

**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office/Peacebuilding Fund
(PBSO/PBF)**

Country: REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Summary:

Total amount of request:	USD 200,000
Number of projects in request:	ONE
Expected Start Date and Duration of Implementation:	June 2011 (1 year)
Planning framework from which projects have been identified:	
Duration and total value of source plan:	USD12,428,571.40 for 3 years

A. Peacebuilding Context and Role of the UN System

The conflict scenario in Kenya

Although generally regarded as a stable and peaceful country amidst a troubled region, Kenya has in the past and in recent times experienced violent conflicts, some of which are regarded as low level and intermittent while others can be classified as high intensity. The low level and often incessant conflicts are driven by competition for scarce natural resources like pasture and water for livestock, arable land, cattle and generally diminishing territories amongst the local communities mainly based in rural areas. Within the urban settlements and populations, the conflicts revolve around disputes over rent and access to housing, the proliferation of informal settlements with the bulging unemployed youth turning into criminals, extortionist rings, armed gangs and militia. It is also instructive that even in urban cosmopolitan settings; violent conflicts do assume the inter-communal dimensions with armed gangs and militia from different ethnic communities and identities fighting against each other.

On the other hand, high intensity violent conflicts are related to ethnic-based political competition for state control and public resources. These types of conflicts largely follow the 5 years electoral cycles and have been previously witnessed in 1991/2, 1997/8 and recently during the 2007/8 cycle. In some instances, these conflicts have also tended to be exacerbated by additional factors, such as: poor leadership; a culture of bad governance and paying lip service to the rule of law and entrenched culture of impunity over the years; the erosion of existing mechanisms for local conflict management; long-standing land and identity disputes having acquired ethnic or clan dimensions; and the lack of mechanisms for political and social dialogue among various interest groups and communities, especially with regard to perceptions of exclusion or marginalization.

In 2007/2008, Kenya experienced what has been described as the worst politically instigated violence in most parts of the country on an unprecedented scale. The events following the disputed presidential election results represented the greatest threat to Kenya's security and stability since independence with the violence escalating into the worst political, security and humanitarian crisis in decades. Following the announcement of the presidential election results by the Electoral Commission of Kenya on 30 December 2007, the country erupted in chaos initially characterized by destruction of property and public infrastructure, security barricades by armed militia and gangs and wanton killings of innocent civilians by armed ethnic gangs and militia and security forces. As violence escalated, there were reported incidents of rape, loss of life, looting, as well as mass exodus and displacement of communities along ethnic lines from the violence epicenters to perceived safer zones controlled by their own ethnic militia.

The psycho-social, economic and political effects of the 2007/8 post elections violence still persists. The trauma experienced by communities has affected the resettlement and reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons due to the lack of inter-communal trust. The political arena still remains tense and political groupings based on ethnic alliances have began to take shape in preparation for the 2012/13 general elections. In the recent past, the country has witnessed heightened political activities around the international Criminal Court (ICC) justice process against 6 key suspects for the crimes committed during the post elections violence. The naming and possible indictment of 6 key political and influential persons suspected to bear the greatest responsibility for organizing, funding and executing crimes against humanity during the PEV has divided the country along ethnic lines and could lead to ethnic violence.

The challenges of implementation of the new constitution of Kenya have also affected the relationship between the coalition partners in the current Government further disrupting the reforms and raising political temperature. This is particularly true when it comes to political appointments to key government offices and functions as provided for under the new constitution. So far, there was a dispute and accompanying acrimony between the coalition partners in Government, Party of National Unity (PNU) and Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) over the appointment of four (4) key officials to the office of the Chief Justice of the Republic, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Prosecutions. During this period, the country witnessed increased political rhetoric and name-calling bordering on incitement to violence along party and ethnic platforms. Even though this matter was resolved in the interim, there are still challenges of fully implementing the required reforms envisaged under the new constitutional dispensation in Kenya. This is another area of concern in so far as ethnicity, politics and violence in Kenya is concerned.

The complete resettlement and re-integration of the internally displaced persons (populations) IDPs remains work in progress. However, with political temperatures rising and formation of ethnic alliances, the IDPs programme is likely to suffer. This is because in the recent months and weeks, controversies have surfaced about government plans to resettle IDPs from one community in the lands purportedly belonging to another local community. There is therefore

the possibility that politicians will incite their own communities to evict IDPs and act against other communities that are perceived to be “outsiders” in some regions.

The youth question and the violence crisis in Kenya is yet another scenario which should be addressed. Kenya has a youthful population comprising of over 56% youth among a population of close to 40 millions. The unemployment rate stands at over 50% with majority of the youthful population leaving below poverty line. The challenges have been limited economic and livelihoods opportunities. As a result, the idle and disgruntled youths have looked elsewhere from the mainstream economic activities to criminal gangs and armed militia activities for survival. This makes them vulnerable and prone to manipulation by the rich and prosperous ethnic elites in furtherance of their individual and narrow self-serving economic and political interests. The consequences have always been dangerous inter-ethnic violent conflicts, destruction of individual, communal and state property and infrastructure by hired gangs, loss of lives and reversal of economic gains as a result of the impact of violence on key sectors of economy like tourism.

The phenomenon of youth and violence especially around contested economic and mainly political processes like the general elections for civic leaders, members of parliament and the presidency would need to be addressed. This is especially so in the context of likelihood of a repeat of the 2007/8 political violence in Kenya during the next elections expected in 2012/7. Peace dividend initiatives are required to economically engage the youth and empower them to shun violence and participate in national reconciliation and peace building.

The role of the UN system

The UN system in Kenya has been active in assisting Kenya in resolving some of the violent conflicts and building the foundations for a peaceful political and democratic transition. In February 2008, during the post elections crisis, the UN system was instrumental in facilitating the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation Process (KNDR) which was convened by the Panel of Eminent African Personalities led by the former UN Secretary General Kofi Anan. The dialogue process resulted into the signing, of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act which effectively ensured cessation of violence, created a power sharing arrangement for a coalition government, and a plan of action for political and governance reforms.

In the aftermath of the peace agreement, the UN System through UNDP has continued to support the implementation of the reform agenda items as agreed in the national accord. One of the most critical and urgent reforms agenda has been the writing and enactment of a new constitution that would alter the exercise of public authority and instruments of the state in a way that will guarantee inclusion, fairness, devolution of power, equitable sharing of resources, guarantee and safeguard fundamental human rights for all, ensure leadership and integrity etc . The UN system provided technical and funding support to the processes that ensured the successful promulgation of Kenya’s new constitution in 2010 thus ushering in a new era of governance and accountability needed for peace and development.

Even though Kenya has since enacted a new constitution that was approved at a referendum, the challenges and lessons learned by the UN system during and after the constitution making process will continue to shape and inform its assistance to Kenya. More particularly, the lessons learned and best practices in electoral violence prevention during contested political processes and events like the constitutional referendum in Kenya will help the UN in planning and preparing better for future events of similar nature and magnitude in Kenya. Through the *Uwiano* Platform for Peace, largely supported by UNDP, both state and non-state actors crafted and implemented a strategy for violence prevention which involved the following: conflict early warning and response activities, intelligence gathering and sharing with security forces and peace committees, deployment of peace monitors and facilitation of mediation and dialogue at local and national levels. The successes of the initiative by *Uwiano* Platform for peace and its partners largely contributed to the peaceful referendum process in Kenya. UNDP will continue to support similar initiatives especially in early preparation for the forthcoming general elections, which from previous experiences, may be characterized by political violence.

Since 2005, UNDP has been supporting the Government of Kenya in strengthening national capacity for peace building and Conflict Transformation owing to the diverse conflict environments prevalent in Kenya. In the wake of the post elections violence, UNDP in collaboration with the Government of Kenya and local communities in the conflict hotspots established the EVS in response to the escalating violence and humanitarian crisis. Volunteers from affected communities comprising the youth, elders, women representative and retired professionals were mobilized to provide support to humanitarian efforts and re-establish foundations for inter-community dialogue.

The support provided by the UN system, and in particular by UNDP for crisis prevention and recovery in Kenya is in line with the Kenya Vision 2030 which is a blue print for Kenya's development. Within the political and security pillars of the Vision 2030, the priority and strategy is to enact and operationalize policy, legal and legislative frameworks around security, peace building and conflict management. These national priorities and strategies are reflected within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya (2009-2013) under outcome 2.2 which aims to reduce the humanitarian impact and risk of natural and human made disasters. The UNDP Kenya Country Action Plan (2009-2013) therefore implements programmes and projects for conflict prevention and peace building under outcome 2.2.1 which focus mainly on implementation of national plans and policies for conflict and disaster management at national and local level.

Challenges and opportunities

Despite progress in the management of the fragile coalition government and establishment of institutions of governance mandated to address issues of conflict, reconciliation, national integration and cohesion, Kenya and development partners are still faced with the following challenges:

- Responding effectively to the challenges of violent ethnic and identity based politics and poor leadership which often leads to the spiral of violent conflicts around electoral process.
- The challenge of preventing electoral related violence during by-elections and general elections in Kenya. The prevailing tensions and sporadic incidents of violence on issues around the ICC process, the implementation of the new constitution and the resettlement of IDPs is a clear indicator of potential outbreak of violence and crisis in the next electoral process in 2012/13.
- The youth crisis and violence in Kenya. This is in the context of the emerging organized ethnic militia and gangs and political conflicts. The bulging youth population coupled with high unemployment rate and limited economic opportunities have created a crisis that continues to feed into the political violence witnessed during electoral processes. During such violence incidents, the youth participate actively in violent protests, destruction of property and wanton killings in furtherance of or / and in defense of narrow and selfish ethnic political interests. The political class has taken advantage of disempowered youth to instigate violence and propagate divisive, dangerous and criminal politics. The challenge therefore is to empower and engage the youth in productive employment through peace dividend projects and in meaningful political and social processes.
- Full implementation of the National Accord and Reconciliation Act (NARA), 2008 and the agenda 4 of the Accord that arose from the international mediation process. The divisions and tensions within the coalition government have stalled some of the critical reforms that were aimed at forestalling violent conflict especially during the next elections. For example, the agenda on reforming the security sector and reconciling divided communities has not been fully implemented.
- Reconciling divided communities and promoting integration and cohesion and resolving natural resources and identity based conflicts at local community levels still remains a national priority which has not been fully realized.
- Creating spaces for political and social dialogue among national and local leaders and within communities in Kenya
- Weak capacities and engagement of the civil society organizations and voices on issues of conflict prevention, national reconciliation, integration & cohesion and building durable peace in Kenya

In terms of opportunities, UNDP has been supporting the Government of Kenya in strengthening national capacity for peace building and conflict transformation owing to the diverse conflict environments prevalent in Kenya. In particular, the establishment of the National Steering Committee on Conflict Management and Peace Building (NSC) which brings together state and non-state peace actors through its coordinating Secretariat hosted by the Government. Through this structure and partnerships between Government and civil society,

the new conflict prevention programme supports improved coordination, linkages and partnerships for prevention and mitigation of violent conflicts around ICC and the forthcoming electoral processes especially during the run up to the 2012 /13 general elections and in its aftermath.

The establishment of the District Peace Committees (DPCs) in northern Kenya provided impetus to community based conflict resolution. In the recent past, about 50 DPCs have been supported by UNDP to undertake local level conflict mediation and inter-ethnic reconciliation dialogues. It is expected that the local peace committees will continue to play a great role in the newly created County governments.

Among the initiatives implemented to address the violence was the Emergency Volunteer Scheme (EVS). The EVS was conceptualized to directly respond to the security and humanitarian crisis facing the country through voluntary action. The scheme, one of its kind in a post conflict situation, which was supported by UNDP, the Peacebuilding Fund and the UNV Special Voluntary Fund, succeeded in mobilizing perpetrators and victims of violence to engage jointly in measures to immediately stop the violence, provide support to humanitarian relief efforts and to open up spaces for inter-communal dialogue for reconciliation and peaceful co-existence. The achievements of this initiative have informed the interventions under this new programme. Particularly, the programme is ensuring integration of voluntary action into the national and local peace structures through recruitment and deployment of national volunteers as peace monitors in the conflict flashpoints in each county.

The volunteer peace monitors and district peace committees mentioned above will continue to play a critical role in the implementation of the national conflict early warning & early response system. This system was useful in preventing violence during the referendum for a new constitution in August 2010 for which no major violent incident was experienced or even reported. This proposal to the PBF leverages the successes of the EVS, and will expand it to strengthen national capacity for early warning and response, increase capacity for tracking and monitoring through the use of national volunteers as peace monitors and consolidate efforts towards preventing electoral violence in 2012.

In the recent past, there have been successful national and local level partnerships that have succeeded in mobilising non-violent action around politically sensitive electoral processes. Recently during the events leading to the 2010 referendum, state and non-state actors coalesced around the *Uwiano* Platform for Peace with the aim of preventing violent conflict around the contested referendum for the new Constitution of Kenya. The efforts of this partnership succeeded in ensuring a peaceful referendum processes and outcome. The lessons learned and best practice from this peaceful referendum process in Kenya have influenced the submission of this proposal for funding support to the new programme for Kenya in 2011 to 2013.

The EVRI is a strategy for conflict prevention by NSC and its partners especially the DPCs and CSOs at local level.

The Proposed Intervention

A review of the EVS was conducted by UNV and UNDP in late 2009. That review captured the excellent results achieved under the EVS and the NVS. The review further indicated that since an emergency situation no longer existed, it was necessary for the NVS to be re-designed to focus more strategically on national capacity building for conflict prevention, utilising the energies and capacities of national volunteers in building peace and preventing conflict in the communities. The review further recommended that the NVS should be integrated into the national led and government approved national conflict prevention programme. At the conclusion of the review process a balance of USD\$200,000 programmed into the NVS had not been spent.

A number of consultations between the government, UNV, UNDP, the volunteers and other partners following the review resulted in the design and formulation of a new programme titled, "Consolidating the Peace Process and Building the Foundations for a Successful Political Transition 2010-2013". This is a new and integrated programme using a programme approach to address the myriad issues raised above. This programme has four major components. The first is to build national capacity in conflict prevention. This component includes the recruitment and deployment of peace monitors in all 47 counties; the operationalisation of an early warning and rapid response capacity; the strengthening and operationalisation of civil society capacity to work closely with the district peace committees at the local levels. In anticipation of potential violence around the 2012 elections, the government and its partners through the programme have established an Electoral Violence Response Initiative as platform that brings together myriad stakeholders in joint planning and joint action to mitigate or eliminate the occurrence of violence.

The second component is to strengthen national cohesion and reconciliation and collaborative leadership capacity. This component supports the work of the national cohesion and integration commission; facilitates inter-community and inter-group reconciliation and supports political actors to engage in mediation, negotiation and consensus building around the issues that divide them. The third and fourth components support work around youth and women in peace building respectively.

This proposal is therefore anchored on the new national programme for consolidating the peace process and establishing foundations for a peaceful political transition in Kenya (2011-2013). The programme is supported by UNDP/BCPR, SIDA, DFID, and Norwegian Development Aid. The Government of Kenya and collaborating partners are currently implementing the programme whose expected outcomes include: strengthening of national capacity for conflict prevention and national cohesion; strengthening and expanding the coverage of District Peace Committees; supporting civil society activities to anticipate and prevent violence around the next national elections in 2012; responding to the challenges posed by the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; strengthening national cohesion and integration; mainstreaming the

role of women in peace building and conflict prevention and the youth in violence prevention and peace building in Kenya.

In particular, this proposal will contribute to the national programme outcomes in the following key areas:

- Support the implementation of the conflict early warning & early response system at national and local level. This will be achieved through the establishment of a toll-free SMS platform, equipment for the “Situation Room” and field monitors, recruitment of data clerks and data analysts, training of early warning monitors etc. The urgency to effectively operationalize this system cannot be over-emphasized. The current tensions and possibilities of violence outbreaks that could be triggered by divided positions on ICC justice process, the implementation of the new constitution and the controversial IDPs resettlement programme require an effective conflict early warning & response mechanism.
- Support to the Emergency Response Fund to facilitate early response, for example, to facilitate inter-communal mediation and dialogue, training conflict mediators for each County and to support the interventions by DPCs at local level. This fund is critical to as it will catalyse timely action and conflict prevention initiatives in the conflict epicentres.
- Strengthen capacities for local level coordination and intervention for conflict prevention by DPCs and CSOs at each County. This will involve recruitment and deployment of peace monitors to each of the 47 Counties in Kenya. The peace monitors will improve coordination and joint planning and implementation of district plans and country strategic plans for conflict prevention and peace building. There are currently 17 peace monitors in place in 17 out of the 47 Counties with a deficit of 30 peace monitors needed to support the rest of the Counties in conflict prevention and peace building.
- Strengthen operational capacities for select DPCs and County Peace Forums through support to the DPCs Secretariats and to facilitate logistics for DPCs activities. This will include provision of equipment and small grants to meet the logistical demands of mediating conflicts between communities and promoting national reconciliation and cohesion particularly during the forthcoming general elections.

In summary, the above interventions and activities are aligned to the PBF priorities and outcomes as well as UNDAF and CPAP outcomes. The project document that will accompany this submission note will comprehensively cover the details of each of the above activities, the inputs required and the expected outputs to achieve the desired outcomes over a period of 2 years.

Context of PBF Assistance

As already discussed in the section above, this proposed project is anchored on and is part and parcel of the existing UNDP /Government of Kenya National Programme portfolio for conflict prevention and peace building in Kenya. The programme was developed through a thorough and consultative programme initiation, planning and design process. The key stakeholders that were involved in the process include the Government of Kenya, the civil society organizations at national and local level, development partners, UN Agencies through the UN Peace & Development Team, the district peace committees to mention just a few. The result of this consultative process was a 3 years programme with an estimated budget of \$ 12,500,000. Some of the funding which has been received to support the programme has been provided for by UNDP/BCPR, DFID, SIDA and Norwegian Development Agency among other donors in Kenya. The programme is currently implemented by the Government of Kenya in collaboration with civil society organizations. The programme outcomes and outputs have been outlined in the section above.

The context within which the PBF assistance is sought in support of the successful implementation of the national programme for consolidating peace gains and establishing foundations for a political transition in Kenya in 2011 to 2012 is hinged on the following factors:

- First and foremost, there is a funding gap that should be filled in order to successfully realise certain critical aspects of the programme such as the Electoral Violence Reduction Initiative (EVRI) which is broad enough to encompass measures to reduce tensions and possible violence outbreak around issues such as the ICC process, the controversial IDPS resettlement programme and the usually hotly contested general elections expected to be held in 2012.
- Due to the tensions and reported incidents of violence in some of the conflict flashpoints because of the factors explained above, there is urgency for UNDP, the Government through NSC and DPCs together with the CSOs to take preventive action to forestall large scale violence and humanitarian crisis especially in the run up to the 2012/13 general elections. This proposal seeks PBF consent to programme the remaining \$200,000 under the NVS to facilitate the initiatives and activities under the programme aimed at achieving the objective of violence reduction or prevention brought about by the exigency of the situation in Kenya.
- The proposed interventions for which PBF assistance is requested to support in this submission include: strengthening capacities for the national and local peace structures like NSC and peace committees in order to sustained inter-ethnic communal dialogue and implementation of inter-communal peace agreements and declarations for example

the *Modogashe* Declaration among communities and clans in North Eastern Kenya; to facilitate consultations, partnerships and action around EVRI and strategies; to catalyse economic empowerment of the youth in order to prevent or mitigate violent and criminal activities of the armed gangs and ethnic militia.

- The proposed interventions as outlined in this request for PBF assistance are well within the three (3) key priorities areas of the PBF and its expected outcomes on PBF Priority Areas, namely: support to the implementation of peace agreements and sustained dialogue, support to national efforts to build and strengthen capacities that promote peaceful coexistence, good governance and national reconciliation; and to revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends.
- Moreover, this request is further premised on the existing funding support and partnership between UNDP and the PBF which resulted in the successful implementation of the EVS project. The project succeeded in mobilising the youth, leaders and women during the post elections violence crisis to play a role in : demobilising violent protests by removing violent youth from the streets and engaging them in meaningful humanitarian relief efforts; identifying key individuals and groups that participated in violence and re-directing their intentions and actions towards cessation of violence and restoration of law and order; setting up the foundations for dialogue, reconciliation and peaceful co-existence amongst conflicting communities especially in the informal settlements of Kibera, Kariobangi and Embakasi within Nairobi Province to mention just a few; and in establishing the peace committees and the provincial peace forums in Nairobi, Rift valley and Western Provinces to support government efforts in restoring calm, law and order and national reconciliation and cohesion. This proposed project will build upon the achievements of the EVS initiatives that the PBF has initially supported since 2008 to date.
- The Government of Kenya has since integrated the national and community neighbourhood volunteers for peace into the mainstream peace structures. Currently, the remaining part of the EVS is implemented by the Nation Steering Committee (NSC) within the office of the president, which is our main implementing partner for the national programme for which this initiative is part of. Also, as part of the lessons learned and as a best practice from the EVS experience, volunteers from local communities if properly trained and deployed during violent emergencies, can play significant roles in the reduction of violence and the management of crisis within their neighbourhoods and communities.

- Finally, this proposed project will supplement and boost the UN system’s support to peace building efforts in Kenya. Under the leadership of the Senior Peace & Development Advisor for the UN System in Kenya, the UNCT’s Peace & Development Team (PDT) has developed a strategic framework for systematic UN engagement and support to peace efforts in Kenya. This strategy is based on the Government priorities as contained in the Kenya Vision 2030, the UNDAF and other relevant action plans for each of the participating UN Agencies. Some of the critical and novel approaches and interventions envisaged in the strategy include: strengthening national and local capacities to better plan and prepare to prevent rather than react to violent crisis; addressing the challenges of the youth and armed violence through tangible economic opportunities and projects in order to promote peace and to enjoy the peace dividend; facilitate discourse on topical national issues and processes with a bearing on peace and to establish and nurture strategic partnerships on critical issues such as electoral violence reduction.

In conclusion, the purpose of the proposed assistance through this project is based on the political exigencies in Kenya which requires urgent intervention. This submission note has attempted to explain the conflict and violence scenario in Kenya and to demonstrate the progressive role of the UN system in supporting peace initiatives and agreements in Kenya. The PBF therefore has a role to play particularly given the success of support provided to EVS. This proposal has now identified those specific areas and interventions that can be supported by the PBF within the larger context and framework for peace building and conflict prevention in Kenya. As such, this request for assistance from PBF is solidly grounded on the need for intervention in Kenya, the success of previous support from the fund and the increasingly important role of the UN system in the realm of conflict prevention and peace building in Kenya.

C. Portfolio Allocation Table

Country: REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Start Date and Duration: March 2011 for 1 year

Source Plan and Date of Plan:

Project Title	Recipient UN Organization	PBF Priority Area	Project Budget (PBF funds only)
Electoral Violence Response Initiative for Kenya, 2011-2013.	UNDP Kenya	2	USD 200,000

Logical Framework

The national peace programme activities have been calibrated to result in decreasing commitments by UNDP during the life of the Programme. In the meantime, the state is increasingly committing resources to peace building and conflict prevention work. The real threshold is a successful political transition 2012. The activities of the Programme and this project have been developed to lead to a post-2012 election situation where sufficient capacity of national actors would have been attained and the institutional mechanisms established to enable the peace infrastructure to draw from the resources of the state.

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>PBF Priority Area 2</p> <p><i>Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution.</i></p>	<p>Number of national structures supported and enhanced prior to the 2012 General Elections.</p>	<p>Annual reports; CDRs.</p>	<p>Enactment of the National Peace Policy.</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p><i>National strategies, policies, legislations and institutions for peace building and conflict prevention established at national, county and community levels and capacity for conflict prevention and coordination strengthened.</i></p>	<p>Enhanced conflict resolution activities at local levels; Strengthened coordination of peace activities; Strengthened capacities for of local structures.</p>	<p>Reports; Stakeholders reports;</p>	<p>Political and security crisis.</p>
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <p><i>Established national conflict early warning and early response mechanism.</i></p>	<p>Number of actors operationalizing the system; Linkages and coordination between local structures and regional mechanisms; Use of the Rapid Response Fund; Scope of coverage; Level of national awareness; Number of issues timely reported and responded to; Fully operational EWER center; Operational toll-free SMS platform.</p>	<p>National publicity generated; Various reports – training and incident; legal documents such as MOUs with service providers.</p>	<p>Delay in having the MOUs signed by all service providers in Kenya for toll-free SMS.</p>

<p><i>Strengthened County capacity for coordination and conflict prevention.</i></p>	<p>Number of Peace Monitors engaged; Inductions and capacity building trainings.</p>	<p>Recruitment reports; Minutes; Contracts.</p>	
<p><i>Enhanced operational capacity of local peace structures.</i></p>	<p>Number of DPC secretariats supported; Equipment purchased; Number of small grants to operationalize DPC activities.</p>	<p>Reports – narrative and financial reports; Field monitoring reports; Assets and inventory schedules, Minutes.</p>	<p>Lack of office space for the DPC secretariats and capacity to receive grants and carry out activities.</p>

Part 2 (Implementation Level):

PBF Outcome:

National strategies, policies, legislations and institutions for peace building and conflict prevention established at national, county and community levels and capacity for conflict prevention and coordination strengthened.

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating public awareness around the EWER system. 2. Recruitment of response center staff. 3. Operationalizing toll-free SMS platform. 4. Training of staff and Peace Monitors. 	<p>IEC materials, publicity</p> <p>Contracts</p> <p>SMS bills</p> <p>Facilitators Venues Transport refund</p>	<p>\$80,000</p>	<p>Ministry</p> <p>NSC Secretariat</p> <p>Programme Management Unit (PMU)</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of Peace Monitors. 2. Induction and training workshop(s). 	<p>Recruitment process.</p> <p>Facilitators Venues Transport refund</p>	<p>\$60,000</p>	<p>NSC Secretariat</p> <p>UNDP/UNV</p> <p>Programme Management Unit (PMU)</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Furniture and equipment. 	<p>Procurement</p> <p>for secretariat management and DPC</p>	<p>\$60,000</p>	<p>NSC Secretariat</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Programme</p>

2. rants	activities.		Management Unit (PMU) Peace Monitors
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Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	30,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	63,000
3. Training of counterparts	10,000
4. Other direct costs	97,000
TOTAL	200,000

Management Arrangements

The project will be implemented using the national execution modality. The components of the project that deal with capacity building of national institutions and stakeholders as well as the implementation of their respective mandates will be implemented using national execution. The elements of the Programme that enable the Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator and His Office to provide catalytic support for high level confidence building, conflict resolution, trust and consensus building among political actors to facilitate the implementation of Agenda item 4, the enactment of the legislations required to bring elements of the new constitution into operation; supporting the resolution of political differences, as well as to test new and cutting edge approaches to resolving the challenges that Kenya faces (including issues of youth groups and militias) will be implemented using the direct execution modality, in which case UNDP will be the Implementing partner.

The project will be led by the Coordinator of the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management in the Office of the President. The Coordinator will, in consultation with the UNDP Senior Peace Advisor, provide strategic advice and guidance on project design, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The management of the project will be led by the NSC Senior Programme Manager.

The National Steering Committee for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management will provide general coordination and management for programme execution. To this end, the Programme Partners will leverage the success attained by the Uwiano Platform during the constitutional referendum by continuing to maintain a permanent Joint Secretariat and will use the Joint Secretariat as framework for programme implementation and joint reporting to ensure that programme outcomes are realized. While each of the partners will develop a separate work plan and will receive disbursements directly from UNDP, implementation of the various activities will be carried out in a coordinated manner in the context of a Joint Secretariat.

There shall be a Joint Secretariat (JS) that will coordinate execution, reporting and monitoring and evaluation of the project activities and outputs. The Joint Secretariat is primarily responsible for ensuring that the overall project outcomes are achieved through efficient and effective implementation, coordination, information sharing and reporting on each of the project outputs. The JS will ensure synergy and optimization of resources including human resources for the project and the national peace programme. The JS will also ensure that the actual implementation of the project portfolio is aligned to the strategic objectives of Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan of UNDP and its partners while maximizing opportunities for the best financial outcomes for the project. The overall responsibility for the Joint Secretariat is with the Senior Programme Manager based at NSC who will provide leadership and technical support to the Joint Secretariat comprising of Project Managers. The Project Managers are the designated officers responsible for the various programme portfolio components or projects that will be implemented by various executing agencies and implementing partners and as such will primarily be based at premises of the respective implementing partners and executing entities but with additional reporting and responsibility to the JS. The project managers will be responsible for delivering and reporting on the project outputs and results to the Joint Secretariat through the Senior Programme Manager. A single programme monitoring and evaluation strategy shall be planned, implemented and coordinated by the JS. The Senior Programme Manager will consolidate all the reports for reporting periodically to the Programme Executive Group (PEG) for guidance and direction. The Secretariat will be evaluated on its effectiveness and performance in ensuring programme coordination, synergy and coherence in the attainment of its overall outcomes.

There shall be established a Programme Executive Group (PEG) to be co-chaired by the Team Leader of the PB/CP Unit of UNDP and the National Coordinator of the NSC, comprised of representatives of non-executing national institutions (including civil society organizations). The PEG shall perform the functions of a Programme Steering Committee, identifying and proposing project activities and budgets, approving work plans presented by executing partners, coordinating project implementation, monitoring and reporting and proposing changes in activities and implementation. Actual implementation and reporting on project activities will be the responsibility of the executing partner.

The recommendations from the PEG shall be approved by the Programme Principals Committee (PPC) which shall comprise of the Resident Representative or Country Director or their

representative, Country Representatives of participating UN agencies or their representatives, the Ministers or Permanent Secretaries of the participating ministries or their representatives, Chairmen of participating statutory institutions and executive directors/chief executives/executive secretaries of other participating institutions. The PPC shall meet at least once a year to provide general guidance on the strategic peace building and conflict prevention issues needing to be addressed, to approve policy and project priorities, to provide leverage at official levels to ensure effective coordination by participating institutions, and to ensure that project outcomes are realized.

Monitoring and evaluation

The project shall develop a joint Monitoring and Evaluation Framework through consultative processes. The framework shall be designed to specifically facilitate and integrate monitoring, evaluation, reviews and assessments of the project at all the levels of implementation with a view to ensure that the project activities, inputs and outputs are on track. It will capture lessons learned, and impact assessment, including what data will be collected, how, how often, and who will be in charge.

Analysis of risks and assumptions

Risks and Assumptions

-The collapse of the coalition government leading to snap elections before 2012.

-That there will be cooperation from national actors such as government, civil society and statutory independent commissions.

-Inability to mobilise sufficient resources to implement the project activities.

-Political leadership and goodwill for conflict prevention activities and support to peace committees.

-Disruption of activities by sudden events, political or otherwise.

The negative impact of these risks and assumptions are significantly mitigated with the joint implementation of the national peace programme that brings in various stakeholders from state, non-state and civil society.

Key assumptions with regard to external factors that are outside project control but nevertheless necessary to the achievement of project outputs and purpose should be stated in the log frame.

- Assess main potential causes of failure, including security, and their likelihood of occurrence, and the seriousness of consequences that would be suffered;
- Options considered and the steps taken in project design and implementation to address, and minimize or mitigate the potential risks;
- Any undertakings or agreements made with partners that impact on project

implementation including monitoring of agreements; the implications of non-compliance.