



COYOQA INCEPTION WEBINAR

PROCEEDINGS REPORT
FEBRUARY, 2021.



CCRDA
Consortium of Christian Relief &
Development Associations



Canada 

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	2
Presentations	3
Welcoming Remarks and Summary of OSSREA and COYOQA project.	3
The COYOQA PROJECT	4
Research Site	4
Research Approach	5
Expected Outcomes.....	6
Kenya Country Report and Social Accountability.....	7
Busia County	10
Mombasa County.....	10
Nairobi County.....	11
Social Accountability and Youth Engagement in COVID-19.....	13
Youth Initiatives in Africa.....	13
COYOQA Workplan.....	15
Question and Answer Session.....	16
Conclusion.....	16
Annexes.....	17
1. KENYA Concept note	17
2. Social Media flyer.....	20
3. INVITATION LETTER.....	21
4. PROVISIONAL AGENDA.....	22
5. COYOQA WORKPLAN.....	23

INTRODUCTION

The webinar organized by the OSSREA Kenyan Chapter with the help of Ms. Ann Maua was designed to create awareness on the Covid- 19 and the Youth Question in Africa(COYOQA) project that is ongoing since September 2020 to August 2023. The project is being funded by IDRC and it is being conducted in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia. The webinar was held via zoom on the 1st of March, 2021 from 2pm-4pm EAT.

The webinar had 5 presenters who were speaking on different topics in regards to the project and Social Accountability.

1. Dr. Truphena Mukuna - Executive Director of OSSREA and the Principal Investigator of COYOQA project.
2. Prof. Peter Barasa – Member of OSSREA Kenya Chapter and Country Research Lead COYOQA
3. Ms. Ann Maua – Communication specialist and Executive Director of Uzalendo Afrika Initiative.
4. Mr. Alemu Tesfaye – Communications and Knowledge manager OSSREA.
5. Ms. Beth Maloba – Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Coordinator Kenya, COYOQA.

The webinar was an interactive session that had a total of 36 participants who were enthusiastic about the topic and very interested in the project.

Presentations

Welcoming Remarks and Summary of OSSREA and COYOQA project.



Dr. Truphena Mukuna, ED OSSREA

Dr. Truphena started by introducing herself and thanking all the participants for taking their time to attend the webinar considering Monday is usually a very busy day for most organizations. She presented on '*Covid-19 and the Youth response in Africa Impacts, Response and Prevention*'. She explained that the webinar was organized to create awareness on the project and for government and youth led organizations buy in as stakeholders in the project. She briefly explained what OSSREA as an organization is and what they do. OSSREA was established in response to an increased demand from scholars, governments and Civil Society Organizations for practical research and capacity building. Its headquarters are in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and they are recognised as Africa's leading reputable social science research organization. OSSREA has consolidated its programming into 21 Eastern and Southern African countries (Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, Rwanda, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mauritius (includes Seychelles), Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Namibia, Comoros, South Africa, Sudan, South Sudan and Swaziland).

Some of their roles are listed below;

1. Conducting comparative research that has taken thematic case study design. This is done through African case studies and quality-controlled researches with peer reviewed publications.
2. Capacity building and consultancy services.
3. Publication and dissemination.
4. Knowledge sharing and policy dialogue.
5. Translation of research into knowledge products.
6. Grant and fund administration including conducting audits.

The COYOQA PROJECT

Dr. Truphena introduced the COYOQA project to the participants. She observed the following:

- That the project fits into the roles of OSSREA as a leading research based organisation in Africa.
- That the study is a rapid response project funded by IDRC aimed at finding out how the youth were engaged in social accountability during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- That the focus is on the youth because Covid-19 disrupted the livelihoods of youth in terms of education, employment, participation in governance practices, in decision making and public life.
- That Africa being a young continent the pandemic was bound to enhance the vulnerability and exclusion of the youth. The situation obtaining is; the youth are often excluded from activities that are about them and for them and in decision making.
- That the project seeks to establish how the youth can be meaningfully engaged as partners, beneficiaries and leaders to promote intervention, strengthening of intergenerational dialogue and promote social accountability.

Dr Truphena outlined the Research Questions to the participants.

- That the main research question that this study will answer is: ***How do we ensure that youth-led social accountability programming for COVID-19 is gender-responsive, inclusive and has meaningful participation so that the voices of the most marginalized have equal representation for transformed societies?***
- *That the study would attempt to answer the following questions:* How can we ensure that youth are meaningfully engaged in Covid-19 programs and policies. How can we ensure that the government are accountable for the policies, the funds that were contributed towards Covid-19.

Research Site

Dr Truphena informed participants that:

- The project will be done in 3 countries and 3 regions within these countries that is; Kenya (Nairobi, Busia and Mombasa), Ethiopia (Addis

Ababa, Hawasa and Somali region) and Uganda (Kampala, Mayuge and Gulu).

- The research sites were chosen looking at the capital cities, a smaller city and regional border towns.
- The partners form a pentagon that is OSSREA as the research lead, IGAD-CEWARN as policy makers, CCRDA the country research institution in Ethiopia, Makerere University as the country research institution in Uganda and the OSSREA Kenya Chapter as the country research institution in Kenya. The beneficiaries for the project are;
- Youth in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia and the whole continent
- Ministries of Youth ,Gender and social affairs
- Ministries of Labour
- Ministries of Internal Security
- Academia,
- Youth-led CSOs
- Ministries of Health,
- Ministries of social justice

Research Approach

Dr Truphena informed the participants that:

- The research approach being used for the project is a bottom-up, top down approach whereby youth will be engaged at the community level moving to the county level, the national level, and the IGAD level.
- Mixed methods will be used; that is using both genders, qualitative and quantitative research methods.
- The project will analyse how youth are transforming the public health and socio-economic landscape created by COVID-19 by advocating for transparent and accountable responses to the pandemic.
- It will bridge the divide between the youth and the governments and coordinate responses using a data driven evidence based approach.
- Data will be collected using developmental monitoring and evaluation which will use (Youth volunteers) YOHEVs to collect data in the local areas who will report to the MELCOs and the MELCOs report to the CRLs who will compile country reports to send to OSSREA who will synthesize the reports and share with CEWARN IGAD who will analyse the data.
- The study will focus on Governance, Economy, Social aspects, Environment and Security. The project will use the COVID-19 Vertically

Integrated Social Accountability and Advocacy Framework (COVISAF) which will complement the formal IGAD Member States oversight mechanisms of implementing Regional Response Strategy for COVID-19.

- It is also supposed to make documentation reliable, the local data analysis contextually-grounded and ensure rapid feedback to communities and authorities to inform policies and decision making.
- It is also to ensure governments take responsibility for commitment and actions, answering for them by explaining and justifying them to rights' holders and being subject to a form of sanction where commitments and responsibilities are not fulfilled.

Expected Outcomes

Dr Truphena informed the participants that the expected outcomes for the project are as follows;

1. Improved governance mechanisms by promoting meaningful youth engagement in social accountability and advocacy of the COVID-19 pandemic thus promote the four pillars of Social Accountability (transparency, participation, response and monitoring) and therefore contribute to build trust between the citizens and local governments when it comes to decision making.
2. Strengthened partnerships leading to a more inclusive socially cohesive society that recognizes and empowers youth as leaders and partners in transformational social change.
3. Enhanced engagement of youth in performance monitoring and providing feedback that will lead to responsive allocation of resources to fight COVID-19.

Kenya Country Report and Social Accountability



Prof. Peter Barasa, Country Research Lead, Kenya

He thanked the participants for taking their time to attend the webinar. He pointed out a comment made by one of the participants, Mary Mutula, which said many of the youth don't want to be involved in serious issues. He introduced himself as the OSSREA liaison person in Kenya and encouraged the participants those interested to join OSSRES to contact him. He observed that currently in Kenya there is an ongoing investigation by a Committee of parliament on KEMSA and the discussion of the argument is that a lot of money that was meant to be used to help the citizens and the youth of Kenya appears to have been lost. So the question is who is going to speak to this situation?

The situation in Kenya is that due to COVID-19 the youth lost their livelihoods especially during the lockdown and there was a lot of conflict between the youth and the police force. When we look at gender responsiveness, the female gender felt the effect when it came to their workplace, and gender based violence in homes.

He explained that Social Accountability is an approach that relies on civic engagement towards building accountability. In SA, ordinary citizens and their organizations participate directly or indirectly in exacting accountability. The mechanisms used can be initiated and supported by the state, citizens or both but they are often demand driven and operate from the bottom up. He explained that Social Accountability is important since it brings about good governance, developments can be done effectively and there is empowerment of the masses.

He outlined the legal and policy framework for SA in Kenya. He explained that the constitution of Kenya enshrines public participation as a critical component of consultation, collaboration and decision making in governance. He reminded the participants that on 25th March 2020, President Uhuru Kenyatta directed the appropriation of Ksh 10 billion to the elderly, orphans and other

vulnerable members of our society through cash transfers by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, to cushion them from the adverse economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 (CoK, 2010, Article 4(3) states that the state shall take measures, including affirmative action programmes, to ensure that the youth:

- Access relevant education and training.
- Have opportunities to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic, and other spheres of life;
- Access employment; and
- Are protected from harmful cultural practices and exploitation

The third medium term plan 2018-2022 has put in place mechanisms such as the National Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya and the National Youth Empowerment Strategy (NYES). The Government claims to implement the “Ajira Digital Program” to help bridge the gap between skills available and skills demand. Through the Ajira Digital Program and the Presidential Digital Talent Programme, the Government trains youths on online jobs. In May 2019, the Government launched the National Employment Authority to provide employment and internship services. The Government through the Public Service Commission (PSC) offered more than 3,100 youths internships in various public institutions. In order to ensure the growth and sustainability of enterprises owned by youth, the National Treasury has reengineered the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) portal to enable real-time registration and transparent monitoring of the implementation of the scheme.

The GoK has set aside billions for youth training and entrepreneurship e.g. Ksh 10.2 billion has been set aside to the National Youth Service (NYS); Ksh 2.1 billion for the Kenya Youth Empowerment Project; Ksh 359 million to the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, and Ksh 82 million to the Youth Employment and Enterprise (Uwezo Fund). The Youth Enterprise Development Fund seeks to disburse 20.7 billion and cover 454,000 youths by 2022

The new Kenya Economic Update Report finds that COVID-19 has damaged livelihoods, especially affecting women, youth, and refugees. The report recommends four policy responses: supporting the liquidity of viable firms, enhancing firms’ digital capabilities, improving access to information and improving targeting criteria for interventions to support businesses.

The Environment and Natural Resources Management and Protection, and Meteorological Services subsectors in Kenya strive: To ensure that the procurement process is competitive with affirmative action to Youth, Women and Persons with Disability in order to ensure that the subsector gets the maximum value for money. To ascertain that the mining subsector lists as a key performance indicator (KPI) the number of youth issued mining permits. The Government also rolled out the "Kazi Mtaani Programme", Designed to improve public hygiene standards and undertake urban civil works. KSh. 10 billion was to be allocated to the "Kazi Mtaani Programme", targeting unemployed youth in the major cities and urban settlements of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru and other major towns across the country.

Government Sector: The Senate ad hoc Committee on COVID-19 invited members of the public to submit their views on legislative, policy and other interventions targeted at curbing COVID-19 in five key thematic areas: Health issues, Economic and Finance issues, Social, public order and human rights, Access to food, water, and basic commodities, Support services and cross-cutting issues such as awareness creation on measures to prevent infection and combat stigmatization and the role of ICT in combating the COVID-19 pandemic.

Peace and Security: Kenya aspires to be a nation of peace and stability. National security and protection of individuals and property, peace building and conflict resolution are cross-cutting enablers of Vision 2030. COVID-19 pandemic, there has been a significant rise in cybercrime as organized crime syndicates. With youth demographic facing many challenges such as unemployment, they become targets and subsequent perpetrators of these crimes. Cases of youth radicalization to have gone up during this pandemic period. In this regard Kenya's Third Medium Term Plan 2018-2022 identifies cybercrime, terrorism, increased incidences of radicalization, extremism, domestic and gender-based violence as some of the emerging challenges that are likely to exacerbate during this pandemic period. He asked the participant; Who were the main victims of police excesses during lockdown focusing on the 3 key areas of the project?

In Kenya, this study will focus on the Counties of Nairobi, Mombasa and Busia among those with a record highest infection rates of COVID-19 (coronavirus).

Busia County

Youth unemployment stands at 66.7% despite numerous interventions for employment creation

The youth age group in Busia (18-35) currently constitutes 38% of the total population

The youth face a myriad of challenges that include but are not limited to unemployment, drug and substance abuse, and health issues occasioned by unfulfilled needs.

The county through its youth empowerment and social inclusion approach has revamped efforts to enhance empowerment of youth in decision making, economic empowerment and participation and social development.

The County's Annual Development Plan 2020, the Youth, Culture, Sports, Tourism and Social Services department is tasked with mobilizing the community for sustainable social protection through creation of equal opportunity for youth, women and PWDs.

Mombasa County

47 per cent of the Mombasa county's population comprise youth between age 15 and 35 years.

The County, recognized the need to initiate programs and projects that address youth issues, put up more youth polytechnics and vocational training centres to absorb the increasing youth population

Enhancing youth participation in socioeconomic activities was thus identified as a development objective. The following strategies were carved out;

- Supporting youth groups with business funds;
- Development of one stop youth resource Centre; creative arts Talent centres established;
- The new Kenya Economic Update Report finds that COVID-19 has damaged livelihoods, especially affecting women, youth, and refugees.
- The report recommends four policy responses:
 - supporting the liquidity of viable firms,
 - enhancing firms' digital capabilities,
 - improving access to information,
 - and improving targeting criteria for interventions to support businesses.

- The new Kenya Economic Update Report finds that COVID-19 has damaged livelihoods, especially affecting women, youth, and refugees.
- The report recommends four policy responses:
 - supporting the liquidity of viable firms,
 - enhancing firms' digital capabilities,
 - improving access to information,
 - and improving targeting criteria for interventions to support businesses.

The county's expenditure of youth, gender and sports sector comprised 2.4% of its budget between the financial years 2013/2014 to 2018/2019. However, the absorption rate for the youth sector was a lowly 49.9%, meaning that less than half of allocated funds were actually utilized for their intended purposes. In its Annual Development Plan for 2020/2021 the county seeks to empower 10,000 youth through training and skills development.

Nairobi County

In its County Development Plan for 2018-2022, Nairobi County committed to the attainment of eight outcomes, one of which was empowerment of youth, women, people living with disabilities. The youth age group in Nairobi (15 - 29 years) represents 38.7% of the total population in the County and 56.6% of the labour force. This forms the most active population in the County since it is the age where human capital is being developed through education, training, and skills development. Unemployment: The slow growth of the economy, low growth of the formal sector and demand for previous work experience by potential employers has left about 60% of the youth unemployed. The County also sought to ensure that the youth are well informed of available credit services such as the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme and Fund (C-Yes), Uwezo Fund and programmes under various development agencies that can assist youth groups in promoting their business activities. Health: The youth being the most active sector in the community are more exposed to risky behaviour like drug and substance abuse, irresponsible sexual behaviours that make them prone to HIV/AIDS and other STDs. Education and training: The youth in the County lack adequate training facilities to equip them with necessary skills needed for self-employment.

The Nairobi County Government thus listed the following objectives with respect to the youth

- To empower youth through quality vocational training in the County; The budget estimation for this target was stated to be KShs. 600 million.
- To provide opportunities for economic participation for the youth; employment opportunities created for the youth and percentage of compliance with AGPO.
- Improve transition and retention rate of needy and vulnerable students in secondary education and ECDE training programs.

Challenges facing youth in Kenya include;

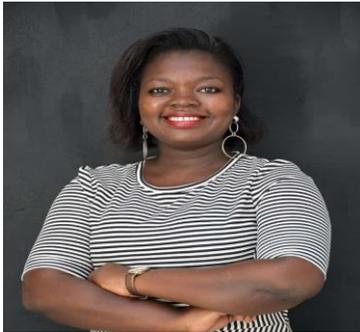
- Unemployment among the youth
- Inaccessible health facilities
- Drug and Substance Abuse
- Need for Education and Training
- Inability to access credit facilities
- Need for youth empowerment and inclusion centres

These juxtaposed against the pandemic are issues to reflect upon and ask how prepared are the youth to be vanguards of social accountability in a country where corruption and police misuse of power is rampant.

He asked the participants to reflect on;

- Level of awareness among the youth about SAC
- Preparedness of the Youth in ensuring SAC
- Legal Framework for protecting Youth Organizations during SAC situations
- Lessons from the three County Contexts in Kenya
- Integrating knowledge systems from the Region to strengthen Youth involvement in SAC

Social Accountability and Youth Engagement in COVID-19.



Ms. Anne Rose, ED Uzalendo Afrika Initiative

She explained why social accountability should matter to the youth stating that;

1. Youth are the biggest stakeholders
2. Youth need to be part and parcel of decision making
3. Youth play a pivotal role in the development agenda
4. It is both their constitutional and democratic role.

In the wake of Covid-19 youth were among the frontlines in responding to the pandemics in their diverse ways in sub Saharan Africa. Youth led different interventions from physical activities to online activities across the continent.

Some of the activities were;

1. Feeding programs,
2. WASH,
3. online interventions,
4. Covid-19 messages and sensitizations
5. community outreach,
6. social accountability projects
7. and humanitarian related projects.

She also talked about some of the online engagements that she was part of the conversation on Youth and Covid-19.

Youth Initiatives in Africa

Ms. Anne said Uzalendo Afrika Initiative profiled Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and South Africa. She then gave some examples of humanitarian interventions that were done during the pandemic and those include;

1. Francis Amonde from Nairobi was running the cup of uji and be nice feeding program targeting boda boda families this includes food packages.
2. Vincet Ouma from Mombasa through his basketball team managed to give families from the informal settlements.
3. Wevyn Muganda from Mombasa also had a humanitarian initiative where she was donating food to vulnerable communities.
4. Asha Jaffar from Kibera was running a food program targeting the low-income earners.
5. Uzalendo Afrika initiative spear headed a campaign on debunking Covid 19 myths and fake news that called for fact checking and verifying information before sending it online .
6. A group of human rights defenders under the human rights lab held online conversations on promoting human rights in the wake of Covid 19
7. Omar chai from Mombasa targeted communities through outreaches – sensitizing them on Covid 19 messages and WASH programmes.

The key findings from the work they had done were;

- Involvement of youth in Covid 19 interventions by the different state actors was minimal.
- The need for a holistic approach and youth inclusion in state and non state actors .
- The proactiveness of youth during the Covid 19 pandemic is commendable.
- Africa needs to look for African solutions to African problems; we have seen quite a number of problems being solved from Madagascar attempting to come up with a cure for Covid 19 to locally manufactured PPES and ventilators.
- Use Technology as an enabler and propeller for African countries.
- There is a need to invest in digital safety and security.

The presenter further observed that according to the EACC Kenya loses an estimated 608 Billion annually to corruption, which is about 7.8 % of the country's GDP . This year alone Kenya is unable to account for the Covid 19 funds.

This, she argued, speaks a lot to transparency and integrity (Chapter 6 of CoK is not a deterrent),

Citizens continue to be locked out of important processes like meaningful public participation and access to information which is a key pillar in reducing corruption.

Question? How much can 608 billion do to our economy? This is why promoting the role of civilian oversight and active citizenry becomes an important ingredient in accountability.

This project seeks to strengthen the role of communities in promoting civilian oversight especially demanding for accountability in public process that affects their lives .the intention of the project is addressing the existing gaps in public participation, access to information and social accountability whereas citizen engagement is concerned .

This project therefore seeks to build the capacities of communities to demand for accountability from their local governments.

Training communities to demand for action through accountability cells and use of technology (social media)that will help them understand their role in promoting civilian oversight.

Generating public discussion online to form a critical mass that will demand accountability through structured online social media campaign #UWAJIBIKAJIMASHIANIKE (This campaign will both on twitter and Face book)

She informed the participants of the lessons she learnt from conducting the uwajibikaji mashinani project and they are as follows;

1. The level of transparency and accountability in the use of Covid 19 resources is questionable.
2. Partial involvement of youth and community in general in public participation.
3. Access to information is a big challenge.

COYOQA Workplan

Alemu Tesfaye presented on the project workplan attached on Annex

Question and Answer Session

Most participants posted their views, concerns and questions on the chat wall as the presentations were going on. The presenters did their best to integrate these into the on-going conversation. The main concern was how to get the youth to wake up to the reality of value of Social Accountability and their role in demanding this from the GoK.

Conclusion

Dr. Truphena gave the closing remarks and extracted a commitment from the participants to be involved in the different stages of the study.

Annexes

1. KENYA Concept note

COVID-19 and the Youth Question in Africa: Impact, Response and Prevention

The COVID-19 crisis has severely disrupted youth livelihoods, access to education, employment and participation in governance processes, decision-making and public life. It is envisaged that the long-term impact of the crisis will exacerbate their vulnerability and exclusion. At the same time, the COVID-19 crisis has the potential to promote youth agency by encouraging innovation, strengthening intergenerational dialogue and promoting social accountability. Against this background, this project seeks to generate evidence on how youth, despite the exclusionary practices, can be at the forefront of action and policy responses to mitigate and address the impact of the pandemic. The main research question that this study will answer is: How do we ensure that youth-led social accountability programming for COVID-19 is gender-responsive, inclusive and has meaningful participation so that the voices of the most marginalized have equal representation for transformed societies?

Using applied research which adopts a gender-transformative approach based on the mixed methods paradigm, the project will analyze how youth (young women and young men) are transforming the public health and socio-economic landscape created by COVID-19 by advocating for transparent and accountable responses to the pandemic. Focusing on Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda, the project will seek to bridge the divide between excluded youth and their governments, and coordinate responses using a data-driven, evidence-based approach. It will improve governance mechanisms by promoting meaningful youth engagement in social accountability and advocacy of the COVID-19 pandemic thus promote the four pillars of SA (transparency, participation, response and monitoring) and therefore contribute to build trust between the citizens and local governments when it comes to decision making. These strengthened partnerships will lead to a more inclusive socially cohesive society that recognizes and empowers youth as leaders and partners in transformational social change. It will enhance their engagement in performance monitoring and provide feedback that will lead to responsive allocation of resources to fight COVID-19.

The goal of this work is to take the initial steps towards improving and enhancing youth engagement in social accountability and advocacy of the COVID-19 pandemic by better understanding young people's own perspectives on the barriers they are facing and their needs to effectively advocate and enhance their engagement, within the context of existing principles and practices. The primary aim was to review and consolidate the latest evidence on successful strategies for youth-led citizen monitoring and oversight of public and private resources, and on citizen participation in public resource allocation and decision-making to improve livelihoods during the pandemic. Citizen-led social accountability programming is to ensure

inclusivity and meaningful participation, so that the voices of those most marginalized have equal representation. We believe that active citizens – empowered with information, ways to effectively communicate their message, and access to decision makers – can drive the type of change necessary to fundamentally galvanize social, economic, and political reforms to transform their societies. This research project is two-pronged: government accountability for the effective management of COVID-19 resources, policies and budgets and youth-led gender responsive social accountability programming. It is thus important to understand the dynamics of CSOs and how they interact to allow inclusion/exclusion of different actors, recognizing power differences both within and between civil actors to ensure these are not reproduced. This project seeks to strengthen partnerships and trust between the governments and citizens by meaningfully engaging male and female youth as transformative change agents of their communities in public oversight for improved public service delivery throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and afterwards. This will happen at the individual, household, community, sub-national, national, and regional level.

The project proposes the development and implementation of a COVID-19 Vertically Integrated Social Accountability and Advocacy Framework (COVISAF) to complement formal IGAD Member States' oversight mechanisms of implementing Regional Response Strategy for COVID-19 pandemic. COVISAF will enable the documentation of reliable, contextually-grounded local data analysis and rapid feedback to communities and authorities to inform policies and decision making. The focus will be on primarily governments taking responsibility for commitment and actions, answering for them by explaining and justifying them to rights' holders and

being subject to a form of sanction where commitments and responsibilities are not fulfilled.

The project will provide rapid support to on-going work, innovate new ways of learning and sharing; and enhance capacities to inform current and future policy and practice solutions that will strengthen the overall governance of the crisis and its aftermath. The project will emerge with recommendations for governments, development actors, civil society organisations, youth organizations, and regional actors. It is expected that the Intergovernmental Authority on Development will consider the perspectives, needs and experiences of young people in the implementation of emergency responses. Ultimately, the project will generate lessons on how to ensure that citizen engagement, social accountability, collaboration and inclusivity are embedded in the management of public health disasters, pandemics, emergencies and crises.

Five institutions will form a consortium to implement this project: Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), IGAD-CEWARN, The OSSREA Kenyan Chapter, Makerere University and Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association-(CCRDA-Ethiopia).

2. Social Media flyer.



COVID-19 and the Youth Question in Africa (COYOQA) Inception Webinar Kenya.

Date: 01/03/2021 Time: 2pm-4pm



Dr. Truphena Mukuna,
Executive Director OSSREA
COYOQA Principle Investigator



Alemu Tesfaye
Communications and Knowledge Manager OSSREA



Prof. Peter Barasa
Country Research Lead Kenya



Ann Rose, ED. Uzalendo Afrika Initiative.
Communication specialist



Beth Maloba, MELCO Kenya.
Moderator



3. INVITATION LETTER.



P.O. Box: 31971
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA)

Tel: 251-11-1239484/1239717
Fax: 251-11-1223921

E-mail: ossrea@ethionet.et
Web: <http://www.ossrea.net>

February 23, 2021
REF.OSSREA/letter/074/21

Dear Participant:

RE: Invitation To the COVID-19 and the Youth Question Africa (COYOQA) project Inception Webinar Uganda

OSSREA is an academic Think Tank based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia with a presence in 21 Eastern and South African Countries. It was founded in 1980 as an autonomous, independent, and innovative institution that foster pluralism, tolerance, and respect for ideas. It has for decades distinguished itself as an excellent institution of higher education and research. It aims for academic excellence through committed cutting-edge social science research, capacity building, knowledge dissemination and fund administration. It translates research data into knowledge products for policy decision making. OSSREA has a strong track record fostering major international interdisciplinary research collaborations and maximizing the wider impact of the research to the benefit of society within and outside Africa. It is hinged on South to South to North and, North to South partnerships. Over the past 40 years, OSSREA conducted several thematic comparative studies on emerging issues and shared knowledge widely through various means. case studies, evaluated public sector reform, employment policies, and community based health among others (www.ossrea.net).

OSSREA in partnership with IGAD-CEWARN, The OSSREA Kenyan Chapter, Makerere University and Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association (CCRDA-Ethiopia) have the pleasure of inviting you to the inception webinar of the COVID-19 and the Youth Question in Africa (COYOQA) project that will be held on Wednesday, 1st March 2021, from 2pm-4pm on Zoom.

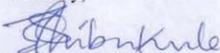
Registration Link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/join/register/tZAsd--rqTMsHtZgcDgPqw3ZSMGcBaFGzysn>

Meeting ID: 814 06378642 Password: OSSREA

The purpose of this inception workshop is to: Create awareness of this project, Engage all stakeholders from the beginning of this project and Ask for buy-in from the relevant stakeholders. We welcome you to partner with us as we strengthen youth-led social accountability programming and transform communities by building trust between governments and its citizens in an inclusive society governed by observation of human rights.

We shall indeed be honored by your presence. Thank you.

Sincerely,


Dr. Truphena E. Mukuna
Executive Director



IDRC - CRDI
Canada



CEWARN



CCRDA
Consortium of Christian Relief and
Development Association



President: Prof. Luckson M. Kalno
Executive Director: Dr. Truphena E. Mukuna

Vice-President: Prof. Ruth Otunga
Vice-President: Prof. Charity Manyeruke
Resident Vice-President: Prof. Baye Yimam

Members: Ms. Thandi Khumalo
Mr. Mario Cumbe
Mr. Bernard Rutikanga

4. PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Time	Description of Activities	Responsible body
2:00pm – 2:05pm	Introduction of Key speakers and House rules	Ms. Beth Maloba MELCO, Kenya
2:05pm – 2:25pm	Welcoming remarks Short summary of OSSREA and COYOQA Project	Dr. Truphena Mukuna ED OSSREA and Principal Investigator COYOQA
2:25pm – 2:45pm	Presentation on the Kenya Country Profile and Social Accountability	Prof. Peter Barasa CRL Kenya
2:45pm – 3:05pm	Presentation on Social Accountability and Youth engagement in COVID-19	Ms. Ann Maua ED Uzalendo Afrika Initiative
3:05pm – 3:25pm	COYOQA Project workplan	Mr. Alemu Tesfaye Communications and Knowledge manager OSSREA
3:25pm – 3:55pm	Q&A Session	Ms. Beth Maloba MELCO, Kenya
3:55pm- 4:00pm	Closing remarks	Dr. Truphena Mukuna ED OSSREA and Principle Investigator COYOQA

5. COYOQA WORKPLAN

COVID-19 and the Youth Question in Africa: Piloting a Vertically Integrated Social Accountability and Advocacy Framework in the IGAD Region (COYOQA)

Implementation Plan

No.	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Project consortium planning webinar												
2	Stakeholders Analysis webinar												
3	Conducting Stakeholder mapping												
4	Stakeholders Mapping Document Preparation												
5	Project inception webinar with stakeholders												
6	Project consortium meetings (webinars)												
7	Research team trainings												
8	Data collection tools development												

	(both online and offline)												
9	Baseline studies												
10	Baseline data analysis and report writing												
11	National knowledge sharing workshops - using baseline report												
12	Training manual development												
13	Capacity development webinar using the manual												
14	COVISAF framework development												
15	COVISAF framework validation webinar												
16	COVISAF framework data collectors trainings												
17	Post COVID 19 Gender, Socio-Economic Impacts Field Study												
18	Data collection using the COVISAF framework by CHW												

