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**WAJIR COUNTY YOUTH POLICY (2022)**

**County Theme:**

***“Realizing and amplifying youth potentials”***

**November 2022**

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# 

**Foreword**

The 2010 Kenya constitution has enshrined reforms with a view to achieving accountable, effective and inclusive governance. Devolution has improved service delivery by bringing government closer to the people and their ability to control their own affairs through legislation and policy formulation.

According to the CIDP 2018-2022 the county government shall mainstream youth issues by developing policies and programs to achieve empowerment for all county residents especially youth being one of them.

I encourage and expect the stakeholders to become acquainted in Wajir county youth policy document in order to guarantee that we are all reading from the same script and adhere to the defined priority interventions for the promotion of youth welfare in the county.

**H.E. AHMED ABDULLAHI, Governor,**

**Wajir county.**

# 

**Preface**  
In recent years, the government of Wajir County has been working hard to improve the lives of its youth. The Wajir Youth Policy is a response to the needs of the county's youth and sets out a comprehensive framework for addressing the challenges they face.

The policy recognizes that the county's youth are a valuable resource, and that they have a crucial role to play in the county's future. It sets out a number of key priorities for action, including improving access to education and training, providing support for entrepreneurship and employment, and tackling the problems of crime and violence.

The Wajir Youth Policy is an important step forward in recognizing the needs of the county's young people, and in providing a framework for addressing them. It is hoped that it will make a real difference to the lives of the county's youth, and help to build a better future for all.

# Acknowledgements

In order to ensure that the county youth policy is successful in achieving its objectives, the county government of Wajir must receive the support and cooperation of all relevant stakeholders. These include, but are not limited to, the national government, development partners, civil society organizations, the private sector, and most importantly, the youth themselves.

The county government of Wajir is grateful to all those who have contributed to the formulation and implementation of the county youth policy. In particular, we would like to express our appreciation to the following partners:

The national government, for their support in the development and implementation of the county youth policy.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), for their financial and technical support in the development of the county youth policy.

The Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), for their input in the formulation of the county youth policy. The Wajir County Youth Forum, for their active participation in the formulation of the county youth policy. All other development partners, civil society organizations, and individuals who have contributed to the development and implementation of the county youth policy. Finally, we would like to thank the youth of Wajir County for their participation.

# Abbreviations and Acronyms

**List of Abbreviations.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FBOs | Faith Based Organizations |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| KEPSA | Kenya Private Sector Alliance |
| KYDP | Kenya Youth Development Policy 2019 |
|  |  |
| MTPs | Medium Term Plans |
| NACONEK | National Council for Nomadic Kenya |
| NGOs | Non – Governmental Organizations |
| NYP | National Youth Policy |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
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# 

# Definition of Terms

1. Wajir County: Wajir County is a county in Kenya. It is located in the north eastern part of the country. The county has a population of approximately 800,000 people.

2. Youth: Youth is a term used to describe the period between childhood and adulthood. It is typically considered to be the period between the ages of 15 and 35.

3. Policy: A policy is a set of principles or guidelines that are used to guide decision-making. Policies can be created by governments, businesses, or other organizations.

4. County Youth Policy: The County Youth Policy is a set of principles or guidelines that are used to guide decision-making about youth-related issues in Wajir County.

5. Youth Development: Youth development is the process of helping young people to grow and develop into healthy, productive, and responsible adults.

6. Youth Empowerment: Youth empowerment is the process of giving young people the skills, knowledge, and opportunities they need to become active and engaged citizens.

7. Positive Youth Development: Positive youth development is a strengths-based approach to youth development that focuses on building the skills and assets that young people need to thrive.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wajir County Youth Policy is a response to the challenges that young people face in the county. It is informed by the Constitution of Kenya, the Wajir County Government Act, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the Kenyan government's commitment to the Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The policy sets out the county government's commitment to promoting the rights of young people and to ensuring their involvement in all aspects of county life. It recognizes the unique contribution that young people can make to the county's development and the need to invest in their potential.

The policy sets out a number of goals and objectives for the county government to achieve over the next five years. These include:

1. Establishing a County Youth Council to give young people a platform to participate in decision-making.
2. Supporting youth-led organizations and initiatives.
3. Providing access to quality education and training.
4. Creating opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship.
5. Addressing the needs of vulnerable young people, including those affected by violence and conflict.
6. Engaging with young people on issues of concern to them.

The policy provides a framework for the county government to work with partners

**WAJIR COUNTY YOUTH AFFAIRS**

**County youth policy Development 2022.**

**CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

**1.1: Backgrounds.**

In Kenya youth adds up to almost half of its population respectively, as a result youth must be included in decision making process and considered as a vital organ in the development of our Kenya.

Inclusivity remains a paramount factor in matters of youth inclusion.

Just like any other county youths Wajir county not an exceptional and drafted Amicable and detailed resolutions that matches the dire needs of the youths and as well standard resolutions to the challenges faced by the youths in this county.

**1.2: RATIONALE FOR COUNTY YOUTH POLICY.**

Drafting of this youth policies will help identify major concerns and the challenges in which youths are facing. Major reasons include for policy drafting of the youths include;

To bring out the magnitude of challenges encountered by youths

To identify causes of Drug abuse amongest our youths

Bring resolutions to youth challenges

Improve inclusivity in the county youth’s affairs and of various departments

Allow youth participations in policy making.

**1.3: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE YOUTH POLICY**

i) Respect to Cultural diversity

ii) Inclusion of persons with disabilities in drafting policies

iii) Championing for youth affairs in Wajir county irregardless of Gender, Ethnicity, Religion and Cultural diversity and beliefs

iv)Advocating for youth inclusion in county affairs.

v) How we can curb challenges amongst our youths including how to reduce High involvement of drug abuse.

**1.4: RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE YOUTH IN WAJIR COUNTY.**

As representatives of the youths in Wajir county we advocate for the rights of the youths, Obligations and the responsibilities beckons our draft policy.

We there have the following to put forward for the youths of Wajir County to undertake and Be given to both at the county and National levels.

Right to be included in decision makings

Right to participate in county policies and right to be heard.

Every departments of the county should be attached to one or two youth representatives.

Rights to participate in leadership schemes.

In regard the youth have the following responsibilities;

Should advocate on matters beneficial to the community

Youths have the responsibility to fight impunity at every level and protect the right and property of every Kenyan

Have the responsibility to make sure they don't misuse opportunities accorded to them and maximally utilize and work in a productive way that helps all youths in Wajir county and also the community at large.

**Youth obligations**

Obliged to protect the Kenyan constitution

Obliged to know their rights and fight for their space.

Respect to community cultural norms, diversities and beliefs

**1.5: SCOPE OF THE POLICY**

Wajir County Youth Policy is drafted in context of the and in accordance with Articles

54,55,56,176,174,175,176,195,201,203,225,226,227, of the Constitution of Kenya

(2010) in compliance with article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya on national value

and principle of governance.

Article 55 of the CoK is on youth it states that; The State

shall take measures, including affirmative action programs, to ensure that the

youth—

1) access relevant education and training

2) have opportunities to associate,

be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life

3) access employment; and

4) are protected from harmful cultural practices and

exploitation.

Wajir County Youth Policy applies to the Wajir County government, the private

sector, development partners, youth organizations, youth groups and individual Youth

in Wajir County.

**1.6 THE YOUTH POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

Developing the youth policy, Wajir county youth has engaged various stakeholders to ensure that all voices are heard and the policy is broad based. The process began with a stakeholder consultation forum which brought together various youth leaders at different capacities in the county. The forum provides an opportunity for All stakeholders to share their views on the challenges facing young people in the county and to identify potential solutions.

**1.7** **ALIGNMENT POLICY**

The overall coordination of the youth activities in the County shall be anchored in the

office of the Governor. The Department responsible for youth affairs shall ensure

establishment of effective institutional framework for collaboration of all stakeholders

in implementation of youth activities and programmes in Wajir County. The

Department of youth will also guide establishment of a youth economic movement led

by youth from the village to county level.

The alignment of this policy will depend on a sound institutional framework,

adequately coordinated alignment support, effecting resource mobilization and

funding, effective programme monitoring; and active political, administrative and

technical support for the translation of goals, objectives and strategies outlined in the

Policy into actual programmes at all levels of society. A concerted and coordinated

effort is required by the County Government, non-government and private institutions,

churches, youth groups and community organizations to address youth issues in a

comprehensive way.

## Organization of the Policy document

The Wajir Youth Policy is a document that provides guidance on how the County Government of Wajir will mainstream youth in its development agenda. The Policy is premised on the recognition of the role of young people in national development and their immense potential in driving change and spearheading growth and transformation in the County. The Policy is also informed by the need to create an enabling environment that will unlock the potential of young people and allow them to meaningfully contribute to the development of Wajir.

**CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS**

**2.1. Introduction**

Wajir has a population of 781,263 people (census 2019). The youth (persons aged 18-34) constituted an estimate of 31% of the population. Demographers argue that when the population of the young people is at least 20% or 30% 0f the adult population then there is youth bulge or rather an increase of youth population (KNBS).

**2.2 County Youth Situation**

Even though 80% of the nominated members represent young people in the County Assembly, youth in political participation is not prioritized in the county because the elders determine who will vie for elective posts as a result of negotiated democracy which locks out many youths. Young women political participation is very low at every stage due to the retrogressive cultures that believe women should not be in leadership positions. Young people present an opportunity to accelerate economic growth in the county when engaged productively. Their potential is also in education, skills, energy, creativity and innovation when presented with the right opportunities. Youth involvement in sports and arts is notably dominant in the county though participation of young women is lower compared to their male counterpart but young women are actively engaging in women groups where they tap their potential skills such as weaving and other activities which generate income. Women are the backbone of the economy in Wajir county.

**2.3 Youth Categories**

This county youth policy is a basis for developing opportunities for all the youth in Wajir county. However, in addressing the needs of the youth, special attention should be given to certain group of youth, such as youth with disability and young women because their specific needs. The county youth categories include;

Young women and boychild- The retrogressive socio-cultural practices such as FGM and early marriages put young female at a disadvantage. They often bear the brunt of early unintended pregnancies and associated consequences such as mortality and school dropout, HIV/Aids and sexual gender-based violence which leads to other psychological issues. On the other hand, young men lack support systems and platforms and assistance to develop holistically. The policy therefore identifies measures to empower young women while at the same time strengthening the boychild.

Youth with Disability-They require specific strategies to ensure they participate fully in their society. They often face rejection, isolation and discrimination hindering them from development and progress. The policy should put special measures to adequately address their needs. The policy adopts a developmental approach that ensures their human rights, participation and inclusiveness are promoted.

Youth in sports activities-sports is widely used by young people to communicate and generate income. Sports inspires and motivates young people therefore promotes their self-esteem, physical and mental health and also fosters positive connection between youth and others. The policy shall formulate initiatives to promote and nurture youth talents in sports and other recreational activities.

Unemployed and underemployed youth-This contributes to social ills such as drug and substance abuse, sexual gender-based violence, violent extremism and mental health issues. The unemployed youth should be provided with empowerment opportunities, in addition to access to services and support programs, and opportunities for further training.

Youth out of school- This category of youth is often vulnerable due to disparity between their increasing population and job creation opportunities. Additionally, our youth face the burden of unemployment, high level of poverty, drug and substance abuse and violent extremism due to porous border to Somalia which has made the youth to easily penetrate the border which has raised cases of youth disappearance in Wajir county.

### **2.3.1** **Dimensions of Youth Profile in the County**

This Policy recognizes the categories of the youth as listed below, while being cognizant of their unique diversity, expectations, challenges and opportunities. These are:

1. Male and female;
2. Educated and uneducated;
3. Formally trained and informally trained;
4. Rural and urban residents;
5. In-school and out-of-school;
6. Adolescents and young adults;
7. Physically challenged and able-bodied;
8. economically engaged or not;
9. Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled;

### **Target Youth Policy Audiences**

All the youth below 35 years residing in Wajir county, parents and guardians, teachers and educators, local community leaders and government officials.

**2.4 Challenges affecting the Youth in the County**

Although the youth present a potential resource that can make contribution in the county development; in their current situation, the youth experience various challenges. These include but are not limited to the following challenges;

1. Unemployment/underemployment
2. Lack of innovation facilities.
3. Corruption.
4. Lack of economic empowerments.
5. High levels of Poverty
6. Inadequate distribution of resources by both levels of government.
7. Poor parenting.
8. Lack of career guidance in learning institutions
9. Lack of identification documents (Id).
10. Extrajudicial killings
11. Drugs and substance abuse
12. Limited capacity building

**2.5 County Youth interventions and achievements**

Wajir county Government has various department that directly works and discharges their mandates on youth programs. These departments include the department of Education, Youth Gender and Social Service is one of the largest departments of the County Government of Wajir. The department sectors include, ECD, Youth polytechnics, sports and social services. Wajir county also has sectors like the Public Service, Special Programs, Decentralized Units and Town Administration which aim to Enhance youth empowerment to deter youth radicalization

Lastly, Wajir county has focused on developing sports as a way to nurture talent among the youth. It has strategized this by planning to nurture sport talents through construction of stadiums, playing fields as well as organizing tournaments with proper managements.

In the Sub-sector of Early Childhood Education, Wajir county has outlined its priority to Improve access to quality education and retention.

**2.5.1 Youth Interventions**

The County Government has come up with interventions and put in place strategies such as;

* Develop relevant county policies and legislation on ECD.
* Investment in ECD infrastructures & other learning materials.
* Adopt a scheme of service for ECD care Givers to improve quality of education.
* Establish a county ECD training college.
* Awareness and sensitization campaigns, Enrollment drives & school feeding programme to improve enrolment & retention.

It has also set development needs for youths in general in terms of youth empowerment. With a defined priority to improve youth access to skills and gainful livelihoods. The strategies put in place here are:

* Provide startup capital to youth entrepreneurs.
* Provide internship, attachment and apprenticeship opportunities for youth.
* Facilitate youth, women and people with disabilities to access government procurement and employment opportunities.
* Establishing and strengthening rehabilitation centres.
* Establishing and equipping youth empowerment centres and incorporating skills acquisition of non-formal and out-of- school operators.

In terms of providing a platform to enable the youth to gain skills the county has also focused on its Technical Vocational and Education Training. It has also put in place the following strategies with regards to this section:

1. Investment in vocational training: operationalize existing, improve infrastructure and equipment in all the training institutions.
2. Increase enrolment in Youth Polytechnic as well developing relevant curriculum to suit the prevailing labor market.
3. Expand the technical and vocational courses offered at county TVETs.
4. Enhance capacity and increase number of trainers at training institution.

**2.5.2 Achievements.**

The county has provided Support for full implementation of the Adolescent and youth reproductive health policy and the National Policy for Population and Development

The county has put in place plans to establish youth friendly centers in the health facilities to cater for the youth reproductive health services

In terms of knowledge resources for the youth, Libraries /Information Documentation Centers/ Citizen Service Centers, there are six ICT community centers across the sub-counties and 4 community libraries.

There are 900 youth groups in the county. Most of these groups are engaged in income generating activities.

Electricity connection to public institutions has also significantly grown, in 2013 only 10 secondary schools had power supply with no primary school connected; currently, there are 49 secondary schools, 224 primary schools, 8 youth polytechnics and the Wajir MTC are connected to power supply either through electricity or solar plants.

The county has promoted the use of private investment in renewable energy including training youth & women with skills like briquette making, energy saving stoves.

There are also new project proposals in the county integrated development fund for the renovation of Youth empowerment centers.

**2.6 SWOT ANALYSIS**

Strengths

1. Creativity, talent and innovation
2. Malleable and easily trainable
3. Quick in embracing ICT
4. Adaptable to positive peer influence
5. Large youth population

Weakness

1. Lack of employable skills due to low education attainment and skills gaps
2. Weak value systems
3. Prone to negative peer influence, which can lead to antisocial behaviors including radicalization
4. Limited capacity to effectively engage in entrepreneurship activities
5. Negative stereotypes among the youth
6. Limited access of the youth to ICT facilities

Opportunities

a) Devolved governance structures

b) ICT advancements

c) Vibrant social media

d) Potential to exploit youth demographic dividend

e) Operationalization of Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

f) Unexploited talents in sport and arts

g) Access to Government Procurement Opportunities

i) Youth as change agents

j) Untapped socio-economic potential of the Blue Economy sector

Threats

* Vulnerability to engage in terrorism and radicalization
* High rates of teenage/early pregnancies
* Vulnerability to communicable and noncommunicable diseases
* Drug use and substance abuse
* Lack of adequate modern tools and equipment to realize (CBET)
* Insecurity
* Emerging cultural trends (Harmful cultural practices)
* Youth Unemployment
* Low transition mechanisms from education to world of work

**CHAPTER 3**

**3. YOUTHS POLICY FRAMEWORK**

**3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 Who is a Youth?

Article 260 of Kenya’s Constitution defines a Youth as a person aged between eighteen (18)

years and thirty-four (34) years. The United Nations defines Youth as persons between the ages

of 15 and 24 years. Under the African Youth Charter, a Youth is a person between 15 and 35

years. This Youth policy guide will adopt the definition of Youth in the Constitution of Kenya,

but also encourages consideration of young people between the ages of 15-17 years.

3.1.2 What is a Youth Policy?

A Youth policy provides a framework for ensuring that the target beneficiaries are given

adequate resources and the required enablers to fulfill their potential.

3.1.3 What is the importance of a Youth Policy?

In general, policies provide frameworks for intervention. A Youth policy is expected to provide

guidelines for different sectors to identify specific Youth issues and how to address them. A

Youth policy that is properly formulated with the involvement and consultation of Youth and

other stakeholders is essential in addressing the needs and concerns of young people.

3.1.4 Who is responsible for formulation of a Youth Policy?

The State and/or County through the relevant Ministry or Youth Department initiate the process

of formulating a Youth policy. Noteworthy, formulation, implementation and monitoring of a

Youth policy should be a consultative, participatory and transparent process that ensures

meaningful engagement of different actors including private sector, civil society organizations,

development partners, academia, media, and Youth among other actor.

**3.2 VISION, MISSION, VALUES AND RALLYING CALLS**

VISION

Empowered and effectively engaged youth, working for a better Wajir County

MISSION

To provide an appropriate framework for youth to acquire social, economic, cultural,

and political abilities for effective representation and participation in the overall

development process and quality of life.

VALUES

The values given emphasis in the policy are Patriotism, respect of cultural belief systems

and ethical values, equity and accessibility, gender inclusiveness, participation, integrity

and accountability

RALLYING CALL.

Realizing youth potential.

**3.3: YOUTH POLICY OBJECTIVES, PRIORITY AREAS,**

**MEASURES/STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS**

The Policy defines the Youth as a person aged 18 years and who has not reached the

age of 35 years (Kenya Constitution 2010). However, to ensure that youth issues are

addressed comprehensively, this Policy also proposes some interventions for young

people aged between 15 to 17 years. The Policy uses the term ‘youth’ to refer to both

age and youth–hood. With respect to age, a youth will be defined as a person, male

or female, in the age bracket of 18 to 34 years; while youth–hood will be looked at

as the specific stage between childhood and adulthood when people have to negotiate

a complex interplay of both personal and socioeconomic and cultural changes to

maneuver the transition from dependence to independence, take effective control of

their lives and assume social commitments.

The Policy recognizes youth-hood as a period of transition and vulnerability when

the youth have to undergo learning, transition to work, staying healthy and safe,

forming families, exercising citizenship and adherence to national values and

principles of governance.

Success in this period of transition requires development of human capital of the

youth, empowering the youth to productively contribute to sustainable development

both nationally and internationally; take up leadership roles, make informed and

competent choices, and develop a sense of wellbeing. This Policy recognizes the fact

that youth is not a homogenous group. Although young people experience some

common developmental issues, their backgrounds, experiences, interests, gender,

requirements and cultures are diverse. Youth Strengths, Opportunities and

Challenges the Policy emphasizes that the narrative about the youth in Kenya should

have a positive component. The Policy has brought out key strengths and

opportunities that the youth present. Some of these positive aspects include: their

creativity and innovativeness, their potential to become transformative leaders, their productivity, energy and drive, their high level of education, their readiness to learn,

their demonstration of high affinity for networking and entrepreneurship, as well as

their ability to learn to use and develop ICT and its applications. These strengths

should be harnessed and optimized for the realization of the demographic dividend.

The Policy also highlights the various challenges that youth face such as:

unemployment, underemployment and lack of employable skills, poor health,

insufficient socio-economic support, drug use and substance abuse; involvement in

crime; lack of access to basic services, limited access to ICT especially for those in

difficult-to-reach-areas, such as rural areas and indigenous communities; Education

and housing and radicalization into violent extremism; among others.

Policy objectives

**3.3.1 POLICY OBJECTIVES**

The Policy has articulated the youth empowerment and development objectives

within the Kenyan context. The Policy objectives are:

i. Realize a healthy and productive youth population

ii. Build qualified and competent youth workforce for sustained development

iii. Create opportunities for youth to earn decent and sustainable livelihoods

iv. Develop youth talent, creativity and innovation for wealth creation

v. Nurture value driven, morally upright, ethical generation of patriotic youth for

transformative leadership

vi. Support youth engagement in environmental management for sustainable

development (Promote and develop of entrepreneurial culture among the

youth through access to subsidized loans, training, mentorship, internships,

attachments, business incubation and partnerships

vii. Support the development of a wide range of ICT-based programmes in local

languages, as appropriate, with content relevant to different groups of youth.

viii. Effective civic participation and representation among the youth

ix. Promote a crime free, secure, peaceful and united Kenya where no young

Kenyan is left behind.

The Policy provides for its implementation, co-ordination framework at the national,

county and sub-county levels through the National Government administration

structures and County Government structures down to the youth at the grassroots.

The Policy also provides for institutional, communication, monitoring and

evaluation frameworks to ensure effective implementation of the identified Policy

objectives and measures. We are confident that all players, actors and stakeholders

will find space to fit in and play their part within the youth space in a way that is

coherent and that breaks down the silos that have existed in the sector for over a

decade.

**3.3.2 Youth policy statements; youth priority areas, measures/strategies; respective interventions**

**Employment & Entrepreneurship**

i. Put in place school-to-work transition policies to increase employment rates

of young women and men, with targeted measures for disadvantaged youth;

ii. Strengthen public private partnerships to ensure a better match between the

skills of young graduates and the needs of the private sector;

iii. Provide access to learning opportunities to develop knowledge and skills,

including professional, technical and vocational, for work and life;

iv. Ensure young entrepreneurs’ access to tailor-made financial and non-financial

services;

v. Ensure gender equality at work, including eliminating the gender pay gap

vi. Ensure universal global access to adequate social protection, including social

protection floors, and decent work and livelihoods for young people in the

formal and informal sector in accordance with ILO labor standards.

**Health**

i. Improve health status of adolescents; Ensure all adolescents enter adulthood

with the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; reduce

mortality and morbidity related to violence and accidents, and due to

complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, and sexually transmitted

infections, including HIV;

ii. Promote healthy behaviors, including reducing risks for NCDs and substance

abuse;

iii. Increase access to health services, information and modern methods of

contraceptives.

**Good Governance**

i. Strengthen participation of young women and men in governance and

decision-making processes at local, national and global levels by supporting

enabling environments and implementing youth-centred policies;

ii. Ensure freedom of media, association, and speech, for all, including the most

marginalized youth;

iii. Support the capacity development of youth, youth movements, networks and

organizations;

iv. Encourage and support youth civic engagement and volunteerism for

development, including by ensuring education on and awareness of human

rights;

v. Strengthen effective, transparent and accountable institutions at all levels;

vi. Support and promote increased and equitable access to open, timely, reliable

and quality information, including through ICTs, to enable stronger

accountability mechanisms and greater youth participation in decision

making.

**Education**

i. Ensure equitable access for all children to lower secondary, secondary and

tertiary education, with a focus on the most marginalized;

ii. Ensure all children, including the most marginalized, are achieving relevant

and measurable learning outcomes at all levels, made possible by the

provision of quality education by adequately trained and qualified educators;

iii. Increase access to, and improve the quality and relevance of, technical and

vocational education and training (TVET), ensuring that children and young

people are equipped with the necessary practical and soft skills to meet the

demands of the job market and to foster global citizenship, including access

to lifelong learning opportunities;

iv. Increase the accountability and responsiveness of national governments in

achieving these targets by, where necessary, increasing the proportion of the

national budget committed to education, strengthening strategies for reaching

the marginalized and improving assessment systems to measure learning

outcomes.

**Peace & Stability**

i. Ensure equitable distribution of development gains to promote peaceful and

secure societies;

ii. Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, in particular through

female empowerment, strengthening young women's leadership and involving

young men in the process of eliminating violence against young women;

iii. Ensure that all young people participate in peace and human rights education,

either through formal or non-formal education, and have access to

opportunities for cross-cultural exchange and volunteerism;

iv. Ensure that young people can meaningfully participate in decision making

processes on local, national and international governance, including issues

related to peace and security. Ensure accountability and transparency in

governance of peace and security issues

**Strategies Of Youth Intervention**

i. conduct continuous and broad-based advocacy to support youth reproductive

health efforts: more funding and technical assistance are needed to evaluate

policy efforts and to disseminate policies to the public.

ii. conduct well-designed reproductive health education in schools: while

research shows the value of school-based interventions, more work needs to

be done to determine the best designs for these efforts.

iii. promote condom use through social marketing programs and mass media.

iv. conduct broad-based community initiatives.

v. build on the promise of youth-friendly services: the concept of youthfriendly services needs to be broadened to include private sector services

such as pharmacies, where youth seem more comfortable in getting services.

vi. enhance peer programs: peer programs may not be cost-effective or

sustainable, yet youth rely on their pArticle 260 of Kenya's Constitution

defines a Youth as a person aged between eighteen (18) years and thirty four

(34) years. The United Nations defines Youth as persons between the ages

of 15 and 24 years.

Under the African Youth Charter a Youth is a person

between 15 and 35 years.

Youth measures strategies

Article 260 of Kenya's Constitution defines a Youth as a person aged between

eighteen (18) years and thirty four (34) years. The United Nations defines Youth

as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. Under the African Youth Charter

a Youth is a person between 15 and 35 years.

Considerations for organizations that want to involve youth in a meaningful way

Here are some suggested steps to consider when trying to engage young people and

ensure the experience is meaningful for the youth as well as for the program.

**Assess**

Consider where your program currently is on the continuum of youth engagement

and where you would like to be. Not every program or activity can or should always

involve youth at Level 5. Youth’s level of involvement may vary based on the

capacity of program staff to spend time and resources on involving youth, the

purpose of involving youth, and support within the organization for involving

youth. Organizational infrastructure and support for involving youth are key

concerns for sustainability of youth involvement.

**Plan**

Look at your organization’s programs and determine where it would be most

beneficial and feasible to involve youth. Define the purpose of involving youth in

the selected activity. Based on the purpose, determine how to engage youth and the

most appropriate level of involvement.

Talk with other organizations and agencies that are already partnering with youth

to learn how they went about doing this and any recommendations they have.

Collaborating with other organizations that are engaging youth may help you avoid implementation challenges that others have faced.

**Implement**

Identify how you will recruit youth and how you will keep them engaged in the process. Issues to consider are how to recruit youth who are representative of the population you serve, what skills and capabilities the youth need, and what training should be provided.

Provide training for organization staff who will be working with youth to ensure they

have an understanding of the rationale and purpose of partnering with youth, how it

will benefit both the program and the youth, and the skills necessary to effectively

work with youth.

**Evaluate**

Develop a plan to review and monitor the youth involvement process.

Engage the youth and adults to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of involving

youth in the organization and program as well as its impact on the youth themselves.

Political, social and economical on youth issues

For political systems to be representative, all parts of society must be included.

When young people are disenfranchised or disengaged from political processes, a

significant portion of the population has little or no voice or influence in decisions

that affect group members’ lives. A key consequence is the undermining of political

systems’ representativeness.

To make a difference in the longer term, it is essential that young people are

engaged in formal political processes and have a say in formulating today’s and

tomorrow’s politics. Inclusive political participation is not only a fundamental

political and democratic right but also is crucial to building stable and peaceful

societies and developing policies that respond to the specific needs of younger

generations. For young people to be adequately represented in political institutions,

processes, and decision-making, and in particular in elections, they must know their

rights and be given the necessary knowledge and capacity to participate in a

meaningful way at all levels.

Opportunities for youth to engage in governance and participate in political

and decision-making processes depend largely on the political,

socioeconomic, and cultural contexts where social norms in many parts of

the world result in multiple forms of discrimination against young women.

Both formal and informal engagement can be understood as political

participation, and both are beneficial for a vivid and resilient democracy and

should be supported.

There is strong evidence that the participation of young people in formal,

institutional political processes is relatively low when compared to older

citizens across the globe. This challenges the representativeness of the

political system and leads to the disenfranchisement of young people.

The focus on youth, in terms of their engagement in the political arena, is a

relatively new priority but extremely timely, particularly in light of recent

events and democratic transitions, in the Arab States as well as other regions.

The “World Programme of Action for Youth for 2000 and bbeyon touched

upon the importance of youth participation in decision-making, but did not

offer concrete interventions at the time.

People under the age of 35 are rarely found in formal political leadership

positions. In a third of countries, eligibility for the national parliament starts

at 25 years or higher and it is common practice to refer to politicians as

‘young’ if they are below 35-40 years of age.Youth is non represented

adequately in formal political institutions and processes such as Parliaments,

political parties, elections, and public administrations. The situation is even

more difficult for both young women as well as women at midlevel and

decision-making/leadership positions.

**SOCIAL ISSUES FOR YOUTHS**

**Depression**

According to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), an estimated one

million adolescents in the entire country had at least one major depressive episode

in 2020. That means moderate percentage of Kenyan teenagers may experience depression

before reaching adulthood. Data from various departments also shows that depression is much

more prevalent in both female teens and male teens and among teens

who reported two or more races.

Depressive disorders are treatable, but it's important to seek professional help. If

your teen seems withdrawn, experiences a change in sleep patterns, or starts to

perform badly in school, schedule an appointment with your teen's physician or

contact a mental health professional. Do not delay getting help for your teen if you

notice these symptoms.

**Economical issues on youth.**

**Unemployment.**

The contributing factors to this high rate of global youth unemployment are largely

due to the lack of job opportunities but also include barriers to entering the labor

market, like limited work experience and the increasing size of the population itself.

**Lack of funding**

Many youths currently drop out of school due to lack of school fees and not getting

proper funding or scholarship from the government. Thus leading to the rise of

school drop outs among the youth.

**CHAPTER 4**

**4.0 YOUTH POLICY COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

**4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This policy is guided largely by other national policy initiatives around youth

empowerment and reflects international programmes and conventions for which Kenya

is party to. It takes into account the role of both national and county governments with

respect to youth affairs from a policy and implementation perspective. Whereas, there

are efforts at the national level towards the formulation of a national policy framework

for youth affairs, the county government of Wajir County nonetheless proceeded to

formulate this policy document for purposes of responding to and dealing with county

specific circumstances around youth affairs.

a.The Constitution of Kenya (2010): The Constitution has provided for the youth

in Article 55 which provides that the State shall take measures, including

affirmative action programmes, to ensure that the youth: Access relevant

education and training; Have opportunities to associate, be represented and

participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life; access

employment; and are protected from harmful cultural practices and

exploitation.

b. The Kenya Youth Development Policy (2019): The Kenya Youth Development

Policy (KYDP) seeks to provide an opportunity for improving the quality of life

for Kenyan youth through their participation in economic and democratic

processes as well as in community and civic affairs. It also advocates for creation

of a supportive social, cultural, economic and political environment that will

empower the youth to be partners in national development.

c. Wajir County CIDP (2018-2022): This is aimed at increasing employment and

empowerment of youths. It entails interventions in all the sectors geared towards

ensuring youths are actively participating in economic activities in the county. It

seeks to increase youth participation in agriculture and civil works construction

(road, water works and water harvesting), build an entrepreneurship culture

among the youth, increase financial support and access to market by youth

enterprises, enhance employability of youth through training/skill development

and enhance employment opportunities for them through sports and recreation.

**4.2: implementation and coordination mechanism**

A Coordination Mechanism facilitates two types of coordination.

The first type of coordination concerns the effective communication and administration among different governmental levels – namely national, regional and local levels – to design or implement energy efficiency policies or concrete measures (vertical coordination). For instance, a coordination mechanism could be a formal or informal forum through which governments on different levels either formulate common energy policies or coordinate their different approaches. On the implementation level, a coordination mechanism could define the flow of information on implemented energy efficiency measures among the different governmental layers in order to define steering structures for a certain programme or review its effectiveness.

The second type of coordination concerns the effective communication and administration between measures, schemes of programmes at the same level (horizontal coordination). An example could be coordination among energy saving initiatives in different departments at a local level (spatial, environmental, energy department, etc.). The coordination mechanism also facilitates the distribution of funding and financing among the different governmental levels to implement energy efficiency measures.

**4.3 Enablers**

The ICT department of the County level should start a workforce solution to train Youths for effectively,

Hence Youths should be given a position

Skills - most of the youths in the county are skillful and have a potential capability to show up their skills.

The county government should give an opportunity to the youths to present their skills and innovation.

Thus gives them a platform for them to be part of the Sanergy.

The youths should be grouped to enhance lack employment hence yet they should be part and parcel time that champion for the development especially during this devolution period.

Market - county government should eradicate the issue of giving jobs through backdoors and should advertise in order the youths to participate in the exercise.

**4.4.: FLAGSHIPS.**

The following should put in place to assist the youth Devolve Their affairs.

1: Creatwe a department in both the National and county government that is purely for youth

2: plan and set Programmes for youths country wide that is aided by National and County government and even by non governmental organizations.

3: Youth for youth Programmes initiatives at the grassroots.

**4.5 Resource Mobilization and financing of the policy**

Considering the importance of resources in funding programmes and projects geared

towards youth participation and inclusion, there is need to have joint efforts in

ensuring that this is achieved.

The County Government of Wajir need to work in partnership with YSOs, NYC and regional and international actors in resource mobilizing for programs and projects geared towards youth inclusion and participation. The county should form a partnership with these institutions with the following key interventions;

I) Establish and strengthen institutions dealing with youth development and empowerment through institutional capacity building programmes and ensure coordination and networking at all levels.

Ii) Institute and strengthen capacity capacities to gather, analyze, disseminate and use youth related data and set up a data bank.

III)Advocate for increased resource allocation and support for youth programmes and activities.

iv)Lobby for integration of youth concerns and priorities into county, planning and budgetary provisions through coopting youth in each sector working group.

## 4.6. Implementation matrix

Is also called an action plan matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Strategies** | **Activities** | **Outputs** | **Key performance indicators** | **Time line**  **2023-2027** | **Responsibility** |
| **Youth empowerment** and participation in all processes of national development and all structures of decision making. | -Organize joint sports, culture trade fairs for all youth groups.  -Develop a database with integrated information system on youth groups.  -Promote best practices among all YSOs, CBOs and youth groups. | -Report on youth groups.  -Integrative information system on youth issues. | -Number of youths benefitting on this groups.  Updated database to track youth affairs.  -Youth participation in culture, sports, fair and art. | Starting January 2023 continuous. | Youth groups, county governments, C.B.Os, NYC, YSOs, human resource, finance. |
| **Youth education and training**  -To improve the quality of training programs and improve transition within the education system, thus providing quality affordable and accessible formal and non-formal education.  -Equip youth with relevant skills, knowledge and attitude for labour market. | -Create database of all training and learning institutions and the programs they offer  -Incorporate training on basic job skills and entrepreneur skills in training.  -Expand loan and bursary scheme to cover students in tertiary institutions.  -Free meal and free education in all ECD institutions with in the county. | -Youths to be trained on areas relevant to the current job market.  -Enhance the capacity of independent youth.  -Improve access to education. | -Program audit report and recommendations implemented.  -Database on training programs.  -Number of youths reached and benefitting from the program. | Starting 2023 continuous | Ministry of education, Ministry of sports, gender, culture and art, F.BO, NGOs, UNICEF, County governments. |
| **Youth and information**  Establish communication and information channels for the youth. | -Establish county youth website on youth development and encourage youth to participate interactive forums, chart room to discuss youth issues.  -Rationalize and establish county youth office and help desk.  -Create information reliant networks among the youth partners with private sector and stakeholders to develop youth information centers in every ward. | -Development partners reached.  -Improve access to information by the youth.  -Youth empowered with skills information and communication  -Enlighten and sensitized youths. | -Number of functional youth information centers.  -Effective information, education and communication services to the youth.  -Number of IEC material or tools created and implemented.  -Number of percentage of youth reached. | Starting January 2023-2024 | NGO, NYC, civil society, Ministry of education, private sector and other stakeholders, human and finance resources, technical support. |
| **Youth and environment**  -To increase participation of the youth in the protection, preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment.  -Increase awareness amongst the youth on environmental issues.  -Promotion of climate change  Promotion of agricultural services. | -Mobilize, sensitize register youth organizations and network them for effective participation.  -Formation of 4K Club and Young Farmers Club and out of school youth environmental organization.  -Collaborate with NEMA and other stakeholders for forestry improvement.  -Increased tree planting.  -Training the youth and YSO in innovative forms of agriculture e.g. hydroponics. | -Set aside knowledge on modernized agriculture and agricultural value chain.  -Increased agribusiness activities.  -Increased awareness on conservation amongst the youth.  -Increased innovation in environmental management.  -Better informed youth on environmental issues and legislation.  -Increased knowledge on climate change activities. | -Number of youths involved in environmental projects.  -Number of schools actively promoting Young Farmers Club and youths participating.  -Number of programs related to climate change. | Starting April 2023-2024 | NEMA, civil society, climate change county committee, NGO, CBO, FBO,UNEP, schools, UN-HABITAT, barazas, learning institutions, ministry of education, NARIGP, ASSDP |
| **Youth and health**  -Contribute to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the youth.  -Improve mental and psychological health among the youth.  -Improve youth participation in provision of community health services.  -Communication on youth health issues. | -Train peer educators on counseling skills on HIV and AIDS to educate the youth.  -Encourage socialization, peer counseling and guidance on matters of mental health thus conducting community based campaigns.  -Train youth in basic health.  Incorporate the youths in community health campaigns. | -Reduce rate of HIV AIDS among the youth.  -Active participation by the youth in HIV and AIDS, community health programs.  -Care and support services for infected and affected youth mostly mental issues.  -Increased information and knowledge on health among the youth. | -Number and percentage of youths visiting VCT centers.  -Inclusion of more CHVs to be youths.  -Number of peer educators trained.  -Number of community based campaigns held and number of youths in attendance.  -Number of youths benefitting and programs initiated. | Starting January 2023 continuous | Technical support, NGO, FBO, CBO, Youth Service Organizations, county government, ministry of health, human and finance resources. |
| **Youth crime and drugs**  -Promote research in crime, drug and substance abuse among the youth.  -Promote and establish home and community based welfare programs to address the needs of youths addicted to drugs.  -To promote justice, security and safety of the youth. | -Conduct baseline survey in crime, drugs and substance among the youths.  -Involving relevant agencies and stakeholders.  -Initiate and establish programs and projects that reduce drug and substance.  -Establishing, identifying centers of advocacy. | -Data on crimes, drugs and substance abuse.  -Empowerment programs initiated.  -Rehabilitation centers establishment.  -Establishment of guidance and counseling units.  Area mapped.  Support systems. | -Data bank to be created on crimes, drugs and substance abuse among the youth.  -Number of workshops and seminars held.  -Number of empowered programs enhanced. | Starting January 2023 continuous | Youth groups, NACADA, USAID, CBO,FBO,NGO, UNICEF, media, County government, ministry of health, barazas. |

**4.7 Role of stakeholders**

This policy has identified the following stakeholders;

1. County Executives;

2. County Assemblies;

3. Council of Governors;

4. The National Youth Council;

5. Development Partners;

6. Youth Serving Organizations; and

7. Youth.

The County Executive

Under this policy the county executives are expected to;

a) incorporate the suggestions put forth to foster the inclusion of the youth in all

facets of the county sectoral units

**CHAPTER FIVE (5)**

**MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING**

**5.1: Introduction:**

The constitution through different articles including 10, 56, 174, 195, 201, 203, 225,

226 and 227 stipulate that monitoring, Learning and evaluation is an important part of

operationalizing any government activities. To ensure transparency, integrity,

information access and accountability principles as well as value for money. At County

level Wajir county CIDP 2018-2022 has put up an extensive monitoring and Evaluation

framework chapter to guide, monitor and for compliance to the standard of

transparency, integrity, accountability and value for money set by the constitution. This

is in addition to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES)

which is the reporting system from National, County and sub-County levels.

In line with the above legal instruments the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy

Framework purpose is to develop a more credible and consistent framework for

strengthened accountability, quality improvement and informed decision-making in in

inclusivity of the youths in major county government undertakings, as well as to

contribute to the professionalization of the monitoring and evaluation functions of the

county governance. Monitoring and evaluation of policy can be carried out by all

interested actors. Official policy evaluations themselves need to be monitored to ensure

that the terms of reference are clear and specific about the gender issues that will be

evaluated.

The objective of monitoring is to ensure compliance with the guidelines, goals and

principles outlined in the Youth Policy. Evaluation is concerned with assessing the extent

of achievement of the set goals and targets. The importance of monitoring, learning and

evaluation is to ensure successful implementation of the youth policy. Monitoring and

evaluation shall be an essential strategy for the delivery of the Youth Policy.

The county should use corporate evaluations and decentralized evaluations. Corporate

evaluations involve independent assessments conducted and/or managed by the county

government Monitoring and Evaluation Section at the request of the governor, or at

the request of other county departments for the purpose of providing independent

evaluation of projects or other undertakings. Such evaluations will be undertaken

internally (conducted by the Monitoring and Evaluation Section) .

**5.2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The constitution through different articles including 10, 56, 174, 195, 201, 203, 225, 226 and 227 stipulate that monitoring and evaluation is an important part of operationalizing any government activities. To ensure transparency, integrity, information access and accountability principles as well as value for money. At County level Wajir CIDP 2018-2022 has put up an extensive monitoring and Evaluation framework chapter to guide, monitor and for compliance to the standard of transparency, integrity, accountability and value for money set by the constitution. This is in addition to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which is the reporting system from National, County and sub-County levels.

In line with the above legal instruments the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy Framework purpose is to develop a more credible and consistent framework for strengthened accountability, quality improvement and informed decision-making in in inclusivity of the youths in major county government undertakings, as well as to contribute to the professionalization of the monitoring and evaluation functions of the county governance. Monitoring and evaluation of policy can be carried out by all interested actors. Official policy evaluations themselves need to be monitored to ensure that the terms of reference are clear and specific about the gender issues that will be evaluated.

The objective of monitoring is to ensure compliance with the guidelines, goals and principles outlined in the Youth Policy. Evaluation is concerned with assessing the extent of achievement of the set goals and targets. The importance of monitoring and evaluation is to ensure successful implementation of the youth policy. Monitoring and evaluation shall be an essential strategy for the delivery of the Youth Policy.

The county should use corporate evaluations and decentralized evaluations. Corporate evaluations involve independent assessments conducted and/or managed by the county government Monitoring and Evaluation Section at the request of the governor, or at the request of other county departments for the purpose of providing independent evaluation of projects or other undertakings. Such evaluations will be undertaken internally (conducted by the Monitoring and Evaluation Section) or externally (in which case expertise outside the Institute would be retained). Decentralized evaluations are self-assessments conducted by the county’s programs, offices and departments.

The framework is held up by the principle of inclusivity, equity and fairness. Thus, monitoring and evaluation will be done following collaborations by the county government and private sectors, informal sectors, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, youths and other stakeholders.

**CHAPTER SIX**

**COMMUNICATION, PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION**

**6.1: Introduction**

Matters of public information and communication channels in Wajir has had its traditional outlook since time immemorial. It’s this view that makes communication approach in Wajir unique and interesting. Majority of people from Wajir County converse in a polite and friendly manner. From a very young age, residents from this Northern County of Kenya are taught to respect hierarchy , defer to elders and superiors, and to speak in a deliberate manner. They generally contemplate what they will say before they speak, ensuring their words are considerate.

People from Wajir are, on the whole, mild-mannered and very polite, and they appreciate these qualities in others. One should use “please” and “thank you” often in somali language

Hospitality is important in Somali culture so the people living in in Wajir , and greetings in particular are viewed as a key part of social interaction. When greeting an elder or high-ranking person, it’s customary to grasp the person’s right wrist with your left hand while shaking hands, although this behaviour is practiced less and less frequently. When meeting a Somali child, it is common to put your hand on the child’s head.

As stated in Kenyan Constitution, Section 87 of Part VIII of the Act recognises that timely access to information, data and documents and other information either relevant or related to policy formulation and implementation is one of the main principles influencing citizen participation in the management of a county government. Section 96 of the Act expressly makes provision for the right of access to information at the county levels which provides that; -.

Every Kenyan citizen shall on request have access to information held by any county government or any unit or department thereof or any other state organ in accordance with Article 35 of the Constitution.

Every county government and its agencies should designate an office to be used to ensure access to information as required by sub section (1).

Every county government should enact legislation to ensure access to information (subject to national legislation).

Well, in Wajir Civil society organization are in the fore front to make sure that the above legal rights is enjoyed across all people living in Wajir.

**6.2: COMMUNICATION CHANNELS**

The common communication channels used in Wajir are Television, Radio and social media. The highly ranked number one channel used here is Radio nonetheless this channel of communication has not yet hit the 100% mark of reach. This may however be attributed to the fact that Wajir county is one of the vast counties in Kenya that does not guarantee installation of required telecommunication infrastructure . There is a community radio that has been estimated to reach majority of the members of the community despite the fact that its frequencies do not cover the entire county. Wajir community radio enjoys lions share of the listeners across the county, due to its use of local dialect and sticking to the Wajir current affairs. Closely followed by somali language based Televion like RTN among others. RTN, may only have a penetration to urban centers as well which at the end of the day may not hit the maximum target listeners.

On the other hand a big chunk of youth have resorted to use of social media like Facebook, Instagram, twitter and YouTube. However in these scenario the main target are usually their fellow youth who lives in urban centers where there is reliable access to internet.

The indigenous public baraza has been very instrumental especially during public participation process or conflict resolution. Such sitting has for so many years been attracting huge crowds not just during political activities but social activities too.

Policy makers should consult wide and carry out enough public participation to make sure that indigenous based communication approach is used when drafting various policies,bills and laws regarding communication in Wajir. There has been tremendous growth feedback regarding on how to improve communication in Wajir not just by ensuring accessibility to some communication gadgets but also ensuring that the right infrastructure is in place to create enabling environment for use of all standard channels of communications like radio, television and even print media.

**6.3: Publicity and Policy Information Sharing**

**Executive summery**

The publicity plays a major role in youth’s life, influencing citizens’ focus of attention and providing many of the facts and opinions that shape perspectives on topic

**6.4 Policy Review**

Wajir County's framework for youth development policy and its implementation was developed through a collaborative process, recognizing the ever-changing nature of the issues affecting the youths in the county. As a result, policies will need to be reviewed every three to five years and when or where the need arises and, where appropriate, in order to address arising issues related to youth development, empowerment and sustainable development for youths in Wajir County so as to remain relevant. During the review, the policies will be reviewed by selected youths representing Wajir county in collaboration with National Organizations from the state department of youth affairs or international organizations dealing with matters youth.

**7 conclusion**

# Based on the information provided, it is clear that the Wajir County Youth Policy is designed to improve the overall well-being of youth in the county. The policy focuses on various areas such as education, health, employment, and social welfare. While the policy is comprehensive, it is important to note that its implementation will require the support of various stakeholders. In particular, the government will need to provide adequate resources to ensure that the policy is effectively implemented. Furthermore, civil society organizations will need to play a role in supporting and monitoring the implementation of the policy.

# Annex 1: Implementation matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Objective 1:  Outcome 1: | | | | | |  |
| Strategies | Activities | Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Timelines  2023-2027 | Budget (2023-2027) | Responsibility |
| **Youth empowerment** and participation in all processes of national development and all structures of decision making. | -Organize joint sports, culture trade fairs for all youth groups.  -Develop a database with integrated information system on youth groups.  -Promote best practices among all YSOs, CBOs and youth groups. | -Report on youth groups.  -Integrative information system on youth issues. | -Number of youths benefitting on this groups.  Updated database to track youth affairs.  -Youth participation in culture, sports, fair and art. | Starting January 2023 continuous. | 8 million | Youth groups, county governments, C.B.Os, NYC, YSOs, human resource, finance. |
| **Youth education and training**  -To improve the quality of training programs and improve transition within the education system, thus providing quality affordable and accessible formal and non-formal education.  -Equip youth with relevant skills, knowledge and attitude for labour market. | -Create database of all training and learning institutions and the programs they offer  -Incorporate training on basic job skills and entrepreneur skills in training.  -Expand loan and bursary scheme to cover students in tertiary institutions.  -Free meal and free education in all ECD institutions with in the county. | -Youths to be trained on areas relevant to the current job market.  -Enhance the capacity of independent youth.  -Improve access to education. | -Program audit report and recommendations implemented.  -Database on training programs.  -Number of youths reached and benefitting from the program. | Starting 2023 continuous | 33 million | Ministry of education, Ministry of sports, gender, culture and art, F.BO, NGOs, UNICEF, County governments. |
| **Youth and information**  Establish communication and information channels for the youth. | -Establish county youth website on youth development and encourage youth to participate interactive forums, chart room to discuss youth issues.  -Rationalize and establish county youth office and help desk.  -Create information reliant networks among the youth partners with private sector and stakeholders to develop youth information centers in every ward. | -Development partners reached.  -Improve access to information by the youth.  -Youth empowered with skills information and communication  -Enlighten and sensitized youths. | -Number of functional youth information centers.  -Effective information, education and communication services to the youth.  -Number of IEC material or tools created and implemented.  -Number of percentage of youth reached. | Starting January 2023-2024 | 12 million | NGO, NYC, civil society, Ministry of education, private sector and other stakeholders, human and finance resources, technical support. |
| **Youth and environment**  -To increase participation of the youth in the protection, preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment.  -Increase awareness amongst the youth on environmental issues.  -Promotion of climate change  Promotion of agricultural services. | -Mobilize, sensitize register youth organizations and network them for effective participation.  -Formation of 4K Club and Young Farmers Club and out of school youth environmental organization.  -Collaborate with NEMA and other stakeholders for forestry improvement.  -Increased tree planting.  -Training the youth and YSO in innovative forms of agriculture e.g. hydroponics. | -Set aside knowledge on modernized agriculture and agricultural value chain.  -Increased agribusiness activities.  -Increased awareness on conservation amongst the youth.  -Increased innovation in environmental management.  -Better informed youth on environmental issues and legislation.  -Increased knowledge on climate change activities. | -Number of youths involved in environmental projects.  -Number of schools actively promoting Young Farmers Club and youths participating.  -Number of programs related to climate change. | Starting April 2023-2024 | 15 million | NEMA, civil society, climate change county committee, NGO, CBO, FBO,UNEP, schools, UN-HABITAT, barazas, learning institutions, ministry of education, NARIGP, ASSDP |
| **Youth and health**  -Contribute to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the youth.  -Improve mental and psychological health among the youth.  -Improve youth participation in provision of community health services.  -Communication on youth health issues. | -Train peer educators on counseling skills on HIV and AIDS to educate the youth.  -Encourage socialization, peer counseling and guidance on matters of mental health thus conducting community based campaigns.  -Train youth in basic health.  Incorporate the youths in community health campaigns. | -Reduce rate of HIV AIDS among the youth.  -Active participation by the youth in HIV and AIDS, community health programs.  -Care and support services for infected and affected youth mostly mental issues.  -Increased information and knowledge on health among the youth. | -Number and percentage of youths visiting VCT centers.  -Inclusion of more CHVs to be youths.  -Number of peer educators trained.  -Number of community based campaigns held and number of youths in attendance.  -Number of youths benefitting and programs initiated. | Starting January 2023 continuous | 30 million | Technical support, NGO, FBO, CBO, Youth Service Organizations, county government, ministry of health, human and finance resources. |
| **Youth crime and drugs**  -Promote research in crime, drug and substance abuse among the youth.  -Promote and establish home and community based welfare programs to address the needs of youths addicted to drugs.  -To promote justice, security and safety of the youth. | -Conduct baseline survey in crime, drugs and substance among the youths.  -Involving relevant agencies and stakeholders.  -Initiate and establish programs and projects that reduce drug and substance.  -Establishing, identifying centers of advocacy. | -Data on crimes, drugs and substance abuse.  -Empowerment programs initiated.  -Rehabilitation centers establishment.  -Establishment of guidance and counseling units.  Area mapped.  Support systems. | -Data bank to be created on crimes, drugs and substance abuse among the youth.  -Number of workshops and seminars held.  -Number of empowered programs enhanced. | Starting January 2023 continuous | 10 million | Youth groups, NACADA, USAID, CBO,FBO,NGO, UNICEF, media, County government, ministry of health, barazas. |