

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Division for Inclusive Social Development

**PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PEACE THROUGH
NATIONAL YOUTH POLICIES IN THE FRAMEWORK
OF 2030 AGENDA IN KENYAN COUNTIES OF
MOMBASA, MANDERA, AND KISUMU**

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YOUTH PEACE AND SECURITY PROJECT

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT, KENYA

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Table of Contents

1 Executive Summary	2
1.1 Background.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.2 Terms of Reference.....	11
1.3 Highlights and Innovations.....	11
1.4 Summary of Findings.....	12
1.5 Recommendations.....	21
2 Introduction	4
2.1 Background to the Project.....	11
2.2 Project Review Methodology.....	12
3 Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs	12
3.1 Objectives.....	11
3.2 Critical Success Factors.....	11
3.3 Target Outcomes and Outputs.....	12
4 Development Methodology	16
5 Project Documentation	16
5.1 Quality Management.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.2 Status Reporting.....	16
6 Project Management	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.1 Performance against Schedule.....	19
7 Lessons Learned	19
7.1 What Worked Well?.....	19
7.2 What could be improved?.....	19
8 Conclusions	23
9 Summary of Recommendations	23
10 Appendices	33

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Background

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

In 2015, United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2250 that discusses and recognizes the critical role of youth in peace and security. The resolution reinforces the need for active participation, engagement of youth in peace initiatives and formulation of inclusive policies towards achieving sustainable peace. The resolution recognizes the role of young people in security processes integrated into five pillars namely, Participation, Protection, Prevention, Partnership, Disengagement and Reintegration. Additionally, in 2019, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2419 that calls for increase in the role of youth in negotiation and implementation of peace agreements.

The UN Security Council’s Resolution 2250 acknowledges the critical contributions of young people in peacebuilding and in countering violent extremism, and recognizes the important role of youth in the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.



UNDESA PROJECT: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE PEACE THROUGH NATIONAL YOUTH POLICIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF 2030 AGENDA

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) mandate includes support to policy-making bodies, economic and social analysis and assistance to countries to develop national capacity. DESA/DISD is responsible for supporting and monitoring the implementation of the United Nations World Program of Action for Youth (WPAY), adopted by the General Assembly in 1995 and broadly reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Division for Inclusive Social Development at the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA/DISD), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and UN Country Team is implementing a project that aims at Promoting Sustainable Peace through National Youth Policies in the Framework of 2030 Agenda.

The current UNDESA project includes policy dialogues between youth and youth-led organizations, national and county governments, civil society groups, private sector, international organizations and diverse stakeholders on aspects of Resolutions 2250 and 2419, Sustainable Development Goals, the National Youth Policies related to youth peace and security.

The main focus of the project is capacity development for analysis, review and reformulation of relevant social policies through participatory processes involving young people and other relevant stakeholders. These processes will lead to the production, roll out and dissemination of a Training Module for Promoting Sustainable Peace through National Youth Policies. They will also support partnership building and coalition development on issues regarding youth, peace and security and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the target countries.

This project seeks to promote sustainable peace through the National Youth Policies in the framework of the 2030 Agenda. The UNDESA's Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD) has rolled out the project to support capacity development and multi-stakeholder (local, national, regional and international stakeholders) dialogues, engagement and action on youth peace and security. The main output of the project will be the production of a Training Module for Promoting Sustainable Peace through National Youth Policies.



YOUTH DEMOGRAPHIC IN KENYA

Never in history has the youth have enormous skills and knowhow but nearly achieved nothing in practice like what we have witnessed in the current and past century. The outburst in unemployment rates, HIV/Aids infection, criminality and drug abuse are a clear evidence of how far we are in bridging the gap between where we are and where we are supposed to be.

The youth in the age bracket of 15-35 years constitutes almost 65 % of the total national population and almost 45% of 17 million people living in urban, semi urban, rural and semi rural areas forming the largest catchment of human resource. However, they have remained all too often at the vortex of a vicious cycle of poverty due to inadequate education, training and poor jobs. This creates an endless trail of poverty linking one generation to another leading to weak democratic institutions and processes due to vulnerability.

The challenge is more fundamental; it is not only creating jobs, but also establishing institutions which can facilitate youth engagement in political democratization processes and decisions which affect their lives.

We have lost representation as an important constituent of the society within power houses, but as a narrow *populi* of consumers and tools for political mileage. This provides grounds for manipulation by politicians to abuse democratic values through violence and dissemination of irresponsible civic propaganda, which in some cases has fuelled tribalism and inter-communal hatred.

Civic engagement can be more than political engagement. Often civic involvement can include community action and development. The important aspect is that we allow young people to be involved in community in a way that is suitable to their interests. Sometimes civic engagement simply requires educating youth about the civic process.

In this many ways it's aimed to educate and engage youth in civic action, from service learning to environmental stewardship.

The benefits of civic engagement are far reaching and are becoming a hot topic for research often. Most importantly, if young people are engaged in civic action, then they are more likely to be involved when they are adults. It is necessary to educate all youth, of any age, on how they can impact their world. Young people needs to be guided on the right track with the pressure of being radicalized and led to risking their lives and those around their communities.

Youth and security has been growing at an alarming rate thus the need to curb radicalization and growing trend of using the religious link to recruit young people who are unaware of the ideologies behind the terror organizations in the region.

The main objective of this report is to enable the need of stakeholders and organizations to actively participate in the promotion of youth involvement in national dialogue regarding issues that affect youth in general as well as local community and national development processes (youth leadership and social accountability).

Through this evaluation the organization will address the issues that are addressed during this process and find meaningful way to facilitate opportunities for young people to participate social accountability and processes that seek to realize better youth and community

Kenya Youth Development Policy 2019

In 2016, the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of public service, Youth and Gender Affairs and in consultation and collaboration of diverse stakeholders initiated the review process of the Kenya National Youth Policy to factor in new and emerging youth challenges and opportunities. The reviewed national youth policy has key provisions that relate to youth peace and security. The policy recognizes that peace, security and sustainable development can only be achieved through meaningful engagement of youth at different levels, and by comprehensively tackling issues that affect young people.

Kenya Youth Development Policy 2009 Policy objectives and priority areas The Policy has articulated the youth empowerment and development objectives within the Kenyan context. The Policy objectives are:

- i. Realize a healthy and productive youth population
- ii. Build qualified and competent youth workforce for sustained development Create opportunities for youth to earn decent and sustainable livelihoods Develop youth talent, creativity and innovation for wealth creation
- iii. Nurture values, morals, ethical generation of patriotic youth for transformative leadership Effective civic participation and representation among the youth
- iv. Promote a crime free, secure, peaceful and united Kenya where no young Kenyan is left behind; and
- v. Support youth engagement in environmental management for sustainable development.

Promoting a crime free, secure, peaceful and united Kenya where no young Kenyan is left behind

Tackling Crime and Support Security and Peace Building

Increased incidences of crime across the country are a major socio-economic policy concern.

This is linked to the growing number of youth who are taking to crime, and those left vulnerable to becoming the targets and recruits of organized networks including traffickers in drugs and persons, especially in major cities and towns. Probable causes of this increase in youth's involvement in criminal activities include: high poverty levels, idleness and disillusionment occasioned by increased unemployment rates despite more youth having access to education.

Peer pressure and use of drugs and substances of abuse contribute to crime among the youth. The country's security landscape is also characterized by various conflict drivers such as competition for power, poverty, youth underemployment and unemployment, transnational crime, terrorism, recruitment of vulnerable youth into militia groups and criminality and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Enforcement of the existing laws is critical in ensuring peaceful co-existence.

The Youth shall be included in the peace building processes in decision making on matters related to peace building. Inclusion and participation of young people enhances their capabilities and affords them the opportunity to improve their lives as well as those of their communities. Further, engagement of youth in these and other constructive processes keeps them constructively pre-occupied thus averting/reducing their vulnerability to involvement in unlawful acts.

Working with multi-agency groups, families and communities to engage the youth in promoting peace and secure crime free neighbourhoods. Youth and communities will be sensitized on the need to uphold and promote peace for harmonious living. Supporting inclusion of youth as specific stakeholders in community driven security and peace building initiatives, as they are both largely affected by conflict and instrumental to peace building.

Being the larger proportion of the community, the youth are often the main causes and victims of crime and conflict and thus their involvement in this initiative reduces their susceptibility and exposure to such occurrences.

Recognizing and including the role of youth led and youth-based peace-building organizations in peace building activities and promoting a culture of peace.

The youth form an integral part of the society and as such are best suited in taking up the lead role in matters that most affect them as it gives them a sense of responsibility and belonging.

Involving the youth in security and peace building processes as stakeholders and decision makers and allowing them to participate in policy processes that affect them

To achieve this objective, the government with support from stakeholders shall ensure the following:

- i. Supporting activities which foster peaceful co-existence and cohesion among communities.
- ii. The government will support measures to promote cohesive living among youth in cross-border communities and peculiar humanitarian settings such as refugee hosting areas. It will further promote and encourage cross-border or intercommunity meetings, exchange programs, cultural events and resource-sharing to further the peace agenda.
- iii. Supporting investment in alternative or non-formal education programmes that reach out to school youth, and that include peace building components, and track the situation of those youth after they leave the programme
- iv. Design and implement livelihood skills programs for youth.

Curb Radicalization and Violent Extremism

- I. Youth unemployment is very high in Kenya and with a little chance of getting education or sustainable and decent jobs, the youth and especially those in the urban informal settlements are an easy prey for terrorist activities. The youth are main target by the extremist organizations and local militia hence have become vulnerable to the offers promised to them. Subscription to criminal gangs, ethnic sects and local militias have been experienced in the country. Terror activities have led to loss of life, pain and suffering to those affected.
- II. To mitigate these challenges, the government with support and collaboration with stakeholders shall endeavour to
 - a) Increase opportunities for education, employment and political participation among youth. This gives the youth more life opportunities thus reducing their vulnerability to possible radicalization and recruitment into violent extremist groups.
 - b) Promote youth leadership exchange programmes to encourage sharing on values and positive behaviours.
 - c) This will also involve designing and implementing programmes on countering violent extremism and anti-radicalization aimed at impacting values on the youth.
- III. Enhance support to organizations working in the informal settlements on education, youth activities, vocational training and employment. Youth in this form of set-up and its accompanying conditions are more prone to these vices thus the need to support these organizations to deter influence of the youth into the activities.

- IV. Provide rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for incarcerated youth and investigating terrorist recruitment efforts within the correctional institutions.
- V. The government shall put in place measures to identify and curtail possible radicalization and recruitment of more youth and aid reformed youth fit in the society.
- VI. Build resilience by rehabilitating affected communities through development approaches that seek to provide sustainable livelihood pathways and provide a counter narrative to radicalization and violent extremism by ensuring effective implementation of the anti-terrorism policy.



Inception capacity building and consultative workshop in Kenya

On 11-13 April 2019, The UNDESA's Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD) in collation with UNDP, Commonwealth Secretariat and UN Habitat organized in Kenya an inception capacity building and consultative workshop on "Promoting sustainable peace through the national youth policy" which was successful as the County Government of Nairobi published a Youth Bill and Youth Countering Violent Extremism Bill which has been tabled in County Assembly for Approval in October 2021.

In part, the workshop sought to enhance the capacity of youth and diverse stakeholders to tackle issues related to youth, peace and security through the national youth policy.

The workshop focused on the engaging the Youth, Women, Religious leaders, Business representatives, community leaders and Policy Makers and leadership of counties of Mombasa, Mandera, Kisumu,



1.2 Terms of Reference of the project

The project was to train young people on the Youth, Peace and Security agenda and understanding the resolution 2250 and enhancing the youth involvement, engagement and participation in regards to finding the gap, strength, weakness, opportunities and available mechanism that seeks to strengthen the capacity of the institutions as they work with community, also enhance the partnership that youth organization undertakes in regards to youth peace and security in the Kenyan counties of Mombasa, Mandera, Kisumu and Nairobi.

The evaluation focused on finding what works best and how to improve the data collection in regards to achieving the mission of empowering young people in the communities.

1.3 Highlights and Innovations

The evaluation team assessed the group as a sampling questionnaire tool being used a tool for evaluation, the team managed to get the underlying problems that hinders partnership, challenges and also seek to get possible solution from young people at the community level.

1.4 Background to the Project

This Summary report forms the final activity for the OSSREA are being undertaken by partner organization, beneficiaries and community groups. It is also forward-looking assessment of the organizations impact towards young people's leadership capacity, empowerment and skills aimed at linking and integrating youth activities in the development agenda through the target community.

The research and Focus group discussions were conducted for 5 days with more than 40 young people from 21 groups for a period of half an hour session for each of the groups from **21st October -27th October 2019** through interactive sessions held at the host groups within the project target area.

1.5 Objectives

Establish how far the youth understand the projects that they are undertaking, how it has helped them, the challenges they face and what the possible solutions to them are.

Also accessing the leadership and communication skills that they have been able to achieve in terms of the institutionalization of an effective structure and mechanisms for active dialogue around issues of concern to their Youth Groups and Community Based Organizations at the local level.

The evaluation focused on identifying and discussing ways to take forward the work of the youth their Youth Groups in order to achieve sustainability of the project and active involvement of all youth in development activities in target communities.

1.6 Critical Success Factors

The evaluation team target was to reach out to many of the youth groups and partners hence its success is based on the information gathered during the visit to the youth groups and partners.



With the time frame given the evaluation team considers the activity successful.

1.7 Summary of Findings

In order to realize the objective of “Youth-Owned, Youth-Led, Youth-Managed” by putting the youth in the driver’s seat, the project involved

1. Asking for youth input into design and process matters throughout the project
2. Extending open invitations to all youth in network to participate in and lead program activities where they have interests on areas of Youth, Peace and Security agenda and the implementation of the National Youth Policy

This will quite literally, provided the youth with the opportunity to own their grant ideas, manage their activities, and lead the results of their projects. The guiding principles going forward include:

1. Encourage organic development of a youth umbrella network to champion the interest of Youth policy implementations at the county levels.
2. Empower youth organizations with capacity building and information so as to drive their ideas that lead to solid community initiatives at location level as they leverage on the available community assets.
3. Increase stakeholder involvement as advisors and mentors to the Youth organizations
4. Identify a core group of strong leaders who share the vision and philosophy of the YPS program and who will in turn be multipliers of the same among fellow youth and to the entire community.
5. Conduct monthly town hall meetings to involve youth/stakeholders in decision-making at the county levels.

1.8 Project Implementation Methodology

The project team invited and engaged the group through a learning workshop that included focus group discussions and development of counties action plan to be implemented in accordance with the resolution 2250 that seeks to enhance youth participation and involvement in implementation of youth, peace and security agenda in the country.

The project also highlighted the underlying problems that hinders partnership, challenges and also seek to get possible solution from the youth, partner organizations so as to make the work better as they give service to the young people at the community level.

1.9 Outcomes and Target Outputs

The aim and objectives focused around the target group; gathering information about their working relationship with relevant Government agencies, also strengthening their knowledge on project and their ability to get solutions to the challenges facing their institutions during the phase of the project using a variety of techniques.

There were 120 participants in total; majority of which work for various youth organizations, community leaders, policy makers, international development stakeholders, women organizations, human rights organizations, faith based organizations, political leaders and youth leaders

Most of the participants were young women. The majority of the participants had a working knowledge of project and the majority had training and partnership experience. All of them had good command of English.

UNDERLYING FACTORS

The participants deliberated on issues and also providing solution during the FGDs session, the facilitation was well articulating the needs and priorities for the de radicalization and countering violent extremism programs.

The project implementation was timely, as in fact the country is heading towards general elections in the next few months which is projected to be highly divisive and witnessing the security tensions in various part of the country during the forum was even an eye opener to the realities on the ground, the security harassment and residents approach in sharing information was way different during the terror attacks that happened in the countries especially in northern Kenya and coastal counties in Kenya.

As a way to decrease radicalization of young people is to engage the security officers and the community in more dialogue platform, also as a way of reducing religious and ethnic based conflicts and organize for a cultural day events even where diversity and unity of warring communities will be addressed.

Economic growth is an important factor in the fight against poverty, though it is not sufficient in itself. Given the actual economic growth in the region, an appreciable reduction in poverty is not expected in the short term.

Beside pro-poor growth requires institutional development and specifically targeted policies. Most poverty reduction strategies have included measures within a framework for economic growth rather than opting for a framework that emancipates a country's citizens.

This is because issues related to the distribution of wealth and access to land is politically sensitive and therefore often avoided within the poverty reduction strategic papers. However, tentative improvements are underway for institutional change.

The Government should able to meet the challenge of translating these national policies to the intended decentralized levels. Our presence at the intermediate level and extensive experience with participatory processes places us in an ideal position to achieve this.

Population age structures have a significant impact on a lot of country's stability, governance, economic development and the wellbeing of its people. Among the three major populations structures namely; very young and youth (10-25 years) , transitional age groups (25-35 years) and mature age groups (35- years), youth includes life's most formative years, and some of its riskiest. When education, healthcare and employment are available, young men and women hold the potential to renew and revitalize the country's economy and institutions.

Without adequate access to these social services, however, countries with large populations of young people tend to face escalating demands for jobs and education. These countries have historically been the most volatile and vulnerable to civil conflicts.

Due to the strain that the youthful population has put on the available social and economic resources there is need for all sectors to join hands and initiate sustainable community development in order to foster peaceful co-existence. Community development program are a tool used to nurture the skills and talents of young and local people at the community level unity to initiate development Program that can be easily sustained by the locals using the locally available resources.

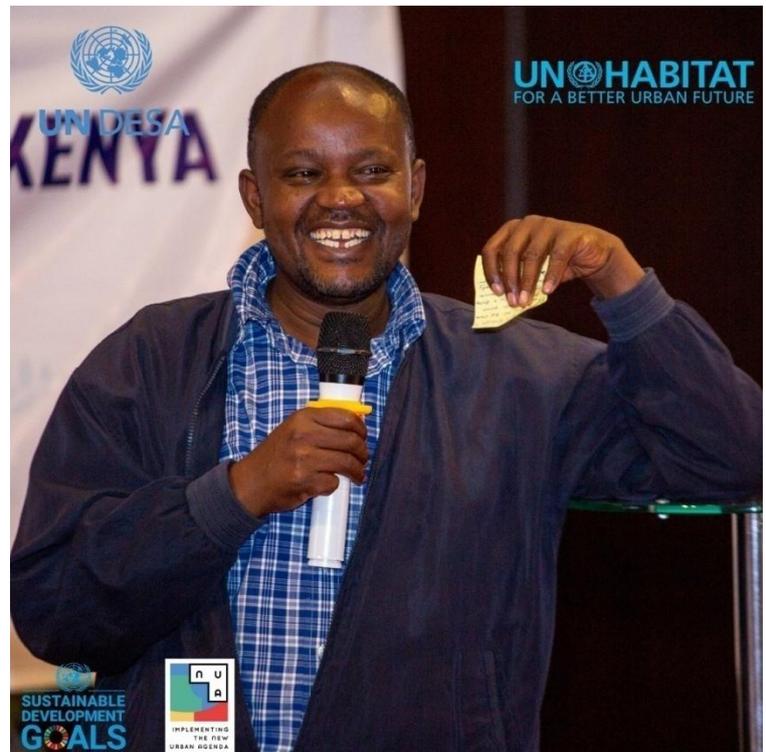
The project was focussing on establishing community information regarding youth participation, security relation, civic engagement and how to improve the strained relationship between the various actors in state on the issue of Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism and involvement in development thus enabling then access and improve on health status, social being, economic upkeep and therefore quality of life for youth, women and children living in the informal settlements and underdeveloped parts of the county by enabling them access to basic needs, health facilities and financial services, which have been minimal in supply in the target areas.

Under these programs, flexible economic and development activities need to be initiated at the community level by the assistance of volunteers especially the youth groups and networks already established and active in the communities and different professional personnel are who are drawn from various fields. The volunteers work together with community program and groups it there quest to initiate development at the community level.

In this kind of approach they are able to mobilize the local people towards their involvement in development activities thus tapping on the skills that the community has. This has proved to be the best mechanism to bring all community members on table to facilitate easy and faster implementation of development activities. Apart from being involved in community development activities, also provides secondary services such as awareness creation, guidance and counselling, educational services and support for Income Generating Activities and training.

Involvement areas should be based on improving the living standards of the people at the community level and enabling them to work towards self sustainability.

The areas include: education, environmental conservation, health services, child survival, HIV/AIDS awareness, youth and women empowerment, promotion of gender equality and equity, rehabilitation, and micro finance



PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Situational Analysis:

Most of the populations living in the informal areas majority of them live under the poverty line. Communities are struggling to ensure that they are involved and/or they initiate development program in order to improve their living standards but they are always constrained by their economic levels.

Underdevelopment and unemployment have resulted into many vices at the community levels, for communities to realize development their need to be the required man power to steer ahead the development process but the recent trend of rural urban migration has robbed the communities the much needed manpower. It is due to this that we hope and think that community development program will provide better employment opportunities for people at the community level hence reducing the principle of losing manpower.

Therefore there is a great need for more involvement of different groups of skilled personnel's in service delivery in these areas to avert the suffering of innocent people in the informal settlements and those at risk of being radicalized.

To tackle this enormous problem it is suggested that youth need to be reached. Youth caught in this extreme poverty levels have unmet physical, emotional and educational needs as it has been revealed to us following some of the confession from different young people who are the moment harbouring bitterness against the society that they find themselves in.

Carry out survey to determine the needs of the local communities in particular the women and youth in relation to the provision of basic need such as (food, shelter, medical services) guidance and counselling in some of the regions in the county. Extreme poverty and underemployment at the community level has greatly impacted negatively on the lives of youth, women and children and many research and data revealed that there is great need for support programmes, counselling services and support and guidance to enable them to cope with their situation and enhance their development into better citizens and also training of the youth to venture into small business opportunities.

Inadequate environmental sanitation and lack of safe water is a contributory factor to the poor health status. There is need to initiate activities that will promote environmental sustainability hence being in a position to counter global warming.

The establishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was to assist the developing nations to ensure that serve delivery is to the benefit of all citizens. With regard to this Government agencies should be working together with community to ensure the realization of some of the goals. Example working with environmental Program to ensure environmental sustainability, promoting access to education, HIV/AIDS awareness, creating an environment where people from different communities can share ideas and interact thus promotion of cohesion, understanding, promotion of gender equality and equity in serve delivery mechanism hence empowerment of women and reduction of extreme poverty and hunger among their communities.

Poverty is no longer viewed at as simply being deprived of income, food, shelter and access to other basic needs for survival. Rather, it has come to mean powerlessness, not having voice, vulnerability, exposure to risk and fears, humiliation and social exclusion. Poverty reduction is more likely to be assured when the people on the other receiving end of pro-poor interventions are empowered to participate in these interventions.

Economic growth is an important factor in the fight against poverty, though it is not sufficient in itself. Given the actual economic growth in the region, an appreciable reduction in poverty is not expected in the short term. Beside pro-poor growth requires institutional development and specifically targeted policies. Most poverty reduction strategies have included measures within a framework for economic growth rather than opting for a framework that emancipates a country's citizens. This is because issues related to the distribution of wealth and access to land is politically sensitive and therefore often avoided within the poverty reduction strategic papers. However, tentative improvements are underway for institutional change.

2 Development Methodology

A evaluation questionnaire needs to be developed to help gather relevant information from the partners, stakeholders and young beneficiaries of the project to help one evaluate the impact of YPS projects towards the target groups, how it is perceived in the communities around, what works well, areas that need improvement, programs support and attitude towards the young people and most of all the challenges they face during the partnership phase and solutions to them

The aim is to gather all the needed information to assess the situation on the ground and the partnership with the institutions.

3 Status Reporting



The target project recipients should be taken through an evaluation questionnaire to establish what they learnt during their engagement with YPS projects; establish their level of participation and involvement, Challenges they are faced with as they implement their projects at the community level, what worked best and possible solutions to the challenges they are faced with during the implementation phase:

4 Lessons Learned

4.1 Learned; What Worked Well from the Various Organizations undertaking the projects in various communities

Involving the Peace Committee and Elders Council with the youth on one platform worked best; in fact it's the best way to find solutions to peace and security issues.

The issues of young people complaining that they have been sidelined by elders when it comes to security issues and even consultations while the Elders accuse young people for being trouble makers and idlers who have nothing of importance to offer, but by organising programs that will help the elders to understand that their role as mentors and leaders would greatly help the young people develop culture of leadership and responsibilities in their communities.

Importance of Community Development Activities (CDA)

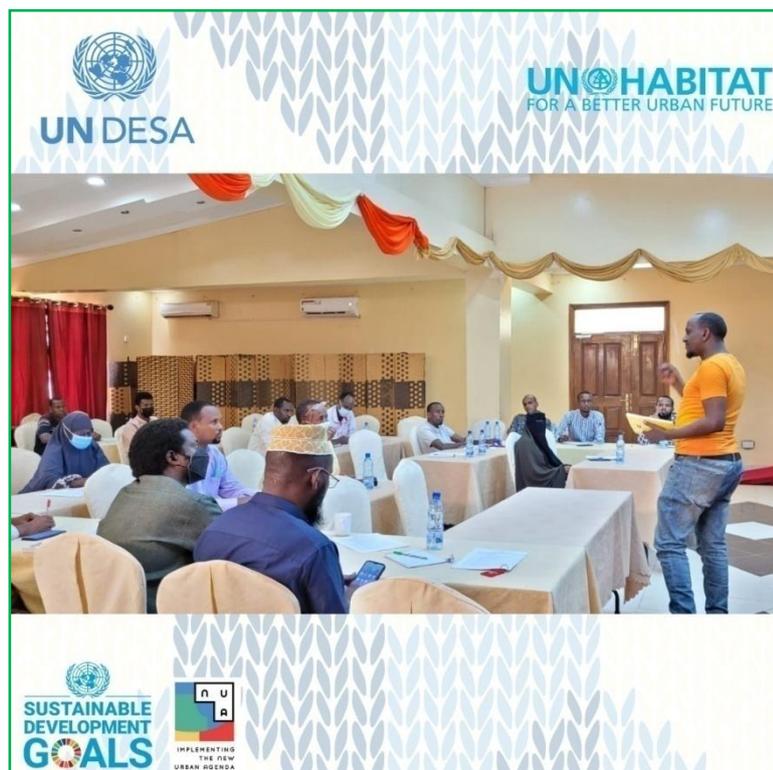
Identifying the gap in involving young people from marginalized communities in the national development initiatives and will devote a lot of effort to integrate poverty reduction with community-based program, mainly targeting youth and women living in the various counties.

While there is growing recognition in the region that a comprehensive intellectual platform movement be established and community-based action with the support program that offers a solid, hopeful response to many problems associated with the conflict and violence is needed, the development and application of appropriate and effective models has been almost nonexistent.

Lessons from the FGDs:

Supporting community development initiatives, by reaching the needy with innovative and appropriate high quality services providing an opportunity for professional's voluntary involvement in matters that affect both Non Somalis and Somali community, decision making and consultations and also bring on board the voice of various stakeholders and actors in development agenda.

- i. To promote exchange of experience and good practice in the field of youth and non-formal education.
- ii. Promote volunteering through national and regional voluntary Program.
- iii. To contribute to development of youth policies, youth work and the voluntary sector, as well as to capacity building and leadership development for young professionals structures.
- iv. To strengthen the international contacts among young professionals.
- v. To build tolerance and understanding in multicultural and multi-ethnic surroundings.
- vi. Promote sustainable community development through resource mobilization at the regional level.



Implementation Strategy:

To achieve the required sustainable community development the project needs to bring on board all the players in this field i.e. the government, civil society and the development partners/agencies. We should only look at the government to initiate all the development activities, to need to involve the local people and allow them to own the program to be guaranteed of their sustainability,

In order to respond effectively to the threat of extreme violence, radicalisation, extreme poverty and underdevelopment in society, various methodologies has to be designed with the necessary versatility to enable practitioners' address the effects poverty without compromising the quality of service to the target group.

Volunteerism would be used as the mechanism to get willing personnel on board of which they would be recruited from different area and used as vehicles to influence and guide the communities.

The methodology that could be applied in identification of these volunteers would be guided by:

- The sensitivity of the community program and its impact to the larger community including the impact the program has on the socio-economic well being of the local people.
- Volunteers sourced would overcome cultural and language barriers as well as offer substantive knowledge and familiarity of the community set-up
- Youth who have been affected by the ravaging poverty levels and unemployment and as victims can effectively be mobilized to play key role in reorienting the community and restore dignity.

Use of two strategies, namely *learning circles and public forums*, to conduct the forums on the particularly governance devolution, human rights, legislation, leadership and integrity

1. Learning Circles (Post Workshop Project Implementation)

By definition a learning circle is a small informal group that meets to study a subject or body of knowledge of interest to its members. It is also a way of structuring a series of small group meetings to draw on the knowledge and experience of a group of people. This strategy has been used in various places and its implementation has proved to be very efficient and effective. Members of the learning circle meet on monthly basis to discuss issues of concern in their locality and find practical solutions.

In this areas there in need to establish 3 new learning circles of 20 people each in the project target areas where awareness are to be conducted on the issues of rule of law, human rights, legislation, leadership and integrity and national development.

The target community members also to be trained on advocacy, mobilization and communication skills to enhance information dissemination whereby each cell member will be expected to train ten others (another cell). By the end of the learning circle, it is expected that a critical number of civic activists will have increased in these communities.

2. Public Forums

This will be organized for the general public on the issues raised, particularly governance devolution, human rights, legislation, leadership and integrity and the engagement in national development agenda. Local experts, youth leaders and religious leaders to be used to mobilize and sensitize the youth on opportunities that the new constitution and youth policies provides to address historical injustices such as land rights and ownership, bill of rights, youth economic empowerment programs and legal documents like identity cards and passport among other issues.

Support of Activities:

There is need to call for development partners to come in and support community program to enable there sustainability. Also deploy professional to these community program hence the need to support and enable improve on service delivery.

Support community service Activities:

Resources need to be mobilized to set up flexible service delivery schemes for the target group. The activities under this component will include:

- ❖ Strengthening the already existing family ties in the target regions-
 1. Program launching, awareness creation through barazas, local administration and other opinion leaders at the community level.
 2. Recruitment of more volunteers to take part in service delivery
 3. Identification of special needs among the target group
 4. Selection and training of the volunteers on the response program
 5. Trainings on leadership skills, program development and awareness.
- ❖ Provision of basic services-
 1. Mobilization of the target group
 2. Establishment of Somali and non Somali professional support groups at the sub county levels.

Support to socio-economic Activities:

The program will also provide secondary services such as support for the target group and training for the target group. The activities under this component will include;

- Identification of needs of the target group
- Sharing development information among the different people represented in the are
- Guiding and counselling
- Initiating business ventures at the community level for young people in marginalized communities.

Capacity building services

There is need to provide capacity building activities to the target group in order to ensure sustainability. The program will entail training activities and other life enhancing activities.

- Provision of appropriate training on product development, marketing, entrepreneurship skills, business skills (Business Development Services) and financial management.
- Training in BIG methodology and financial management
- Training on financial and resource mobilization

5 Lessons Learned

5.1 What Worked Well?

- Quality educational services to the youth in the target regions
- Improvement in the sanitation hence enabling environmental soundness in the target areas
- Community sustainability and involvement in business activities
- Peaceful co-existence among the different people at the community level hence promotion of inter ethnic and inter-racial harmony and understanding
- Establishment of an environmental soundness culture and involvement of community members in community development initiatives.

In the current context of community development, emergency response, de-radicalization, conflict resolution, need for healing, reconciliation and peace building, volunteerism would present distinctive contributions to effectiveness in order to increase access to opportunities and services, and help in better delivery of the services, ensure inclusion and participation of all the stakeholders, and mobilized the communities to embrace voluntary action.

Need identification of every Program

Various programs have different needs that need support to enhance adequate service delivery to the communities.

Youth and Women Program

Youth comprise the larger percentage of the Somali population hence pressure on the government to create more job opportunities. This high number of people, the strain on the economy cannot accommodate the whole population hence need to empower them and enable them take part in community development. It is due to this that we are working with community program to enable them create more sustainable employment opportunities at the local level. We all have a responsibility to create something that will enable the youth involve themselves in development thus reducing the crime rate and the effects of drug abuse.

Women are among the vulnerable population in the community. Women play a major role in development but most of their contribution towards development is not quantified. Working together with women program and sharing some of these challenges there is need for us to empower them both economically, socially and politically so as their contribution can be realized. Most of the women projects have prove the innovative ideas that they have hence need for more resources and support to be channelled to these programs hence enhance their production.

5.2 What could be improved?

Develop and effectively deliver both standardized and tailor-made training and technical support to communities and schools. These packages include:

- **Enterprise development – National Government Affirmative Action Funds**
- **Strategic planning and institutional development**
- **Participatory Program appraisal**
- **Managing community organizations**

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- **Managing international voluntary service**

Community development

Develop an efficient mechanism that is aimed at supporting the community policing and supporting community based initiatives that are aimed at enhancing sustainable community development

Section two: Observations and Findings:

• Planning and Participatory Process

There has not been an effort to include various ways of addressing youth participation through the YPS training curriculum, and hence youth friendly approaches have not been highlighted so as to make it easy for the individuals who are not yet broken silence or have never experienced any community driven projects from their groups.

The consultations process for effective planning in these sessions, this normally leads to lack of individual commitment when involved in youth development process on critical decision that are made within their projects.

Lack of commitment from various representatives are questionable, this there is need of follow up to their respective areas while they undertake their action projects and also look for easy options of addressing any member's conflicts and misunderstanding; since most of them won't be able to agree to the decisions they make hence some will be termed as backbenchers in any group.

This tendency might make others in the group project feel as if they don't own a stake, hence most of them will not take responsibility of knowing or even define their own project objectives, mission, vision and aim as to why they are doing it.

The general evaluation sessions was able to address this situations and possibility of solving such crisis through communication opening with the mother organization, individual role plays, focus group discussions and one on one discussions, but not many of the young people identified with the process.

Observations

This section of the brief report looks at some of the lessons learnt from the stakeholders programs and makes recommendations on the sustainability and continuation of the youth empowerment process in conflict prone areas.

Summary of lessons learnt

1. Difficulties posed for individual's knowledge seeking by deteriorating conditions leading to a passivity and apathy towards volunteerism among the youth.
2. A difficulty in accessing and building trust among the community's members in the groups in a situation where the process is politicised and tribalised.
3. The need for capacity building at all levels, whether in the community level on various issues that affects the youth.
4. Promote shared values of ownership between the stakeholders, youth and other county government on issues of development.
5. Importance of creating linkages with the other partners within the community level for support, sustainability and promotion of activities that are geared towards youth and de-radicalization programs.

Section 2: Observations and Findings:

Community and Youth Participatory Process



- There has not been an effort to include various ways of addressing youth participation through the open forum, and hence youth friendly approaches have not been highlighted so as to make it easy for the individuals who are not yet broken their silence on the risk of being radicalized or have never experienced any involvement in community driven projects from their communities.

- The consultations process for effective planning normally leads to lack of individual commitment when involved in youth development process on critical decision that are made within their projects.

- Lack of commitment from various representatives in various counties peace committees are questionable, this there is need of follow up to their respective areas while they undertake their mandate and also look for easy options of addressing any member’s conflicts and misunderstanding; since most of them won’t be able to agree to the decisions they make hence some will be termed as backbenchers in any group.

- This tendency might make others in the communities feel as if they don’t own a stake; hence most of them will not take responsibility of knowing or even define their own roles and as to why they are doing it.
- The various initiatives was able to address this situations and possibility of solving such crisis through open communication within the platform provided, leadership and guidance on group discussions and dialogue, need to expand the peace committee to accommodate the other players and making it active in the counties.
- There is a need to build capacity at all levels within each group, including: training youth on what the mentoring, extensive team building skills, what the limits of the partnerships entail; raising youths’ awareness of their rights and responsibilities; and their capacity generally to participate in all processes related to leadership and development within their respective groups.
- To enhance participatory approach among the individual youth, youth groups/organisations should endeavour to identify and develop initiatives that will promote effective participation.
- At the institutional level if the process is to be sustained, guidance is needed on what constitutes an effective process that integrates youth in the development processes.
- Capacity of the youth to collaborate on development programmes:
- There is need for the two to collaborate on the ground and to help run different projects that are geared towards youth development and empowerment.

Institutional and technical sustainability will demand increased participation and dialogue amongst the youth groups that are working in this area, which will be achieved by addressing a number of issues. It may be useful to re-visit objectives with a view to building capacity at all levels – youth Groups/organisations.

5.3 Recommendations

To maximize the success of the projects the following recommendations are proposed

During the workshops high levels of discipline was witnessed with youth having regard for time, appreciating the their engagement and importance of seeking their opinion regarding the YPS agenda in their counties.

It is expected that the youth will struggle with the structured and rigorous bureaucratic system as they expressed fear of the same. It will therefore be essential to incorporate training on self - leadership for the youth in the groups so they can grow in integrity, discipline, having a positive attitude and decision-making process at the county levels.

All involved with them will need to be consistent in the messages of motivation and inspiration, application of guidelines and be firm with them so that they can grow the character and values required to not only succeed in application and implementation of the their projects but also in life as a whole.

Key messages and medium for communication on Youth, Peace and Security need to be developed so as to keep the youth and the stakeholders well updated.

Communication Mechanism and Activities that build networking among the youth groups

6 Project Performance

6.1 Performance against Schedule

- ✚ Duration for the workshop was too short comparing to the number of groups to be reached, this is due to limited time and logistical issues that we faced during the organising of the workshops in the 4 Counties.
- ✚ Policy makers/political leaders were not fully engaged as planned due to the constraints of time and the campaigns that is currently in high gear as the country heads towards general election in August 9th 2022.
- ✚ Target Groups invited- this was a huge success as most of the groups appreciated the timely reach out on the workshops that was conducted, in fact they acknowledged that the this project has been consistent in follow up unlike the other organizations that come do research and they are never seen on the ground again. They are even more surprised the UN DESA is coming to follow up on them and seek their opinions which was a huge surprise since most of them have never been engaged in UN DESA projects before.

Summary of lessons learnt

1. Difficulties posed by lack of resources, political will, leadership and management from the county leaders with a tendency to depend on external management of information.
2. Difficulties posed for individual's knowledge seeking by deteriorating conditions leading to a passivity and apathy towards volunteerism among the youth.
3. A difficulty in accessing and building trust among the community members in the various programs tackling Youth Peace and Security in a situation where the process is politicised.
4. The need for capacity building at all levels, whether in the community level on various issues that affects the youth.
5. Promote shared values of ownership between the management, youth and other stakeholders in the communities
6. Importance of creating linkages with the other partners within the community level for support, sustainability and promotion of activities

8. Summary of Recommendations

- i. There is a need to build capacity at all levels within each group, including: training youth on what the mentoring, extensive team building skills, what the limits of the partnerships entail; raising youths' awareness of their rights and responsibilities; and their capacity generally to participate in all processes related to leadership and development within their respective groups.
- ii. To enhance participatory approach among the individual youth, youth groups/organisations should endeavour to identify and develop initiatives that will promote effective participation.
- iii. At the institutional level if the process is to be sustained, guidance is needed on what constitutes an effective process that integrates youth in the development processes.
- iv. Capacity of the youth to collaborate on development programmes:
- v. There is need for the two to collaborate on the ground and to help run different projects that are geared towards youth development and empowerment.

Institutional and technical sustainability will demand increased participation and dialogue on Youth, Peace and security agenda amongst the organizations that are working in this area, which will be achieved by addressing a number of issues. It may be useful to re-visit objectives with a view to building capacity at all levels – Youth Led Groups/Organisations with efficient resources allocation to help implement the Youth, Peace and Security Projects in the communities.

The following issues should be considered:

- ✚ Capacity building of individual youth at risk in these institutions to develop mutual understanding of the empowerment process and taking responsibility of the expanding of empowerment programs and activities that should be supported. Such engagements will clarify the expectations and responsibilities of what is available and what is not with focus on tangible commitments towards a common target.
- ✚ The need to conduct trainings for other members at the community level who did not make it to the first training should also be considered
- ✚ Follow up with a refresher courses aimed at empowering and building capacities of these groups in various areas such as:
 - a. Proposal Writing
 - b. Report Writing
 - c. Mentoring
 - d. Management among others

This pandemic has also affected young people especially those in groups and organisations, simply because they want attention, each have a set of achievement to achieve, they are also the largest majority in these communities, this makes them vulnerable to conflict situation, hence there is need to empower them, build their capacities not only as future leaders but partners of today.

The Youth, Peace and Security project process needs to define the links and any points of departure between activities and other development programmes spearheaded by youth groups.

COUNTIES ACTION PLANS FOR MOMBASA, MANDERA, KISUMU AND NAIROBI

KISUMU YOUTH AND SUSTAINABLE PEACE WORKSHOP

BEST WESTERN HOTEL, KISUMU

27th – 30th MARCH, 2022

Action plan for the Youth Policy in Kisumu County

	What	Who	Where	When	How
1	Transport Sector(Boda boda menace)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership • Transport sector leadership • Police • CSOs 	Kisumu	March - April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Registration & formalization of boda boda sector ➤ Training on driving school ➤ Lobby for more ➤ Allocation to CDF secure Boda Boda riders training
2	Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders(aspirant) • National Government • Private sector • MCAs • Donors • TVETs 	Kisumu	March-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partnering with innovation/tech & creative hub ➤ Lobby for development partners ➤ Meeting with CEC of existing funds ➤ Government to strengthen the a blue economy sector
3	Inadequate policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens • Leaders/Aspirants • County Assembly • Departments heads • National Govt • CSOs • Private Sector • Police 	Kisumu	March-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enacting ,drafting & domesticating Youth policy ➤ Tabling Violent Extremism bill ➤ Lobbying & advocacy ➤ Advocating for implementation
4	Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs/FBOs/Non state • Hrds • EACC • DCI • Police • Leaders • Learning Institutions 	Kisumu	March - 2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementing anti-corruption ➤ Engage meaningfully EACC ➤ Putting up service delivery ➤ Structures of Accountability ➤ Media Engagement
5	Drug Abuse	NACADA			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ More Awareness & sensitization ➤ Petition to the

	Administration County Commissioner Citizens Health department Police CSOs/Non state Actor/FBOs Reformed drug Abusers			county commissioner ➤ Establishment of rehab Centre ➤ Check on deliberation of County Action plan on CBD
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NAIROBI YOUTH AND SUSTAINABLE PEACE WORKSHOP

WINDSOR HOTEL, NAIROBI

5th – 6th APRIL, 2022

Nairobi County Action Plan Review - Group Presentation

ISSUES	STRATEGY	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	ACTORS
Unemployment	Mentorship Initiatives and Apprenticeship Tailor-made Trainings Affirmative Action Funds (AAFs)	Sub-county programmes Sub-county Financial Literacy and Life Skills Trainings Sub-county sensitization and awareness creation forums on current initiatives/programmes	On-going	National Government County Government CSOs Youth Groups/Networks Private Sector
Governance/Political Participation	National Youth Council (NYC) National Youth Policies County Youth Policies	Civic education campaigns/ awareness creation forums – hybrid Mobilization and strengthened advocacy efforts on implementation Strengthen capacity of NYC	On-going	National Youth Council National Government County Government CSOs Youth Groups/Networks
Mental Health	Awareness creation	Creation of safe spaces	On-going	National

	forums/campaigns Partnerships with relevant Ministries, Agencies and non-state actors	for dialogue – hybrid Sub-county access to services		Government County Government CSOs Religious Institutions Youth Groups/Networks
Drug and Substance Abuse	Partnerships with relevant Ministries, Agencies and non-state actors	Affordable and accessible sub county rehabilitation centers/programmes Sub county awareness creation forums/campaigns	On-going	NACADA County Government CSOs Youth Groups/Networks

MANDERA YOUTH AND SUSTAINABLE PEACE WORKSHOP

RED SEA HOTEL, MANDERA

15th – 17th MARCH, 2022

Action Plan For the Youth Policy in Mandera - Group Presentation

<i>Pillars</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Key results</i>	<i>Target groups</i>	<i>Activity</i> <i>What actions must be completed to implement the pillar</i>	<i>Actors/person responsible</i> <i>Who is responsible for the action?</i>	<i>Timeframe</i> <i>How much will it cost to implement the action</i>	<i>Budget</i> <i>Source where will the fund come from?</i>
1: Faith based factor	OB1: Enhanced improved capacity of the religious leaders (teachers, imams and Madrasa).	KR 1 Formation of the religious groups	Religious leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify 90 religious leaders and form 10 capacity building team across the sub counties in Mandera county. ▪ Launch and campaigns know your neighbor slogan ▪ Sensitization of youth correct on interpretation of misused texts and wordings ▪ Inter-faith leader's consultative forums to share gaps and success ▪ Training of religious leaders on prevention and countering violent extremism. ▪ Quarterly coordination for religious leaders to collaborate and share progress 	Supkem	Jan 2022	1,000,000/=
			Religious committee		Mandera Meditation council	Feb 2022	700,000/=
	OB2: Eradicate or reduce radicalization and VE threats	KR2 Create awareness to other stakeholders like politicians , security , women and youth	Religious leaders		Local administration	Feb 2022	500,000/=
			Religious leaders		NGO	Feb 2022	600,000/=
			Interfaith leaders		Youth		400,000/=
	OB3: Eradicate youth on the dangers of drug abuse that facilitate terrorism		Religious leaders		Women leaders	March 2022	300,000/=
Interfaith leaders			Security agencies	March 2022			

							300,000/=
2: Security factor	OB1: Strengthening community policing initiatives	KR1 Improved transparency in detecting and questioning suspects that leads to secure neighborhoods	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the members of the community policing Capacity building of the community policing members on EWER Conducts forums to introduce the members of the community policing to other local security agents for collaboration and coordination. 	CC	25 th Dec 2022	500,000/=
			Community policing members		Chiefs Elders Religious leaders Women Youths Local csos		1,000,000/=
3.	OB2: Strengthening collaboration and coordination between the security agencies and community	KR2 Improved trust between the community and security agencies to allow flow of INTL information and quick response	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 20 engagements meeting between the security personnel and communities Conduct 20 public baranzas at mosques, play grounds and other public gatherings to share telephone contacts for purpose of communications. Organize sporting activities to build cohesion and strengthen trust between the community and security actors 	CC	March 2022	1,000,000/=
			Security agencies		CISC	April 2022	800,000/=
			Security		Education committees CPA CPU DPCs		
		KR2 Enhanced information sharing between the community and security agencies	Community			April 2022	500,000/=
3. Political	OB1: Enhanced awareness against clan based politics and	KR1 Reduce clan based politics and equal representation in political	Community and politicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize civic education on good governance (transparency, integrity and accountability). Mainstreaming of CVE into development 	DRC	Jan 2022	1,000,000/=
					Interpeace MCG		

	masculinities of politics in Mandera	positions. KR2 Increased gender inclusion and responsiveness in political representation	Politicians Politicians Elected leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> projects Conduct rallies and campaigns to raise community understanding on threats of violent extremisms. Support and organize advocacy and lobby youth to get access to financial institutions to access women and youth funds to diversify livelihoods 	Politicians Inter-faith organizations Religious leaders	Jan 2022 Feb 2022 Marc 2022	1,000,000/=	700,000/=	600,000/=	
4. Economic	To improve the youth livelihoods and engage income generating income activities	KR1 To enhance Social integration and trust building among the cross border formal and informal traders KR2: Enhanced youth capacity to sustain their livelihood for example income generating activities	Youth and women youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 300 youth on entrepreneurship life skills to support livelihood diversification in all sub counties Create alternative income generating activities by linking with available youth opportunities. Quarterly cross border coordination meeting for traders Exhibition for cross border traders to show case their products and able to market to reach out their customers 	National government MCG NGO Cross border peace committee	Jan 2022 Feb 2022 Feb 2022 March 2022	2,000,000/=	1,000,000/=	400,000/=	1,000,000/=

5. Education	<p>OB1:</p> <p>To enhance bring back school dropout back to school</p>	<p>KR1</p> <p>More learners access, retentions, transition and completion of schools</p> <p>back to school</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drop out pupil and students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of school meals to retain both teachers and learners in schools. ▪ Creating and establishing more boarding schools to avoid idleness ▪ School should be friendly, safe and conducive for learners and teachers ▪ Promote co-curriculum activities to motivate learners through talents competition under new curriculum ▪ Activate and strengthen guiding and counselling in schools. 	<p>MCG</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>TSC</p> <p>Children department</p> <p>Chiefs</p> <p>Parents</p> <p>Religious leaders</p> <p>Ngos</p> <p>Parents</p> <p>Teachers</p>	Continuous	
	<p>OB2:</p> <p>Registration of aliens' learners as foreign students and pupils.</p> <p>OB3:</p> <p>Sensitize the parents on importance of child</p>	<p>KR2</p> <p>To enhance instilling discipline, detect early behaviors changes, reduce overdependence and show sense of patriotism and nationhood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Register the alien learners on admission books to be treated as foreign learners and update government systems ▪ Monitor and detect early behaviors change by the parents and teachers ▪ Mentor learners with suspected weird behavior changes. ▪ Coordinate and collaborate cross border parents of the aliens and 	<p>Head teachers</p> <p>Deputy head teachers</p> <p>Teachers</p> <p>Parents</p> <p>BOM</p> <p>PTA</p> <p>TSC</p>	Continuous	<p>500,000/=</p> <p>300,000/=</p>

	registration and documentation			school management committees.	MOE MCG Chiefs		400,000/=
	OB4: Improve by train local ECD teachers and employ to fill understaffing in schools	KR3 Reduce understaffing Increase school enrolment Enhance quality education and proper transition and completion	School drop outs Vulnerable learners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employ more ECD teachers to improve learning ▪ Provide bursary to needy learners for teaching courses ▪ Carriers guidance and counselling to equip learners for relevant courses ▪ Engage retired teachers to back to teach to fill the gaps 	MCG MOE TSC Community Religious leaders Elders Politicians		500,000/= 1,000,000/=
							1,000,000/=
							500,000/=

Recommendation

- Implementation of the action plan
- Follow of the implementation of the action plan
- Resource mobilization for the implementation of CAP activities
- Establish youth coordination leadership – Umbrella coordination network.
- More trainings an engagement for youth to educate on peace election process

Conclusions

A great thinker once said, “Mankind has three problems, Discrimination, Poverty and Ignorance. Discrimination can be removed through love and compassion, Poverty through sharing and ignorance resolved through education”.

With all the three being of concern in target communities, as long as the creative projects by the youth will have their foundation in love, compassion, sharing and education they shall be resolved.

9. Appendices

- *a copy of the participants list attached*

10. Social media and virtual proceedings links during the workshop

<https://twitter.com/unhabitatyouth/status/1503666015909126144?t=3O-FLq7yr-sd-6uYt8FZmQ&s=08>

<https://twitter.com/unhabitatyouth/status/1503671421666529281?t=0-SJgZcu2GZ4XV2fBy7ICw&s=08>

<https://twitter.com/unhabitatyouth/status/1503675629383860229?t=C0vrNWn1--tMBd-mIkQe-g&s=08>

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https://twitter.com/unhabitatyouth/status/1509588455545872390?s=20&t=Oo8D4sda_KQFhHxetDX7-g

<https://twitter.com/HeemMufc/status/1498631980308643841?t=v2AGyViovmYPIqye8yVwug&s=08>

<https://twitter.com/itsHassanKE/status/1500901084130422794?t=OOPs1rjB96jSQNBT0yvW-w&s=08>

<https://twitter.com/HeemMufc/status/1500742343200321543?t=cx1lgce74jnOqcZVO2bmUQ&s=08>

<https://twitter.com/unhabitatyouth/status/1500733108169154560?t=1t-m05IGRCeO2z8L3ZV3hw&s=08>

https://twitter.com/unhabitatyouth/status/1501512462901907459?t=GpSY7yzR7sLVS71Xf5O_wg&s=08

PHOTOS GALLERY



Mombasa Photo Gallery: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NIxJ12E0-RpzbNFc0z1m92qyOvATMN27?usp=sharing>

Mandera Photo Gallery: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ErIHhIDhUetnACCti2vIteZj8ZAQKWn?usp=sharing>

Kisumu Photo Gallery: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ErIHhIDhUetnACCti2vIteZj8ZAQKWn?usp=sharing>

Nairobi Photo Gallery: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1diCyBAEX0rRm3FufgKrjflvjuqOrEzrs?usp=sharing>

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1uZ1y75G95KDghhYBQGkHeOGvhQGPRUWE?usp=sharing>