

MID-LINE SURVEY FOR UN PBF PROJECT

**PROJECT: STRENGTHENING CAPACITY OF YOUNG
WOMEN AND MEN IN KYRGYZSTAN TO PROMOTE PEACE
AND SECURITY**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the absence of meaningful opportunities to participate socially, politically and economically, marginalized young people are strikingly creative in forging alternative places of belonging and meaning through which to express themselves. Mass fights, rape, being driving force of protest actions, criminalization, religious radicalization and joining ISIS to name the few among headlines of the daily news. However, there is another stream of youth who tirelessly contribute as change makers by mobilizing youth, raising their needs and concerns, initiating projects, uniting youth efforts in advocacy campaigns etc. The latter provoke UN Security Council to adopt Resolution 2250 fully dedicated to the important and positive role young women and men play in the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security. In line with this initiative, Saferworld has successfully launched UN PBF funded project “Strengthening capacity of young women and men in Kyrgyzstan to promote peace and security” for which this research and report provides baseline and mid-line data.

This mid-line report presents the comparative analysis of baseline and mid-line data gathered at the beginning and mid of the project to provide **benchmark information for measuring project achievements and outcomes** (at the project outcomes) based on the project Results Framework, particularly in the following three thematic areas: extent of **positive contribution of youth** to peacebuilding solutions addressing youth concerns; **meaningful participation** of youth in relevant policy processes at different levels and **attitude of local and national authorities** of youth, in particular to what extent authorities recognize young women and young men as key actors. To the extent possible mid-line data has been disaggregated according to key variables such as geographic, ethnic, gender, age and socio-economic background.

Data for this report was collected during November-December 2019 through key informant interviews and focus group discussions (information about methodology is outlined below). KAP survey is being prepared to be launched soon (it was delayed due to conceptual differences and complexity (eg, how to unpack such broad concept as peace and security) as well as tailoring to different target groups). Further overall findings were validated during 1,5-day workshop bringing together 20 people representing SAFERWORLD and implementing partners (IDEA CA, Interbilim and FTI).

Below there is summary table with main findings of this research. Detailed narrative of these summary findings along with conclusions and recommendations for each of the indicators on the Results Framework will be submitted as part of end-line report in March (after full analysis of field survey findings completed). *Some indicators will be further strengthened with KAP survey findings (in progress).*

<i>Outcome indicator 1a: Number and percentage of young women and men who feel that access to trainings, safe spaces and engagement with peers enabled them to collectively articulate their peace and security needs and priorities</i>	<i>Outcome indicator 1b: Number and type of youth security issues addressed at community level (e.g., solutions derived from community talks)</i>	<i>Outcome indicator 1c: Number and percentage of youth participants who feel that their peace and security concerns and needs are reflected in the SDG16+ progress report</i>
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<i>Targets: 768/60% (out of 1280 youth age 14-25, with at least 50% young women)</i>	<i>Targets: 14</i>	<i>Targets: 768/60% (out of 1280 youth age 14-25, with at least 50% young women)</i>
<i>Baseline – 0</i>	<i>Baseline – 0</i>	<i>Baseline – 0</i>
<i>Mid-line: 80 youth in initiative groups reported being empowered to collectively voice their peace and security needs and priorities</i>	<i>Mid-line: 10 peace and security issues identified, researched and findings presented at 10 community talks</i>	<i>Mid-line: in progress</i>

<i>Outcome indicator 2a: Number and percentage of all trained youth participants (at least 50% young women) who reported their identified peace and security concerns have been successfully addressed at community and sub-national level</i>	<i>Outcome indicator 2b: Number and percentage of YLs who report that local, sub-national and/or national level authorities have invited/engaged them in decision-making processes</i>	<i>Outcome indicator 2c: Number and percentage of YLs who report local, sub-national and national-level authorities have been responsive to their advocacy messaging, specifically with regards to recommendations for the SDG16+progress report on Kyrgyzstan’s commitment to peace, security, gender and inclusion</i>
<i>Targets: 1024/80% (out of 1280 youth participants, at least 50% young women)</i>	<i>Targets: 60/60% (out of 100 YLs with at least 50%women)</i>	<i>Targets: 60/60% (out of 100 YLs with at least 50%women)</i>
<i>Baseline – 0</i>	<i>Baseline – 0</i>	<i>Baseline – 0</i>
<i>Mid-line: 80 youth in initiative groups (60% young women) reported that prioritized peace and security issues they raised during the community talks generated public discussions</i>	<i>Mid-line: in progress</i>	<i>Mid-line: in progress</i>

<i>Outcome indicator 3a: Number and percentage of trained local, sub-national and national authority representatives who understand that young women and men have</i>	<i>Outcome indicator 3b: Number and description of local, sub-national and national authority representatives who attended the youth-led initiatives.</i>	<i>Outcome indicator 3c: Number and percentage of trained local, sub-national and national authority representatives who involve youth in</i>	<i>Outcome indicator 3 d: Number and percentage of engaged local, sub-national level authority representatives</i>
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<i>specific peace and security concerns and needs and recognize them as key actors in peacebuilding solutions.</i>		<i>decision making processes</i>	<i>who take steps to address peace and security issues which YLs brought to their attention in advocacy campaigns/events and support peace initiatives, including through funding</i>
<i>Targets: 21/70% (out of 30 participants)</i>	<i>Targets: 50 local level authority representatives 20 sub-national authority representatives 5 national level authority representatives</i>	<i>Target: 6/20% (out of 30 local authority representatives)</i>	<i>Target: 6/20% (out of 30 local authority representatives)</i>
<i>Baseline – 0</i>	<i>Baseline – 0</i>	<i>Baseline – 0</i>	<i>Baseline- 0</i>
<i>Mid-line: 5 local and district level youth specialists (Tokmok, Belovodskoe, Kyzyl-Kiya (representative of the State Agency on Local self-government and interethnic relations), Osh, Yssyk-Ata district)</i> <i>In progress</i>	<i>Mid-line: According to YL at least 2-3 persons from each local self-government attended community talks, in total: at least 20 people (should be cross checked with registration lists)</i> <i>YLs in 3 target areas (Bazar-Korgon, Yssyk-Ata and Taigaraeva) reported that district level authorities attended their events (at least 3 persons)</i>	<i>Mid-line: in progress</i>	<i>Mid-line: 5 local and district level youth specialists (Tokmok, Belovodskoe, Kyzyl-Kiya, Osh, Yssyk-Ata district)</i>

METHODOLOGY

In order to gather mid-line data for the outcome and output indicators listed below, the fact finding mission travelled to 9 out of 10 target areas and collected both qualitative and

quantitative data. During the mission, the team conducted **10 focus groups and 30 key informant interviews**. 113 people including 70 females (61%) have been interviewed, out of which **81 young persons (including 50 young women or 61%)** and 10 (including 5 female) people representing national, regional and local self-governments (LSG, Local Council, State Agency on youth, sports and physical training, State Agency on Local Self-Government and Interethnic Relations).

Several of outcome and output indicators are measured using a community perception survey to explore the change in perceptions, attitudes and behaviors among a representative sample of youth who were exposed to or directly/indirectly impacted by the project. This data required further analysis and will be included into end-line report.

During each day of fieldwork, the team members reviewed their interview notes and drafted transcripts with the most important information and insights gained on each key informant interview and focus group discussions. After the fieldwork the team conducted content analysis using data collected from the field. The assessment criteria, mentioned in the baseline report, served as the foundation for the set of codes to capture themes and broader trends. In addition, open coding captured emerging themes, especially those unanticipated, during an initial review of the data. The content analysis aggregated responses around themes and trends relevant to each indicator. The team also analyzed data within and across geographic strata and stakeholder category to develop a thorough understanding of responses, address contradictory findings, and highlight common themes and narratives. The team paid close attention to similarities and differences in responses and experiences among stakeholder groups to address how project's approach was tailored to the needs and priorities of these different groups.

After the conclusion of primary and secondary data analysis, the team facilitated 1,5-day workshop engaging all implementing partners to validate findings and share their findings and supporting data and co-develop conclusions and recommendations.

CONTEXT ANALYSIS FINDINGS

Taking project theory of change as a point of departure, the team searched for the relevant and tested models of youth participation which would explicitly describe and visualize the process and identified the Flower of Participation developed by CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality and YouAct (available via <https://www.youthdoit.org/about/why/> and <https://www.choiceforyouth.org/>) as the most relevant. According to this model youth participation highly dependent on youth themselves (their commitment, responsibility and choices) and enabling environment including culture of inclusivity and capacity strengthening.

Content analysis of all key informant interviews and focus group discussions reveals baseline situation in all 10 target areas as 'tokenism' and 'manipulation'. Majority of young respondents reported that youth were either manipulated to support the cause (LSG initiatives predominantly around sport events, garbage or river bank cleaning, support in mass events dedicated to certain holidays etc) or invited in a superficial manner because in reality, young people did not have a voice and their opinions were not listened to or respected. Despite the fact that there is youth development policy (<http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/100209?cl=ru-ru>) which local authorities should implement and report on there was no space for youth to participate on an equal footing, and they did not carry any decision-making power or responsibility.

Youth issues were considered as less important and financed by “leftover” principle. There was no consultation mechanism in place therefore activities were prioritized according to “what elders think is right” approach under condition of competing priorities and tradeoffs. Institutionally youth issues were assigned as additional function to social workers who had no time to work on those or other informal structures like youth committee or public reception centers.

Despite the fact that number of youth in local councils increasing due to natural generation change process they start to counter-act against youth as soon as become part of the governing machine. Local self-governments are male dominated space with very few women in decision making positions.

Peace and security issues repeatedly mentioned during the interviews include inter-ethnic fights among youth, mass fights among youth of various residential areas of the same municipality, road safety and increased car accidents engaging youth, environment pollution, access to public services and lack of recognition and collaboration with youth, lack of leisure and youth education opportunities, poor infrastructure and street lighting etc.

MID-LINE FINDINGS FOR OUTCOME 1

Comparative analysis of baseline and mid-line results:

Outcome indicator 1a: Number and percentage of young women and men who feel that access to trainings, safe spaces and engagement with peers enabled them to collectively articulate their peace and security needs and priorities

Compared to baseline-situation when youth reported to have little or no interest in public life (“I was thinking it is not for me, I am a child”; “we thought we are not capable for doing this kind of work” – said most respondents) 100 % of all young focus group respondents (81 persons including 50 girls – 61%) confirmed that series of trainings they went through (**especially they highlighted training on debate and public speaking skills**) prepared them well to stand for and voice their views and opinions on peace and security issues, be committed to actively participate in community life and have increased willingness to grasp opportunities that are offered to them. Most of them highlighted that they did not have prior experience in group work, never heard about initiative groups and that young people can unite and do something to change the situation. With increased knowledge and skills comes responsibility, they understood that they can influence on public opinion, develop their own projects, advocacy plans and collaborate with officials to address key youth concerns and grievances.

Another evidence which supports engagement of youth to collectively address peace and security concerns is youth-generated campaigns and debates organized and delivered on their own as catalytic effect after the training courses and tolerance and democracy camps.

Democracy camp trainers highlighted fast transformation of youth and level of creativity when they collectively prepared and delivered their presentations of key peace and security issues to local authorities using multi-media tools. Most parents also observed these transformations which affected the way they communicate with their children (more to the side of adult-adult communication).

Young leaders reported **schools, youth centers or youth clubs, facilities offered by local self-governments** usually in administrative buildings as **safe spaces** where they can work collectively together.

Recommendations:

- It is recommended to split this indicator into two parts, first covering school-age children - one-off participants of democracy camps whose experience of collective voicing of youth peace and security concerns limited to one activity and second, young leaders from initiative groups and their supporters who were engaged in the whole process of training and coaching and who achieved substantial results in youth inclusion into public life and decision making process. Two groups have non comparable level of knowledge/skills and experiences therefore their responses may significantly vary and pose difficulties during data analysis.
- There is observed high turnover among YLs in initiative groups due to youth mobility/transitional phase phenomenon therefore it is important to explore opportunities for institutional memory to sustain hardly gained results. The project has already applied mitigation measure by engaging LSG staff into training. One of the options maybe more close cooperation and coordination with State committee on youth, sports and physical training whom local youth specialists report to and support with performance measurement policies and tools (by integrating youth capacity strengthening indicators). Although it largely depends on their agenda because they may put sports and physical training as primary objective.
- It is also recommended to pay attention to selection process of young leaders. According to some respondents, it took time to shape the team and start working together but still not all of them would like to work and contribute to common cause. Due to high turnover and lack of knowledge transfer it is also recommended to engage young leaders from different age groups (it is also important to highlight that it is happening naturally in some target areas).

Outcome indicator 1b: Number and type of youth security issues addressed at community level (e.g., solutions derived from community talks)

Type of peace and security issues youth have selected during baseline phase largely coincide with those they actually work on - inter-community fights, nondiscriminatory access to public health services, youth migration and its implications, lack of cooperation with local self-governments and law enforcement agencies, environment pollution etc. During interviews representatives of youth initiative groups described clear linkages between issues they selected and peace and security (it affects security of young people eg, majority of those who experienced torture and corrupt practices from law enforcement bodies are young people, perception of youth and its implications on public attitude and practice eg. because of bad or reluctant attitude of doctors to youth the latter avoid visiting them and end up with complicated health problems etc).

Equally important to mention that the research they design and implement under the guidance of project team reveals series of serious problems like access to drinking water, land, environment protection, protection dams, youth unemployment and migration, road safety, personal security of youth, deteriorating infrastructure etc. They were raising issues of common

concern for entire community which demonstrates that youth can solve “serious” problems and they are equal members of the community.

100 % of all young respondents (81 persons including 50 girls – 61%) reported that training and coaching prepared them to jointly research, analyze and present their findings. They also learned how to prioritize issues. For example, to the question why they have chosen this or that topic they responded that it was prevalingly based on **2 criteria: first, the problem received the highest scores** (which means a lot of people highlight it) and **second, whether they would be able to address those** (as example they told that they did not select the issue of road accidents because it required capital investments in road infrastructure, district level efforts to eliminate corruption where the driving licenses issued etc). It was first time experience for all of them therefore they reported a lot of challenges they faced. The research which they planned to finalize within 1 month prolonged up to 3-4 months because young people were afraid of responding to questions (some of them refused to respond to all questions in the questionnaire in the mid-way), elders were cautious why they are collecting this data etc. Despite these challenges all 9 interviewed teams managed to finalize research and present their findings at the local community talks.

According to respondents **8 out of 10 issues they selected were sensitive** to local authorities and communities (exceptions, cases of Aktash (environment pollution) and Kotormo (youth migration)). The most difficult situation was reported in Taigaraeva (youth and law enforcement agencies) and Belovodskoe (youth and local authorities) where authorities strongly criticized their research and left community talks. In Taigaraev they were mainly raising lack of trust between police inspectors and youth, in Belovodskoe during the community talks they asked for transparent budget spending. After the meeting authorities in Belovodskoe closed youth center conditioned that utilities were not paid, but re-opened again after the intervention of the State Agency on Youth, Physical Culture and Sports (National level agency responsible for youth issues). Despite above situation **all 81 young respondents reported confidence in discussing these sensitive peace and security issues** with peers, authorities and wider community. Some of them made a conclusion that next time they should inform and invite even more people to such community talks.

Recommendations:

- It is recommended to reframe this indicator in the following way, young people **contributed to address these issues** (because they selected very complex cases, solution of which would require time, capacity and resources both at the local and some of it at the national level, eg migration of youth which would require increased employment opportunities linked with country/regional economic capacity and investments). Same with WhatsApp course graduates, it would be difficult to monitor which issues they raised and what kind of effects those have because they receive only remote training compared to youth which received full package of training and coaching/guidance. It is proposed to frame it as number of recommendations made by graduates to local actors (youth committee or authorities) to address youth peace and security concerns and priorities (at least 4 recommendations). Same recommendation to revise Output indicator 1.1.2. and Output indicator 1.2.2.
- Peace and security are broad concepts which require further contextualization (to be more specific) otherwise there is risk of reductionist approach like in the case of Aktam municipality. In this specific context young leaders have selected environment pollution as the safest topic to work on compared to more serious risk like youth fights on ethnic

ground (repeatedly mentioned by many respondents) and local youth specialist who thinks that sport activities are the only relevant solution (although peacebuilding practice shows opposite).

Outcome indicator 1c: Number and percentage of youth participants who feel that their peace and security concerns and needs are reflected in the SDG16+ progress report

During the mid-line fact-finding mission, the ***SDG16+ progress report*** process has just been launched therefore it was not possible to assess its progress against outcome/output indicators. This indicator will be assessed during the end-line period.

MID-LINE FINDINGS FOR OUTCOME 2

Baseline and midline results:

Outcome indicator 2a: Number and percentage of all trained youth participants (at least 50% young women) who reported their identified peace and security concerns have been successfully addressed at community and sub-national level

Quality of community talks have been highly assessed by local youth considering that it was initiated, coordinated and facilitated by youth for the first time in these locations. Schools students have never been invited to public hearings before. IGs were able to bring together LSG representatives, local business, parents and teachers. The fact that certain peace and security issues generated heated debate and authorities and some community members left the meeting demonstrates that youth on the one hand was put in a situation when they have to voice their concerns and positions very loudly to be heard and on the other to recognize that research if done in the right way can be a powerful tool for advocacy of critical issues. Some young leaders strongly emphasized the role of active youth specialists who provided both moral, convening and substantial support during community talks.

Moreover, young leaders now better understand official processes and procedures how to work with local authorities. They have learnt to draft official requests and receive feedback. 100% of the focus group respondents confirmed that their level of knowledge and understanding of the issues of security, peace, democracy, social inclusion, gender sensitivity, the implementation of initiatives and youth mobilization have significantly increased. This understanding was instrumental in advocacy campaigns with the authorities. They have expanded the vision of different approaches and strategies to cooperate with authorities.

Recommendation:

- It is recommended to revise this indicator as # of community members who were reached and informed by YLs on youth peace and security concerns, because issues they have selected are difficult to address within project duration taking into account their complexity and the context.
- Concepts used in the formulation of the Outcome such as **security, peace, democracy, social inclusion, gender sensitivity** should be contextualized for clarity of understanding and assessment. KAP survey questionnaire will unpack some of those however team

may face the challenge of interpreting data because respondents may put different meaning into these concepts

Outcome indicator 2b: Number and percentage of YLs who report that local, sub-national and/or national level authorities have invited/engaged them in decision-making processes

Local authorities in Tokmok, Osh, Kotormo, Kyzyl-Kyya, Kant (Novopokrovka), Aktash (6 out of 10 municipalities) have recognized and supported youth action plans and initiatives. As a result of the project, 5 initiative groups (Osh, Tokmok, Belovodskoye, Kyzyl-Kyya, Kotormo) have been invited by local authorities to cooperate and are now working closely with youth specialists. Youth initiatives which generated resonance and public debates in the communities were catalytic in appointment of youth specialists by local authorities (which requires approval of the position and budget by local councils during official public hearings). At the national level, State Agency for youth, physical culture and sports under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has intervened to replace ineffective staff in Belovosdokoye which demonstrates their being responsive to youth related challenges.

Recommendation

- During validation workshop it was jointly agreed to define participation in decision-making processes as **consultation and raising awareness**. Taking into account challenging context and budgetary constraints in general, youth being informed and consulted, and where possible engaged should be the target the team should strive for.

Outcome indicator 2c: Number and percentage of YLs who report local, sub-national and national-level authorities have been responsive to their advocacy messaging, specifically with regards to recommendations for the SDG16+progress report on Kyrgyzstan's commitment to peace, security, gender and inclusion

During the mid-line fact-finding mission, the youth advocacy campaign process has just been launched therefore it was not possible to assess its progress against outcome/output indicators. This indicator will be assessed during the end-line period.

MID-LINE FINDINGS FOR OUTCOME 3

Outcome 3: Baseline and midline results:

Outcome Indicator 3a: Number and percentage of trained local, sub-national and national authority representatives who understand that young women and men have specific peace and security concerns and needs and recognise them as key actors in peacebuilding solutions

There is observed slight progress compared to baseline data which portrayed lack of enabling environment for meaningful participation of youth. Attitude and practice are too deep-rooted in target communities to be changed within the project duration. Baseline research has also identified lack of mechanisms in place for young people to have an active role, in which their voices are heard and respected.

Despite above, interviewed LSG representatives have reported implementing youth activities but funding is not sufficient for adequate work. Organizational costs like transportation are not

covered to engage youth from further located villages. Action plans developed by youth specialists are cut during budgetary hearings.

Youth activism was catalytic to prompt local authorities to create separate positions of paid youth specialists because with increased workload social work specialists refused to take this additional function as it practiced before. This achievement would help the project to sustain its hardly gained results, in **5 out of 10 municipalities these specialists serve as a bridge between authorities and youth**. In a situation when authorities would like to engage official staff member to represent youth community in formal processes it may be a good compromise with its positive and negative implications.

Young respondents also highlighted the following positive changes in their communities happened as a result of youth initiative group activities (demand created supply and changed business as usual) and joint training of LSG staff:

- Authorities started to accept official requests from youth and respond to those
- Osh, Tokmok, Belovodskoye, Kyzyl-Kyia, Kotormo youth specialists extensively consult with youth while drafting local youth action plans which they plan to lobby during upcoming annual budgeting session, engage in youth related activities
- Tokmok mayor's office created youth advisory council where youth can voice their concerns and needs
- Some municipalities provided space for youth to gather and discuss their concerns in administrative buildings
- Significant support was provided by local authorities in organizing youth camps, including funding, transportation, finding suitable premises, prizes, selecting children etc

Recommendation:

- Outcome level parameters have national level parameters whereas most of the activities are at the community level. So far team identified only few interventions by the State Agency on youth, physical culture and sports in 3 municipalities of Chui province which are located close to Bishkek where their office is located.

Outcome Indicator 3b: Number and description of local, sub-national and national authority representatives who attended the youth-led initiatives

All 10 municipalities supported youth initiative groups to organize community talks, provided premises, some provided recommendations and comments, some help to facilitate discussions or contributed as speakers. Some authorities expressed interest to support advocacy campaigns and implementation of their social projects, for example Tokmok Mayor spoke about youth crime in short video appeal to public; Kyzyl-Kiya Mayor's office announced youth contest on 'town of my dream' and promised to fund the most interesting and realistic ideas; Osh Mayor's office supported with short term training opportunities to reduce youth migration etc.

Outcome Indicator 3c: Number and percentage of trained local, sub-national and national authority representatives who involve youth in decision-making processes

Youth reported that they do not have the opportunity to participate in official public hearings where key decisions are made. If young people take part, they are more often represented by youth committees, whose members have been appointed by the local authorities themselves, which does not enhance the effectiveness of this participation. Generally, there was unserious, and often negative attitude of the local authorities towards youth. For example, during public

hearings, representatives of local authorities and even individual members of the communities left the meeting expressing their dissatisfaction with the issues discussed or lead unproductive debates. Often young people are not allowed even physical access to public hearings, mostly information about public hearings is posted just a day before the session.

Complex problems reported in Taigaraeva where youth research revealed low level of trust to law enforcement agencies due to power abuse and corruption which caused the situation when authorities and police left the meeting. Also due to lack of coordination and not serious attitude of local authorities 2 initiative groups created and worked in parallel because authorities every time sent different people who did not inform others. They also did not pay attention whom they are sending, whether this person is responsible for youth work or not. Such situations were mainly observed in target areas without youth specialists. Having recognized this as serious impediment to project activities the implementing team has introduced the position of local mentors as mitigation measure. They also shared and streamlined all stakeholder lists.

Ineffective actions by the authorities have also been observed during the analysis of youth activity funding. Thus, Belovodskoye LSG has installed the sculpture of bear in local park as part of the youth activity and youth were accused for breaking the sculpture (you can only destroy rather than build, said LSGs; it is not clear how this case was prioritized and approved for funding); the funds were allocated to renovation of the youth center, but it is still in deteriorated condition. Moreover, the local authorities in Belovodskoye closed the youth center immediately after the youth presented their research findings. In Bazar Korgon, local authorities and young people do not know how to use the allocated funds, being primarily afraid for financial reporting. In Aktash, the youth plan consists solely of sport activities that do not unite young people, but on the contrary, provoke them to unhealthy competition and fighting. Above examples confirm findings of youth research where 35% in Belovodskoye believe that local authorities are not interested or concerned about youth problems and in Kyzyl-Kiya every fifth respondent thinks that the mayor's office will not recognize youth initiatives.

Recommendation:

- This Outcome indicator would be difficult to measure if youth do not have access to formal decision making process including information which proposed activities integrated into local development plans and what amount of funding allocated. We recommend to re-frame it as inform and consult youth and collect their ideas for youth action plan of the official youth specialist to be advocated and integrated into local development plans.

Outcome indicator 3d: Number and percentage of engaged local and sub-national level authority representatives who take steps to address peace and security issues which YLs brought to their attention in advocacy campaigns/events and support peace initiatives, including through funding

During the mid-line fact-finding mission, the ***advocacy campaign process*** has just been launched therefore it was not possible to assess its progress against outcome/output indicators. This indicator will be assessed during the end-line period.
