



BASELINE REPORT  
**YES YOUTH CAN!**

January 14, 2013

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# YES YOUTH CAN!

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## DISCLAIMER

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

# ACRONYMS

dTS	Development & Training Services, Inc.
GSES	General Self-Efficacy Scale
IP	Implementing partner
NORC	NORC at the University of Chicago
PEV	Post-election violence
PSU	Primary sampling unit
RCT	Randomized controlled trial
TNS	TNS Global
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YYC	Yes Youth Can!

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

### I. INTRODUCTION

Yes Youth Can! (YYC) is an innovative and large-scale initiative funded by USAID to promote youth empowerment in Kenya. In accordance with the learning and accountability objectives described in USAID's Evaluation Policy, YYC includes an impact evaluation to assess the causal impact of the program on the outcomes it seeks to influence. This report presents results and analysis of the baseline dataset that was collected for the impact evaluation. The eventual impact evaluation will use subsequent surveys following the conclusion of YYC in order to see how outcomes have changed over time as result of the program. The report is organized in three chapters. The first chapter summarizes the evaluation design and describes the survey process. Since the dataset may provide useful programmatic insights, Chapter 2 presents a summary of the data and describes the key findings that may be of interest to USAID, implementing partners, and other stakeholders. Finally, Chapter 3 assesses the data from the standpoint of the impact evaluation and makes recommendations for next steps.

### 2. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION DESIGN

#### Outcomes

The design of the evaluation begins with an understanding of the outcomes that the program seeks to influence. The overarching motivation for the YYC program is the observation that young people were key participants in the widespread post-election violence (PEV) that Kenya experienced following the 2007 elections, and that youth marginalization was an important contributing factor. YYC thus seeks to address the underlying political, economic, and social factors that have led to a situation of youth marginalization in Kenya. The main objective of the program is to prevent a recurrence of post-election violence and to ensure peaceful outcomes following the upcoming presidential election in March 2013. YYC thus seeks to influence a particularly broad range of outcomes including both those related to political violence, as well as the factors that lead to social and economic marginalization of Kenyan youths. We identify five types of outcomes that we expect as a result of YYC, which our evaluation seeks to measure:

1. **Economic opportunities:** many of the instances of PEV in 2007 involved political operatives paying youths to participate in political violence. Youths were willing to accept these arrangements in part because of un- or under-employment. Without alternative means of earning income, the payments from political operatives are more attractive, and the opportunity cost of participating is less. By contrast, youths who have alternative means of earning an income will be less prone to accept payment to participate in political violence. In addition, greater economic opportunities create more of a stake in the future for youth, and thus may lead to attitudinal changes away from those that promote destructive political violence
2. **Political empowerment and inclusion:** another source of youth marginalization is the sense that youth are excluded from the current political process and powerless to influence political actors. YYC addresses this by creating opportunities for youths to exercise autonomy and leadership through the bunge system. This "learning by doing" aspect of YYC creates a sense of empowerment and civic engagement that should lead to changes in bunge participants' views on these matters. In particular, we expect YYC to positively impact participants' sense of their own ability to effect

change through the political system as well as a greater tendency to engage with government on matters of concern to them and to see the possibility for doing so.

3. **Trust and social capital:** Participation in YYC should result in more cohesive community structures and a greater sense of inclusion in those structures on the part of youth, particularly across ethnic lines. We expect to see this outcome realized in terms of youths tending to go on and join further groups, particularly in leadership roles, as well as reporting different views of the cohesiveness of their communities.
4. **Attitudes/behaviors towards ethnicity and violence:** Another important set of outcomes is the extent to which the youth who participate in the program are sensitized to issues related to ethnicity and violence, and exhibit changes in their views and behavior related to these issues.
5. **Self-efficacy and relating to others:** A final set of outcomes relates to the psychological dimensions of participating in the bunge. During our fieldwork, a number of respondents indicated that one of the benefits to them of participating in the bunge was that it improved their overall self-confidence and sense of social inclusion. We thus investigate these outcomes as well.

## Methodology

To investigate these outcomes with an eye towards the learning and accountability objectives of the USAID Evaluation Policy, our evaluation includes two approaches in parallel. The first is a **Treatment-Comparison Group Analysis** that will attempt to measure the impact of YYC on outcomes for the participants. Using a difference-in-difference set-up with a quasi-experimental design, outcomes for YYC participants will be compared to outcomes for a similar comparison group of youths who do not participate in the program. The circumstances of YYC and the evaluation present some challenges for this approach, in particular because of difficulty in finding a suitable comparison group as well as the fact that implementation of YYC had begun prior to the first round of data collection. The analysis of the data in Chapter 3 shows that these are not insurmountable, but that they may result in the findings being less convincing than they otherwise would be.

The second approach that the evaluation will include is an **Analysis of Impact Based on Bunge-Level Characteristics**. This analysis will rigorously evaluate the impact of different aspects of the bungen and experiences under YYC on the outcomes for individual bunge members. For example, we will consider the impact of participating in a more active bunge as compared to a less active bunge, how bungen of different types affect outcomes in different ways, and how different aspects of program implementation such as trainings, more or less contact with the mobilizer, etc. lead to different outcomes. This will provide important lessons both for further youth-based programming in Kenya, and also for similar programs in other contexts.

### 3. DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND OVERVIEW OF DATA

The data were collected over a period of several months from July through early September 2012. The survey included a total of 6,370 YYC participants, as well as 3,216 youths drawn from non-YYC areas intended to serve as a comparison group to represent the counterfactual. In addition, we administered a separate questionnaire to 667 bunge leaders to obtain information about the characteristics of the bunge. An outline of the questionnaires is as follows:

- Individual Questionnaire

Intro. Administrative Information and Respondent Consent.

AA. Locating Information.

A. Bunge Information: Date of membership, roles within the bunge, participation in meetings.

B. Economic Outcomes: Income from bunge-related and individual income-earning activities.

C. Political Empowerment and Inclusion: Participation in political activities, perceptions of politics.

D. Trust and Social Capital: Participation in other social groups.

E. Attitudes/Behaviors towards Ethnicity and Violence: Questions on ethnicity, attitudes towards violence.

F. Self-Efficacy and Relating to Others: Self-efficacy, social activities.

G. Respondent Demographics: Age, education, etc.

H. Household Assets: Asset ownership.

J. Interviewer Observations.

- Bunge Leader Questionnaire

A. Bunge Information: Bunge activities, date of formation, bunge status, trainings, etc.

B. Bunge Roster: Information on bunge members and leadership positions.

A number of challenges arose in the course of data collection, particularly related to contacting the sampled bunges, but these were quickly addressed as a result of effective communication between TNS field staff, home office staff, and NORC. The final number of completed surveys by region was as follows:

<b>Region</b>	<b>Leader observations</b>	<b>Member observations</b>	<b>Control observations</b>
Central	50	456	256
Coast	110	1,088	559
Eastern	--	--	48
Nairobi	29	275	85
Nyanza	253	2,424	1,180
Rift Valley	151	1,395	763
Western	74	732	325
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>3,216</b>

## **CHAPTER 2: LESSONS FROM THE BASELINE DATA**

In addition to serving as a baseline for the eventual impact evaluation, our survey provides a useful window into YYC and its participants at an early stage of the program. Along with the baseline surveys, data collection included a qualitative data collection and analysis consisting of focus group discussions and key informant interviews and a led by TNS. In Chapter 2 we synthesize quantitative and qualitative findings to consider the characteristics, views, and experiences of bunge members, as well as how these vary by region, gender, and wealth. While our findings here should not be considered firm conclusions about the program, they may serve as useful basis for discussion. The key observations are as follows:

- In terms of the primary purpose of the bunges, there is no single activity or type of activity that seems to predominate. Agriculture is the most common, but only 36.7% of the bunges are primarily agricultural, with animal husbandry (25%) and trade/business/services also very common.

- Most bungen generate significant revenues - 21,630 KSh on average. Funds are raised primarily through member dues, though economic activities are also significant. Bungen that engage in a range of economic activities as opposed to focusing on a single activity seem to be more successful in generating revenues. Most bunge members (74%) report that they earn money through activities with the bunge. However, the amounts that they earn tend to be trivial, comprising just 2-3% of total income on average.
- 42% of bunge members are female. Female members are no less likely than male members to hold a leadership position within the bunge. However, they are substantially less likely to be the bunge president, as there are over three times more male presidents than female presidents.
- A substantial proportion (59.7%) of bungen were already organized into some form of group (e.g. self-help groups, clubs, etc.) prior to YYC. This is particularly prevalent in Nairobi, where this was the case 79.3% of the time.
- Bunge members tend to have very positive impressions of the bungen in terms of success in bringing people together from different tribes (73.4%), bringing youth closer to the community (90.5%), and providing a forum for issues that cannot be discussed elsewhere (85.9%). However, less than half report that the bunge has been successful in helping them earn more income.
- In terms of topics that are discussed at bunge meetings, nearly all bungen discuss issues related to entrepreneurship (97.6%) and employment (93.8%). Relations between youth and the community are also discussed almost universally (95.8%). Issues related to politics (57.9%) and ethnicity (47.5%) are much less common topics.
- Feelings of alienation related to politics are common, but by no means universal. 87.2% agree that politics is so complicated they can't understand what is going on. However, over half believe that political parties and Parliament do take the interests of youths into account at least to some extent, and 34.5% say they have personally contacted a local government official to raise a concern in the past year.
- Youth express a high degree of trust in their communities. 81% agree with the statement that most people in their village can be trusted, and 91% say that their community would come together to help someone faced with an emergency.
- 20% of youths openly state that the 2007 PEV was justified, while 11% admit that there is some possibility that they would participate in PEV in the future. Given that many respondents may be reluctant to discuss these issues with enumerators, the true proportions are likely even greater.
- Over half the youth are concerned that they could be victims of PEV in the future. There is substantial regional variation ranging from 39% in Rift Valley to 74% in Nairobi.

## **CHAPTER 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE BASELINE DATA FOR THE IMPACT EVALUATION**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

In Chapter 3, we assess the baseline data from the standpoint of its suitability for the eventual impact evaluation. As discussed in Chapter 1, concerns arise over the fact that identifying a suitable comparison group may be difficult, as well as that implementation had begun prior to the baseline survey. Thus, we focus

on assessing the extent to which the treatment and comparison groups are sufficiently similar, and also what the evidence suggests about what, if any, impacts the program has already had.

## **2. TREATMENT VS. COMPARISON GROUP**

To assess the similarity of the comparison group, we perform statistical tests for equality of the means and distributions of the variables in our dataset across the two groups. We find significant differences between the treatment and comparison group for a large number of our variables. Treatment youths tend to have more wealth, they tend to be more active politically and have attitudes consistent with greater political inclusiveness, they are more prone to join other groups and express trust in their communities, show greater tolerance for and participation in political violence, and report higher self-esteem. We discuss the consequences of this below.

## **3. PROGRAM IMPACT PRIOR TO BASELINE**

In order to explore whether and to what extent changes may have happened since the start of the project until data collection, we use the fact that YYC youths have been exposed to the program for varying lengths of time, depending on when their bunge was formed. If the program is already influencing outcomes, we would expect that youths in longer-established should show better outcomes than youths in more recently established bunges. Conversely, if the program is not yet affecting outcomes, we would expect to see no difference. We perform a series of statistical tests to assess the extent to which a longer duration of participation in YYC is associated with better outcomes.

Overall, the results are mixed. We see significant impacts of the program on some of the outcomes, particularly those related to political activity and attitudes, and those related to income-generating activities with the bunge. However, other outcomes do not yet appear to have improved over time since the inception of the bunge. It is also important to bear in mind that the differences between treatment and comparison groups that we observed in the previous section may also be a result of the impact of the program, even if we do not see changes over time since the inception of the bunge.

## **4. NEXT STEPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The difficulties described above pose concerns for the Treatment Comparison Analysis, but these concerns are not insurmountable. Some exercises using the technique of Propensity Score Matching suggest that we can still use the comparison group as a reasonable representation of what would have happened to the treatment group in the absence of the program. Ultimately, we should still be able to obtain estimates of program impact though they may be less precise and convincing than would be hoped for.

In our view, there remains high potential for the Analysis of Impact Based on Bunge-Level Characteristics to make an important contribution towards the learning objective of the USAID Evaluation Policy. The baseline data collection effort was successful in terms of generating a large dataset that explores a wide range of potential outcomes related to program characteristics and youth marginalization. Analysis of endline data following the conclusion of the program would provide a rich set of recommendations that could inform the design of similar programs both in Kenya and other parts of the world in the future.

An additional possibility that had been raised by USAID in the context of the YYC evaluation is to conduct a midline survey following the upcoming election in 2013 and prior to the endline following the conclusion of YYC. While midline data could generate useful information that would allow for a richer analysis, it is unlikely that doing would be cost effective from USAID's perspective. We expect that two rounds of data collection will be sufficient to get the most out of the analysis.

# CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Yes Youth Can! (YYC) Program is a three-year, US\$47m USAID initiative to promote youth empowerment in Kenya. By addressing the root causes of social and economic marginalization among young people, YYC seeks to prevent a recurrence of the widespread violence that followed the 2007 presidential election in Kenya. In pursuit of the learning and accountability goals defined in the USAID Evaluation Policy, USAID/Kenya has included a rigorous external impact evaluation as part of YYC. The design of the evaluation and collection of the baseline data was carried out by NORC at the University of Chicago in partnership with Development & Training Services, Inc. (dTS) between March and September 2012. Following the termination of the agreement between dTS and USAID/Kenya, NORC entered into a separate contract directly with USAID/Kenya to complete the baseline analysis presented in this report. Further work on the evaluation will be carried out under a future contract that has yet to be awarded.

This report presents results and analysis of the baseline dataset that was collected for the impact evaluation. The data were collected over a period of several months ending in early September 2012. The baseline was intended to capture outcomes prior to the implementation of YYC, though some YYC activities had already taken place prior to data collection. The survey included a total of 6,370 YYC participants, as well as 3,216 youths drawn from non-YYC areas intended to serve as a comparison group to represent the counterfactual (i.e., what would have happened to the program participants in the absence of the program). In addition, we administered a separate questionnaire to 667 bunge leaders to obtain information about the characteristics of the bunge.

The report considers the baseline data from two different angles. First, as a large-scale and detailed survey of YYC participants, the baseline data provides useful information about the program for USAID/Kenya and other stakeholders. We provide a discussion of what can be learned from the baseline data with a particular eye towards programmatic implications in Chapter 2. Secondly, the baseline data is an important input into the eventual impact evaluation. We thus assess the baseline data from this perspective, and discuss suggested revisions to the analysis plan and subsequent data collection rounds in Chapter 3.

In the remainder of Chapter 1, we summarize the evaluation design, discuss the data collection process, and provide a general overview of the dataset.

## II. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION DESIGN

The design of the evaluation was elaborated in the Yes Youth Can! Evaluation Design Report that the evaluation team submitted to USAID in April 12<sup>th</sup>. Here, we provide a summary of the design.

### CAUSAL MODEL AND OUTCOMES

For any evaluation, the first task is to understand the program logic in order to identify the appropriate outcomes to measure. The overarching motivation for the YYC program is the observation that young people were key participants in the widespread post-election violence (PEV) that Kenya experienced

following the 2007 elections, and that youth marginalization was an important contributing factor. YYC thus seeks to address the underlying political, economic, and social factors that have led to a situation of youth marginalization in Kenya. The main objective of the program is to prevent a recurrence of post-election violence and to ensure peaceful outcomes following the upcoming presidential election in March 2013.

The activities under YYC center around youth groups called bungen. Using community mobilizers and project staff, the YYC program organizes these groups in a wide range of areas in Kenya that have been chosen because of their high potential for PEV. Once registered, bungen are eligible to apply for grants and loans through YYC for a variety of purposes, including community activities and income generating activities for members. In addition, YYC offers bunge members trainings that cover topics such as entrepreneurship, leadership, and other life skills. YYC also builds on the bunge structure to create larger youth networks and broader youth-led institutions at regional and national levels.

YYC thus seeks to influence a particularly broad range of outcomes including both those related to political violence, as well as the factors that lead to social and economic marginalization of Kenyan youths. To identify the appropriate outcomes to measure, we reviewed project documents and relevant literature, and conducted fieldwork. As part of the fieldwork, we spoke with bunge members, mobilizers, and implementing partners in five of the six project provinces to obtain a first-hand impression of expectations and experiences related to YYC. As a result of this process, we identify five types of outcomes that we expect as a result of YYC:

- 1. Economic opportunities:** Many of the instances of PEV in 2007 involved political operatives paying youths to participate in political violence. Youths were willing to accept these arrangements in part because of un- or under-employment. Without alternative means of earning income, the payments from political operatives are more attractive, and the opportunity cost of participating is less. By contrast, youths who have alternative means of earning an income will be less prone to accept payment to participate in political violence. In addition, greater economic opportunities create more of a stake in the future for youth, and thus may lead to attitudinal changes away from those that promote destructive political violence. The evaluation will measure economic opportunities by looking at income, likelihood of starting a business of various types, business profits, and employment/wages. Particular attention will be devoted to identifying economic activities that relate to the activities of the bunge.
- 2. Political empowerment and inclusion:** Another source of youth marginalization is the sense that youth are excluded from the current political process and powerless to influence political actors. YYC addresses this by creating opportunities for youths to exercise autonomy and leadership through the bunge system. This “learning by doing” aspect of YYC creates a sense of empowerment and civic engagement that should lead to changes in bunge participants’ views on these matters. In particular, we expect YYC to positively impact participants’ sense of their own ability to effect change through the political system as well as a greater tendency to engage with government on matters of concern to them and to see the possibility for doing so. An important source of survey questions related to these issues is the Afrobarometer<sup>1</sup>, a polling organization that conducts surveys in over 20 countries.
- 3. Trust and social capital:** Participation in YYC should result in more cohesive community structures and a greater sense of inclusion in those structures on the part of youth, particularly across ethnic lines. We expect to see this outcome realized in terms of youths tending to go on and join further groups, particularly in leadership roles, as well as reporting different views of the cohesiveness of their communities. The World Bank’s Social Capital Assessment tool<sup>2</sup> provides a

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.afrobarometer.org/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/EXTTSOCIALCAPITAL/0,,contentMDK:20193049~menuPK:418220~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:401015,00.html>

useful framework for measuring these outcomes, and some of our survey questions also draw on previous research on similar topics<sup>3</sup>.

4. **Attitudes/behaviors towards ethnicity and violence:** Another important set of outcomes is the extent to which the youth who participate in the program are sensitized to issues related to ethnicity and violence, and exhibit changes in their views and behavior related to these issues. These include views about the acceptability of political violence, as well as responses to a series of vignettes concerning violent behavior. Our survey questions make use of previous survey research on war-affected youth in Uganda<sup>4</sup>, and ethnic identity across countries.<sup>5</sup>
5. **Self-efficacy and relating to others:** A final set of outcomes relates to the psychological dimensions of participating in the bunge. During our fieldwork, a number of respondents indicated that one of the benefits of participating in the bunge was that it improved their overall self-confidence and sense of social inclusion. To capture these kinds of impacts we thus include in the questionnaire an instrument called the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES), which has been used in a variety of cultural contexts to measure self-esteem and self-empowerment. The GSES is presented in Figure 1; respondents are asked how much they agree with each of a series of statements and the results are aggregated into a single measure of self-efficacy.

Figure 1: The Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES)

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I can always manage to solve my problems if I try hard enough  
If someone opposes me, I can find the means and ways to get what I want  
I am certain I can accomplish my goals  
I am confident that I could deal effectively with unexpected events  
Thanks to my resourcefulness, I can handle unforeseen situations  
I can solve most problems if I invest the necessary effort  
I can remain calm when facing difficulties because I can rely on my coping abilities  
When I am confronted with a problem, I can find several solutions  
If I am in trouble, I can think of a good solution  
I can handle whatever comes my way

---

Responses: 1- Not At All True, 2- Hardly True, 3- Moderately True, 4- Exactly True  
Results are summed

## ANALYTICAL APPROACH AND DEFINITION OF COUNTERFACTUAL

Our analysis of how the project affects these outcomes will proceed along two lines. The first is a treatment-comparison group analysis. This approach compares outcomes for YYC participants to outcomes for a comparison group of similar youths who did not participate in the program in order to determine the causal impact of participating in YYC on outcomes. The second line of analysis focuses on bunge-level characteristics. This analysis considers how different aspects of bunges and experiences with YYC affect outcomes in different ways.

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<sup>3</sup> Labonne, Julien and Chase, Robert S. (2011) "Do community-driven development projects enhance social capital? Evidence from the Philippines," *Journal of Development Economics*, 96 (2) pp. 348-358

<sup>4</sup> Blattman, Christopher and Jeanne Annan (2011) "Consequences of Child Soldiering" *Review of Economics and Statistics* 92(4), pp. 882-898

<sup>5</sup> Eifert, Benn, Edward Miguel and Daniel Posner (2010) "Political Competition and Ethnic Identification in Africa" *American Journal of Political Science*, 54 (2), pp. 494-510

## Treatment-Comparison Group Analysis

Having identified the outcomes that the evaluation will measure, we turn now to the issue of identifying the causal impact of YYC on these outcomes. In order to identify the causal impact of a program on development outcomes of interest, we must go beyond simply looking at outcomes (or changes in outcomes) for beneficiaries. This is because development outcomes are almost always affected not just by the project but by a host of other factors. The task of the impact evaluation is to determine the extent to which outcomes are attributable to the project as opposed to those other factors. In order to isolate the impact of the project as opposed to those other factors, impact evaluations typically use the concept of “potential outcomes.” That is, we identify a comparison (or control)<sup>6</sup> group that is as similar as possible to our beneficiaries in terms of the relevant non-project factors that determine the outcomes. We can then compare outcomes for the comparison or control group to outcomes for the beneficiaries to approximate the counterfactual- that is, what would have happened to the beneficiaries in the absence of the project. In so doing we establish the causal impact of the program as distinct from the other factors that determine outcomes.

The ideal approach to choosing a control group is to use a randomized controlled trial (RCT) methodology in program implementation. In the context of YYC, this is no longer possible, as implementation has already begun and did not include an RCT design in selecting beneficiaries for treatment. While the RCT approach is preferred, it is still possible to carry out a rigorous evaluation that identifies the causal impacts of the program if a suitable comparison group can be identified. Many evaluations take this approach, which is referred to as a “quasi-experimental design.”

Our comparison group is comprised of youths drawn from locations near the YYC project areas, but where YYC has not been implemented. We selected one comparison area for each of the six project areas. Ideally, we would have chosen these comparison areas systematically using administrative data on a variety of characteristics including geographic proximity, population, and economic activity. However, because of data limitations and particularly inconsistencies in the definition of administrative units across different data sources, this was not possible. Instead, we selected comparison areas through careful discussions with project staff and implementing partners in the field. The goal was to identify areas that were as similar as possible to YYC project areas, but where YYC was not anticipated to reach. Differing circumstances in each area necessitated different approaches to identifying the appropriate comparison area. Our preference was to identify neighboring counties to YYC areas, and then randomly select sublocations bordering the YYC area. In some cases, however, this approach was not feasible and it was necessary to select sublocations or villages within areas where YYC is active, but where the program has not reached. A full description of the process of selecting comparison areas is described in Appendix II. Once the comparison areas were identified, survey teams went door-to-door to identify individual youths, using standard methodologies to select a randomized starting point and skipping algorithm to ensure an unbiased sample. Respondents were selected using a quota system to ensure that the youths who were included reflected a similar age and gender distribution as YYC participants based on the available information.

Following the midline and endline surveys, the plan for the analysis is to use the propensity score to estimate the average treatment effects (ATE) on the outcomes described in section II as follows:

$$ATE = E([w - p(x)]y/\{p(x)[1 - p(x)]\})$$

Where  $w$  is a treatment dummy,  $p(x)$  is the propensity score, and  $y$  is the outcome of interest. Depending on the variability in YYC implementation status at baseline and follow-up rounds, outcome measures could be

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<sup>6</sup> The distinction between comparison and control group stems from the evaluation design. Where an experimental design such as a randomized control trial is used, a true “control group” is created. Where a quasi-experimental design must be used instead, as in this case, our counterfactual is derived from a “comparison group.”

differenced, or alternatively averaged across observations to reduce variance. To supplement this analysis we will also estimate multivariate regression models using a dummy variable to represent YYC participation, as well as additional modeling approaches that incorporate regression into the propensity score estimator.

### **Analysis of Impact Based on Bunge-Level Characteristics**

In light of the limitations to the treatment-comparison approach noted above, the evaluation will make a substantial contribution towards the USAID Evaluation Policy's learning objective by also performing a rigorous analysis of the impact of bunge-level characteristics on outcomes. This analysis will focus on the impact of different aspects of the bungen, including success in implementation, on the outcomes for individual bunge members. In so doing, the analysis can make use of the large scale of the program to identify what aspects have been successful and what aspects have not. This will provide important lessons both for further youth-based programming in Kenya, and also for similar programs in other contexts.

The analysis will compare different experiences under YYC to answer the following questions:

- Do more effective bungen (as measured by frequency of meetings, satisfaction of members, registration status, gold/silver/bronze ranking, etc.) lead to better outcomes as discussed in section II for their members? If so, which outcomes?
- Is the likelihood of success of the bunge influenced by factors such as whether or not dues are charged, whether the bunge is combined with informal financial activities such as merry-go-round or table banking, frequency of meetings, size of the bunge, etc.?
- Does the level of education of the officers and/or members' perceptions of the officers affect whether or not the bunge leads to better outcomes for the members?
- Do bungen that are organized around income generating activities lead to better economic outcomes for members than bungen organized around other activities?
- Do bungen that are organized around public service activities lead to better outcomes in terms of inclusiveness, social capital, and self-esteem as compared to bungen organized around other activities?
- Among bungen organized around income generating activities, are certain types of activities more effective than others at increasing members' incomes?
- Do bungen in rural areas tend to be more successful in terms of outcomes than bungen in urban areas?
- Where issues such as gender-related concerns, ethnic issues, etc. are discussed at bunge meetings, does this impact related outcomes?
- Does participation in county and/or national level YYC activities lead to better outcomes for bunge members? If so, which outcomes?
- Do longer-established bungen lead to better outcomes than more recently formed bungen? If so, which outcomes?
- Do bungen that have applied for and/or received grants from the Tahidi Youth Fund or elsewhere experience better outcomes for members?

It is important to point out that this type of analysis is no less rigorous than a treatment-comparison approach. The analysis will still generate rigorous evidence of the causal impacts of the program using advanced statistical techniques. The difference is that instead of comparing YYC participants to non-YYC participants as in a treatment-comparison approach, the analysis will compare YYC participants who have had particular experiences under the program to YYC participants who have had different experiences. The important point is that we are still able to infer causality from the results, because we are making comparisons to a counterfactual.

## **Design Risks and Concerns**

It is important to highlight that the circumstances of YYC presented some risks for the evaluation design, which we investigate in light of our baseline data in Chapter 3 of this report. First, initial implementation of the program had already begun at the time of the baseline survey. YYC had already mobilized youth and formed bungees on a large scale, and also conducted trainings in a substantial number of bungees. This raises the possibility that the program may have already had some impact on the beneficiaries prior to the baseline. If this is the case, then our difference-in-difference treatment-comparison group evaluation will tend to underestimate the impacts of the program, since we can only consider changes in outcomes that have occurred since the baseline survey. Moreover, this may present some difficulties in terms of the matching methodologies that are employed to ensure balance between the treatment and comparison groups.

A second concern is in finding a suitable comparison group that provides an accurate representation of the counterfactual (i.e., what would have happened to the YYC youths in the absence of the program). The massive scale of the project as well as the fact that project areas were selected purposefully creates difficulties in identifying an appropriate comparison group upon which we could base a comparison of outcomes between youths in YYC areas and youths whose villages were not selected to participate. While the matching methodology that we have proposed reflects best practices for addressing these issues, the analysis will be limited by the extent to which we are able to obtain a truly comparable comparison group.

Finally, we note a change in the analysis plan from the original Evaluation Design Report. In that report, we proposed an additional village-level spatial analysis of the impact of YYC on PEV following the upcoming elections. This analysis was to be based on existing GIS and administrative data maintained by the government of Kenya. In the course of our work on the baseline survey, however, it became clear that existing data sources would not be sufficient for this analysis. Thus, we do not include it here.

## **III. DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND OVERVIEW OF DATA**

### **DATA COLLECTION PROCESS**

The data collection process falls under three distinct categories: (1) surveys of bunge leaders, (2) surveys of bunge members, and (3) surveys of non-bunge youth, i.e. the control group. All interviews were conducted in either Swahili or English, depending on the respondent's preference.

For the bunge leader and member surveys, NORC provided TNS with a sample of 670 bungees that were selected from comprehensive lists of bungees received from the implementing partners (IPs). For each bunge, the sample included the bunge name, locating information such as region and village, and the name and phone number(s) of the bunge leader(s). TNS team leaders located a bunge leader (a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, or treasurer) and interviewed him or her. Part of this interview included generating a list of all bunge members, after which 10 bunge members were randomly selected to be interviewed using a skip interval. For both the bunge leader and member surveys, a minimum of three contact attempts were required before a replacement was used. Replacement bungees were provided to TNS by NORC, and

replacements were made based on proximity to the bunge being replaced. Bunge members were replaced by randomly selecting additional respondents within the same bunge.

**Training.** A total of 131 field personnel and 12 people from the Quality Control team were trained in Nairobi from June 18-22, 2012. Following the training, a pilot test was carried out with 21 non-selected bunges on June 25-26 in the teams' respective regions. Field work commenced on July 2, 2012 and was completed on September 15, 2012.

**Field Obstacles.** During the course of data collection, a number of unexpected obstacles arose which required NORC, dTS, and TNS to develop systematic approaches to overcome these issues. Below, we identify the most significant obstacles faced and the steps taken by NORC, dTS, and TNS to address them.

*The field team was unable to contact the bunge.* This happened for a number of reasons, including dead, inactive, or wrong numbers provided in sample list; no numbers provided in sample list; and, incorrect names of bunge leader provided in sample list. When this problem was encountered, dTS provided the TNS team with the contacts of the local IP to get assistance in contacting a bunge leader. If the IP did not provide alternative contact details or location of the bunge within 24hrs, a replacement bunge was selected by TNS central office staff. In most cases, TNS waited longer than the requisite 24 hours before selecting a replacement.

*The bunge did not exist – the contact was not a member of the listed bunge or had no knowledge of it.* dTS provided TNS with the contacts of the local IP to try to find a new contact name or number for the listed bunge. If the IP did not provide alternative contact details or location of the bunge within 24hrs, a replacement bunge was selected by TNS central office staff.

*The bunge was located, but changed names or merged with another bunge.* TNS field staff informed the central office so the new bunge name could be noted, then proceeded by interviewing the bunge that was located.

*The bunge was located, but the contact person belonged to a different bunge than the one listed.* TNS field staff informed the central office so the new bunge could be noted, then proceeded by interviewing the bunge that was located.

*The bunge leader said that the bunge had dissolved.* A replacement bunge was selected.

*The bunge leader gave incorrect member names.* Replacement members were selected.

*The bunge leader said that the bunge had 10 or fewer members.* All members of the bunge were interviewed.

*The leader or member being interviewed was over the age of 35.* TNS interviewed the respondent as usual.

*75% or more bunge members were over 35.* A replacement bunge was selected.

*The bunge member was contacted, but claimed he/she did not belong to the bunge.* A replacement member was selected.

*The selected control village was not found, or was located in a different sublocation, location, district, or region than expected.* A replacement village was selected.

**Final Sample.** Due to the reasons listed above, the final achieved sample size is smaller than the original target. However, these shortfalls are well within the bounds of what was expected and do not present any concerns for the analysis.

Table 1 and Table 2: **Planned vs. achieved bunges by region** show a comparison of the planned sample versus the final achieved sample.

Table 1: Planned vs. achieved interviews

<b>Interview type</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
Bunge leader surveys	670	667
Bunge member surveys	6,700	6,370
Non-bunge member surveys	3,300	3,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,670</b>	<b>10,253</b>

Table 2: Planned vs. achieved bungenes by region

<b>Region</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
Central	52	50
Coast	110	110
Nairobi	29	29
Nyanza	253	253
Rift Valley	152	151
Western	74	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>667</b>

## OVERVIEW OF DATA

The questionnaire development was led by NORC in collaboration with dTS and USAID. A pre-test pilot of the questionnaire was carried out by TNS on June 7, 2012 to uncover issues in the questionnaire language and content as well as the tablet programming, after which the questionnaire was adjusted based on results. The final versions of the questionnaires contained the following sections:

- **Individual Questionnaire**

**Intro. Administrative Information and Respondent Consent.**

**AA. Locating Information.**

**A. Bunge Information:** Date of membership, roles within the bunge, participation in meetings.

**B. Economic Outcomes:** Income from bunge-related and individual income-earning activities.

**C. Political Empowerment and Inclusion:** Participation in political activities, perceptions of politics.

**D. Trust and Social Capital:** Participation in other social groups.

**E. Attitudes/Behaviors towards Ethnicity and Violence:** Questions on ethnicity, attitudes towards violence.

**F. Self-Efficacy and Relating to Others:** Self-efficacy, social activities.

**G. Respondent Demographics:** Age, education, etc.

**H. Household Assets:** Asset ownership.

**J. Interviewer Observations.**

- **Bunge Leader Questionnaire**

**A. Bunge Information:** Bunge activities, date of formation, bunge status, trainings, etc.

**B. Bunge Roster:** Information on bunge members and leadership positions.

The final, cleaned datasets were received from TNS on November 13, 2012. NORC performed additional cleaning on the datasets, especially in regards to the bunge codes and region codes. In the final member dataset, there are 1,218 total variables; in the final leader dataset, there are 1,440 (229 when not including the roster). The number of observations in final datasets used for analysis can be found in

Table 3, broken down by region.

Table 3: Observations by region

<b>Region</b>	<b>Leader observations</b>	<b>Member observations</b>	<b>Control observations</b>
Central	50	456	256
Coast	110	1,088	559
Eastern	--	--	48
Nairobi	29	275	85
Nyanza	253	2,424	1,180
Rift Valley	151	1,395	763
Western	74	732	325
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>6,370</b>	<b>3,216</b>

Tabulations of all respondent demographics for bunge and non-bunge members are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Respondent demographics

	Bunge members		Non-bunge members	
	%	N	%	N
<b>Age</b>				
18-23	29.8	1,888	40.6	1,300
24-29	40.0	2,536	39.2	1,254
30-34	21.0	1,334	16.9	541
35 and up	9.2	582	3.4	108
<b>Education</b>				
no formal schooling	2.3	147	2.7	86
informal schooling only (including koranic schooling)	0.4	24	0.3	10
some primary schooling	15.8	1,005	18.9	605
primary school completed	25.1	1,593	23.3	746
some secondary school / high school	15.7	999	19.3	617
secondary school / high school completed	27.6	1,750	26.0	833
post-secondary qualifications, other than university	10.7	677	7.7	247
some university	1.3	84	1.1	34
university completed	0.9	57	0.6	19
post-graduate	0.2	11	0.2	5
<b>Religion</b>				
no religion	1.4	86	2.7	86
christian	91.4	5,796	91.9	2,941
muslim	7.0	443	5.2	165
other	0.3	19	0.3	8
<b>Living situation</b>				
I live in my parents house	31.1	1,972	43.0	1,378
I live in the house of other relatives	2.1	136	4.5	145
I rent a room in someone else's house	2.7	173	2.6	84
I rent a house	8.1	514	6.7	213
I live in my own house	55.9	3,549	43.1	1,381
<b>Marital status</b>				
not married	38.5	2,441	54.2	1,735
married	61.5	3,903	45.8	1,466
<b>Main income earner of household</b>				
myself	46.9	2,975	38.2	1,223
my spouse	24.5	1,553	17.8	569
a parent	26.0	1,648	39.8	1,275
another relative	2.1	135	3.7	117
other	0.4	27	0.6	18
<b>Have you always lived in this village?</b>				
no	8.2	519	9.1	291
yes	91.8	5,828	90.1	2,913
<b>Average years in village</b>	7.6 years	516	4.2 years	285

# CHAPTER 2: LESSONS FROM THE BASELINE DATA

## I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF KEY OBSERVATIONS

As described in the previous section, our survey included a Bunge Leader questionnaire that covers 667 bunges, as well as a Bunge Member questionnaire that was given to 6,370 members of these bunges. Thus, the survey provides a useful window into YYC and its participants at an early stage of the program. In addition to these baseline surveys, data collection included a qualitative data collection and analysis consisting of focus group discussions and key informant interviews and a led by TNS. This chapter synthesizes quantitative and qualitative findings to consider the characteristics, views, and experiences of bunge members, as well as how these vary by region, gender, and wealth.<sup>7</sup>

Note that the intention here is not to provide definitive conclusions about the program. Rather, we present the patterns and describe the associations that we observe in our data, with the intention that these might serve as a basis for reflection and discussion on the part of USAID, implementing partners, and other stakeholders. It is also important to bear in mind that the survey was administered beginning in July 2012, so that on the ground realities may have changed since these data were collected.

Key observations that emerge from the data are as follows:

- In terms of the primary purpose of the bunges, there is no single activity or type of activity that seems to predominate. Agriculture is the most common, but only 36.7% of the bunges are primarily agricultural, with animal husbandry (25%) and trade/business/services also very common.
- Most bunges generate significant revenues - 21,630 KSh on average. Funds are raised primarily through member dues, though economic activities are also significant. Bunges that engage in a range of economic activities as opposed to focusing on a single activity seem to be more successful in generating revenues.
- Most bunge members (74%) report that they earn money through activities with the bunge. However, the amounts that they earn tend to be trivial, comprising just 2-3% of total income on average.
- 42% of bunge members are female. Female members are no less likely than male members to hold a leadership position within the bunge. However, female members are substantially less likely to be the bunge president, as there are over three times more male presidents than female presidents.
- A substantial proportion (59.7%) of bunges were already organized into some form of group (e.g. self-help groups, clubs, etc.) prior to YYC. This is particularly prevalent in Nairobi, where this was the case 79.3% of the time.

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<sup>7</sup> Note that this chapter discusses only the YYC participants included in the survey and not the comparison group.

- Bunge members tend to have very positive impressions of the bungen in terms of success in bringing people together from different tribes (73.4%), bringing youth closer to the community (90.5%), and providing a forum for issues that cannot be discussed elsewhere (85.9%). However, less than half report that the bunge has been successful in helping them earn more income.
- In terms of topics that are discussed at bunge meetings, nearly all bungen discuss issues related to entrepreneurship (97.6%) and employment (93.8%). Relations between youth and the community are also discussed almost universally (95.8%). Issues related to politics (57.9%) and ethnicity (47.5%) are much less common topics.
- Feelings of alienation related to politics are common, but by no means universal. 87.2% agree that politics is so complicated they can't understand what is going on. However, over half believe that political parties and Parliament do take the interests of youths into account at least to some extent, and 34.5% say they have personally contacted a local government official to raise a concern in the past year.
- Youth express a high degree of trust in their communities. 81% agree with the statement that most people in their village can be trusted, and 91% say that their community would come together to help someone faced with an emergency.
- 20% of youths openly state that the 2007 PEV was justified, while 11% admit that there is some possibility that they would participate in PEV in the future. Given that many respondents may be reluctant to discuss these issues with enumerators, the true proportions are likely even greater.
- Over half the youth are concerned that they could be victims of PEV in the future. There is substantial regional variation ranging from 39% in Rift Valley to 74% in Nairobi.

## II. LEADER QUESTIONNAIRE

The Leader questionnaire was administered to capture information about the bunge itself. The questions were posed to member of the bunge in a leadership position, in consultation with a few additional bunge members if necessary. The questionnaire covers the purpose and activities of the bunge, characteristics of the bunge such as when it was formed, age and gender composition, etc., the progress of the bunge in terms of frequency of meetings and other criteria related to eligibility for the Tahidi Youth Fund, and finally a roster of all bunge members.

### BUNGE ACTIVITIES

The survey asked bunge leaders about the primary activity of the bunge as well as other activities that bunge is engaged in. Across regions, bungen are involved in a wide range of activities, including agricultural activities, livestock activities, business/trade activities and community service/entertainment activities. The most common primary activities are those related to agriculture such as crop farming (36.7% of bungen indicated agriculture as their primary activity), and to trade/business/services (24.4% of bungen indicated this as their primary activity). However, as Table 5 shows, bungen in different regions tend to favor different types of activities.<sup>8</sup> Most bungen in Nyanza, Rift Valley, and Western regions indicated that agriculture was their primary activity (41.3% of bungen, 45.7% and 41.9% in Nyanza, Rift Valley and Western, respectively) while

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<sup>8</sup> The activities have been categorized into 5 main categories (agriculture, agribusiness/food-related, animal husbandry, trade/business/services, and community awareness/training/community service) as defined for questions A1-A3 of the bunge leader questionnaire. See Appendix IV for copies of the questionnaires.

the primary activity for bunges in Nairobi and Central regions is trade/business. In particular, as could be expected given the urban environment, few Nairobi bunges (6.9%) practice agriculture while 65.5% of them are engaged in trade/business activities.

Table 5: Bunge types by region

	Region						Total	N
	Central	Coast	Nairobi	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western		
Bunge type	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
agriculture	26.5	22.9	6.9	41.3	45.7	41.9	36.7	244.0
agribusiness/food-related activity	4.1	8.3	3.4	4.8	7.9	5.4	6.0	40.0
animal husbandry	20.4	33.9	13.8	26.2	17.2	31.1	25.0	166.0
trade/business/services	38.8	25.7	65.5	21.4	18.5	18.9	24.4	162.0
community awareness/training	6.1	8.3	10.3	2.0	9.3	1.4	5.3	35.0
other	4.1	0.9	0.0	4.4	1.3	1.4	2.6	17.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>667</b>

Table 6 gives more detail as to what specific activities bunges are involved in. As mentioned, Nyanza, Rift Valley and Western bunges mostly practice agriculture, and the two most common agriculture-related activities for these bunges are crop farming and tree nurseries/greenhouses. Animal husbandry, specifically livestock raising, is the most common activity in Coast. On the other hand for Nairobi bunges, the most common activities are table banking and entertainment/tourism. Finally, bunges in Central are mostly involved in trade/business/services activities, namely table banking and community support/social work activities.

Table 6: Most common primary activities by region

Region	crop farming	livestock raising	table banking	tree nurseries/ greenhouses	livestock sales	community support	entertainment / tourism	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Central	10.2	14.3	14.3	6.1	4.1	14.3	2.0	50
Coast	13.8	15.6	4.6	6.4	12.8	0	0.9	110
Nairobi	6.9	6.9	13.8	0	0	10.3	13.8	29
Nyanza	31.0	21.8	8.7	4.4	3.6	1.2	1.2	253
Rift Valley	21.2	9.9	5.3	17.2	4.6	6.0	0.7	151
Western	32.4	24.3	8.1	8.1	4.1	1.4	0	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>667</b>

In addition, our survey asked the bunge leaders what other activities the bunge would participate in if it had the chance. Most bunges indicated a desire to participate in one or two more activities (average of 1.6 desired additional bunge activities, Table 7). The desired activities most frequently cited were crop farming (72 bunges), tree nurseries/greenhouses (66 bunges), crop sales (42 bunges), livestock raising (152 bunges), livestock sales (74 bunges), community support activities (42 bunges), and social activities (44 bunges).

Table 7: Mean number of activities and mean number of desired bunge activities by region

Region	# of bunge activities	# of desired bunge activities
	Mean	Mean
Central	1.7	1.6
Coast	2.1	1.7
Nairobi	2.3	1.7
Nyanza	2.1	1.6
Rift Valley	1.8	1.6
Western	2.3	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>

## CHARACTERISTICS OF BUNGES

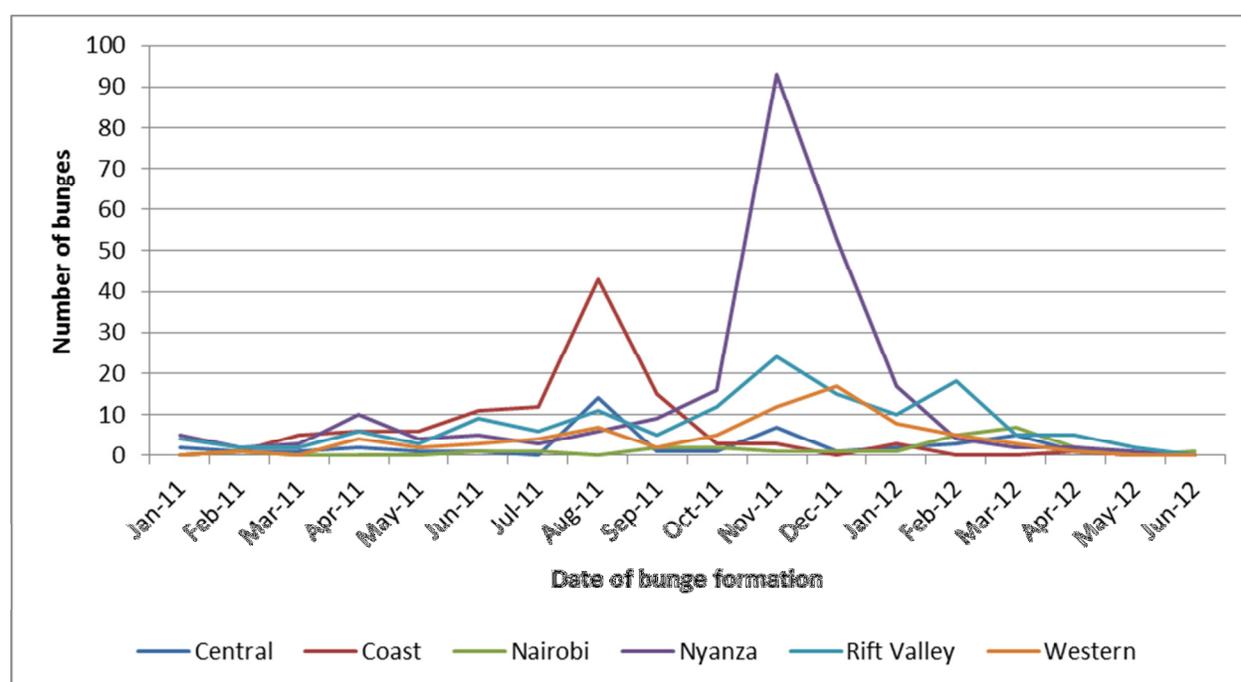
**Error! Reference source not found.** presents some basic bunge characteristics. On average, bunges were formed 12.6 months ago (from time of end of data collection in September 2012), have 1.9 ethnicities represented in their membership, have 23.3 registered members and on average 53.4% of the village youth are part of the bunge.

Central region has the oldest bunges (15.6 months old on average) while Nairobi and Western have the youngest bunges (11 months and 10.6 months old respectively on average). Figure 2 below shows the number of bunges by date of bunge formation for each region. As we can see, most Central and Coast bunges (dark blue and red lines) were formed between July and September 2011. Most Nyanza, Rift Valley and Western bunges were formed between October and March 2012 and Nairobi bunges tend to be younger with most of them formed after January 2012. (Note that a few bunges were formed before January 2011 but were omitted from this figure for sake of readability.)

Table 8: Basic bunge characteristics (age, number of ethnicities, membership, village youth representation) by region

Region	Age of bunge since formation (months)	# of ethnicities represented	# of registered bunge members	% of the village youth that are part of the bunge
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Central	15.6	1.4	18.7	26.1
Coast	13.8	2.1	33.3	65.9
Nairobi	11.0	4.6	20.4	23.9
Nyanza	12.3	1.5	22.2	59.3
Rift Valley	12.5	2.3	19.2	46.1
Western	10.6	1.5	24.2	57.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>53.4</b>

Figure 2: Date of bunge formation by region



Central, Nyanza and Western bunges are the least ethnically diverse with 1.4-1.5 ethnicities represented while Nairobi bunges are the most ethnically diverse with more than 4 ethnicities represented on average. This is consistent with the qualitative data which found that Nairobi bunges exhibit high ethnic integration as compared to bunges in other regions.

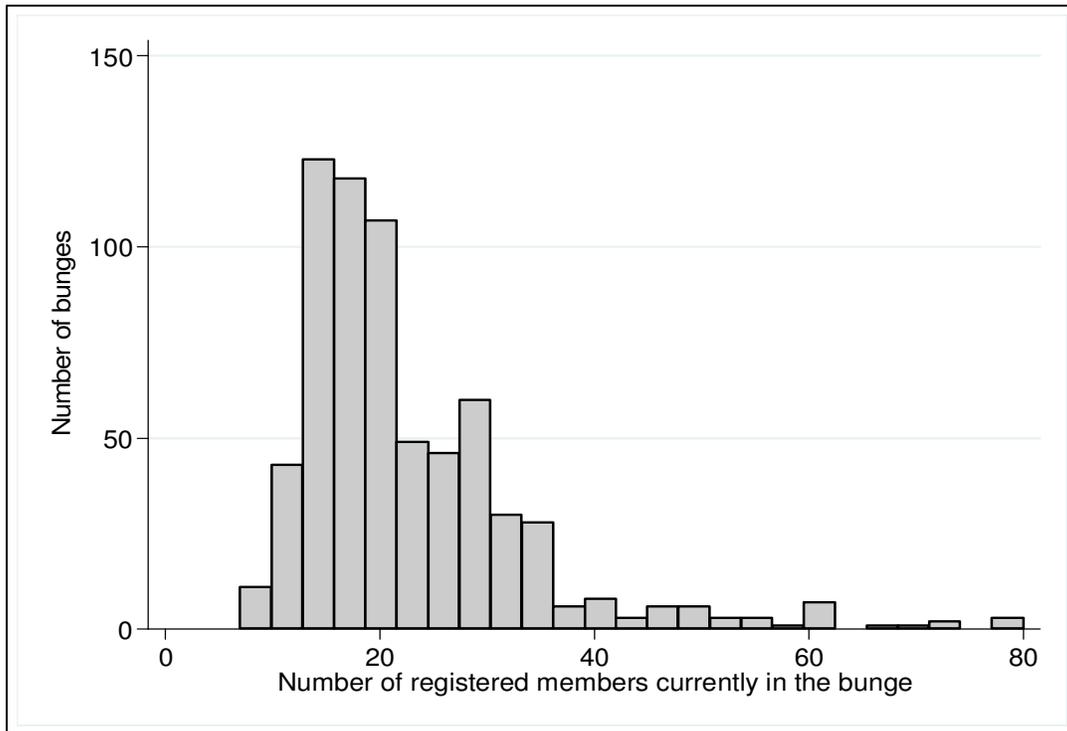
The size of the bunge also varies by region, with Central and Rift Valley bunges being the smallest (around 19 members on average) and Coast bunges the biggest (33 members on average<sup>9</sup>). Two bunges declared having more than 100 members (one in Nyanza with 132 registered members and one in Coast with 280 members).

<sup>9</sup> Average number of registered bunge members is 31.1 without the outlier of 280 members.

Coast bungees also reported the largest average percentage of village youth being part of their bungees - close to 66% - while the membership of Central and Nairobi bungees represent 26% and 24% of the youth in the village on average, respectively.

Figure 3 below shows the distribution of bunge membership across all bungees (excluding the two bungees with membership over 100). It is interesting to note that 11 bungees reported having less than 10 members even though the minimum requirement for creating a bunge is 10 members. Close to 55% of the bungees in our sample (365 bungees) have a membership between 10 and 20 members, while 27% of the sampled bungees (181 bungees) have a membership between 21 and 30 members. The rest of the bungees have more than 30 members.

Figure 3: Frequency distribution of current bunge membership



On average, the share of females in bungen is 42% (Table 9).<sup>10</sup> While this share remains fairly constant across bunge types, it is highest for the agribusiness/food-related and animal husbandry bungen (both with 45%). The average age of members in bungen is 27 and this is about the same for all bunge types. Overall, 41% of bunge members completed high school. There are important differences across bunge types - bungen that do community awareness or services/training have the most educated members (56% of them completed high school), while bungen that do agriculture are the least educated (40% of them completed high school).

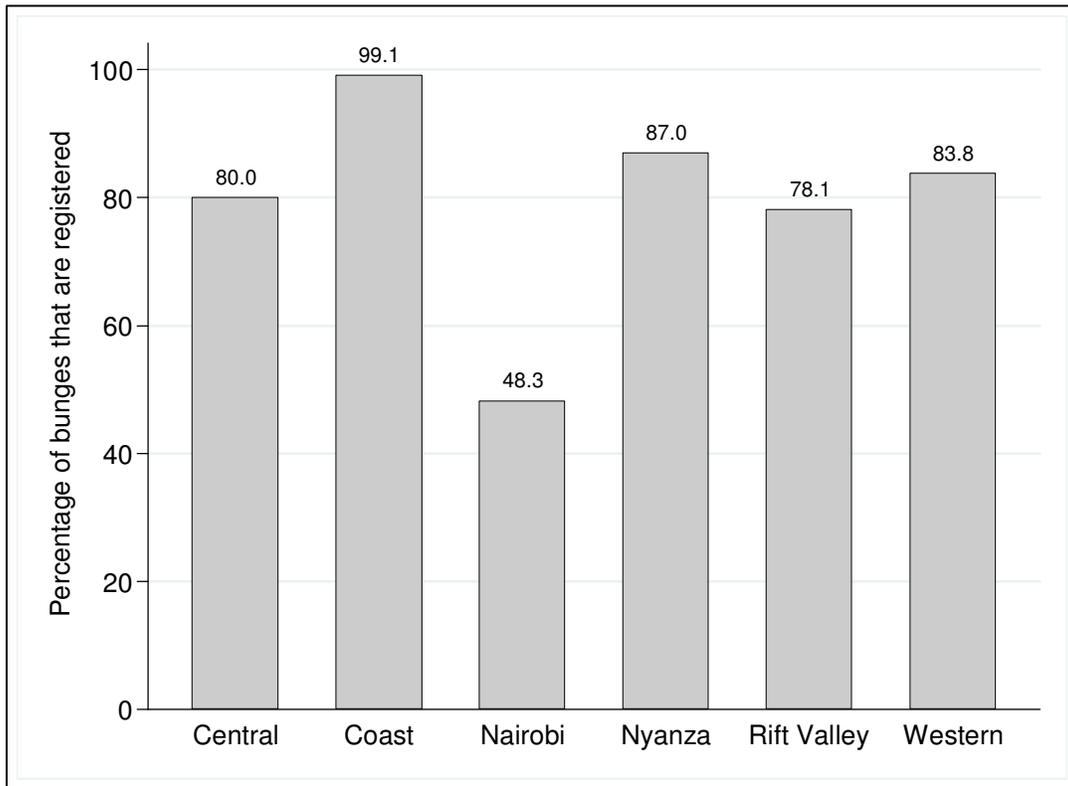
Table 9: Bunge characteristics from member questionnaire

	Female Share %	Age Mean	Completed high school %	Bunge Size Mean	N
<b>Bunge type</b>					
agriculture	40.1	27.2	36.8	22.5	244
agribusiness/food-related activity	45.5	27.4	40.9	23.5	40
animal husbandry	44.8	27.1	39.6	24.1	166
trade/business/services	42.3	27.0	44.5	23.2	162
community awareness/training	41.5	26.3	56.2	24.9	35
other	26.7	25.4	52.1	22.0	17
<b>Bunge quality</b>					
lower functioning bunge	41.2	27.3	42.2	21.0	344
higher functioning bunge	42.3	26.8	39.7	25.6	323
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>664</b>

<sup>10</sup> This figure is calculated using the gender of the 10 individual members selected for interviews.

Most bunges were formed in the past two years (2011, 2012) with the most bunges formed between July 2011 and January 2012 (2/3 of bunges were formed during that time period). About 84% of the bunges in our sample claim that they are registered although there are clear regional differences. As shown in Figure 4, practically all bunges in Coast are registered while less than 50% of Nairobi bunges were registered at the time of our survey.

Figure 4: Percentage of registered bunges by region



Bunges that are registered tended to complete the registration process shortly after forming; the average time that elapsed was 3 months. Figure 5 shows the number of months between bunge formation and bunge registration for each region. Western and Coast registered their bunges the fastest, taking 2 months or less on average, while Nyanza and Rift Valley took the longest with 3.6 months and 3.8 months respectively.

Figure 5: Average number of months between bunge formation and bunge registration by region

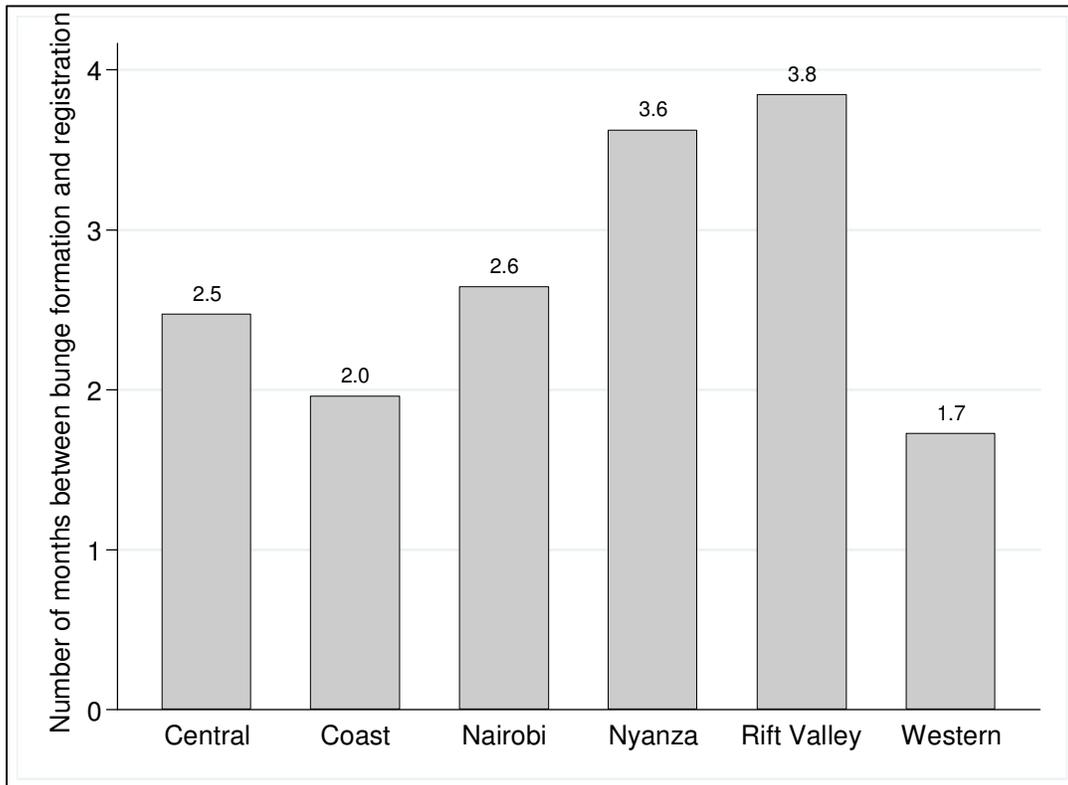
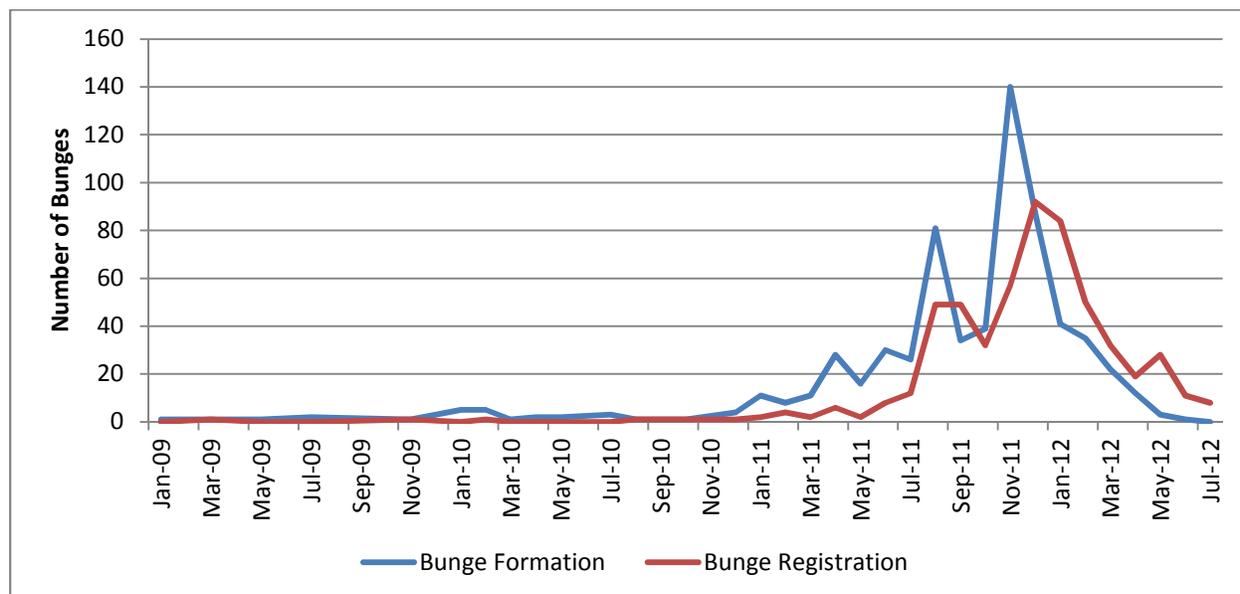


Figure 6 shows the number of bunge formed (blue line) and registered (red line) over time.

Figure 6: Date of bunge formation and bunge registration



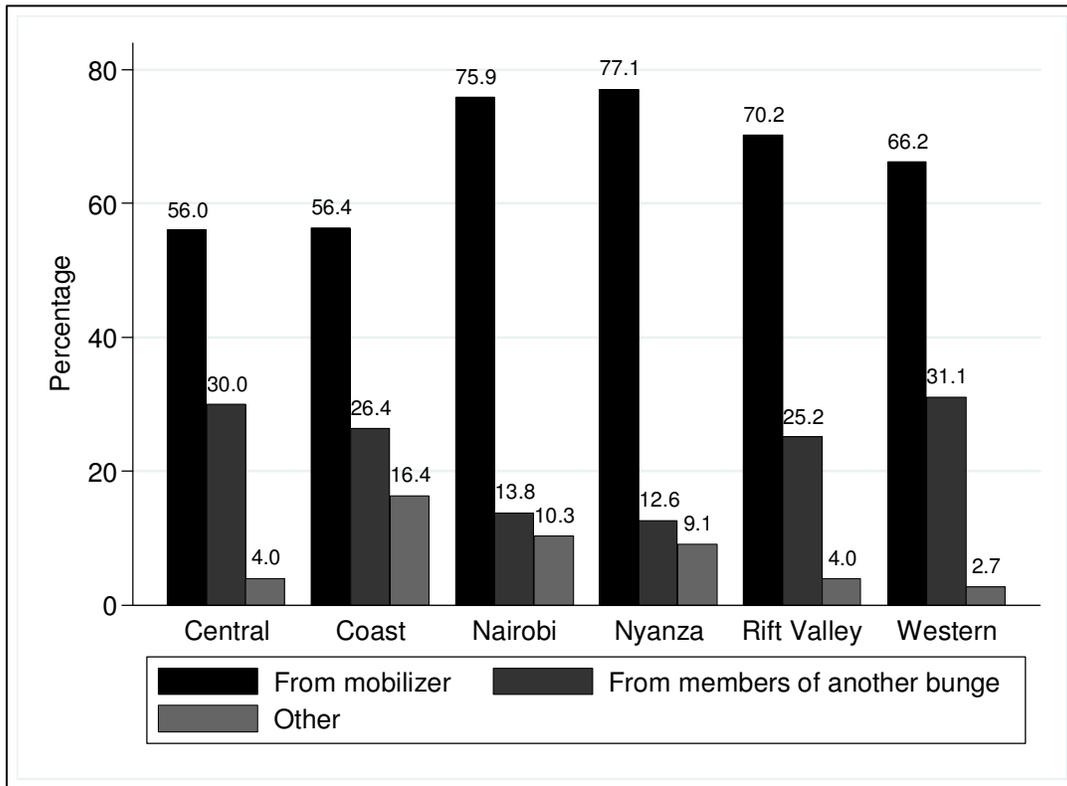
Our survey asked about the nature of the relationship between bunge members prior to YYC. As our preliminary fieldwork indicated, in some cases bunge were already existing groups of youths that registered with YYC, while in other cases the groups were newly formed. For more than half of the bunge in our sample, members were already part of a group before the bunge formed, especially in Nairobi (79% of bunge said members were part of a group previously). Furthermore, for close to two thirds of the bunge, all or almost all the members knew each other before the bunge was formed (regardless of whether they were part of a group previously or not).

Table 10: Pre-existing groups by region

Region	Members were already part of a group before the bunge formed %	Before the bunge was formed, how many of the members knew each other?				Total %	N
		All or almost all %	Most %	Less than half %	None or very few %		
Central	61.2	34.0	56.0	6.0	4.0	100	50
Coast	63.9	74.3	15.6	6.4	3.7	100	110
Nairobi	79.3	51.7	20.7	10.3	17.2	100	29
Nyanza	60.2	67.9	23.4	7.9	0.8	100	253
Rift Valley	47.0	68.2	20.5	7.3	4.0	100	151
Western	68.9	63.0	32.9	2.7	1.4	100	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>667</b>

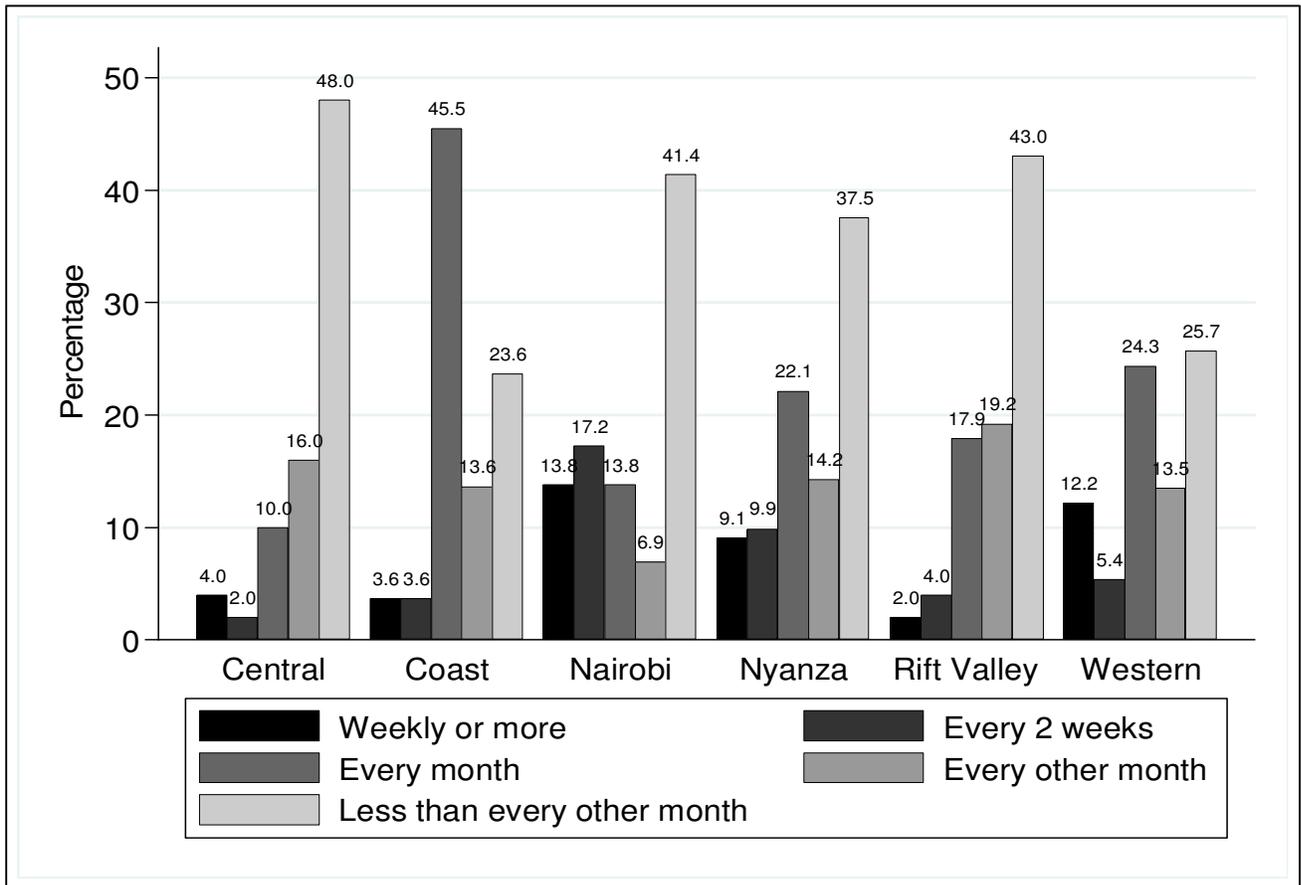
There is some variability in terms of how bunge members have learned about the program. While most learn from the community mobilizers, over 20% have learned about YYC from members of another bunge. There is some regional variability here as well; learning from other bunge members is most common in Central and Western, where close to one-third of the bunges learned about YYC this way, whereas in Nyanza and Nairobi the spread of YYC has relied more heavily on mobilizers.

Figure 7: How bunge members learned about YYC by region



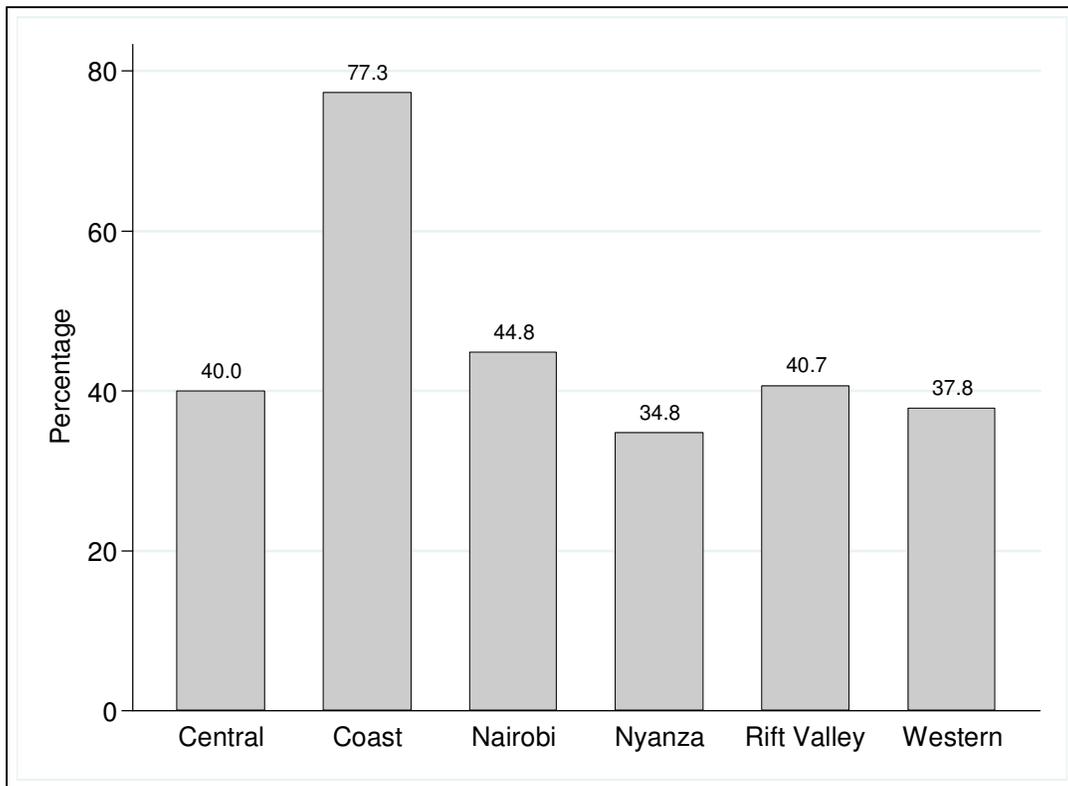
The degree to which mobilizers remain involved after the bunge has been formed varies considerably. In all regions but Coast, most bunges stated that their mobilizer talks to them less than once every other month (48% of bunges in Central, 41% in Nairobi, 37.5% in Nyanza, 43% in Rift Valley and 26% in Western). By contrast, 45% of Coast bunges responded that their mobilizer talks to them about YYC activities every month.

Figure 8: How often the mobilizer talks to the bunge about YYC activities by region



44% of the bunges reported that they had already received trainings as part of YYC at the time of our survey. As shown in Figure 9, bunges in Coast were more likely to have received trainings than those in other regions, with 77% of Coast bunges having been trained. The most common training topics are business formation/entrepreneurship (cited by 59 bunges), accounting/finance management (26 bunges), agriculture business/management (39 bunges), leadership training (16 bunges), creating awareness of peace and harmony (16 bunges), and applying youth's funds for their empowerment (12 bunges).

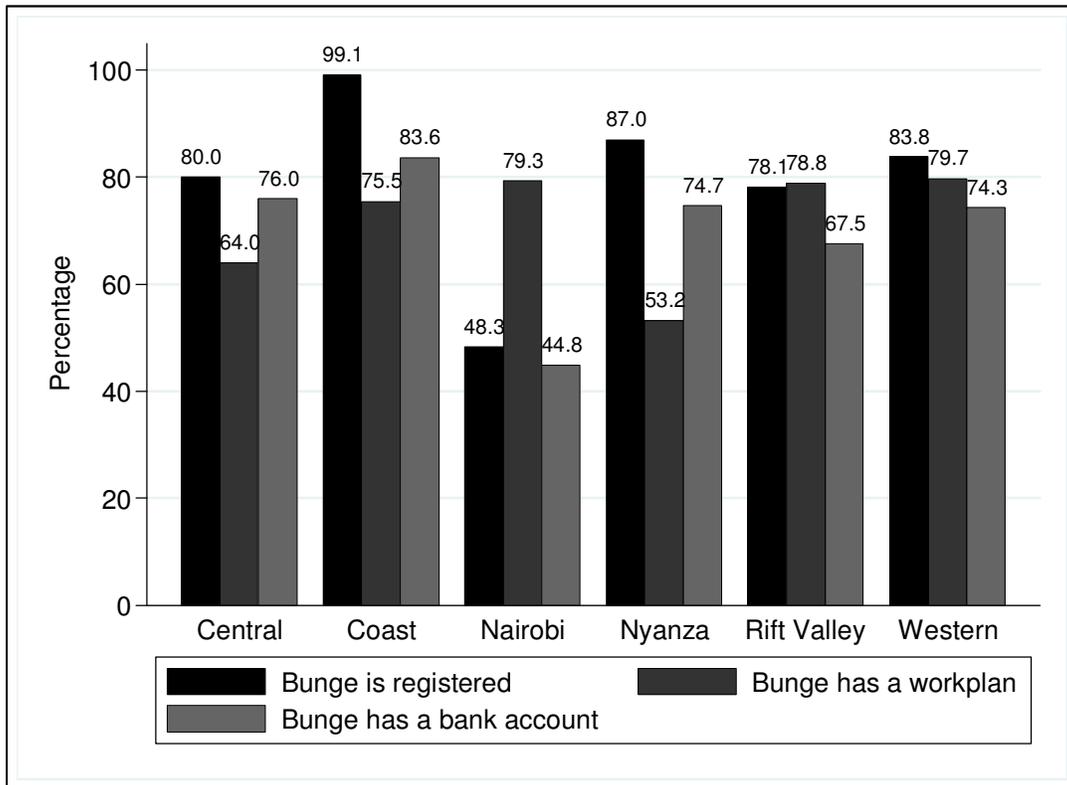
Figure 9: Percentage of bunges that have received training by region



## BUNGE PROGRESS

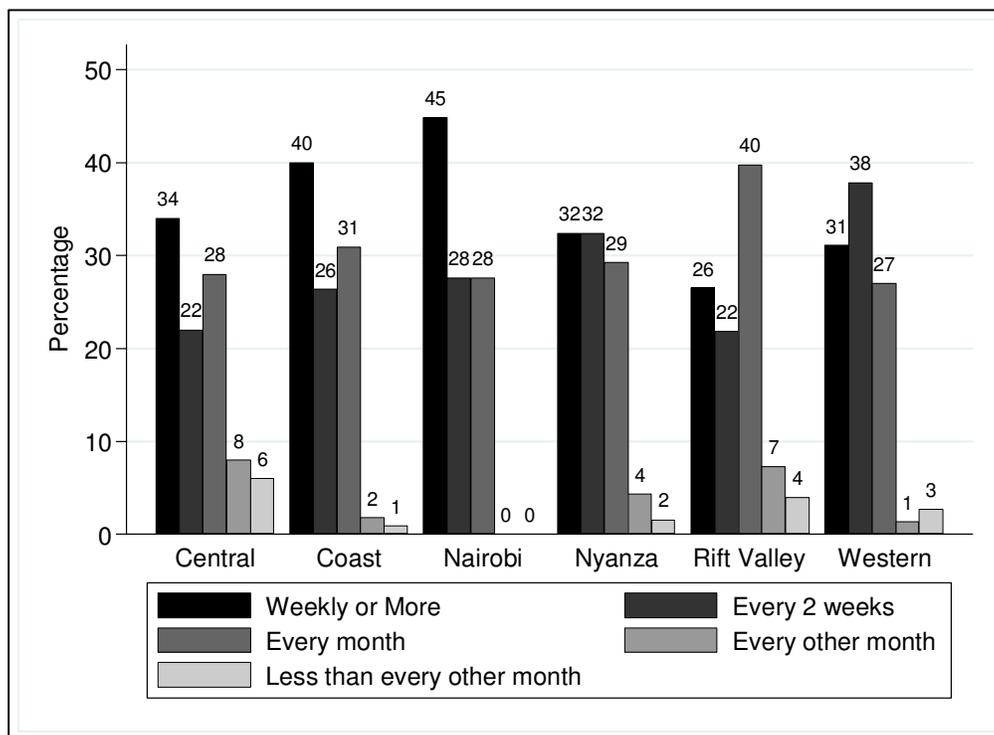
Most bungees appear to be following the steps necessary for eligibility to apply for the Tahidi Youth Fund. 84% of all bungees in the sample are registered, about two thirds have a work plan, and 73% have a bank account. Figure 10 shows these results by region. Coast has the most bungees who have a bank account (83.6%) and Western has the most bungees with a work plan (79.7%). Nairobi trails behind the other regions with less than half of their bungees registered and only 45% of their bungees that have a bank account, likely because bungees in Nairobi tend to have formed more recently.

Figure 10: Bunge characteristics by region – registration, work plan, bank account



In terms of frequency of meetings, about a third of the bunges meet weekly or more often, 29% meet every two weeks, 32% meet every month and the rest meet less than once a month. Figure 11 shows frequency of meetings by region. In Central, Coast and Nairobi, most bunges meet once a week, while in Rift Valley, most bunges meet once a month.

Figure 11: Frequency of bunge meetings by region



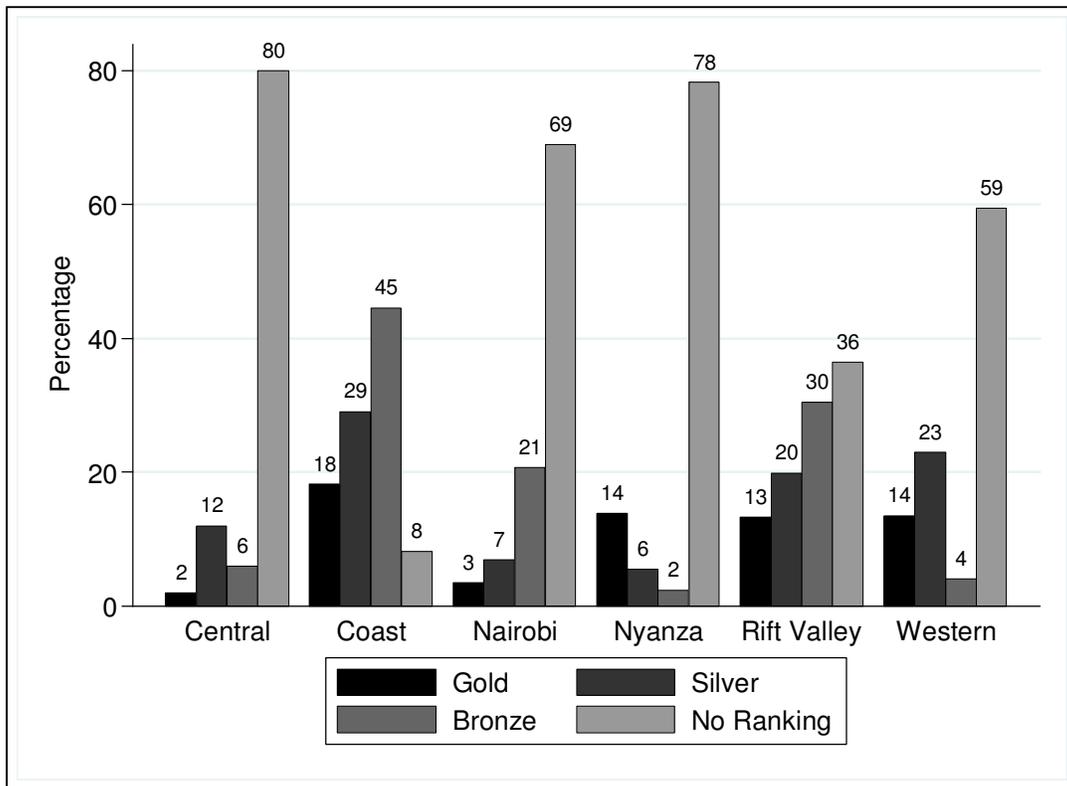
Our survey also asked how the frequency of meetings changes in order to assess the extent to which bunges may gain or lose momentum over time. In Table 11, we compare the current frequency of meetings with the frequency of meetings within the first 6 months after creation of the bunge. Among the bunges that met weekly or more often within the first 6 months of creation, slightly less than half now meet less often - about 23% now meet every two weeks, and 20% meet every month. On the other hand, amongst bunges that were less active at the outset and only met monthly, a substantial proportion began meeting more often over time - 12.5% now meet weekly and 22% now meet every two weeks.

Table 11: Frequency of meetings, current vs. within first 6 months after bunge formation

	Current frequency of meetings					Total	N
	weekly or more often	every two weeks	every month	every other month or so	less than once every other month		
	%	%	%	%	%		
<b>Frequency of meetings during the first 6 months after creation</b>							
weekly or more often	51.8	23.4	20.4	3.0	1.3	100	299
every two weeks	4.7	48.8	37.2	5.4	3.9	100	129
every month	12.5	21.9	60.4	2.1	3.1	100	96
every other month or so	8.3	0.0	16.7	75.0	0.0	100	12
less than once every other month	20.0	10.0	60.0	0.0	10.0	100	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>665</b>

YYC uses a gold, silver, and bronze ranking system to classify bunges in terms of eligibility for the Tahidi Youth Fund. More than half of the bunges in our sample (55%) do not have a ranking; 13% have a gold ranking, 15% a silver ranking and 17% a bronze ranking. Figure 12 shows the proportion of bunges with ranking within each region. The region with the most bunge with rankings is Coast with more than 90% of the bunges having a gold, silver or bronze ranking. Coast is followed by Rift Valley with almost two thirds of its bunges having a ranking. On the other hand, Central and Nyanza have the least proportion of bunges with a ranking, only 20% in Central and 22% in Nyanza.

Figure 12: Bunge ranking by region



## REVENUE GENERATION

Bunges have a number of means to generate revenue. The most common source of revenue is member dues (530 of 667 bunges) with mean revenues from this source amounting to 12, 222 KSh (amongst the 530 bunges with this type of income). On the other hand, only 35 bunges declared raising funds from donors, for a mean income of 34,371 KSh. In terms of total revenue, the average is 21,572 KSh, with bunges in Nyanza and Nairobi exhibiting the highest mean revenues (25,150 KSh and 25,991 KSh respectively), and Western the lowest (13,500 KSh). Interestingly, revenue does not seem to be linked with the size of the bunge. For instance, Nairobi and Nyanza bunges, which have the highest revenues, have a mean membership of 20-22 members while Western which has the lowest mean revenue, has a mean membership of 24 members.

Table 12: Bunge revenue by source and total average bunge revenue by region

Region	Amount raised by the bunge						Total average revenue		Size of bunge	
	From member dues		From economic activities		From donors		Mean	N	Mean	N
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N				
Central	17,943.50	30	28,271.40	14	15,000.00	1	18,982.10	50	18.7	50
Coast	9,938.70	90	12,530.80	53	47,500.00	8	17,623.70	110	33.3	110
Nairobi	13,071.60	19	27,117.60	17	6,666.70	3	25,150.30	29	20.4	29
Nyanza	13,535.70	210	21,656.30	154	36,200.00	11	25,991.10	253	22.2	253
Rift Valley	11,324.40	122	20,532.10	71	35,700.00	10	21,167.90	151	19.2	151
Western	9,707.60	59	8,744.40	45	16,400.00	2	13,500.60	74	24.2	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,222.60</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>18,947.10</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>34,371.40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21,571.60</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>667</b>

Table 13 shows how sources of revenue differ by bunge type. Bunges that engage in agribusiness/food-related activities and in trade/business/services generate the highest revenues (27,501 KSh for agribusiness/food-related bunges and 30,235 KSh for trade/business/services-related bunges). On the other hand, bunges focused on agriculture and animal husbandry activities have the lowest mean revenues (17,745 KSh and 16,507 KSh respectively). Again, revenue does not seem to be related with bunge size as all bunge types have fairly similar membership (22-24 members per bunge).

Table 13: Bunge revenue by source and total average bunge revenue by bunge type

Bunge type	Amount raised by the bunge						Total average revenue		Size of bunge	
	From member dues		From economic activities		From donors		Mean	N	Mean	N
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N				
agriculture	9,155.30	196	14,199.10	134	48,676.90	13	17,745.60	244	22.5	244
agribusiness/ food-related	10,843.50	34	24,692.10	28	40,000.00	1	27,501.50	40	23.5	40
animal husbandry	12,075.60	128	13,168.90	80	20,142.90	7	16,507.20	166	24.1	166
trade/business/ services	16,014.50	130	28,758.80	90	28,500.00	8	30,235.70	162	23.2	162
community awareness/	16,225.00	28	19,176.90	13	26,866.70	6	24,708.60	35	24.9	35
other	17,302.50	12	24,678.90	9	--	0	25,278.80	17	22	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,220.90</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>18,947.10</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>34,371.40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21,630.90</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>664</b>

Interestingly, bungees for which members were already part of a group before the bungee was formed tend to have higher revenues than those for which members were not already part of a group (23,729 KSh vs. 18,448 KSh). This tendency is seen in all regions but Nyanza (Table 14).

Table 14: Bungee revenue for pre-existing groups vs. non pre-existing groups by region

Region	Members were already part of a group before bungee was formed					
	No		Yes		Total	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Central	9,815.80	19	24,553.50	30	18,838.90	49
Coast	11,840.50	39	20,770.70	69	17,545.90	108
Nairobi	11,016.70	6	28,837.40	23	25,150.30	29
Nyanza	27,127.40	100	25,452.70	151	26,119.90	251
Rift Valley	16,257.60	80	26,700.70	71	21,167.90	151
Western	8,613.00	23	15,704.80	51	13,500.60	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,448.80</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>23,729.40</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>21,599.60</b>	<b>662</b>

#### “HIGHER” FUNCTIONING BUNGES VS. “LOWER” FUNCTIONING BUNGES

A major goal of the impact evaluation involves analyzing outcomes as a function of bungee characteristics and bungee “quality”. In the tables below, we compare “higher” functioning bungees with “lower” functioning bungees. In order to create this high/low functioning bungee indicator, we took into consideration variables from both the leader questionnaire and the member questionnaire, namely : (1) bungee ranking (gold, silver, bronze or no ranking), (2) frequency of bungee meetings (more than once a month, or once a month or less), (3) member attendance to bungee meetings (frequently/sometimes, or rarely/never), (4) member’s personal experience with the bungee (whether the bungee has helped him/her earn more money, whether the bungee has brought people of different ethnicities together, whether the bungee has given him/her a voice in influencing the national government, whether the bungee has given him/her a voice in influencing the local government, whether it has brought the members closer to the rest of the community, and whether it is a safe place to discuss issues), and (5) member’s opinion regarding whether the bungee leaders are doing a good job.

First, in terms of bunge type, Table 15 shows that bungen of each type are fairly similarly distributed between the lower functioning and higher functioning bunge categories, although more agribusiness/food-related bungen are higher functioning while bungen engaged in animal husbandry are lower functioning.

Table 15: Bunge type by lower-higher functioning bunge categories

Bunge type	Lower Functioning Bunge	Higher Functioning Bunge	Total	N
	%	%	%	
agriculture	52.5	47.5	100	244
agribusiness/food-related	45.0	55.0	100	40
animal husbandry	54.8	45.2	100	166
trade/business/services	49.4	50.6	100	162
community awareness/training	48.6	51.4	100	35
other	41.2	58.8	100	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>664</b>

Table 16 shows that higher functioning bungen have a higher average number of registered members (26 members in higher functioning bungen vs. 21 members in lower functioning bungen) and are somewhat more ethnically diverse (2.2 ethnicities represented in higher functioning bungen vs. 1.6 ethnicities in lower functioning bungen). One could expect that the higher functioning bungen would be the ones that have been in existence for a longer period of time or those for which members were part of a pre-existing group. This does not appear to be the case as the lower functioning bungen are 13 months old on average while higher functioning bungen are 12 months old on average, and a similar proportion of lower and higher functioning bungen claimed that their members were already part of a group.

Table 16: Bunge characteristics for lower vs. higher functioning bungen (membership, ethnicity, age of bunge, pre-existing groups)

	Lower Functioning Bunge		Higher Functioning Bunge		Total	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Number of registered members	21	344	25.6	323	23.3	667
Number of ethnicities	1.6	344	2.2	323	1.9	667
Age of bunge since formation (months)	13.1	340	12.1	322	12.6	662
% of bungen whose members were already part of a group	59.4%	340	59.9%	322	59.7%	662

Table 17 shows that the average share of female members, age of members, and education level of members within each bunge differs only slightly between higher and lower functioning bunges.<sup>11</sup>

Table 17: Bunge characteristics from member questionnaire, by bunge quality

	Female Share %	Age Mean	Completed high school %	N
<b>Bunge quality</b>				
lower functioning bunge	41.2	27.3	42.2	344
higher functioning bunge	42.3	26.8	39.7	323
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>664</b>

Table 18 shows that mobilizers tend to talk with bunge leaders of higher functioning bunges more frequently than those of lower functioning bunges. Of the bunges that mobilizers talk to weekly or more often, two thirds are higher functioning bunges; on the other hand, of the bunges that mobilizers talk to every other month or so, 43% are higher functioning bunges and 57% lower functioning bunges. It could be that higher functioning bunges tend to contact their mobilizer more often, that mobilizers help bunges become more highly functioning with higher frequency of contact, or a combination of both.

Table 18: Frequency of contact with mobilizer for lower vs. higher functioning bunges

	Lower Functioning Bunge %	Higher Functioning Bunge %	Total %	N
<b>How often mobilizer talks to bunge leaders about YYC</b>				
weekly or more often	33.3	66.7	100	45
every two weeks	35.6	64.4	100	45
every month	49.4	50.6	100	160
every other month or so	57.0	43.0	100	100
less than once every other month	53.9	46.1	100	241
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>591</b>

<sup>11</sup> This figure is calculated using the characteristics of the 10 individual members selected for interviews.

Another outcome of interest that we explored earlier is bunge revenue. Overall, higher functioning bunges reported a higher mean revenue than lower functioning bunges (26,115 KSh for higher functioning bunges vs. 17,306 KSh for lower functioning bunges) as shown in Table 19.

Table 19: Bunge revenue for lower vs. higher functioning bunges

	Bunge revenue (KSh)	
	Mean	N
Lower Functioning Bunge	17,305.70	344
Higher Functioning Bunge	26,114.80	323
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,571.60</b>	<b>667</b>

Interestingly, bunge revenue seems to be related with the number of activities bunges are engaged in. As shown in Table 20, bunges engaged in 1, 2 and 3 activities had a reported average revenue of 16,769 KSh, 19,452 KSh and 28,188 KSh respectively (right-hand side column). Furthermore, higher functioning bunges tend to engage in more activities than lower functioning bunges. While 61% of bunges engaged in one activity are lower functioning bunges, 49% of bunges engaged in two activities and 46% of bunges engaged in 3 activities are lower functioning. By contrast, 39% of bunges engaged in one activity, 51% of bunges engaged in two activities and 54% of bunges in three activities are higher functioning bunges. These results suggest that activity diversification contributes to increasing bunge revenue and that higher functioning bunges may be more successful at diversifying their activities, which in turn explains that their average revenue is higher than lower functioning bunges.

Table 20: Bunge revenue and number of activities for lower vs. higher functioning bunges

Total number of bunge activities	Lower Functioning Bunge	Higher Functioning Bunge	Total	Average revenue (KSh)	
	%	%	%		N
0	77.8	22.2	100	4,150.00	9
1	61.0	39.0	100	16,769.60	195
2	49.1	50.9	100	19,452.80	220
3	45.6	54.4	100	28,188.80	241
4	0.0	100.0	100	7,700.00	1
5	0.0	100.0	100	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,571.60</b>	<b>667</b>

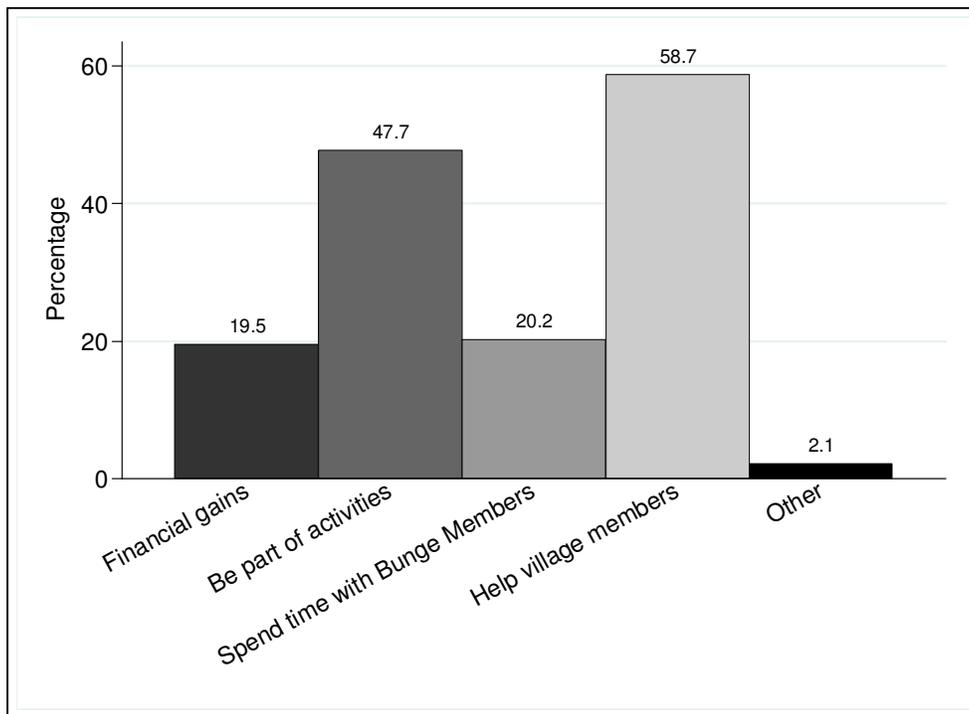
### III. MEMBER QUESTIONNAIRE

The member questionnaire was administered to 10 respondents<sup>12</sup> from each of the sampled bunges. This instrument includes a wide range of questions covering experiences with the bunge as well as individual characteristics and outcomes of interest, including earnings, political activity, and perceptions/beliefs about ethnicity, violence, and trust in the community.

#### BUNGES

Our survey asked YYC participants about their motivation for joining the bunge. As shown in Figure 13, respondents give a number of reasons, with altruistic and social motives predominating. While the five categories in Figure 13 were the only responses available in the questionnaire, the qualitative study found some other reasons that youth joined bunges. These include gaining employment skills, networking with other areas and ethnicities, and proving that youth can have a positive impact in their communities. We will consider adding these reasons as response options in the next round of the study.

Figure 13: Reported reasons for joining a bunge



<sup>12</sup> Where possible; less than 10 member questionnaires were administered in some bunges.

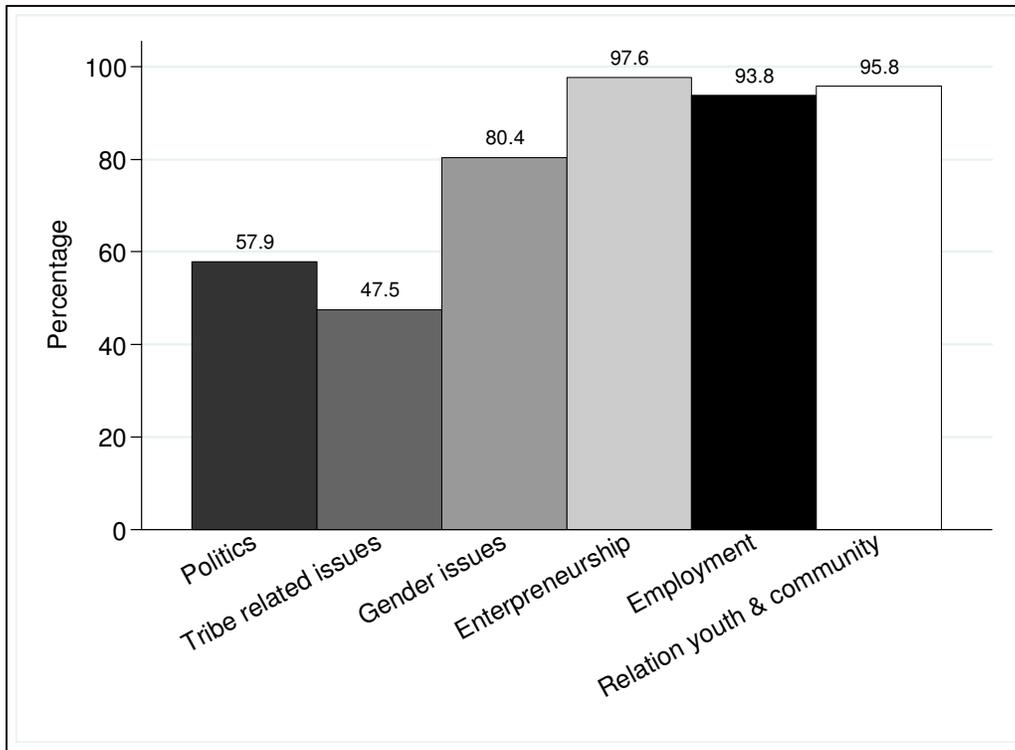
Leadership roles in the bunge show some interesting differences by gender. Males are only slightly more likely to hold leadership roles than females. However, males are much more likely to be bunge presidents - 29% of men holding leadership roles are presidents while this is only 10% for females. As would be expected, wealthier and more educated bunge members are more likely to hold leadership roles (see Table 31 in the Appendix I).

Table 21: Leadership positions within a bunge

Gender	Vice- President	Vice- president	Secretary	Treasurer/ accountant	Other	Total	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Male	29.3	11.4	27.0	14.7	17.6	100	1,108
Female	10.2	11.1	27.6	36.3	14.8	100	695
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,809</b>

We found that the majority of participants (75%) attend meetings regularly. Those who do not attend regularly cite time conflicts as the most common reason for not attending. As shown in Figure 14, youth reported a variety of topics being discussed during bunge meetings. Entrepreneurship, employment, and the relationship between youth and community members have been discussed in nearly every bunge while gender, politics and tribe related issues have been discussed in a smaller number of bunges. This is supported by the qualitative data, which found that ethnicity and violence are not normally discussed in the bunges.

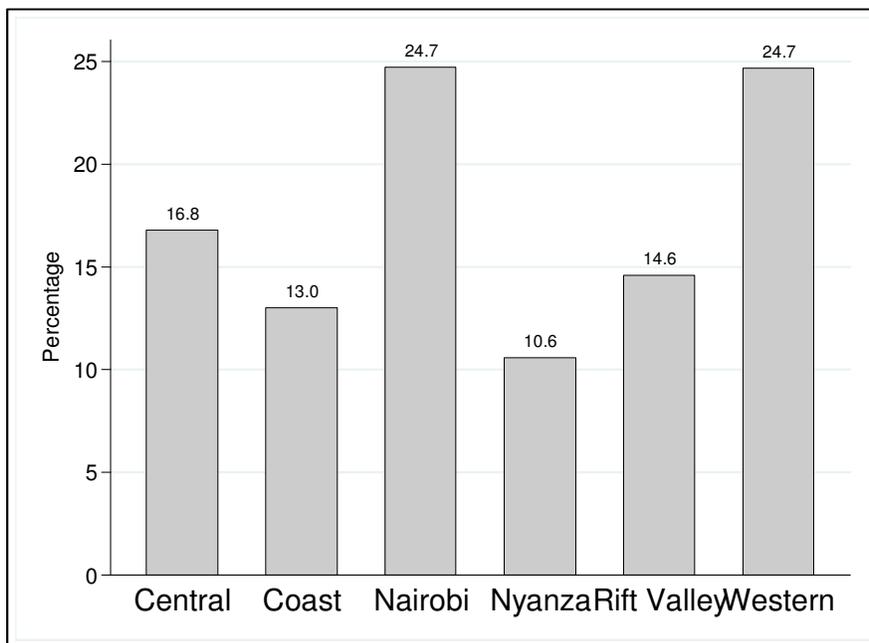
Figure 14: Topics discussed during bunge meetings



A concern that was investigated in the survey was the possibility of interference in the bunge’s activities by outsiders. This was a significant issue, as about 15% of youth reported that non bunge members had tried to

interrupt the bunge's activities. There is an important regional variation, ranging from 11% in Nyanza up to 25% in Nairobi and Western (Figure 15). However, among those that reported this event, only 16% described this as a major problem for the bunge.

Figure 15: Bunge members reporting having non-bunge members trying to interrupt the bunge's activities



In general, youth's perceptions about bunges are positive. The overwhelming majority of youth (96%) say that participating in the bunge has been helpful in one or more aspects of their lives. As shown in Table 22, the most often cited aspect has been bringing youth close to their communities (reported by 91% of youth), followed by enabling youth to discuss issues that they would not discuss elsewhere (86%), bringing together people from different ethnicities (73%), and giving them a voice to influence local leaders (70%). There are some interesting regional differences. For example, nearly all of the participants in Nairobi say the bunge has been helpful in bringing together people of different ethnicities; this is expected since Nairobi is the most ethnically diverse region. Also notable is that the Coast respondents are less likely than other regions to say that the bunge has brought economic benefits. One of the findings that emerged from the qualitative study is that superstition poses a unique challenge for some youth groups in rural areas, which in turn influences their selection of group activities. The findings from the qualitative study indicated that in the Coastal region, "there are beliefs within the rural communities that fear of the unknown deters people from engaging in some lucrative economic activities for fear of being bewitched for their success. This was observed amongst youth groups in Msambweni, Kwale and Ganze among the youths interviewed."<sup>13</sup> This might explain the fact that fewer Coast respondents reported that the bunge has helped them earn more money.

Table 22 also compares responses of "more educated" bunge members (i.e. those with anything higher than a high school education) to those of "less educated" members. The biggest difference in responses arose when members were asked whether they thought the bunge helped them to earn more income – 49% of less educated members said that the bunge helped in this regard, compared to only 43% of the more educated members. More educated bunge members reported that the bunge helped bring together people from different tribes and give members a voice to influence national leaders about 5% more often than less educated members.

<sup>13</sup> The 'Yes Youth Can' Initiative Qualitative Evaluation Report. TNS RMS East Africa. October 2012. Pp.19-20.

The qualitative study also identified other benefits of bunge membership that were not included in the questionnaire. These include increased confidence in engaging with authorities, an overall improved perception of youth as productive members of society, and, in urban areas, increased security for bunge members.

Table 22: Youth perceptions on the benefits of participating in a bunge

	Participating in a Bunge has helped to:						N
	Get more income	Bring together people from diff. tribes	Give voice to influence national leaders	Give voice to influence local leaders	Bring youth closer to community	Can discuss issues that would not discuss elsewhere	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Region</b>							
Central	45.8	61.6	42.3	62.9	85.7	84.8	454
Coast	30.5	70.7	43.5	66.6	88.8	78.5	1,074
Nairobi	56.7	98.5	91.4	93.8	98.5	97.4	270
Nyanza	54.4	64.8	59.3	68.3	90.0	86.8	2,419
Rift Valley	44.3	80.2	60.2	67.8	89.3	84.2	1,383
Western	58.8	90.4	72.2	79.8	97.1	93.8	726
<b>Education</b>							
Less educated	49.0	72.7	57.8	69.8	90.5	85.7	5,493
More educated	42.7	77.6	62.7	71.1	90.4	87.7	833
<b>Total</b>	48.1	73.4	58.5	69.9	90.5	85.9	6,326

Our survey asked bunge members whether they thought that participating in the bunge has helped them do various things. Table 23 shows their responses, broken down by the bunge type to which they belong and whether their bunge is lower functioning or higher functioning. About half of the youth at most of the bunge types reported that the bunge helped them get more income, with the one exception being community awareness or services/trainings bunge, where only 33% reported this. About 70% of members reported that the bunge helped bring together people from different tribes, but this figure was about 10% higher for members of trade/business/services bunges and community awareness or services/trainings bunges. 55-65% of members at all bunge types said that the bunge helped give them voice to influence national leaders; 63-73% said that the bunge helped give them voice to influence local leaders; about 90% said that the bunge helped bring the youth closer to the community; and 83-89% said that the bunge allowed them to discuss issues that they would not discuss elsewhere.

Table 23: Youth perceptions on the benefits of bunges by bunge type

Bunge type	Participating in a Bunge has helped to:						N
	Get more income	Bring together people from diff. tribes	Give voice to national leaders	Give voice to influence local leaders	Bring youth closer to community	Can discuss issues that would not discuss elsewhere	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
agriculture	49.6	71.4	59.1	70.2	90.1	86.2	244
agribusiness/food-related activity	47.0	70.3	51.7	62.6	88.2	82.5	40
animal husbandry	47.2	68.5	55.6	68.3	90.5	85.2	166
trade/business/services	50.2	79.9	59.9	71.3	90.6	87.3	162
community awareness/training	33.3	84.2	60.5	73.2	90.5	85.9	35
other	48.3	70.9	66.9	72.2	90.6	89.4	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>664</b>

Table 24 shows that about 80% of members participate regularly in the bunge activities; this number does not vary greatly among the different bunge types or between the higher and lower functioning bunges. The percentage of members who participate in a community-related activity is consistently slightly higher than the percentage participating in the bunge itself. Satisfaction with bunge leadership is also consistently high, with leaders in all bunges receiving an average score between 4 and 5 on a 1 to 5 scale, where 5 is excellent and 1 is very poor. Our survey also asked bunge members whether they felt more “Kenyan” or of their own ethnic group (i.e. Kikuyu, Luo, etc.). On average, around 50% of members surveyed said that they felt equally Kenyan and their ethnicity; members of bunges involved mainly in community awareness or services/trainings, however, thought this more frequently than members of other bunges (61% on average).

Table 24: Member characteristics and bunge types and quality

Bunge type	Participates in group	Participates in comm. related activity	Satisfaction with leader*	Thinks ethnicity is same as others	N
	%	%	Mean	%	
	agriculture	83.0	85.6	4.3	
agribusiness/food-related activity	78.2	82.4	4.3	47.5	40
animal husbandry	80.5	85.7	4.3	49.3	166
trade/business/services	81.7	85.8	4.3	54.3	162
community awareness/training	82.1	87.5	4.2	60.7	35
other	91.0	90.7	4.2	50.8	17
<b>Bunge quality</b>					
lower functioning bunge	81.5	84.7	4.2	50.9	344
higher functioning bunge	82.2	86.9	4.4	51.7	323
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>664</b>

\* Scale goes from 1 to 5, where 5 is excellent and 1 is very poor

The survey also includes questions about the process of electing leaders as well as member satisfaction with the leaders. Most members (93%) reported having the chance to participate in the election of leaders. 89% of members indicated that all bunge members were satisfied with the elected leaders; likewise, 91% said that bunge leaders are doing an excellent or good job. However, according to the qualitative report, bungenes that were formed from pre-existing groups adopted the leadership that was already in place, while completely new groups' leaders were often selected from those who were approached by the mobilizers or from the most vocal members among the group. The high rate of satisfaction with bunge leaders is thus somewhat surprising given the election process in most bungenes. Nevertheless, the qualitative report did indicate that "where the internal political process was autonomous and competitive, members claimed they could ask pertinent questions to their leaders and interrogate their policies before making decisions on who to elect. The members of such groups feel they have greater control of the direction that their group takes."<sup>14</sup>

## **POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT AND INCLUSION**

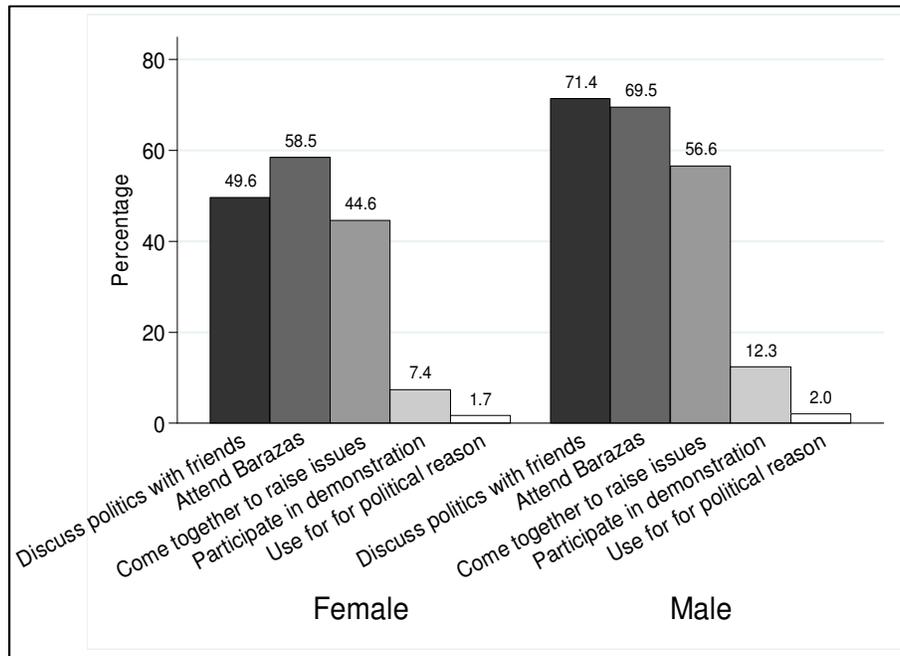
One of the measures of political inclusiveness is a series of questions asking whether or not respondents participated in several political activities over the past year. These included discussing politics with friends, attending community Barazas, coming together with others to raise an issue of concern, participating in demonstrations, and using force for political reasons. While 86% of youth had participated in at least one of these activities during the past year, there are geographical and gender differences. For instance, while 91% of men participated in at least one activity, this is true for 80% of women. The reduced female participation rate applies for all individual activities (Figure 16). Similarly, as shown in Table 32 (Appendix I), significant regional differences exist. For example, participating in a demonstration ranges from 7% in the Western region to 30% in Nairobi. This is consistent with the qualitative findings which indicated that the urban youth are more engaged in political activities than their rural counterparts. According to the qualitative report, the rural youth "feel disadvantaged and do not see themselves as active participants in the political process."<sup>15</sup> Rural women also tend to be more reserved in expressing their opinion about politics. This was most apparent in Western, Nyanza and Rift Valley.

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<sup>14</sup> The 'Yes Youth Can' Initiative Qualitative Evaluation Report. TNS RMS East Africa. October 2012. P.29.

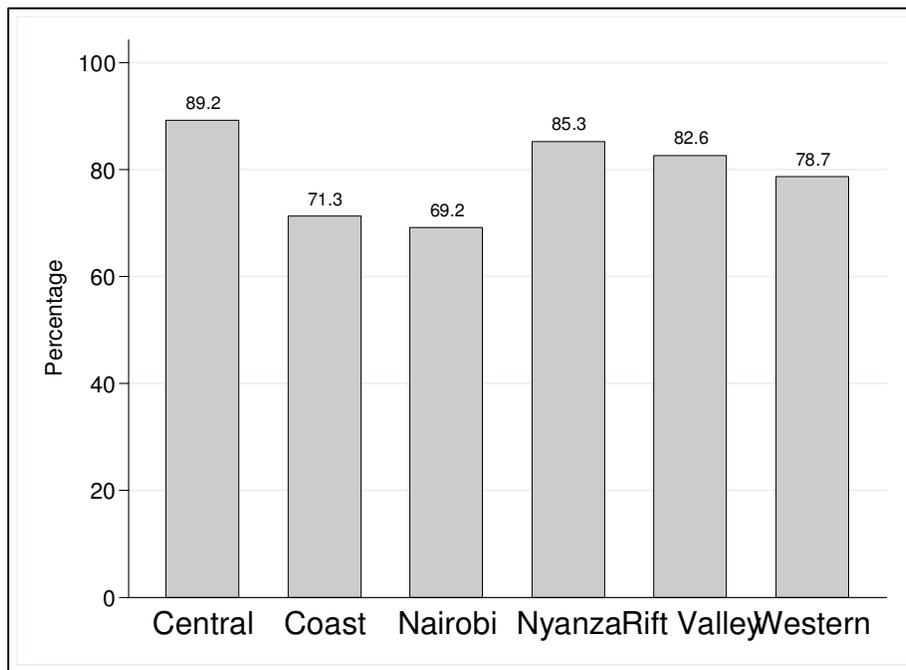
<sup>15</sup> The 'Yes Youth Can' Initiative Qualitative Evaluation Report. TNS RMS East Africa. October 2012. P.27

Figure 16: Participation in Political Activities



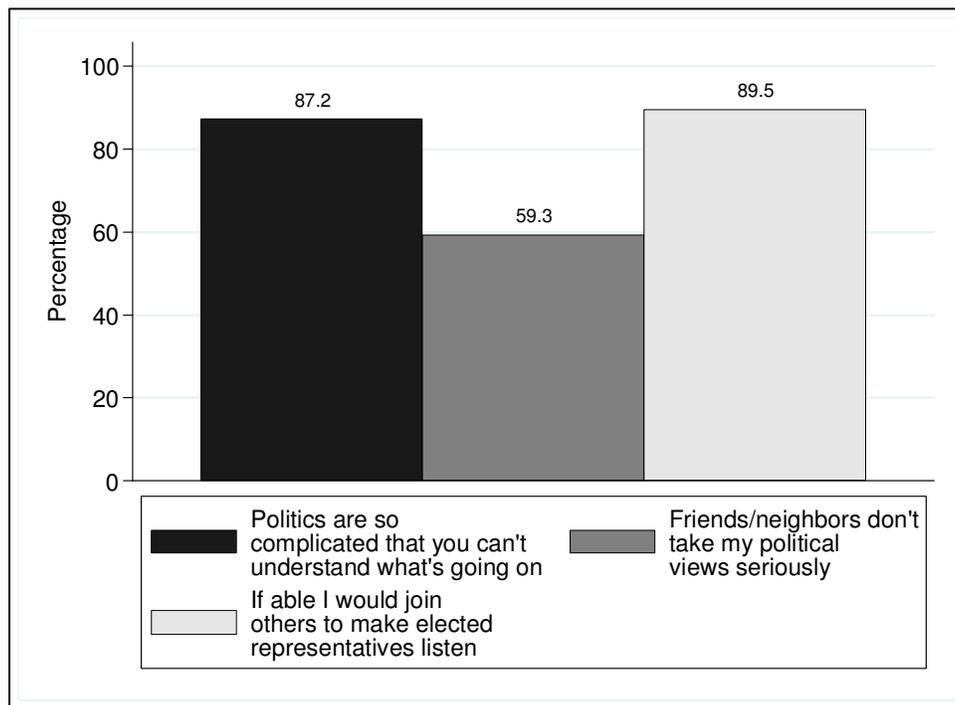
The survey also considers voting behavior. 81% of bunge members reported having voted in the past election, while 11% said they did not vote because they were not registered. As shown in Figure 17, there appears to be some regional variation, ranging from 69% in Nairobi to 89% in Central. There is also a slight gender variation: 84% of males voted versus 78% of females. Most youth (92%) plan to vote in the next election, ranging from 82% in Nairobi to 99% in Central. This high rate of participation in elections might seem surprising given that most youths feel that they cannot influence the political process (as examined in more detail below). However, the qualitative findings indicate that the youth do feel included in the political scene when their immediate needs are addressed by political leaders - this 'political inclusion' factor is included in the decision making process for electing leaders.

Figure 17: Youth that voted during the past elections



The survey of bunge members includes several questions about some overall impressions of youth concerning politics. Despite the high participation rates in the election process, the responses to these questions indicate that youths find politics alienating (Figure 18) - 87% view politics as complicated and something that they don't understand, while 3 in 5 (59%) feel that others do not take their political views seriously. The qualitative report highlighted the fact that the youth feel distant from the political process before and after elections. Nevertheless, our quantitative survey found that most of them seem willing to participate in politics, as 90% reported that if given the opportunity, they would join others to make elected representatives listen. This reflects the qualitative report's conclusion that youth engage the most closely with politicians when lobbying for support for specific group projects. The qualitative findings also indicate that youth tend to view politics and politicians negatively and, as a result, deliberately dissociate their groups from political activities.

Figure 18: Opinions about politics



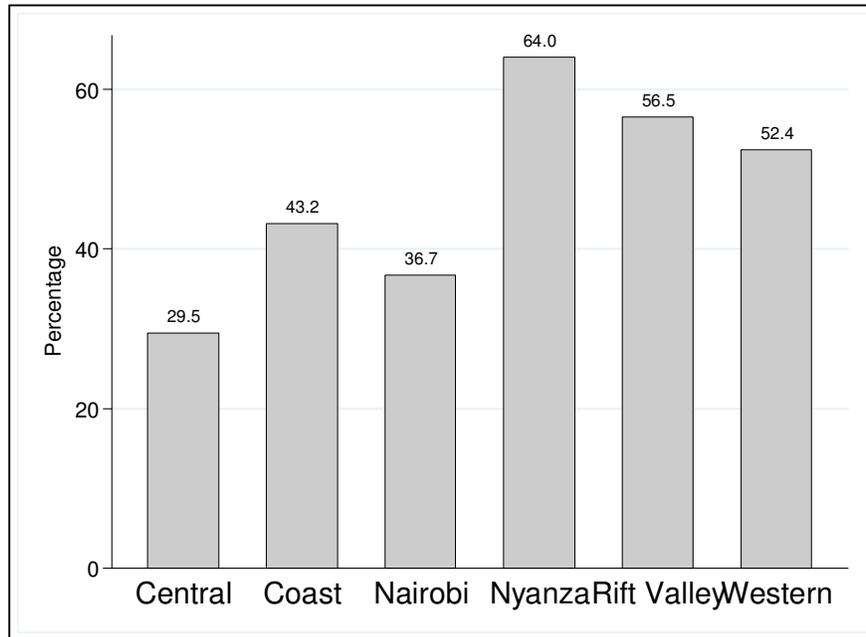
The qualitative data collection found that youth feel that individuals cannot do much to influence local government: “across all the groups, there is belief that the political process is usually manipulated and they cannot influence it. The youth feel that the politicians are not genuinely interested in addressing the issues that affect them.”<sup>16</sup> Our quantitative survey found that almost one-third of bunge members (28%) think that when there are issues with how local government is run in their communities, an ordinary person cannot do anything about it to improve the situation; an additional 52% think that they could do only little about it. 79% of surveyed bunge members think that it is difficult for an ordinary person to have his voice heard when elections are not happening.

Over half of youth (54%) think that any of the political parties take into account the interests of youth to at least some extent. There is a significant regional variation, ranging from 30% in the Central region to 64% in Nyanza (Figure 19). Similarly, an important share of respondents thinks that their interests are taken into account (at least to some extent) by the Parliament (54%), by local councilors (60%), and the district level government (56%). The qualitative study had found that politicians take advantage of instances when youth

<sup>16</sup> The ‘Yes Youth Can’ Initiative Qualitative Evaluation Report. TNS RMS East Africa. October 2012. P.26..

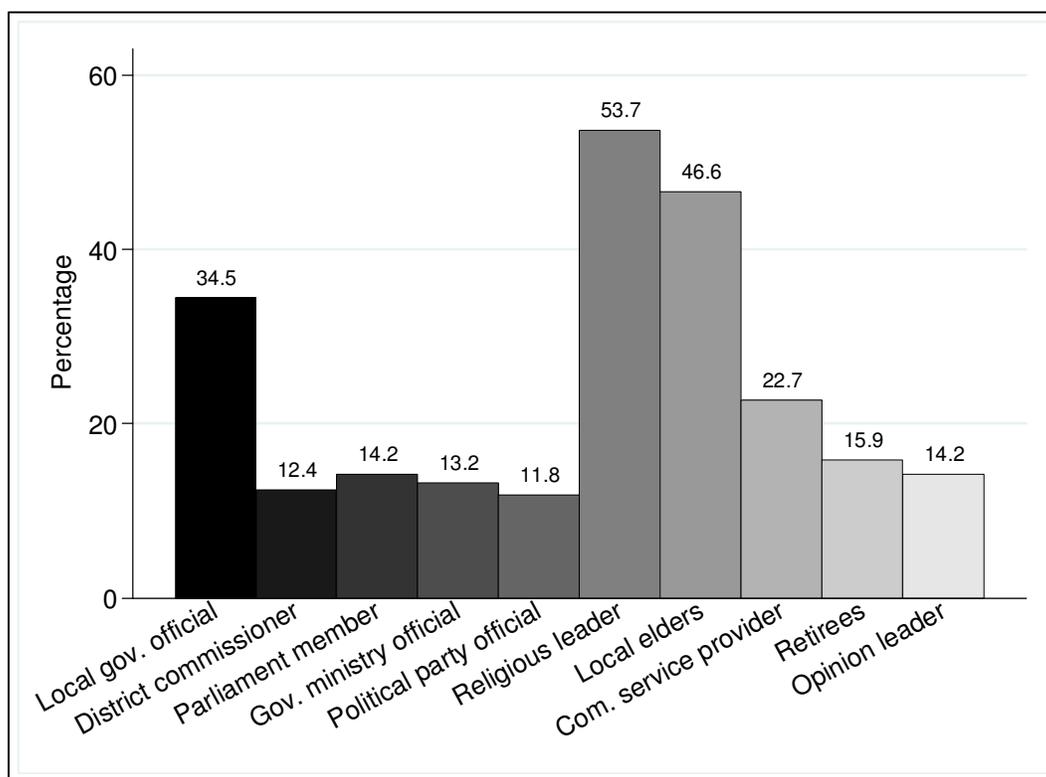
come to them for support for specific activities because the youth, given their large numbers in the Kenyan population, wield immense political power. This may be part of the reason why youth feel that their interests are being taken into account by political parties despite the fact they cannot influence local government.

Figure 19: Think any of the political parties take into account the interests of young Kenyans



Finally, our survey asked which influential members of the community youths contact in order to solve problems or express their views. The hypothesis is that YYC could increase participants' likelihood of going to influential members of the community as well as their likelihood of going to representatives of the government or political parties. Religious leaders and elders were most often contacted by the interviewed bunge members (Figure 20). When seeking for help to solve problems or just express their views during the past year, 54% of youth contacted religious leaders and 47% contacted elders at least once. This is not surprising given that most youths view politicians negatively. Among government and political parties, a significant share of youth (35%) contacted local government officials; under 15% contacted other representatives of the government or political parties.

Figure 20: People that youth contact to get help in solving their problems or give them their views



## TRUST AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

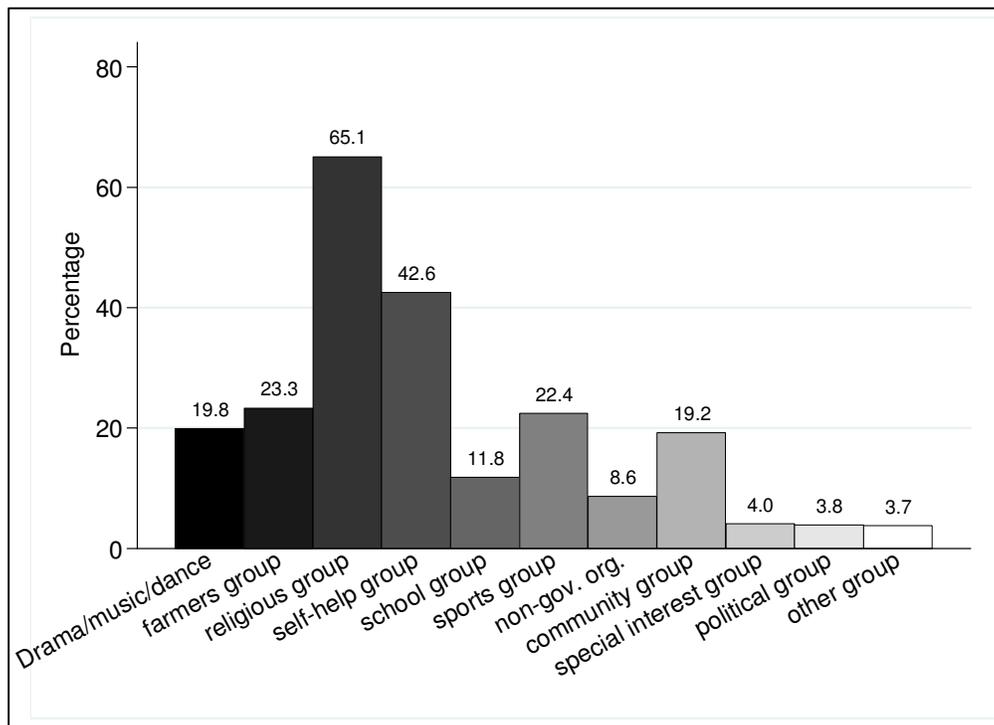
The member questionnaire includes questions to measure the extent to which youths are involved in and trust their communities. The first question asks about membership in groups other than the bunge. Most youth (82%) participate in at least one other group. Religious groups are the most popular - 65% of youth participate in them (

Figure 21). This is followed by self-help groups (43%), farmers groups (23%), and sports groups (22%). Among those who participate in groups, about half (53%) have some leadership role. There is a clear association between being wealthier and having a leadership role, ranging from 43% for the poorest wealth quintile having a leadership role, to 59% for the richest wealth quintile.

While the quantitative study found that males tend to participate in groups more often than females (56% versus 50% respectively), the qualitative study found that women in rural areas were more likely to be in some form of group before YYC started, often from as far back as their school days. Examples of these groups include church groups, self-help groups, and neighborhood groups. According to the qualitative report, this might be linked with the need for female youth to have a sense of belonging more than their male counterparts because women are culturally expected to be home builders and peace makers in most ethnic communities. “Belonging to a group would be perceived as active participation in the community’s activities, an expectation that is in line with the wider society’s expectations of a woman.”<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> The ‘Yes Youth Can’ Initiative Qualitative Evaluation Report. TNS RMS East Africa. October 2012. P.40.

Figure 21: Group membership

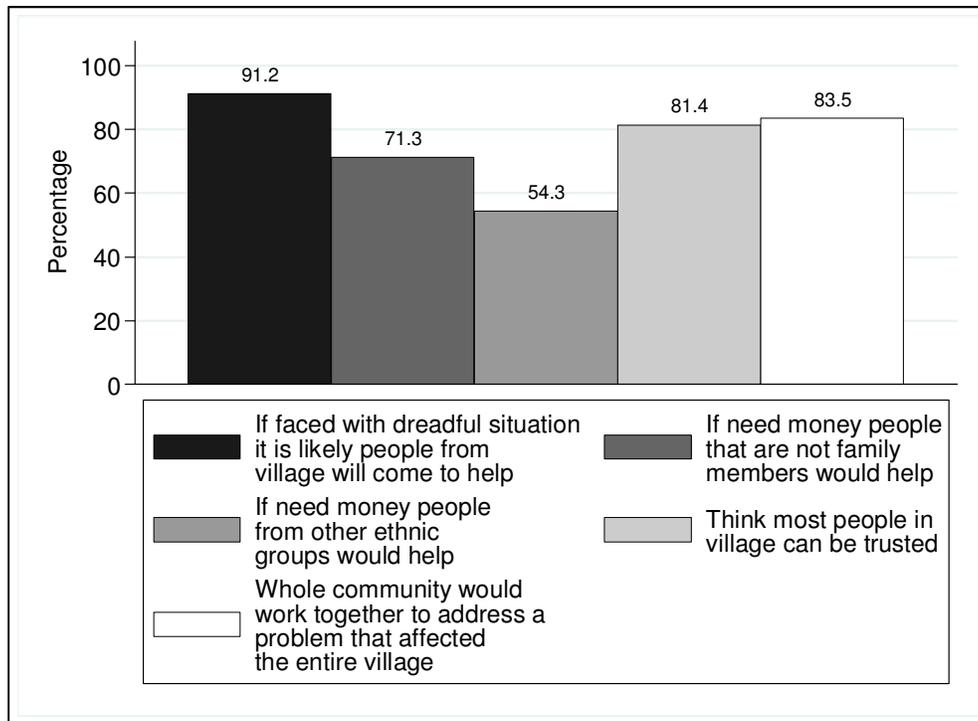


Youth were asked how often they play games, sports or go dancing with friends; males do this activity more often than females (Table 36 in Appendix I). Over half of women (57%) reported never participating in these activities versus only 29% for men. Even among those females that do participate, they do it less often than males. There is also a large regional variation; in Nairobi only 20% reported never doing these activities versus 52% in Western. Younger youth also do these activities much more frequently than older youth; 27% of youth aged 18-23 never participate in these activities versus 51% for youth aged 30-35.

A final set of questions in this section reveals that youths tend to express a high degree of trust in their communities. 81% of respondents expressed agreement with the statement that most of the people in their village can be trusted (

Figure 22). 91% reported that the rest of village would help someone who was faced with an emergency. Similarly, 84% said that the whole community would work together to address a problem that affected the entire village; perhaps surprisingly, this proportion rises to 96% in Nairobi. 71% of respondents said that if they suddenly needed to borrow money, people other than family and relatives would help (Table 33, Appendix I). However, only 54% said that people from other ethnic groups would help.

Figure 22: Social capital



While our quantitative survey focused on youth’s participation in groups other than the bunge and in their views about the level of trust in the community, the qualitative report highlighted findings from the perspective of youth’s social inclusion within their communities and the contribution of bungenes in that regard. Overall, the youth claimed that bungenes have made a large difference in the way other community members view them. Being part of the bunge has enabled them to be viewed more seriously and positively by the community, as they view bunge members as direct contributors to society and as engaged in useful activities. This has increased the youth’s image in society at large. They are now more likely to be called upon by the community to participate in non-bunge activities such as funeral activities and parties, to preach peace between communities as in Western Kenya (especially those bordering areas with other ethnic communities). This is indicative of an increase in social capital that arises as a result of participation in the bunge. Bunge members also reported that the bunge has helped them become part of a larger network for youth inclusion, beyond the local level.

### ATTITUDES TOWARDS VIOLENCE AND ETHNICITY

A final set of questions looks at the attitudes of YYC participants towards ethnicity and violence. 41.4% believe that members of their own ethnicity are generally more trustworthy than other ethnicities (Table 25).

This varies considerably across regions; in Nyanza 49% of youths view their own ethnicity as more trustworthy, while youth in Nairobi and Central view their ethnicities as equally trustworthy (70% and 69% respectively). This might not be surprising given that bungees in urban areas, and especially Nairobi, tend to be more ethnically diverse and accepting of other ethnicities; the qualitative report mirrored these findings, indicating that urban youths are more open to parties headed by personalities outside their own ethnic communities. Acceptance of other ethnicities are also associated with the education level; only 46% of youth that have no formal schooling think their ethnicity is equally trustworthy, contrasted with 59% for those that completed secondary school.

Table 25: Attitudes towards ethnicity

	Youth think their ethnicity is...					Total %	N
	Much more trustworthy	Somewhat more trustworthy	About the same	Somewhat less trustworthy	Much less trustworthy		
	%	%	%	%	%		
<b>Region</b>							
Central	12.2	13.5	68.7	4.7	0.9	100	451
Coast	23.2	20.6	55.5	0.5	0.2	100	1,057
Nairobi	8.9	19.6	69.7	1.1	0.7	100	271
Nyanza	24.3	25.0	46.7	3.6	0.4	100	2,105
Rift Valley	19.7	17.0	60.8	1.8	0.8	100	1,311
Western	19.2	19.4	58.3	2.4	0.7	100	713
<b>Education</b>						100	
No formal schooling	29.3	24.2	45.9	0.6	0.0	100	157
some primary schooling	24.6	21.9	51.2	1.7	0.6	100	951
primary school completed	21.0	21.8	54.8	2.3	0.1	100	1,492
some secondary school	19.1	21.9	55.9	2.4	0.8	100	918
secondary school completed	18.1	19.2	59.4	2.8	0.6	100	1,612
post-secondary (other than university)	20.9	17.6	57.5	3.1	0.8	100	635
university	27.1	17.9	50.7	3.6	0.7	100	140
<b>Total</b>	20.8	20.6	55.6	2.4	0.5	100	5,908

The survey asked respondents how frequently serious conflicts occur between ethnicities, within communities, and within families. We found that serious conflicts among people from different ethnic groups are not uncommon; only 26% of youth reported that serious conflict among different ethnic groups never occurs (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Ethnic conflicts seem to be most frequent in Western and Nairobi and least frequent in Nyanza and Central. These echo the findings of the qualitative report. In Kisii, ethnic conflicts often happen over cattle rustling; in Coast, ethnicity is used to distinguish people from outside the Coastal region; and in Rift Valley, youth reported that past political issues have not been address causing them to fear a recurrence of ethnic/political violence.

Table 26: Ethnic conflicts

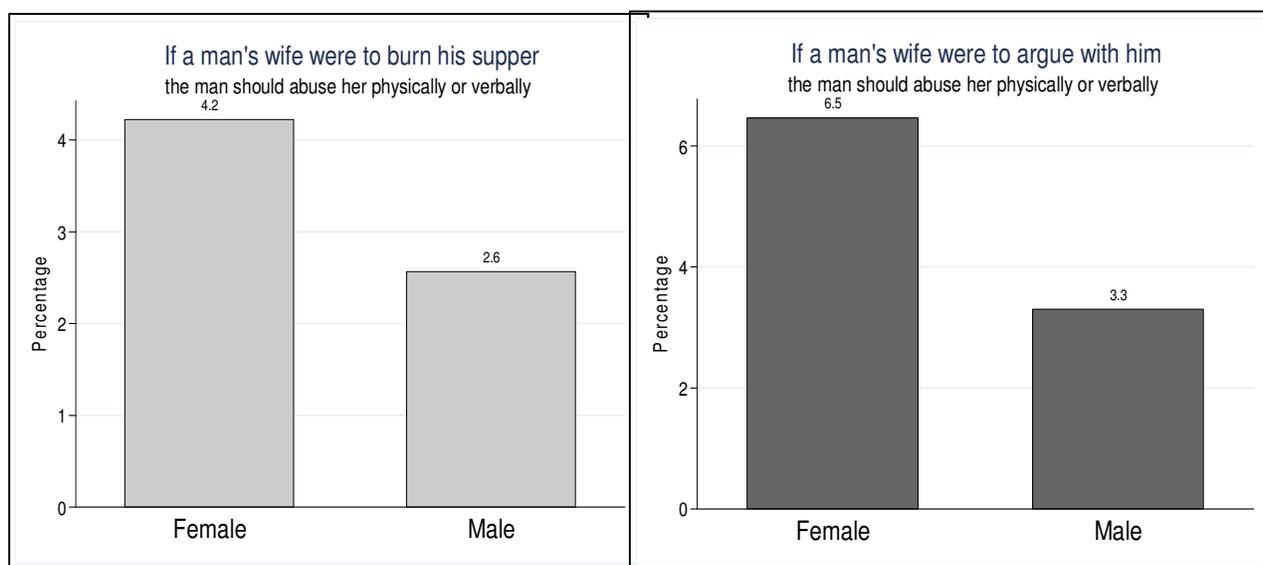
Region	How regularly do serious conflicts arise among people of different tribes				Total %	N
	Never %	Rarely %	Sometimes %	Often %		
Central	32.8	28.6	33.3	5.3	100	430
Coast	29.1	28.9	33.2	8.9	100	1,028
Nairobi	10.7	36.5	49.1	3.7	100	271
Nyanza	31.5	32.6	31.8	4	100	2,383
Rift Valley	19.7	33.5	39.4	7.3	100	1,312
Western	16.2	25.1	45.9	12.9	100	606
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,030</b>

In terms of serious conflicts within communities, 23% of youth reported having never experienced one, 43% reported rarely experiencing it and 29% reported experiencing it sometimes (Table 34 in Appendix I). Conflicts within communities were reported most widely in Nairobi and Western and best in Central. 34% of youth reported never experiencing serious conflicts within families; 42% reported rarely experiencing this, and 20% sometimes. Again there is some noticeable variation across regions (Table 35 in Appendix I).

If conflict would arise between different groups, respondents said that they would mostly ask for help from local chiefs/elders or peace makers (59%), followed by military or police (19%), people directly involved in the conflict and local courts (both 12%), and family/friends/neighbors (11%).

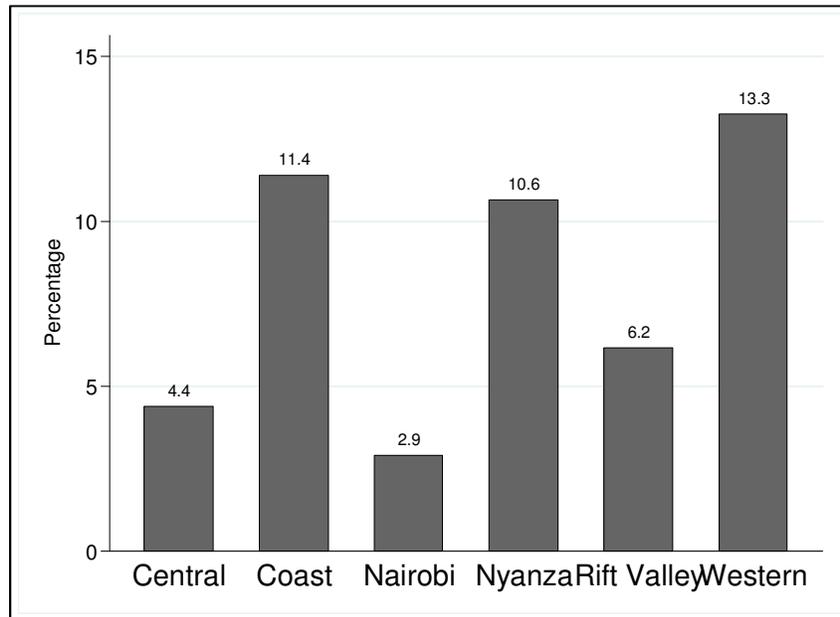
Most youth are against violence towards women under the circumstances described in the questionnaire. 3% of youth think that if a man’s wife were to burn his supper he should abuse her physically or verbally, and 5% think that if a man’s wife were to argue with him the man should abuse her. Surprisingly, females tend to show more tolerance towards such violence (Figure 23). For example, 7% of females think that a man should psychically or verbally abuse his wife if she argues with him, contrasted with 3% for men.

Figure 23: Attitudes towards gender based violence



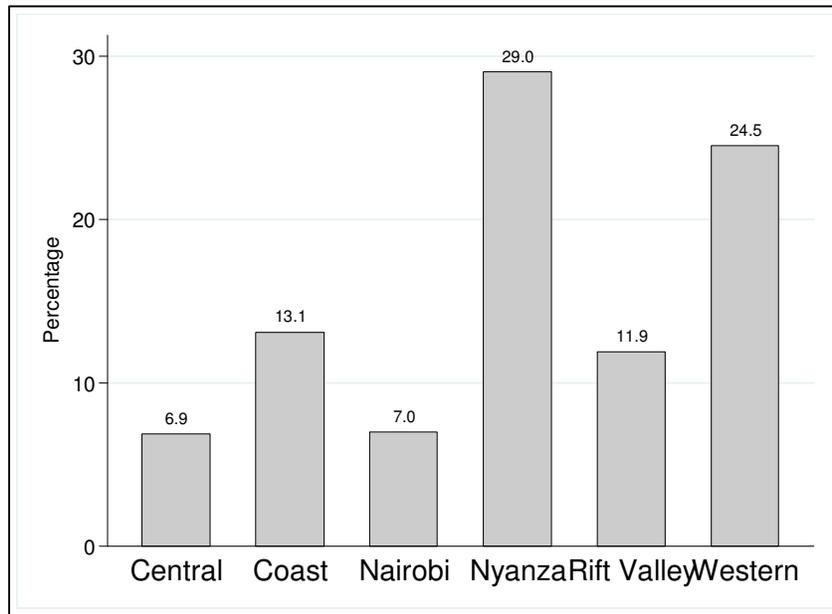
We asked two additional questions concerning the extent to which violent reactions to everyday situations are acceptable. About 9% of youth think that at least under some of these circumstances someone is justified to physically or verbally abuse someone (**Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**). Regional differences exist, ranging from only 3% in Nairobi to 13% in Western.

Figure 24: Think that abusing someone physically or verbally is justified under some occasions



To investigate attitudes towards post-election violence (PEV) explicitly, we asked bunge members whether those who participated in violence following the 2007 elections were justified in what they did. One in 5 (20%) said that the conflict during the 2007 elections was justified (**Error! Reference source not found.**). This belief is highest in Nyanza (29%) and Western (25%) and lowest in Nairobi (7%). Youths were also asked whether they would consider participating in PEV themselves. 3% said they would consider participating in PEV, 8% said that they would probably not consider it, and the majority (89%) said they would definitely not consider it. The qualitative report stated that in the urban areas some of the youths openly admit that they would be willing to participate in violence for pay, although no numbers are given so it is somewhat difficult to compare with our quantitative results.

Figure 25: Think that conflict during past elections was justified



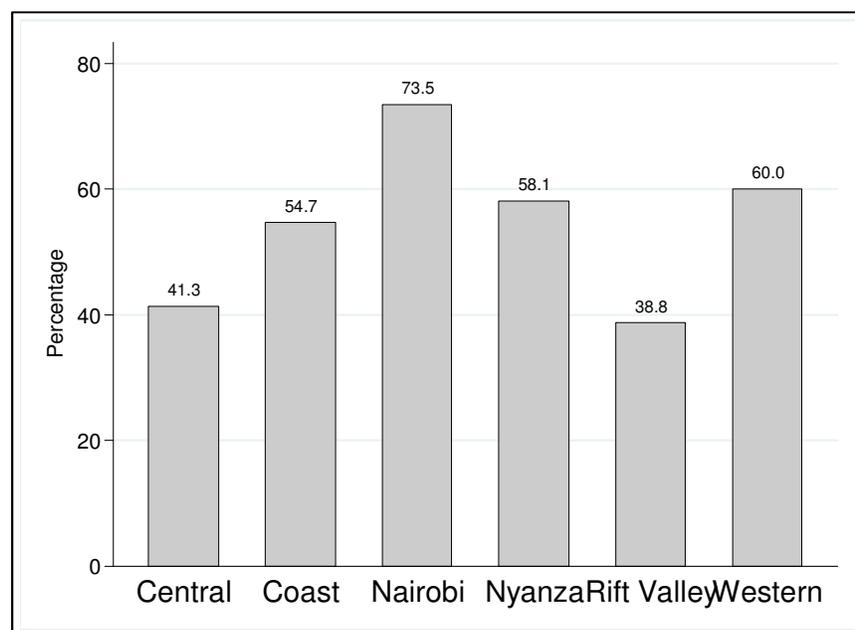
We expect that these survey questions are likely to understate the extent to which youths find violence acceptable, since some respondents who find violence more acceptable may be reluctant to disclose this to survey enumerators. According to the qualitative findings, violence may be seen as acceptable by youths when it is used to defend one's rights, and as an expression of social, economic and political exclusion. In Coastal region for instance, some youths "quietly approve of violence as a form of seeking redress for perceived social injustices that mainly revolve around land adjudication and ownership."<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> The 'Yes Youth Can' Initiative Qualitative Evaluation Report. TNS RMS East Africa. October 2012. P.42.

Finally, we asked respondents whether they fear that they could be victims of PEV in the upcoming election. The results confirm that PEV is a major concern for youth in Kenya, as over half of youth (53%) are worried about being a victim during the next elections. There is significant regional variation as concern about PEV ranges from only 39% in Rift Valley to 74% in Nairobi (

Figure 26). The qualitative study also found that a fear of PEV in the next elections persisted and mentioned this specifically for youths in Rift Valley.

Figure 26: Scared of being a victim during next campaigns for next elections



## INCOME

The bunge member questionnaire collects detailed information on income-generating activities. Our survey includes two broad categories – group income-generating activities that were undertaken with other members of the bunge, and individual income-generating activities. Under each of these, we included the following sub-categories:

1. Group income-generating activities undertaken with other bunge members
  - a. Business activities with the bunge, such as farming, fishing, trading, construction, etc.
  - b. Agricultural activities with the bunge, i.e. raising crops for sale with other bunge members
  - c. Livestock activities with the bunge, i.e. raising cattle, sheep, or goats for sale
2. Individual income-generating activities
  - a. Individual business activities, i.e. salary or wage income in farming, fishing, trading, construction, etc.
  - b. Individual agriculture activities, i.e. raising crops for sale
  - c. Individual livestock activities, i.e. raising cattle, sheep, or goats for sale, including the sale of animal products, i.e. milk, eggs, or skins
  - d. Individual business ownership
  - e. Other income sources, i.e. sale of durable goods or land, remittances, inheritances, etc.

Our survey also collected data on agricultural and livestock production that was consumed by the household, which will be important to incorporate into the eventual impact evaluation. For the purposes of this report, however, we confine our attention to cash income. This discussion covers income earned over the previous twelve months.

Figure 27: Percent of respondents participating in income-generating activities (last 12 months)

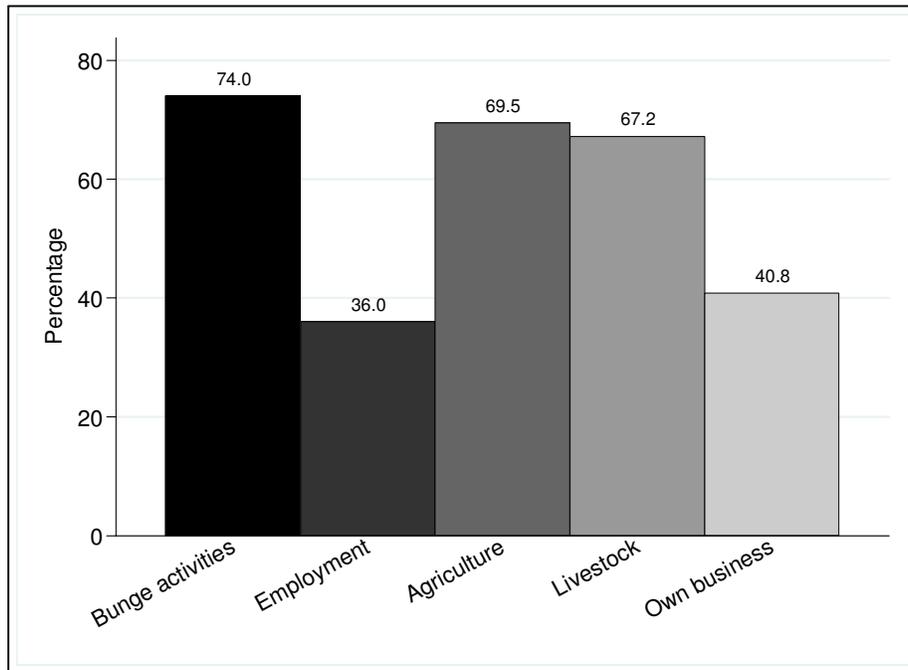
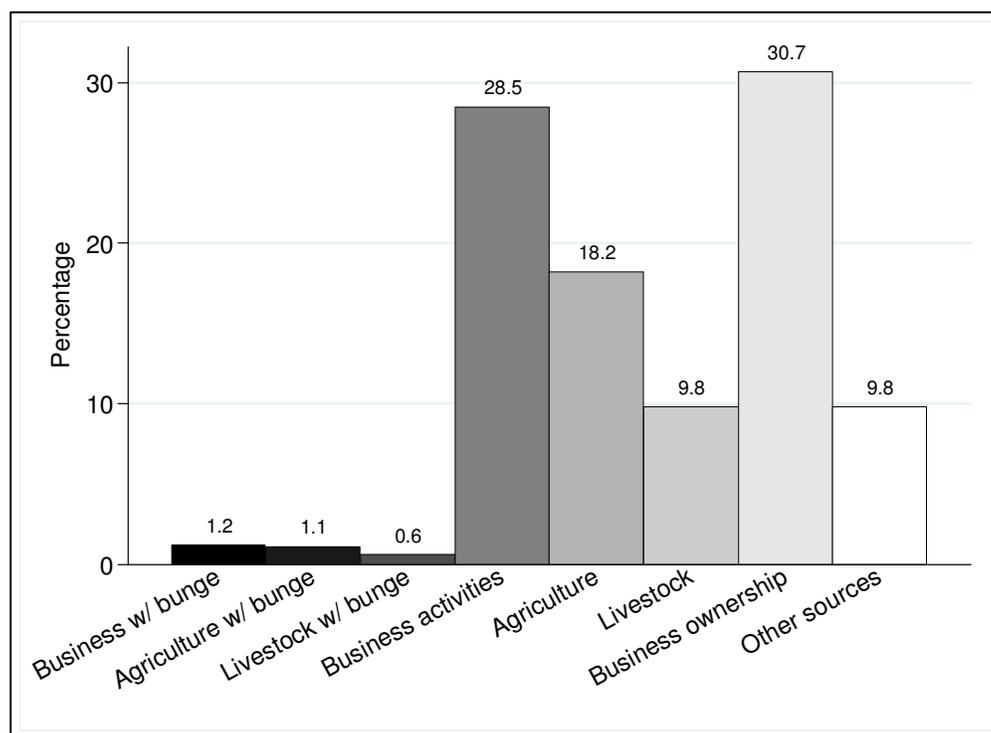


Figure 27 shows the proportion of respondents who earned income from each of the various activities. Despite the fact that YYC was at an early stage of implementation, 74% of the respondents reported earning income through group activities with other bunge members.<sup>19</sup> In terms of individual activities, agricultural (70%) and livestock (67%) were the most prevalent, while only 36% of respondents earned wage income.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>19</sup> While 74% responded positively to the question asking “Over the past 12 months, did you grow crops, raise livestock, conduct business activities together with other members of the bunge or as part of bunge activities [to make a living]?”, in follow-up questions only 33% said that they earned money from one or more of the three specific activities mentioned – growing crops with the bunge, raising livestock with the bunge, or business activities with the bunge.

<sup>20</sup> As expected, we do not have accurate measures of income from some respondents due to missing values or zero responses. Figures in this section represent only those non-zero and non-missing values.

Figure 28: Participation in income-generating activities (last 12 months)



Bunge members earned an average of 83,230 KSh over the past 12 months across all sources.

Figure 28 shows that 2.9% of all reported income in our survey came from activities with the bunge: 1.2% from business activities, 1.1% from agriculture, and 0.6% from livestock. These low figures suggest that youth typically do not rely on bunge activities as their main source of income, but rather use it to supplement income from other activities. It also emerged in the qualitative report that a key challenge cited by almost all groups is a lack of resources to expand current activities to generate more income and that without external support, bunge activities will continue to grow slowly or are even not seen as sustainable. Bunge members earn the largest proportion of their income from business ownership – over 30% of all reported income was from business ownership. After business ownership, the activities from which bunge members earn the most income (in decreasing order) are business activities (i.e. wage labor), agriculture, livestock, and other sources (such as sale of durable goods or land, remittances, and inheritances). The income earned from livestock and agriculture is lower than expected; this can likely be explained by the young age of bunge members and self-consumption.

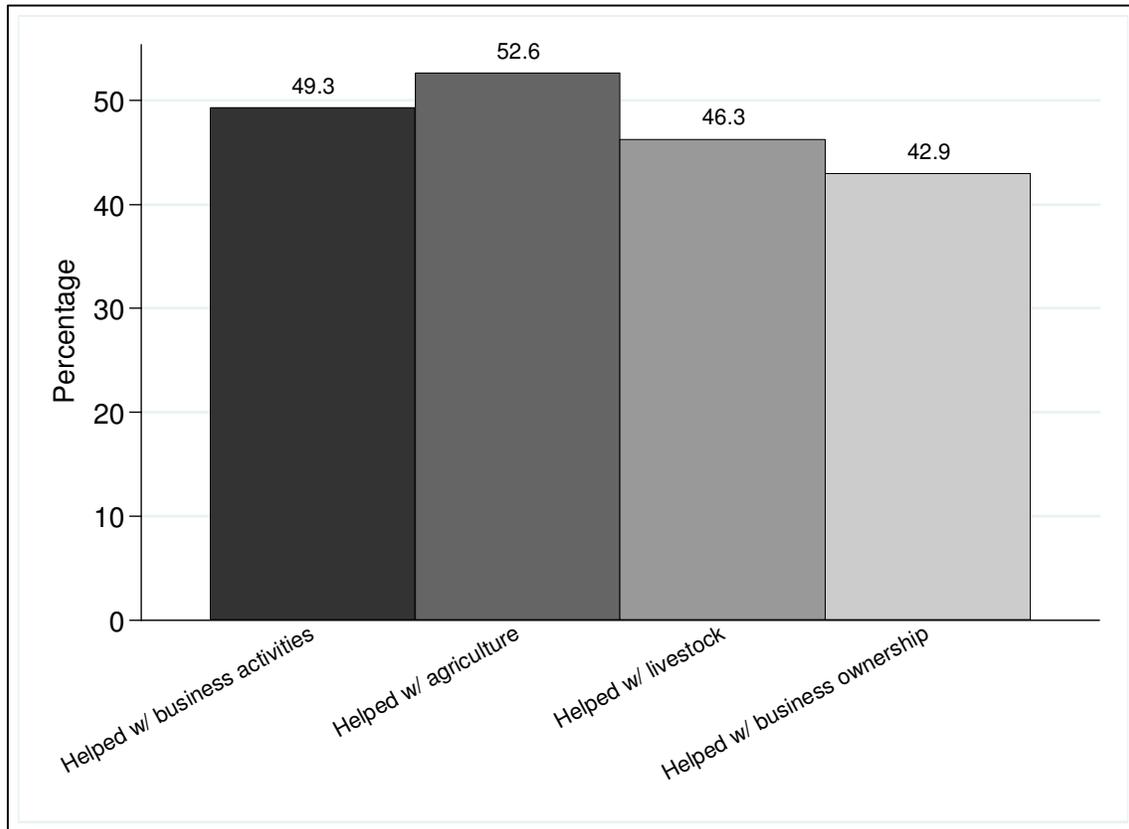
Table 27: Bunge-related income-generating activities (last 12 months)

	Agriculture	Livestock	Business activities
% participating	67.8	30.9	40.6
Average income (KSh)	6468	8975	12055

Among the members who reported earning income from bunge-related activities, 67.8% earned income from growing crops with the bunge and they earned an average of 6,468 KSh from this activity. 30.9% earned an average of 8,975 KSh from raising livestock with other bunge members, and 40.6% earned an average of 12,055 KSh from business activities with the bunge. The 1,158 bunge members in our survey who earned

income from bunge-related activities earned an average of 11,225 KSh from all of these activities combined over the 12 months prior to the interview.

Figure 29: How did the bunge help with income-generating activities?



Though bunge members earn income independently of the bunge, the bunge may still be helpful in earning income in these personal activities. For example, connections made through bunge meetings may lead to personal employment opportunities for bunge members, or the bunge may provide training that is helpful in gaining or retaining employment. We asked bunge members whether the bunge was helpful in their various income-generating activities (Figure 29). About 49% of respondents earning income from individual business activities reported that the bunge was helpful in these activities – either in providing trainings, helping them find employment or information, helping them gain employment, or in other ways. 53% of respondents who grew crops individually said that the bunge was helpful in these activities. Similarly, 46% of those who raised livestock and 43% of those who owned businesses reported that the bunge was helpful in these activities.

The qualitative report stressed that YYC bungen contribute to accessing economic opportunities if there is a clear view of sustainability and that a direct financial benefit to individual members increases the sense of ownership to the bunge. However, it also stated that there seems to be a psychological barrier that youths have to overcome (namely, long term sustainability of the economic opportunity) in order for the youth to feel engaged as stakeholders and hence get dissuaded from participating in violence. In Coast province however, YYC is viewed as a way to engage in meaningful economic activity and also as an opportunity to network with other areas of the country.

Table 28: Income-generating activities (last 12 months, by region, age, and gender)

	Bunge-related	Individual business	Individual	Individual	Individual	N
	activities	activities	agriculture	livestock	business	
	%	(wage labor)	%	%	ownership	
<b>Region</b>						
Central	59.0	39.1	60.7	52.1	38.3	456
Coast	77.9	29.7	48.7	57.8	31.8	1079
Nairobi	64.7	51.6	14.2	17.1	44.2	275
Nyanza	81.1	34.7	83.7	78.1	44.7	2421
Rift Valley	57.8	30.3	65.2	58.4	34.5	1391
Western	89.1	52.2	87.4	90.1	53.9	730
<b>Age</b>						
18-23	71.5	34.4	64.4	63.1	35.8	1888
24-29	74.3	39.6	68.1	64.9	42.8	2534
30-34	75.7	34.6	74.8	73.0	44.4	1332
35 and up	78.1	28.2	80.1	78.7	41.0	582
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	74.1	40.3	69.2	66.6	39.2	3663
Female	74.1	30.0	69.8	68.1	43.2	2676
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>6350</b>

Some interesting differences emerge when we consider participation rates in income-generating activities by region, age, and gender (Table 28). The proportion of bunge members earning income from bunge-related activities is relatively high in the Western (89%), Nyanza (81%), and Coast (78%) regions, and much lower in the other regions (65% or below). Bunge members earned income from wage labor more frequently in Western and Nairobi (both 52%) than in the other regions (39% or below). As expected, the proportion of bunge members earning income from livestock and agriculture is much lower in Nairobi (17% and 14% respectively) than in any other region. In Western, earning income from these activities was nearly universal (90% and 87%, respectively). Also in the Western region, we also found the highest proportion of bunge members earning income from business ownership (54%); in other regions, 32-45% of bunge members earned income from running a business. Respondents in the Western region reported relatively high rates of participation in all activities, suggesting that youths in that region may have more economic opportunities in general. The qualitative study found that youths in urban areas (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Eldoret) seek economic opportunities more aggressively and that urban youth tend to engage in multiple activities within their groups. One explanation for this urban/rural difference might be that urban youths have more pressure to earn income for their families back home and participate in family upkeep. In rural areas, youth participate in agricultural activities more frequently, which is in line with our quantitative findings.

As expected, earning income from livestock and agriculture becomes more common as bunge members increase in age. On the other hand, earning income from wage labor and business ownership is most common among the middle two age groups – 24-29 and 30-34. Fairly equal proportions of all age groups (72-78%) earned income from bunge-related activities over the past 12 months.

Equal proportions of male and female bunge members earned income from bunge-related activities, personal agriculture, and personal livestock, while it was slightly more common for women to earn money from business ownership and for men to earn money from wage labor. The qualitative findings, however, showed

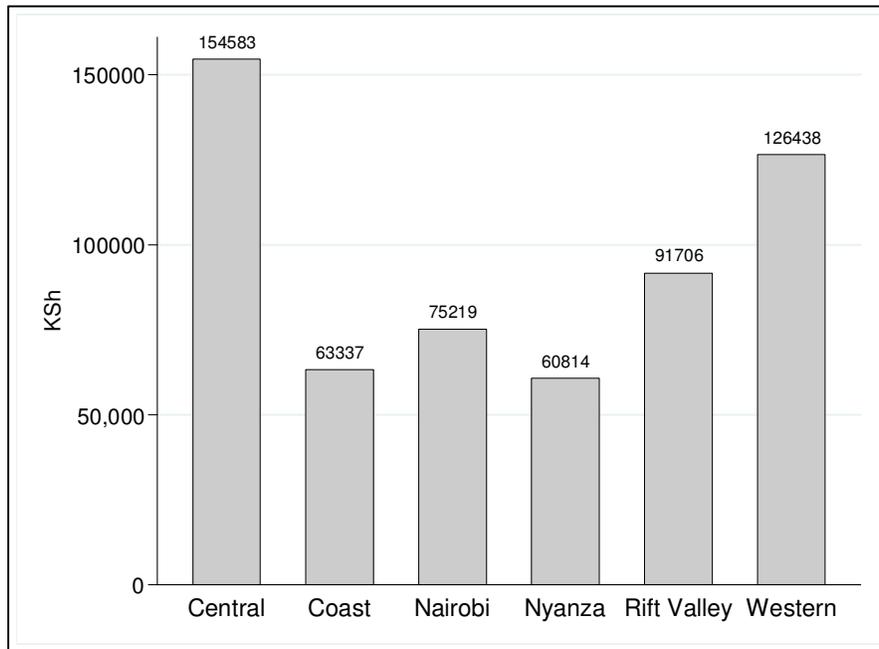
that women have limited participation in economic activity in some rural areas, and particularly in Nyanza, Western and parts of Rift Valley. In these regions, groups formed by women tend to lack long-term economic sustainability. By contrast, in Central region, there is a more liberal attitude regarding cultural issues and both women and men are welcome to engage in any economic activity and even challenge each other to achieve better economic status.

Table 29: Income-generating bunge activities (last 12 months, by region, age, and gender)

	Agriculture	Livestock	Business Activities	N
	%	%	%	
<b>Region</b>				
Central	26.6	17.8	15.7	269
Coast	12.8	9.5	14.1	835
Nairobi	18.3	15.3	70.5	176
Nyanza	37.0	16.2	18.1	1958
Rift Valley	31.9	11.3	17.0	802
Western	37.5	14.3	13.5	645
<b>Age</b>				
18-23	31.0	12.0	20.6	1337
24-29	28.2	15.5	18.2	1878
30-34	34.1	15.3	17.7	1005
35 and up	31.9	10.6	15.0	454
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	31.9	14.8	19.7	2701
Female	28.9	12.9	16.7	1974
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>4681</b>

Table 29 shows that the Coast and Nairobi regions had relatively low proportions of members earning income from bunge-related agriculture (13% and 18% respectively), which is expected since these regions are more urban than the others. About 71% of bunge members in Nairobi who earned bunge-related income did so from participating in business activities with the bunge – a rate that is more than three times higher than the region with the next-highest rate (Nyanza - 18%). Looking at age groups, we see that earning income from these business activities with the bunge tends to be more prominent among the youngest members, with the prominence consistently decreasing as age increases. Finally, similar proportions of men and women earn money from all three bunge-related activities discussed with respondents.

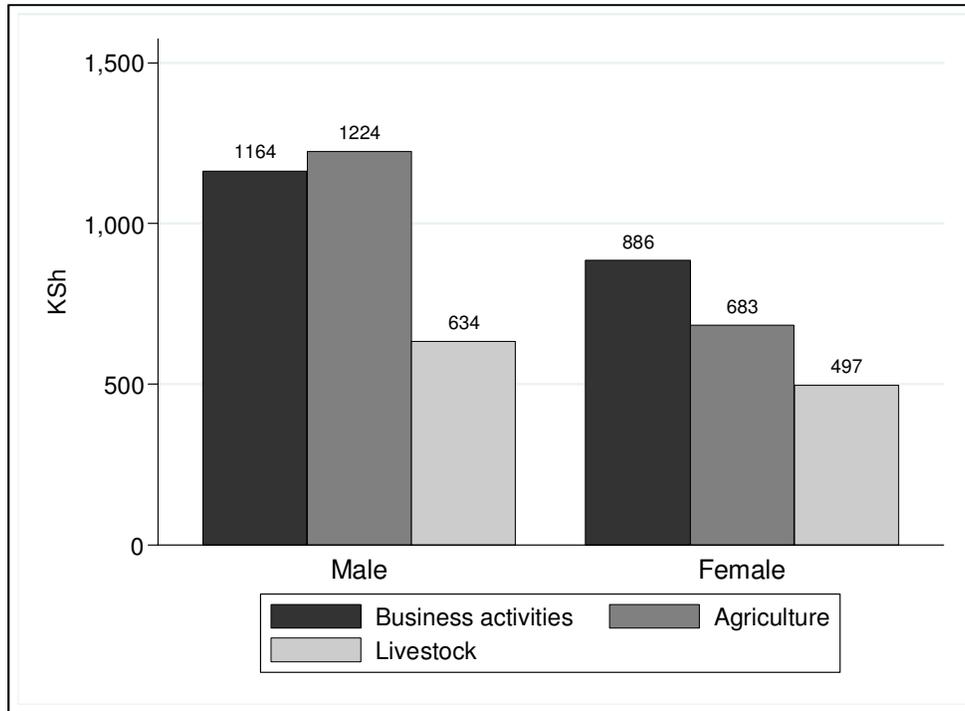
Figure 30: Mean income (last 12 months, by region)



On the whole, bunge members earned an average of 83,230 KSh over the past 12 months across all sources, but this differs greatly by region (

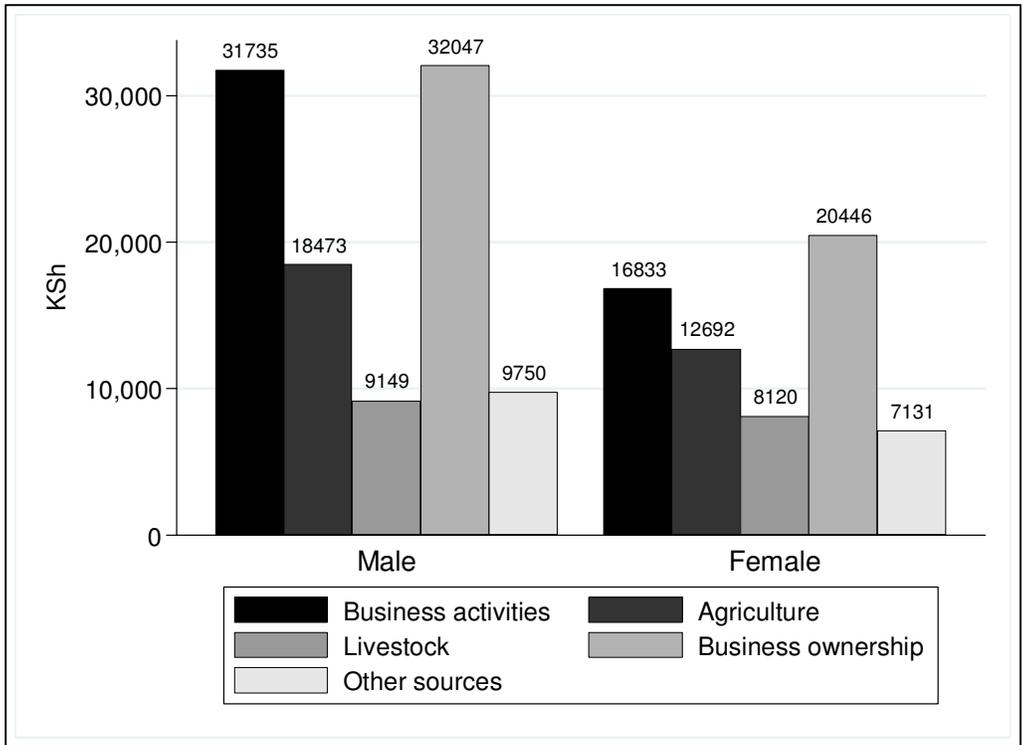
Figure 30). Bunge members in the Central region earned the most income, about 30,000 KSh more than members in any other region. Members in the Nyanza region, who had the lowest income, earned less than half as much as did members in the Central region.

Figure 31: Mean income from bunge activities (last 12 months, by gender)



Female bunge members earn less than male members in bunge-related activities (Figure 31). As we mentioned earlier, the qualitative findings had also highlighted the fact that in certain areas, economic opportunities for women are limited. This might explain the income differences between genders. However, the gap between male and female income in business-related activities is relatively smaller than that in agricultural and livestock-related activities. There appears to be more gender equality in the business related activities than in livestock and agricultural activities.

Figure 32: Mean income from non-bunge activities (last 12 months, by gender)



In all income-generating activities, females earn less than males (Figure 32). This gender difference is relatively least pronounced in the sale of animal byproducts and income from other sources, which may be expected. It is relatively most pronounced in income from business activities business ownership.

# CHAPTER 3:ASSESSMENT OF THE BASELINE DATA FOR THE IMPACT EVALUATION

## I. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we assess the baseline data from the standpoint of the eventual impact evaluation and analysis that will be conducted following the conclusion of YYC. This encompasses three key issues. First, we consider the extent to which our comparison group is sufficiently similar to the treatment group to allow for valid comparisons to be drawn. We incorporate the statistical technique of propensity score matching to improve the fit. Secondly, since some YYC activities had already begun prior to the baseline survey, we assess the extent to which YYC may have already started to show impacts before our survey. Thirdly, we revisit power calculations and consider the adequacy of the sample size for the analysis. Finally, we provide an overall assessment of the potential for the evaluation to generate results that meet the learning and accountability objectives of USAID’s Evaluation Policy, and recommendations for next steps.

## II. TREATMENT VS. COMPARISON GROUP

As discussed in Chapter 1, the approach to the treatment-comparison group analysis is to compare YYC beneficiaries to a group of similar non-beneficiaries in order to determine the causal impact of the YYC on outcomes. The non-beneficiaries are our representation of what would have happened to the beneficiaries in the absence of the program. The degree of similarity between the treatment and comparison group is thus an important consideration. While we have chosen our comparison group to be as similar as possible, we cannot know in advance how similar the comparison group truly is. In this section, we assess the similarity of our comparison group by performing statistical tests for differences between means of key outcome variables.

When comparing treatment and comparison groups, we do not expect the values and mean of our variables to match up exactly. Even if the treatment and comparison groups are virtually identical, there will always be some variation in the data due to chance. The key consideration is whether the differences we observe are large enough that they indicate an underlying difference between the two groups above and beyond what we would expect to find due to chance. To investigate this issue, we perform statistical hypothesis test on each variable in the dataset. The appropriate test depends on the type of variable - for categorical variables we employ a chi-squared test, while for continuous variables we use t-tests.

For most of the variables in the dataset, we do find statistically significant differences between the treatment and comparison groups. These are briefly summarized as follows:

**Demographics:** The age and gender distributions of the two groups differ substantially. Despite the fact that the age distribution of the comparison group was designed to match what was known about YYC participants before the survey, comparison youths are two years younger on average. In addition, while 42% of YYC participants are women, only 34% of the comparison group consists of women. The treatment group is also significantly better educated. The ethnic compositions of the two groups show some differences as well. The largest disparities are with respect to the Kisii, who comprise 11.1% of the treatment group but only 2.7% of the comparison group, and the Turkana, who make up 3.5% of the comparison group but are nearly absent from the treatment areas.

**Income generating activities and asset ownership:** In terms of the likelihood of engaging in various types of income generating activities, there are significant differences between the treatment and control groups. For all four types of income generating activities included in the survey, the treatment group was more likely to report engaging in the activity over the past 12 months.

Total income does not differ significantly between the treatment and comparison groups. However, for some categories of income we do see significant differences: wage income and income from businesses and livestock is significantly greater for the treatment group. We also find a significant difference in terms of our index of asset ownership, as the treatment group tends to hold more assets.

**Political empowerment and inclusion:** Members of the treatment group are more likely to have engaged in various forms of political activity, with the exception of attending demonstrations and the use of political violence, the latter of which is more common among the control group. There were no significant differences between the groups in terms of questions about confusion over politics, whether friends and neighbors take the respondent's views seriously, and willingness to join with others to influence elected representatives. Bunge members are more likely to have contacted government officials and traditional authorities at all levels for help resolving a problem; for example, the treatment group was almost twice as likely as the comparison group to state that they had "often" contacted a Councilor or District Commissioner to solve problems or provide their views over the past year. Treatment youths correspondingly expressed greater confidence in government institutions, were more likely to vote, and were generally more optimistic about the future.

**Trust and social capital:** Treatment youths are significantly more likely to report being members of various types of groups such as farmers' organizations, self-help groups, and community groups. In most cases, however, the treatment youths were not more likely to have leadership roles in those groups. Treatment youths also responded more positively to each of several questions relating to trust in the community.

**Attitudes/Behaviors towards ethnicity and violence:** Treatment youths were more likely to believe that members of their own ethnic groups are more trustworthy than other Kenyans. Perceptions of the frequency of conflicts show fewer differences. In terms of who the respondent would go to in order to resolve a conflict, the treatment group is less likely to resort to certain sources including family/friends, traditional chiefs, or the police. Treatment youths also report greater concern that they will be victims of PEV following the upcoming election.

Treatment youths are more likely to believe that the 2007 PEV was justified, and also more likely to report that they would consider participating in PEV in the future. Comparison youths tended to view violence as an appropriate response to everyday disagreements more so than treatment youths, and were also more likely to have gotten into fights over the past six months.

**Self-Efficacy and Relating to Others:** Of the ten questions that comprise the Self-Efficacy Scale (SES), five show significant differences between treatment and control. In all five of these cases, the treatment group shows greater self-efficacy than the comparison group, and thus the overall SES is significantly greater for treatment youths as well. The questionnaire also includes 18 questions capturing varying dimensions of relatedness to others. Of these, 17 show significant differences with the treatment group showing greater relatedness to others than the comparison group in all cases.

### III. PROGRAM IMPACT PRIOR TO BASELINE

As described in Chapter 1, implementation of YYC had begun prior to the baseline survey. Accordingly, some of the outcomes that the program is trying to change may have already changed from the start of the project until the baseline data was collected. If this is the case, then the final impact evaluation may underestimate the overall program effects. In order to explore whether and to what extent changes may have happened since the start of the project until data collection, we use the fact that YYC youths have been

exposed to the program for varying lengths of time, depending on when their bunge was formed. If the program is already influencing outcomes, we would expect that youths in longer-established bunges would show better outcomes than youths in more recently-established bunges. Conversely, if the program is not yet affecting outcomes, we would expect to see no difference. We perform a series of statistical tests to assess the extent to which a longer duration of participation in YYC is associated with better outcomes.<sup>21</sup>

On the whole, the results are mixed – some outcomes of interest are very likely to have taken effect already and have high significance, while others are more ambiguous; for 31 of the 42 outcomes we tested, we found no evidence that effects had yet begun. Table 30 displays results from the tests where there does appear to have been an impact of the YYC already. For instance, youth that joined the program earlier are more likely to have gotten together to raise an issue (C1.3) or contacted a district commissioner or a community person (C3.2, C3.8) within the past year, relative to youth that joined the program later. Youth that joined a bunge earlier also tended to earn more money from business activities with fellow bunge members (B2) than youth who joined more recently.

Table 30: Results for tests of whether program impact has taken effect

Outcome of interest	Regression coefficient and significance level
<b>C1.3:</b> Got together with others to raise an issue?	0.004 **
<b>C2.1:</b> Agree with the statement: "politics and government sometimes seem so complicated that you can't really understand what's going on"	-0.002 *
<b>C3.1:</b> Contacted a local government councilor for help to solve a problem or to give them their views during the past year	0.005 **
<b>C3.2:</b> Contacted a District Commissioner for help to solve a problem or to give them their views during the past year	0.005 ***
<b>C3.3:</b> Contacted a member of Parliament for help to solve a problem or to give them their views during the past year	0.004 ***
<b>C3.4:</b> Contacted an official of a government ministry for help to solve a problem or to give them their views during the past year	0.002 *
<b>C3.5:</b> Contacted a political party official for help to solve a problem or to give them their views during the past year	0.003 **
<b>C3.8:</b> Contacted a community-owned resource person for help to solve a problem or to give them their views during the past year	0.005 ***
<b>C3.10:</b> Contacted opinion leaders for help to solve a problem or to give them their views during the past year	0.003 **
<b>C3.11:</b> Contacted some other influential person for help to solve a problem or to give them their views during the past year	0.005 ***
<b>B2:</b> Amount of money earned during the past 12 months from conducting business activities with other members of the bunge	73.985 **
<b>31 others</b>	Not significant

\*= $p < .1$ ; \*\*= $p < .05$ ; \*\*\*= $p < .01$ . **Note:** when the outcomes of interests were binary variables, probit models were used and the marginal effects are reported in the table. For continuous variables, a standard OLS model was used.

Taken together, these results suggest that when we try to estimate the effect of YYC at the conclusion of the evaluation, the effects may be underestimated in some of the areas listed particularly with respect to the

<sup>21</sup> To perform these tests, we regressed several variables representing various outcomes of interest on the amount of time that the respondent had been a bunge member. We ran two versions of each regression: one controlled for region and the age of the respondent, while the second also controlled for asset ownership (wealth).

variables related to political activity.<sup>22</sup> During the analysis at the conclusion of the evaluation, we will need to pay close attention to this possibility, and interpret any results related to these variables with caution.

## IV. NEXT STEPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The issues identified in the previous two sections reflect important considerations in terms of the data and analytical approach that must be borne in mind in carrying out the remainder of the YYC evaluation. However, these concerns do not suggest that the difference-in-difference Treatment-Comparison Analysis should be abandoned. Appendix II illustrates how the technique of Propensity Score Matching could potentially be used to adjust for differences between the treatment and comparison groups. Moreover, as discussed earlier although the program seems to have already had some impact prior to the baseline, this impact appears to be mainly limited to those variables related to the likelihood of taking political action.

Nonetheless, it is important to bear in mind that these issues do impose some important limitations on the Treatment-Comparison Analysis. While we can make adjustments for selection bias and the fact that implementation had already begun at the time of our baseline survey, we cannot be certain that our estimates of impact account for these factors perfectly. As a result, we should not expect to obtain precise estimates of program effectiveness under the circumstances, for example of the sort that could be used to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of YYC. Rather, these results could be used to obtain a broad indication of whether the program causes significant changes in the desired outcomes.

In our view, there remains high potential for the Analysis of Impact Based on Bunge-Level Characteristics as described in Chapter 2, Part II to make an important contribution towards the learning objective of the USAID Evaluation Policy. The baseline data collection effort was successful in terms of generating a large dataset that explores a wide range of potential outcomes related to program characteristics and youth marginalization. Analysis of endline data following the conclusion of the program would provide a rich set of recommendations that could inform the design of similar programs both in Kenya and other parts of the world in the future.

An additional possibility that had been raised by USAID in the context of the YYC evaluation is to conduct a midline survey following the upcoming election in 2013 and prior to the endline following the conclusion of YYC. While midline data could generate useful information that would allow for a richer analysis, it is unlikely that it would be cost effective from USAID's perspective. We expect that two rounds of data collection will be sufficient to get the most out of the analysis.

Finally we recommend the following steps be taken in the process of finalizing the approach to the endline survey:

- A final set of indicators should be selected by narrowing down those that were included in the baseline questionnaire. The baseline experimented with a large number of questions as a result of the broad set of outcomes and difficulty in measuring some of the outcomes. The number of questions could be significantly reduced to shorten the endline survey and reduce costs and respondent burden. Variables that show little variation, are highly correlated with other variables, as well as those where the differences between treatment and comparison groups are particularly pronounced should be considered for elimination. In addition, some questions may have had translation issues that resulted

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<sup>22</sup> To illustrate this, suppose that YYC is expected to raise an individual's income by 1000 KSh, from 10,000 to 11,000 KSh. If the program had not yet taken effect, we'd expect the baseline income to be 10,000 and the endline to be 11,000 KSh, i.e. we would measure the full 1,000 KSh change. However, if at the time of our baseline the income had already risen to 10,200 KSh, we would find the income to be 10,200 at baseline and 11,000 KSh at endline – hence, we would only measure a change of 800 KSh, which would be an underestimate of the true effect.

in confusing or incorrect wording, so this issue should be investigated and these questions omitted as well.

- A more thorough propensity score matching exercise should be undertaken, primarily to establish a region of common support that will result in dropping some number of treatment and comparison observations. These individuals would not need to be included in the endline survey, which could reduce costs.
- The endline should consider incorporating a second comparison group of youths from YYC areas who did not join binges. This group could help to clarify the appropriate comparison group and distinguish between differences due to selection bias as opposed to impact of the program prior to baseline.

# APPENDICES

## I. ADDITIONAL TABLES AND GRAPHS

Table 31A: Leadership roles in the bunge

	Has leadership role %	N
<b>Wealth quintiles</b>		
1	32.1	1,321
2	31.2	1,316
3	28.7	1,302
4	27.8	1,228
5	21.3	1,078
<b>Education</b>		
no formal schooling	10.2	147
informal schooling only (including koranic schooling)	16.7	24
some primary schooling	13.6	1,004
primary school completed	25.0	1,591
some secondary school / high school	29.3	997
secondary school / high school completed	33.8	1,749
post-secondary qualifications, other than university	46.7	676
some university	31.0	84
university completed	40.4	57
post-graduate	54.5	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>6,353</b>

Table 32A: Youth participation in activities concerning the community

Region	Discuss politics with friends	Attend community Barazas	Come together to raise an issue	Participate in demonstration	Used force for political reasons	N
	%	%	%	%	%	
Central	74.1	49.8	36.0	7.7	0.2	455
Coast	57.7	73.5	53.5	10.5	0.7	1,073
Nairobi	74.9	41.8	53.1	29.8	1.8	275
Nyanza	62.7	65.5	54.3	10.1	2.7	2,412
Rift Valley	62.9	65.0	53.7	9.2	2.2	1,385
Western	53.4	68.0	45.3	7.2	1.4	728
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>6,328</b>

Table 33A: Social Capital

Region	If someone faced with dreadful situation, it is likely village members will help	If need money, non-family members would help	If need money, other ethnic groups would help	Think most people in village can be trusted	N
	%	%	%	%	
Central	97.8	83.7	63.8	92.7	452
Coast	95.2	72.3	60.6	85.1	1077
Nairobi	94.9	80.7	82.5	76.3	275
Nyanza	86.4	70.1	42.8	78.3	2413
Rift Valley	91.9	71.4	60.6	83.3	1387
Western	94.5	62.3	55.0	77.3	728
<b>Wealth quintiles</b>					
1	93.2	81.0	67.1	81.5	1318
2	91.6	75.6	59.1	82.2	1314
3	90.1	70.7	51.4	81.4	1297
4	90.3	67.8	47.2	81.2	1229
5	90.4	59.2	43.3	80.7	1077
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>6332</b>

Table 34A: Conflicts in communities

Region	How regularly do serious conflicts arise among people from your community					Total	N
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often			
	%	%	%	%	%		
Central	47	32.5	18	2.4	100	455	
Coast	30.7	39	24.9	5.4	100	1,070	
Nairobi	4.4	42.2	49.8	3.6	100	275	
Nyanza	19.7	49.2	28.4	2.7	100	2,413	
Rift Valley	21.9	44.5	28.5	5.2	100	1,377	
Western	17.8	28.2	40.9	13.1	100	724	
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,314</b>	

Table 35A: Conflicts within families

Region	How regularly do serious conflicts arise within your own family					Total	N
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often			
	%	%	%	%	%		
Central	60.2	28.8	8.1	2.9	100	455	
Coast	42.0	29.5	23.8	4.8	100	1,073	
Nairobi	19.3	57.8	20.7	2.2	100	275	
Nyanza	31.3	49.5	17.9	1.2	100	2,419	
Rift Valley	32.6	43.7	19.7	3.9	100	1,383	
Western	25.1	30.9	32.0	11.9	100	724	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,329</b>	

Table 36A: Recreative activities

	Play games, sports, or go dancing with friends...				Total	N
	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never		
	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	25.7	34.7	10.7	29.0	100	3,667
Female	11.1	22.1	10.2	56.6	100	2,672
<b>Region</b>					100	
Central	19.1	33.3	12.7	34.9	100	456
Coast	21.2	33.9	8.2	36.8	100	1,077
Nairobi	26.9	45.5	7.3	20.4	100	275
Nyanza	20.1	21.6	12.2	46.0	100	2,418
Rift Valley	20.0	35.0	10.7	34.3	100	1,388
Western	11.7	29.0	7.6	51.8	100	728
<b>Age</b>					100	
18-23	28.7	35.2	8.7	27.4	100	1,887
24-29	18.6	29.9	11.1	40.4	100	2,533
30-35	13.5	24.6	11.2	50.7	100	1,332
36 & above	7.9	18.7	12.0	61.3	100	582
<b>Total</b>	19.5	29.4	10.5	40.6	100	6,342

## II. SELECTION OF CONTROL SAMPLE

This Appendix describes the selection of a control sample or comparison group for the YYC impact evaluation. A control sample is a group of subjects who do not participate in the program but are similar to the group that does participate. The control sample provides a counterfactual to show how the program participants would have acted had they not participated in the program.

To develop a sample frame for the control sample, NORC relied heavily on information received from the YYC implementing partners and the assistance of dTS staff, especially Fred Opundo, as well as staff at USAID. Due to the varying quantity and quality of administrative data received for each province, the control sample frame was developed differently in each province. Therefore, the remainder of this Appendix is organized by province.

### CENTRAL PROVINCE

In Central province, the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the sublocation. The implementing partner (IP), Mercy Corps, works in two counties – Kiambu and Muranga. In a meeting with George Njoroge, Program Manager at Mercy Corps, it was determined likely that all sublocations in Kiambu and Muranga were part of the treatment group, i.e. one or more villages in all sublocations had one or more bunges. Therefore, controls were drawn from sublocations in the remaining three counties in Central province – Nyandarua, Nyeri, and Kirinyaga. From these three counties, NORC and Mercy Corps developed a list of 19 sublocations bordering Kiambu and Muranga counties. Thirteen of the 19 sublocations were randomly selected as control areas. In each, TNS field staff will use in-field sampling to randomly select 20 respondents for interview in accordance with the set quotas (see Table 7 below).

Table 1. Summary of Control Sample, Central Province

<b>Province:</b> Central
<b>Treatment Counties:</b> Kiambu, Muranga
<b>Control Counties:</b> Nyandarua, Nyeri, Kirinyaga
<b>PSU for Control Counties:</b> Sublocation
<b># of Sublocations in Control Sample Frame:</b> 19 (3 in Nyandarua, 11 in Nyeri, 5 in Kirinyaga)
<b># of Sublocations in Control Sample:</b> 13 (2 in Nyandarua, 9 in Nyeri, 2 in Kirinyaga)
<b># of Interviews per Sublocation:</b> 20

### COAST PROVINCE

In Coast province, the PSU is the sublocation. The IP, CLUSA International, determined that there are bunges in about 70 percent of the sublocations found in the treatment counties (Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa, and Taita Taveta). NORC received a list of all sublocations in the treatment counties, with each sublocation listed as either treatment (sublocation contains one or more bunges) or non-treatment (sublocation contains no bunges). In total, there were 130 sublocations with no bunges; this list was used as the sample frame and 54 sublocations were randomly selected as control areas. In each sublocation, TNS field

staff will use in-field sampling to randomly select 10 households for interview in accordance with the set quotas (see Table 7 below).

**Table 2. Summary of Control Sample, Coast Province**

<p><b>Province:</b> Coast  <b>Treatment/Control Counties:</b> Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa, Taita Taveta  <b>PSU for Control Counties:</b> Sublocation  <b># of Sublocations in Control Sample Frame:</b> 130 (62 in Kilifi, 30 in Kwale, 13 in Lamu, 5 in Mombasa, 20 in Taita Taveta)  <b># of Sublocations in Control Sample:</b> 54 (32 in Kilifi, 9 in Kwale, 4 in Lamu, 3 in Mombasa, 6 in Taita Taveta)  <b># of Interviews per Sublocation:</b> 10</p>
--

## NAIROBI PROVINCE

In Nairobi province, the PSU is the sublocation. A meeting with the IP, Inuka Kenya Trust, revealed that while there are some sublocations in Nairobi that have no bunges, their ambition is to reach all of Nairobi. Furthermore, the sublocations within Nairobi which currently do not have bunges are very different socio-economically speaking from the sublocations which do have bunges. Given this, NORC and dTS (Fred Opundo) compiled a list of 17 sublocations bordering Nairobi province with similar socio-demographic characteristics as the sublocations within Nairobi. . From this sample frame, 16 sublocations were randomly selected as control areas. In each, TNS field staff will use in-field sampling to randomly select 10 households for interview in accordance with the set quotas (see Table 7 below)..

**Table 3. Summary of Control Sample, Nairobi Province**

<p><b>Province:</b> Nairobi  <b>Control County:</b> Kajiado</p> <p><b>PSU:</b> Sublocation  <b># of Sublocations in Control Sample Frame:</b> 17  <b># of Sublocations in Control Sample:</b> 16  <b># of Interviews per Sublocation:</b> 10</p>
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## NYANZA PROVINCE

In Nyanza province, the PSU is the village. The IP, World Vision, informed NORC that they had reached all or most sublocations within the province (Homa Bay, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, and Siaya counties) and that out of about 10,000 villages, approximately 50 percent contained bunges. Due to the high coverage, villages were chosen as the PSU rather than sublocations. To this end, NORC received lists from World Vision giving names of vilages without bunges in five counties – all except Kisii. In Siaya and Migori, names were not given for 16 of the villages, and these were not included in the sample frame. In Homa Bay, World Vision provided the names of several sublocations with no bunges entirely, but did not provide village names for these sublocations; similarly, these were not included in the sample frame. In the end, the sample frame consisted of 143 villages in five counties. Of these, 125 were randomly selected as part of the control sample.

In each village, TNS field staff will use in-field sampling to randomly select 10 households for interview in accordance with the set quotas (see Table 7 below). Same question about selection of village.

**Table 4. Summary of Control Sample, Nyanza Province**

<p><b>Province:</b> Nyanza  <b>Treatment Counties:</b> Homa Bay, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya  <b>Control Counties:</b> Homa Bay, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya  <b>PSU:</b> Village  <b># of Villages in Control Sample Frame:</b> 143 (24 in Homa Bay, 27 in Kisumu, 49 in Migori, 13 in Nyamira, 30 in Siaya)  <b># of Villages in Control Sample:</b> 125 (22 in Homa Bay, 22 in Kisumu, 46 in Migori, 9 in Nyamira, 26 in Siaya)  <b># of Interviews per Village:</b> 10</p>
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## RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE

In Rift Valley province, the PSU is the sublocation. As in Central province, the sublocations in the seven treatment counties – Elgeyo Marakwet, Kericho, Nakuru, Nandi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, West Pokot - have likely all been reached by the IP, Mercy Corps. As a result, Mercy Corps, dTS, and NORC decided to select controls from counties which neighbor the treatment counties and are likely to have similar characteristics to the treatment areas. The four counties from which we selected control areas are Baringo, Bomet, Kajaiido, and Turkana. Within these counties, we first used maps provided by USAID to identify locations which border the treatment counties. Then, using data from the 2009 Census from KNBS, we compiled a list of sublocations that fell within these locations – a total of 135. Of these, 75 were randomly selected as control areas. In each sublocation, TNS field staff will use in-field sampling to randomly select 10 households for interview in accordance with the set quotas (see Table 7 below).

**Table 5. Summary of Control Sample, Rift Valley Province**

<p><b>Province:</b> Rift Valley  <b>Treatment Counties:</b> Elgeyo Marakwet, Kericho, Nakuru, Nandi, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, West Pokot  <b>Control Counties:</b> Baringo, Bomet, Kajaiido, Turkana  <b>PSU:</b> Sublocation  <b># of Sublocations in Control Sample Frame:</b> 135 (80 in Baringo, 29 in Bomet, 5 in Kajaiido, 21 in Turkana)  <b># of Sublocations in Control Sample:</b> 75 (44 in Baringo, 15 in Bomet, 3 in Kajaiido, 13 in Turkana)  <b># of Interviews per Sublocation:</b> 10</p>
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## WESTERN PROVINCE

In Western province, the PSU is the sublocation. A meeting with the IP, Winrock International, revealed that about 75 percent of the locations in the province have bungees, including locations in all four counties (Bungoma, Busia, Kakamega, Vihiga). For a control sample frame, NORC received lists of locations within three counties – Bungoma, Kakamega, Vihiga - that were, at the time, unreached by Winrock. A comparison of this list with the 2009 Census data from KNBS yielded mixed results. Many of the locations provided were either newly-formed or otherwise not found in the 2009 data, while others were in fact sublocations rather

than locations. Where possible, NORC identified sublocations within the provided locations, and created a list of 57 unreached sublocations to use as a sampling frame. From this list, 37 sublocations were randomly chosen as control areas. In each sublocation, TNS field staff will use in-field sampling to randomly select 10 households for interview in accordance with the set quotas (see Table 7 below). Same question about selection of village.

**Table 6. Summary of Control Sample, Western Province**

<b>Province:</b> Western
<b>Treatment Counties:</b> Bungoma, Busia, Kakamega, Vihiga
<b>Control Counties:</b> Bungoma, Kakamega, Vihiga
<b>PSU:</b> Sublocation
<b># of Sublocations in Control Sample Frame:</b> 57(11 in Bungoma, 39 in Kakamega, 7 in Vihiga)
<b># of Sublocations in Control Sample:</b> 37 (7 in Bungoma, 28 in Kakamega, 2 in Vihiga)
<b># of Interviews per Sublocation:</b> 10

## QUOTAS

Within the control areas, quotas were established based on age and gender, to match the data from a survey conducted by Mercy Corps. The quotas are to be followed by TNS in all control areas, and are found in Table 7.

**Table 7. Quotas for Control Sample**

Respondent Type	Mercy Corps Findings	Quota for YYC Impact Evaluation
Male	63%	66.6%
Female	37%	33.3%
Age 18-23	40.5%	40%
Ages 24-29	42.8%	40%
Ages 30-35	16.8%	20%

## OVERVIEW

Table 8 shows an overview of all control samples.

**Table 8. Summary of Control Sample, All Provinces**

Province	Control Areas	PSU Type	PSUs in Frame	PSUs in Sample	Interviews per PSU
Central	3 Neighboring Counties	Sublocation	19	13	20
Coast	5 of 5 Treatment Counties	Sublocation	130	54	10
Nairobi	1 Neighboring County	Sublocation	17	16	10
Nyanza	5 of 6 Treatment Counties	Village	143	125	10
Rift Valley	4 Neighboring Counties	Sublocation	135	75	10
Western	3 of 4 Treatment Counties	Sublocation	57	37	10

### III. PRELIMINARY PROPENSITY SCORE MATCHING ASSESSMENT

As described earlier, the data reveal substantial differences between the treatment and comparison groups in terms of a range of variables in the dataset. Thus, despite our attempts to identify as similar a comparison group as possible, we find that our comparison group differs in important ways from the treatment group and is thus not an accurate representation of what would have happened to YYC participants in the absence of the program. Our estimation of the impact of the program is thus subject to “selection bias.” That is, some of the important factors that determine outcomes differ between our treatment and comparison on groups. As a result, we are not able to determine the extent to which any apparent impact of the program is due to the program itself, or due to these other important factors.

Nonetheless, selection bias may not be as serious a concern as it might seem. In the first place, our difference-in-difference methodology will control for any sources of selection bias that are fixed over time. Since our analysis focuses on the change in outcomes between baseline and follow-up, we need only be concerned with sources of selection bias that would cause differences between the treatment and comparison groups in the ways that outcomes would evolve over time (other than the influence of the project itself). Even these time-varying sources of selection bias can potentially be adjusted for using the technique of propensity score matching (PSM), which is widely used in the evaluation literature<sup>23</sup>.

We omit a technical description of PSM, but the intuition is as follows. Even where the treatment and comparison groups show important differences, we can still construct a valid comparison group. The approach is to first identify observations in the treatment and comparison groups that show particularly large differences from the other groups in terms of the key variables, and omit them from the analysis. Secondly, the approach uses a system of weighting so that observations that are the most comparable across the two groups are weighted more heavily in the analysis.

Application of PSM to reduce selection bias requires the satisfaction of certain statistical conditions and assumptions. Given the large number of outcomes that the evaluation proposes to consider, it is not feasible to fully explore the potential to apply PSM in the present context. However, some exploratory exercises that we conducted suggest that it is likely that PSM could be used to construct a valid comparison group. In particular, we were able to achieve the balancing property by specifying a propensity score equation using the following variables that can be identified in the dataset that accompanies this report:

B1\_2a B1\_3a B1\_4a d5 d6 e2 e7 j1 g2 e5\_3 ser y12 pc1

These variables could be plausibly asserted to satisfy the conditional independence assumption for a number of our outcomes.

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<sup>23</sup> See Rosenbaum, Paul and Donald Rubin (1983) “The central role of the propensity score in observational studies for causal effects” *Biometrika* 70 (1) pp. 41-55, for a more recent discussion see Caliendo, Marco and Sabine Kopeinig (2005) “Some practical guidance for the implementation of propensity score matching” IZA Discussion Paper No. 1588

## **IV. QUESTIONNAIRES**

## Bunge-Leader Questionnaire

Bunge code:

Name of Bunge \_\_\_\_\_

Village \_\_\_\_\_

Sub-location \_\_\_\_\_

<b>A1</b>	<b>Which activities does the bunge participate in? [select all that apply]</b>	<p><b><u>AGRICULTURE</u></b>            01 CROP FARMING (TEA, COFFEE, BANANA, SUGARCANE, GROUNDNUTS, ALOE VERA, VEGETABLES, MUSHROOMS, FLOWERS, RICE, NAPIER GRASS, ETC)            02 TREE NURSERIES/GREENHOUSES            03 AGRO-FORESTRY/PLANTING TREES            04 AQUACULTURE/FISHPONDS/FISHING            05 IRRIGATION SCHEME            06 ORGANIC FARMING            07 PROVIDING LABOR/WORKERS FOR HIRE            08 PROVIDING OR ACQUIRING FARMING EQUIPMENT            09 OTHER AGRICULTURE</p>
<b>A2</b>	<b>If it had the chance, which other activities would the bunge participate in? Please select 2.</b>	<p><b><u>AGRIBUSINESS/FOOD-RELATED ACTIVITY</u></b>            10 CROP SALES (VEGETABLES, FRUITS, OTHER CROPS)            11 SEEDLING SALES            12 FISH SALES/FISH STORAGE            13 ANIMAL BYPRODUCTS SALES (EGGS, MILK, ETC)            14 FOOD PROCESSING (TOMATO PASTE, MAIZE FLOUR, MAIZE GRINDER, FRUIT JUICES, PALM PRODUCTS)            15 OTHER FOOD-RELATED ACTIVITY (E.G. BAKED GOODS)            16 OTHER AGRIBUSINESS ACTIVITY (E.G. CHICKEN FEED PROCESSING)</p>
<b>A3.1</b>	<b>Of the activities you told me that the bunge participates in, which would you say is the <u>most important focus</u> of the bunge? [select 1]</b>	<p><b><u>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</u></b>            17 LIVESTOCK RAISING (COWS, PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS, POULTRY, RABBITS, ETC)            18 LIVESTOCK SALES (COWS, PIGS, SHEEP, GOATS, POULTRY, RABBITS, ETC)            19 ANIMAL BYPRODUCTS PRODUCTION (EGGS, MILK, ETC)            20 MANURE PRODUCTION/MANURE TRANSFORMATION            21 BEEKEEPING/HONEY PRODUCTION AND SALES            22 OTHER ANIMAL-RELATED ACTIVITIES (CATTLE DIP PREPARATION, ZERO GRAZING IN SMALL SCALE FARMS, POULTRY INCUBATORS ETC)</p>
<b>A3.2</b>	<b>Which one is the <u>second most important focus</u>? [select 1]</b>	<p><b><u>TRADE/BUSINESS/SERVICES</u></b>            23 MECHANIC/VEHICLES/TRANSPORT (REPAIR, SALES, BATTERING CHARGING, FUEL SALES, CAR WASH, ETC)            24 TABLE BANKING OR MERRY GO ROUND            25 FORMAL ACCESS TO CREDIT</p>

<b>A3.3</b>	<b>Which one is the <u>third most important focus?</u> [select 1]</b>	26 INFORMAL INSURANCE 27 ACCESS TO FORMAL INSURANCE 28 COMMUNITY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES/SOCIAL WORK (VOLUNTARISM, FUNERAL ASSISTANCE, ADVOCACY, ETC) 29 ENTERTAINMENT/TOURISM (ART PERFORMANCES, ECO-TOURISM, MUSEUMS, ETC) 30 COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES (CYBER CAFÉ, RUNNING ICT CENTER, PHOTOCOPY, ETC) 31 HOSPITALITY (CATERING, RESTAURANT, ETC) 32 RETAIL/RETAIL SHOPS (BARBERSHOP, CLOTHES SALES, SHOE REPAIR, ETC) 33 MANUFACTURING (SOAP MAKING, BASKETRY, JEWELRY, EMBROIDERING, ETC) 34 CONSTRUCTION (WELL DIGGING, BUILDING TOILETS, BRICK MAKING, TIMBER HARVESTING, ETC) 35 RECYCLING (GARBAGE RECYCLING, CHARCOAL RECYCLING, ETC) 36 OTHER BUSINESS, TRADE, SERVICE ACTIVITIES (GARBAGE COLLECTION, CHILD CARE, LAUNDRY, ETC) <b>COMMUNITY AWARENESS/TRAINING/COMMUNITY SERVICE</b> 37 SOCIAL ACTIVITIES (PEACE BUILDING ACTIVITIES, YOUTH MOBILIZATION) 38 TRAININGS (HIV/AIDS AWARENESS, GIRLS EARLY MARRIAGE AWARENESS, FGM, FARMER TRAINING, ETC) 39 EDUCATION-RELATED ACTIVITIES (OPERATING A SCHOOL, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS EDUCATION) 40 OTHER
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<b>A4</b>	<b>When was the bunge formed?</b>	(mm/yyyy)
	<b>Which of the following are true about the bunge:</b>	
<b>A5.1</b>	<b>The bunge is registered</b>	1 YES 2 No but we have applied → A6.1 3 NO have not applied yet→ A6.1
<b>A5.2</b>	<b>When was the bunge registered?</b>	(mm/yyyy)
<b>A6.1</b>	<b>The bunge has a workplan</b>	1 YES 2 NO→ A7.1
<b>A6.2</b>	<b>When was the workplan created?</b>	(mm/yyyy)
<b>A7.1</b>	<b>The bunge has a bank account</b>	1 YES 2 NO→ A8.1
<b>A7.2</b>	<b>When was the bank account opened?</b>	(mm/yyyy)
<b>A8.1</b>	<b>The bunge has applied for funds from Tahidi Youth Fund</b>	1 YES 2 NO→ A9.1
<b>A8.2</b>	<b>When did you apply for funds?</b>	(mm/yyyy)
<b>A9.1</b>	<b>The bunge has applied for funds from elsewhere</b>	1 YES 2 NO→ A10.1
<b>A9.2</b>	<b>Where else have you applied for funds?</b>	
<b>A10.1</b>	<b>The bunge has a gold, silver, or bronze ranking</b>	1 YES 2 NO→ A11.1
<b>A10.2</b>	<b>Please specify which ranking.</b>	1 GOLD

		2 SILVER 3 BRONZE
A11	Someone from the bunge has attended a county forum	1 YES 2 NO
A12	Someone from the bunge has been elected to the county or national bunge	1 YES 2 NO

A13	The bunge has received trainings	1 YES 2 NO → A14
A13.1a	Training 1: Type/Topic	
A13.1b	Training 1: Number of sessions	
A13.2a	Training 2: Type/Topic	
A13.2b	Training 2: Number of sessions	
A13.3a	Training 3: Type/Topic	
A13.3b	Training 3: Number of sessions	
A13.4a	Training 4: Type/Topic	[open-ended for now]
A13.4b	Training 4: Number of sessions	[numeric]
A13.5a	Training 5: Type/Topic	[open-ended for now]
A13.5b	Training 5: Number of sessions	[numeric]

A14	How often does the bunge meet?	01 WEEKLY OR MORE OFTEN 02 EVERY TWO WEEKS 03 EVERY MONTH 04 EVERY OTHER MONTH OR SO 05 LESS THAN ONCE EVERY OTHER MONTH
A15	How often did the bunge used to meet during the first six months after creation?	01 WEEKLY OR MORE OFTEN 02 EVERY TWO WEEKS 03 EVERY MONTH 04 EVERY OTHER MONTH OR SO 05 LESS THAN ONCE EVERY OTHER MONTH
A16	When will the next annual meeting be held?	(mm/yyyy)
A17	When will the next elections of officers/board members be held?	(mm/yyyy)

<b>A18</b>	<b>How many members total are currently in the bunge?</b>	
<b>A19</b>	<b>What ethnicities are represented in your bunge?</b> [ALL THAT APPLY]	01 KIKUYU 02 LUO 03 LUHYA 04 KAMBA 05 MERU 06 KISII 07 KALENJIN 08 MASAI 09 MIJIKENDA 10 TAITA 11 SOMALI 12 POKOT 13 TURKANA 14 BAJUNI 15 KURIA 16 TESO 17 RENDILLE 18 EMBU 19 BORANA 20 SAMBURU 21 ARAB 22 SWAHILI 23 INDIAN 24 KENYAN ONLY (DOESN'T THINK OF SELF IN THOSE TERMS) 99 OTHER(SPECIFY: _____)
<b>A20</b>	<b>What percentage of the members attend more than half of the meetings?</b>	
<b>A21</b>	<b>Since the bunge formed, have any members dropped out? (i.e. members who have stopped participating in any bunge activities and you don't expect them to participate in the future)</b>	1 YES 2 NO → A22
<b>A21.a</b>	<b>How many members have dropped out since the bunge formed? Please give your best estimate.</b>	
<b>A22</b>	<b>About what proportion of the youths in this community are part of the bunge?</b>	

<b>A23</b>		<b>a) Does your bunge raise funds from [SOURCE]?</b>	<b>b) How much did the bunge raise from [SOURCE] in the past 12 months?</b>
<b>A23.1</b>	Member dues/Subscriptions	1 YES 2 NO	
<b>A23.2</b>	Economic activities	1 YES 2 NO	
<b>A23.3</b>	Donors	1 YES 2 NO	

<b>A24</b>	<b>Before the bunge was formed, were the members already part of a group (such as a self-help association, sports or drama club, a religious group, an NGO, etc)?</b>	1 YES 2 NO → A25
<b>A24.a</b>	<b>If so, what kind of group?</b>	
<b>A25</b>	<b>Before the bunge was formed, how many of the members knew each other?</b>	01 all or almost all 02 most 03 less than half 04 none or very few
<b>A26</b>	<b>How did the original members learn about YYC?</b>	01 from a mobilizer 02 from members of another bunge 03 other
<b>A27</b>	<b>How often does the mobilizer talk to you about YYC activities?</b>	1 weekly 2 once every two weeks 3 monthly 4 less than monthly 5 never
<b>A28</b>	<b>Are there organizations that provide funding, training, organize events, or facilitate employment opportunities etc that work with the youth in this area?</b>	1 YES 2 NO → to roster
<b>A29</b>	<b>These organizations are they? (multiple responses possible)</b>	1 NGOs 2 Government offices or ministries 3 religious organizations -7 Don't know → to roster -8 Refused → to roster

<b>A30 Which Non Government Organizations (NGOs) work with the youth in this area?</b>	<b>A30b. In general, what activities do these organizations do with the youth in this area?</b>
[open ended, list up to 6]	01 Provide funding 02 Business skills training 03 Health awareness training 04 Leadership training 05 Networking opportunities with other NGOs 06 Organize events 07 Provide material inputs 08 Assist in finding employment opportunities 09 Scholarships

<b>A31 Which Government offices or ministries work with the youth in this area?</b>	<b>A31b. In general, what activities do these organizations do with the youth in this area?</b>
[open ended, list up to 6]	01 Provide funding 02 Business skills training 03 Health awareness training 04 Leadership training 05 Networking opportunities with other NGOs 06 Organize events 07 Provide material inputs 08 Assist in finding employment opportunities 09 Scholarships

<b>A32 Which Religious Organisations work with the youth in this area?</b>	<b>A32b. In general, what activities do these organizations do with the youth in this area?</b>
[open ended, list up to 6]	01 Provide funding 02 Business skills training 03 Health awareness training 04 Leadership training 05 Networking opportunities with other NGOs 06 Organize events 07 Provide material inputs 08 Assist in finding employment opportunities 09 Scholarships

**B. BUNGE ROSTER**

TO BE COMPLETED FOR ALL PERSONS IN THE BUNGE (UP TO 150)

	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7
<b>MEM- BER ID</b>	Please tell me the name of each of the members of the bunge  Please note that no names will be entered in order to protect your privacy.	What is [NAME]'s gender?  1 MALE 2 FEMALE	How many years old was [NAME] on (his/her) last birthday? 1 18-25 years old 2 26-35 years old 3 over 35 years old	What is [NAME]'s position within the bunge?  1 officer/member of the board 2 official member → next member 3 non-official member → next member	What is [NAME]'s level of education?  (ONLY FOR OFFICERS)	When was [NAME] elected?  (ONLY FOR OFFICERS)	Does [NAME] intend to stand for election again?  1 YES 2 NO  (ONLY FOR OFFICERS)
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

## KENYA YES YOUTH CAN SURVEY – YOUTH QUESTIONNAIRE

(Baseline Questionnaire)

<b>INTERVIEW</b>	Enumerator No.  __ __ __	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)  __ _ / __ _ / __ _ _ _	Data Clerk No. 1  __ __	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)  __ _ / __ _ / __ _ _ _
	Editor No.  __ __ __	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)  __ _ / __ _ / __ _ _ _	Data Clerk No. 2  __ __	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)  __ _ / __ _ / __ _ _ _
	Supervisor No.  __ __ __	Date (DD/MM/YYYY)  __ _ / __ _ / __ _ _ _	Validated? <input type="checkbox"/> (check after validation)	

<b>REGION:</b>	CODE  __ __ __	NAME: _____
<b>PROVINCE/DISTRICT:</b>	CODE  __ __ __	NAME: _____
<b>VILLAGE/TOWN:</b>	CODE  __ __ __	NAME: _____
<b>BUNGE:</b>	CODE  __ __ __	NAME: _____
<b>RESPONDENT #:</b>	CODE  __ __ __ __ __	
<b>GIS LOCATION OF RESPONDENT</b>	<b>LATITUDE (N/S)</b>  __  – DEGREES:  __ __	<b>MINUTES:</b>  __ _  .  __ _ _ _
	<b>LONGITUDE (E/W)</b>  __  – DEGREES:  __ __ __	<b>MINUTES:</b>  __ _  .  __ _ _ _

**INTERVIEWER/SUPERVISOR COMMENTS:**

## INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello and thank you for talking to us. We are from TNS working with dTS in Kenya. We are visiting here today conducting a survey to better understand the lives of young people such as yourself. This information is important to know as it will give us information on the role of youths in Kenyan society.

The interview will take about XX minutes and we will ask questions to you about particular topics related to being a youth or young adult in Kenya. This survey may be repeated in the future to determine if there are changes in the lives of young people. In order for us to be able to contact you about these future surveys, I will collect your name and locating information at the end of this survey.

The information you give, including your name and locating information, will be stored safely for the duration of the project to help us locate you in the future. The information that you provide will be kept until at least 2015 for the purposes of preparing reports to the project sponsor. Your participation is completely voluntary. You are free to not answer any question with which you are not comfortable, and you may stop the interview at any time.

If you have any questions about the survey, you may contact XXX at TNS at XXX-XXX-XXX.

May we start now?

Response to consent (1 YES 2 NO)

<b>AA1.</b>	INTERVIEW START TIME	□□:□□
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<b>AA2.</b>	a. What is your first name?	b. What is your surname?
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## SECTION AA. LOCATING INFORMATION

As I mentioned before, we are hoping to interview the same people in 2013. As such, I'd first like to collect some information that will help us locate you in the future. This information will not be kept as part of the survey data and will only be used to help us locate you for the future rounds of this survey and for other important surveys.

<b>AA1</b>	Do you plan on moving in the next 2 years?		1 YES 2 NO → AA4
<b>AA2</b>	Where do you plan on moving to?	Region	
<b>AA3</b>		Village	
<b>AA4</b>	What is your mobile telephone number or a number you have access to?		
<b>AA5</b>	What is your email address?		
<b>AA6</b>	Do you have a Facebook account? If so, what is the name on the account?		
<b>AA7</b>	Is there are family member or friend who lives nearby and would be able to help us locate you when we carry out the study in the future?		1 YES 2 NO → SECTION A
<b>AA8</b>	Please provide me with the following information about that person:	Relationship	
<b>AA9</b>		Name	
<b>AA10</b>		Phone Number	
<b>AA11</b>		Location	

## SECTION A: BUNGE INFORMATION

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about the bunge/youth village group/nisisi! Chapter

<b>A1</b>	<b>When did you join the bunge? (year/month)</b>	
<b>A2</b>	<b>People have different reasons for wanting to join the bunge. I'm going to tell you some reasons we have heard from other people about why they joined the bunge. Can you tell me the most important reason reasons why <i>you</i> joined the bunge?</b>	<p>01 I joined for economic reasons (for instance, I hoped to earn more money, the bunge will assist me to start a business, it can open employment opportunities for me in the future)</p> <p>02 I joined for social/community reasons (for instance, I wanted to participate in the activity that bunge is organized around, my friends said I should join the bunge, to be educated on the community and to help my community, to give back to society)</p> <p>03 I joined for political reasons</p>
<b>A3</b>	<b>Do you hold a leadership position within the bunge?</b>	<p>1 YES</p> <p>2 NO →A4</p>
<b>A3.a</b>	<b>Which position do you hold?</b>	<p>01 PRESIDENT</p> <p>02 VICE-PRESIDENT</p> <p>03 SECRETARY</p> <p>04 TREASURER/ACCOUNTANT</p> <p>99 OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
<b>A4</b>	<b>How often does the bunge hold meetings?</b>	<p>01 weekly or more often</p> <p>02 every two weeks</p> <p>03 every month</p> <p>04 every other month or so</p> <p>05 less than once every other month</p>
<b>A5</b>	<b>How often do you attend these meetings?</b>	<p>01 frequently →A7</p> <p>02 sometimes</p> <p>03 only rarely</p> <p>04 never or almost never</p>
<b>A6</b>	<b>Why don't you attend meetings more regularly?</b>	<p>01 I DON'T FEEL WELCOME</p> <p>02 I DON'T THINK GOING TO THE MEETINGS COULD BENEFIT ME</p> <p>03 MEETING TIMES DON'T MATCH MY SCHEDULE</p> <p>99 OTHER</p>

<b>A7</b>	<b>How often have each of the following topics been discussed at bunge meetings</b>	01 frequently 02 sometimes 03 only rarely 04 never
<b>A7.1</b>	Politics	
<b>A7.2</b>	Ethnic issues	
<b>A7.3</b>	Issues that are important to women, such as gender based violence, [others]	
<b>A7.4</b>	Starting or operating businesses	
<b>A7.5</b>	Getting jobs	
<b>A7.6</b>	Relationships between youth and others in the community	
<b>A8</b>	<b>Have others in the community who are not members of the bunge tried to interfere with what the bunge is doing?</b>	1 YES 2 NO→A10
<b>A9</b>	<b>Has this been a problem for the bunge?</b>	1 yes a big problem 2 somewhat of a problem 3 not a problem
<b>A10</b>	<b>Does it ever happen that members of the bunge have problems that cause them to become angry with one another?</b>	01 often 02 sometimes 03 never or almost never

I am going to read you some statements about the bunge. Please tell me which of the following is true about being part of the bunge.

	<b>STATEMENTS</b>	<b>A13. Which of the following would you say is true about being part of the bunge</b> 1 TRUE 2 NOT TRUE	<b>A14. If yes, how big of a difference has it made? Has it made...</b> 01 a big difference? 02 somewhat of a difference? 03 only a small difference?
<b>a</b>	It has helped me to earn more money		
<b>b</b>	It has brought people from different ethnicities closer together		
<b>c</b>	It has helped me to have a voice in influencing the <b>national</b> government		
<b>d</b>	It has helped me to have a voice in influencing the <b>local</b> government		
<b>e</b>	It has brought the members closer to the rest of the community		
<b>f</b>	It is a safe place where I can discuss issues that I wouldn't be able to discuss anywhere else		

Now I would like to ask you some questions about the bunge leaders/officials.

A15	Did all of the members of the bunge have the opportunity to participate in choosing the bunge leaders?	1 YES 2 NO
A16	Were any of the members of the bunge disappointed about who was chosen as a bunge leader?	1 yes, very much 2 somewhat 3 not at all
A14	In general, how good of a job do you think they're doing?	1 excellent 2 good 3 fair 4 poor 5 very poor

## SECTION B. ECONOMIC OUTCOMES

Now I would like to ask you about your economic activities.

	I would like to ask you about activities that you may have done in the past month and in the past 12 months to make a living. Have you done any of the following to make a living:	a) Over the past 12 months?  1 YES 2 NO → NEXT	b) Over the past one month?  1 YES 2 NO
<b>B1.1</b>	Grow crops, raise livestock, conduct business activities together <u>with other members of the bunge or as part of bunge activities?</u>		
<b>B1.2</b>	Work for someone who is <u>not a member of your household</u> for wages or a salary- for example working for an employer, a firm, the Government, or working for a jua kali or some other person outside your household?		
<b>B1.3</b>	Grow crops on a plot owned or rented <u>by you or your household?</u> (This is different from the previous question when I asked if you worked for <i>someone else</i> for wages or a salary)		
<b>B1.4</b>	Raise livestock owned by <u>you or your household?</u>		
<b>B1.5</b>	Conduct business activities for <u>yourself or your household?</u> For example, operating a small business selling something, operating a fishing boat, operating ajua kali, or other independent work?		

### Subsection B2: Bunge activities [ask if YES to B1.1]

You indicated that you did some activities together with other members of the bunge or as part of bunge activities. I would like to ask you about the activities you worked on with other members of the bunge to earn money.

	Did you earn money from any of the following:	a) Over the past 12 months?  1 YES 2 NO → NEXT	b) Over the past one month?  1 YES 2 NO
<b>B2.1</b>	Growing crops on a field you worked with other bunge members		
<b>B2.2</b>	Livestock activities with other bunge members (specify)		
<b>B2.3</b>	Business activities with other bunge members (specify)		

**[COMPLETE IF SAID YES TO B2.1]**

	<b>B2.4</b>	<b>B2.5</b>	<b>B2.6</b>	<b>CODES FOR B2.4</b>	
	Which crops did you grow with other bunge members?  <i>SEE CODES</i>  <b>[FIELD-CODED]</b>	How much money did you <u>individually</u> receive for the [CROP] sold during the last 12 months from this plot in total?  (KSh)	How much money did you <u>individually</u> receive for the [CROP] sold during the past one month from this plot in total?  (KSh)	10 MAHANGU 11 MAIZE 12 WHEAT 13 SORGHUM 14 POTATOES 15 SWEET POTATO 16 YAMS 17 GROUNDNUT 18 CASHEW NUT 19 PEANUT 20 BEANS OF ALL KINDS 21 LENTILS 22 PEAS 23 PIGEON PEA 24 COWPEA 25 CHICKPEA 26 CARROTS 27 TOMATOES 28 CABBAGE	29 SPINACH 30 LETTUCE 31 PEPPERS 32 PUMPKIN 33 CUCUMBERS 34 ONIONS 35 MELON 36 ORANGES 37 LEMON 99 OTHER (SPECIFY)
<b>CROP 1</b>	_____				
<b>CROP 2</b>	_____				
<b>CROP 3</b>	_____				
<b>CROP 4</b>	_____				
<b>CROP 5</b>	_____				

**[COMPLETE IF SAID YES TO B2.2]**

	<b>B2.7</b>	<b>B2.8a</b>	<b>B2.8b</b>
<b>ANIMAL TYPE</b>	Over the past 12 months, have you raised [ANIMAL] with other members of the bunge?	How much did you earn from raising [ANIMAL] with other bunge members in the past 12 months in total?	How much did you earn from raising [ANIMAL] with other bunge members in the past one month in total?
<b>a) Cattle</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL		

<b>b) Sheep</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL		
<b>c) Goats</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL		
<b>d) Poultry</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL		
<b>e) Pigs</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL		
<b>f) Other (specify)</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL		

**[COMPLETE IF SAID YES TO B2.3]**

	<b>B2.9</b>	<b>B2.10</b>	<b>B2.11</b>	
	What kind of business activities did you do with other members of the bunge?  <i>SEE CODES</i>	How much money did you individually earn from this activity in the past 12 months in total?	How much money did you individually earn from this activity in the past one month in total?	<p><b><u>CODES FOR B2.9</u></b></p> <p>10 FARMING/LIVESTOCK            11 FISHING            12 TRADING/SALES            13 JUA KALI            14 TRANSPORT            15 CONSTRUCTION            16 EDUCATION            17 HEALTH            18 CLERICAL            19 FACTORY WORKER            20 RESTAURANT/BAR/            HOTEL/HOSPITALITY            21 OTHER SERVICE            INDUSTRY            22 ENTERTAINMENT            99 OTHER (SPECIFY)</p>
A C T 1	<div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/>            _____         </div>			
A C T 2	<div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/>            _____         </div>			
A C T 3	<div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/>            _____         </div>			
A C T 4	<div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/>            _____         </div>			
A C T 5	<div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/>            _____         </div>			

**Subsection B3: Wage/Salary Employment [ask if YES to B1.2]**

You mentioned that you worked for someone who is not a member of your household for wages or a salary in the past month/past 12 months. I would now like to ask you some questions about these activities that you did as an employee.

	B3.1	B3.2	B3.3	B3.4	B3.5	B3.6	B3.7	<b><u>CODES FOR B3.1</u></b>
	Business Activity ID <i>SEE CODES</i>	How many months did you spend on this activity in the past 12 months?	Did you do this activity in the past one month?	How many days did you spend on this activity in the past one month?	On average how much were you paid each day in the form of money? (KSh)	Did you receive any bonuses or in-kind payments for this work?	How much money did you receive in the form of bonuses or in-kind payments in the past 12 months in total? (KSh)	
A C T 1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B3.5			1 YES 2 NO →B3.8		10 FARMING/LIVESTOCK 11 FISHING 12 TRADING/SALES 13 JUA KALI 14 TRANSPORT 15 CONSTRUCTION 16 EDUCATION 17 HEALTH 18 CLERICAL 19 FACTORY WORKER 20 RESTAURANT/BAR/ HOTEL/HOSPITALITY 21 OTHER SERVICE INDUSTRY 22 ENTERTAINMENT 99 OTHER (SPECIFY)
A C T 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B3.5			1 YES 2 NO →B3.8		
A C T 3	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B3.5			1 YES 2 NO →B3.8		
A C T 4	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B3.5			1 YES 2 NO →B3.8		
A C T 5	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B3.5			1 YES 2 NO →B3.8		

	<b>For any of the business activities you mentioned, was the bunge helpful in the following ways?</b>	
<b>B3.8</b>	Generating employment for yourself	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B3.9</b>	Teaching you skills that were helpful with the business activity	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B3.10</b>	Finding employment or information for this activity through another bunge member	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B3.11</b>	The bunge helped in some other way [SPECIFY]	1 YES 2 NO

**Subsection B4: Agriculture – [ask if YES to B1.3]**

You mentioned that you grew crops on a plot owned/rented by you/your household. I would like to ask you about these farming activities. Please tell me which crops you grew in the 12 months. If you have grown more than 5 crops, please tell me your 5 major crops (the ones on which you have spent the most time).

	B4.1	B4.2	B4.3	B4.4	B4.5	B4.6	B4.7	CODES FOR B4.1	CODES FOR B4.5
	Crop ID <i>SEE CODES</i>	In terms of the main decisions about growing and selling this crop, who is the main decision-maker?	How much of the earnings or produce from this [CROP] do you get to decide what to do with?	During the last 12 months, what quantity of [CROP] did your household harvest?	UNIT OF MEASURE FOR B4.4  <i>SEE CODES</i>	How much money did your household get for the [CROP] sold during the past 12 months in total? (KSh)	How much money did your household get for the [CROP] sold during the past one month in total? (KSh)	10 MANAGU 11 MAIZE 12 WHEAT 13 SORGHUM 14 POTATOES 15 SWEET POTATO 16 YAMS 17 GROUNDNUT 18 CASHEW NUT 19 PEANUT 20 BEANS OF ALL KINDS 21 LENTILS 22 PEAS 23 PIGEON PEA 24 COWPEA 25 CHICKPEA 26 CARROTS 27 TOMATOES 28 CABBAGE 29 SPINACH 30 LETTUCE 31 PEPPERS 32 PUMPKIN 33 CUCUMBERS 34 ONIONS 35 MELON 36 ORANGES 37 LEMON 99 OTHER (SPECIFY)	00 NONE 11 KG 12 LITRES 13 BUSHEL 14 BAGS (10 KG) 15 BAGS (12.5 KG) 16 BAGS (20 KG) 17 BAGS (25 KG) 18 BAGS (50 KG) 19 TINS (1 LITRE) 20 TINS (2 LITRES) 21 TINS (5 LITRES) 22 BUNCH 23 CUP 24 CRATES 25 25 LITRE BUCKET 99 OTHER (SPECIFY)
C R O P 1	___ _____	1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none		___ _____				
C R O P 2	___ _____	1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none		___ _____				
C R O P 3	___ _____	1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none		___ _____				
C R O P 4	___ _____	1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none		___ _____				
C R O P 5	___ _____	1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none		___ _____				

	<b>For growing any of the crops you mentioned, was the bunge helpful in the following ways?</b>	
<b>B4.8</b>	Teaching you skills that were helpful with growing these crops	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B4.9</b>	Giving you credit for inputs for these crops (credit comes from the bunge)	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B4.10</b>	Giving you inputs for these crops (inputs comes directly from the bunge)	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B4.11</b>	Provide labor for growing these crops	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B4.12</b>	The bunge helped in some other way [SPECIFY]	1 YES 2 NO

**Subsection B5: Livestock- [ask if YES to B1.4]**

**You mentioned that you/your household raised livestock in the past month/past 12 months. I would like to ask you about these livestock activities. Please tell me which livestock you raised in the past month/12 months.**

<b>ANIMAL TYPE</b>	<b>B5.1</b> Over the past 12 months, has your household raised [ANIMAL]?	<b>B5.2</b> How many [ANIMAL] were sold in the past 12 months?  <i>IF NONE, ENTER 0 AND GO TO B5.6</i>	<b>B5.3</b> On average, how much money was received for each [ANIMAL]?	<b>B5.4</b> Over the past one month, have you raised [ANIMAL]?	<b>B5.5</b> How many [ANIMAL] were sold in the past one month?  <i>IF NONE, ENTER 0</i>	<b>B5.6</b> How many [ANIMAL] are currently owned by your household? By "own", I mean an animal that your household can sell without anyone else's permission.	<b>B5.7</b> How many [ANIMAL] were consumed by your household over the past 12 months?  <i>IF NONE, ENTER 0 AND GO TO NEXT ANIMAL</i>	<b>B5.8</b> How many [ANIMAL] were consumed by your household over the past one month?
<b>a) Cattle</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL			1 YES 2 NO → B5.6				
<b>b) Sheep</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL			1 YES 2 NO → B5.6				
<b>c) Goats</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL			1 YES 2 NO → B5.6				
<b>d) Poultry</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL			1 YES 2 NO → B5.6				
<b>e) Pigs</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL			1 YES 2 NO → B5.6				
<b>f) Other (specify)</b>	1 YES 2 NO → NEXT ANIMAL			1 YES 2 NO → B5.6				

<b>ANIMAL TYPE</b>	<b>B5.9</b>	<b>B5.10</b>	<b>B5.11</b>	<b>B5.12</b>	<b>B5.13</b>	<b>B5.14</b>
	During the past <u>12 months</u> , did you sell any animal by-products that were made from [ANIMAL] – such as milk, eggs, or skins?	What is the total amount of money received from animal by-products sold in the past 12 months? (KSh)	During the past <u>one month</u> , did you sell any animal by-products that were made from [ANIMAL] – such as milk, eggs, or skins?	What is the total amount of money received from animal by-products sold in the past one month? (KSh)	In terms of the main decisions about raising and selling [ANIMAL], and selling by products, who is the main decision maker concerning your work on this activity?	How much of the earning or produce from this activity do you get to decide what to do with?
<b>a) Cattle</b>	1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none
<b>b) Sheep</b>	1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none
<b>c) Goats</b>	1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none
<b>d) Poultry</b>	1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none
<b>e) Pigs</b>	1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none
<b>f) Other (specify)</b>	1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 YES 2 NO →B5.13		1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none

	<b>For any of the livestock activities you mentioned, was the bunge helpful in the following ways?</b>	
<b>B5.15</b>	Teaching you skills that were helpful for this livestock activity	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B5.16</b>	Giving you credit for stock for this livestock activity	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B5.17</b>	The bunge helped in some other way [SPECIFY]	1 YES 2 NO

**Subsection B6: Business activities- [ask if YES to B1.5]**

**You mentioned earlier that you conducted business activities yourself or with your household in the past month/12 months. I would now like to ask about these business activities. First please tell me which type of business activities you conducted.**

	B6.1	B6.2	B6.3	B6.4	B6.5	B6.6	B6.7	B6.8	B6.9	B6.10	<b>CODES FOR B6.1</b>
	Business Activity ID  <i>SEE CODES</i>	In the past 12 months, how many months did you work on this business/did you operate this business?	Did you do this activity in the past one month?	In <u>the past month</u> , how much did you earn from this business?	In a good month, how much do you earn from this business?	In a bad month, how much do you earn from this business?	In the past 12 months, how many months have been good?	In the past 12 months, how many months have been bad?	In terms of the main decisions about this business, who is the main decision-maker concerning your work on this activity?	How much of the earnings or produce from this activity do you get to decide what to do with?	
<b>A C T 1</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B6.5						1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none	
<b>A C T 2</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B6.5						1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none	
<b>A C T 3</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B6.5						1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none	
<b>A C T 4</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B6.5						1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none	
<b>A C T 5</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> _____		1 YES 2 NO →B6.5						1 MYSELF 2 SPOUSE 3 PARENT 4 OTHER	1 all 2 most 3 some 4 none	

- 10 FARMING/LIVESTOCK
- 11 FISHING
- 12 TRADING/SALES
- 13 JUA KALI
- 14 TRANSPORT
- 15 CONSTRUCTION
- 16 EDUCATION
- 17 HEALTH
- 18 CLERICAL
- 19 FACTORY WORKER
- 20 RESTAURANT/BAR/  
HOTEL/HOSPITALITY
- 21 OTHER SERVICE  
INDUSTRY
- 22 ENTERTAINMENT
- 99 OTHER (SPECIFY)

	<b>For any of the business activities you mentioned, was the bunge helpful in the following ways?</b>	
<b>B6.11</b>	Teaching you skills that were helpful for this business activity	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B6.12</b>	Giving you credit for stock for this business activity	1 YES 2 NO
<b>B6.13</b>	The bunge helped in some other way [SPECIFY]	1 YES 2 NO

## Subsection B7: Other income (ask all respondents)

I want to ask you about some other ways people get money that we haven't talked about yet.

	Have you received money from any of the following (if yes, prompt for how much)	a) Over the past 12 months? 1 YES 2 NO → NEXT	aa) How much did you receive over the past 12 months?	b) Over the past one month? 1 YES 2 NO → NEXT	bb) How much did you receive over the past one month?
<b>B7.1</b>	Income from the sale of durable goods, such as cars, radios, bicycles, etc.				
<b>B7.2</b>	Income from sale or rental of land				
<b>B7.3</b>	Remittances(money sent to you from someone outside of your household)				
<b>B7.4</b>	Pension				
<b>B7.5</b>	Grants or other funds from the government				
<b>B7.6</b>	Medical insurance or life insurance				
<b>B7.7</b>	Interest on savings, credit society, or other bank accounts				
<b>B7.8</b>	Lottery winnings, gambling or games of chance				
<b>B7.9</b>	Community merry-go round, table banking				
<b>B7.10</b>	Harambe (fundraising amongst friends and relatives)				
<b>B7.11</b>	Inheritance				
<b>B7.12</b>	Other (specify)				

## SECTION C: POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT AND INCLUSION

Now I would like to ask about your opinion on politics and some current issues.

<b>C1</b>	<b>Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year. If not, would you do this if you had the chance?</b> (If yes: Yes, often; Yes, several times; Yes, once or twice) (If no: No, but would do it if had the chance; No, would never do this)	0 No, would never do this 1 No, but would do it if had the chance 2 Yes, once or twice 3 Yes, several times 4 Yes, often
<b>C1.1</b>	Discussed politics with friends or neighbors	
<b>C1.2</b>	Attended a community meeting	
<b>C1.3</b>	Got together with others to raise an issue	
<b>C1.4</b>	Attended a demonstration or protest march	
<b>C1.5</b>	Used force or violence for a political cause	
<b>C2</b>	<b>Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?</b>	1 strongly agree 2 agree 3 disagree 4 strongly disagree
<b>C2.1</b>	Politics and government sometimes seem so complicated that you can't really understand what's going on.	
<b>C2.2</b>	As far as politics are concerned, friends and neighbors do not take my opinion seriously	
<b>C2.3</b>	If you had to, you would be able to join with others to make elected representatives listen	

<b>C3</b>	<b>During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons for help to solve a problem or to give them your views?</b>	1 often 2 a few times 3 only once 4 never
<b>C3.1</b>	A Local Government councilor	
<b>C3.2</b>	A District Commissioner	
<b>C3.3</b>	A Member of Parliament	
<b>C3.4</b>	An official of a government ministry	
<b>C3.5</b>	A political party official	
<b>C3.6</b>	A religious leader	
<b>C3.7</b>	Local elders	
<b>C3.8</b>	Community-Owned Resource Person	
<b>C3.9</b>	Retirees	
<b>C3.10</b>	Opinion leaders	
<b>C3.11</b>	Some other influential person (prompt if necessary: You know, someone with more money or power than you who can speak on your behalf.)	
<b>C4</b>	<b>When there are problems with how local government is run in your community, how much can an ordinary person do to improve the situation?</b>	1 a lot 2 a little 3 nothing
<b>C5</b>	<b>How easy or difficult is it for an ordinary person to have his voice heard when elections are not happening?</b>	1 very easy 2 somewhat easy 3 somewhat difficult 4 very difficult
<b>C6</b>	<b>Do you believe [ENTITY] are taking into account your interests and the interests of other young people in Kenya when making decisions?</b>	1 yes, a lot 2 yes, somewhat 3 yes, a little 4 not at all
<b>C6.1</b>	Any of the political parties	
<b>C6.2</b>	Parliament	
<b>C6.3</b>	Local councilors	

<b>C6.4</b>	District-level government	
<b>C7</b>	<b>For people like you, do you think things in Kenya will get better or worse in the years to come?</b>	1 a lot better 2 a little better 3 same 4 a little worse 5 a lot worse
<b>C8</b>	<b>With regard to the most recent national elections, which statement is true for you?</b>	1 You voted in the elections 2 You decided not to vote 3 You could not find the polling station 4 You were prevented from voting 5 You did not have time to vote 6 You were not registered 7 You were too young to vote 8 Did not vote for some other reason
<b>C9</b>	<b>Are you planning to vote in the next election?</b>	1 YES 2 NO 3 MAYBE/NOT SURE

## SECTION D: TRUST AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

Now I would like to ask you some questions about the community in which you live. These questions are designed to help us understand how you and your friends and neighbors interact with one another and work together.

		<b>D1. Are you a member of [GROUP]?</b> 1 YES 2 NO→NEXT GROUP	<b>D2. If so, have you ever taken a leadership role in the organization?</b> 1 YES 2 NO
<b>a</b>	A drama, music, or dance club?		
<b>b</b>	A farmers group or cooperative?		
<b>c</b>	A religious group (church/mosque, prayer or bible study group)?		
<b>d</b>	A self-help group?		
<b>e</b>	A school committee or school club?		
<b>f</b>	A sports team?		
<b>g</b>	An NGO (as a volunteer)?		
<b>h</b>	A group that mobilizes the community for meetings?		
<b>i</b>	A special interest group (physically disabled,community in arid areas)		
<b>j</b>	A pressure group (e.g. political activism groups)		
<b>k</b>	Other (SPECIFY: _____)		

<b>D3</b>	<b>Suppose something unfortunate happened to someone in the village, such as a serious illness. How likely is it that some people in the village would get together to help them?</b>	1 very likely 2 somewhat likely 3 somewhat unlikely 4 completely unlikely
<b>D4</b>	<b>If you suddenly needed to borrow a small amount of money, enough to pay for expenses for your household for one week:</b>	1 YES 2 NO
<b>D4.1</b>	Are there people beyond your immediate family and close relatives who would be willing to help you?	
<b>D4.2</b>	Are there people outside of your ethnic group who would help you?	
<b>D5</b>	<b>In general, do you agree or disagree with this statement: Most people who live in this village can be trusted</b>	1 strongly agree 2 somewhat agree 3 somewhat disagree 4 strongly disagree

<b>D6</b>	<b>If there were a problem that affected the entire village/neighborhood, for instance (RURAL: crop failure, URBAN: flood/fire), who do you think would work together to deal with the situation?</b>  1 Each person/household would deal with the problem individually 2 People would work with others of the same ethnic group only 3 The whole community would work together	
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## SECTION E. ATTITUDES/BEHAVIORS TOWARDS ETHNICITY AND VIOLENCE

E1	<p>We have spoken to many people in Kenya and they have all described themselves in different ways. Some people describe themselves in terms of their language, religion, race, and others describe themselves in economic terms, such as working class, middle class, or a farmer. Besides being Kenyan which specific group do you feel you belong to first and foremost?</p>	
E2	<p>Let's go back to talking about you. What is your ethnicity? [Do NOT read options. Code from response]</p>	<p>01 KIKUYU 02 LUO 03 LUHYA 04 KAMBA 05 MERU 06 KISII 07 KALENJIN 08 MASAI 09 MIJIKENDA 10 TAITA 11 SOMALI 12 POKOT 13 TURKANA 14 BAJUNI</p> <p>15 KURIA 16 TESO 17 RENDILLE 18 EMBU 19 BORANA 20 SAMBURU 21 ARAB 22 SWAHILI 23 INDIAN 24 KENYAN ONLY (DOESN'T THINK OF SELF IN THOSE TERMS) →SKIP TO E5 99 OTHER(SPECIFY: _____)</p>
E3	<p>Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a Kenyan and being a _____ [ETHNIC GROUP]. Which of the following statements best expresses your feelings?</p> <p>1 I feel only Kenyan 2 I feel more Kenyan than [INSERT ETHNIC GROUP] 3 I feel equally Kenyan and [INSERT ETHNIC GROUP] 4 I feel more [INSERT ETHNIC GROUP] than Kenyan 5 I feel only [INSERT ETHNIC GROUP]</p>	
E4	<p>In general, do you think [INSERT ETHNIC GROUP] are more trustworthy, less trustworthy, or about the same, compared to other Kenyans?</p>	<p>1 much more trustworthy 2 somewhat more trustworthy 3 about the same 4 somewhat less trustworthy 5 much less trustworthy</p>

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your feelings towards conflicts and violence.

<b>E5</b>	<b>In your experience, how often do violent conflicts arise between people:</b>	0 no 1 rarely 2 sometimes 3 often
<b>E5.1</b>	Within your own family?	
<b>E5.2</b>	Within the community where you live?	
<b>E6</b>	<b>To whom would you turn for help to resolve a violent conflict between different groups in this country?</b>	01 NO ONE 02 THE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE CONFLICT 03 FAMILY/FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS 04 TRADITIONAL CHIEFS/ELDERS/MEDIATORS 05 TRADITIONAL COURTS 06 LOCAL COURTS 07 LOCAL ADMINISTRATION 08 A RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION OR LEADER 09 A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (INCLUDING COMMUNITY-BASED) 10 A GANG 11 THE ARMED FORCES/ POLICE 12 OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES 13 NATIONAL COURTS 14 CONFLICTS CANNOT BE RESOLVED
<b>E7</b>	<b>During the upcoming election campaign, how much do you personally fear becoming a victim of political intimidation or violence?</b>	1 a lot 2 somewhat 3 a little bit 4 not at all
<b>E8</b>	<b>After the elections in 2007, many people were angry and some became violent. Do you think some of the people who were violent were justified in what they did?</b>	1 yes completely 2 yes somewhat 3 no
<b>E9</b>	<b>Sometimes people in politics will try to recruit people or pay them to cause trouble after an election, like they did after the election in 2007. Is this something you might consider doing if someone approached you?</b>	1 Yes, I would consider it 2 I might consider it 3 I probably would not consider it 4 I definitely would not consider it

Now I would like to ask your opinions about relations between people. In particular, I would like to ask you how you think people should react in certain situations.

E10	<b>If a person insulted his/her neighbor, how should the neighbor react?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Fight it out physically/ beat him or her up</li> <li>2 Abuse him/her verbally</li> <li>3 Report to the local authorities (Chief/Police)</li> <li>4 Seek resolution from others (neighbours /relatives/religious leaders)</li> <li>5 Discuss with the other person</li> <li>6 Do nothing</li> </ul>
E11	<b>If a person was caught stealing from one of your neighbors, what should your neighbor do?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Fight it out physically/ beat him or her up</li> <li>2 Abuse him/her verbally</li> <li>3 Report to the local authorities (Chief/Police)</li> <li>4 Seek resolution from others (neighbours /relatives/religious leaders)</li> <li>5 Discuss with the other person</li> <li>6 Do nothing</li> </ul>
E12	<b>If a man's wife were to burn his supper, how should the man react?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Fight it out physically/beat him or her up</li> <li>2 Abuse him/her verbally</li> <li>3 Report to the local authorities (Chief/Police)</li> <li>4 Seek resolution from others (neighbours /relatives/religious leaders)</li> <li>5 Discuss with her</li> <li>6 Do nothing</li> </ul>
E13	<b>If a man's wife were to argue with him or talk back, how should the person react?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Fight it out physically/beat him or her up</li> <li>2 Abuse him/her verbally</li> <li>3 Report to the local authorities (Chief/Police)</li> <li>4 Seek resolution from others (neighbours /relatives/religious leaders)</li> <li>5 Discuss with her</li> <li>6 Do nothing</li> </ul>
E14	<b>In the last 6 months, how many times have you been in a physical fight with another person?</b>	

## SECTION F. SELF-EFFICACY AND RELATING TO OTHERS

Now I'd like to ask you about how you have felt in the past year.

	<b>For each of the following statements, please tell me how true you think it is for you:</b>	1 not at all true 2 hardly true 3 moderately true 4 exactly true
<b>F1</b>	I can always manage to solve my problems if I try hard enough	
<b>F2</b>	If someone opposes me, I can find the means and ways to get what I want	
<b>F3</b>	I am certain I can accomplish my goals	
<b>F4</b>	I am confident that I could deal effectively with unexpected events	
<b>F5</b>	Thanks to my resourcefulness, I can handle unforeseen situations	
<b>F6</b>	I can solve most problems if I invest the necessary effort	
<b>F7</b>	I can remain calm when facing difficulties because I can rely on my coping abilities	
<b>F8</b>	When I am confronted with a problem, I can find several solutions	
<b>F9</b>	If I am in trouble, I can think of a good solution	
<b>F10</b>	I can handle whatever comes my way	

	<b>For each of the following question, please tell me whether you often, sometimes, rarely or never feel or act this way.</b>	1 often 2 sometimes 3 rarely 4 never
<b>F11</b>	Do you play games, sports, or go dancing with your friends?	
<b>F12</b>	Do you destroy things that belong to others?	
<b>F13</b>	Do you enjoy doing things and talking with peers?	
<b>F14</b>	Are you helpful to elders?	
<b>F15</b>	Do you feel sympathy for others?	
<b>F16</b>	Are you quarrelsome?	
<b>F17</b>	Do you lie or behave in a dishonest way?	
<b>F18</b>	Do you take things from other places without permission?	
<b>F19</b>	Do you disobey your parents/guardians, teachers or elders?	
<b>F20</b>	Do you enjoy participating in activities in the community?	
<b>F21</b>	Do you have love for your peers?	
<b>F22</b>	Do you share with others?	
<b>F23</b>	Do you curse or use abusive language?	
<b>F24</b>	Do you help younger ones?	
<b>F25</b>	Do you threaten to hurt others?	
<b>F26</b>	Do you share your feelings or ideas with your friends?	
<b>F27</b>	Do you have confidence to be responsible for others?	
<b>F28</b>	Do other youth like associating with you?	

## SECTION G.RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Now I would like to ask you a few more questions about yourself.

<b>G1</b>	<b>How old did you turn at your last birthday?</b>	
<b>G2</b>	<b>What is the highest level of education you have completed? [Code from answer. Do not read options]</b>	00 NO FORMAL SCHOOLING 01 INFORMAL SCHOOLING ONLY (INCLUDING KORANIC SCHOOLING) 02 SOME PRIMARY SCHOOLING 03 PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 04 SOME SECONDARY SCHOOL / HIGH SCHOOL 05 SECONDARY SCHOOL / HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED 06 POST-SECONDARY QUALIFICATIONS, OTHER THAN UNIVERSITY E.G. A DIPLOMA OR DEGREE FROM A TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OR COLLEGE 07 SOME UNIVERSITY 08 UNIVERSITY COMPLETED 09 POST-GRADUATE
<b>G3</b>	<b>What is your religion, if any?</b>	00 NO RELIGION 01 CHRISTIAN 02 MUSLIM 99 OTHER (SPECIFY)
<b>G4</b>	<b>Which best describes your living situation?</b>	01 I LIVE IN MY PARENTS HOUSE 02 I LIVE IN THE HOUSE OF OTHER RELATIVES 03 I RENT A ROOM IN SOMEONE ELSE'S HOUSE 04 I RENT A HOUSE 05 I LIVE IN MY OWN HOUSE
<b>G5</b>	<b>Are you married?</b>	01 YES 02 NO
<b>G6</b>	<b>Who would you say in the main income earner in your household?</b>	01 MYSELF 02 MY SPOUSE 03 A PARENT 04 ANOTHER RELATIVE 05 OTHER
<b>G7</b>	<b>Have you always lived in this village?</b>	01 YES → SECTION H 02 NO
<b>G8</b>	<b>How many years have you lived in this village?</b>	

## SECTION H.HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

H1	Which of these things do you or your household own?	1 YES, OWN 2 NO, DON'T OWN → NEXT ITEM
H.1	Radio	
H.2	Television	
H.3	Bicycle	
H.4	Motorcycle	
H.5	Car	
H.6	Cell phone	
H.7	Clock/watch	
H.8	Tape or CD Player	
H.9	Gas/charcoal stove	
H.10	Sewing machine	
H.11	Refrigerator	
H.12	Table	
H.13	Chairs	
H.14	Cupboard	
H.15	Mattress	
H.16	Generator	

<b>H19</b>	<b>Where is your main source of water for household use located?</b>	01 INSIDE THE HOUSE 02 INSIDE THE COMPOUND 03 OUTSIDE THE COMPOUND
<b>H20</b>	<b>What is your dwelling's flooring material?</b>	01 EARTH/SAND/MUD 02 WOOD 03 CONCRETE/CEMENT 04 CERAMIC TILE 99 OTHER
<b>H21</b>	<b>What is your dwelling's wall material?</b>	01 CARDBOARD 02 MUD/MUD BRICKS 03 METAL SHEETS 04 CONCRETE 05 STONE
<b>H22</b>	<b>What is your dwelling's roofing material?</b>	01 GRASS/THATCH 02 METAL/IRON SHEETS 03 CONCRETE/CEMENT 04 TILES (CLAY TILES) 05 PLASTIC SHEET/TARP

**This is end of our interview. Thank you very much for spending the time to answer these questions with me today.**

<b>I1.11</b>	INTERVIEW END TIME (USE 24-HOUR FORMAT)	__/:__
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## SECTION J. INTERVIEWER OBSERVATIONS

**ENUMERATOR: COMPLETE THIS SECTION AFTER SECTION L HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND YOU HAVE LEFT THE RESPONDENT'S HOME.**

<b>J1</b>	RESPONDENT'S GENDER	01 MALE 02 FEMALE
<b>J2</b>	RESPONDENT'S RACE	01 BLACK / AFRICAN 02 SOUTH ASIAN (INDIAN, PAKISTANI, ETC.) 03 WHITE / EUROPEAN 04 EAST ASIAN (CHINESE, KOREAN, INDONESIAN, ETC.) 05 COLOURED / MIXED RACE 06 ARAB / LEBANESE / NORTH AFRICAN 99 OTHER
<b>J3</b>	WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY LANGUAGE USED IN THE INTERVIEW?	01 ENGLISH 02 KISWAHILI 03 KIKUYU 04 LUO 05 LUHYA 06 KAMBA 07 KALENJIN 08 SOMALI 99 OTHER [SPECIFY]:
<b>J4</b>	WERE THERE ANY OTHER PEOPLE IMMEDIATELY PRESENT WHO MIGHT BE LISTENING DURING THE INTERVIEW?	00 NO ONE 01 SPOUSE ONLY 02 CHILDREN ONLY 03 A FEW OTHERS 04 SMALL CROWD
<b>J5</b>	DID THE RESPONDENT CHECK WITH OTHERS FOR INFORMATION TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION?	1 YES 2 NO
<b>J6</b>	DO YOU THINK ANYONE INFLUENCED THE RESPONDENT'S ANSWERS DURING THE INTERVIEW?	1 YES 2 NO