

Outcome Harvesting ... the *'Sisi Pia Tuna Haki'* project

The Mid-Term Evaluation Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents findings of the mid-term evaluation of the Undugu Society of Kenya (USK) ‘*Sisi pia tuna haki*’ project. The project, that started from 2021, is being implemented by USK Society of Kenya (USK) and Taksvärkki supporting the lives of children and youth living and working on the streets (YLWS) of Nairobi and Kisumu counties of Kenya.

The mid-term evaluation was conducted by [Right Track Africa \(RTA\)](#) between September and December 2023, with the objective of assessing and collecting the outcomes achieved over the preceding two years. The evaluation was also to create and support a self-evaluation methodology by USK and the collaborating youth. The insights gained from these conversations contribute to the development of valuable lessons that can guide the future design of the project. The evaluation was guided by the Outcome Harvesting (OH) approach. It is an evaluation method that focuses on establishing transformation in social actors influenced by project interventions (“*How the project contributed to the changes*”) and the significance of the two observations. Data was collected from 167 respondents (96 focus group discussions participants, and interviews with 21 partners and 50 selected youths).

The evaluators report that the project has made significant progress, identified, and obtained an extensive array of positive outcome results. These were related to youth transformation (in youth knowledge and attitudes; behaviour and activities, relationships with other society members). There were also significant behavioural changes among partners that were expected to enable the youth demand and realise their rights. Transformation was reported and observed with YLWS families and local (neighbouring) communities, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), and the National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPWD). There were also valuable changes were about some government administrative chiefs,

There were still gaps to be achieved to the full outcome challenges (or targets) set in the project’s outcome mapping intentional design.

Recommendations

The evaluators make the following recommendations.

1. To realise target youth outcomes

Empower the youth, improve their understanding of their rights and available channels. This includes educating them about the functions of the project’s boundary and strategic partners and specifying the differences according to specific context: cities, regions, and groups. The training should address how the youth and groups will manage factors like age, gender, education, economic power, and location for comprehensive inclusion of all youth. A key strategy should be to conduct a needs assessment and ensure programming is targeted to specific contexts and challenges facing youth. It is essential to engage youth in meaningful economic activities that enable them to sustain a life off the street. Additionally, highlight to all youth the role of Youth Associations as powerful tools for them to access their rights, emphasising the collective strength over individual efforts. To fortify these associations, there is a need to foster the Associations’ development and how they enforce group rules and guidelines, for effective functioning. Additionally, it is crucial to foster youth connections to and facilitate their access to pertinent government and non-government agencies, identified as boundary and strategic partners. This collaboration will be for addressing various rights issues, reinforcing the collective impact of youth advocacy in both official and non-official spheres.

Facilitate the establishment and functioning of the youth groups or associations especially formal registration, outlining the necessary requirements and how to fulfil them. Improve their organizational capabilities. This includes establishing how to establish group agendas or tasks and implementing effective follow-up. Financial management and reporting skills are also crucial components of this capacity-building effort. The role of outcome mapping and harvesting for project progress and impact is important. Train the leaders and members in the collection, collation, and utilization of data and for reporting and promoting the mission of the project. This holistic approach will enable these groups to effectively showcase the impact and success of their initiatives.

2. In working with project boundary partners and implementing structures

Based on the harvest and respondent feedback, the evaluation team recommends a review of partners in the remaining time of the project, as follows:

a. Government administration

- These are the administrative chiefs, assistant chiefs, and their respective offices. Their current primary responsibility is maintaining community order and peace, while supporting adherence to government laws and regulations. The outcome challenge should include their formulation of (local) policies and regulations, ensuring endorsement from top leadership in the government institutions that support street connected youth, ensuring this is disseminated to all their staff members, eliminating dependence on a single officer, and preventing concentration in a specific location.

b. Law enforcement agencies

- This includes the regular and administrative police and their offices. They oversee security and law enforcement for peace and harmony. The outcome challenge should be the involvement of street youth activities and their interaction with communities. Additionally, it is crucial to institutionalise the process, ensuring it is not reliant on a single officer or limited to a specific location.

c. Youth Association, Group Leaders, and Coordinating Committee

- These youth leaders should be considered boundary partners. Their current role involves representing members, mobilising, recruiting, and actively participating in project activities with the aim of enhancing the realisation of rights for all involved. The outcome challenge should be effective management of Association affairs for the development and growth of both the group and its members and aligning with the project objectives. This should include effective use of Checklists and Learning tools to document and regularly report on group progress. The Coordinating Committee should take up monitoring of government budgetary allocations for street families, and ensuring the allocated resources are appropriately utilised. The CC should continually profile street youth, capturing their identities, locations, and needs as valuable data for both USK and the Boundary and Strategic partners. This should extend to capturing and addressing the entry of new street families.

d. Youth Associations, Group Leaders, and the Coordinating Committee

- These are individuals or corporate representatives from processing industries, commercial buying and selling entities, and hiring companies, as well as financiers like banks and micro-finance institutions. The outcome challenge should be working as employers or business partners with street youth. This involves not only hiring them but also extending opportunities for their businesses. The aim is to provide financial support, facilitate capacity development, and establish crucial links that contribute to the growth of their business interests. The overarching goal is to foster a symbiotic relationship that not only benefits the street youth involved but also contributes to the overall economic empowerment and development of the community.

3. To provide effective project interventions (project contribution)

Continue coordinating boundary partner interactions with street youth (visits, meetings, training, communication, negotiating services) as requested. Inform and promote project goal, mission and progress in various media: radio, TV, social, etc. Continually explore and identify rights opportunities for youth and sensitise the youth to utilise them. Work with the youth to collect data and information and share it with those institutions. Create guidelines for incoming partners and project staff employees because, so far, the project's function is only dependent on a few.

Continue with youth training, ID issue, group registration support, and links to relevant government and non-government actors. Explore and provide context-specific support (city, region, and youth base) aligned with youth immediate and long-term needs. Provide support and guidance throughout the process of implementing solutions. "Handholding" ensures that individuals and groups are assisted directly, ensuring the successful delivery of solutions tailored to specific circumstances. Continue with the proposed quarterly consultative youth associations' leadership forums to discuss governance, plans, programs on inclusion, and public participation. To enhance the coordinating committee's effectiveness, introduce its members to neighbouring communities, boundary, and strategic partners, and explain their roles and CC operations. Support the leaders in sharing successes and lessons for adaptation by youth groups across the country.

For the youth families and local communities, publicise and promote project goal, progress, challenges, and case studies through various communication channels. Provide communication, sharing and consultative platforms for these partners and the youth.

4. To manage rights exclusion factors affecting street youth.

Continue building the capacity of YLWS, emphasizing the significance of citizen registration systems for ID applications, while issuing them with USK IDs. Support youths' national ID applications, focusing on simplifying the registration process by addressing documentation challenges. Strengthen strategies for neighbouring communities that foster a more welcoming and understanding environment for street families and YLWS. Conduct sensitization efforts that emphasise the importance of accepting reformed street youth, highlighting positive transformations, and dispel negative stereotypes. Work for their successful integration into communities. At the same time, support the economic empowerment of street families and YLWS for peaceful coexistence, eliminate their potential threats to neighbouring communities.

Offer comprehensive assistance to street families and YLWS including skills training, and job placement. This support should address gender-based exclusion challenges. Responding to the YLWS's request for a revolving fund that provides small loans for those interested in small businesses. Contact and collaborate with potential employers (such as the National Youth Service (NYS)) and find ways of mitigating corruption associated with recruitment through chiefs, village elders, and *Nyumba Kumi*. Organise exchange visits to communities and youth not connected to the street to facilitate cross-learning, sharing of development and economic ideas, and fostering innovation.

To manage exclusion due to education and skills, facilitate access to educational institutions that can take the YLWS and support their enrolment. Strive to get support from the government's free education programs. Promote policies that encourage youth education, even beyond traditional school age, and integrate life skills to equip them with the confidence needed to navigate the world and pursue opportunities.

To address youth relationships with law and security enforcement agents, establish a collaborative partnership with the Paralegal Society of Kenya (PSK) and links to lawyers for pro-bono services to YLWS. Maintain a registry of such legal professionals in each city and region. Develop and manage an online legal training and networking platform for both YLWS and lawyers. Actively participate in CUC, CCUC, and IPOA meetings and platforms to highlight and expedite pending YLWS cases. Publicise the legal challenges faced by YLWS to all partners, both boundary and strategic, and encourage their assistance.

To deal with exclusion caused by corruption, nepotism, and tribalism, continue with the capacity building of youth members on channels that can do this. Promote and publicise the legal plight of YLWS to all partners (boundary and strategic) and how they can assist. Urge for government intervention. Call for inclusive policies in government projects that provide YLWS level playing field for YLWS in accessing services. Support agencies mandated to investigate and manage corruption, nepotism, and tribalism instances by providing data and evidence.

To manage exclusion against youth with disabilities, develop a stronger working relationship with NCPWD and APDK for training and information forums. Support youth with disabilities in accessing services where they are limited or excluded. Identify and bring on board agencies (especially NGOs and others) that have programs supporting people with disabilities.

5. For effective youth relationship models, the USK project should support

- a. Develop and promote street family cases where such structures have supported the YLWS have their rights addressed and met.
- b. Continue with the capacity building of YLWS on importance of operating and working in groups, then get the groups officially registered for services and rights. Support YLWS with group registration processes in their efforts to address and manage rights violations. Train youth members and leadership on effective group management to the benefit of members. Support negotiation forums between registered groups and other agencies. Promote and show-case successful rights cases achieved through youth relationship models.
- c. Train youth members and leadership on how to establish and maintain successful existing and working relationships with these actors. Be available to develop and implement relationship agreements (roles and responsibilities) as well as cases that require negotiation and conflict resolution.

6. To managing systemic conditions, to ensure effective project delivery.

Regular assessments should be conducted to understand the specific needs of YLWS groups and the viability of project support in each area. The Coordinating Committee can help identify and mapping out existing opportunities for inclusivity in service provision.

For challenges that fall outside the scope of USK and the boundary partners, seek collaboration with (other) stakeholders who can provide viable solutions. Arrange for comprehensive 'pause and reflect' sessions with the partners. There may be a need to coordinate the formation of a multistakeholder working group for the diverse array of YLWS needs. This may include rehabilitation, managing GBV, and mental health. Extend this to higher (national) policy levels, lobbying, and long-term solutions that will go beyond the project timeline.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents findings of the mid-term evaluation of the USK Society *'Sisi pia tuna haki'* project. The project is being implemented by USK Society of Kenya (USK) and Taksvärkki supporting the lives of children and youth living and working on the streets of Nairobi¹. USK development interventions focus on, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of children and youth living or working on the streets, as well as socio-economic empowerment of poor urban and rural communities in Kenya. The project has been in implementation since March 2021 and is expected to end in December 2025.

USK Society of Kenya (USK) is a national child-centred community development organization and not-for-profit Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that works to help address the numbers and lives of children living and working on the streets of Nairobi and other cities. The USK implements development interventions related to the rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of children and youth living or working on the streets, as well as socio-economic empowerment of poor urban and rural communities in Kenya.

From 2021, USK has been working with Taksvärkki to support youth in Nairobi and Kisumu counties of Kenya in a project titled *'Sisi pia tuna haki'* (Swahili for *'We also have rights'*). In this project USK and Taksvärkki support youth who live and work on the streets, *'identifying, harnessing and investing their power for a just, equitable and equal society, where rights of all people, irrespective of their ethnicity, gender, religious, geographic and health orientations besides individualised choices are protected, promoted and restored if at all denied, threatened or restricted'*. (As stated in this assignment's Terms of Reference, ToR).

The "Sisi tuna Haki Pia" project is a continuing Youth-to-Youth project aimed at *"identifying and harnessing their power to contribute and influence the shaping of a just, equal and equitable world, which is foundational and strategic to the betterment of human lives"*.² The project is being implemented in Nairobi and Kisumu counties, targets 50 Youth Associations³ each with an average of 20 members.

The project's Theory of Change is presented as follows:

If they (USK and Taksvärkki) build and strengthen governance, organisational and operational capacities of youth and youth led institutions to passionately promote their rights, motivate them to demand for equitable services and justice, in particular, negotiating for gender and disability considerations from duty bearers and service providers, while facilitating state justice and service agencies to integrate youth specific, gender and disability sensitive service frameworks,

They (USK and Taksvärkki) will realize more youth responsive legal, policy and practice environment, duty bearers and service providers working with an amenable local civil society targeting youth to exploit social and economic development opportunities.

¹ In this report, and most of USK and Taksvärkki reports, the term 'youth' refers to youth living and working in the open streets (YLWS) of Nairobi and Kisumu cities. The report often uses YLWS, 'street youth' or 'street-connected youth' for the same.

² From project proposal document

³ In this project, USK works with individual youth through their groups referred to as Youth Associations (or "solidarity groups of purpose", as stated in project proposal), that they (USK) formed or encouraged the youth to form. This is what the term 'Association' (with cap) in this report refers to. The youth obtained unique names for their groups and, in many cases, formally registered them as self-help groups (SHGs) or community-based organizations (CBOs). In Nairobi, there are 35 and in Kisumu there are 15 USK project-associated Youth Associations.

This will result in the protection, promotion and fulfilment of youths living and working on the streets human rights in the counties of Nairobi and Kisumu.

The mid-term evaluation was conducted between September and December 2023 by a team from [Right Track Africa \(RTA\)](#). The objectives were listed as:

1. To harvest outcomes realised over (preceding) last two years at the level of the primary target group (youth living and working on the streets, YLWS) and supporting systems, primarily the duty bearers and project implementers.
2. To design and support a self-evaluation methodology that empowers the project actors (YLWS) to participate in the outcomes' harvest.
3. To build capacities of select Youth Facilitators, leaders and USK staff as data harvesters, in the self-evaluation process, infusing learning for future similar processes.
4. To facilitate conversations with the Youth Facilitators and leaders, besides USK staff (after initial data collection) for refining and validating data collected through the various processes and developing lessons for the project's future design.

Key evaluation questions to be answered listed in the assignment's ToR as follows:

1. *What is the role and level of youth participation in processes that enhance realisation of their rights, as a result of project interventions?*
2. *What are the systemic changes that help the youth thrive as a result of the project interventions?*
3. *What is the youth's perception on the significance of the project in their lives?*
4. *What are the youths' needs/ proposed models in relation to livelihoods support and advocacy (identified during implementation) that could help inform in future project programming?*

2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The evaluation was guided by the Outcome Harvesting (OH) approach. It is an evaluation method that focuses on establishing transformation in social actors influenced by project interventions (*"How the project contributed to the changes"*) and the significance of the two observations. The RTA team followed the OH steps with USK youth and partners, as described in OH manuals^{1,2} while customising to fit the context and evaluation needs (and objectives). Key to this was ensuring that the evaluation questions were answered.

The evaluation was implemented as a participatory process encouraging learning from the USK team and youths, in the process developing the capacity of USK youth and partners in how to conduct a project's evaluation independently. The OH six steps were adopted during the evaluation implemented in two phases.

Phase ONE: Inception meetings and training

The RTA team reviewed project documents to learn and familiarise themselves with USK Taksvärkki, the *'Sisi Pia Tuna Haki'* program, target youth, stakeholders and partners, and documented progress. This was supplemented with visits to the program offices in Nairobi to and a review of shared documents. A brief introduction/training of outcome harvesting method/process was conducted by the RTA team at the USK offices in Nairobi on 03 October 2023.

¹ Outcome Harvesting: Principles, Steps, and Evaluation Applications. Instructive book by Wilson-Grau, Ricardo. Information Age Publishing Inc. 2019.

² Outcome Harvesting brief, written by Ricardo Wilson-Grau and Heather Britt, introduces the key concepts and of the approach for the Ford Foundation in May 2012 (revised in Nov 2013).

Phase TWO: Outcome Harvesting through the OH steps

Step 1: Designing the harvest

This step entailed a review and refinement of harvest users, evaluation uses and questions. This step helped in refining the following aspects.

1. The evaluation uses and key evaluation questions
2. Data sources and sampling
3. Data tools and data collection plan

Outcome Harvesting takes a use-oriented intention approach (*utilisation-focused evaluation*¹). This being a mid-term evaluation, the findings were to be used in guiding project implementation in two remaining years for better delivery of project objectives. The evaluation uses and related key evaluation questions in Table 1 were agreed upon.

Table 1. Evaluation Uses and Key Evaluation Questions

USES	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS
1. To document outcomes achieved by the project i.e., transformation in the youth, boundary partners, strategic partners and unexpected outcomes as a result of the project's interventions	<i>(The outcomes harvest; develop a database)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Who has changed, and what has been the change/transformation? (what/how, when?)● What was the project's contribution towards that change?● What was the significance of the change and project role?
2. To identify processes that enable youth to demand and realise their rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● To what extent are youth able to demand their rights because of the project's contribution? <i>(What processes (from initiation to final stage) are working?)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● What was the projects' role and intervention?
3. Identify or describe successful youth models that support livelihoods and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● What unique relationship models are youths using to advocate for their rights?● What was the projects' role and intervention?
4. Identify or describe systemic situations or conditions that have been influenced by the project (or not) for the youth to thrive e.g., political economy dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● What systemic issues exist (social, institutional, political) that affect the realisation of youths' rights?● What has been the projects' role and intervention against those factors (if any)?

The key evaluation questions were developed further into the tools used during data collection. These are presented in Annex 4.1.

Step 2: Compilation of initial outcomes from project reports.

The RTA team in collaboration with USK and Taksvärkki staff developed a results' database to be used for the harvest. The fields included: outcome, project role, other factors, other data, and significance.

Step 3 and 4: Validation of compiled outcomes database

The RTA team, USK and Taksvärkki staff and youth visited agreed third party respondents external to the project for confirmation/validation and substantiation of information given by project sources. They were also asked for extra outcomes. The third-party respondents were sampled from stakeholders the project has interacted with. The sampling framework and schedules are shown in Annex 4.2, with data collected

¹ A project evaluation approach developed by Michael Q Patton that is based on the principle that the process and results should be guided by how the users want to apply the results. For details see: <https://www.betterevaluation.org/methods-approaches/approaches/utilisation-focused-evaluation>

from 167 respondents 96 participants of focus group discussions, 21 key informant interviews with partners, and 50 selected youths Annex 4.5.

The data was collected using android devices (recorders and phones) programmed with computer-assisted data collection application, and content hosted on the online database. All discussions and interview narratives were translated and transcribed. During the data collection the evaluators adhered to the prescribed ethical research guidelines. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. Participants were informed of their freedom to withdraw from participating or withdraw part or all of what they had shared. Participants were also informed that whatever they shared with the research team would be used exclusively for the evaluation.

Step 5: Analysis and sense-making of outcomes:

The RTA team analysed the data to answer the evaluation questions. For qualitative data, open coding was used to break transcripts into blocks of text describing specific concepts related to the relevant questions. Similar outcomes were grouped and disaggregated by locational difference. Structural factors and power dynamics shaping outcomes both at individual and societal levels were explored.

The evaluation findings were presented in two sense-making workshops where youths, invited boundary partners and USK staff participated. This was on 15 Dec 2023 in Nairobi and on 18 Dec 2023 in Kisumu. An internal sense making meeting with the USK staff team was also conducted on 21 Dec 2023.

Step 6: Utilization of findings and recommendations:

The evaluation report contains a raft of recommendations from the various sections.



Figure 1. Interviewing youth respondent in Kisumu during data collection

harvest's questions:

1. The outcomes harvest: **who has changed among youth and supporting systems?**
2. Outcome focus 1: **to what extent are the street youth able to demand their rights?**
3. Outcome focus 2: **what unique relationship models are youths using to advocate for their rights?**
4. Systemic conditions to be considered: **what situational factors influence how youth demand and get their rights?**

In each section the evaluators (RTA) present the outcomes observed and reported in the first phase of the project (2021 – 2023). For the youth these are grouped according to the type of change: in knowledge and attitudes, behaviour and activities and relationships. The project had ‘policy change’ outcomes associated with the youth, but they can only advocate for them. The project’s role or contribution is presented as a separate section (Section 3.2 on page 19) as the social actors changing were targeted individually or in interactive combination. Any challenges presented (by respondents (and the evaluators) form the basis of **Recommendations presented** at the end of each section.

2.1. The outcomes harvest: who has changed and how?

2.1.1. Outcomes in youth (knowledge and) attitudes

Most of the YLWS said that, through interactions with USK staff and trainers, they had increasingly become aware of their rights and the channels to use when they felt these were being violated. The street youth reported being better informed when interacting with the police, chiefs¹, and their immediate communities. This included an understanding that law enforcement should abstain from physical violence when dealing with them. Respondents also reported youth being aware of their safety and protection rights against violence, and advocate for this.

“I now know my rights and how to relate with police, chiefs and the community. Now I understand that police should not beat you. They should show you an arrest warrant. And you have the right to speak in the language you are comfortable with.” FGD youth, Westlands

“Most youths have embraced advocacy, especially on matters to do with sexual violence. They have taken it upon themselves to campaign against such behaviours. Most come to our office for advice and guidance”. Wakili Mtaani², Kibagare

Most youth interviewed talked about being more confident of themselves following their learning engagement USK. They were *‘initially hesitant to engage with government offices or speak in public spaces’* but reported being able to express themselves easily. The confidence they reported enabled them to eliminate defeatist attitudes among them, fostering the acquisition of skills for income generation and greater independency. They said they were now easily engaging in decision-making that benefits them while contributing to societal wellbeing.

“I have become confident and fearless. I can speak in front of others very well.” KII youth.

“Before we did not have the confidence to speak in public to express ourselves but now, we can.” FGD Respondent, Kayole.

Another related change theme among the youth was *‘being more hopeful about their future’*. They felt that *‘they had a better understanding of their value in the society’* and were starting to contribute to societal activities.

¹ These are government appointed leaders (at local area level) and the Chiefs’ Authority Act (Cap. 128) states that it shall be the duty of every government appointed chief or assistant chief to maintain order in the area in respect of which he is appointed.

² A volunteer lawyer who has been working with the USK project.

“I used to prefer sitting alone since I always perceived that there was nothing important that we were going to discuss but Undugu showed me the importance that we can discuss important things and help each other. In terms of behaviour, I can see that I have really grown up and see myself as an important person not like how I pictured myself before as a useless person. I can walk and talk with people and people will see that I have stated something that is of importance”. KII Kisumu

Anger with the rest of society is a common attitude among the street youth, and it interferes with how they relate with everyone else. Some of the youth interviewed reported being more less wary, suspicious and more controlled in their reactions. USK's educational initiatives have been instrumental in teaching them how to manage provocative situations.

2.1.2. Outcomes related to youth behaviour and activities

Numerous individuals among the YLWS grapple with addiction to drugs. The drugs include bhang¹ (local and imported), sniffed glue and paint thinner (“*musii*”), cigarettes, cocaine, heroin, Tapentadol (“*taptap*”), and khat (“*miraa/muguka*”).² Many of those interviewed reported significant reduction of drug use following the USK awareness and counselling sessions. The training had been organised through the collaborative efforts of USK and the National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA). NACADA's role is to provide rehabilitation and drug abuse awareness services closer to the youth (as mentioned in the projects OM intentional design, Annex 4.4). Some youth reported completely cessation, while others reported notable reduction in frequency and intensity.

GBV cases perpetrated by community members and police to vulnerable YLWS have decline since the youth have reduced consumption of drugs and reported being more aware of their rights.

“As a mother of one, I battled drug addiction until USK intervened in our lives. Since then, I've successfully overcome my substance abuse, becoming a positive influence within our support group. Our transformation is evident as we've transitioned from a state of destitution, resembling zombies, to actively participating in various work activities. Personally, I now serve food in Lower Kabete, a role I never imagined possible. Although the struggle with addiction continues, I'm proud to say that I can now afford rent, food, and school fees for my child”. FGD respondent Westlands

“I am a mother of four, formerly part of a group of single ladies whose routine involved taking drugs and giving Piriton³ to our children before heading out for reggae (dance) events. Alongside running a hotel and working in the EPZ, I now balance my life as a married woman.” Respondent during Westland Youth FGD.

Many youths reported using their knowledge, courage, and confidence to confront those they saw as abusing the rights of their fellow youth and street families.

“Most youths have embraced advocacy especially on matters to do with sexual violence cases. They have taken it upon themselves to campaign against behaviours that promote sexual violence. Most of them come to our office for advice and guidance”. Wakili Mtaani, Kibagare

¹ *Cannabis sativa*

² *Catha edulis*

³ Technical name: Chlorphenamine. Piriton is an antihistamine medicine used for relieving the symptoms of allergies. It is also known for inducing drowsiness to make one feel sleepy. [Read NHS webpage for more details.](#)

Such action has been a significant initiative of the Youth Coordinating Committee (CC)¹. The CC consists of 22 Youth Association leaders (15 from Nairobi and 7 from Kisumu) and the Youth Facilitators. In Kiamai, Nairobi, the Committee successfully rescued children from child labour through a sensitization forum held in July 2022. The Committee worked closely with the community chief and helped the reintegration of several children back into school. In Kibagare slum, Nairobi, they rescued an underage girl (12 years) attending a private clinic for birth control treatment. The street youth agitated for the arrest of the doctor involved and closure of the clinic.

A constant challenge for street youth continues to be registration of citizenship, in Kenya the most notable product being the national identity card². Those who had obtained their IDs reported how crucial the document was for various formal endeavours, including enrolling their children in school, and applying for and getting formal employment. Those who had got them said the IDs had fostered 'a spirit of community and collaboration among them'.

One frequently mentioned outcome of USK support (skills training and networking) was employment (hired labour) or self-employment through own-managed small businesses. This was a transition from idleness and crime to accepted acceptable occupations that offered financial stability. Some youth individuals had started small businesses, saved money, and were able to support their families. For example, some pooled funds to start a car wash business.

"In order to avoid being harassed by the police, we decided to contribute money and open a car wash in our space. We first cleaned up the area and removed garbage because that is the basic reason why we were being evicted. When police came and saw the space had been cleaned up, they gave us a chance. We did not get any funding from external sources" FGD respondent, Eastleigh.

Youth also reported regularly engaging in community clean ups and other engagements to gain approval from surrounding communities. In Kayole the street youth were engaged in environmental clean ups, while in Eastleigh they had an arrangement to clean the local police station compound. Street youth interested in farming and tree planting made appeals for continued training by relevant departments on how to care for their crops.

"I now have my own enterprise as a barber, after receiving training from USK. I am grateful for the stability it brings to his household and family, thanks to the support from USK." A Nairobi youth respondent.

"I was an alcoholic and used to get sick and get admitted frequently and the doctors used to tell me to stop drinking then USK came and talked to us and told us the effects of using drugs, so from January I stopped using drugs completely. After that, in my Association as women, we started farming and planting vegetables and now, we are thinking of starting to plant tomatoes. When we get our incomes, we pool our savings and then we use it for buying seeds, watering cans, fertilisers and sprays for the vegetables. When one is sick, we come together and take the person to hospital and contribute to buy

¹ In this project, the Youth Coordinating Committee mandate is providing leadership and coordination of all the Youth Associations. As described in the final project document the committee aimed to hold quarterly consultative leadership forums to discuss governance, plan, programs on inclusion, and public participation and develop context specific human rights learning and monitoring tool addressing itself to gender, disability and justice.

² Under Article 12 (1) (b) of the Kenya Constitution, every citizen is entitled to a registration/identification document including a passport and National Identity Card (ID), issued by the Government to all applicants (aged 18 and above). Without an ID, one cannot vote, open a bank account, register a business, acquire a driving licence, transact mobile phone banking, purchase property, access higher education or even obtain formal employment. In addition, without this vital document, one finds oneself a victim of arbitrary arrest and extortion by the police on spurious grounds. From [a December 20, 2015 Standard Newspaper article](#).

medication for the person. Whenever one of us losses a close person, we help ease their (financial) burden. Any time we are stuck call USK, and they come through for us.” Youth KII, Otiende.
“Undugu came with the agenda that we should come with groups which then came up with and they provide seed beds where we can plant trees”. Youth KII in Kisumu

Some of the reformed youth become examples to others struggling with drugs. Some have been selected (or elected) as leaders within their Youth Associations.

“I serve as a trainer of trainers, helping many youths transition from homelessness to securing their own homes.” KII Youth

The reformed youth also reported their participation in socio-public activities. For instance, during the annual International Days of Street children (celebrated 12 April 2023) and the African Child (celebrated 09 June 2023). Reformed USK youth shared their (transformation) experiences. The Youth Coordinating Committee in Nairobi presented a letter to the Nairobi City County Governor seeking employment opportunities tailored to them.

Despite reports of these outcomes, there continues to be challenges for complete youth transformation. The following list was extracted from Association Representative meetings held on 06 and 29 June 2023¹.

- (Continued lack of) Discipline amongst Association members.
- (Inadequate) Commitment and participation in meetings and group activities.
- (Poor) Focus and ability in assessing achievement for future.
- Membership keeps changing; new ones replacing those dormant. Some join more for selfish personal gain than group progress.
- (Struggling) Leadership: youth reluctant to take up leadership roles.
- Persisting negative experiences continuously affecting interest.
- Only 3 out of 19 Associations had official registration certificate renewed (an annual requirement).
- Experience of group money being misused or stolen.

2.1.3. Outcomes related to youth relationships with others.

Engagement with USK has helped youth to forge new relationships amongst themselves, with other members of the community, boundary and strategic partners as well as local administration officials. This has been instrumental in addressing challenges facing YLWS and finding appropriate solutions in addressing access to rights and other benefits.

“At least now we can talk with each other and other people now. Many people used to picture us as street girls but since Undugu came they took us as regular people and treat us equally”. Youth KII in Kisumu

For instance, through USK’s collaboration with *Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)*, YLWS in need of health services reported accessing them conveniently using the USK identification card² or presented USK’s affiliation with the Mama Lucy Kibaki Hospital³ rehabilitation service. Respondents said that this helped to effectively reduce travel distances to the services. Youth groups have been able to register self-help

¹ From report on the Association Representatives meeting held on 06 and 29 June 2023 Dandora Undugu Center Hall.

² In the absence of the national identity card or while waiting and processing one, USK has provided the street youth its own identification document)

³ [According to its website \(Accessed 20Dec2023\)](#), Mama Lucy Kibaki Hospital is a Kenya government level-5 medical facility located in Nairobi’s Embakasi Constituency, offering 24-hour normal and emergency treatment services

groups with the government's Directorate of Social Protection, securing certificates recognized by local authorities. These certificates open doors for income generating opportunities, such as garbage collection.

In addition, the Youth Coordinating Committee's introduction to the Court Users Committees¹ has enabled them to present their plights and led to significant changes in security officers. For instance, this resulted in Muthurwa police officers refraining from harassing the youth and adopting a more supportive approach.

Challenges facing youth transformation.

Youth transformation was still not up to the agreed outcome challenge (according to the OM intentional design). Gender-based violence continues to be prevalent in some areas because some street youths are yet to be aware of their rights and easily fall victim to rape, defilement, genital mutilation. In other cases, they reported being wrongfully accused of GBV culprits while others were denied sexual health services.

Various Associations from the Westlands zone expressed increased distress in running their small business due to prevailing harsh economic times. They felt some project activities were not aligned with their immediate needs – links to employment and financing their businesses.

The you reported inadequate training arrangements to support them in their ventures. This was especially a challenge because the group meetings are not as often because people are busy at work fending for their families.

"We were given trees and vegetables. Our vegetables did not grow. We were not trained how to plant. We were not trained to plant. When we planted the trees did not germinate and the vegetables did not mature, and some people sold and took the money". Youth Westland's FGD.

Some of the youth reported being locked in *'a vicious cycle of drug abuse'*. This was because garbage collection is seen as undignified work. To cope with the shame associated with this type of employment, many resorted to using drugs to numb the shame. Unfortunately, the limited earnings from garbage collection were used to procure more drugs, further perpetuating the destructive cycle. In Highrise, Nairobi, the youth mentioned a challenge with drugs, and use of under-age children for drug trafficking. The police and chief in the area were reportedly corrupt and unable to deal with the menace since it was financed by highly influential suppliers.

"You need "steam" to collect the garbage without shame. It is not dignified work. When I get cash, I get more drugs, and now I find that I am an addict" Youth in Eastleigh.

Some street youths are involved in crime or protect those who are. Youth gangs from other areas often commit crime and hide in the home 'bases' of those innocent, an example given in Kisumu.

The police take the street youths as criminals since you find that in a base there are 2 who had snatched phones from people. The county governments, the city managers called us and told us that we are the ones dealing with youths, but they are chaotic and making Kisumu area to be an unsafe area and they wanted to do away with them; but we told them that a person who has

¹ [According to the Kenya National Council of the Administration of Justice website \(accessed 20Dec2023\)](#), Court Users Committees (CUCs) are forums where stakeholders involved in the administration of justice get together for dialogue and decision-making in the justice sector. The Committees platform for the stakeholders (at both local or regional level) to consider areas of improvements in the operations of the courts, and how to coordinate and improve functions of all associated agencies and their interactions

committed a crime let them be handled as a criminal and don't generalising all the youths. KII Kisumu

2.1.4. Recommendations for target youth outcomes

Based on the agreed outcome challenge for the YLWS the project will be required to intensify its support efforts for the youth. This will include continued training and linking them with relevant agencies, while negotiating for relationships for their outcome challenge (targets). A review of the proposed project support to the youth shows the following areas that should be sustained.

With Youth Association Members

- Capacity building on rights and channels available.
 - o Informing and training the youth about the roles of boundary and strategic partners, especially for specific cities, regions and groups.
 - o This also includes how best to manage factors for wholesome inclusion: age, gender, education, economic power, location.
- Promoting the Youth Associations as more powerful tools for access to rights than individual effort
- Encourage the development and enforcement of group rules and guidelines for effective Association functioning.
- Support links and access to relevant government and non-government agencies (boundary and strategic partners) for various rights issues.

With Youth Associations

- Support the necessary group/association registration processes: requirements and how to meet them.
- Build their capacity at group management level. This should include:
 - o Group agenda or task setting and follow ups.
 - o Financial management and reporting.
 - o How best to manage factors affective wholesome inclusion: age, gender, education, economic power, location.
- Project monitoring using outcome mapping and harvesting for evidence and case study compilation. Train the leaders and members how to collect, collate and use data and evidence for reports and project mission promotion.

2.1.5. Outcomes observed in boundary partners and other actors

The project proposal had identified a set of boundary partners (from the USK- Taksvärkki ("*Sisi pia tuna haki*") in its Outcome Mapping Intentional Design¹. The changes reported in these partners are presented below, alongside what had been agreed as their outcome challenges², levels of change yet to be achieved.

¹ The Boundary partners in this project are the following: Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNHCR), The Independent Policing Oversight Authority, the National Council on Person Living with Disabilities (NCPWD), the County Directorate of Climate Change, and local office of the National Environmental and Management Authority, the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC)- New and Paralegal Society of Kenya. The Strategic Partners were include: County Court Users Committee, Hope FM and TV stations, some paper media People's Daily and Nation Newspaper, NACADA, National Youth Council (NYC), Kenya Red Cross Society and *Medicens San Frontiers*, and the Justice Advisory Centres (JACs,-new)

² From the Outcome Mapping intentional design (project intended plan), a partner's 'outcome challenge' is the most ideal state of being or functioning, if the project is going to be (extremely) successful in its mission.

The outcome challenge for Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) was, ... “that *KNCHR, & IPOA, through their complaints and investigative departments, are working with leadership of street youth to respond to allegations about human rights abuses/violations committed by law enforcement agencies and discrimination of certain service providers. KNCHR and IPOA are consistently providing human rights advice and education to street youth through their regional directors’ offices in Kisumu and Nairobi. KNCHR, by its mandate, is discharging the monitoring role on Article 33 of the Convention on the Persons with Disabilities*”.

The CEO of KNCHR attended a USK project activity in June 2023 as the chief guest and committed the institution’s help in addressing people living and working in the streets in parliamentary committee meetings. The institution has been timely in providing feedback when invited. A desired change reported by some respondents was the devolution of KNCHR services to make them more accessible at the local levels, where street families and youth live and thrive.

For the National Council for persons with disability (NCPWD) and the Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya (APDK), the outcome challenge was, ... “*The NCPWD consistently engages the youth in identifying the needs of those living with disability and strategically addressing them. Collaborating with YLWS monitor support given to those living with disabilities by maintaining and updating support indicative registers. And identifying and addressing gaps affecting opportunities for gender parity. The NCPWD was expected to work with YLWS on strategic integration of gender and disability equity into leadership/committees and other roles.*

The project formally engaged officers from APDK at the national level, and County offices of NCPWD which nominated representatives to train street youth representatives how to mainstream disability inclusion (Nairobi). Respondents reported that the APDK was working closely with both Nairobi and Kisumu USK region offices. They have supported identification and registration of disabled YLWS. This has allowed those youth to be able to benefit from the government’s cash transfer program¹. Respondents still pointed out that there was still a need for UNHCR and APDK to improve their services for disabled youth. Some youth complained of repeated visits to their offices that do not result in much-needed support.

The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) was reported to be actively participating in forums organised by USK. Representatives from the institution attend the project partners meetings and have committed to include YLWS in their stakeholders’ forums (Nairobi). Youth Facilitators, Youth Association members and the project staff participated in a forum with NGEC on follow up to the policy formulation and enactment in Kisumu County. NGEC respondents admitted that their interaction with YLWS was new, and the institution was working with USK to learn how best to engage. They now invite USK to their quarterly Coordinating Committee meetings and USK has arranged for NGEC officials to share with the Youth Associations how the boy-child was being excluded from social development². A reported change gap was NGEC accessing data (or statistics) on injustices perpetrated to the YLWS to help them lobby for relevant policies, strategies, and activity plans. NGEC was asked to increase their interactions with USK and youth for opportunities to better understand context specific aspects affecting the youth. There were

¹ In 2004, the Kenya government established a Social Cash Transfer Program that delivers financial and social support directly to the poorest households. Beneficiaries receive KES 4,000 (c USD 25) every payment cycle (every two months).

² Minutes of the Nairobi Association Project team meeting held on 23 October 2023 at Dandora Undugu Centre office.

general recommendations that USK should engage NGEK in a long-term strategy that would ensure project mission continuity even after the project closure in 2025.

The collaboration between USK and the Paralegal Society of Kenya (PSK) was reportedly to be intact. The PSK coordinator took part in project partners' meeting and reiterated on youths to identify paralegal organisations within their areas for delivery of legal aid services. Through the Society, USK, through the project regional offices in Kisumu and Nairobi, worked with justice centres that are part of Court Users Committees (CUCs)¹ and Child Court User Committees (CUCC)². The project also worked with Makadara Law Court and Nairobi City Court and are members of the CUCs. USK facilitated a CUC forum where street youths presented their legal challenges. This has enhanced the recognition of the YLWS needs within the court system. The youth reported that the PSK and CUC should continuously improve youth participation in their platforms.

The outcome challenge for local (neighbouring) communities was that *"They provide a reliable psychosocial support system within an amiable operational space that is safe for youths of all orientations, who live and work in the streets to run their activities"*. The evaluation observed that local community members and institutions were recognizing the positive changes in the street youth. For instance, in Nairobi's Westland zone, St. Augustine's School allowed YLWS to hold meetings on its premises. The youth in some areas mentioned reported no longer being seen as criminals by the wider neighbouring community who accommodate them (the youth) when they (the youth) supported and contributed to local activities. In Nairobi's Muthurwa zone the community resident around the Maboxini youth 'base' have accepted and accommodated their vegetable and seedlings enterprises. In Kisumu the community was more appreciative of the transformation in the youth.

"Before Undugu, the society used to hate us and did not want to be associated with us; they used to call us prostitutes. But after we have changed our relationship with the community has positively changed. They are happy because they feel we are better people now". FGD respondent, Kisumu

In Kiamaiko, the community around Ghetto Farmers and Ghetto Hustlers Associations has been encouraging their members to continue with the USK reform process. Neighbours in the estates have been offering jobs to some of the youth. For instance, cleaning and cutting grass. Some were kind enough to give the youth food.

2.1.6. Outcomes observed with other social actors

Administrative chiefs³ have played crucial roles in assisting YLWS with identification documents for citizen registration. The youth respondents in many areas reported that the police and local administration were increasingly supportive and protective. In Kayole, chiefs helped to set free a street youth who had been arrested and falsely accused of drug possession. At Huruma, the administrators hosted the Taksvärkki Program Officer during the monitoring visit. In Eastleigh they provided street youth with space for their temporary housing. There were reports of positive change among the police, especially the levels (and

¹ The Kenya government has established Court User Committees (CUCs) to help address challenges affecting the efficient and effective delivery of services at the individual court level. For details read https://www.unodc.org/documents/easternafrika/Criminal%20Justice/CUC_GUIDLINES_2019_final.pdf

² According to [a couple of 2022 news articles in Kenya News Agency](#), some Counties (Nairobi, Machakos, and Kisumu) and have launched Child Court User Committees (CCUCs). These are expected to be CUCs focussing on cases, matters and issues dealing with children, and ensuring are addressed in a professional and delicate manner. Due to their narrowed scope, CCUCs are expected to reduce the workload from CUCs.

³ Government administrators (at local area level) under the Chiefs' Authority Act (Cap. 128) whose mandate is maintaining order in the area in respect where appointed.

intensity) of harassment of YLWS. In Westland's zone an incoming police OCS¹ sought for and took part in community meetings where the street youth participated.

"Initially, the police would always come and arrest us 'anyhow' (i.e. with false accusations) but this has changed"

"Some rogue police have ceased soliciting sex from the women in our village." Westland's FGD-Kibagare).

Notable changes were reported by various respondents in regard to the County Directorates on Climate change (CDCC). In Kisumu the Aim High Youth Association was allotted a small piece of land by the County Department of Natural Resources and Environment for a car wash business. Three Youth Associations were referred by the Department of Environment to the 'Nursery Tree Seedling Association' to train and mentor other Associations. In Nairobi, a county agricultural officer invited some Association leaders for training in urban agriculture and mitigation on climate change. The same officer had intervened when youth who were farming were harassed and threatened with eviction from their 'base'. (Local) political leaders were reportedly reaching out to YLWS, since they had acquired IDs and could therefore vote. Some political leaders had worked with the youth during the promotion campaigns, although concerns raised that these leaders only came to them during elections and did not live up to their promises thereafter.

The supportive role of strategic partners was observed and reported. The role of the National Agency for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA)² is capacity building and the institution had reached out to USK to educate project staff and youth leaders on how to deal with drugs and substance abuse. NACADA actively participated during the project's partners meetings where they made presentations on the effects of drugs use. NACADA also accompanied the project team during visits to the Youth Associations to observe and understand their environment. The National Youth Council (NYC)³ respondents said they *"had newfound interest in venturing into street communities for a deeper understanding of the issues on the ground"*. USK and NYC leadership held a meeting with the project staff to discuss collaboration, attended a project stakeholder's forum in Nairobi. The respondent added that *"They are flexible when called upon and respond to communications"*. NACADA and NYC were found willing to engage the YLWS for greater clarity in the challenges they faced. Representatives from these institutions stated that working with the USK project was beneficial because they did not have to design and develop fresh avenues for mobilising and working with YLWS. Spiritual (religious) institutions were also supportive as strategic partners. They taught and counselled the youth, providing referrals for those interested in government services. The Kanisani and Bidii Kware Youth Associations talked about church members visiting and supporting and empowering them.

There remain areas of change yet to be achieved. Policy change was an outcome target in the project design. The youth outcome challenge included them *"being able to use law to demand for legal and policy accountability from government and attendant agencies regarding rights of children and youth living and working in the streets"*. There should have been change in actors whose role is in identifying relevant policy reform and/or working to support and more effectively implement those in line with the project mission. While most boundary partners express a genuine interest in reaching the youth through the

¹ In the Kenya police force the OCS (Office Commanding Station) is the officer in charge of a station in a Ward, overseeing all its posts and patrol bases (also referred to as the Ward Commander).

² NACADA's mandate is to undertake public education and awareness campaign against drug abuse, especially among youth in schools and other institutions of higher learning. <https://nacada.go.ke/about-us>

³ The National Youth Service (NYS) is an organisation under the Government of Kenya. It was established in 1964 to train young people in important national matters. nys.go.ke

Coordinating Committee, budgetary constraints often impede the full realisation of their collaborative goals.

There were still areas of change to be achieved with the police. Some street youth continue to lament continued cases of police abuse of power and illegal arrests. The youth from Eastleigh in Nairobi reported that their ‘home base’ was under threat from the Muslim businessmen and needed support to secure their homes and enterprises. The Eastleigh community reportedly indicated that street families were a nuisance to emerging (and more welcome) urban developers. They also think the street youth’s garbage recycling business is disguised rubbish dumping and have been using police to chase or evict them (the youth).

2.1.7. Recommendations for boundary partners and others

The project worked with the list of boundary partners shown from the project’s OM Intentional Design. Based on the harvest and respondent feedback, the evaluation team observed notable mention of partners that should be considered in the remaining time of the project. This includes incorporation of private sector (or commercial) actors. There were activities aligned to this. In October 2023, USK project staff organised a meeting for officers from Equity Bank to meet three Associations for future partnering and collaboration¹. The officers talked about the benefits the groups would get using group accounts.

While the current list of partners is sufficient to achieve the rights-based objectives. There is a need for additional partners to support skills training and economic empowerment, including those listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Suggested additions/revisions to list of boundary partners

Boundary Partner	Outcome challenge (recommended revisions)
Government administration	<p><u>Who:</u> Chiefs, Assistant chiefs and their offices.</p> <p><u>Current role:</u> Ensuring there is community order and peace while supporting government law and regulation.</p> <p><u>Outcome challenge:</u> They take up policy and formulation to ensures support for street youth are served by all staff (not dependent on one single officer or observed in only one location).</p>
Law enforcement agencies	<p>The police and IPOA</p> <p><u>Who:</u> Regular and administration police and their offices</p> <p><u>Current role:</u> In charge of security and law enforcement for peace and harmony</p> <p><u>Outcome challenge:</u> They ensures law enforcement involving street youth activities and their interaction with communities is institutional and not dependent on one single officer or observed in only one location.</p>
Youth Association, Group Leaders and Coordinating Committee	<p><u>Who:</u> The Youth Association, group and CC leaders</p> <p><u>Current role:</u> Representing members, mobilising, recruiting, and participating in project activities for improved realisation of rights.</p> <p><u>Outcome challenge:</u> They properly manage Association affairs for the development and growth of the group and members (as per the project objectives). They use the Checklist and Learning tools to document and regularly (or as required)² report on Group progress, among themselves and with USK. They attend project meetings and training events³. The Coordinating Committee follows up on government budgetary</p>

¹ From Minutes of the Nairobi Association Project team meeting held on 23rd October 2023 at Dandora Undugu Centre office

² The checklist is used for monthly reporting. The data in an Excel file is reviewed for annual reporting.

³ Sample for Nairobi Weekly Schedule for second half 2023 was provided.

Boundary Partner	Outcome challenge <i>(recommended revisions)</i>
	allocations for the street families. The CC continually profiles street youth (identities, location, and needs) as data for USK and the Boundary and Strategic partners. This includes the influx of new street families, children and youth.
Private sector actors (industry, businesses, and financiers)	<p><u>Who:</u> Individuals or corporate representatives from processing industries, commercial buying and selling entities, companies hiring, financiers (banks and micro-finance), etc. as employees or business partners with street youth</p> <p><u>Outcome challenge:</u> They work with street youth, hire them, or provide them business opportunities, financial support, capacity development, and links that grow their business interests.</p>

2.2. Project contribution

From project proposal the most important project **strategies** and **activities** to support the youth were listed. The evaluation team sought to explore the extent to which these were applied (in line with the outcome harvesting approach (or statements).

2.2.1. Project interventions influencing outcomes.

1. Formation of Coordinating Committee, Youth Associations and Youth Facilitators

Youth Associations are the basic organising structures USK uses to reach all youth and were formed before this project. In Nairobi USK works with 35 associations with a total membership of 706 active (248 female, 458 male). There are 55 youth members living with disability in the associations (30 female, 25 male). In Kisumu there are 15 associations with a total of 330 members. Two leader representatives from each association attended association meetings that were held twice a year to review progress and plan future activities.

The project also worked with Youth Facilitators who are some of the reformed youths trained and have good leadership skills. These Facilitators were to provide leadership and periodically visits the groups to observe, discuss and address emerging needs or complications. The role of USK project’s coordinator and facilitators (Nandwa and team) were reportedly invaluable. They had to constantly manage emotions most of the youth struggle with.

“Nandwa possesses a keen understanding of our mindset and has played a pivotal role in teaching us self-control. This has been transformative for individuals like me, who, upon joining the Coordinating Committee, struggled with short tempers.” Youth KII.

2. Formation and functioning of Coordinating Committee

The Coordinating Committee is expected to provide leadership for all the Associations. The Committee meets after every three months to review progress and recommend subsequent action points. The Committee 15 members in Nairobi are selected from Associations ensuring regional representative. It is also through these committees that USK and the youth would develop context specific human rights learning and monitoring tool addressing gender, disability, and justice.

Respondents reported that the Coordinating Committee actively addresses challenges on the ground. The committee is managed by the youth with oversight from USK. When faced with issues beyond (the youth) capacity, USK stepped in to offer support. An example was, when seeking a meeting with the governor, the project provided the youth introduction letters and facilitated the engagement. Through the Coordinating Committee's efforts, several youths have successfully navigated the citizenship registration

application process (to get an ID¹), getting vital support from District Officers (DOs) and District Commissioners (DCs)².

3. Training the youth

USK was to build the capacity building for 250 youths (5 members from each of the 50 Youth Associations in Nairobi and Kisumu) and link them to services as its main strategy. Through the refresher courses, youths were trained on their rights and how to ensure they are served as well as disability and gender mainstreaming/inclusion. They were also trained in supporting project implementation through outcome mapping and harvesting. Independently and in collaboration with other stakeholders USK provided various related trainings including, the effects of drug use, leadership, management of GBV, climate change and mitigation through tree planting among others. Trainings are delivered to key representatives from the association who were then tasked with transferring the knowledge to their members. Suggestions were made that USK supports YLWS transitioning or reforming from drug abuse and gender-based violence get mental health services (psychological counselling) to prevent and/or reduce relapses.

4. Introducing YLWS to external agents

USK provides YLWS who do not have national IDS a USK ID as a form of identification in the community. The ID provides basic information including the name, gender, date of birth, nationality and group association of the youth. This initiative was started before the current project but has proved beneficial in identification of the YLWS. The IDs also have USK contacts which police or other duty bearers can use to contact the USK for information. The USK card is an indication that the holder is a USK member undergoing a reformation transformation. The ID has effectively been used by the youth when engaging partners like the police, chiefs, and Mbagathi Hospital³.

The figure shows four sample USK Identity Cards. Each card is titled 'STREET IDENTITY CARD, UNDUGU CHILD / YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS, P.O Box 40417-00100 TEL: [redacted]'. Each card contains a photo of the youth, a signature, and a table of personal information.

Given Name	Nickname	Date of Birth	Gender	Home -Town	Nationality	Association
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	Male	[redacted]	Kenyan	RISING SUN
Antony Sangale	Manyoka	01-12-1995	Male	Kiambu	Kenyan	RISING SUNG
Kevin Maina	Msapere	3472689	Male	Muranga	Kenyan	RISING SUNG
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Figure 2 Sample USK Identity Cards

¹ ID is used in this report for the government-issued identification card

² District Officers and Commissioners are district level government administrators.

³ [A medical referral facility for Nairobi Metropolis catchment area](#)

5. Developing Group-Association leaders' monitoring system

USK was, by way of mentorship and organisational development, to support 70 members of the youth Associations to monitor project progress through review meetings. This was to be through bi-annual meetings for consensus on organisational development of the Association(s). USK has provided the groups with a checklist (Annex 4.3) for periodic review. Aspects monitored include leadership structures, and advocacy activities. The progress checklist and learning tools were introduced at the beginning of 2022 to enable the groups to remain focused. During the visit filled tools were presented from some groups, and none had details for the preceding five months.

6. Engaging with the project's boundary partners and other social actors

Through strategic partnership building, and community interactions, USK was to interact with the identified boundary partners for street youth development and minimising exclusion issues were followed up. The target was meeting 20 representatives of boundary partners to deliberate on individual institutions' role to youth change. Respondents said the project has been instrumental in getting the youth to interact with boundary and strategic partners. These forums provide the youth invaluable opportunities for youth to point out and support their collective objectives and challenges. USK's impact extends its functions to networking, facilitating meetings where youth discuss various rights (human, children, and gender violence) with relevant institutions. USK intervened by initiating conversations with representatives, resulting in improved relations and assistance between the youth and local authorities. USK's emphasis on group dynamics has been transformative; the group approach has been more effective for youth seeking and receiving institutional support compared to individual efforts.

2.2.2. Challenges in project (contribution)

The evaluation team observed and learned from project staff that its contribution was affected by some challenges. These included set timelines and the arduous process of training new members recruited after staff changes. The staff have to manage a delicate balance between sticking to project objectives while onboarding fresh talent. The fluctuating personnel dynamics requires adaptive strategies for effective leadership and seamless integration. Compounding these issues are resources for the Coordinating Committee's (CC) whose limitation affects its ability to fully advocate and represent the youths. There is a critical need for supporting the CC with funds sourced either internally from USK, or external collaborating boundary partners and strategic allies.

2.2.3. Recommendations for project interventions

The project's boundary partners (KNCHR, NGEC, NCPWD, the Paralegal Society, and CDCC), play key roles in relevant policies affecting street families and youth, and the project should consider fresh and more effective ways of interacting with them for the relevant policy change and implementation.

We recommend a review of project interventions based on the actors (the youth, youth association leaders and boundary partners) views. Given the observed outcomes (and the imperative roles of newly emerging partners and possible outcomes targets, the evaluation team suggests revisions in project interventions.

Table 4. Suggested additions/changes to project intervention to support youth and partner outcomes

Actor (Boundary, Strategic Partner)	Project intervention (recommended revisions)
Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue with the training, ID issue, group registration support, and links to relevant government and non-government actors. - Explore and provide context-specific support (city, region and youth base) aligned with youth immediate and long-term needs - Handholding: Provide support and guidance throughout the process of implementing solutions. "Handholding" ensures that individuals and groups are assisted directly, ensuring the successful delivery of solutions tailored to specific circumstances
Coordinating committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress and planning. Continue with the proposed quarterly consultative youth associations' leadership forums to discuss governance, plans, programs on inclusion, and public participation. - To enhance the committee's effectiveness, there was a call for comprehensive introductions of all Coordinating Committee members to neighbouring communities and boundary partners. - Develop and use context specific human rights tools addressing gender, disability and justice matters affecting the youth - Share successes and lessons for adaptation by youth groups across the country
Families Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicise and promote project goal, progress, challenges and case studies through various communication channels. - Provide communication and negotiation platforms.
All boundary partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USK to continue coordinating BP interactions with street youth (visits, meetings, training, communication, negotiating services requested). - USK to inform and promote project goal, mission and progress in various media: radio, TV, social, etc. - USK to continually explore and identify rights opportunities for youth and sensitise the youth to utilise them. - USK work with the youth to collect data and information and share it with those institutions - Support creation of guidelines to guide incoming partners and project staff employees, so that project is totally dependent on a few. <p data-bbox="412 1184 1459 1276"><i>"When Nyakundi (a social services worker) is not there, no one helps us. The others are not committed or are afraid of committing themselves in case a youth does not meet the vetting criteria. Nyakundi should turn his experience into a guideline for other social workers."</i></p>
USK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USK to procure adequate staffing to allow work life balance. There is need for an additional technical staff to support with documentation and overall programming work - Need for a better remuneration package to align with current food and fuel prices. - The Youth Facilitators contracts should be aligned with USK's human resources policies to give them access to mental and physical health services.

2.3. Outcome focus 1: youth exclusions to rights and coping mechanisms

This inquiry started with areas of rights exclusion the street youth reported the face, followed by how or the extent to which they have been able to scale over the challenge. The street youth employ a multifaceted approach, combining legal knowledge, community engagement, personal initiatives, and economic endeavours to navigate challenges and advocate for their rights.

2.3.1. Exclusion factors street you face in demanding their rights

Community acceptance and support

Despite several project support efforts, street youth have yet to achieve full acceptance by neighbouring communities. This includes difficulties in renting for themselves houses and getting admission to schools

for themselves or their children. There are stereotyped perceptions about street youth being criminals leading to suspicion and biased treatment. Overcoming these negative perceptions becomes a barrier to their interest in integrating themselves into society. To address this some youths have sought ways of forging relationships by voluntarily providing community cleaning activities services. They have done the same with police stations in their areas for a more cordial relationship. Their participation in electioneering activities for political aspirants has also helped them get recognition and acceptance.

Inadequate education and skills

Youth with little school experience lack appropriate academic documents and are not even able to join school. Many job opportunities require a minimum of a secondary school level education (Form 4), posing a significant hurdle for those who don't have it. Job announcements made by local authorities seldom align with youth needs. The youth appeal for educational and work opportunities that do not require formal school background to address this disparity. When street families seek education opportunities for their children, some schools, expected to provide 'free education'¹, come up with un-affordable hidden costs upon enrolment.

"Jobs requiring high qualifications are frequently publicised. There are no opportunities for unskilled manual work that better suit our circumstances, such as trench cleaning or sweeping." FGD respondent, Westlands

"Bursary promises remain unfulfilled, with government assurances ringing hollow. Some external groups initially aid us, only to redirect our children to government schools when the promised assistance diminishes." FGD respondent, Westlands.

Some youths reported engaging in collective action to demand their right to education.

"Early this year we were denied bursary and we mobilised ourselves and approached the MCA, but we did not manage to speak to him in person. We then wrote a letter (assisted by USK) to the County Governor (Hon Sakaja), and we are waiting his response" FGD respondent, Westlands.

Arbitrary arrests by law enforcement agents

Street-connected families and youth continue to suffer harassment and arbitrary arrests by law enforcement officers. The YLWS reported that this frequently pending possibility leaves them demoralized and frustrated, deterring them from proactively pursuing rights opportunities. The project's strategies for youth dealing with police harassment include avoiding conflicts, negotiating, and engaging in dialogues. The project has also supported group approaches to manage cases. In the event of an arrest, the entire group of street youth comes together to investigate the reasons. Their collective aim is to ensure that the arrested colleague is accorded their rights and receives necessary support. In some instances, the USK facilitator is involved in the negotiations with the law makers to understand the circumstances and how to best manage.

Mentorship programs from organizations like USK and IPOA² have also contributed to their knowledge and understanding of their rights when faced with such treatment. Other mentors mentioned include police in sports or games (soccer) with the youth, and such platforms presenting opportunities to provide solve YLWS issues.

¹ Since 2003, Kenya's constitution guarantees every child the right to free basic education in selected government-backed schools.

² The [Kenya Independent Policing Oversight Authority \(IPOA\)](#), ... a body established through Parliament in November 2011 to provide for civilian oversight over the work of the police in Kenya.

"In the past we used to fight with the police or sometimes engage in hide and seek, but since USK came and trained us, we understand we have rights just like any other citizen and we can come together and negotiate or express ourselves." FGD respondent

Exclusion due to corruption, nepotism, and tribalism

Across all the city zones street youth respondents reported being left out due to corruption, nepotism and tribalism. Some youth reported that both the county and local (ward) government's officials demanded bribes they were not willing to give or could not afford for job opportunities or other government services. Bribes are required to expedite services, with excuses such *'as a shortage of printing papers'* used as explanations. The challenges were observed in acquisition of business licences. The opacity of reasons for licence denials, coupled with being sent to different officers, creates a discouraging environment. There were several instances where the youth and USK had to establish a working relationship with local government and police officers. However, this is affected by the agent's transfers to other stations. The officers' transfers disrupt continuity of established relationships and initiatives.

"Some police were transferred, and the new ones do not know us well and they came and harassed us". Muthurwa FGD

Citizenship identification

Street-connected youth face significant hurdles in citizenship registration. When street youth apply for identification cards (IDs), they are required to provide their birth certificates and their parents' ID cards. They are identified and requested to submit documents showing parentage or family/community affiliation. Subsequently, they are directed to the chief's office and *Wazee wa Vijiji* for further verification and support in the registration process. In several such applications, representatives from USK act as guardians throughout this process. USK has played a pivotal role by issuing the street youth "USK IDs", that show that they are members of their local community. USK also assists the youth through ID registration process by writing introductory letters. Having obtained national IDs, street youth find it easier to seek employment and getting work as cleaners in Kisumu's CBD when they presented their IDs to county council officials as proof of their Kenyan nationality.

Youth living with disability

Disabled street-connected youth encounter exclusion, significantly constraining their participation in activities that are readily available to their peers. The challenges extend to difficulties of street, as their disabilities amplify societal biases, making it more arduous for them to access and engage in various economic opportunities. USK has been assisting those disabled with acquisition of a disability card¹, issued and annually reviewed by the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) in Nairobi. By stating their affiliation with USK, the street youth reported receiving expedited support, avoiding lengthy and costly hospital checkups typically associated with the process. USK, in collaboration with the NCPWD, conducted a workshop to train YLWS on disability rights, providing valuable insights and knowledge. The training sessions emphasised the importance of seeking help when unwell and promoting inclusivity for those with disabilities or mental health challenges. USK has established a connection with Mbagathi Hospital for disability issues. The process starts with background checks by a government social security worker before the youth proceed to collect their disability cards. Youth respondents mentioned a

¹In Kenya, the government (and several NGOs) administers disability services, benefits, and grants through the NCPWD. To access these resources, individuals with disabilities must register with the NCPWD and obtain their identification card, commonly referred to as a Disability Card. (from <https://www.julisha.info/en-us/articles/4409095665559>).

government officer (*"Polycarp in Room 37 of Nyayo House"*) who often supported them, especially those associated with USK.

Access to healthcare services

Access to healthcare continues to be a significant challenge for the youth in hospitals where they are required to queue, even when they have emergencies, leading to unfortunate consequences. Their limited financial resources further hinder their ability to afford necessary medical services and treatments. There were reported instances of mistreatment by doctors and prolonged waiting times. Other challenges include inability access to free medication in government hospitals. Street youth have been sharing information about healthcare facilities and their right to free treatment. They also share news/information about more accommodative hospitals. When they have sickness cases, street youth approach their local chiefs collectively for introductory letters. They also reach out to USK and MSF for assistance.

"A simple call to USK results in either financial aid or a referral to an appropriate hospital for necessary treatment. The organization's partnership with government hospitals ensures that youth receive medical care without financial burden." Youth Respondent

2.3.2. Recommendations for managing exclusion factors targeting street youth

On citizenship registration

- Continue with the capacity building of YLWS on the importance of citizen registration systems to be used in applying and getting IDs.
- Continue to issue USK IDs while supporting on-going application for national IDs.
- Efforts should be directed towards simplifying the citizen registration process, especially for the YLWS. This involves addressing challenges related to documentation requirements, ensuring that individuals can access IDs without unnecessary hurdles.

Support community acceptance and support

- Intensify support strategies for neighbouring communities, who are listed boundary partners to be more accommodative and amiable with street families and YLWS'.
- Sensitising communities to accept reformed street youth is crucial, emphasising the positive transformations and contributions they can make.
- Strive to dispel negative stereotypes and promote understanding will contribute to successful community integration.
- Support the economic empowerment of street families and YLWS, so that they can live without posing threats to the communities.

Empower the YLWS (economic)

- Provide comprehensive support to street families and YLWS, including skills training, job placement, and assistance in obtaining essential documents like IDs and birth certificates. The support should be comprehensive and include gender-based exclusion and challenges.
- The YLWS respondents requested for a revolving fund to support those who would like to start small business inform of small loans.
- Establish a direct connection with employers, like the National Youth Service (NYS) especially during recruitment. This is when they are recruited through chiefs, village elders, and *Nyumba Kumi*.
- Arrange for exchange visits to communities and youth that are not street-connected, and not just fellow families. This will present cross learning sharing of development and economic ideas and innovations.

On access to education and skills

- Continue with the capacity building of youth members on their rights and channels available for pursuing them.
- Support access and entry to education institutions that can accept YLWS. Explore and explain how free education system works. Support YLWS entry and acceptance to schools with such programs.
- Support links to education sponsor programs. Continue training on sessions on human rights, and mental health and hand holding in seeking rights.
- Advocate for policies that support youth in pursuing education, even if they are past traditional school age. This includes making education a part of life skills programs that provides youth the knowledge and confidence needed to face the world and take up opportunities.

Address youth relationships with law and security enforcement agents

- Continue to issue and support the use of USK IDs while supporting the national registration process.
- Develop a working relationship with Paralegal Society of Kenya and links to lawyers for pro-bono services to YLWS. Keep and use a register of such lawyers for every city and region.
- Develop and manage an online legal training and linking platform for YLWS and lawyers.
- Participate in CUC, CCUC and IPOA meetings and platforms to bring up pending and delaying YLWS cases for attention.
- Promote and publicise the legal plight of YLWS to all partners (boundary and strategic) and how they can assist.
- Addressing feelings of despondency among YLWS crucial for fostering a proactive approach among youth in seeking and capitalising on potential opportunities.

Dealing with corruption, nepotism, and tribalism

- Continue with the capacity building of youth members on their rights and channels available, especially where corruption, nepotism, and tribalism are at play.
- Promote and publicise the legal plight of YLWS to all partners (boundary and strategic) and how they can assist.
- Urging for government intervention in such cases. Call for inclusive policies in government projects that allow YLWS to participate in a level playing field.
- Support agencies mandated to investigate and manage corruption, nepotism, and tribalism instances. Provide data and evidence.
- Support and up-scale successful youth-boundary partner relationships models that have overcome corruption, nepotism, and tribalism.

Supporting youth with disabilities

- Develop a stronger and working relationship with NCPWD and APD for YLWS.
- Work with NCPWD and APD for training and information forums and platforms where YLWS with disability can access services and assistance.
- Support youth with disabilities in accessing services, where they are limited or excluded.
- Identify and bring on board agencies (especially NGOs and others) with programs that specialise in supporting YLWS with disability.

Access to health care and food security

- Continue with the capacity building of YLWS on where and how to get health care services. This includes the relationship with MSF, but also available government-based services that can be affordably accessed.

- Engage the Ministry of Health to streamline healthcare processes for YLWS, ensuring timely treatment for critically ill individuals.
- Create avenues for affordable medical services and addressing food insecurity through community-based initiatives or government-supported programs.
- Develop a relationship with other providers that can provide YLWS (government and NGOs), health services where they live and can affordably and efficiently access. Support youth sharing of such information.
- Provide YLWS access or links to rehabilitation services and centres.
- Continue with the capacity building of YLWS on where and how to food for their basic needs. Work with agricultural and nutrition agencies (government and NGOs) on how street families (and YLWS) can address their food needs.

2.4. Outcome focus 2: relationship models youths use to advocate for their rights

According to the project proposal document¹, the project was supposed to support relationship building, i.e. strategic partnership for the growth of the youth. From a management perspective this entailed designing the project by engaging expert and statutorily mandated KNCHR, IPOA, CCUCs, the National Police Service, NCPWD and County governments to ensure that service and justice claims have a path of consultation and solution. In this evaluation we sought to establish any existing models that could be supported and scaled out in the remaining phase.

2.4.1. The youth relationship models

In the process of youth seeking and supporting their access to rights, they had developed unique and many times innovative relationships with several actors. This evaluation sought to identify and describe those relationships, how they worked, the project's role and recommendation to support them in the remaining phase.

Strong street family support systems

Several youth females said they supported each other through self-acceptance and a commitment to integrity for their daily decisions and avoid an abusive relationship with 'sponsors'² for support. The group's registered status has proven advantageous, as evidenced by the allocation of resources such as greenhouses and water tanks in 2018 by the governor. This includes developing and implementing group accountability measures, for example fines or expulsion for rule violations, and emphasising discipline.

A youth FGD in Westlands zone gave an example,

"We formed a group, contributing funds collectively, and have gradually increased our daily contributions. The unity within our group enables each member to fulfil their planned activities with the pooled resources. Emphasising the effectiveness of collaborative efforts, we have learned that working together as a group yields more significant benefits than individual endeavours."

¹ Project proposal document

²These are men and women seeking sexual pleasures and satisfaction have long term relationships with minor or disadvantaged partners for the same while supporting their basic needs for daily cash needs, food and shelter

Working with local regulation and law enforcement agencies and neighbouring communities

In some areas, YLWS have established long standing relationships with *Nyumba Kumi* representatives and respected elders, often receiving valuable opportunities for their development. Examples include Bandani, Kisumu, where they come together on Fridays to plant trees and clean their surroundings. Contributing to the cleanliness of public spaces, such as parks, helps build community favour and support. This was mentioned across most of the zones.

"On Tuesdays we go to the police station and do cleaning for them. Also, when they come in the streets, they don't come to harass us, when there is a problem, they come and talk to us and help solve the issue. Sometimes we clean our area before the county council comes to clean and they can notice that they are people who live here and help them as well." FGD respondent.

Some YLWS reported extending their support to the police and chiefs by providing information on crime. By taking a proactive stance against theft, they provided information that facilitated apprehension of criminals in their community. These actions and commitment to law-and-order have set examples for many young people, demonstrating that it was possible to abstain from crime, and foster a constructive work ethic away from crime. As a result, others have followed suit, engaging in gainful employment and breaking the cycle of criminal behaviour.

Organizing collective protest and advocacy actions

In some cases, the youth come together through organized protests and demonstrations, voicing their opinions on various social issues affecting them. This also includes presentation of their needs and demands through open wall artistry (paintings and graffiti). When one walks through the neighbourhood, they find messages addressing critical topics like drug abuse and sexual violence.

The youth have also been utilizing both online media platforms on various social issues, raising awareness and encouraging community involvement.

2.4.2. Recommendations on relationship models USK project should support

The evaluators recommend the following relationship models for YLWS to realize and demand their rights.

a. Develop strong street family support systems

- Develop and promote street family unit cases where such structures have supported the YLWS have their rights addressed and met.

b. Develop and strengthen youth groups for self-reliance

- Continue with the capacity building of YLWS on importance of operating and working in groups, then getting the groups officially registered for services and rights.
- Support YLWS with group registration processes in their efforts to address and manage rights violation.
- Train youth members and leadership on effective group management to the benefit of members. Discourage unplanned breakups that demoralise but encourage those that end up extending benefits to more members.
- Support registered groups with service agencies and relevant partners (boundary, strategic and others). Support negotiation forums between registered groups and other agencies, where the resulting collaboration or partnership leads to better realisation of YLWS rights.
- Promote and show-case successful rights cases achieved through a group approach.

c. Support YLWS relationship with boundary partners and communities

- Support youth and youth groups establishing and running working relationships with administration/law enforcement agencies and neighbouring communities.
 - Train youth members and leadership on how to establish and maintain successful existing and working relationships with these actors.
 - Be available to develop and implement relationship agreements (roles and responsibilities) as well as cases that require negotiation and conflict resolution.
 - Promote and show-case successful cases ('rights demanded and realised') achieved through YLWS relationships with these agencies.
- d. On organising collective protest and advocacy actions
- Continue with the capacity building of YLWS on how to organise and manage peaceful protest and advocacy actions.
 - Support plans for such operations, to the extent that is possible.
 - Promote and show-case successful rights cases achieved through YLWS peaceful protest and advocacy actions.

2.5. Systemic conditions influencing target outcomes

The evaluation sought to establish systemic conditions (those beyond the control of USK and the youth) that influenced how street-connected youth demand and realise their rights. There were reported positive and negative conditions. The respondents also suggested ways in which the project could manage these conditions for their mission.

2.5.1. Positive conditions

There are street families and youth groups residing in communities that present numerous job prospects and opportunities (particularly in street cleaning and garbage collection) has fostered a collaborative environment for undertaking such initiatives. For example, the community *in Muthurwa*) benefits from two vegetable and food markets, while the Forwarders SACCO headquarters presents opportunities for those interested in business. In some areas the community positively influences YLWS, helping when individuals wish to return to school or start a business. Youth empowerment initiatives, such as soap and mat-making have been adopted to take up street youth idle times. Some powerful individuals have been advocating for the rights of YLWS, recognizing their societal potential. However, reaching out to these advocates has been challenging. A request was made for USK to communicate with higher authority agencies to highlight job requests by the street youth.

Local leaders are required (by law) to refrain from unbiased exclusion, judgement, and accommodating the YLWS. The chiefs are expected to actively involve the youth in registering for courses and job opportunities when approached by supporting organisations. The chief plays a crucial role in addressing concerns, and communication channels have improved, making it easier to report issues. USK's intervention has positively influenced the perception of local leaders about YLWS. These local leaders, chiefs, and politicians during election campaigns have engaged the street youths and provided financial support. Collaborations with *Nyumba Kumi*, community understanding, and engagement with churches contribute positively to the overall environment. In Kibarage and there were efforts by the youth for drug-free behavioural change and elimination of drug sellers from the area are ongoing, indicating a commitment to positive transformation.

A notable transformation has occurred in several community security systems, with the resident homes actively contributing to local safety. Infrastructure development, including streetlights, roads, and

drainages, has led to a decrease in theft and mugging and constant harassment of street families and youth. Streetlights contribute to enhanced security, and the establishment of a garbage disposal area at Bandani supports the thriving garbage collection business. Living in Kisumu was perceived by one key informant as manageable, especially for those who are respectful and engage in productive activities. The city's community is welcoming, with instances of support, like a lady assisting a homeless boy, highlighting positive interactions. Collaboration with local leaders, NGOs, and available opportunities in Kisumu has allowed YLWS to engage in income-generating activities. Kisumu benefits from organizations willing to support YLWS. Political goodwill, policy considerations, and multisectoral approaches contribute opportunities to youth for funding, resources, and employment.

2.5.2. Negative conditions (hindering the youth from demanding and getting rights)

Prevailing challenging economic conditions (at the time of this data collection), particularly the raised costs of food and fuel have contributed to inflation, significantly impacting the ability of YLWS to uphold a decent standard of living and provide support for their livelihoods. Lack of market opportunities for street families' products and services, insufficient investment capital, and low incomes disrupt the youths' ability to work and grow.

"Lack of finances has been the major challenge for the YLWS. Lack of skills or job opportunities. In as much as many youths are rehabilitated from drugs, at the of the day if they have nothing productive to do, they will always go back to drugs". Wakili Mtaani

Some of Nairobi City's public spaces, vital for street youth homes ('bases') and livelihood activities, have been diminishing, especially in Eastleigh. When the street youth try and stop this, the chief and police officials demanded exorbitant bribes, make it challenging to prevent the encroachment. Frequent flooding of the sewer line at Kisumu's Bandani zone was reported to affect local sewage systems, leading to unsanitary conditions. Residents, including street families, were forced to endure the challenges due to the lower cost of living in the area.

Insufficient resources and the limited support from some county and national-level partners present ongoing obstacles to the committee's objectives. Some partners at the county and national levels are falling short in providing the necessary support. Strengthening collaborations and ensuring consistent support from partners are crucial for the sustained success of the Coordinating Committee and its endeavours in the community.

Publicly elected officials engage with the street youth only during elections, paying them no attention afterward. They use them for political mileage without much consideration of their welfare. Poor reception of the YLWS in public offices exacerbates these challenges. Discrimination, especially in governmental offices, hinders their access to services.

"During the national wide demonstrations organised by the opposition to advocate for economic reforms held early in 2023 street youths were engaged in different areas. When the police found out they came and revenged, knowing no one would follow up for our rights. When the police are drunk, they harass and arrest using teargas. We have a young person who was shot with 6 rubber bullets and is now in Kenyatta National Hospital. He is still admitted in hospital. Even after we reported at the police station, the police denied the claims". Muthurwa FGD.

During demonstrations, teargas and police brutality affects targets and affects YLWS. Institutional challenges arise when the actions of a few leads to the punishment of an entire street group, showcasing the need for more nuanced responses from authorities.

“As long as you are dirty. The police would come and arrest us (YLWS) and take us to jail. We were falsely accused (for passenger touting¹, garbage dumping”. FGD Muthurwa

PWDs suffer low self-esteem constraining the extent to which they can interact with other people in their communities. Negative attitudes and gossip about PWDs from some community members exacerbate the challenges they face.

Street families, and especially the youth easily get involved in drugs both as users (to escape their feelings of helplessness) and vendors (to earn income for powerful suppliers). This continues to keep the families engaged and almost trapped by this dark world. Stigmatization hampers community support for youths due to a cultural belief that they are prone to theft. Availability of drugs, particularly sniffing glue in Kisumu, compounds the negative perception. Embakasi suburb, an estate in Nairobi, continues to face challenges related to drug trafficking. The YLWS reported being coerced into serving as drug traffickers, contributing to a negative perception from the community. Underage street children have been used as drug peddlers especially in Highrise Estate, Nairobi.

Drug abuse becomes a significant issue when new individuals migrate to a city suburb area driven by an abundant drug supply. The complexity of the drug distribution chain and corruption poses challenges in understanding and combating the issue effectively. Highrise Estate in Nairobi faces significant drug addiction issues, exacerbated by corruption, especially among local leaders and law enforcement agents. Corruption continues to be pervasive, involving law enforcement, local leaders, and the chief. Nepotism, bribery for essential services, and corruption in various institutions contribute to a sense of neglect from elected leaders. The growing establishment of numerous bars and pubs in some urban areas contributes to youth discouragement in demanding their rights and impedes change in line with the project mission.

2.5.3. Recommendations for managing systemic conditions for project objectives

USK should work to take advantage of positive factors while managing those that are threats and risks, where and when these occur.

1. Needs assessment and proper targeting of interventions

Regular assessments should be conducted to understand the specific needs of YLWS groups for a targeted and effective response. The project should conduct a thorough needs assessment to evaluate the viability of ongoing project activities in each area. Uniform projects may not be suitable for all locations; for instance, areas lacking space for tree planting could benefit more from a cash transfer model to establish ventures like a car wash.

The Coordinating Committee can help identify and map YLWS in a zone and identify those who have dropped out of school and are willing to go back to school especially the adult education. USK is urged to conduct a comprehensive mapping of individuals with disabilities, offering them necessary support. Through door-to-door initiatives, USK can identify those who hide due to low self-esteem, providing training courses and skills to empower the disabled community. The studies include mapping out existing opportunities and urging the government to be inclusive in-service provision. Sensitize the youth to take up the opportunities.

2. Support from government programs and boundary partners

¹ Calling out for passengers for public transport buses and cars for a small fee. This is sometimes used as nuisance offence by the police.

For challenges that fall outside the scope of USK and the boundary partners, seek collaboration with (other) stakeholders who can provide viable solutions especially on empowerment and livelihood improvement. Building partnerships ensures a comprehensive approach to addressing community needs. The project should arrange for comprehensive 'pause and reflect' sessions on (or with) partners, evaluating the choice and/or combination for achieving the project vision and the need for additional (more appropriately placed).

There may be a need to review YLWS multi stakeholder relationships into a working group that will set up and follow through operational plans for immediate (project-based) objectives, and long term (beyond project community and national level). Respondents at evaluation validation workshop (in Nairobi) suggested this includes YLWS rehabilitation, training and support for managing GBV, economic empowerment and mental health (multilevel and multisectoral organisations). The group should extend this support with higher (national) policy level lobbying. A factor to consider is the nature of engagement with national and county governments. This is especially important since USK is required to develop an MoU with key government ministries and/or departments for long-term YLWS solutions (beyond the project's timeline).



Figure 3. A youth focus group discussion during data collection in Kisumu

3. ANNEXES

3.1. Data tools

3.1.1. Data tool for youth respondents

(For youth (selected KII respondents or during FGs) for outcome validation and more outcome information from external parties)

Informed consent for audio, image and video recording:

I (we) consent to participate in this evaluation of USK Society 'Sisi pia tuna haki' project. The following has been explained to me (us): 1. My (Our) participation is voluntary, and I (we) have the right to withdraw from the exercise at any time without any implications to me (us). 3. I (we) agree for the data collection to include audio, photo and video recording as part of the evaluation data, and in analysis, reports and presentation.

Recorded consent: YES, or OBJECTION.

A. Demographic information (for data source identification)

1. Name: Names if in a Group (single names only are also allowed)
2. Age (if Single, indicative age range; if in group, range from youngest to oldest)
3. Gender (if single respondent; if in a group number male and number female)
4. City and area (Zone)
5. Indicate if:
 - a. Youth in general
 - b. Youth at Association levels (members, representatives, and the Coordinating Committee). Name of Association(s): _____
6. Number of years in Youth Associations

B. Outcomes attributable to the project (validating project sources, adding extra info)

Transformation in youth

1. In what ways have you changed OR are doing something different as a result of the (USK Sisi Pia Tuna Haki) project. Describe the changes. Probe for changes in behaviour/ activities, relationships, attitudes and policy
2. What was the projects contribution towards the change?

Transformation in other agents (boundary, strategic partners, others)

3. In what ways have other agents you interact with changed OR are doing something difference as a result of the project? Describe the changes. Probe for changes in behaviour/ activities, relationships, attitudes and policy
4. What was the USK projects contribution to the changes? (*training, exposure visits, linkages/networking*)
5. What is the significant of the project in your life? *How has this changed your life (lives)?*

C. Processes that enable youth to demand and realize their rights

1. What injustices do you face in your community as a young person?

The project has been supporting your constitutional rights; the following are examples:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Citizen registration and identification | d. Education |
| b. Food and health | e. (Legal) income generating activities. |
| c. Shelter | f. Freedom from harassment |

2. To what extent are you, as a young person (youth) able to demand those (and other) rights?
3. Describe the processes you use to realize those rights? (*note the process, from initiation to final stages; this may vary from right to right; capture for each*)
4. How has the USK project contributed to those processes (*probe for project activities e.g., project activities e.g., training, exposure visits, linkages/networking, etc.*)?
5. What aspect of those processes is not working as expected?
6. Describe if there is any exclusion due to (and how), 1. Gender, 2. Education, 3. Age, 4. Other factors.
7. What would you **advise the project to do to support** those processes?

D. Youth models for demanding rights, advocacy (models based on OM intentional design)

1. What youth relationship models work to support advocacy for rights, and enhance your livelihood situation? (*give examples of relationship models; then the respondent(s) to define/describe the youth models they use*).
2. Probe for any unique (innovative) relationships.
3. How has the USK project contributed to those models (*relate to project activities e.g., training, exposure visits, linkages/networking, etc.*)?
4. What aspect of those relationship models is not working as expected?
5. What would you **advise the project to do to** improve on the models?

E. Systemic conditions influencing or hindering change.

1. What systemic issues exist, social, institutional, and political in your community that affect/influence how you demand and realise your rights?
 - a. Those positive
 - b. Those negative, ... barriers.
2. In the last two years, how has the USK project been able to influence those that are supportive? What has the project's contribution?
3. (How do you separate the system from your personal actions?)
4. What would you **advise the USK project to do to influence** those conditions?

F. Share any other effect and impact points that we have not covered but are important for this evaluation?

3.1.2. Data tool for other respondents

(Data tools for 3rd Party Respondents for outcome validation and more outcome

Informed consent for audio, image and video recording:

I (we) consent to participate in this evaluation of the USK Society 'Sisi pia tuna haki' project. The following has been explained to me (us): 1. My (Our) participation is completely voluntary, and I (we) have the right to withdraw from the exercise at any time without any implications to me (us). 3. I (we) agree for the data collection to include audio, photo and video recording as part of the evaluation data, and in analysis, reports and presentation.

Recorded consent: YES, or OBJECTION.

A. Demographic information

1. Name
2. Occupation and institution/office.
3. Role in USK Sisi Pia Tuna Haki project
4. City and area (Zone)
5. Number of years in Youth Associations

B. Outcomes attributable to the project (validating project sources, adding extra info)

Transformation in youth

1. In what ways have street youth changed OR are doing something different as a result of the (USK Sisi Pia Tuna Haki) project. Describe the changes. Probe for changes in behaviour/ activities, relationships, attitudes and policy
2. What was the project's contribution towards the change?

Transformation in other agents

3. In what ways have other agents that interact with those youth changed OR are doing something difference as a result of the project? Describe the changes. Probe for changes in behaviour/ activities, relationships, attitudes and policy
4. What was the project's contribution to the changes? (*training, exposure visits, linkages/networking*)
5. What is the significance of the USK project in your life? *How has this changed your life (lives)?*

C. Processes that enable youth to demand and realize their rights

1. What injustices do the street youth and children face in this community?

The project has been supporting your constitutional rights; the following are examples:	
<i>g. Citizen registration and identification</i>	<i>j. Education</i>
<i>h. Food and health</i>	<i>k. (Legal) income generating activities</i>
<i>i. Shelter</i>	<i>l. Freedom from harassment</i>

2. Describe the processes **the youth and children the project works with** are using to realize those rights? (*note the process, from initiation to final stages; this may vary from right to right; capture for each*)
3. How has the USK project contributed to those processes (*probe for project activities e.g., project activities e.g., training, exposure visits, linkages/networking, etc.*)?
4. What aspect of those processes is not working as expected?
5. Describe if there is any exclusion due to (and how), 1. Gender, 2. Exclusion, 3. Age, 4. Other factors.
6. What would you **advise the USK project to do to support** those processes?

D. Youth models for rights and advocacy

1. What youth relationship models work to support advocacy for rights, and enhance your livelihood situation? (*give examples of relationship models; then the respondent(s) to define/describe the youth models they use*).
2. Probe for any unique (innovative) relationships by the youth.
3. How has the USK project contributed to those models (*relate to project activities e.g., training, exposure visits, linkages/networking, etc.*)?
4. What aspect of those relationship models is not working as expected?
5. What would you **advise the project to do to** improve on the models?

E. Systemic conditions influencing or hindering change.

1. What systemic issues exist, social, institutional, and political in your community that affect/influence how street youth demand and realize their rights?
 - a. Those positive
 - b. Those negative, ... barriers.
2. In the last two years, how has the USK project been able to influence those that are supportive? What has the project’s contribution?
3. What would you **advise the USK project to do to influence** those conditions?

4. **Share any other effect and impact points that we have not covered but are important for this evaluation?**

3.2. Third party validation and substantiation schedule

Youth FGD schedules

Nairobi	FGD held in 2023	Kisumu	FGD held in 2023
Westlands	Led by Esther (Thursday, Oct 05)	Railways	Led by Julius (Tuesday, Oct 10)
Kayole	Led by Julius (Thursday, Oct 05)	Bandani	Led by Julius (Wednesday, Oct11)
Eastleigh	Led by Esther (Friday, Oct 06)	Nyalenda	Led by Julius (Thursday, Oct 12)
Otiende	Led by Julius (Friday, Oct 06)	CBD ¹	Led by Julius (Friday, Oct 13)
Muthurwa	Led by Esther (Saturday, Oct 07)	Manyatta	Led by Julius (Saturday, Oct 14)
Kiamaiko	Led by Julius (Saturday, Oct 07)		
Total	60 youth		50 youth

Informant interviewees sampled - National Partners

¹ Kisumu’s Central Business District

No.	Partner	Location, contact person, and contacts
1	County Government - County Directorate of Climate Change	City Hall Annex 1. Mr. Mwema Deputy Director children and families - Tel. 0723566718.
2	IPOA ¹ - National Police Service (NPS)	Each region (YF) 1. NPS at the grassroot level we work with police officers.
3	National Council for Persons with Disability	Nyayo House 1. Mr. Dawafula Tel 0721472706 (County Nyayo House)
4	NACADA ²	NSSF Annex 9 th floor 1. Triza Tel. 072075181. trizahmwangi@nacada.go.ke ; nairobi@nacada.go.ke
5	National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC)	Upper Hill Solution Tech Place, 5 Longonot Rd 1. Beatrice Tel. No. 0721412023
6	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)	CVS Plaza 1st Floor, Kasuku Lane, Off Lenana Road 1. Kevin +254-020-3969000
7	Court User Committees (CUC)/ Children Court User Committees (CCUC)	Makadara Court 1. Mr. Otieno Tel. 0721860136 (Makadara court)
8	National Youth Council	Absa Towers, 12th Floor. Loita Street, Nairobi 1. Chebet Tel. 0720355517. cchebet@nationalyouthcouncil.go.ke
9	Paralegal Society of Kenya	Flamingo Towers, First Floor Wing A-Upper Hill 2. Mr. Mary Tel. 0722738157. info@psk-kenya.or.ke ; mairo@psk-kenya.or.ke

Informant interviewees sampled – Nairobi Region Partners

Region	Contact person, contacts and location
Kayole	1. Chief Mugire Tel 07 22141778 (Left; he was very supportive) (Kayole) 2. Youth Officer Mwangi 0721657856 Embakasi (Mama Lucy) 3. Maneno - Dandora Health Centre Tel. 0724083478
Otiende	1. Registrar of persons Tel. (Langata) 2. Mr. Reuben Tel 0728333763 (Mugoya - Nyumba Kumi)
Westland	1. GBV Betty – 0722279481 Kibagare Westland region 2. AACC Benjamin Anyona 0727891946 3. Coaches police 0721527244 4. Beacon of Hope – Pauline 0713391648
Eastleigh	1. Chief Moi Airbase Mr. Maingi 0723825959
Muthurwa	1. Mr. Nur Tel. 0721475968 (Left, very supportive). matoyegirro@gmail.com 2. Evans Nyakundi – National IDs (Kariokor) Tel 0721934346 3. Veronika -Youth Funds Starehe. Tel. 0720841704 ymbaika5@gmail.com
Kiamaiko	1. Abubakar 0719837937 Police Huruma / OCS Huruma Mugo Tel. 0728782914

¹ IPOA = Independent Policing Oversight Authority

² NACADA = The National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Informant interviewees sampled – Kisumu Region Partners

No.	Partner	Location, contact person and contacts
1	County Government - County Directorate of Climate Change	Offices of the CDCC – Rotary VTC 1. Mr. Wanyonyi: In-charge. Phone; 0724124631 2. Mr. Ojwang’ Benard – Director Environment. Phone: 0721866693
2	NPS (National Police Service) – Kisumu Central	Kisumu Central Police Station 1. Karani Njagi. Phone No; 0726484041 Kondele Police station. 2. Cristabel. Phone; 0723148461 (<i>on leave</i>)
3	National Council for Persons with Disability- Kisumu Region (County)	Uduma Centre Ground Floor 1. Susan Bett. Tel 0700558687. Mail; susanbett92@gmail.com 2. Batholomew Agengo. Phone; 0717858567. Mail: agengo@nepwd.go.ke
4	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)	KNCHR – Kisumu Offices 1. Elizabeth Agina - 0711389692
5	Children Court User Committees (CCUC)	Huduma Centre 1. Mrs. Evelyne Anam (DCS) Tel. 0722804946 Kisumu Milimani Court 2. Mr. Mwita, Tel. 0727509073 (<i>on leave</i>)
6	Community (Chiefs, Social development offices, Registrar’s office, Strategic partners, schools and religious institutions)	Central (CBD); Kisumu East; Agape – Kisumu West 1. Nashon Opiyo – Phone; 0722420218 2. Philip Odongo – KWAP: 0708262613 (Social Development Officer) 3. Mrs. Winfred – Phone; 0795187343 (School/Religious Institution)

Informant interviewees sampled – Strategic Partners

No.	Partner	Contact person, contacts and location
1.	Crime Sio Poa (NGO, Nairobi)	Nairobi County 1. Ruth – Tel 0710484336
2.	MSF (NGO, Nairobi)	Mathare and Dandora areas 1. Damaris 0729078728
3.	Agriculture (Nairobi)	Embakasi sub county 1. Mr. Mwai – Chairman Tel. 0722799181
4.	Tushinde (Nairobi)	1. Kellen
5.	Dream girl (Nairobi)	1. Judith Chege – 0701148321 (Kangemi)
6.	Nairobi street connected Children and Family Consortium	1. Chairman David 0725096632 (Pendekezo)
7.	KSCRC (Kisumu Street Consortium)	Region: Manyatta Mr. Chris Page, Chairman Consortium. Phone; 0704951110

3.3. The USK Project Checklist

KANISANI

2023 CHECKLIST - FOCUS WITH THE ASSOCIATIONS UPDATES

Indicator	Update	Monthly / quarterly - action points	
1 Days for visit and time	THURSDAYS 10:00	Once this month	
2 Meetings (Days and time)	SUNDAYS 17:00 HRS	ASS. CHIEF, NTUMBA WUMI, PLASTIC BOTTLES FENCE, MEETING ATTENDANCE FINANCE, CONSTITUTION, SEEDLING PROJECT	TREE PLANTING CLEAN UP, CERTIFICATE
3 Leadership Structure	DONE	SOME OFFICIALS STILL NEGLECT THEIR DUTIES, ELECTIONS PLANNED FOR THE GRAM MEETING NEXT MONTH	
4 Update list for the members	DONE, 21 ACTIVE AND PARTICIPATING	MEMBERS DECIDED TO CLOSE THE DOOR FOR NEW ADMISSIONS TEMPORARILY	
5 2023 plans projections	MAJOR ON ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE PREPARED AND READY ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS, SEEDLING PROJECT	SEEDLING PROJECT REVIVED PARTICIPATION DURING TREE PLANTING DAY, PUSH FOR MOUS WITH STRATEGIC AND BOUNDARY PARTNERS	NEW MEMBERS MUST BE VETTED FIRST
6 USK IDs	EXPIRED, NEW WILL BE SIGNED BY EARLY DECEMBER	DETAILS OF NEW MEMBERS TO BE SENT TO THE UNION OFFICE NEXT MONTH	TO BE EARLY
7 Documentation	CONSTITUTION, PROFILE MINUTE, USK IDs, NATIONAL IDS, LIST OF MEMBERS, FINANCIAL RECORDS	C-BIO CERTIFICATE ALREADY APPLIED FOR TO THE S.O.O OFFICE - RECEIPTS PENDING	
8 Learning tool	PARTIAL DONE, INFORMATION FROM OTHER MEMBERS STILL MISSING	TWO MEMBERS STILL IN DILEMMA NEED TO OBTAIN NATIONAL IDS MOUS WITH PARTNERS NOT DONE UNTILL THE GROUP OBTAIN THE CERTIFICATE	
9 Inclusion of persons with Disability	N/A		
10 Voice of the voiceless (Advocacy)	POLICE REVITALITY SECURITY, NTUMBA WUMI GATES	CLOSE NTUMBA WUMI GATES AT NIGHT STOP MARIJUANA SMOKING AT BASE PARTNERSHIP WITH THE AREA CHIEF AND THE POLICE STATION	AT NIGHT BASE ALLIANCE
11 Partners (Involvement and MOU)	JICA ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE MCA OFFICE, COUNTY GOVERNMENT, ASS. CHIEF, POLICE S-O-D	NO MOU ESTABLISHED SINCE THE CERTIFICATE IS REQUIRED	
12 Seedlings project (update)	REVIVED	AVAILABILITY OF WATER PESTICIDES REQUIRED WELL FENCED FOR SECURITY PURPOSES.	

3.4. Project boundary partners and their outcome challenges

(The details from final project proposal and OM Intentional Design).

Outcome Challenge	Progress markers
<p>Youths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self organising with capacity to negotiate, besides, work with and alongside government agencies to create localised anti-climate change interventions towards carbon free spaces in select urban areas and reduced food insecurity. - Knowledgeable and constantly utilising information to influence government's decisions, while demanding for inclusive and responsive rights-based health care including sexual and reproductive health, registration, education and entrepreneurial services amongst others. - Employing gender justice approaches applicable to their local realities to ensure that women and girls living and working in the streets are represented on table of decisions, to ring fence safeguarding trends, their safety from exclusion, sexual and gender-based violence, and impact of gender stereotypes. - Able to use law to demand for legal and policy accountability from government and attendant agencies regarding rights of children and youth living and working in the streets - Youth with disabilities ably challenging government and quasi-state agencies for services that respond to their needs, interests and rights. 	<p><u>Expect to see the youth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working together, hosting meetings to discuss challenges with relevant duty bearers. - Developing local gender and disability mainstreaming ideas to advance inclusion - Developing progressive milestone indicators for monitoring project process & impact - Interacting with relevant duty bearer offices to present their issues - Motivating members to participation in public processes <p><u>Like to see the youth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leadership mobilizing colleagues, friends, peers to articulate their rights from relevant duty bearers. - Attending CUC meeting(s) to presenting their justice service issues - Organising for knowledge gain on human, development, gender and disability rights - Developing functional partnerships with SRH service providers and their duty bearers <p><u>Love to see the youth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Going for government funds, technical resources and institutional partnerships - Running successful agri-business ventures - Ably developing and implementing MoUs with boundary (<i>relevant?</i>) partners - youth are accepted to become members of committees/task forces and commissions in their locales - youth paralegals acting as local human rights champions, by documenting local justice and service issues and presenting them to relevant duty bearers for action. - Engaging members of county assemblies, select thematic committee(s), county executive committees and department heads on policy implementation and commitments

Outcome Challenge	Progress markers
<p>Families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They work to gain the trust of youth, while acting as facilitators and partners with youth living and working in the streets to promote, protect and restore rights of the latter. - Jointly planning, creating and supporting initiatives that empowers and includes youth with disability to reduce stigmatisation & apathy - Collaborate with youth to generate local and practical solutions to reduce effect of climate change, including climate proofing of certain facilities. - Having positive and supporting attitudes towards building social and economic resilience of youths bearing diverse orientations, geographies, backgrounds, gender and competencies. 	<p><u>Expect to see the families</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dedicating time, attendance and space for youth meetings and other activities - Invite youth into their homes/locales for talks of care - Share information with youths about the safety and health general environment <p><u>Like to see the families</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide ideas on how youth can mobilise local resources(s) - Jointly work with youths to design household projects - Share relevant information with paralegals and justice advisory centres <p><u>Love to see the families</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jointly mobilise resources with youth - Acknowledge and welcome the youths in actualising their household projects - Invite paralegals and justice advisory centres to investigate human rights abuses

Outcome Challenge	Progress markers
<p>Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing a reliable psychosocial support system within an amiable operational space that is safe for youths of all orientations, who live and work in the streets to run their activities 	<p><u>Expect to see the neighboring communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dedicating time, attendance and space for youth meetings and other activities - Pick up, adopt, make use and escalate some the climate change ideas generated by youth. - Create and sustain safe space for youth living and working in the streets - Invite youth into dialogue whenever issues and misunderstandings arise - Work with youth paralegals & human rights champions to influence behaviour and attitude change amongst all youth living and working in the streets. <p><u>Like to see the communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with youth to develop strategic resource mobilisation mechanisms - Partner with youth to develop and implement local projects that focus on gender and disability inclusion. - Working with youth to identify capacity gaps and extending invites to experts to support the youth deal with identified challenges. - (With youth) ...holding family and fun activities and involving other partners <p><u>Love to see the communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Form support groups and work with media to prompt and sustain youth initiatives - Form county and national thematic movements to support youth inclusion and development agenda - Partner with youth for a comprehensive advocacy for responsive gender and disability policies/practices - Offer referrals and recommendations for youths seeking support from boundary partners. - Offer county governments youth support proposals into county integrated development plans (CIDP) on security, employment, social services, healthcare and civil registration.

Outcome Challenge	Progress markers
<p>Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNCHR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have an MOU with Undugu Society of Kenya and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and roles and responsibilities on project goals and objectives. - (& IPOA), ...through their complaints and investigative department, work with leadership of the youth living and working in the streets to respond to allegations about human rights abuses/violations committed by law enforcement agencies and discrimination of certain service providers - (& IPOA), ...consistently provide human rights advises & education to the youth through their regional directors' offices in Kisumu and Nairobi. - By its mandate, KNHRC discharges its monitoring role on Article 33 of the Convention on the Persons with Disabilities 	<p><u>Expect to see the KNCHR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attend youth events and meetings to document human rights violations and their experiences - Provides structured feedback to youths with regard to allegations documented in previous meetings. - Demands state agencies' accountability like police, independent policing oversight authority (IPOA) and chief's office through issue reports - Provides feedback on disability monitoring as provided at article 33 of CRPD <p><u>Like to see KNCHR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Segmenting a special report for youth living and working in the streets regarding violations - Develop a human rights awareness and sensitisation calendar targeting youth - Accompanied by NCPWD, national gender and equity commission (NGEC) and county healthcare executive committee to follow through disability and gender issues amongst the youth - Allocates youth space to speak about their issues in KNCHR's meetings - Develop human rights violations data collection tool used by paralegals to document offense and mitigations. <p><u>Love to see KNCHR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working office of the director of public prosecutions to prosecute gross human rights violations - Develops a compendium of violations and the strategies employed to end them - Working with the youth to influence youth favoured budgetary allocations at the county and national. - Present violations directed at youth living and working in the streets to justice and legal affairs committee of the national assembly. - Ensures that report regarding human rights violation of ylw is included in the presidential address on state of the nation. - Has a team of paralegals who are recognised from local -national level

Outcome Challenge	Progress markers
National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPWD)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Works with leadership of the Youth Living and Working in the Streets (YLWS) to identify disability presence and prevalence among the latter. - Consistently engage the youth in identifying the needs of those living with disability and strategically address them - (In collaboration with YLWS) ..monitor support given to those living with disabilities by maintaining and updating support indicative register. - Work with youth leadership collaborate to identify and address gaps regarding their local realities that reduce opportunities for gender parity. - Works with YLWS on strategic integration of gender and disability equity into leadership/committees and other roles. 	<p><u>Expect to see the NCPWD</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regularly plans, organises and participates in structured and impromptu youth meetings. - Facilitates training structure to build the knowledge and strategies to integrate and measure disability equity - Acquire skills on how to work with the youth and preparing to creating strong partnerships - Contributing human resources, training to youth and willing to work with the youth <p><u>Like to see NCPWD</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a disability integration framework to help associations constantly review their actions - (Together with the youth) ...design, validate and disseminate disability integration/mainstreaming tool to be used by youth to monitor progress on this subject. - Communicating and articulating the relevance of the youth project in boundary partner meetings. - (With permission of the youth) use most significant change stories and needs assessments to raises resources for youth projects. - Work with the youth, using research findings to identify project escalation points. <p><u>Love to see NCPWD</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish renewable or permanent partnership(s) with associations to promote inclusivity. - Develops annual reports on disability equity amongst youth associations - Standing out as permanent advisor to youth's climate change and environmental projects - Constantly using youth's experiences to negotiate and influence reformation of policies', besides, stimulate its implementation. - Forming consortiums with youth association for mobilising resources to address inclusivity of disability in youth programming and planning.

- Outcome Challenge	Progress markers
County Directorates on Climate Change & Environment (CDCC) & NEMA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - County Executive Committee (CECs) on environment build capacities of Youth living and working in the streets on strategies to reduce carbon in their local spaces such identifying and planting and nurturing carbon harvesting trees. - The CECs of Kisumu and Nairobi engage local forums alongside other boundary partners to support youths' efforts on climate change mitigation - (Together with related agencies), ...partner with youth environmental champions to advocate for sustainable environmental practices, such clean rivers, hygiene driven water management and improved management of solid waste and the role of youth maintaining environmental integrity. - Host local forums to discuss the inclusion and implementation of climate change proposals in the County Integrated Development plans. 	<p><u>Expect to see the CDCCs (and NEMA)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regularly attends youth meetings and offer advice on environment and climate change matters. - Refines tools and innovations developed by the youth to ensure that efforts at waste management, air pollution and carbon free spaces is expertly handled. - Develops relevant information, communication and education materials on environmental management and climate change mitigation in urban settings. - Attends boundary partner meetings as a source of knowledge and expertise to expand understanding across actors. <p><u>Like to see the CDCCs (and NEMA)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Through attendant agencies), ... establishes climate change and environment learning package suitable & responsive to realities of those who live and work in the streets. - Designs and promotes youth oriented projects on climate change and environmental management. - Works with county executive committee(s) on environment to ring fence the place of youth climate change and environmental programming and budgeting. <p><u>Love to see the CDCCs (and NEMA)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develops a youth accreditation program framework to help youth access climate change and environmental management funds/resources. - Develops, validates and disseminates a training package that responds to realities of youth living & working in the streets. - Uses its local offices and national presence to replicate successful climate change and environmental management amongst other youths across the country to propel sustainable development - Deliberately proposes (adds) amendments to include clauses in climate change law and policy targeting youth involvement.

3.5. Annex: List of persons interviewed.

No	File Name	City	Region	Respondent
	FGDs (n=96)			
1	NRB Youth FGD Kayole Tushauriane (n=10)	Nairobi	Kayole	Youth Group FGD
2	NRB Youth FGD Huruma (n=10)	Nairobi	Huruma	Youth Group FGD
3	NRB Youth FGD Otiende (n=10)	Nairobi	Otiende	Youth Group FGD
4	NRB Youth FGD Westlands (n=13)	Nairobi	Westlands	Youth Group FGD
5	NRB Youth FGD Muthurwa (n=14)	Nairobi	Muthurwa	Youth Group FGD
6	NRB Youth FGD Eastleigh (n= 13)	Nairobi	Eastleigh	Youth Group FGD
7	NRB Coordinating Committee (n= 14)	Nairobi	Dandora	Youth Group FGD
8	KSM Youth FGD Bandani (n=6)	Kisumu	Bandani	Youth Grp FGD
9	KSM Youth FGD CBD groups (n=6)	Kisumu	CBD	Youth Group FGD
	Partner KIIs n=21			
1	KSM KII Chief Bandani	Kisumu	Bandani	Partner KII
2	KSM KII Philip KUAP	Kisumu	Nyalenda	Partner KII
3	Peter Munya, Kayole Waste Mgt	Nairobi	Kayole	Partner KII
4	Komarock Chief	Nairobi	Kayole	Partner KII
4	NRB KII Social worker	Nairobi	Otiende	Partner KII
5	Chief Maingi	Nairobi	Local admin	Partner KII
6	Nyakundi	Nairobi	County CDCC	Partner KII
7	Angela	Nairobi	St. Martin's Centre	Partner KII
8	Haron	Nairobi	NYC	Partner KII
9	Chief Kitisuru/Kibagare	Nairobi	Local admin	Partner KII
10	Madam Betty	Nairobi	PSK	Partner KII
11	Senior police	Nairobi	Police	Partner KII
12	Ruth	Nairobi	Crime sio Poa	Partner KII
13	Caroline Chebet	Nairobi	NYC	Partner KII
14	Mr Francis Otieno	Nairobi	Makadara Law courts	Partner KII
15	Lynnette	Nairobi	NGEC	Partner KII
16	Mr Mwema	Nairobi	Director, Family Div. ⁴³	Partner KII
17	Steve	Nairobi	MSF	Partner KII
18	Trizah Mwangi	Nairobi	NACADA	Partner KII
19	Joseph Nandwa	Nairobi	USK	USK Staff
20	Jacinta Njeri	Nairobi	USK	Youth Facilitator
21	Ciku	Nairobi	USK	Youth Facilitator
	Youth KIIs n=50			
1	KSM Aaron Tungani	Kisumu	Oile	Youth KII
2	KSM Bran Lee	Kisumu	CBD	Youth KII
3	KSM Clinton_	Kisumu	CBD	Youth KII
4	KSM Diana Akinyi	Kisumu	Manyatta	Youth KII
4	KSM Evans Ochieng	Kisumu	Railways	Youth KII
5	KSM Gloria Ouma	Kisumu	Bandani	Youth KII
6	KSM Janet Anyango	Kisumu	Nyalenda	Youth KII
7	KSM John Vela	Kisumu	Nyalenda	Youth KII
8	NRB Antony	Nairobi	Otiende	Youth KII
9	NRB Elizabeth	Nairobi	Otiende	Youth KII
10	NRB Evans	Nairobi	Otiende	Youth KII
11	NRB Fredson	Nairobi	Otiende	Youth KII
12	NRB Hadija	Nairobi	Otiende	Youth KII
13	NRB Isaac	Nairobi	Otiende	Youth KII
14	Kayole_ David Ochieng	Nairobi	Kayole	Youth KII
15	Charles Kayole	Nairobi	Kayole	Youth KII

⁴³ Director of Family Division in National Council for Children's Service (NCCS), State Corporation under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

No	File Name	City	Region	Respondent
16	Ivy Magero	Nairobi	Kayole	Youth KII
17	Joseph Kamau	Nairobi	Kayole	Youth KII
18	Mercy Ayeko	Nairobi	Kayole	Youth KII
19	Michiri	Nairobi	Kiamaiko	Youth KII
20	Joseph	Nairobi	Kanisani	Youth KII
21	David	Nairobi	Sabasaba	Youth KII
22	Peris	Nairobi	Muthaiga	Youth KII
23	Mercy	Nairobi	Phase 5	Youth KII
24	Ivy	Nairobi	Phase 4	Youth KII
25	Khadija	Nairobi	Langata	Youth KII
26	Isaac	Nairobi	South C	Youth KII
27	Elizabeth	Nairobi	Madaraka	Youth KII
28	Antony	Nairobi	Railway village	Youth KII
29	Evans	Nairobi	Wilson	Youth KII
30	Fredson	Nairobi	South C	Youth KII
31	Ann	Nairobi	Ghetto	Youth KII
32	David	Nairobi	Dandora	Youth KII
33	Taphace alela.	Nairobi	Kangemi	Youth KII
34	Brenda masitsa kadogo (victorious lady)	Nairobi	Kibagare	Youth KII
35	Floice Athiambo Amakabila	Nairobi	Kibagare	Youth KII
36	Rosaline	Nairobi	Deep sea	Youth KII
37	Joseph	Nairobi	Ngara	Youth KII
38	Mary	Nairobi	Kibagare	Youth KII
39	Felix kayasi	Nairobi	Buruburu	Youth KII
40	Dennis Gicheha	Nairobi	Buruburu	Youth KII
41	Omari	Nairobi	Maboxin	Youth KII
42	Kevin	Nairobi	Land Mawe	Youth KII
43	Sam	Nairobi	Dallas	Youth KII
44	Mwangi	Nairobi	Shauri Moyo	Youth KII
45	Caro	Nairobi	High-rise	Youth KII
46	Giggy	Nairobi	Eastleigh Airbase	Youth KII
47	Ibra	Nairobi	Eastleigh Airbase	Youth KII
48	Sam	Nairobi	Eastleigh Airbase	Youth KII
49	Joseph	Nairobi	Eastleigh Airbase	Youth KII
50	Juma	Nairobi	Eastleigh Airbase	Youth KII

***** end *****