



**PROVISION FOR POST PROJECT EVALUATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
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EVALUATION REPORT



**UDP-KEN-12-490: Youth Empowerment for Participation in County Government
in Kenya (YEPCOGK)**

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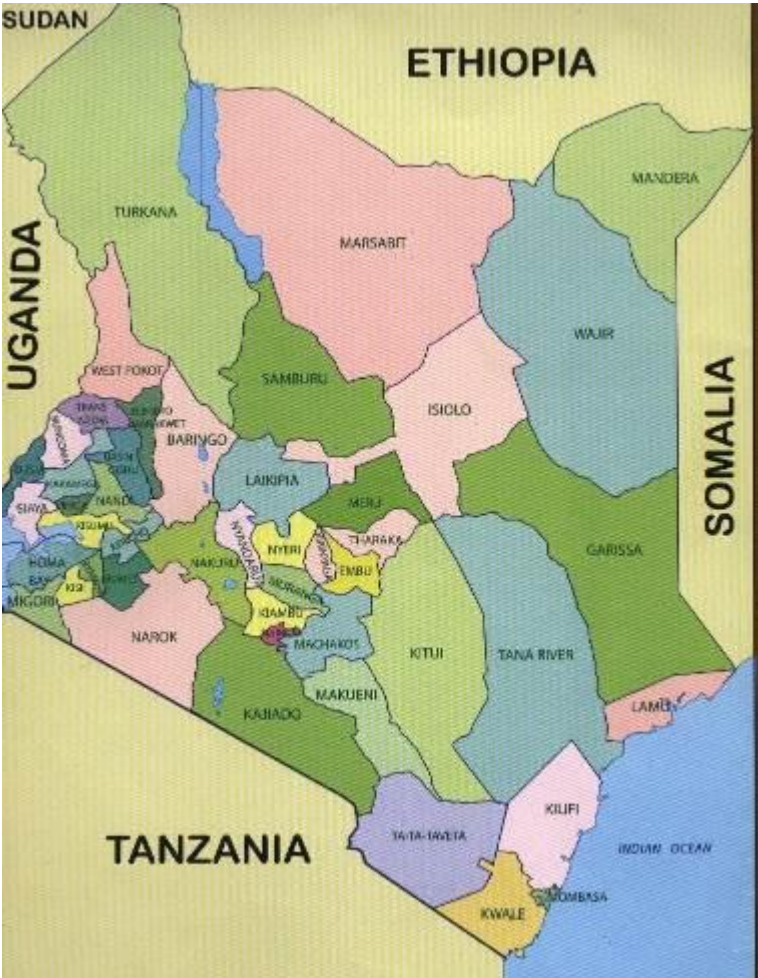
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The views expressed in this report are those of the evaluators. They do not represent those of UNDEF or of any of the institutions referred to in the report.

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Map of Kenya with its 47 counties

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I. Executive Summary

(i) Project Data

This report is the evaluation of the project entitled “Youth Empowerment for Participation in County Government in Kenya” (YEPCOGK). It was implemented by the Centre for Law and Research International (CLARION) between April 2014 and March 2016. The project budget was \$207,000. YEPCOGK had the objective to strengthen youth participation in county governance in order to improve government responsiveness to the rights and needs of youth. Project activities and outputs were expected to lead to the following three outcomes:

- Youth, county assembly members and county civil servants have relevant knowledge on devolution and mechanisms of civil society participation in county governance
- Youth engage in sustained dialogue and have the relevant institutional capacity to formulate priorities for advocacy
- Youth Councils and county officials engage in sustained consultations on challenges that face youth and agree on priority issues to be addressed by the government

Activities were undertaken in five counties: Taita Taveta, Mombasa, Kwale, Makueni and Siaya. Beneficiaries were youth aged 18 to 35 through the introduction of and capacity building for community mobilizers and Youth Councils and the organization of development and devolution forums for youth citizens. The project also trained county officials.

(ii) Evaluation Findings

The project was very **relevant** to the rights and needs of youth leaders and youth citizens in the recent context of devolved government in Kenya. It supported youth organization (Youth Councils) and satisfied information and capacity-building needs to empower and mobilize youth to participate in and influence county governance. While the project was inclusive of women and people living with disabilities, stigma hindered pro-active engagement with youth affected by HIV/AIDS. Identified risks were successfully mitigated to a large extent. Sometimes difficult relationships with county officials did not significantly reduce the project's effectiveness.

The interventions were **effective**. Nine out of ten expected outputs and all outcome-level targets were achieved. The only output not entirely accomplished were the two 3-day trainings for 60 county officials because of funding limitations and lack of interest and willingness to join.

In summary, 113 youth leaders were trained on devolution, mechanisms of civil society participation and government funding mechanisms. The training was well received, particularly the “how-to” elements of civil society participation. Five informal Youth Councils were created. They continue to meet after project end. Contracted community mobilizers reached out to and mobilized youth to raise their voices in public participation forums; they fed youth concerns back to the Youth Councils for follow up with county officials.

As a result, targeted youth are taking a greater interest in local matters. Youth participation in public planning and budgeting processes is increasing. More and more youth self-help groups and youth-led companies are appearing and making more use of opportunities to access government funds and to apply for public tenders. Given the existence of numerous and strong CSOs/CBOs, it is important to acknowledge the project's contribution to these results rather than attribution. Mobilizing youth was not without challenges. Youth were

generally reluctant to come together to engage, because of the historic culture to rely on duty bearers and because they failed to understand the value of coming together. Interviewees regretted the pervasive handout mentality.

Documentation and interviews reveal a number of tangible results at the policy/programme level, including draft youth policies; an internship and employment policy in Siaya County; a bill facilitating access to business licenses for youth and an education policy in Mombasa; the amendment of the bursary (scholarships) policy in Kwale; and the creation of an Empowerment Act and “Empowerment Fund” in Makueni.

Views about the quality of the dialogue between youth and duty bearers and of public participation mechanisms are mixed. In some instances, interviewed youth considered it “good”, “open”, “productive”, “strong” and “collaborative; in others, it was a downright struggle and even dangerous. On the other hand, it was not always easy to engage with youth and youth leaders who can be “impatient”, “erratic” and unrealistically tend to expect instant results, and who move on once opportunities – e.g., for employment - arise.

Ultimately, the evaluation brought to light some positive examples of how individual youth have benefited from YEPCOGK. Clearly, the most immediate **impact** of the project at the individual level is access to government loan opportunities. At the same time, the evaluation team was made aware that a number of youth ultimately do not succeed with their businesses and that defaulting on loan repayments is relatively high. Furthermore, the proportion of registered youth companies successfully bidding for government tenders is apparently still low due to long and complicated procedures and corruption practices.

For the most part, the grantee ran the project’s operations **efficiently**, smoothly and hands-on. Some delays occurred at the beginning of 2015, but implementation was not seriously disrupted. The financial utilization rate was very good: 100.4% as of 1.12.2014; 98.3% as of 6.10.2015 and 100% at the end of the project. Project expenditures were not reported against the standard budget lines, hampering a comparison of the budget and actual expenses. On the whole deviations seem reasonable.

The **sustainability** of benefits is unpredictable, although willingness and a sense of urgency in view of the next general elections in 2017 is there. YEPCOGK has not created any formal or identical structures. Sustainability depends on the community mobilizers, Youth Council members and associated CSOs/CBOs. It also depends on the extent to which CLARION integrates project objectives, activities and stakeholders into other projects and approaches other donors. For now, certain aspects are being neglected for lack of funding - e.g., monitoring of agreements and policy implementation, local-level follow-up sessions with youth, and exchanges between the Youth Councils.

UNDEF is not the only donor supporting public participation in democratic decision-making processes at county level. It is part of a broader movement. At the project management level, UNDEF **value added** was appreciated for its comparative accommodating funding and reporting requirements as well as its patience. Interviewees at county level lacked knowledge, but were appreciative of UNDEF’s support and welcomed its involvement.

(iii) Conclusions

- In the context of introducing devolved government and strengthening public participation, **the project was very relevant. Its support for youth**

leaders to network, mobilize youth citizens and dialogue on their behalf with county government officials is consistent with expressed needs.

- Project activities were inclusive of young women and people with disabilities. **The extent to which youth living with HIV and AIDS benefited from the project is not known as youth were generally reluctant to disclose their status.**

- **The strategy to sensitize and mobilize youth at the community level was the right one.** It helped overcome apathy, reluctance and passivity. On the other hand, it requires more time and resources and the project could not cover all parts of the target counties.

- **Youth leaders were particularly appreciative of the skills-building dimension of the project,** going beyond the facts of democratic self-government and learning how to engage and communicate diverse opinions. The “how-to” of facilitation, social mobilization and advocacy proved particularly important and useful.

- The one-off training for a limited number of county officials was **clearly insufficient for changing mind-sets and creating government ownership of project objectives.**

- **While securing business loans would seem to be improving, youth entrepreneurs are faced with numerous challenges. Without expert support, many may not succeed.** Moreover, public procurement is complicated and the transparency of the process remains largely limited.

- The project was largely implemented in a smooth and timely manner.

- The sustainability of benefits is unclear despite willingness to continue. **The project has put Youth Councils in place to bridge youth citizens and county governments. However, they lack governance documents.** Bar alternative external support, their future existence, activities and standing vis-à-vis county governments, and consequently their effectiveness, completely depend on the associated county-level CSOs/CBOs and delegated youth leaders. The model becomes more difficult to replicate in other counties.

(iv) Recommendations

- CLARION should bring stakeholders together to **deliberate on options for institutionalizing the Youth Councils.**

- **CLARION should pay more attention to government ownership of project strategy and objectives** in the event that it mobilizes funds for replicating the project in other counties.

- CLARION should **explore ways to strengthen participation** by activists, CSOs and citizens in county-level planning, budgeting, public expenditure monitoring and public service delivery **related to HIV and AIDS.**

- CLARION, in future, should **advise youth about entrepreneurial training and coaching opportunities** in combination with sharing information about the existence and functioning of government loans and procurement.
- UNDEF should **request clarifications on project expenditures.**

II. Introduction and development context

(i) The project and evaluation objectives

The project Youth Empowerment for Participation in County Government in Kenya (YEPCOGK) was implemented by the Centre for Law and Research International (CLARION) between 1st April 2014 and 31st March 2016. According to its website¹, CLARION is a membership-based civil society organization founded in 1993 and registered in 1994 to enhance democratic governance through research, advocacy and public education. The project had a total budget of \$230,000, of which \$23,000 were withheld for UNDEF monitoring and evaluation. No extension was requested.

Contributing to the new system of devolution to counties², YEPCOGK had the objective to strengthen youth participation in county governance in order to ultimately improve government responsiveness to the specific rights and needs of youth. Project activities and outputs were expected to lead to the following three outcomes – arranged in a logical sequence:

- Youth, county assembly members and county civil servants have relevant knowledge on devolution and mechanisms of civil society participation in county governance
- Youth engage in sustained dialogue and have the relevant institutional capacity to formulate priorities for advocacy
- Youth Councils and county officials engage in sustained consultations on challenges that face youth and agree on priority issues to be addressed by the government

Project activities were undertaken in five counties – i.e., Taita Taveta, Mombasa, Kwale, Makueni and Siaya. Principle intended beneficiaries were youth aged 18 to 35³ through the introduction of and capacity building for community mobilizers and Youth Councils and the organization of development and devolution forums for youth citizens. The project also trained county government officials, both elected and appointed.

The evaluation of YEPCOGK is part of the larger evaluation of the Rounds 2 to 9 UNDEF-funded projects. Its purpose is to contribute towards a better understanding of what constitutes a successful project which will in turn help UNDEF to develop future project strategies. Evaluations are also to assist stakeholders to determine whether projects have been implemented in accordance with the project document and whether anticipated project outputs have been achieved.⁴

(ii) Evaluation methodology

This evaluation report was written by an international consultant with input from the national consultant. After drafting the Launch Note for Transtec and UNDEF, the consultants identified key informants to interview based on a preliminary review of project documents. Three of the five counties were selected for site visits based on CLARION's suggestion, but also in view of the fact that one of them overlaps and two are in the close vicinity of counties where the team was simultaneously evaluating a second UNDEF-funded project.⁵ Selected counties were Mombasa and neighbouring Kwale County as well as Makueni County. The latter is close to Nairobi. The national consultant subsequently put together an itinerary,

¹ <http://www.clarionkenya.org/>.

² Counties are geographical units envisioned by the 2010 constitution of Kenya as the new units of devolved government. There are 47 counties in total.

³ According to the 2010 constitution of Kenya.

⁴ Operational manual for the UNDEF-funded project evaluations, page 6.

⁵ UDF-KEN-11-420.

which he adapted and refined in collaboration with the grantee and the international consultant. He arranged accommodation and local travel (air travel and rental car).

The data collection mission took place between 30th May and 10th June, combined with an evaluation of UDR-KEN-11-420. Key stakeholders and beneficiaries interviewed included the following:

- CLARION staff members managing and implementing the project
- Community mobilizers
- Youth Council members
- Central government and county government civil servants
- Individual end beneficiaries

The list of people met is presented in Annex 3.

The evaluation team was particularly pleased to meet the community mobilizers and almost all Youth Council members in each of the visited counties and spend ample time with them. This is particularly exceptional given the time and effort involved for them to travel as well as their status as volunteers. The work of the team was also facilitated by local CSOs in Mombasa (Human Rights Agenda; HURIA) and Kwale (Kwale Youth Governance Consortium; KYGC) counties, which provided meeting space free of charge.



Makueni Youth Council members and community mobilizer with the evaluators

The evaluation team met Kenyan civil servants in different functions. In Mombasa and Kwale counties, it was directed to central government representatives located at sub-county level responsible for managing the Youth Enterprise Development Fund.

In Makueni, it met a senior county official in the Youth and Sports Department. Unfortunately, none of them were trained by the project.

The team also talked to individual youth beneficiaries whose individual lives have improved thanks to the project – because they had come to know about and learned how to access government loans. Because of time constraints and distances, it was difficult for the evaluators to travel to villages to meet them. The examples are therefore mainly from among Youth Council members.

As for project documentation, the final narrative report was received late, just before the evaluation mission. The certified final financial report was submitted during the report-writing phase.

(iii) Development context

Kenya is East Africa's largest economy. It has seen significant growth in recent years. According to the October 2015 Kenya Economic Update, Kenya is poised to be among the fastest-growing economies in Eastern Africa. The 2015 Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Kenya 145 out of 188 countries with comparable data, just ahead of other countries in the region, but still within the category "low human development".

As of January 1st 2016, the population of Kenya was estimated at 46,7m, an increase of 2.65% over 2015.⁶ The population comprises different ethnicities, religions and ethnic communities (see box). Kenya's population is young. According to the 2010 constitution of Kenya, youth are those between the ages 15 and 35. According to CLARION, they constitute 64% of the population.

82.5% of the 44m Kenyans are Christian, 78% of these are Protestant, while the remaining 32% are Roman Catholic. 10% of the population are Muslim. Over 42 ethnic groups live in Kenya. The five ethnic groups comprising more than 10% of the total are the Kikuyu, Luhya, Kalenjin, the Luo and Kamba. The rest include Kenyans of Somali origin, Kisii, Mijikenda, Meru, Embu, Turkana and several smaller groups.

2009 Population and Housing Census

Even though Kenya's youth are a potential driver of future economic growth, many lack the opportunity to contribute to the economy. The official unemployment rate is about 12%. Youth unemployment rates are usually much higher, the highest being for those around 20 years old, at 35%. Annual entrants to the workforce at approximately 800,000 far outstrip formal job creation at approximately 50,000. Kenya's youth unemployment trends show that unemployment is considerably higher among young females than males.⁷

A new constitution enacted in 2010 marked a critical juncture in Kenya's history. Before its enactment, public participation was not embedded in law. Despite some attempts to engage the population at local level, a top-down approach to needs prioritization dominated. The new constitution now provides a range of rights, including to civic education and public participation in devolved governance. Thus, it attempts to respond to past imbalances and perceived injustices and aims to shift power away from the centre towards the people. Its enactment was perceived by many Kenyans as a new beginning, presenting a once-in-a-life time prospect to address different local needs.

By the new constitution, the counties of Kenya are geographical units envisioned as the units of devolved governance. As of the 2013 general elections, there are 47 counties (see map above). Presidential, parliamentary and local government (county) elections are held every five years through a direct system via wards/constituencies. County government leadership comprises Governors, Deputy Governors - the executive - and Members of the County Assembly - the legislature.

After the 2013 elections, elected leaders faced a period in which they needed to implement a wide range of demanding and complex reforms. Key among those included the comprehensive devolution of power and authority under the new constitution; economic reforms to accelerate growth, create jobs, reduce corruption and poverty, and expand domestic and international markets; and development of sustainable systems to ensure that all citizens are healthy and educated with the skills and knowledge to effectively participate in the transformation of the country's economy and governance. All these, it was hoped, would enhance good governance. However, many citizens regret how the newly-elected executives and constituent assemblies have instituted, construed and exercised their authorities. They believe that the systems they have established have not in all instances created the enabling environment for future stability and growth.

Perception of exclusion from governance and the economy especially by the youth is a consistent source of conflict and an impediment to development, an extreme example being the secessionist movement in Kwale County. Dynamics such as ethnicity, gender and age all contribute to a Kenyan's ability to acquire property or a national identity card, which in turn

⁶ Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

⁷ Source: KNBS, Labour Force Analytical Report, 2008, Kenya Integrated Household Survey 2005/6.

affects registering to vote, taking a loan or getting a job. Youth, although constituting two-thirds of the population, are marginalized with limited access to educational, political and economic opportunities. With a small political elite controlling and often abusing state resources, corruption furthers disillusion or even radicalization of marginalized groups. Inequitable provision of public services is a continuing source of frustration and anger.

Through the Ministry of Devolution, the national government has put in place programmes and initiatives for enhancing public, and in particular youth participation in county governance. These include the “Huduma” centres where youth can access information and documentation to do business with the government; or the National Youth Service through which youth can engage in service delivery for rewards. In recognition of the high unemployment rate among youth, the national government also conceived the idea of institutional financing/loans. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund was to that end established in year 2006 with the sole purpose of reducing unemployment among youth. Its target is young people within the age bracket 18 to 35. The other is the Uwezo Fund aimed at enabling women, youth and persons with disabilities access to loans to promote businesses and enterprises at the constituency level, thereby enhancing economic growth. The government also provides mentorship opportunities to enable youth, women and the disabled to take advantage of the 30% government procurement preference.

III. Project strategy

(i) Project approach and strategy

YEPCOGK should be viewed in the context of devolution in Kenya – ongoing since 2013. The project should also be considered in light of forthcoming general elections in 2017. It targets a considerable and growing segment of the Kenyan population and is anchored within vibrant civil society organizations and self-help groups at county and community levels.

The approach was to organize and build the capacities of youth leaders; to inform, raise awareness and educate youth citizens; to identify youth issues and priorities; and to facilitate dialogue and advocacy with county officials – both appointed and elected. The project set out to ensure gender balance in all its activities. Moreover, 5% of the project participants were intended to be youth living with disabilities and those living with HIV/AIDS.

CLARION community mobilizers played a central role in the project – one for each county. The evaluation team was able to meet those in Mombasa, Kwale and Makueni counties. They are recognized female activists in their counties and two of the three already had a longish working relationship with CLARION. They were instrumental in establishing and consolidating the Youth Councils, organizing youth forums and facilitating dialogue with county-level officials.

The Youth Councils also played a key role. According to documentation, they were created in all target counties. The ones in the visited counties appear to still be very much alive. They consist of youth leaders selected from and representing different youth CSOs/CBOs from throughout the counties in question (most of them engaging in a voluntary capacity). Youth Councils thus provide a new space for networking and advocacy. Their role was and is to pinpoint and prioritize youth issues and to advocate for them with duty bearers.

The project set out to build the capacities of and empower youth through trainings and forums (the project budgeted substantially for this – i.e., \$88,583 or 42.8%). The approach chosen was to reach out to youth to the extent possible in their villages and communities. From the documentation and interviews conducted in Mombasa, Kwale and Makueni counties, capacity building for county officials – both elected and appointed - was secondary to achieving the project's objectives. County officials' openness and reactions to the project and its objectives varied according to civil society interviewees.

The project was managed and implemented by CLARION. CLARION salaries were budgeted to the amount of \$36,480 (17.6%). Costs for service contracts and consultancy services amounted to \$24,300 (11.7%). This amount covered fees for trainers (including the development of a training booklet), rapporteurs and the five community mobilizers. Community mobilizers were contracted for the duration of the project. Besides monthly allowances, they were provided budgets for communication and organizing the youth forums. They were required to submit regular activity and financial reports.

The project document envisaged the signing of Memoranda of Understanding with the five county governments. This turned out to be more difficult than expected and thus not further pursued.

Progress reports indicate that CLARION conducted 11 monitoring missions.

The project logic anticipated that enhanced youth participation would lead to youth-specific and youth-friendly policies, programmes and services. Ultimately, benefits would be seen in improved lives and livelihoods of individual youth. Interviews in Mombasa, Kwale and Makueni counties revealed that income and employment generation – through government loan and procurement opportunities is the highest priority.

The grantee identified several risks at the outset of the project. They were: (1) interference by politicians in the implementation of project activities; (2) partisanship on the part of community mobilizers; (3) withdrawal from project by the community mobilizers; (4) lack of cooperation by the county assemblies and county governments; and (5) minimal participation by young women and persons with disabilities. To what extent they were mitigated and impacted on the project will be discussed in the findings chapter under relevance.

(ii) Logical framework

Project outputs, outcomes and outcome targets are listed in the following logical framework that captures the project logic as already clearly presented in the project document.⁸

According to the final narrative report, nine of the ten outputs were achieved. Instead of training 60 county officials in two 3-day meetings (output 1.2), the project only trained 46 in one 2-day workshop. 100% of outcome-level targets were reportedly met.

Project outputs	Project outcomes	Outcome targets	Development objective
<p><u>1.1</u> 100 youth trained in 2 workshops on devolution.</p> <p><u>1.2</u> 60 county officials trained on devolution in two 3-day workshops.</p> <p><u>2.1</u> 5 Youth Councils created.</p> <p><u>2.2</u> 2,500 youth trained by 5 community mobilizers in 100 development and devolution forums.</p> <p><u>2.3</u> 25 Youth Council meetings to make decisions on advocacy.</p> <p><u>2.4</u> 11 monitoring missions.</p> <p><u>2.5</u> Youth strategize jointly in 4 inter-Youth Council review and planning meetings.</p> <p><u>3.1</u> 15 interface meetings between Youth Councils, county assemblies and county governments.</p> <p><u>3.2</u> Agreed consensus on actions and initiatives that advance the welfare of youth disseminated.</p>	<p><u>1.</u> Youth, county assemblies and county civil servants have relevant knowledge on devolution and mechanisms of civil society participation in county governments.</p> <p><u>2.</u> Youth engage in sustained dialogue to formulate priorities for advocacy, and have the relevant institutional capacity to do so.</p> <p><u>3.</u> Youth Councils and county governments engage in sustained consultation on challenges that face youth and agree on priority issues to be addressed by the government.</p>	<p><u>1.1</u> 160 youth, county assembly members and civil servants understand devolution laws, the challenges that youth face and their priority issues.</p> <p><u>1.2</u> At least 150 youth, county assembly members and county officials have a better understanding of avenues of participation in county government.</p> <p><u>1.3</u> At least one trained official trains other officials on participation.</p> <p><u>2.1</u> At least 15 youth priority issues identified for advocacy (3 priorities per county).</p> <p><u>2.2</u> At least 5 action plans developed by youth in the identified priority areas.</p> <p><u>3.1</u> At least 10 youth priority issues successfully presented by Youth Councils to county assemblies and governments.</p> <p><u>3.2</u> At least 1 county shall have discussed and adopted laws, policies or projects that address the interests of youth as per the issues presented to them.</p>	<p>Youth participation engendered in county government in five counties.</p> <p>(Overall development goal: To inculcate democratic principles, particularly citizen participation, in county governments and the youth sector, and improve governance responsiveness in formulating policies and laws and taking actions that address the interests of the youth.)</p>

⁸ The project document does not list output-level indicators and targets.

IV. Evaluation findings

This evaluation is based on a framework reflecting a standard set of evaluation questions formulated to meet the evaluation criteria of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The questions and guiding sub-questions are listed in annex 1 of this report.

(i) **Relevance**

Devolution is a new concept to Kenya. Historically, the government was expected to provide for citizens; public participation was largely symbolic despite the existence of structures. Since 2010, public participation is a constitutional provision; national legislation provides for civic education and public participation. However, counties are at different levels of implementation – some more as a genuine means of governance, others because they are expected to comply.

“CLARION filled a very big gap” **Youth Council member in Makueni county**

In the eyes of interviewees in Nairobi and the three visited counties, YEPCOGK evidently provided a very relevant contribution to democratic development in terms of informing, motivating and empowering youth – a considerable segment of the population - to participate in county governance, to voice their needs and demand their rights.

Despite central government efforts to build county government capacities, increase responsiveness and accountability and provide for civic education as well as other donor-funded initiatives such as the “Yes Youth Can” project⁹ with its village-level “bunges”, numerous youth remain politically ignorant or misinformed, they are confrontational and easy to instrumentalize with promises of immediate benefits; they are unorganized and unheard. The voices of young women and other marginalized groups are even more absent. This although they face major challenges: unemployment and drug abuse among youth is a significant problem in Mombasa, Kwale and Makueni counties. Interviewees were concerned that youth are idle and unproductive and that they engage in crime. Another worry is that youth do not have national identification documents and therefore find it difficult to access loans. Neither are they eligible to vote.

Interviewees in the three counties appreciated the project strategy and particularly the following aspects of it: (1) CLARION’s support for networking among youth, human rights and governance CSOs/CBOs at county level; (2) the emphasis on reaching out to youth in their villages and communities, especially in Kwale and Makueni counties, which are very vast but sparsely populated; and (3) working with embedded community mobilizers who know the people, other development projects and the local dynamics. All interviewees voicing an opinion would recommend replicating the model in other counties. Outreach through mass or social media was not part of the strategy.

“We once forced the cancellation of a government activity because there was no provision of a sign language interpreter.” **Youth Council Member in Mombasa County**

As already mentioned, the project was meant to be inclusive. Interviewees in all three visited counties confirmed that this was indeed the case - for instance when organizing youth forums, where care was taken to ensure gender balance and to invite youth representing

⁹ <https://www.usaid.gov/kenya/fact-sheets/yes-youth-canmwamko-wa-vijana>.

people living with disabilities. On the other hand, it is difficult to know to what extent the project benefited HIV/AIDS-affected youth because of reluctance to disclose their status. Some interviewees also mentioned challenges engaging rehabilitating drug abusers and mixing youth from different ethnic and religious backgrounds. Of the three Youth Councils visited, the one in Kwale seemed the most diverse, with a good mix of young men and women, religions, youth age groups, marital status and educational backgrounds.

At the outset of the project, CLARION identified potential risks, which to a large extent it successfully mitigated. As such, no problems are known with community mobilizers being influenced by competing interests; none of them withdrew from the project. Long-term relationships, close engagement at county level and monitoring by CLARION reportedly fended off this risk. According to interviewees, the project successfully engaged and promoted participation of young women and youth with disabilities (see above). Dialogue with county officials was on an informal basis. Despite pursuing good rapport with those trained by the project and others, there were instances of politicians interfering in project activities and instances of bureaucrats not cooperating with the project, but not to the extent that the project's effectiveness was significantly reduced.

(ii) Effectiveness

As mentioned above, YEPCOGK pursued three outcomes. According to the final narrative report, all outcome-level targets were achieved. This section on effectiveness is structured along the three outcome areas. It combines information gathered from documents and interviews.

- **Youth, county assembly members and county civil servants have relevant knowledge on devolution and mechanisms of civil society participation in county governance**

Under this outcome, a training booklet was developed and 113 youth leaders were reportedly trained in June 2014 on devolution in two workshops, one in Nairobi and the other in Taita Taveta County. Topics covered in the trainings included the constitutional, legal, policy and institutional framework governing devolved governance and public/youth participation in Kenya; the mandate, roles and functions of county assemblies; the county budget-making process; localized central government funds (Youth Enterprise Development Fund and Uwezo Fund); and advocacy.



Youth attending the initial training

Youth Council and community mobilizer interviewees in all three visited counties appreciated the training received. They felt that they had become more professional and savvy in their dealings with county governments. They were not only in possession of more information. Going beyond civic education, they now also had the necessary skills to engage with county officials and to mobilize other youth. They considered this particularly pertinent and useful and a determinant of success.

Furthermore, albeit later than originally envisaged in the project cycle, a 2-day training workshop was held in Nairobi in March 2015 where 46 elected and appointed county government officials (28 men and 18 women) were trained on similar topics (it was planned to train 60 in two 3-day workshops). The delay in organizing the training was due to a misunderstanding caused by a change in staff within CLARION. It was only possible to organize one – instead of two – workshop because of an oversight (under-budgeting). Ultimately, only 46 officials participated throughout the workshop. County assembly members from Siaya County had confirmed their participation but did not appear. Officials from Mombasa were recalled after one day. The training was observed by a UNDP staff member.

Asked what difference the training for county officials had made, the evaluation team was informed that it was not possible to generalize, but that it was also a matter of personalities and the issues at hand. Even of the trained officials, some had not opened up to collaboration (see box). To some extent, trained county officials had also moved on and their replacements had not been trained. In any event, interactions were not restricted to trained officials.

“Some officials, even those trained, did not open up because of fear... because rights-holders are now better informed... because they are no longer in the position to capitalize on ignorance...” **Civil society member in Kwale County**

The project document had originally envisaged the signing of Memoranda of Understanding with the five county governments. This turned out to be more complex than expected and was therefore not further pursued. In hindsight, project managers reflected that such an understanding would most probably have increased county government commitment to the project and facilitated the engagement of and dialogue with county officials.

- **Youth engage in sustained dialogue and have the relevant institutional capacity to formulate priorities for advocacy**

Under this outcome, five Youth Councils were created. Between July 2014 and March 2016, the CLARION community mobilizers reportedly reached out to 2,879 youth through a total of 100 devolution and development forums, each covering approximately 25 youth. Topics covered included the County Government Act; the structure of the county government; the importance of public/youth participation; forms and spaces of participation; localized central government funds for youth (Youth Enterprise Fund and Uwezo Fund); and advocacy. The forums also provided occasions for identifying issues affecting youth. Moreover, between October 2014 and January 2016, 25 Youth Council meetings were held, five in each county, where the community mobilizers presented the advocacy issues prioritized by the youth during the devolution and development forums. According to the final narrative report, these generally revolved around (not exclusively) the need for civic education; for county youth policies; for skills development, access to government loans and employment opportunities; and for addressing drug and substance abuse. Five action plans were developed. Last but not least, four inter-youth council meetings were organized between June 2015 and March 2016 to share experiences, learn lessons and jointly strategize. Such rare opportunities for youth leaders to interact and be exposed beyond their counties were most welcome.

The evaluation team was able to meet practically all members of the Youth Councils in Mombasa, Kwale and Makueni counties. Selected from the initially-trained youth leaders, they represent and are accountable to their respective CSOs/CBOs. Youth Councils are new and appreciated informal networks without governance documents. They have experienced some, but not considerable, fluctuations in terms of members leaving for other opportunities. In Mombasa, new members joined the Youth Council to fill the gaps; in Makueni, the Youth Council was considered a closed group.

Devolution and development forums, organized by the community mobilizers with the participation of Youth Council members, appear to have served their purpose. Interviewees are unanimously of the opinion that YEPCOGK has contributed to increased information and awareness about devolution. Targeted youth are taking a greater interest in local matters. Youth participation in public participation mechanisms, including public planning and budgeting processes, is increasing (beyond the elites and politically-motivated cronies). More and more youth self-help groups and youth-led companies are appearing and making more use of opportunities to access government funds (Youth Enterprise Development Fund and Uwezo Fund) and to apply for public tenders.¹⁰ Youth are apparently even eyeing administrative and political leadership positions. Given the existence of numerous and strong CSOs/CBOs, especially in Kwale County, it is important to acknowledge the project's contribution to these results rather than attribution.

Organizing devolution and development forums was not without challenges, however. Youth were generally reluctant to come together to engage, because of the historic culture to rely on duty bearers and because they failed to understand the value of coming together. Interviewees, both from civil society and the government, regretted the pervasive handout mentality. For numerous youth to make an effort depends on the availability of transport and refreshments; youth even expect to be paid to join. The project provided transport and refreshments.

- **Youth Councils and county officials engage in sustained consultations on challenges that face youth and agree on priority issues to be addressed by the government**

Under this outcome, three interface meetings between youth leaders and county government officials reportedly took place between October 2014 and February 2016 to discuss the advocacy issues identified earlier in the youth forums. Feedback was provided back to the youth on the outcome of these talks, through youth devolution and development forums, between October 2015 and January 2016.

Documentation and interviews reveal a number of tangible results at the policy/programme level. It must be noted that these results should not be attributed to the interface meetings alone, but came into being thanks to a combination of numerous efforts from within and outside YEPCOGK.

Highlighted results include draft youth policies in all three counties; the adoption of a public participation policy in Siaya County; elaboration of an internship and employment policy in Siaya; a bill facilitating access to business licenses for youth in Mombasa; the amendment of the bursary (scholarships) policy in Kwale; a draft policy regulating relationships between CSOs and the county government in Kwale; the development of an education policy in Mombasa; the creation of an Empowerment Act and "Empowerment Fund" in Makueni; and the "Innovation Challenge for ICT and Agriculture" in Makueni. Furthermore, youth leaders have been called upon as members of local government committees and appointed ward administrators in Mombasa and Makueni.

Asked about the quality of the dialogue between youth and duty bearers and of public participation mechanisms, experiences are mixed as already suggested above. In some instances, interviewed youth considered it "good", "open", "productive", "strong" and "collaborative", especially with those officials with a prior civil society background; in other

¹⁰ 30% of which are reserved for youth, women and people living with disabilities. Although the proportion of successful bids is according to interviewees still very low because of complicated procedures and corruption practices.

instances, it was a downright struggle and even dangerous. Examples are self-centred county officials who surround themselves with campaigners and their own youth networks; county officials who only go through the motions of participatory governance; as well as politically-motivated interference and threats towards youth leaders. In Kwale, a politically volatile county, the Youth Council's intentions were in some instances misinterpreted to be subversive. On the other hand, it was not always easy to engage with youth and youth leaders who can be "impatient", "erratic" and unrealistically tend to expect instant results, and who move on once opportunities – e.g., for employment - arise.

(iii) Efficiency

CLARION took complete responsibility for management and finance. For the most part, the grantee ran the project's operations efficiently, smoothly and hands-on. Communications between CLARION and the community mobilizers were productive. None of the interviewees seriously questioned the way funds were allocated and used. Some interviewees in Kwale County commended CLARION for its strictness and punctuality. They emphasized the importance of budgeting for transport and refreshments (which other donors tend not to provide) on the occasion of youth forums, which facilitated their work and attendance from remote villages – although more funds would have allowed for greater coverage.

Document review revealed that some delays were occurred at the beginning of 2015. Due to a misunderstanding, CLARION had not implemented training workshops for county assembly members and civil servants as foreseen in the time plan. This led to delays in receiving the 2nd instalment from UNDEF, which was then exacerbated by problems with the local bank. Since available funds had already been exhausted, activities came to a temporary halt. However, implementation was not seriously disrupted; it was not necessary to request an extension to the project.

The financial utilization rate was very good: according to the financial utilization reports, 100.4% as of 1.12.2014; 98.3% as of 6.10.2015 and 100% at the end of the project.

In an attempt to analyse expenditures and deviations from the original project budget, it was noted that expenditures were not reported against the standard budget lines as described in the project document. Therefore, an immediate comparison cannot be undertaken. By far the largest element of expenditure was for meetings, workshops and conferences – i.e., \$90,178 (43.6%). The 2nd-largest expenditure was for project staff – i.e., \$36,139 (17.5%). Both reflect pretty much the original prioritization of how funds were to be allocated.

(iv) Impact

Ultimately, the project intends to contribute to the well-being of youth. Given the short time-frame, one cannot expect to see an impact at the level of society. Yet, the evaluation brought to light some positive examples of how individual youth have benefited from YEPCOGK. Following is a selection of such examples from Mombasa, Kwale and Makueni counties. Clearly, the most immediate result of the project at the individual level is access to government loan opportunities – the Uwezo Fund and the Youth Enterprise Development Fund.

"Thanks to CLARION, I have not only grown as a businesswoman, but have also improved my personality..." **Youth Council member in Kwale County**

While the following text box includes positive examples, the evaluation team was also made aware that a number of youth ultimately do not succeed with their businesses and that defaulting on loan repayments is relatively high. Interviewees voiced the need for

entrepreneurial training programmes to mitigate such situations. Furthermore, the proportion of registered youth companies successfully bidding for government tenders is apparently still low due to long and complicated procedures and corruption practices.

Stories of project impact

Example 1: A male youth who attended a youth devolution and development forum organized by the YEPCOGK community mobilizer and living in a village near Mombasa International Airport was motivated to register a self-help group and to apply for a loan from the Youth Enterprise Development Fund. A loan of roughly \$5,000 was granted to invest in a fridge and start a business selling soft drinks and water on the roadside. Prior to organizing himself, he was a car washer and garbage collector. With the profits, the group also acquired a kiosk, which it is now renting out. The group has meanwhile repaid the loan

Example 2: A male youth trained by YEPCOGK and now member of the Kwale Youth Council was appointed member of the Board of the mining company Base Titanium thanks to his reputation as a local youth leader. In this capacity, he is in the position to represent the interests of youth vis-à-vis the company and in particular to promote employment opportunities for youth. Base Titanium now offers scholarships to local students.

Example 3: A male youth trained by YEPCOGK and now member of the Kwale Youth Council was motivated and sufficiently informed to make use of government funding opportunities. In November 2015, together with his self-help group, he applied for and received an Uwezo loan of roughly \$1,000 for expanding their charcoal-selling business, which is now generating a profit of \$60-70 a month for the ten members and providing employment for two persons. Moreover, he applied for and received around \$1,000 in bursary funds (scholarship) for studying at Mount Kenya University.

Example 4: A female youth trained by YEPCOGK and now also member of the Kwale Youth Council was for a long time unconvinced about the benefits of being organized. The training, however, was an eye-opener. She formed a self-help group with 12 others and, without taking a loan, started a phone-charging business. They already made around \$160 during the first month. With their savings, the group bought a solar panel system after four months to bridge the frequent black-outs. Meanwhile, sales have increased to roughly \$250 to \$350 a month and business provides employment for two persons. The group has applied to the Youth Enterprise Development Fund for a loan to further grow business. Individual members have applied for scholarships.

Example 5: A male youth and now member of the Makueni Youth Council has been able to considerably change his life. In 2013, his self-help group with 11 members received around \$5,000 from the Youth Enterprise Development Fund. With his share of 2,000 he started printing products for schools. After repaying the loan, they applied for and received a 2nd tranche of \$1,000. Individually he then registered as a company, took a bank loan and relocated from his village to the Mombasa-Nairobi highway where his general business has grown significantly. He now employs three people

(v) Sustainability

The sustainability of YEPCOGK benefits is unpredictable, although willingness is surely there. YEPCOGK has not created any formal or identical structures. Sustainability depends on the community mobilizers, Youth Council members and the CSOs/CBOs they are associated with to continue the work within their respective counties.

Youth Councils are loose networks bringing together a representation of local CSOs/CBOs active in the area of youth, human rights and governance. Members are accountable to their host CSOs/CBOs and only indirectly through them to the youth. Youth Councils are not governed by a MoU or a similar governance document. Neither are they officially registered. Their future is open.

“Work has just begun... We would like to expand to other counties.” **CLARION**

“We are too young to be left.”
Youth Council member in Makueni County

This said, interviewed community mobilizers and Youth Council members in Mombasa, Kwale and Makueni counties confirmed that they were committed to continue and that – collectively and individually - they still do similar work under the auspices of other organizations and pressure groups – e.g., ACTIVISTA in Mombasa County. Members of the Youth Councils and county officials have familiarized themselves and will continue interacting even

outside the confines of the project. However, in one county, the Youth Council did find that it lacked legitimacy now that the project had ended and it was no longer associated with CLARION. It feared that as time passed its standing with the county government would suffer. CLARION is apparently integrating project objectives, activities and stakeholders (community mobilizers and youth leaders) into its other projects and looking for new donors to continue support and extend YEPCOGK to other counties.

However, for now, certain aspects are being neglected for lack of funding - e.g., monitoring of agreements and policy implementation, local-level follow-up sessions with youth, and exchanges between the Youth Councils. In Mombasa and Kwale counties, youth interviewees drew the evaluation team’s attention to the importance and urgency of being able to continue sensitizing, informing and mobilizing youth in view of the forthcoming general elections in 2017. One interviewee emphasized that it was insufficient to empower one generation of youth, but that there was a constant need to target new youth.

In Kwale, interviewees explained that YEPCOGK had resulted in a revival of the registered, but until then dormant, NGO Kwale Youth Governance Consortium (KYGC), an umbrella organization bringing together numerous CSOs/CBOs working in the area, including CLARION and those represented on the Youth Council, and also implementing its own youth development and governance projects. They considered this development pertinent in terms of sustaining benefits.



Beneficiary youth with a water and soda kiosk

(vi) UNDEF added value

UNDEF is for sure not the only donor supporting public/youth participation in democratic decision-making processes at county level. It is part of a broader movement. Interviewees were asked what they knew about UNDEF and whether there were advantages and/or disadvantages to being UNDEF-funded.

At the project management level, UNDEF was appreciated for its comparative accommodating funding and reporting requirements (with the 1st progress report only required after twelve months) as well as its patience. This gave project managers flexibility and room for manoeuvre to adapt to local circumstances. Interviewees at county level lacked knowledge about UNDEF, but were appreciative of its support and welcomed its involvement.

V. Conclusions

(i) In the context of introducing devolved government and strengthening public participation in Kenya, and in view of preparing for forthcoming general elections, the project was very relevant. ***Its support for selected youth leaders to network, to mobilize youth citizens and to dialogue on their behalf with county government officials is consistent with expressed needs.***

(ii) ***Project activities were inclusive of women and people with disabilities. The extent to which youth living with HIV and AIDS benefited from the project is not known*** as targeted youth were generally reluctant to disclose their status.

(iii) ***The strategy to sensitize and mobilize youth at the community level was the right one.*** It helped overcome apathy, reluctance and passivity. On the other hand, it requires more time and resources and the project could not cover all parts of the target counties.

(iv) ***The project largely delivered on its outputs.*** Youth leaders and county officials were trained, Youth Councils established, youth devolution and development forums organized, action plans formulated, more youth mobilized for meaningful participation, and dialogue with county officials was sought. ***The project also contributed to change at the policy/programme level and at the level of individuals.***

(v) ***Youth leaders were particularly appreciative of the skills-building dimension of the project, going beyond the facts of democratic self-government*** and learning how to engage and communicate diverse opinions. The “how-to” of facilitation, social mobilization and advocacy proved particularly important and useful.

(vi) ***While CLARION did not underestimate the risk of resistance from county officials, one-off training was not sufficient for changing behaviours,*** building relationships and ensuring their engagement. Even through citizen participation forums take place as required by law, these are not always genuine. The project relied on a one-off training for a limited number of county officials. This was clearly insufficient for changing mind-sets and creating ownership of the project objectives.

(vii) ***One of the most apparent needs is economic participation of youth. YEPCOGK trained youth leaders on participation mechanisms in county governance as well as funding opportunities available for youth to engage in income-generating activities.*** While securing business loans would seem to be improving, inter alia thanks to YEPCOGK, youth entrepreneurs are faced with numerous challenges in their quest to earn a decent income and create wealth and, without expert support, may not always succeed. Moreover, public procurement is complicated and the transparency of the process remains largely limited.

(viii) The project was largely implemented in a smooth and timely manner.

(ix) The sustainability of benefits is unclear despite willingness to continue. The project has put Youth Councils in place to bridge youth citizens and county governments. They are considered effective mechanisms for communicating needs to decision-makers. However, they lack governance documents. Bar alternative external support, their future existence, activities and standing vis-à-vis county governments, and consequently their effectiveness, **completely depend on the associated county-level CSOs/CBOs and delegated youth leaders. The model becomes more difficult to replicate in other counties.**

VI. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

(i) CLARION organize a stakeholder meeting (or stakeholder meetings), possibly including duty bearers, to deliberate on options for institutionalizing the Youth Councils. This need not mean official registration, but could also be by way of a Memorandum of Understanding between involved CSOs/CBOs outlining the terms and details of the understanding, including each parties' requirements and responsibilities. *Based on conclusion ix.*

(ii) CLARION pay more attention to government ownership of project strategy and objectives in the event that it successfully mobilizes new funds for replicating the project in other counties. This could be achieved by presenting the project to county executives and county assemblies and by linking up project activities to ongoing national capacity building for county governments on civic education and public participation. Collaboration could be formalized with a letter of intent between CLARION and individual county governments. *Based on conclusion vi.*

(iii) CLARION study stigma and discrimination against youth living with HIV and explore ways to strengthen participation by activists, CSOs and citizens in county-level planning, budgeting, public expenditure monitoring and public service delivery related to HIV and AIDS. *Based on conclusion ii.*

(iv) CLARION, in future, advise youth not only about the existence and functioning of government loans and procurement opportunities, but – in order to mitigate the risk of them not succeeding - equally about entrepreneurial training and coaching opportunities. *Based on conclusion vii.*

(v) UNDEF request clarifications on project expenditures. *Based on conclusion viii.*

VII. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Evaluation questions

DAC criterion	Evaluation Question	Related sub-questions
Relevance	To what extent was the project, as designed and implemented, suited to context and needs at the beneficiary, local, and national levels?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were the objectives of the project in line with the needs and priorities for democratic development, given the context? Should another project strategy have been preferred rather than the one implemented to better reflect those needs, priorities, and context? Why? Were risks appropriately identified by the projects? How appropriate are/were the strategies developed to deal with identified risks? Was the project overly risk-averse?
Effectiveness	To what extent was the project, as implemented, able to achieve objectives and goals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent have the project's objectives been reached? To what extent was the project implemented as envisaged by the project document? If not, why not? Were the project activities adequate to make progress towards the project objectives? What has the project achieved? Where it failed to meet the outputs identified in the project document, why was this?
Efficiency	To what extent was there a reasonable relationship between resources expended and project impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was there a reasonable relationship between project inputs and project outputs? Did institutional arrangements promote cost-effectiveness and accountability? Was the budget designed, and then implemented, in a way that enabled the project to meet its objectives?
Impact	To what extent has the project put in place processes and procedures supporting the role of civil society in contributing to democratization, or to direct promotion of democracy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has/have the realization of the project objective(s) and project outcomes had an impact on the specific problem the project aimed to address? Have the targeted beneficiaries experienced tangible impacts? Which were positive; which were negative? To what extent has the project caused changes and effects, positive and negative, foreseen and unforeseen, on democratization? Is the project likely to have a catalytic effect? How? Why? Examples?
Sustainability	To what extent has the project, as designed and implemented, created what is likely to be a continuing impetus towards democratic development?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has the project established processes and systems that are likely to support continued impact? Are the involved parties willing and able to continue the project activities on their own (where applicable)?
UNDEF value added	To what extent was UNDEF able to take advantage of its unique position and comparative advantage to achieve results that could not have been achieved had support come from other donors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was UNDEF able to accomplish, through the project, that could not as well have been achieved by alternative projects, other donors, or other stakeholders (Government, NGOs, etc). Did project design and implementing modalities exploit UNDEF's comparative advantage in the form of an explicit mandate to focus on democratization issues?

Annex 2: Documents Reviewed

Project documents and websites UDR-KEN-12-490:

- Project document
- Milestone Financial Utilization Report 1.12.2014
- 2nd Milestone Verification Report 17.3.2015
- Mid-term Narrative Report 11.6.2015
- 3rd Milestone Verification Report 5.10.2015
- Milestone Financial Utilization Report 6.10.2015
- Final Narrative Report 27.5.2016
- Final Financial Report 14.6.2016
- <http://www.clarionkenya.org/>

External documents and websites:

- The Constitution of Kenya 2010
- USAID Kenya (May 2014). Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2014-18.
- Othieno Nyanjom (2011). Devolution in Kenya's New Constitution; Constitution Working Paper No. 4. Society for International Development (SID)
- Kenya Law: Laws on Devolution <http://kenyalaw.org/kl/index.php?id=3979>
- The Youth Enterprise Development Fund <http://www.youthfund.go.ke/>
- National Council for Law Reporting (2012). Laws of Kenya, Local Authorities Transfer Fund Act, Chapter 272a
- Kenya Population 2016 <http://countrymeters.info/en/Kenya>
- Kenya County Profile <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=kenya>
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Kenya Facts and Figures 2009
- UNDP 2015 Human Development Report

Annex 3: Persons Interviewed

29 May 2016	
Arrival consultants Nairobi	
30 May 2016	
Briefing and coordination meeting, Ms. Regina Kibwana and Mr. Leonard Odiwuor	Programme Manager/Project Officer CLARION
Travel to Mombasa	
31 May 2016	
Ms. Jane Kavetsa	Community Mobilizer
Mr. Livingstone Nyando, Mr. Cosmas Shikari, Ms. Mary Maina, Mr. Luca Fondo, Mr. William Odiwuor, Mr. Job Situma, Mr. Ibrahim Hamisi, Ms. Jane Kavetsa	Members of Mombasa Youth Council
Ms. Zuleka Abdala	National Government Official, Youth Enterprise Development Fund
Mr. Tom Garama	Beneficiary Youth
Mr. Martin Sekeya	Beneficiary Youth
1 June 2016	
Travel to Kwale	
Ms. Pendo Lugogo	Community Mobilizer
Mr. Yussuf Housein, Mr. Noel Kithom, Ms. Rehema Njira, Mr. Nasin Said, Ms. Mwanahamisi Katalawe, Mr. Amani Ramadhan, Mr. Mwasudi Mwamtaka, Ms. Elseba Oketch, Mr. Chazunje Kipanje, Ms. Rachel Achieng	Members of Kwale Youth Council
Mr. Amani Ramadhan and Ms. Elseba Oketch	Beneficiary Youths
2 June 2016	
Ms Emma Anyango	National Government Official, Youth Enterprise Development Fund
6 June 2016	
Travel to Makueni	
Mr. Boniface Mutinga	County Government Official, Director Youth Affairs and Sports
Ms. Madeline Mbatha, Ms. Emily Mutua, Mr. Benson Wambua, Mr. Druhil Somba, Mr. Jonnes Mutuku, Mr. Lawrence Mule	Community Mobilizer and Members of Makueni Youth Council
Mr. Alphonse Peter and Ms. Jennet Wambua	Beneficiary Youths
8 June 2016	
Mr. Martin G. Anyango	Ag. Director, Capacity Building & Technical Assistance, State Department for Devolution and Planning
10 June 2016	
Debriefing Ms. Regina Kibwana and Mr. Leonard Odiwuor	Programme Manager/Project Officer CLARION

Annex 4: Acronyms

CBO	Community-based organization
CLARION	Centre for Law and Research International
CSO	Civil society organization
HDI	Human Development Index
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
UNDEF	United Nations Democracy Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
YEPCOGK	Youth Empowerment for Participation in County Government in Kenya