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Democratic Governance

Final Evaluation of the Youth Empowerment Project in Karamoja (Abim, Kotido and Moroto Districts)



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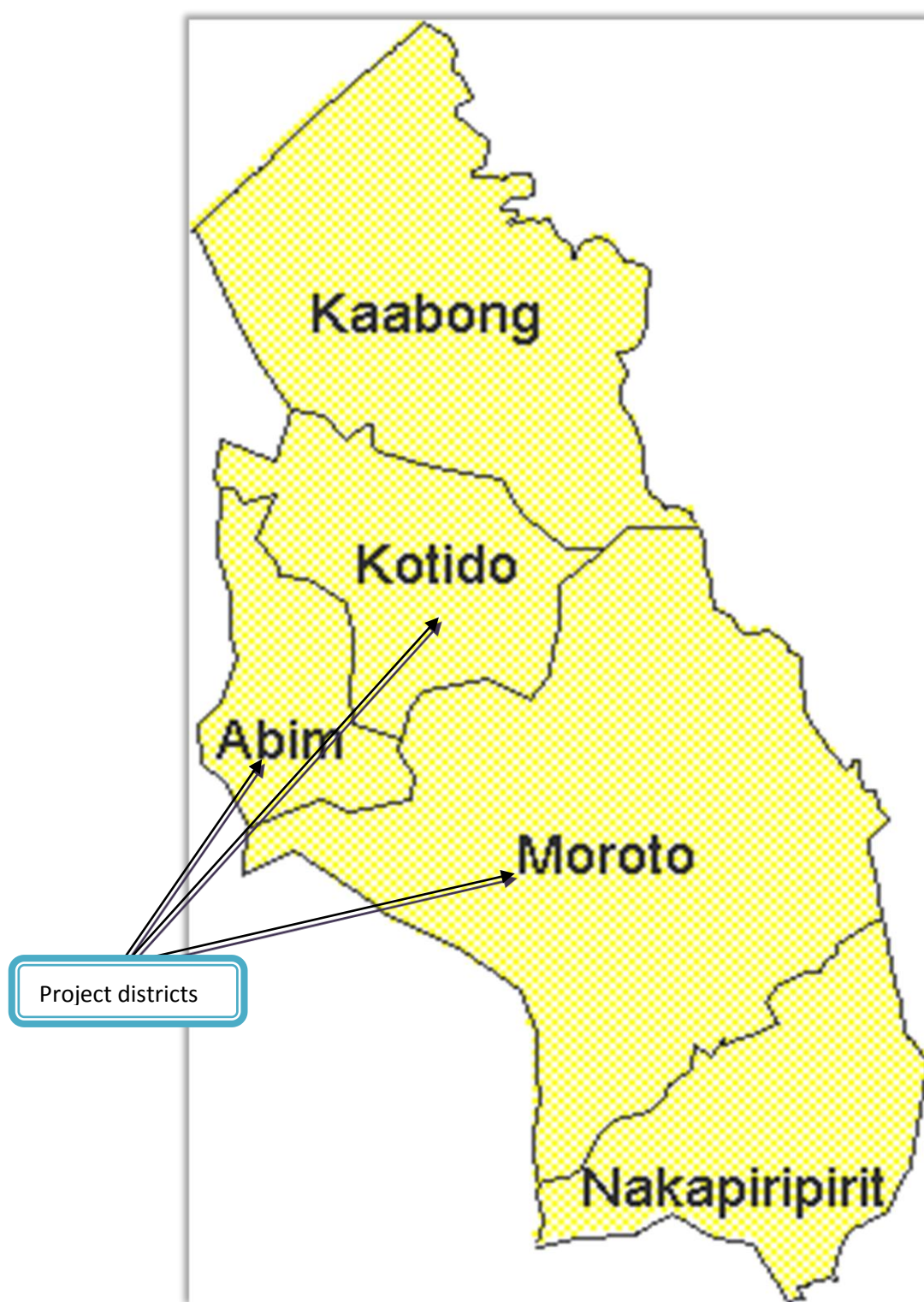
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Map of Karamoja Sub-Region Showing the Project Districts



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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADYOFU:	Abim Development Young Farmers Union
CDO:	Community Development Officer
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
DCDO:	District Community Development Officer
DLG:	District Local Government
DYC:	District youth Council
EOI:	Expression of Interest
KAYONET:	Kayunga Youth Network
KIDDP:	Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Program
LC:	Local Council
MDD:	Music Dance and Drama
MDG:	Millennium Development Goal
MoGLSD:	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
NAADS:	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NUSAF:	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NYC:	National Youth Council
NYP:	National Youth Policy
OPM:	Office of the Prime Minister
ProDoc:	Project Document
SWOT:	Strength Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
UBOS:	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNDEF:	United National Democracy Fund
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
UYONET:	Uganda Youth Network
VSLA:	Village Saving and loan associations
YEP:	Youth Empowerment Project

Key concepts

- Akiriket:** The traditional governance and justice system in Karamoja. It involves a seating by clan elders and their leaders to discuss pressing issues that need action. The council of elders often sit under umbrella trees and discuss to address disasters, resolve conflicts and punish wrong doers. It is based on traditional beliefs and practices carried down from generation to generation where only men are allowed to engage. Male youth (Karachuna) are often allowed to listen in and roast and serve meat for the elders as they deliberate on issues.
- Effectiveness:** it is about doing the things. It refers to the degree to which project objectives are achieved
- Efficiency:** it is about doing thing right. A description of the extent to which time, effort and/or cost is utilized to realize an intended purpose.
- Impact:** Refers to the long term change that results from a given intervention. What the intervention causes whether intended or otherwise, whether positive or negative
- Relevance:** refers to the close connection between an intervention and a given situation or need. It is about having the right solution to the rights needs at the right time
- Sustainability:** the ability for a given resource or idea to be used without getting finished or destroyed. It is about continuity, ownership and everlasting change. Building technical capacities of a given group of people may lead to sustainability of a related effort if they are able to continue utilizing the ideas to even teach others, who may also teach others after them

Executive Summary

Introduction

This report provides findings of the end of project evaluation exercise for the Karamoja Youth Empowerment Project which was implemented from January 2011 to December, 2013. The overall purpose of the terminal evaluation was to assess the achievements of the set project objectives, and identify and document lessons learnt, best practices plus design issues that may inform future similar project interventions. The evaluation focused on key aspects of the project including; Relevance; Effectiveness; Efficiency; Impact and potential areas for sustainability. More so, the evaluation sought to identify and assess influential factors (Enabling and impeding) during project implementation that in turn affected the achievement of desired results.

Methodology

The evaluation covered the period from project inception in 2011 to end of the project in 2013. The study which took place in the three project districts of Abim, Kotido and Moroto, employed a multicity of methods of data collection including document analysis, individual in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions. Focus group discussions, also utilised a selection of participatory techniques like the impact flow chart, SWOT analysis and time trend analysis. The study was largely qualitative but also generated quantitative data which was harmonised to bring out the complete picture on ground.

Summary of Findings

The evaluation established a direct relationship between project interventions and needs of youth and policy priorities. The project thus set out to address the issues of youth marginalisation in the context of the current cultural dynamics and Government development initiatives in the area. It was asserted by over 95% of the respondents that the specific areas of concern, the implementation process and the stakeholders involved, and the results so far attained were reported to be a clear response to the emerging needs of youth in the context of relative peace as a result of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP). The range of advocacy initiatives were acknowledged to advance the position of the youth in voicing their concerns and having them included in the development agendas of the three target districts and various levels of policy making.

However, needed to address the underlying gender and social exclusion factors that are influential in empowering the youth to voice their concerns. The traditional gender and age-set power relations in Karamoja under the Akiriket traditional governance system emphasizes silent presence on the side of male youth and absence of their female counter parts. The observed weak monitoring and evaluation plus follow-up mechanisms plus poor adherence to addressing risk factors, were reported to be largely due to limitations in financial facilitation of project activities.

UYONET endeavoured to draw a clear time frame for each of the planned activities. The designated partners in the names of Restless Development (Moroto), Warrior Squad Foundation (Kotido) and ADYOFU (Abim) continued to carry out their technical support roles as planned. There were however mixed views about the efficiency of the project both within UYONET and among partners. While 39% of the respondents expressed satisfaction, another 39% expressed reservations about how well the processes had gone on. Another 22% of the respondents expressed ignorance about how the project was implemented saying they stopped knowing about the project during the stakeholders workshop. The respondents observed some delays in the implementation of project sighting details in

bureaucracy in administrative processes regarding internal financial transfers. This affected timely execution of some of the project activities at UYONET's Kampala and Karamoja offices. And though the implementation of the project had to stick within the limits of the established budget of Ugx. 250,000,000/-, this was stringent which situation led to the compromise of some of the needs of the beneficiaries, late and hurried implementation of selected activities, while others fell of the implementation list.

The baseline survey plus the 'Eye on Karamoja' documentary were effectively accomplished and within an agreeable time frame. The livelihood activities within the context of the agreed modifications were carried out by the 6 beneficiary groups out of the 15 youth groups that were engaged in advocacy activities, though some started off later than planned. The deliberate efforts by UYONET to ensure stakeholder involvement at the beginning and working with existing structures enhanced the level of achievement of set objectives. The key risky factors that affected the project during implementation ranged from poor climate conditions to infrastructural and unfriendly market dynamics.

Key areas of impact were; The improved performance of youth groups which now have comparatively stronger systems, committed membership, group cohesion also existing legally; The increased income among 6 of the target youth groups as a result of acquiring some basic skills and knowledge in entrepreneurship; The increase in the level of confidence among the youth leaders (Mostly male) in articulating their concerns to decision making fora. The youth initiating the culture of advocacy among fellow youth to abandon negative attitudes and practices like cattle theft and alcoholism plus gender based violence in communities; the inclusion of youth concerns in mainstream development planning in Abim; plus The establishment of a Youth Working Group in Moroto.

Efforts which link with the above impact to ensure continuity of the initiatives the project introduced The Local Governments taking over the support of project target groups through the Community Development Office (CDO); and Mechanisms in Moroto and Abim to ensure youth active engagement at district level in decision making; and The capacity building activities for youth in advocacy and entrepreneurship are expected to promote a multiplier effect whereby other youth learn from those who directly benefitted from the project.

Conclusion

The two-year Youth Empowerment Project in Karamoja by UYONET served as a huge and timely opportunity to draw stakeholder attention to the concerns of youth in Karamoja. In general, despite the observed limitations during project implementation, it came out clearly that the relevance of the initiative to the needs of youth in the three districts was high. The focus on youth, the participatory approach to project design and implementation, the key project components of governance and livelihoods development, and a deliberate effort to strengthen inter-institutional linkages was widely appreciated as timely given the current development policy trends and the political economy of the changing socio-cultural dynamics in Karamoja.





More so, save for the failure in the realization of the regional civil society platform for advancing youth issues, the baseline study was successfully carried out and it informed the subsequent interventions. The 'Eye on Karamoja' was a powerful tool for advocacy work both at national and local levels. The alternative livelihoods activities took root and continue to be implemented. These were largely

determined in the context of the expressed need of the youth groups themselves. And though the project has been widely criticized its in-built short life span, the emerging impact in terms of awakening/consciousness raising and in areas of advocacy and entrepreneurship skills and knowledge among youth across the three districts cannot be over-looked. These contributed to the sustainability mechanisms in project districts where advocacy initiatives for youth will be taken to another level.




Recommendations

To consolidate the achievements so far registered under the project and ensure the utilization of lessons while ensuring the more profound and wider impact, the following recommendations need consideration.


a) UYONET

-  Adopt a program approach and also widen scope to include a bigger number of youth groups with the aim of working towards real impact (Five and more years).
-  Build on the initiative of youth as change agents to train and influence more youth as agents of change among fellow youth and in their immediate communities.
-  Work in partnership with other relevant stakeholders like the Private Sector Foundation to continue with context relevant entrepreneurship skills development among youth groups that have decided to engage in commercial farming in Abim. This should fit within the existing Government policy drive on Local economic Development.
-  With support from UNDP, translate the documentary into the local languages and also present illustrations in picture form to enable those who only read the local languages plus illiterate youth who constitute the majority of the young population in the Karamoja sub-region to utilize and understand the messages.

b) UNDP

-  Support more organizations specializing in Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) to engage the youth in adult education programs alongside the advocacy initiative for the youth. This will put the youth in the best position to engage with both the traditional and local leadership and the Government stakeholders in pursuing their rights.
-  Available literature plus the discussions in the field clearly revealed the influence of the gender social identity and forms of social exclusion in addressing concerns of youth in development. Establish gender and social equity mainstreaming as one of the criteria for assessing applications for funding.
-  Review the partner funds disbursement, accountability and financial reporting mechanisms to ensure timely funds flows to avoid delays in work in the field.

c) Local stakeholders

-  The three District Local Governments (DLGs) of Moroto, Kotido and Abim in collaboration with other development partners build on existing local knowledge systems and technology for youth to develop a niche in particular value chains that will economically advance them even beyond the sub-region.

1.0 Introduction

This report provides findings for the end of project evaluation on the Karamoja Youth Empowerment project which was implemented by the Uganda Youth Network (UYONET) (2011 – 2013) in three districts of the Karamoja sub-region (Abim, Kotido, and Moroto). The evaluation exercise commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was conducted from November to December, 2013. The evaluation is one of the key donor requirements under the project, but more importantly it provides a full account of the intervention, the extent to which the set goals and objectives were achieved, emerging lessons associated with strategies adopted for the empowerment of conflict-affected youth to have their voices heard and responded to. Key areas of focus for the evaluation include but are not limited to; Project relevance in light of the existing need and development priorities in the region and country as a whole; its efficiency and effectiveness during implementation; Project impact and sustainability. It is expected that the results will inform UNDP, the Government of Uganda, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and local Governments plus the youth themselves in advancing their position in development processes in the three districts.

The information provided is expected to benefit a wide range of related contexts beyond Karamoja sub-region and Uganda as a country. The primary target audience for the evaluation report is the UYONET and its funder the UNDP; The youth beneficiary groups themselves; The Youth Councils from the district to village levels; the three District Local Government (DLG) leaderships of Abim, Kotido and Moroto; Other Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and development partners working with the youth in the sub-region; Community elders and parents; plus other service providers which are and also plan to work with the youth. The report is also expected to be of special interest to the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and in particular the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and Northern Uganda Social Action Fund 2 (NUSAF II), plus the National Youth Council. This is in light of the mandates they hold with regard to advancing the rights and welfare of the youth in the sub-region.

1.1.0 Background

1.1.1 Youth in Africa

Africa is a region widely classified as ‘*A youthful continent*’. With the biggest percentage of youth in the world, about 65% of the continent’s population is below the age of 35. And it is projected that by 2020, three out of every four people will be youth (<http://africa-youth.org>). Youth unemployment and vulnerability in decision making is also a serious problem in Africa as it is in many other parts of the world.

There are a number of global protocols that spell out the rights of all including the youth. The African Youth Charter is one of such instruments. Article 2 (1) provides for non-discrimination of youth irrespective of identity. Articles 9, 10 and 11 guarantee youth the right to own and inherit property, enjoy the right to development and to participate in all spheres of society, respectively. Uganda ratified many of these instruments and went further to reflect its commitments in the 1995 Constitution and the current National Development Plan (NDP). The National Youth Program (NYP) set clear performance areas against which to determine the country’s direction in the post-2015 period. But while Uganda is on track regarding lowering the population living below the poverty line under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), it continues to lag behind in the area of ensuring decent work for all and worse still the women and youth. More so, the country has not established clear targets for this aspect to be able to assert the level of achievement.

1.1.2 The Situation of Youth in Uganda

Uganda's population has been classified as the youngest in Sub Saharan Africa (World Bank, 2008, International Youth Foundation, 2011). Young people of less than 30 years constitute 78% of the country's population which currently stands at 35.4 people (UBOS, 2013). This situation has contributed to the continued high dependency ratios in the country. The youth are characterized by joblessness and limited skills, the love for quick returns and a negative attitude towards work. Many youth are marginalized in key decision making processes. The cultural beliefs and practices further marginalize the female youth and expose them to various forms of vulnerability. Youth in the Karamoja region in particular further face a wide range of development challenges which are not necessarily faced by those in the rest of the country.

The Government of Uganda is a signatory to both the UN commitments and regional development agenda for Africa. By becoming party to these development plans, the government of Uganda made a political commitment to ensuring that youth are embraced in national development programs. Attempts have been made to address the situation of the youth, though a lot more needs to be done to bring the youth to the fore front to engage in the country's development and their own advancement. Government designed a number of development programs, which were implemented using the Peace, recovery and Development Programme (PRDP) for Northern Uganda 2007 – 2010. The PRDP aims at consolidating peace with four major strategic objectives of: consolidation of state authority, rebuilding and empowering communities, revitalization of the economy, peace building and reconciliation. The Karamoja Integrated Disarmament Development Program (KIDDP) realized a number of successes. The youth however still take a disproportionate share of the social and economic misfortunes in society. This leads to some situation of anxiety and redundancy among the youth to which Government contemplates to respond through instituting a development policy to gainfully engagement. A number of development partners have also come on board to address the situation of youth in the country, though with varying degrees of success.

1.1.3 Karamoja Region

Karamoja region is increasingly being discovered as one of the richest regions on the country, though with a lot of un-tapped potential. Its rich mineral base, the fertile soils in the green belts, the culture of hard work by the region's population, the favoured practice of cattle keeping, and the rich cultural uniqueness, are but only some of the examples of the endowments that could lead the region to a faster economic advancement track than anyone can imagine! Food security, industrialization and tourism are very possible ventures once the enabling environment is secured. Unfortunately, the local population in the region has not yet reached the critical mass to effectively exploit its rich resource base for meaningful local economic development. The youth who constitute about 70% of the population also need to be empowered enough to take lead in their region's development. Government has established a clear policy framework to guide interventions that target the advancement of the region. Government development programs like the Post Recovery Development Program (PRDP), the second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF II) the Karamoja integrated Disarmament and Development Program (KIDDP), plus development partners' efforts are key examples of the efforts in place to advance all including the youth.

The region has a special topography endowed with mineral resources, agricultural land and potential for tourism. An estimated 40% of the population survives on small scale mining using crude methods. In terms of education; the region has only 11% literacy level against the national average of 67%. Youth and children constitute 77% of the population and have for long been at the fore front of conflicts in

the region. Until recently, both the male and female youth have engaged in cattle rustling activities¹ as a means of livelihood which to a great extent has contaminated the reservoir of social hope needed for social unity and mutual tolerance. The female youth face even a worse situation. These are often caught in crossroads during clan conflicts and cattle raids where they are raped, physically abused and being forced to migrate to other districts to work as housekeepers, laborers or even turn into street beggars. The economic vulnerability and dependence of Karimojong girls thus puts them in a much compromising position. On the whole, youth in Karamoja have for long experienced marginalization in key decision making processes. The cultural settings which emphasize their silence and subordination to the elders, coupled with their low literacy levels have continued to jeopardize the youth's position in trying to meaningfully secure a platform and engage in discussion on issues that affect their wellbeing and rights promotion. The female youth in particular find themselves in an even more vulnerable position.

It is in view of the above context that the Uganda Youth Network (UYN) with support of the UNDP through the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) implemented the Youth Empowerment Project (YEP) to promote information sharing and coordination on issues affecting youth among the different governance administrative institutions within Karamoja sub regions. The end result for this project was to create and advocate for youth friendly policies.

1.1.4 Project Strategy

The Youth Empowerment Project (YEP) in Karamoja was a two-year initiative, implemented by UYONET (2011-2013) supported by the UNDP under its Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund. The project sought to foster linkages between the traditional justice and administrative system together with the national local governance system by supporting Karamoja youth to identify effective and sustainable interventions, advance their concerns to local and national leaders and be empowered to contribute to sustained socio-economic development. As reflected in the Project Document (ProDoc), the project strategy was focused on four thematic output areas including:

- a. Conducting a baseline survey on needs of youth in Karamoja and an audio-visual documentary (eye on Karamoja) on the socio-cultural dimensions of the Karimojong;
- b. The project was also designed to contribute to develop of a sustainable civil society platform to act as a primary forum to take the lead in collecting and sharing the views of youth and advocate for a youth oriented Karamoja socio-economic development policy;
- c. Youth empowered to engage in alternative livelihood and ongoing MDG initiatives was another output focused on empowering the youth to engage in alternative productive activities through conducting tailor made skills and knowledge trainings in cluster groups as mobilized and identified in the project geographical areas;
- d. Strengthened Institutional capacity of UYONET for effective project delivery.

1.3 Purpose of the Evaluation

The terminal evaluation was aimed at assessing achievements of the set objectives, and identify and document lessons learnt, best practices and design issues that can be used to model/shape future project interventions. As an integral part of the project cycle, the evaluation focused analysis on project effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact and potential for sustainability of the project. It also sought to identify factors that had affected project implementation and facilitated or impeded the achievement of the objectives and attainment of results. Findings from the evaluation are

¹While the males have been directly engaged in rustling, the females largely play a supportive, intelligence and morale boosting role.

expected to inform UYONET, UNDP, the Government of Uganda, Civil Society Organizations, and the youth beneficiaries themselves on the future course of action on related initiatives.

1.4 Scope of the Evaluation

The evaluation covered project design, implementation, project results, issues of sustainability and lessons learnt. It covered the time period January 1, 2011 to April 2013 when the project was operational. The geographic coverage of the evaluation included the project implementation districts namely: Moroto, Abim and Kotido. The target population for the evaluation was the six Youth groups, the local CSO platform, district youth councils in the three districts, as well as relevant local leaders and other development partners. The evaluation also covered the project staff at UYONET who were implementing the project.

1.5.0 Objectives of the Evaluation

Relevance(The relationship between intervention and need plus policy priorities):

Here the study assessed the degree to which the project was justified and relevant given the country context and appropriateness to the needs and the situation in the three project districts. This objective targets demonstrating the extent to which the project objectives and performance continue to remain useful to the country needs. Research questions that guided investigation included;

- Was this project relevant to the development partners' priorities?
- Was the project based on any lessons learnt from previous projects in the area?
- Was it based on any documentation?
- What was the appropriateness of the project design to the socio-cultural, economic and geographical aspects of the area?
- Did the project respond to any particular gender and social inclusion issues?
- How appropriate was the project approach?
- Were the project risks properly assessed and were there measures incorporated to minimize them?
- What were the assumptions of the project and how appropriate were they?
- Is this project still relevant and useful to Uganda's development needs (Specifically the youth)?

Efficiency(The utilization ration which relates resources used to results realized):

This concerned the analysis of the overall project performance, the outputs in relation to the inputs, and management arrangements for implementation of the project. Assessment of how economically the project converted inputs into outputs. This was also guided by research questions;

- Was the project started as planned?
- Was the timeframe planned for each of the project output respected?
- Did the project proceed according to plan?
- Did implementation of the project remain within the limits of the budgets?
- Was the project sufficiently staffed from the beginning to the end?
- Were all the inputs of the project delivered on time?
- Were inputs of the project of acceptable quality according to the stakeholders?
- Was the methodology of project implementation the right one?
- Did the project enjoy cooperation from stakeholders?
- Was the project management style appropriate?

Effectiveness of the project(Project success in terms of performance, attitude and behavioral change):

This checks out whether the project achieved the intended objectives. This centered on a review of the activities, outputs and outcomes as detailed in the project document. The evaluation assessed the levels and modes of achievement of performance indicators, accomplishment of activities, planned duration and budget of the project.

- Were all the activities in the logical framework undertaken?
- Did the activities listed in the proposal yield the desired results bearing in mind the issues of gender and social inclusion?
- Were most of the outputs achieved to an acceptable standard?
- What factors (both positive and negative) affected the achievement of desired/target results
- Did the project cause any conflict in the area of implementation?

Impact(Emerging change against set objectives):

The study assessed the impact of the project (Whether positive and negative) on the target audiences and its effects. The changes in people's lives intended or unintended to which project interventions can be shown to have contributed.

- Has UYONET as an organization been strengthened institutionally (knowledge wise, increment on the number of staff, procurement)?
- Is there evidence for the youth being engaged in alternative livelihoods and attainment of MDGs?
- Are the trained youth able to demand and advocate for the youth's views in the social economic development policy of the district?
- What is the comparison between the male and female youth in these advocacy engagements?
- What changes have been created as a result of the kind of technical support given to specific youth organizations to facilitate their groups?

Sustainability(Target on outcomes, processes and resources):

This concerned whether there would be continuity in terms of outcomes, similar processes and resources, and possibilities of a multiplier effect.

- What is the prospect of the sustainability and replicability of the project interventions after the project support?
- The likelihood of continued, long-term benefits from the project's interventions.
- Can the project be replicated in other Districts or other parts of the district
- What is the likelihood of long-term benefits from the intervention?
- To what extent has the Project enhanced coordination and partnership on issues of youth among the different governance and administrative institutions within the Karamoja sub region, (CSOs and local government structures)?
- To what extent can the project impacts and outputs can be sustainable over the medium and longer term?
- What elements of the project that render it sustainable or unsustainable?
- Does the district council fully support the initiatives taken by the project?

He stud bases on the above to establish:

- a. What lessons have been learnt in the project (including challenges).
- b. What the best practices have been in the project that ought to be replicated.
- c. What the key general observations about the project are.
- d. Recommendations for the future direction of the project

1.6.0 Evaluation criteria

As reflected in the Project Objectives, the criteria for project evaluation centered on; Relevance; Effectiveness; Efficiency; Impact; and Sustainability. The selection of these particular performance standards is influenced by the results framework for the project.

2.0 Evaluation Methodology

This evaluation exercise was largely descriptive and quantitative. This helped bring out issues relating to social perceptions, gender issues, attitude and behavioural change trends, opinions and other qualitative aspects defining aspects of the intervention and how this related to youth empowerment.

2.1 Training of Reach team

Three Research Assistants were identified and trained in; Data collection methods and techniques; Research ethics; plus Documentation and reporting. These were selected basing on their previous experience in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) research plus experience in Karamoja.

2.2 Pre-testing

Pre-testing of instruments was done in Kayunga district among members of the Kayunga Youth Network (KAYONET). The pre-testing of instruments away from the areas of study was aimed at exercising objectivity. The respondents engaged in the pre-testing exercise were youth themselves plus other

2.3 Sample selection and size

All the three districts were included in the study. The various categories of respondents as shown in the structure below were purposively selected by virtue of their status in relation to the project. Within the specific categories, purposive sampling was applied. Stratified sampling was done according to gender and organization for focus group discussions. Specific interesting case studies were identified and studied to give a detailed account on particular key aspects relating to set objectives of the study.

Table I Sample structure

District/Orgn.	Category	Representatives		TOTAL
		Male	Female	
Abim	Teo Obia Youth Group members	4	9	13
	Youth Beneficiary Group leaders	1	3	4
	Youth Councilors	1	-	1
	District Officials	1	1	2
	Adyofu	1	-	1
Kotido	Loonei Reformed Warriors Group	16	-	16
	Lokochil Female Youth Group	1	17	18
	Youth Beneficiary Group Leaders	2	4	6
	Youth Councilors	2	-	2
	District Officials	-	2	2
	Civil Society representatives	1	1	2
	Elders/Community Leaders	1	-	1
Moroto	Kitorosi Warrior Youth Group	9	4	13
	Emoginos Youth Group	5	8	13
	Districts Local Government Officials	1	2	3
	District Councilors	2	1	3
	Elders/Community leaders	25	-	22
	Civil Society Organizations representatives	3	1	4
UYONET	UYONET Staff	2	-	2
		78	53	131

2.4.0 Data Collection procedures and instruments

Data was collected using both primary and secondary sources. This was collected from respective respondents about their first hand experiences regarding the project. Secondary data on the other hand will be collected from mainly documentary evidence that gives relevant experiences about the study phenomenon. Instruments used

2.4.1 Individual in-depth interviews

The study engaged a total of 56 respondents (34 males and 22 females) in individual in-depth interviews using semi-structured questionnaires. Respondents here included youth leaders, Local Government officials, political leaders, elders, CSO representatives and youth group leaders.

2.4.2 Focus group Discussions

Seven focus group discussions were held with selected youth groups and elders in the three districts. Membership to each of the focus group discussions ranged from six to fifteen people. Two of the focus group discussions were of female youth alone, two of males alone, one of male leaders and the remaining two of mixed genders. FGDs were used to bring out particular aspects of qualitative data.

2.4.3 Document analysis

A document analysis guide was used to guide the review of existing relevant literature. The data obtained was helped enrich analysis as a triangulation of data sources.

2.4.4 Observation

Observation was used to crosscheck the truth in the views being given by various respondents. This was mainly on livelihood activities that the youth groups were engaged in with support from the project under review. This method was also used to analyse behavioral tendencies of you in relation to their assertiveness in self-expression with the aim of influence decision making.

2.5.0 Performance standards

As explained in the EOI, efforts were put in place to ensure quality of data collected. The Research Team visited the UNDP website to obtain detailed information on expected standards to guide quality assurance through all stages of the evaluation exercise. Continuous dialogue and consultations were made to ensure the right procedures and expected outputs.

Research instruments were developed and validated before being used in the field for pre-testing and real data collection. All raw data obtained from the field was reviewed and corrected, filed and kept safely in a place free of damage. Approval of various milestones was sought before moving to the next stage. At the end of each field day, the field research team met to compare notes and draw lessons from the field and also check for completeness and appropriateness.

2.6.0 Stakeholder participation

The project evaluation exercise was carried out together with key stakeholders in a participatory manner. The UYONET Project Officer who was in charge of the Karamoja field office, and the other partners like Restless Development, the Offices of the District Community Development Officers in the three districts plus the District Youth Councils (DYCs) in the respective districts. These were also expected to take part in report validation.

2.7.0 *Ethical considerations*

The Research team ensured adherence to; Objectivity; Independence of evaluators; Participation of various key stakeholders in the evaluation process; Transparency and focus; Reliability; Competence and clarity of reports; Fairness and utility. In doing this, a thorough review was done of the Ethical Code of Conduct for Evaluation in UNDP; The Evaluation Policy of UNDP; United Nations Evaluation Group Standards for Evaluation in the UN (2005); and the Norms of Evaluation in the UN system.

2.8.0 *Background information on evaluators*

The study was carried out by a team of four experienced researchers with work experience ranging from three to sixteen years. All members of the team are Social Scientists with qualifications and working experience in Monitoring and evaluation. They have worked with the youth on various development projects and therefore have the required skills and knowledge when it comes to dealing with the youth. The team was led by Sarah Muzaki as the Consultant. The then Project Officer in the Moroto field office was also a member on the research team. The Consultant closely coordinated the data collection and report writing activities of the Research Assistants.

2.9.0 *Major limitations of the study*

The time allocated for the evaluation exercise was interrupted by delays in administrative processes. As a result, the time for field work got limited by a weekend falling in between. This was affected further by a public holiday (International Human Rights Day) which conditioned closure of public offices leading to another missing of appointments earlier fixed with office workers. This situation had an impact on time allocation for discussions with some of the key stakeholders who kept postponing appointments and some not being available completely. Some of the key informants also had commitments outside the districts which reduced further the opportunities of accessing them. And this being a period towards the end of the year, many stakeholders including UYONET staff were very engaged in end of year activities and so not available early enough for the discussions. More so, a number of designated key informants in the districts also expressed very limited knowledge of the project, and so only gave general comments and how the youth had benefitted. Due to these limitations, the earlier determined schedule with dates for specific milestones was not met.

In addressing these limitations and ensuring that the expected outputs are not affected, the researchers endeavoured to identify and hold discussions with other relevant stakeholders who did not necessarily appear on the initial list of respondents. The weekend days were also used to hold interviews in the communities with newly identified respondents to fill the gap. Deliberate efforts were also made to triangulate sources of data as much as possible. A review of web-based literature relevant to the study was one of the ways of maximising on triangulation.

2.10.0 *Data analysis*

Analysis of qualitative data started in the field with the respondents. Recordings from the Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) and observation plus other qualitative analysis tools were analyzed and lessons drawn there and then together with the respondents. Selected case studies were separately analyzed and documented within the entire document. Data was analyzed manually and categorization of emerging themes, descriptions of phenomena, direct quotations and pictorial expressions helped bring to light lessons learnt.

3.0 Study Findings

3.1.0 Project Relevance

The main focus of investigation under this section was on the relevance of the project to the local needs. An assessment was done of the degree to which the project was justified and relevant in relation to the appropriateness to the needs of youth and the situation in the three districts. While project relevance was ascertained at the baseline survey stage, the study made an effort to determine the current situation of the youth in terms of their needs across genders and social classes in the target districts. This enabled the stakeholders to articulate the connection between the needs of the youth and what the project had offered.

As shown in the project document, the intervention sought to contribute to the establishment of a mechanism for information sharing and coordination among traditional, Local Government and administrative structures to enable dialoguing on the concerns of the youth, and ensure a youth-friendly socio-economic development policy for the Karamoja region. A Civil Society Platform was to be established to strengthen these inter-linkages to sustainably advance the concerns and voices of the youth as they connect with relevant decision making processes at various levels. The project also sought to enhance entrepreneurship skills and knowledge among the youth for improved livelihoods among the youth.

Various stakeholders across the districts, social classes and gender expressed the needs the project had tried to address. Discussions in the field showed a stronger attachment of importance to the livelihoods than the governance component of the project. In fact more than 95% of the respondents articulated the relevance of the project in terms of its contribution to livelihood improvement among the youth. In line with this, it was explained by one of the leaders of the Loonei Reformed Warriors group thus,

“Without food in your stomach you cannot talk... When we engage with our leaders, we often talk about our living conditions. We talk about the need for equitable access to resources which affects our livelihoods... This is exactly what we needed given that we were no longer engaged in cattle raiding yet we need cattle for survival... We were engaged in determining what income generating activity we needed and we chose the cattle trading project. We physically got involved in the purchase of cattle...”

It was also asserted by one male elder (Retired clergy) from Moroto said,

“The project was very relevant to the current needs of the youth. Because of the disarmament programme by Government, many young men who were formerly warriors come from the rural areas desperately looking for jobs in Moroto town. Many of them are illiterate and do not have the necessary skills for the jobs they seek. Engaging them in income generating activities was simply a timely intervention for the youth... Many females from the rural areas travel to town here to seek jobs as domestic labourers. Most of these girls are illiterate and so often do not have the skills to engage in other more paying jobs. They end up being exploited and exposed to HIV/Aids infections through sexual relationships with infected people. Such are badly need skills to carry out safer income generating activities”.

Another female respondent of about 45 years said,

“Most of these Karachuna (Male youth) are energetic, curious and out to look for gainful employment. Having lost their main source of survival, many are so willing to work. Many youth have formed livelihood groups which engage in various activities where they make group savings for credit extension to members... They need more and more capacity building to perform even better”.

The study further observed a comparatively stronger relevance attached to the governance aspects of the project among youth leaders much more than those at community livelihood groups levels, and among the males much more than them females. More so, the youth at community level in Abim district tended to express their appreciation for the rights empowerment much more than their counterparts in the other two districts. For instance, it was observed by one of the youth leaders from Abim that:

“The challenges we have had with our political leaders ... made this intervention a very relevant and timely one... the youth need to come up to collectively assert their position ... Rights are not just given but are often claimed...”

The illustration below presents a summary of key views of various respondents on the relevance of the project to the need of the youth in the districts. The section on impact below gives details on what has actually changed as a result of addressing these needs

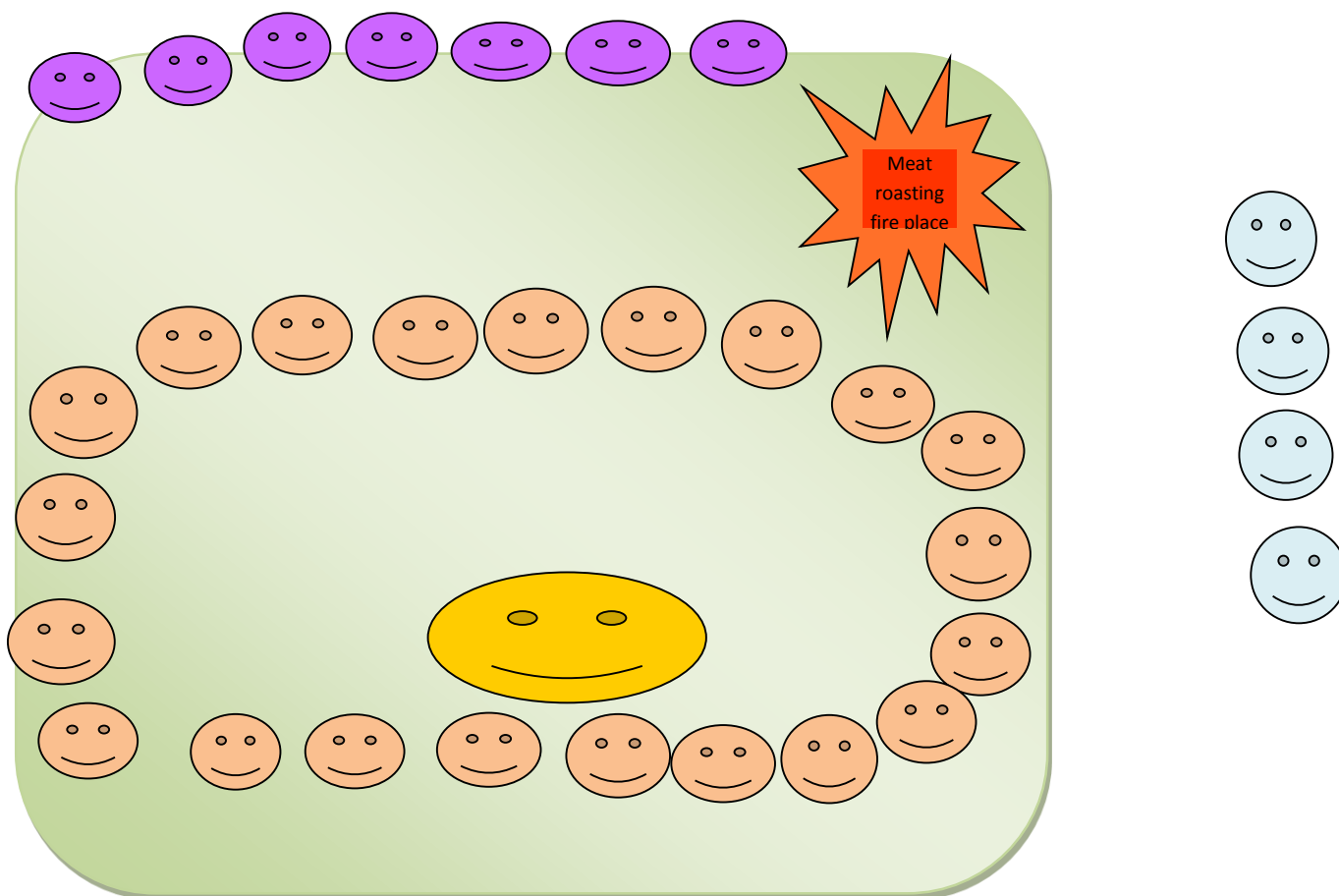
Table II Needs and Project Relevance

The needs	Frequency		Total
	Males	Females	
Helped address the idleness among former warriors who have started engaging in criminal and non-beneficial activities (Petty thefts, drunkenness, sports betting and gambling, gender based violence, etc)	71	45	116
There was a problem of youth not being taken seriously by political leaders. Many are manipulated during elections. Their interests and priorities were taken for granted. Even elders want youth to listen and not to talk	56	21	77
Many youth up to now do not value working in groups	22	13	35
Female youth were the most unheard in any forum	50	39	89
Many youth would wish to start income generating activities but have no business skills	73	37	110
Many youth did not know Government policies, their rights and vital information on roles of their leaders	33	10	43





The table above shows an inter-related list of needs that respondents expressed both individually and during focus groups discussions which they saw made the project relevant to the needs of the youth. More males expressed views in terms of livelihoods improvement than group formation. Among females, most of them were concerned about the effects of the disarmament programme on the lives of the youth but many tended to disagree with the idea that youth do not value working in groups. This illustration concerns the views earlier generated on the high importance the stakeholders attached to the project in terms of livelihoods improvement. The need to divert the youth from idling and criminal acts was strongly emphasized in Kotido district.

3.1.1 The position of youth and women in the Akiriket traditional governance structure

According to a religious leader and LC I Chairperson in one of the cells in Morototown and a Government worker at Kotido District Local Government, the local cultural governance and justice systems among the Karimojong remains very strong and influential. Though Government structures and institutions exist and are operational, the cultural institutions with their justice systems remain very influential in decision making. The elders hold the power of decision making on key issues of community development, peace building and conflict resolution. The illustration below shows the power relations in the Akiriket traditional governance arrangement and the position of youth there in.



Key:

Category	Explanation	Roles and responsibilities
	Community leader	Chair community meetings and moderate. He is often the key judge and decision maker
	Community elders and senior clan members	Discuss on issues. Works as the justice forum.
	Male youth	They listen in and carry out errands for elders as instructed. They roast and serve meat to elders. They can access meat after and upon permission from elders. They do not contribute to discussions or decision making
	Female elders (Wives of chiefs)	They can listen in but are not allowed to carry out any activities. They sit at a distance away from the discussion forum. They are served last and their opinions do not hold

It was confirmed that though some change is beginning to emerge in selected cases, the elders remain the most influential decision makers in their communities in general. One district official in Kotido said, *“They seem silent after losing a lot of power originating from ownership of cattle but their influence can succeed or fail any project... And the youth still listen and obey the elders by virtue of this power... at the Akiriket, the Karachuna are supposed to listen and obey. The elderly influential women are not supposed to listen in but can be seen. They must obey... The female youth are strictly not supposed to be seen, not even listen in but must obey the resolutions reached”*.

The above illustration shows that the Karachuna (Male youth) often attend meetings at the Akiriket upon invitation. These are responsible to running errands like roasting and serving the meat often eaten during the meeting. The elderly women who strictly must be wives of influential figures like chiefs and Kraal leaders on the hand sit a distance away because they are not allowed to be part of

the meeting. Those wait to have a share of the meat which they carry home for household members. Female youth are strictly not allowed to be anywhere near the Akiriket. As asserted by one of the key civil society workers in Kotido, these are key to the success of any development venture in their communities. The relevance of the project therefore lay in establishing a forum where the elders could open space for dialogue with youth about their issues and also take a deliberate effort to establish collaborative inter-linkages with civil society and Government institutions in advancing good governance. Though some effort was put in place for the project to work in partnership with the three Local Governments and three CSOs, there was no evidence given of any efforts to establish linkages with traditional governance institutions. It was clearly lamented by one elder during a focus group discussion in a village in Nadunget subcounty thus,

“We the elders have been forgotten. Many development initiatives do not provide for our inclusion. As a result, these Karachuna (Youth) are beginning to become very unruly because they feel they can do without us... They have moved from traditional power, to the gun and not to external assistance... Why can't there be projects that also include the elders?”

3.2.0 Efficiency of the Project

3.2.1 Project design process and cost effectiveness

Though it was the first of this kind of project by UYONET in the Karamoja sub-region, there were efforts to thoroughly use existing literature and extensively consult with national and local stakeholders to determine the scope of the project. The UYONET Executive Director explained,

“In coming up with the Expression of Interest to UNDP, we largely relied on existing literature on Karamoja sub-region in general and the situation of youth in particular. After receiving a positive response from UNDP, we then together engage national level stakeholders like Ministries and Civil Society Organizations... and later the local level stakeholders across all sectors including the community elders and opinion leaders and youth themselves. The results of the consultative processes enabled us to realize a Project Document which guided our work till the end.”

Efforts were also in place to engage various stakeholders at the start-up stage to validate and mobilise local efforts for project implementation. This helped on validating initial ideas and also identifying and establishing strategic partnerships for project implementation. The established accountability procedures by UYONET closely guided the accountability procedures by those concerned. Quarterly and annual narrative and financial reports continuously informed selected stakeholders on the progress of the project. A critical analysis of the project budget also reveals deliberate efforts by UYONET to ensure cost effectiveness through; Establishing local level working partnerships; Establishing a project office within the region; and allocating the bigger percentage of the budget (62%) to core project activities with the aim of maximising on impact.

3.2.2 Staffing and Following Established Plans

At project implementation, discussions with various stakeholders and consultations with existing documentation on the project reveal mixed views about its efficiency. Following the officially agreed procedures within UYONET, two technical staff (A male and a female) were recruited to work at the project field office in Moroto town. UYONET also established strategic partnerships with Restless Development, the Warrior Squad, and ADYOFU in Moroto, Kotido and Abim respectively to offer technical support to youth beneficiary groups. The project budget that was approved by the funder stood at Ugx. 250,000,000/-. Efforts were in place to work within the approved budget though a lot of challenges were met that led to some of the activities and items being dropped off the list due to the allocation of the same figure being changed from USDollars to Uganda shillings. More so, while the

baseline survey and 'Eye on Karamoja' documentary were realized in a timely manner, there were experienced challenges mainly regarding late disbursement of funds which led to some of the activities being carried out hurriedly and others being dropped off the implementation list. One of the staff members revealed thus,

"In some instances, funds planned for disbursement at the beginning of a quarter reached our account at the end of that quarter."

The unclear procedures regarding cost sharing and operations and maintenance of the here motorcycles allocated to the three District Youth Councils (DYCs) further reportedly caused challenges in ensuring timely support monitoring of the field interventions. One of the Local Government Officials for Kotido District Local Government confirmed this and lamented,

"The Project staff from Kampala and Moroto sometimes came and did things hurriedly and rushed back to Moroto... They always fell abruptly... This partly contributed to the failure to effect the planned march and cultural gala by UYONET."

This was confirmed by the then field based Project Officer who explained that sometimes the funds releases were delayed and so activities were either carried out in a hurried manner or carried out later than planned. Furthermore, there were mixed views among respondents about the outputs of the project. While all were very appreciative about the "Eye on Karamoja" documentary, it was revealed that some of the oxen bought were not of good quality and age to carry out the designated tasks. The same was about some of the cattle bought by the Loonei Reformed Warrior Group in Kotido. This called for more time and expense to feed and treat the animals before they could be of use. It was also revealed in Moroto thus,

"Communication between the project office and strategic partners plus other stakeholders was sometimes inconsistent which left some key people in a dilemma on what next steps to take in supporting the project".

The project methodology and approach used was well stipulated on paper and later validated and proved appropriate to the context. As reflected in the project management structure, the project adopted a participatory approach. UYONET worked in collaboration with the UNDP, Government Ministries (Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, and Ministry in charge of Karamoja Affairs), and the Local Governments of the three districts, elders and representatives of the youth themselves. The Project support team constituted technical staff and consultants, which team was led by the UYONET Executive Director. The responsiveness to the results of the baseline survey was a clear demonstration of the participatory approach adopted to ensure the project is as relevant to the local context as possible.

This clearly demonstrates the need for clear follow up mechanisms and communication strategy to ensure that what is planned is carried out effectively. It also points to the need for an operational risk management plan which enable timely response to eventualities that may affect project performance. Challenges withstanding, the project team both at the head quarter and field office endeavoured to ensure cost effectiveness during project implementation with the help of established financial and accountability procedures.

3.3.0 Project Effectiveness

Available evidence showed a generally commendable achievement of set results with all outputs realized with the exception of establishing a CSO platform on youth affairs and staging and marathon

and cultural gala. The delays in implementation of some of the activities, the resignation of one of the project staff from the project, plus the limited funding actualized partly contributed to the failure to accomplish these activities. According to the project document, the following were the key broad activities to be carried out and outputs to be realized during project implementation.

Table III Effectiveness in Project Implementation

S/No.	Planned Activities	Planned Outputs	Status		
			Accomplished	Partly accomplished	Not accomplished
1	Baseline survey	Baseline report in place informing project intervention	√		
2	Stakeholder sensitization	Public sensitization sessions during workshops and through the media	√		
3	Development of a documentary	'Eye of Karamoja' documentary developed and disseminated	√		
4	Establishment of a CSO Platform to advance the voice of the youth	No regional level or even district level mechanism in place to advance youth issues.			√
5	Holding community advocacy dialogues	Community dialogues held		√	
6	Livelihoods skills development for target youth groups	Youth trained and engaged in alternative livelihood activities	√		
7	Capacity enhancement for UYONET	UYONET systems and processes strengthened.	√		

The table above shows level of performance. In light of the five project output areas, the study established that Output I on the baseline study was carried out in a timely manner and the study results informed the implementation phase. Output II was not effectively realized as there was no evidence of the platform established for youth advocacy work. Instead, UYONET facilitated some community dialogues in respective districts, which some youth leaders pointed out to be very useful but not fully engaging to ensure effective behavioral change among many youth. The 'Eye on Karamoja' was acknowledged as a success story by various youth and community leaders. The Youth Chairperson for Abim for instance observed,

"The documentary provided a clear picture to the rest of the world the situation in Karamoja and the status and efforts of youth in advancing their cause".

Under Output III on livelihood skills development, various groups engaged in livelihood activities. The following table shows the various beneficiary groups facilitation:

Table IV Project resource Distribution

District	Groups	Planned livelihood activities	Support offered
Abim	Teo Obia Youth Group	Ox-plough farming	2 pairs of oxen and 2 ox ploughs
	Agile Youth Group	Ox-plough farming	2 ox ploughs and 2 pairs of oxen
	District Youth Council	Transport facilitation	Motorcycle and its accessories
Kotido	Loonei Reformed Youth Group	Cattle trade	6 heads of cattle
	Lokochil Female Youth Group	A Cloth making machine	2 sewing machines and sewing materials

	District Youth Council	Transport facilitation	Motorcycle and its accessories
Moroto	Kitorosi Reformed Warriors Group	Ox-plough farming	1 ox plough and 1 pair of oxen
	Emorikinos Music Dance and Drama (MDD) Youth Group	Music Dance and drama costumes, Village Savings and Credit Scheme, Art and Crafts	MDD instruments and costumes
	District Youth Council	Transport facilitation	Motorcycle and its accessories

3.4.0 On Gender and Social Inclusion

Gender and social exclusion are very key in any project intervention. In the context of the Karamoja culture, the strong gender imbalances and dynamics of social exclusion with power concentration in particular centers is a common phenomenon and can therefore not escape the eye. As pointed out above, the traditional governance and livelihood systems largely marginalize women and girls (Saferworld, 2010, ACF, 2011). The power structures at the household, Manyata (Homestead), Kraal and Akiriket levels largely marginalize the women and girls. Girls and women are widely taken as part of the property of the men alongside cattle and other key resources. Having women and girls express their concerns in any public arena is therefore a very rare occurrence. Even women community leaders who attain status because of their marriage relations with a community leader often have their roles as custodians of the patriarchal tradition. Clan identities women and girls attain are determined by their relations with males². In one of the focus group discussion in Kotido, a male elder asserted,

“Women and girls are the ears and not heads of the family and community. They are supposed to listen and not to talk. They are the moon because they can show some deem light but not to burn. They are the decision implementers... The men on the other hand are the heads, mouth and eyes of the family, community and clan. They see, think and plan. They are the decision makers. The men are the sun because they bring warmth at home but can also burn when angered...”

Such stereo-types are strongly entrenched in the Karamoja traditional governance structures and processes. It has largely influenced the levels and modes of youth involvement in decision making. While male youth are vulnerable, the females are even more vulnerable in the Karamoja social setting. This was found to also largely influence public/formal decision making.

Right from the stage of proposal writing through implementation and reporting, gender representation threaded through. Five of the six supported groups were of mixed gender. There were however no indications of deliberate efforts to address the gender and social exclusion issues in the three districts. This was not indicated in the advocacy agendas either. As a result, the gendered discourses on female quietness in public continued favouring the male youth who were the most activate in community advocacy activities.

3.5.0 Factors that influenced project success

A number of external factors were discovered to have influenced levels and modes of success in project implementation.

Conflicts over the motorcycles that were to facilitate transport of those carrying out monitoring and evaluation, with the problem manifesting itself most in Abim.

² A woman who gets divorced and marries another man loses the clan identity of her former husband and attains the one for the new husband.

- a) The price fluctuations in Kotido for cattle markets: this was influenced by the threat of tsetse flies and stiff competition by the Turkana cattle traders across the border. It is a common practice that during the dry season, cattle prices fall. This had not been foreseen as a risk in the project design.
- b) The unfriendly weather conditions in Moroto: The Kitorosi Youth group on Moroto had opened land and planted crops using the ox plough and ox provide under the project. The crops were however destroyed by the drought which came unexpectedly coupled with the late provision of planting materials.
- c) Gaps in motorcycle maintenance: The three motorcycles which were allocated to the Youth Leaders to support the project did not have details on how they were going to be managed. He youth leaders kept expecting that the project would provide fuel for them, which turned out not to be the case. More so, there were reported conflicts among the youth leaders themselves on who should use and take custody of the motorcycles. This contributed to the limitations in the support activities for the youth livelihood groups and advocacy work in the districts.
- d) The Agile animal loss: The Agile Youth Group were reported to have lost their two oxen and so did not benefit much from the project. The youth leadership in Abim district conditioned the youth group to return the animals due to mismanagement
- e) The Tie Obia dependency mentality: The Tie obia Youth Group also reported serious challenges in the management of the oxen. They expressed their expectations that the project team would take charge of maintenance costs for the oxen and ox ploughs.
- f) Worries about pockets of insecurity as brought about by tribes in South-Eastern Sudan plus extreme warriors who are still armed³. In Kotido, it was reported that remnants of warriors moving between Kaabong and South Sudan were a potential danger for their animals.
- g) The heavy rains that cut off the districts making transport a challenge for staff.
- h) There was also lack of a clear transport arrangement for the project field staff which in some instances made it very expensive and also postponement of activities by staff.

The experiences with Agile and Teo Obia Youth Groups in Abim gave a demonstration that there was but limited ownership of the initiatives by the groups. The same was reflected in the lamentations about Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of the motorcycles provided for field project support monitoring and evaluation. This led to conflicts among district level stakeholders over the ownership of the motorcycles. This calls for clear and detailed planning at project design level with strong efforts for local ownership of initiatives. Clear communication strategy also needs to be in place to ensure that every stakeholder appreciates the need for shared responsibilities.

3.6.0 Project impact on Target Groups and Communities

3.6.1 On Advocacy efforts

The initial concern of the project was to promote advocacy efforts to secure space and establish a forum for the youth to engage with decision makers to address their concerns and also benefit from the existing development initiatives both within the sub-region and nationally. While the project failed to achieve at the level of establishing a sub-regional and even district level Civil Society Platform for advocacy for youth concerns, some evidence of impact could be noted at individual, group and community levels. A number of youth reported that they are now aware of their rights and feel empowered enough to make informed decisions and engage those concerned. Results collected from the field gave evidence of youth also attaining some advocacy skills. The advocacy skills were reported

³They access guns easily from Topos in South Sudan.

not only useful in influencing key decision makers in Government, but also targeted fellow youth in communities for behavioral change. Community advocacy activities were geared towards attitude change among youth. These targeted attitude change away from cattle theft, idling and heavy drinking. For instance, it was reported in Abim that in Morulem Sub County in Rachkoko village, a community advocacy meeting had taken place which brought together elders, youth and women. It was reported by the DCDO of Abim that during this meeting, the youth were able to table their concerns about their marginalization in the development of the district. This conditioned the Local Government to pay attention to the concerns of the youth. Since then, youth are always consulted and engaged during important meetings in the district.

During discussions with the Amorikinos Youth Group, it was reported that the group carried out advocacy work on various functions through its MDD activities. Key areas they reported to concentrate on for advocacy include education for the youth, the rights of youth in decision making for community development, HIV and Aids campaigns. Asked why these are the main areas of focus, the Group's Speaker explained that these are the main issues that affect youth in their communities currently. One female group member also happily revealed,

"I have over time developed my confidence to talk in public and also freely relate with the other members of my group... I can now talk about my issues without fearing that my actions won't be approved."

It was also strongly asserted by the District Youth Chairperson of Abim thus,

"UYONET has opened the eyes of the youth. For the first time, the youth can be listened to." In a discussion with some of the stakeholders in Abim, one respondent said, "Though we have not yet concretely seen the changes in the district to support us and also ensure that we get access to opportunities coming from programs like NAADS, the realization that some of our youth leaders at the district level marginalize us who are at the grassroots levels, is an achievement on my side... We shall also mobilize ourselves to express our concerns to our leaders."

Similar sentiments were shared by the Kotido District Youth Chairperson who revealed that he was using the experience of the project to mobilise the urban youth in the district and carry out advocacy against the rising crime in the council.

3.6.2 On Alternative Livelihoods

One of the key areas of impact for the project was in the area of group strengthening and entrepreneurship skills development among youth beneficiary groups. It was revealed by the District Community Development Officer in Moroto that all the groups supported by UYONET now have constitutions and clear leadership structures. The groups have also registered with the district and therefore enjoy legal existence. One group member of the Amoriknos Youth Group in Moroto also said,

"Our group is stronger and now I am able to talk in public with confidence. Before receiving the training on how to talk in public, I used to be very shy... I also feel great that I am able to relate very well with the rest of the members in the group"

The DCDO of Moroto confirmed that saying that the youth groups are more organized and now easy to mobilize for Government programs. They are even easy to contact for important meetings like planning meetings at parish and sub-county levels. A similar impact was in Kotido where the District Youth Council Chairperson also observed,

“Many more youth have formed and are now working on groups... They say it is better to get what is yours than waiting to take what does not belong to you”.

Evidence of attitude change through this was also revealed by one of the male Emorikinos MDD Group secondary school dropout. He expressed his strong desire and concrete plans to go back to school. Asked why he felt he should go back to school at this time, he explained,

“When we went to Kampala to perform as a group, I was exposed to all evidence that showed the importance of education in one’s life. I saw youth men and women who were very fluent in English and they expressed their views... All our district youth leaders are also educated. I want to be like them...”

This clearly communicates the multiplier effect the project has caused. It clearly demonstrates the ability of youth to become change agents once effectively mobilized and results shown. The powerful unintended results can also play a contributory role in determining the change a particular intervention has contributed to.

In Moroto, the members of Amorikinos Youth Group is now able to engage in income generating activities more than ever before. It was explained by the group Treasurer that the group has been able to save up to Ugx. 480,000/- Members have developed a culture of each saving Ugx 2,000/- per week. During the focus group discussion, members explained that each is now effectively engage in an income generating activity as a result of access to credit from their group saving scheme. Key activities they engage in as a group include making traditional skirts for women and carrying out Music, Dance and Drama (MDD) shows. At individual level, engage in making traditional ornaments like beads, belts for men, beer brewing, and farming. The mentality of waiting and asking for handouts among you was also said to have reduced tremendously, and this was reported to be due to the community advocacy work done. The Kitoros Reformed Warriors Youth Group started by saving Ugx. 500/- each per week and now they save Ugx. 2,000/-. The treasurer revealed at the time for the meeting the they have Ugx. 500,000/- in total with Ugx. 250,000/- in circulation. These started offering credit services to both group members and the community. The Teo Obia Youth Group in Abim was only planning to start their savings and credit facility, but had Ugx. 200,000/- obtained from hire fees for the ox ploughing services.

The treasurer of the group went ahead to explain that though they had a setback brought about by the drop in cattle prices, they have registered reasonable profits and plan to widen the scope of their business. A female member of the Amoriknos Youth Group in Moroto also confirmed that what the savings and credit facility they had put in place with support from UYONET has boosted individual incomes as members borrow money to inject in their businesses and pay back, which also provides another source of increased income in terms of collective income.

It was however a different story for the female youth group in Kotido, that the sewing machine they had secured from UYONET was not what they needed at that time. It was explained by the Secretary thus,

“While we are grateful for the sewing machine, we actually preferred the machine that makes the cloth for traditional wear. This will put us in a more favourable economic position as we shall be able to supply the cloth at a good price instead of travelling the long distances to Kenya to buy it very expensively... We do not even know how to use the sewing machine so one of us who has some idea monopolizes but she cannot even make any profits from it... The customers also prefer hand-sewn skirts to those sewn using the sewing machine...”

In Abim, the Youth Group of Teo Obia expressed satisfaction for the oxen project though they said the implications of managing such a project were not clearly understood at the beginning.

The Kotido Youth Chairperson also explained,

“The disarmament project created a huge gap in terms of youth engagement. Many young warriors became redundant because they were disarmed and could no longer engage in cattle raiding. Many of them travel from the villages to town to look for survival. They end up being idle and so engage in criminal activities. Some youth engage in sports betting... They take alcohol as food ... This project helped in productively engaging the youth in economic activities. It also came in a timely manner to positively change their attitudes and educate them about their rights and responsibilities... They have become reformed warriors”.

It was also reported in Kotido that the level of Gender Based Violence (GBV) was very high. Rape and defilement were at very high levels. Forced marriages were a very common phenomenon across the region with Kotido and Moroto experiencing higher levels. The relevance of the project therefore lay in the diversion of the attention youth to activities that benefit them.

According to the Chairperson of Kitorosi Reformed Warriors Youth Group, as a group, they are carrying out agriculture as well as sensitizing other warriors to stop cattle raiding. *“As a result many of the youth who were cattle raiders are now involved in other economic activities. The males have learnt how to save, plan for the future and work alongside women to take care of the families, and the females are involved in economic activities and also promoting unit. Access to money has been simplified since members save and borrow from the group. The project did well because it gave us what we wanted. I learnt to plan for the future for example adding ox plough in the future. What the project did was to give us one ox and one ox-plough along with sorghum seed although this season they did not do well due to the hot sun”.*

This clearly shows the power of influencing. The chairperson demonstrated the level of empowerment as a result of advocacy efforts and capacity development work. The innovation by the team was beyond what was initially learnt, but it served as a trigger for youth to take charge of their own development.

Another member of the group revealed that the males have learnt to earn income in other economic activities, planning for the future, and working alongside women to take care of their families. The incomes of the women has increased, saving and investing their money. There is unit and love among members. Decision making in a home has improved since it is not done by one person. Project performance was good because they gave us what we really wanted. I learnt how to save, encourage other youth to form groups in order to save and also get involved in other economic activities other than cattle raiding. One thing the project did well was to give use oxen and an ox plough. In the future should support us until we are able to sustain ourselves.

A respondent from Kotido reported that the few groups he worked with are involved in alternative economic activities such as agriculture, performance and bead making. Youth now days guard land more than cattle. They also want to get involved in the project right from the start and their views to be listened to. They question whatever activities that are implemented in their area. Performance group used music, dance and drama as a means of advocating especially at the district. Therefore not much has changed in the entire district as a result of the project. Generally the project performance was not good simply because they did not involve the youth structure throughout the project life and only two youth groups were supported. No lesson was drawn. Enabling the youth to become more organized was one thing they did well. Next time they put a similar project, they should cover more groups at least one group in each sub county. Involve the youth structure in the implement process

since they voted into power by the youth. They want to show the youth that they are also helping them. Village Saving and Loan Association should be integrated in these groups.

The groups that were supported benefitted from the project because they are able to take part in different activities that have improved on their livelihood. The project did not perform very well simply because the number of youth supported was very few. Another thing, when property is given to the groups, they should be trained on how to use and maintain them. What I learnt that next more groups should be supported in the future for the impact to be felt and other people should be involved in the project implementation. In the future increase at least 3 groups that are supported in each sub county, train people how to use property that has been given to them. Question. Did the youth council really support the youth council to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of this project?

The Kotido District Youth Chairperson also expressed his gratitude for the project saying,

“Kotido has been ranked as the highest alcohol consuming district, and the youth are at the centre of alcohol consumption. The UYONET project has conditioned beneficiary youth to reduce on the hours of drinking to engage in income generating activities...The more youth we will engage in such activities, the more we shall systematically flush out the evils that come with alcoholism.”

The male youth have learnt how to save, plan for the future and work alongside women to take care of the families, and the females are involved in economic activities and also promoting unit. Access to money has been simplified since members save and borrow from the group. The project did well because it gave us what we wanted. I learnt to plan for the future for example adding ox plough in the future. What the project did was to give us oxen and ox-plough along with sorghum seeds although this season they did not do well due to the hot sun. The project should do the same thing. Question. Why are you asking us, are planning to help us cause we need such support?

Table V

Pictorial Presentation of Evidence in the Field



Lokochil female Youth Group with their sewing machine



Skirt business at Emorikinos MDD Group



Loonei Reformed Warriors in a Focus Group Discussion



Chairperson Kotido Youth Council chairing a youth advocacy meeting in December, 2013



Tie Obia Youth Group Oxen

3.5.4 Institutional Capacity Enhancement within UYONET

It should be noted with appreciation that the project enabled UYONET to establish its first entry into the Karamoja region. More importantly, UYONET was able to understand the uniqueness of Karamoja as a sun-region with the unique situation of youth who constitute part of the organisation's constituency. As explained by the UYONET Executive Director, the organization was also able to get working experience in a post-conflict setting. The capacity in terms of financial facilitation was part of the achievements on the side of UYONET as an organization. More so, the current financial accounting software was instituted, thanks to the Karamoja Youth Empowerment Project. Through this, the concerned UYONET staff also learn how to carry out financial planning and reporting using the package. This same financial accounting system will be of great use during the implementation of other projects and programs.

3.6.0 Project Sustainability

On what is the prospect of the sustainability and replicability of the project interventions after the project support, the youth in Kotido and Abim established district level organizations to continue with the same interventions. The Jie People's Development Organization (Jipadeo) and Abim District Youth Farmers' Union (ADYOFU). These have already started engaging in advocacy work targeting youth empowerment.

In terms of livelihoods development, the clear plan was in Abim where the District Youth Council in collaboration with Adyofu have set up plans to support at least 5 youth farmer groups to carry out large scale commercial farming in 2014. These are in addition to the 10 youth farmer groups which have already prepared 300 acres of land for commercial farming in the same year. The Council has also passed a resolution for all youth in the district to each ensure membership to a Village and Savings and Lending Association (VSLA) plus membership to a youth farmer group.

3.7.0 Identified Gaps

- The targeting on only two youth groups was seen to be too small given the number of youth groups in the districts and the huge development challenges they face. The District official in Kotido described it as, "As drop in the sea"
- It was observed by some of the community members that not much has changed for both males and females. The project has not created reasonable impact because it was short-lived. One of the district officials asserted that Karamoja no longer needs a projectized but a program approach so that impact can be felt. He argued that Karamoja in its current state has out-grown a relief or even a project approach to development practice.
- There was an identified gap in sustainability of stakeholder engagement. As pointed out by over 50% strategic partners, the project performance did not reach expected standards because involvement of key stakeholders was only ceremonial and at the beginning during the launch. Many of these could not talk much about its successes or failures during implementation because they never got to hear about the project even from the youth themselves from the community. The project approach was not good because it did not involve all stakeholders during the implementation process. They went to the communities directly.
- The tendency to adopt a top-down approach during the realization of some of the project outputs limited the local ownership and understanding of the project aims. The advocacy materials (Policy briefs) that were written in English left out many youth most of whom are

uneducated. The pre-determined sewing machine project for the female youth in Kotido was irrelevant to their need. They needed a cloth making machine.

- Weak follow up mechanisms during project implementation realized a loose link in the coordination mechanism between UYONET and local stakeholders. This could have contributed to limited quality of services rendered and outputs realized.
- There was under-utilization of the existing stakeholders already engaged in advocacy work across the sub-region.
- The weak risk management plan plus delays in processes and activities led to some starting later than planned and others not taking off completely. This led to unnecessary losses like drought destroying gardens of the youth farmer group in Moroto, loss of two heads of cattle in Abim, plus the Marathon and CSO Platform never being realized.

3.8.0 Project SWOT Analysis

Four of the seven focus group discussions were guided to carry out a summarized general assessment of the performance of the project. The researcher enriched the analysis further with ideas generated from individual discussions. The following is a presentation of the key ideas that came out.

Table VI A SWOT analysis of the project

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project addressed real pressing issues among the youth across the districts • The involvement of various organisations operating locally in the region plus the DLGs helped in enhancing local ownership of the initiative • Qualified staff implementing the project • Availability of funds to finance project activities • Capacity building supporting sustainability of the efforts • Combining governance and livelihood development aspects to motivate the youth to take part 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project took a very short time and some of the activities were too hurried • Slow administrative processes causing delays in the implementation of the activities • Poor communication strategies adopted by the project • Limited funding for project activities leading to a limited scope of operation • Failure to address underlying gender issues responsible for female youth marginalization in decision making.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of other partner organisations were also carrying out similar activities in the region. E.g. Restless Development in Moroto • The Government policies targeting youth support working in groups and advancing entrepreneurship (E.g. NAADS, PIDDP) • The road connecting Karamoja to the rest of the country was being constructed leading to an increase in markets for the products by the youth • The supportive role by UNDP • The disarmament programme has controlled cattle rustling and brought about relative peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unfriendly climatic conditions and natural disasters in Northern Karamoja. The heavy rains washed away parts of the roads making travelling very difficult. Drought also destroyed crops in Moroto • One of the staff leaving the project when it was still going on • Political manipulation of the youth and politicization of development programmes by older politicians • Rigid cultural institutions and beliefs affecting the advancement of the youth • Pockets of insecurity across the border

The analysis above gives a brief on the community assessment of the levels of performance of the project. All in all, there was a strong desire expressed across respondents from all the three districts for the project to continue for another phase with the reasons that it is only then that serious impact will be deep-rooted in the communities where the project will operate.

3.8.0 Best Practices

- ✚ In Abim, the District Youth Council has resolved that all youth in the district MUST belong to a youth farmer group and a Village Saving and Lending Association (VSLA).
- ✚ Other Government development programs like Community Driven Development (CDD) promote good governance and accountability procedures among beneficiary communities. For instance, the established procurement mechanisms under CDD which are followed by established community procurement committees. Through this, communities learn follow the right procedures in determining service and product suppliers basing on the expressed need. The same can be adopted by UYONET in future livelihood initiatives with youth groups.
- ✚ In Moroto, the local Government has established a Youth Working Group which is expected to continue implementing the UYONET project idea even after its end.

3.9.0 Lessons Learnt

- ✚ The UYONET Youth Empowerment Project was timely in the three districts given the emerging needs following the drastic reduction in cattle rustling as a result of the disarmament process leading to fundamental changes in livelihood patterns among youth in Karamoja.
- ✚ Effective stakeholder involvement at various stages of the project life cycle enhances cost effectiveness, local ownership and creates a favourable ground for the sustainability of the effort after the project has ended.
- ✚ A partnership and collaborative approach helped the UYONET youth Empowerment Project to ensure continuity even when it seemed to experience challenges of staff shortage.
- ✚ A clear communication strategy and risk identification and management mechanism was very crucial in ensuring effective implementation and realisation of desired results of the Youth Empowerment project in Karamoja
- ✚ Given the general economic vulnerability of the Karamoja region, the component of livelihoods development becomes central to the success of any other development intervention. The successes in realizing positive results in the area of governance had a close linkage with the livelihoods component in the Youth Empowerment Project
- ✚ The traditional governance systems in Karamoja remain strong and influential in advancing the rights of the youth and their ability to engage in key decision making processes.

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

The report has given an account of the findings of the end of project evaluation exercise for the Karamoja Youth Empowerment Project which was implemented from January 2011 to December, 2013. The overall purpose of the terminal evaluation was to assess the achievements of the set project objectives, and identify and document lessons learnt, best practices plus design issues that may inform future similar project interventions.

The evaluation established a generally high level of relevance of the intervention to the local development context of Karamoja. There was a direct relationship between project interventions and needs of youth and policy priorities. The project thus set out to address the issues of youth marginalisation in the context of the current cultural dynamics and Government development initiatives in the area. It was asserted by over 95% of the respondents that the specific areas of concern, the implementation process and the stakeholders involved, and the results so far attained were reported to be a clear response to the emerging needs of youth in the context of relative peace as a result of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP). The advocacy initiatives which engaged the youth through community dialogues, media programmes plus the documentary on 'Eye on Karamoja' were acknowledged to advance the position of the youth in voicing their concerns and having them included in the development agendas of the three target districts. The effort to link the grassroots to district and national level agenda for the advancement of the youth was appreciated as a way of making the concerns of the youth in Karamoja visible.

However, while the project tried to ensure gender representation, the project did not take any deliberate efforts to address the underlying gender and social exclusion factors that are influential in empowering the youth to voice their concerns. The traditional gender and age-set power relations in Karamoja under the Akiriket traditional governance system emphasizes silent presence on the side of male youth and absence of their female counter parts. The observed weak monitoring and evaluation plus follow-up mechanisms were reported to be largely due to limitations in financial facilitation of project activities. More so, while risk assessment was done at the stage of project development, this was a one-off effort with no clear evidence of clear follow up mechanisms to address risks during implementation and monitoring and evaluation. All in all, the project remains relevant to the policy context and development needs of the youth in Karamoja and Uganda as a whole.

With regard to the efficiency of the project, available evidence shows that UYONET endeavoured to draw a clear time frame for each of the planned activities. The designated partners in the names of Restless Development (Moroto), Warrior Squad (Kotido) and ADYOFU (Abim) continued to carry out their technical support roles as planned. There were however mixed views about the efficiency of the project both within UYONET and among partners. While 39% of the respondents expressed satisfaction, another 39% expressed reservations about how well the processes had gone on. Another 22% of the respondents expressed ignorance about how the project was implemented saying they stopped knowing about the project during the stakeholders workshop. The respondents observed some delays in the implementation of project sighting details in bureaucracy in administrative processes regarding internal financial transfers. This affected timely execution of some of the project activities at UYONET's Kampala and Karamoja offices. And though the implementation of the project had to stick within the limits of the established budget of Ugx. 250,000,000/-, this was stringent which

situation led to the compromise of some of the needs of the beneficiaries, late and hurried implementation of selected activities, while others fell of the implementation list.

The project achieved its set outcomes and outputs plus planned activities, though with some gaps in respective places. The baseline survey plus the 'Eye on Karamoja' documentary were effectively accomplished and within an agreeable time frame. The livelihood activities within the context of the agreed modifications were carried out by the 6 beneficiary groups out of the 15 youth groups that were engaged in advocacy activities, though some started off later than planned. The deliberate efforts by UYONET to ensure stakeholder involvement at the beginning and working with existing structures enhanced the level of achievement of set objectives. The key negative factors included; A breakdown in the public transport network to project districts due to the heavy rains; Unclear guidelines about transport equipment provided to the three District Youth Councils (DYCs); The fall in cattle prices in Kotido which affected the business project of Loonei Reformed Warriors Group; The Agile Youth Group losing two of their oxen; The drought that destroyed gardens by Kitorosi Reformed Warriors Group in Moroto; plus the project losing one of the field staff at the thick of implementation.



The evaluation further observed emerging trends in the impact created by the project among respective youth groups in the three districts. Key of these areas of impact was in the areas of; The improved performance of youth groups which now have comparatively stronger systems, committed membership, group cohesion also existing legally; The increased income among 6 of the target youth groups as a result of acquiring some basic skills and knowledge in entrepreneurship; The increase in the level of confidence among the youth leaders (Mostly male) in articulating their concerns to decision making fora. The youth initiating the culture of advocacy among fellow youth to abandon negative attitudes and practices like cattle theft and alcoholism plus gender based violence in communities; plus the inclusion of youth concerns in mainstream development planning in Abim; plus The establishment of a Youth Working Group in Moroto.

On project sustainability, efforts which link with the above impact to ensure continuity of the initiatives the project introduced; The Local Governments taking over the support of project target groups through the Community Development Office (CDO); Mechanisms in Moroto and Abim to ensure youth active engagement at district level in decision making; The capacity building activities for youth in advocacy and entrepreneurship are expected to promote a multiplier effect whereby other youth learn from those who directly benefitted from the project.

4.2 Recommendations

To consolidate the achievements so far registered under the project and ensure the utilization of lessons while ensuring the more profound and wider impact, the following recommendations need consideration.

b) UYONET

-  Adopt a program approach and also widen scope to include a bigger number of youth groups with the aim of working towards real impact (Five and more years).
-  Build on the initiative of youth as change agents to train and influence more youth as agents of change among fellow youth and in their immediate communities.

- ✚ Work in partnership with other relevant stakeholders like the Private Sector Foundation to continue with context relevant entrepreneurship skills development among youth groups that have decided to engage in commercial farming in Abim. This should fit within the existing Government policy drive on Local economic Development.
- ✚ With support from UNDP, translate the documentary into the local languages and also present illustrations in picture form to enable those who only read the local languages plus illiterate youth who constitute the majority of the young population in the Karamoja sub-region to utilize and understand the messages.

b) UNDP

- ✚ Support more organizations specializing in Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) to engage the youth in adult education programs alongside the advocacy initiative for the youth. This will put the youth in the best position to engage with both the traditional and local leadership and the Government stakeholders in pursuing their rights.
- ✚ Available literature plus the discussions in the field clearly revealed the influence of the gender social identity and forms of social exclusion in addressing concerns of youth in development. Establish gender and social equity mainstreaming as one of the criteria for assessing applications for funding.
- ✚ Review the partner funds disbursement, accountability and financial reporting mechanisms to ensure timely funds flows to avoid delays in work in the field.

d) Local stakeholders

- ✚ The three District Local Governments (DLGs) of Moroto, Kotido and Abim in collaboration with other development partners build on existing local knowledge systems and technology for youth to develop a niche in particular value chains that will economically advance them even beyond the sub-region.

Report Annexes

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Annex II: Evaluation Terms of Reference

Annex III: List of Respondents per District

S/No	CATOGERY	NAME	ORGANISATION	SEX
MOROTO DISTRICT				
1.	Community Leader	REVELAND KANON LONGOLE ISAAC	L.C.1, Boma Cell	M
2.	Official	ANGELLA GODFREY	District Local Government	M
3.	LC V Chairman		District Local Government	M
4.	Councilor	HONOUR LOMETO CAESAR LAIMEY	District Youth Speaker	M
5.	DCDO (Gender)	MARGARET	District Local Government	F
6.	Youth Leader	LONGOLI ELI	Kitorosi Warrior Group	M
7.	Youth Leader	LALULU MICHEAL	Kitorosi Warrior Group	M
8.	Youth Group	APAL OLILIMA	Kitorosi Warrior Group	M
9.	Youth Group	MORN MARTHA	Kitorosi Warrior Group	F
10.	Youth Group	AMUGE ANNA	Kitorosi Warrior Group	F
11.	Youth Group	LOGIRA ONALI	Kitorosi Warrior Group	M
12.	Youth Group	LOKARI MARITINA	Kitorosi Warrior Group	M
13.	Youth Group	LOKE LOKARIN	Kitorosi Warrior Group	F
14.	Youth Group	LOLAPU APAL OYAKA	Kitorosi Warrior Group	M
15.	Youth Group	LOKERIS REGINA	Kitorosi Warrior Group	F
16.	Youth Group	NAMWEYA ELALAI	Kitorosi Warrior Group	M
17.	Youth Group	TOPOTH LOPUM	Kitorosi Warrior Group	M
18.	Youth Group	LUKWARM WILLIAM	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	M
19.	Youth Group	ACHIA STEPHEN	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	M
20.	Youth Group	ADEUN DENIS	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	F
21.	Youth Group	ANGELLA FLORENCE	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	F
22.	Youth Group	LONGOKA JOSEPHINE	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	F
23.	Youth Group	NAMILO ESTHER	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	F
24.	Youth Group	LOKOT JACINTA	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	F
25.	Youth Group	LOROT CAROLINE	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	F
26.	Youth Group	ADI MWANAMIS	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	F
27.	Youth Group	SAIDA MADELENA	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	F
28.	Youth Group	NAUSE DOROTHY	Emoriginos Youth MDD Group	F
29.	Local Councillor	OPUA MARTIN	Nadunget S/C	M
30.	Elder	OJOA JOHN	Nadunget S/C	M
31.	Elder	NANGIRO NAPALAKWA	Nadunget S/C	M
32. E	Elder	OCHIA MARIKO	Nadunget S/C	M
33.	Elder	CHELESTIO KINEI	Nadunget S/C	M
34.	Elder	LOTUKEL APALOTUKO	Nadunget S/C	M
35.	Elder	ADUPA PAUL	Nadunget S/C	M
36.	Elder	OKOYI LOKURI	Nadunget S/C	M
37.	Elder	LOKE NAPOKOL	Nadunget S/C	M
38.	Elder	LOKORU JOHN	Nadunget S/C	M
39.	Elder	LOUMWO ERENGEN	Nadunget S/C	M
40.	Elder	ANYALA DANIEL	Nadunget S/C	M
41.	Elder	ANYALA APAINYA	Nadunget S/C	M
42.	Elder	LODUKO JOSEPH	Nadunget S/C	M
43.	Elder	AISU OMURIA	Nadunget S/C	M
44.	Elder	LENUKOLE MARK	Nadunget S/C	M
45.	Elder	LOCHORO LOKORU	Nadunget S/C	M

46.	Elder	LONU JAMES	Nadunget S/C	M
47.	Elder	OCHON WILLIAM	Nadunget S/C	M
48.	Elder	LOMURIA APACHELENU	Nadunget S/C	M
49.	Elder	DENGEL LAKENON	Nadunget S/C	M
50.	Elder	OMETO PETER	Nadunget S/C	M
51.	Elder	LOPUTU PETER	Nadunget S/C	M
52.	Elder	LOKOR PILPOL	Nadunget S/C	M
53.	Elder	OKWANERI OMODO	Nadunget S/C	M

KOTIDO DISTRICT				
1	Youth leader	EMMANUEL L.	District Local Government	M
2	DCDO	LILIAN	District Local Government	F
3	CDO	MARGARET	Rengen S/C	
4	Clergy	GEORGE	Kotido T/C	
5	Focus group	LOWARI NAKEBE	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
6	Focus group	MODING APA KADAU	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
7	Focus group	SABIT NATYANG	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
8	Focus group	LOROT LOKALANY	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
9	Focus group	DENGEL LODUK	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
10	Focus group	LONGWEE ENGOR	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
11	Focus group	LOPIO AKAPE	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
12	Focus group	LOLUU ACHA KOL	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
13	Focus group	ACHAR LOPOON	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
14	Focus group	LOPETE LOKIRU	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
15	Focus group	LOCHUL LOBOKORENG	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
16	Focus group	LOCHIAU LOKACHO	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
17	Focus group	AKUDO ALKUU	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
18	Focus group	AKURE NGERECH	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
19	Focus group	LOPIO NGABONGO	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
20	Focus group	LOPULI NAKILO	Loonei Disarmed Youth Group	M
21	Focus group	LOWEL JANE	Lokechil Female Association	F
22	Focus group	NAKOLONG BETTY	Lokechil Female Association	F
23	Focus group	LOKIVU ESTHER	Lokechil Female Association	F
24	Focus group	KONYANG LOMOTI	Lokechil Female Association	F
25	Focus group	LEBILAN VERONICA	Lokechil Female Association	F
26	Focus group	LECHAPA VERONICA	Lokechil Female Association	F
27	Focus group	NAMUYA LEPUSGIRA	Lokechil Female Association	F
28	Focus group	LOJOK TEKIO	Lokechil Female Association	F
29	Focus group	NAKIRU MARIA	Lokechil Female Association	F
29	Focus group	MUYA ANNA	Lokechil Female Association	F
30	Focus group	ADUNGO LUCIA	Lokechil Female Association	F
31	Focus group	NGOKI MAGRET	Lokechil Female Association	F
32	Focus group	LOTIYO	Lokechil Female Association	F
33	Focus group	ACLUKU SARAH	Lokechil Female Association	F
34	Elder	Nachom Maria	Kotido T/C	F
35	Elder	Namwiya Jesca	Kotido T/C	F
36	Elder	Lorau Helen	Kotido T/C	F
37	Elder	Logira Cecilia	Kotido T/C	F
38	Elder	Lodwar Agelina	Kotido T/C	F

39	Elder	Maxwell Aliko	Kotido T/C	M
40	Elder	Atom Alex Menya	Kotido T/C	M
41	Elder	Oyom Dorothy	Kotido T/C	F
42	Elder	Lobee Stephen	Kotido T/C	M
43	Elder	Nyawoi Maria	Rengen	F
44	Elder	Kukchal Mike Tyson	Rengen	M
45	Elder	Nachom Maria	Rengen	F

ABIM DISTRICT				
1.	District Youth Chairman		Abim District Local Government	M
2.	DCDO		Abim District Local Government	F
3.	Councilor		Dakachil	M
4.	Focus group	OGWANG JAMES HANNINGTON	Toe-Bia Group	M
5.	Focus group	OMARA JIMMY	Toe-Bia Group	M
6.	Focus group	APIO DORCUS	Toe-Bia Group	F
7.	Focus group	OKELLO SAM BAKER	Toe-Bia Group	M
8.	Focus group	ONGON DAVID	Toe-Bia Group	M
9.	Focus group	AJWANG GRACE	Toe-Bia Group	F
10.	Focus group	ALUM WINNY	Toe-Bia Group	F
11.	Focus group	AUMA AGNES MIRRIAM	Toe-Bia Group	F
12.	Focus group	OKONGO TIMOTHY	Toe-Bia Group	M
13.	Focus group	AWILI ROSE	Toe-Bia Group	F
14.	Focus group	AKELLO ROSE	Toe-Bia Group	F
15.	Focus group	APIO CHRISTINE	Toe-Bia Group	F
16.	Focus group	OMWANY GIDEON	Toe-Bia Group	M
17.	Focus group	ATOO JUSPHINE	Toe-Bia Group	F
18.	Focus group	ACHENG BEATRICE	Toe-Bia Group	F
UYONET				
1.	Staff	EMMANUEL KITAMIRIKE	UYONET	M
2.	Staff	ARON	UYONET	M
OTHER CSOs				
1.	Executive Director		RIAM RIAM	F
2.	Field Officer	EMMANUEL	Warrior Squad Foundation	M
3.	Executive Director		ADYOFU	M
4.	Program Coordinator		Restless Development	M

Annex IV: Project results framework

Annex V: Resumes of evaluators and justification for team composition