth | No of the ambassadors trained  No of training  No of Youth-led community initiative |  |  |  |
| Advocate for the realization of the rights of all Youth | Realize the rights of Youth. | Supporting initiatives on integrating Youth with special needs and other vulnerable groups  Increasing political  awareness among | No of events and workshops towards attaining rights  No of dialogue forums held |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AGRICULTURAL SECTOR** | | | | | |
| **Overall Objective** | * to promote and develop the agricultural sector by the establishment of processing plants and millers, * modernizing the sugar industries and enacting policies to protect coffee farmers and making sure they earn better income on the exportation of coffee, | | | | |
| **Outcome/Results** | * To create vast job opportunities and enhance employment for the Youth through agriculture. | | | | |
| **Outcome indicator/s** | * To enact legislation to protect farmers especially young people | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| **Recommendations** | **Objectives** | **Activities** | **Indicators/outputs** | **Timelines** | **Key actors** |
| There is a need for Youth engagement in Agribusiness | to increase the number of young farmers to 10,000 | * Provide training to the young farmers * Equip the Youth with agriculture equipment and machinery * Raise awareness on the importance of farming * Establish resource centers where Youth can learn about current farming technologies | * No of Youth farmers trained. * No of equipment and machinery bought * No of Youth groups dealing with Agribusiness established |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HEALTH PROGRAMMES** | | | | | |
| **Overall Objective** | * To establish a universal health program in which Youth are included and represented. | | | | |
| **Outcome/Results** | * To develop appropriate programs and actions to mitigate health challenges facing the Youth | | | | |
| **Outcome indicator/s** | * Number of policies designed to create friendly healthcare for the Youth | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| **Recommendations** | **Objectives** | **Activities** | **Indicators/outputs** | **Timelines** | **Key actors** |
| 1. Advocate for the improvement, provision, and expansion of access to services including information, guidance, and counseling, and make them Youth-friendly by removing all legal, regulatory, structural, medical, and attitudinal barriers to accessing such services; | Transform Youth livelihoods by improving health services and increasing accessibility to such services. | * To ensure Youth have access to quality health services at affordable prices * Ensuring accountability to all the funds provided by the government agencies and stakeholders towards   equipping health centers | * Established universal health Programme * Youth inclusion legislation |  |  |
| 2. Equip the Youth with appropriate life skills, mobilize families,  communities, institutions, and policymakers to | Support Youth involvement by creating a safe environment for | * Matching occupation skills, appropriate life skills and technical skills | * No of events and workshops towards skills development |  |  |