

WORKSHOP REPORT | 11-13TH APRIL 2019

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

PREPARED BY

 **adresgroup**
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Background Information

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

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) mandate includes support to policy-making bodies, economic and social analysis and assistance to countries to develop national capacity. DESA/DISD is responsible for supporting and monitoring the implementation of the United Nations World Program of Action for Youth (WPAY), adopted by the General Assembly in 1995 and broadly reflected in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Division for Inclusive Social Development at the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA/DISD), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and UN Country Team is implementing a project that aims at Promoting Sustainable Peace through National Youth Policies in the Framework of 2030 Agenda.

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

Inception Workshop

On 11-13 April 2019, DESA in collation with UNDP, Commonwealth Secretariat and UN Habitat organized in Kenya an inception capacity building and consultative workshop on “Promoting sustainable peace through the national youth policy”. In part, the workshop sought to enhance the capacity of youth and diverse stakeholders to tackle issues related to youth, peace and security through the national youth policy. The workshop was focused on Nairobi County, and it is expected that project will be rolled out in the other counties in Kenya.

The workshop brought together about 40 participants from Nairobi including government officials and representatives from youth-led organizations, civil society and the United Nations Systems to identify key strategies for achieving sustainable peace in Kenya through the national youth policy, as well as promoting youth participation and contribution to sustainable peace. The three days forum was divided into sessions with key note speeches, panel presentations, plenary discussions and working groups. The working groups were formed to discuss and give submissions on different topics.

Objectives of the Workshop

- Understand youth peace and security in Kenya through root cause analysis;
- Produce and roll out training module for promoting sustainable peace through National Youth policies;
- Track the progress of the National Youth Policy of Kenya in 2019;
- Presentation of best scalable practices on Youth Peace and Security;
- Reflect on how to implement YPS elements at County level.

National Youth Policy

The anchored objectives of the National Youth Policy of Kenya are:

- Have a healthy youth by ensuring health issues impacting youth are addressed;
- Build a qualified and competent youth;
- Develop talent and creativity among the youth force;
- Civic participation and presentation among youth;
- Promote crime free, secure and united Kenya;
- Support environmental management for sustainable development.

Resolutions from the Workshop

- A monthly meeting at selected counties was proposed to roll out the YPS component of the Youth Policy at the local level;
- Develop and launch an advocacy plan that participants were urged to sustain through platforms at the national and county assemblies;
- For full implementation of the YPS element of the Youth Policy at the County level, there is great need of collaboration of UN DESA, Commonwealth and County assemblies;
- Need to develop an action plan that builds on the discussion and findings of the workshop. The action plan will be accompanied by an advocacy plan on all matters for youth, peace and security;
- Need to have an organized group, on voluntary basis, that will visit the counties to communicate the ideas and suggestion from the peace and security workshop;
- The framework that will be developed has to be done along the existing framework of the Youth Advisory Board;
- Since the ministry of Public service, Youth and Gender have one stop youth resource centres, they are going to be part of the structures and will be used to provide spaces for engagement.

Follow Up Action Plan

- Share with participants the current draft of the Kenya National Youth Policy and International Instruments related to Youth Peace and Security;
- Develop and disseminate synthesized report on the

- key issues and action points from the workshop;
- Identify the youth peace and security necessities and priorities in Kenya;
 - Identify and define all potential stakeholders for the project;
 - Hold consultations with diverse stakeholders starting with the Nairobi County government to advance objectives of the workshop and project;
 - Organize monthly meetings with youth representatives and relevant representative of national and county government;
 - Share updated versions of and continue conversations on the framework for engagement, action plans and advocacy strategy developed at the workshop;
 - Contact relevant organizations and national and county governments and get them involved in the project;
 - Identify requirements including financial and human resources and logistics required to roll out the project at different levels.

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Abbreviations

ADRES Group	Africa Development Research Evaluation and Strategy Group
CEC	County Executive Commissioners
CYPAN	Commonwealth Youth Peace Ambassadors Network
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
FSPs	Financial Service Providers
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TVET	Technical Vocational Education & Training
SCR	Security Council Resolution
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic Social Affairs

INTRODUCTION

SESSION ONE: OPENING

The opening session remark was moderated by Nicola Shepherd of UN DESA and Lawrence Muli of the Commonwealth. Mr. Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza, the Director of UNHabitat's Regional office for Africa, gave opening remarks on behalf of all the UN partners in the project. He welcomed the participants and stated that the UN was pleased to partner with the youth and all actors in peace and security initiatives. He envisaged that Kenyan peace and security was actually the task of the youth to uphold it. He called upon the participants in the workshop to discuss and have more contribution to the Kenya's National youth policy. He also reiterated the need to incorporate the UN resolution 2250 themes and should be geared towards the 2030 agenda.



Mr. Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza, (far left) from the UN Habitat, Director Regional office for Africa.

The second opening remark was from Rev. Dr. Samuel Kobia, Senior advisor on cohesion, peace and conflict resolution for government of Kenya. He shared his experience on how he has helped government tackle conflict and security issues. One key remark was that much attention has been paid to youth as agents of conflict. He said that youth using the workshop can secure their future peace and security through positive engagement with other actors.

The Commonwealth Secretariat had opening remarks from Mr. Lawrence Muli. He started that the Commonwealth continues to play a role in sustaining peace and security not only in Kenya but across the globe. In his speech, Mr. Muli highlighted on the need to institutionalize the engagement of young people in peace and security initiatives. The likely ways suggested were strengthening the youth council and structures in

Kenya and ensuring fledgling youth organizations have financial and capacity building support.

The introduction of the agenda and house rules was done by Mr. Raphael Obonyo and Miss. Stella Agara. The module and agenda was read out and various facilitators' roles spelt out. A fifteen minutes photo wrapped up the session. Group photos were taken and later shared with the participants.

SESSION TWO: OVERVIEW OF THE MISSING PEACE PROGRESS STUDY AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF YOUTH PEACE & SECURITY AGENDA

Overview of the Presentation

Nicola Shepherd led the session and gave a presentation providing an overview of the project, the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda at the global level, as well as the key finding of the Missing Peace report. This session, in conjunction with the evening reception, served as the Kenyan launch of the Missing Peace report.

Key highlights:

- Full implementation of Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is dependent on peace and the achievement of the goals also plays a key role in sustaining peace;
- One of the notable milestones was the adoption of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250;
- Seismic Shift concept identifies youth as the 'missing peace' and the Missing Peace report is an important step towards recognition of this role of youth in peace;
- Overtime, conflict and threats to peace and security has evolved both at National and sub National levels of countries across the globe;
- There is need to identify the true root and proximate causes of conflict and threats to peace and security as well as the drivers;
- The linkages between development and conflict call for concerted intervention of the national government, local and international partners.



Nichola Shepherd: "Fulfilling the Youth Peace Security Agenda requires working across the sustainable development goals and the best place to start on this work is with the National Youth Policy. We believe the young people of Kenya have the ideas and solutions that are needed to move this crucial work forward."

Discussion

The project and workshop objectives were introduced to be:

- To strengthen the capacity of government officials from selected ministries and representatives of key youth led organizations in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of effective national youth policies and action plans that promote conflict prevention, peacebuilding and sustaining peace in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda;
- To develop capacity for analysis, review and reformulation of relevant social and youth policies through participatory processes involving young people and other relevant stakeholders.

The Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015) identified five key pillars for action which were: participation, protection, partnership, disengagement and reintegration. The 2015 Security Council resolution 2250 recognizes that: young people play an important and positive role in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security. The session thus focused on the main finding from the Missing Peace progress study on youth and peace and security mandated by the Security Council in its resolution 2250 (2015) addressed to the Secretary-General.

Nicola Shepherd (UN DESA) provided an overview of the project, the YPS agenda as well as the Missing Peace report. She highlighted that contributions to peace and security from young people to peace and security take many different forms: from local youth-led organizations, with volunteers and very low budgets, established organizations working in partnership with their Governments, other stakeholders and international institutions. Young people work for peace at all different phases of peace conflict cycles, from prevention to humanitarian support to post-conflict truth and

reconciliation processes. In relation to addressing the violence of exclusion, six notable areas were noted to have unmet need: peace processes participation, political participation, economic wellbeing and livelihoods, education, gender, injustice and human rights.

Martin Namasaka (ADRES Group) explained that stereotypes and policy myths revolve mainly around three areas of misconceptions, namely the youth bulge, the resource drain resulting from youth on the move and youth being inclined to the use of violence. The myths have triggered a policy panic, which has translated into hard-fisted law enforcement and security approaches, which risk further alienating youth. Social aspects and structural inequalities that fuel conflict and threats to peace and security instead have often been neglected. In other words, efforts have been often geared towards tackling symptoms rather than causes of societal problems.

James Obuba (ADRES Group) noted that the "Seismic Shift" concept enshrined in Resolution 2250 identified the youth as the 'Missing Peace'. That is, supporting the work of youth in peacebuilding and listening attentively to young people in order to recognize their role as active contributors to peace and security. Youth are spread across local, national and regional levels across the globe. If youth are involved in peacebuilding they become the security bridges and silos for development.

The discussion during this session highlighted that governments and multinationals systems need to:

- Promote more comprehensive violence prevention approach rather than the reactive and remedial security responses;
- Highlight the resilience of most youth to violence rather than the risk presented by just a few;
- Engage more frequently and meaningfully with youth as active agents for peace and security.

Reference of the 'Missing Peace': <https://www.youth4peace.info/system/files/2018-10/youth-web-english.pdf>

¹ To be in line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goal 10.7c.

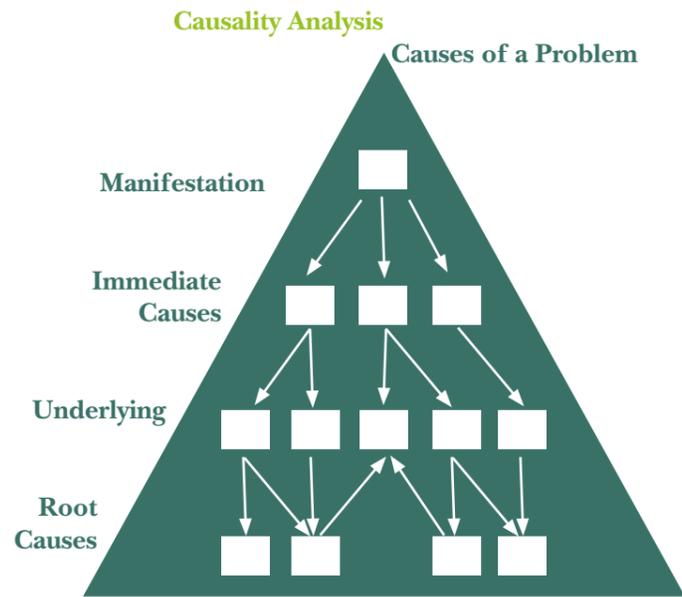
SESSION THREE: BREAK OUT – UNDERSTANDING YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY IN KENYA

Overview of the Presentation

Stella Agara and Mario Spiezio led the session. The session aimed to engage participants in the assessment of the root cause of conflict. Participants were divided in 4 groups and each group was requested to:

1. Identify structural issues that fuel conflict in Kenya, the intermediate causes and the resulting effects/manifestation;
2. Identify key agents/actors that play a positive/negative role in the conflict, their needs, interest and motivations.

At the end of the group discussions each team presented a detailed conflict analysis and the agents involved in it (a summary is provided in Table 1).



Group four members discussing causality analysis for extra-judicial killings.



Group three members discussing causality analysis for election related violence .

Table 1: Causality Analysis by Conflict

Cause of problem	Manifestation	Immediate cause	Underlying cause	Root cause	Actors	Motivation
Pre/Post election	Violent demos	Tribal difference	Funding	Scramble for resources	Politicians	Greed for power
	Looting property	Political incitement		Self-interests	Tribal leaders	
	Burning property	Media profiling		Lack of enough civic education	Religious leaders	
	Human displacement	Shortage of resources		Poverty/Historical injustices	Private sector players	
Cattle rustling	Early marriages	Ethnic tension	Votes	Economic resources	Politicians	
	Low education	Scarce resources	Poverty	Status quo	Community warriors	
	Insecurity	Drought	Pride	Drought	National & County Govt.	
		Poverty			Community leaders	
Extra-judicial killings and police harassment	Increased murder rates of youth	Discriminative laws and policies	Prejudice	Disregard for the rule of law and basic human rights	Terror groups	Assert a sense of power by the youth
	Conflict between youth and law enforcement agents	Lack of access to information	Lack of moral ethics in leadership	Poverty	Youth, particularly young men	Cover up wrongs the officers are themselves involved in
		Availability of crude and small arms	Inaccessible reporting mechanisms	Greed	Law enforcement agencies	
	Violent protest and demonstration	Drug abuse	Lack of a safe space in reporting injustice	Stereotypes		Recognition and a sense of belonging by youth
	Social exclusion					
	Social injustices					



Feedback session following presentation by Martin Namasaka and James Obuba.

SESSION 4: YOUTH-LED ACTION IN PEACE AND SECURITY IN KENYA

Overview of the Presentation

This session presentation was led by Martin Namasaka and James Obuba from ADRES Group, based on a policy brief: mapping youth-led actions in peace and security in Kenya. A printed copy of the policy brief was given to each participant. The policy brief show-cased the youth led actions in: Lamu County, Mandera County, Wajir County and Turkana County. It further highlighted the notable trends of conflict in Kenya which were: Kenya elections, terror attacks, cross border conflicts and climate change effects, courtesy of Pact International organization.

Feedback following presentation by Martin Namasaka and James Obuba.

After the presentation of the policy brief, the participants noted that there was need to include case studies related to gender based violence and extra judicial killings focusing the entire country.

Discussion

The discussion session was geared toward addressing peace and security through youth-led action in Nairobi County. The same 4 groups formed during Session 3 addressed the following question focusing a thematic area provided by the facilitators, namely Policy Making, Education and Sensitization, Community Mobilization and Prevention & Countering Violent Extremism.

The guiding questions during the discussion were:

- What role can youth play in this area?
- What structures and mechanisms needs to be in place to support meaningful youth engagement in peace and security?
- What are some of the examples from the presentation that can be scaled up?
- What two initiatives stand out and why?

SESSION 5: SHARING FINDINGS FROM SESSION 4

Overview of the Presentation

This session was a plenary feedback session and entailed discussing ways of enhancing youth, peace and security in the respective groups relating to topic given by the moderator: Stella Agara.

Actions and Recommendations by theme:

Community Mobilization

- Use of County Social halls, community centres, churches and mosque;
- The use of youth officers for personnel;
- The elders and leaders for intergenerational dialogue, chiefs and the 'Nyumba kumi initiative'
- Use of social media;
- Through arts and sports;
- Through influential leaders (Youth leaders) in community;
- Conduct door to door engagement;
- Creation of safe place in local communities, as well as recreational spaces that attract youth and have peace messaging.

Education and Sensitization of Resolution 2250

- Partnership: Partner with the county in having awareness programmes;
- Capacity building of CBOs on resolution 2250;
- Use existing school clubs and student council to disseminate information about 2250 resolution
- Simplification and localization of the 2250 resolution into Kiswahili language;
- Training on strategic communication for actors in peace and security sector;
- Documenting and disseminating success stories of youth peacebuilding to inspire youth action;
- Utilize local champions in sensitization of the community;

- Develop information, Education and communication materials (IEC);
- Mobilize the use of resource centres;
- Prevention and Response /Countering Violent Extremism;
- Development of alternative narratives to build resilience of youth against manipulation to use violence;
- Institutionalization of conflict analysis and prevention to improve awareness and understanding of peace at local level;
- Community and youth led participation action research to inform peace building processes;
- Moving from deficit outlook to asset based and youth development approach;
- Early warning mechanism: identifying and monitoring hot spots to prevent conflicts;
- Youth empowerment through formal and informal education system;
- School initiatives on peace building dialogues specific to the different conflicts affecting each county;
- Empower institutions with relevant technical support to carry out mandate;
- Use of peacebuilding slogans that remind and educate young people.

Vision for Strategic Partnership

- Establish technical working groups: include youth civil society/ peace and security and other stakeholders;
- Create a stakeholder database (matrix) including youth CSOs;
- Periodic monitoring/review/evaluate;
- Inter-ministerial coordination;
- Bottom up consultation;
- Policy coherence between County and National level (Harmonization);
- Technical and financial investment in youth groups for capacity agency and leadership-network building and capacity strengthening;
- Documentation of success stories for up-scaling;
- Establish theme based networks with apex linkage.

SESSION 6: SOMALIA CASE STUDY

Overview of the Presentation

This session was moderated by Stella Agara and the main speaker was Mr. Joao Scarpellini. As a UN official, he shared the experience on dealing with youth peace and security in Somalia. He alluded that Kenya had made great strides in including youth in the peacebuilding which is worth emulating in Somalia and other conflict prone countries in sub-Saharan Africa. He shared the model of harnessing peace and security highlighting the pivotal role of intergenerational dialogue.



Mr. Joao Scarpellini: "If we do not give the youth peace committees support, their relevance might not be sustainable."

Key highlights were:

- There is need for intergenerational equity and justice across the government for achieving peace and security;
- The government of Somalia and peace actors like the United Nations created a model where the youth and the community elders have a dialogue for peace and security matters;
- Laxity in gender mainstreaming impacts the peace and security processes;
- The participation of youth in national dialogues on peace and security-related matters is essential for sustainability purposes.

SESSION 7: THE NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY OF KENYA

Overview of the Presentation

This session entailed getting the overview of the National Youth Policy and its linkages to YPS. The session was apportioned into two sections: A presentation by the ministry of Youth and Presentation by Commonwealth representative.

Presentation 1: Ministry of Youth

The following were the highlights made by the Ministry of Youth representative, Mr. Ombagi, Deputy Director in the Ministry of Public service, Youth and Gender.

Key highlights:

- There is need to have focus on policies in place and not the subject so that the policies that have been developed as draft for 2019 can at least be applied in the National Youth Policy;
- The Draft 3 was already in place and the ministry would take the initiative to share the participants via the email;
- The fundamental way of getting a policy work in solving problems is through collaborative involvement and engagement of the youth;
- The Draft 3 has 69 pages but through the workshop



Mr. Ombaji, Deputy Director, State Department in Youth and Gender: "In the last one decade, a lot of actors have viewed youth as agents of conflicts rather than agents of peace, intercultural, and advocates cohesion in their communities."

and engagement of other actors, the number of pages will likely be reduced;

- The National Youth Policy is being reviewed from the previous document with better dynamics.

Objectives of the National Youth Policy

- Have a healthy youth by ensuring health issues impacting youth are addressed;
- Build a qualified and competent youth;
- Develop talent and creativity among the youth force;
- Civic participation and presentation among youth;
- Promote crime free, secure and united Kenya;
- Support environmental management for sustainable development.
- The Principles of the National Youth policy are:**
 - Patriotism
 - Diversity and Equality
 - Inclusiveness
 - Good governance
 - Accountability
 - Self-reliance
 - Honesty

Presentation 2: Commonwealth Representative

Mr. Layne Robinson focused on youth mainstreaming

approach to peace and security. He also highlighted how youth can be involved in addressing root causes of conflict.

The key highlights were:

- Youth mainstreaming approach is a structure on ensuring youth voices and agencies are heard and taken to the government;
- Youth mainstreaming ensures that intergenerational equity and justice cuts across the governance structure;
- Youth should move from sidelines in matters of security and defend the country's peacebuilding;
- If we see a transformation taking place, then it is part and parcel of mainstreaming process;
- Youth mainstreaming goes beyond youth empowerment and brings out sectorial collaboration
- If implemented well, youth mainstreaming in the long term affects entire society by ensuring efficiency and growth;
- The root cause analysis brings out the theme of looking at youth as partners in peacebuilding and security.



"If the mainstreaming is implemented positively, it impacts the whole society and not only the youth, said Mr. Layne Robinson."

SESSION 8: IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY AND SUSTAINING PEACE AT THE COUNTY LEVEL

Overview of the Presentation

This session entailed looking at ways of moving from policies to implementation. Participants shared county-level examples; they further analyzed county interventions and assessed the mechanism for coordinated implementation of the YPS components of the Youth Policy.

The key highlights were:

- It's the responsibility of the National government to develop a National Youth Development index to support the measures all over the counties so that when the measures come out, the counties cannot alter the framework;
- Youth officers are spread across each county in Kenya;
- Some counties are more fortunate to have more youth officers than others and this is dependent on population and geographical spread;
- It's the main role of national government to provide Policy guidelines relevant and support accountability at the county level;
- Some Counties have youth funds and kitty but they all borrow a leaf from the national government policies.



Lawrence Muli: "It is our responsibility to involve the youth when we talk about sustaining peace! Young people want to be seen as partners in peacebuilding but not as a problem that needs solving."

SESSION 9: REFLECTIONS ON IMPLEMENTATION AT THE COUNTY LEVEL OF THE YPS ELEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY

Overview of the Presentation

In this session participants brainstormed on the best ways to get involved in the county level implementation of the YPS components of the Youth policy. The World Café methodology was applied to ensure as much information is collected from them. The same groups formed in Session 3 discussed potential interventions and next steps based on actions and recommendations, by thematic area, identified during Session 4.

The key highlights were:

- A monthly meeting at selected counties was proposed to roll out the YPS component of the Youth Policy at the local level
- Develop and launch an advocacy plan that participants were urged to sustain through platforms at the national and county assemblies
- For full implementation of the YPS element of the Youth Policy at the County level, there is great need of collaboration of UN DESA, Commonwealth and County assemblies.

The to-do-list as led by Stella Agara had the following:

Need to develop an action plan that builds on the discussion and findings of the the workshop;

The action plan will be accompanied by an advocacy plan on all matters for youth, peace and security;

Need to have an organized group, on voluntary basis, that will visit the counties to communicate the ideas and suggestion from the peace and security workshop;

The framework that will be developed has to be done along the existing framework of the Youth Advisory Board;

Since the ministry of Public service, Youth and Gender have one stop youth resource centres, they are going to be part of the structures and will be used to provide spaces for engagement.



Stella Agara: "The youth can monitor policy, report, and hold the systems responsible."

SESSION 10: FEEDBACK, THE WAY FORWARD AND CLOSING REMARKS

This session entailed closing speech remarks from the organizers. The participants were thanked for creating time to come and deliberate youth based issues in relation to peace and security in Kenya.

The key highlights were:

- Youth have to have a central role for the full attainment of peace and security components in the Kenya National Youth Policy document;
- There was a call for rolling the same workshops in pre-selected counties across Kenya including Kwale, Mombasa, Mandera, and Kisumu;
- The government through the Ministry of Public service, Youth and Gender, will continue to liaise with the participants in relation to matters of peace and security;
- The participants will have access to the Kenya National Youth Policy document drafts through the state department (Youth and Gender) and will hold monthly meetings to work on an action plan for the county level.

The participants worked in four groups to curate the ideas and developed them for display in market place.

The market place entailed developing ideas around:

- Framework
- Action plan
- Advocacy strategy

The framework under discussion looked at:

Relevant actors in Kenyan landscape that can contribute to enhancing the implementation of the YPS component of the Youth Policy at the county level.

SESSION 11: PRESENTATION OF THE BEST SCALABLE PRACTICAL ON YPS FROM SELECTED PARTICIPANTS

This session led by Mario Spiezio and Raphael Obonyo offered an opportunity for participants to start developing an action plan and the advocacy strategy.

Who	Role
County Executive Commissioners (CECs)	Link between County and the youth Coordinate development and dissemination of information Mainstream of YPS across sectors/Ministries
Faith Based Organisations	Instill morals and values Inter-Faith Coordination Intergenerational dialogue
National Youth Officers at the County	Provide technical support for mainstreaming YPS Co-ordination between constituency and national government
Ministry of Interior	Oversee YPS mainstreaming at county level Intelligence gathering Coordination
Ministry of Youth	Development of policies Negotiate for budgets Initiate and monitor programs
Presidency	Drive and coordinate implementation
National Treasury	Finance allocation Monitor project implementation
County Assembly	Development of relevant legal framework
United Nations	Advisory role Financing Capacity Building Implementation
Youth Groups	Implementation
Private Sector	Fund programs Technical expertise
Media	Shape ideologies and influence public opinion
Opinion Leaders	Influence public opinion

Action Plan

Strategy	Activity	Timeline	Actors
Unemployment Vocational Training	Establish and equip Technical Vocational Education and training (TVET)	1 Year	National Government County Government
	Subsidize TVET		
	Re-brand TVET		
	Mobilize youth to utilize TVET		Financial Service providers (FSPs)
Business incubation	Financial support	1 year	Affirmative fund
Political Participation	Public participation	1 Year	Youth groups CSOs
	Establishment of National Youth Council	1 Year	County Government
Radicalisation	Alterative narrative	1 Year	Youth Community County government Faith based organisations Peace committees
	Institutionalisation strategy		
	Digital strategy		
	Sports Drills		
	Trauma healing Community screening		
Crime	Sports grill for youth and police	1 Year	Local peace structures Law enforcement
	Community block party "Nyumba Kumi"		

- Information needs
- Demographic population and gender
 - Number of local peace builders or actors
 - Existing peace initiatives
 - Understanding of existing threats
 - Language used in the local areas
 - Common communication platform used in the community
 - Designing messages for
 - Law enforcement
 - Public/Community
 - Political parties

- Methods used for messaging
- Social media
 - Radio, TV
 - Print media

Language: Specific to target audience

Photo:
Market Place Discussion



Purity Maritim, a workshop participant making a presentation.

Advocacy Plan

- Research
- Constituency Analysis
- Friends/Foes/Interest
- Information needs
- Messages
- Constituency mobilization

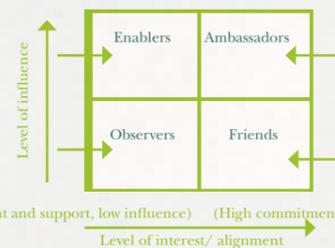
Areas of Research

- Constituency conflict analysis
- Identification of actors in peacebuilding

Stakeholders

- Enablers: - Peri-urban youth
- Ghetto youth
- Ambassadors:- National Government
- County government
- Schools
- Politicians

(Low commitment and support, high influence) (High commitment and support, high influence)



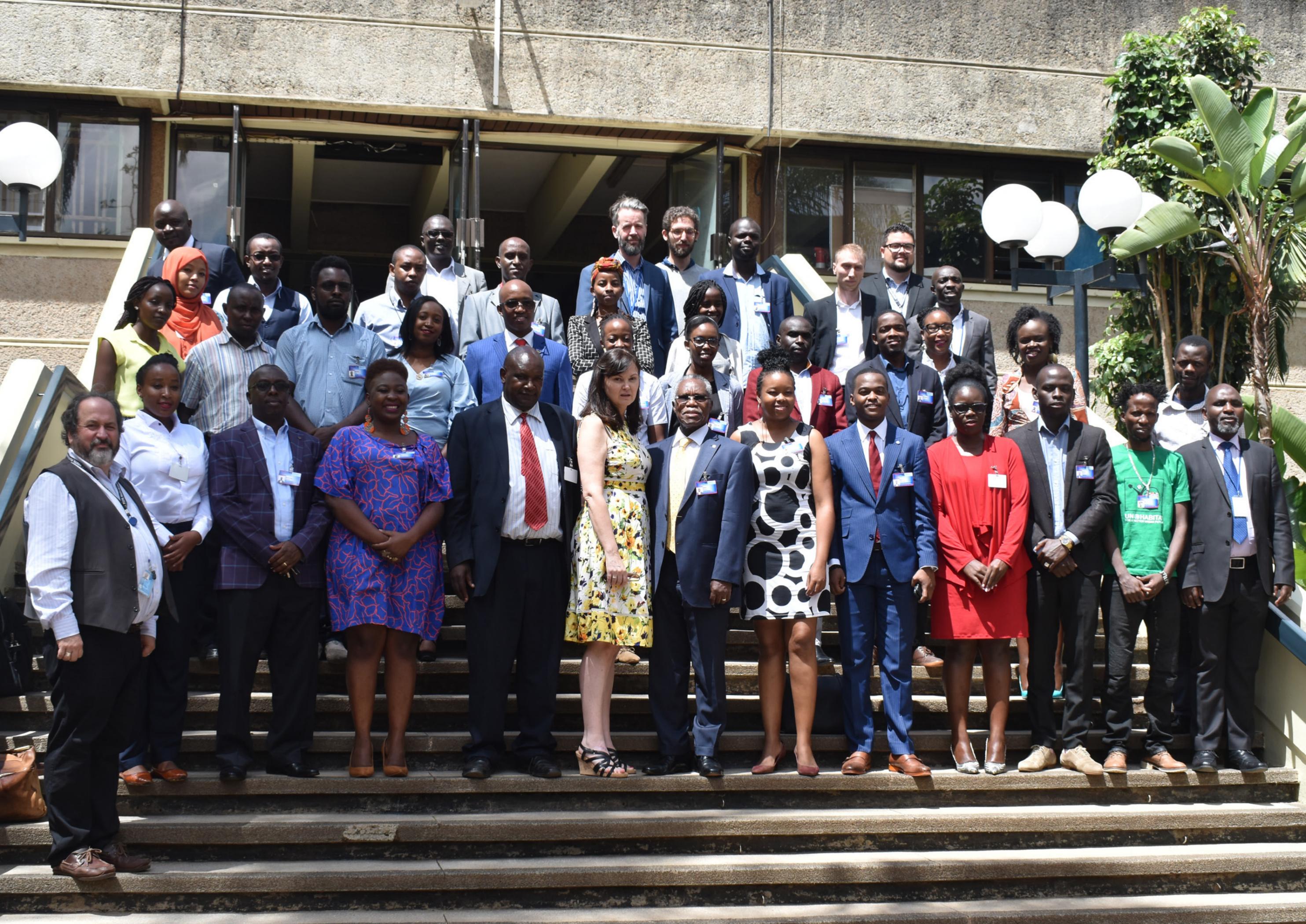
(Low commitment and support, low influence) (High commitment and support, low influence)

- Observers: - Urban youth
- Private sector
- Friends: - Churches
- Mosques
- CSOs
- Embassies
- United Nations

Conclusion

The following recommendations and way forward were discussed by the participants:

- Development of an action plan from the proceedings in the workshop, which will be accompanied by an advocacy plan on all matters for peace and security;
- Need for creation of an organised group that will visit various counties in Kenya and communicate the ideas from the workshop;
- The framework developed by the team has to be done along the existing framework of the Youth Advisory Board;
- Since the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender have one stop Youth Resource Centres, they are to be part of the structures and will be used to provide spaces for engagement;
- A monthly meeting at the selected counties to roll out the YPS component of the Youth Policy at the local level;
- The Action plan supported by UNDESA and the Commonwealth Youth Peace Ambassadors Network (CYPAN) shall be launched at the National Level in Kenya;
- The Commonwealth will launch similar initiatives in Commonwealth affiliated countries in Africa as starting point for a dialogue on youth, peace and security;
- The participants were urged to implement and replicate actions plan at the County level in Kenya. UNDESA is actively supporting a pilot initiative in the Nairobi county;
- The participants were urged to volunteer in harnessing the themes of sustaining peace and security in line with 2030 Agenda and SCR 2250.





The Commonwealth



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