Peacebuilding Fund

ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2011

Programme Title &Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)[1]
• Programme Title: PBF/EMER/7 Emergency Volunteers Scheme • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00066702	*Country/Region* KENYA *Thematic/Priority*

Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partner
• United Nations Development Programme	• National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management in the Office of the President.

Programme/Project Cost (US$)		Programme Duration	
MPTF/JP Contribution: • *by Agency (if applicable)*	*PBF – US1,000,000*	Overall Duration *(24months)*	15 months
Agency Contribution • *by Agency (if applicable)*	*Country office: US$3,000,000*	Start Date *(31.12.2008)*	31/12/2008
Government Contribution *(if applicable)*	*In-kind*	Revised End Date: 2013	31/12/2012
Other Contributions (donors) *(if applicable)*	*BCPR – US $3,000,000*	Operational Closure Date:	31 December 2012
TOTAL:	**$7,000,000**	Expected Financial Closure Date	31 December 2012

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-TermEval.	Report Submitted By
Assessment/Review- if applicable *please attach* ☐ Yes ☐ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy* Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach* ☐esNo ☐te: *dd.mm.yyyy*	o Name: Laban Chiko o Title: Project Manager o Participating Organization (Lead): NSC o Email address: laban.chiko@undp.org

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[1] Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

NARRATIVE REPORT

I. Purpose

The Electoral Violence Response Initiative (EVRI) is being implemented within the Consolidated Peace Programme.

The overall objective of the programme is to promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution. The envisaged outcome is 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.

II. Resources

Financial Resources:
The Consolidated Peace Programme was supported in 2011 by contributions from UNDP CO – TRAC allocation (US $1,143,067); BCPR (US $898,878); PBF (Us $200,000); and SIDA (US $1,265,368).

Human Resources:
The EVRI project supports engagement of 13 national officers to strengthen local level peace structures in promoting peace and conflict resolution. Referred to as Peace Monitors, the project staff stationed in the field are hosted in 13 District Headquarters supporting the County structures. The areas covered are Lang'ata, Kasarani, Embakasi, Nakuru, Molo, Narok, Kuria West, Trans Mara East, Laikipia West, Sotik, Borabu, Mt. Elgon and Kisumu East.

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

The project is implemented through National Implementation Modality (NIM) in the Office of the President and lead by the Coordinator of the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) and in consultation with the UNDP Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention Team Leader. To ensure the project achieves its overall outcomes, the programme Joint Secretariat is charged with the responsibility of ensuring effective and efficient implementation, coordination, information sharing and reporting.

The project has developed an integrated M&E framework through a participatory process. The framework is designed to ensure results oriented approach to project implementation where inputs, activities and outputs are linked to desired results. The framework will capture lessons learnt and conduct impact assessments. It is envisaged that a mid-term evaluation of the programme shall be conducted in 2012.

IV. Results

Peace Committees Supported with Rapid Response Capacity

To support the work of peace committees, a facility was established to enable peace committees to become operational and execute their mandate through allocation of resources. The facility was intended to fund local peace committees by allocating reasonable resource on a quarterly basis. In return, the NSC Secretariat witnessed a significant increase in the number of reports, activities, and participation of local actors in peace work including requests for support through the facility.

For target districts, the consolidated peace programme focused on enhancing peace committees' capacities through trainings and sensitization workshops geared at equipping beneficiaries with basic knowledge and techniques for peace building and conflict management. The workshops also sought to sharpen financial and report writing skills, harmonize the work of local peace structures with that of the provincial administration, and ultimately clarify the role and mandate of peace committees within the national peace framework. This approach alone has seen a significant increase in the regularity and quality of proposals and reports (both financial and narrative) being generated by community peace actors for peaceful resolution of conflicts. Some of these trainings were facilitated by Peace Monitors.

There has also been increased interest in peace committees from local leaders, administrators, local actors and peace committee members. The interest has been around how they are constituted, functions, operational capacity, and leadership. An interesting observation has been the internal proactive evaluation of peace committees following the capacity building workshops. This has led to new leaderships arising from within the structures, appreciation of the role of women and youth in peace committees, interrogation of composition, sensitivity to cultural balance in membership, and a renewed enthusiasm.

A key result from the awareness raising campaign has been the increased recognition, appreciation and collaboration between peace committees and administrators. By addressing the suspicions between the two structures, the programme noted that the partnership proved to be mutually beneficial with provincial administrators giving legitimacy to the peace committees in the eyes of the communities they represent; and peace committees (re)instilling community sense of confidence in the provincial administration. The visibility of the Peace Committees in times of conflict in certain areas has continuously helped in shaping the work of the Committees and ensuring that they remain relevant in engaging communities in conflict prevention, response and resolution.

National Conflict Early Warning System Operationalized
The significance of institutionalizing an early warning and early response system cannot be overstated. In particular, the re-launch of the SMS Platform in 2011was timely. The challenge for the NSC Secretariat was to establish a system that enables the national peace architecture to link early warning to early response. The continued strengthening of this system will ensure the realization of this linkage and translate to confidence in the national peace architecture.

To build a robust system, it was necessary to ensure the Early Warning Early Response (EWER) system was effective and efficient in collecting, verifying and analyzing data in a systematic manner and disseminate relevant information to government and national actors for response. The linkage between early warning and early response was critical to give the national peace architecture legitimacy and credibility.

The launch of the system was met with both high expectation and skepticism. On one hand actors and partners were eager to have the system in place as it promised to enhance peace work in the country as well as the coordination role of the NSC Secretariat. On the other hand, there were concerns over the capacity of the stakeholders to respond. To address pertinent concern, a response fund was established to facilitate response.

During the year in review, the EWER system has evolved from a draft framework into a robust system that gathers information from numerous sources to inform its response. Supporting this system is a team of analysts that verify information, generate reports and disseminate the same to relevant actors to inform response;

With the notably limited capacity of the NSC Secretariat to support the national peace structures, the engagement of focal persons at district and county levels has proven to be an effective and efficient way of

enhancing the NSC Secretariats' mandate of coordination, facilitation, harmonization, monitoring and evaluation of peacebuilding and conflict management across the country.

Peace Monitors/Field Monitors supporting peace work in a coordinated manner
Decentralizing the NSCs mandate of coordination through the Peace/Field Monitors has proven to be both strategic and a critical component in strengthening national structures. Covering 9 counties the monitors have become a nexus for enhanced communication and working together among provincial administrators, local actors (district, county and/or national) and peace committees. It has been noted that areas with peace/field monitors produce frequent and quality reports in comparison to districts/counties without monitors. The presence of focal persons has also seen a significant improvement in terms of enhanced information exchange, setting of priorities, accountability, documentation, coordination and integration of peace committees into national structures.

The monitors have in some regions been able to harmonize the work of peace committees with other actors– such as civil society organizations (CSOs), thereby consolidating peace initiatives through establishing partnerships and maximizing on available resources. This has seen a reduction in duplication of resources and an opportunity for sustainable community peace building.

To enhance the capacity of Peace Monitors, the programme has facilitated advanced trainings on peacebuilding and conflict management; progress review and planning meetings; linkages and participation with national actors; and opportunities to conduct inter-district trainings for 50 districts.

The increasing requests by peace committees and provincial administration to have Monitors attached to their regions/areas are also testament to the positive impact a decentralized NSC structure has on the national structures. Specifically, there have been requests from peace committees in Coast, South Rift Valley and Central Kenya to have Monitors engaged. At the national level, the NSC Secretariat has been challenged to ensure a national coverage of monitors. The Programme is currently working on modalities for rationalizing the deployment of the human resources at its disposal with a view to meet the high expectations, especially as we engage in the new system of governance under the Counties.

Peace Policy Reviewed and Submitted for Approval
Realizing the timeliness and necessity of a policy that institutionalizes the national peace architecture, the consolidate peace programme set in motion a series of events that served to advocate for the long awaited peace policy. Specifically, the operationalization and strengthening of peace committees to demonstrate local capacities for peace building and conflict management; institutionalization of an early warning and response system to demonstrate the effectiveness of conflict prevention vis-à-vis recovery; strengthening of the NSC Secretariat technical capacity to support national structures; and commemoration of the International Day of Peace and national peace forum to garner for national consensus for peace.

The result of operationalizing and implementing the national peace framework in the absence of an adopted policy has culminated in the support of the policy by senior government officers including cabinet ministers. It has also resulted in one of the most extensively interrogated documents with support from the grassroots to the national levels for adoption.

Previous national interventions around peace building and conflict management have been *ad hoc* in nature by both government and civil society organizations. The absence of consolidated national data that forms the baseline for interventions has been lacking. In 2011, the finalization of the national conflict mapping report was successful in addressing this gap.

Finalization of the document has had positive impact:

    i.   provided both government and civil society organizations with baseline data to inform interventions and better allocate resources on peace and conflict matters;

    ii.   equipped the consolidated peace programme with baseline data necessary for ensuring activities are results oriented and impact of the programme is measurable;

    iii.   being a government led initiative, the document and process demonstrate the paradigm shift of government to a more self-critiquing and reflecting era where issues are identified with the goal of resolving them;

    iv.   Provided an opportunity for government and civil society to collaboratively address national challenges as a unified front.

M&E Framework developed and operationalized

The objective of this output was to put in place a results based Monitoring and Evaluation framework that underpins the documentation of processes, results and impact of the programme.

The programme Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework has been finalized through a participatory process by all programme implementing partners. The overall objective of the framework is to ensure that the resources allocated, programme processes and outputs all work towards achieving desired outcomes and that the implementation process is results oriented.

To further enhance the framework, the same has been subjected to a review by a gender specialist and technical critic by international focal persons to ensure compliance by international standards. The challenge now is for partners to demonstrate results from activities.

The output had a dual role in that although it not only served to develop an M&E framework, but it also ensured documentation and publication of work being done within the country. The objective here was to document not only the NSC major activities but also to consolidate lessons learnt and best practices.

V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)

- Scale up the presence of Peace Monitors to cover all the 47 counties in Kenya;
- Continued capacity building activities of national focal points and peace actors;
- Decentralize coordination of peace initiatives to county structures with technical support from Peace Monitors;
- Widen reach of the conflict early warning system.