

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

*Updated May 2023*

**COUNTRY:** Kenya

**TYPE OF REPORT:** SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL: FINAL

**YEAR OF REPORT:** 2023

**PROJECT OVERVIEW**

**Project Title:** Enhancing Early Warning & Prevention to Counter Hate Speech and Incitement Ahead of the 2022 Elections in Kenya

**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** PBF/IRF-453

**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**

- Country Trust Fund  
 Regional Trust Fund

**Type and name of recipient organizations:**

**RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)**  
**RUNO OHCHR**

**Name of Recipient Fund:**

**Date of first transfer:** 11 January 2023

**Project end date:** 10 April 2023

**Has this project received a cost or no cost extension? Yes**

**Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension? A cost extension of 3 months was approved**

**Is the current project end date within 6 months? Project has ended**

**Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**

- Gender promotion initiative  
 Youth promotion initiative  
 Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  
 Cross-border or regional project

**Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**

- Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization
- Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.
- For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.

Recipient organisation	Budget Allocated (\$)	Amount Transferred to date (\$)	Amount spent / committed to date (\$)
UNDP	690,000	690,000	606,213.67
OHCHR	310,000	310,000	267,585.07
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>873,798.74</b>

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 96%

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

**\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***  
**The budget templates are available [here](#)**

**Implementing partners**

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date? 2

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

<i>Name of Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Type of Organisation (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)</i>	<i>What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date</i>	<i>Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (175 mots)</i>
National Cohesion and Integration Commission	Government	405,655.69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salary support for 10 cohesion monitors in 10 counties was provided to support in the collection and cross referencing of early warning information during the elections period.</li> <li>- Supported the UWIANO Conflict Analysis Group in conducting periodic risk assessments in conflict prone areas during the elections period</li> <li>- Supported the UWIANO platform for peace to conduct messaging and counter narrative campaigns using mainstream media (including radio and TV) and social media platforms.</li> <li>- Provided small grants to Civil Society Organisations in select counties to conduct community level prevention campaigns to address emerging conflict issues.</li> </ul>
Amnesty International - Kenya	International Civil Society Organisation	6,595,000 Kenya Shillings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted seven community perception surveys in 7 counties (Kilifi, Mombasa, Tana River, Kisumu, Uasin Gishu, Nakuru and Nairobi) to assess the levels of hate speech, incitement, and mis/disinformation in during the elections period.</li> <li>- Dissemination of messages and counter narratives through 10 digital disruptors from 10 counties pushing messages on peaceful elections, the way forward for a united Kenya, emerging issues in county governments, youth, social justice and accountability, free speech (misinformation and disinformation), and human rights as a fundamental right</li> <li>- Conducted a Multi-Country Comparative Webinar on Electoral Misinformation and Disinformation</li> </ul>

**Gender-responsive Budgeting:**

Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)?  
 27.35%

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women's empowerment: 268417.57

Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment: 241916.02

**Project Gender Marker: GM2**  
**Project Risk Marker: Medium**  
**Project PBF focus area: 2.3. Conflict Prevention/Management**

**Steering Committee and Government engagement**

Does the project have an active steering committee?

Yes

If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?

Three times

Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with? (275 words max.)

The project engaged with national level government through providing technical support and capacities to national agencies that are critical in contributing to strengthening peace infrastructure for enhanced peace and security during the elections period. By strengthening the early warning and response capacity of national institutions, such as NCIC and the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC), in the online space the project filled a crucial gap in the peacebuilding context. Through the MAPEMA consortium that brought together three organizations, Code for Africa, Shujaaz Inc. and Aifluence, the project was able to strengthen the capacity of these national institutions to counter online hate speech, incitement, and false information through using advanced technological tools to monitor, report, fact check and respond to online trends and tactics. This support contributed to realizing the objectives of the Kenya National Strategy on Hate Speech, launched in June 2022, further aligning with the UNCT Kenya Plan of Action on countering hate speech and incitement.

Supporting national actors to conduct various post-election conflict and context analysis to inform their programming, ensuring information is acted upon in a timely manner. The project supported the UWIANO platform for peace with technical support to enhance its coordination and response. UWIANO platform brings together both state and non-state actors to counter emerging threats to peace during electioneering periods. Through the project support, technical support in form of analysts, conflict prevention and communications specialists were deployed to the UWIANO situation room to strengthen the collection, verification, analysis, and reporting of threats to peace and security across the 47 counties of Kenya. The collection and reporting of early warning information was further complemented by deployment of 11 NCIC cohesion monitors in ten counties of Kenya as well as the carrying out of seven community perception surveys that were conducted in seven hotspot counties. The perception surveys, facilitated by Amnesty International Kenya, were conducted in Kilifi, Mombasa, Tana River, Nairobi, Kisumu, Uasin Gishu and Nakuru counties aimed at assessing the situation trends and risks and to further measure the communities' perceptions in the effectiveness of state institutions in responding to threats to peace and security. The early warning information collected from the UWIANO, the NCIC cohesion monitors, the community perception surveys as well as other UWIANO partners were consolidated into the regular and harmonised UWIANO early warning and response reports that informed peace messages and counter narratives disseminated in mainstream and social media platforms. The reports further informed prevention efforts by state and non-state actors in responding to emerging threats to peace and security.

County governments in Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and other hotspot counties have been engaged through involvement in prevention campaigns that have been undertaken by the Civil Society Organisations that have been granted by the project. However, as per the end term evaluation that was conducted, it was recommended that there is a need to increase the involvement of government agencies and departments at the county level to enhance project's success and broaden its reach to beneficiaries, fostering collaboration and effective implementation.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS***

**Report preparation:**

Project report prepared by: Elvi Agunda

Project report approved by: PBF Project Steering Committee/Board representative of UNDP, OHCHR and NCIC as the government counterpart

Did PBF Secretariat or RCO focal point review the report: Yes

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

**NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

- Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.
- Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.
- Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.
- Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.
- In the results table, please be concise, you will have 3000 characters, including blank spaces to provide your responses

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities (Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):**

Contracting of Partners	Completed
Staff Recruitment	Completed
Collection of baselines	Completed
Identification of beneficiaries	Completed

Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e., contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (250-word limit):

All the contracts of the implementing partners, consultants, monitors, and UN Volunteers that were assigned to the project have expired. Contracts for the Project Manager and Project Associate will end in June 2023, to support in the project close out activities. The contract between UNDP and Code for Africa on behalf of MAPEMA consortium also came to an end in January 2023.

Activities by the two implementing partners have also been completed. Under the technical leadership of OHCHR, Amnesty International Kenya (AIK) has executed the 7 community perception surveys that had been planned, reaching over 3,900 persons in the 7 counties. AIK engaged 10 digital disruptors between May and December 2022 to push messages in peace, security, human rights, and elections to support response interventions coming from the project's consolidated analyses.

The NCIC has also completed implementation of activities as per the Letter of Agreement between the UNDP and NCIC. Aside from deploying 11 cohesion monitors whose contracts expired in December 2022, the NCIC issued grants to Civil Society Organisations to conduct prevention campaigns in select counties. Over 5,000 community representatives comprising of youth, women, local peacebuilders were engaged through these campaigns on the need to uphold peaceful elections.

An end term evaluation for the project is currently being executed. Both secondary and primary data has already been collected and the Independent Consultant is drafting the final evaluation report. A report validation was conducted in early July, with implementing partners and UN agencies present in the validation meeting. The revised evaluation report will be sent to PBSO in mid-July 2023.

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal or a list of**

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS***

individual outputs or activities, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project where evidence<sup>1</sup> of contribution to outcomes is available if requested. (550 word limit):

As a result of the project, **there was enhanced collaboration and coordination across a broad spectrum of actors working in the peace, security and human rights sectors to contribute to a peaceful election. This was driven through the continuous information sharing by all the actors that were from both national and county levels.** The project supported the NSC situation room with the technical support (human resources) to collect, verify, report and disseminate early warning information from across the 47 counties. Furthermore, through the project, information was collected using perception surveys, complementing assessments and analyses by the the UWIANO platform. Through the MAPEMA consortium, analysis of trends and tactics in the social media platforms was conducted utilising Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools, flagging over 900 cases of hate speech, incitement and mis/disinformation. All this information collected was shared through various platforms. For the project, the peace messaging hub, that brought together over 30 state and non-state actors to share the analyses from the various tracks informed a coordinated way of response and peace messaging. A week before and after the 8 August Election, the peace hub members formed a WhatsApp group with actors from 25 counties. Through this group, 114 incidences were identified where 77 of them were responded to collectively. Moreover through the sharing of information, there were coordinated peace message campaigns pushed by over 200 social media influencers working on the project while the same message was also shared with 14 vernacular stations reaching 10.4million people. From this 2022 electoral experience, it is evident that data and information sharing is very crucial in coordination and collaboration.

**Strengthened linkages between mechanisms and actors between the national and sub-national levels as well as actors working in the online and offline spaces towards the quick response to emerging incidences of conflicts and incidences of violence.** Through the project, county level mechanisms in Isiolo and Kisumu were linked to the UWIANO system to feed the system with real time early warning information from the counties. In the past, there has been a breakdown in these linkages. Furthermore, the project made it possible for global tech companies and companies working in the tech sector to collaborate to counter information pollution for peaceful elections.

**The project contributed to the uptake in the use of technology to strengthening early warning efforts. Through the use of AI tools, the national peace infrastructures capacities on monitoring social media space was enhanced.** The model that was used by the project has inspired several countries to learn from the project's approach. the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), have approached Code for Africa, part of the MAPEMA consortium for technical guidance or assistance with identifying and combatting digital incitement and coordinated mis/disinformation.

**The project's efforts in capacity building, mentoring, and mediation training, along with its revitalization of key platforms and institutions, greatly enhanced national and subnational institutional capacities fostering the sustainability of peacebuilding efforts and benefits.** As per the end term evaluation report, key actors, and stakeholders, including youth, women, local CSOs benefited from capacity building and mentoring interventions provided by the project. The project revitalized the UWIANO message reporting platform, which had been inactive prior to the election. The Conflict Analysis Group, a committee of the UWIANO platform saw a significant improvement in research capacity through the project's support. Mediation training, targeting women from Isiolo, Wajir and Marsabit counties made a substantial contribution to subnational capacities and the sustainability of efforts and benefits.

---

<sup>1</sup> Evidence can include evidentiary support for results, including but not limited to: Surveys and other data collection initiatives, field mission reports, community based monitoring or other monitoring reports, third party monitoring, pre- and post surveys, photographs, policy and other documents, meeting minutes, evaluations, communication materials etc. PBF may request these documents if needed.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS***

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

- *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
- *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

**How many outcomes does the project have? One**

**Outcome 1: Effective early warning and response systems connecting national and sub-national actors resulting in reduction in the scale and spread of violence during the electoral period and contributing to a conducive environment for peaceful and inclusive election**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track with significant peacebuilding results**

**Progress summary: (350 word limit)**

Timely analysis of risks and trends both in the online and offline platforms that informed early responses and preventative efforts before, during and after 2022 elections. The analysis was realized through the project’s technical support provided to the UWIANO Platform for Peace, MAPEMA’s social media listening, and the seven community perception surveys conducted in 7 hotspots counties by AIK. Through the UWIANO platform (between July and September 2022, 215 incidents were reported out of which 164 incidents were responded to by the various peace and security actors. Through the MAPEMA consortium, over 900 cases of online toxic information were identified, online factchecking/debunking interventions were conducted to counter misleading information on elections. These analyses that were conducted informed various prevention efforts as well as peace messages and counter narratives that were disseminated in mainstream and social media platforms.

The social media analyses and reports were shared with the Kenyan Multi-agency task force on elections, social media companies (Meta, TikTok, Twitter) and peace and security actors for response. Virtual roundtables with social media companies enabled actors to be provided with access to the Twitter partner support portal to enhance quick reporting of incidences. Twitter verified accounts of some of the human rights organizations working with the project to allow for educational content and counter messaging and increase their legitimacy. Further, platforms supported in taking down harmful content on their platforms, inclusion of disclaimers/labels/notice tags on accounts running false information, debunking false information with fact checkers and monitoring of political advertisements. Through collaboration with Wikipedian-in-residence fellows supported through MAPEMA consortium, factchecking/debunking of online incitement and other misleading messages was done. Over 300 factchecks were produced resulting to over 550,000 posts related to Kenyan elections labelled as toxic on just Facebook alone. The project's pioneering partnership with Wikipedia proactively identified misleading election related information in indigenous language resulting to 1,128 corrections, 169 news articles and 2,475 new data sets (on WikiData) significantly improving the quantity and quality of public information about democratic processes available for Kenyans.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Through the NCIC, grants were provided to ten Civil Society Organizations to conduct messaging and prevention campaigns. Radio and TV messaging campaigns, calling for peaceful elections, conducted by the CSOs and UWIANO platform reached over 20 million viewers and listeners. The social media campaigns conducted through the micro and nano influencers, urging citizens to exercise tolerance and to double-check any digital claims/incitement with credible information sources reached over 8.5 million Instagram users (through AIfluence) and 27.9 million other Kenyans both online and through printed media (through Shujaaz Inc).

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (350 word limit)**

The project's early warning analyses ensured that issues touching on gender and youth were monitored, reported and responded to. In the period between July and September 2022, 15 incidences of gender-based violence were identified through the UWIANO NCEWERS. Out of the 15, 13 of the incidences were responded to.

Social media analyses monitored gendered hate speech and violence in the online space. Gender slurring, trolling and harassment of women seeking political positions were identified. There were particular social media groups that were formed to discuss certain women seeking political positions. Counter messages and narratives addressing online GBV were developed and disseminated through forums such as UWIANO press briefings, radio talk shows and presenter mentions in target counties. The seven community perception surveys conducted reported a few cases of SGBV before the elections. majority of the incidences reported emanated from political party differences.

To ensure the inclusion of women in prevention efforts, the project through a CSO grant to Isiolo Peace Link, established a Women Situation Room to support in the monitoring of gender related issues before, during and after the 2022 elections. A toll-free number, 0800721519, was established to support in reporting as well as response. In Isiolo, it was reported that women were being misused during the campaigns period to sing provocative songs raising the political intolerance levels.

Furthermore, three women's organisations in Marsabit, Isiolo and Wajir were supported to promote the participation of women in resolving conflicts that could trigger violence during the elections period. 446 persons were trained in mediation, conflict resolution and networking in the three counties, 80 per cent of these being women. Youth were included in conversations on elections through the carrying out of two youth barometers that captured the roles, expectations, and experiences of the youth before and after elections. The findings have been shared with key stakeholders to ensure their voices are integrated.

Youthful audiences were also engaged through online conversations on Facebook and Twitter on their contributions to elections. Three Mic-Yetu events were carried out to enhance their knowledge in electoral matters. Comic books with themes on elections and early warning were produced through the MAPEMA consortium and over 1 million copies distributed. Offline interventions targeting the youth were held by UWIANO and CSOs that received grants from the PBF. These include youth consultations and outreach forums, peace concerts and trainings on countering fake information in the online space. Post the election phase, youth in informal settlements of Nairobi and Kisumu were engaged in conversations on how they could peacefully demonstrate their grievances during the opposition party's mass action and protests that were being conducted across the country.

In all the response interventions, there were deliberate attempts in ensuring both women and youth are represented for instance, out of the 50 micro and nano influencers, 50 percent were women. In addition, data collectors and interviewees from the community perception surveys that were collected included women to ensure that issues touching on women are captured.



**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 1 in the table below

- If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (3000 characters max per entry)

Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
<b>Indicator 1.1</b> Enhanced coordination for a wide range of partners, actors and stakeholders engaged in early warning (EW) and response	1 UWIANO principal meeting in 2021	4 meetings and fully functional platform in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A reinvigorated, functional, and coordinated platform for peace churning out early warning information from across the country. Over 10 meetings held by UWIANO to respond to emerging issues. Four meetings held with Global Tech Companies (GTC) (Meta, Twitter etc) to address informfrom social media analyses</li> <li>- Over 20 virtual peace hub meetings held to share and respond to information</li> </ul>	Good will from the various national and international actors of the need for collaboration to ensure peaceful elections
<b>Indicator 1.2</b> Reduction or containment of incidents/scale of violence following an UWIANO and/or partners intervention.	94 alerts to UWIANO in 2017 – out of which 70 percent were effectively managed	90 percent of reported incidents to UWIANO are effectively managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Out of the over 400 incidences that were reported through the UWIANO situation room, 80 percent were addressed by various UWIANO and other peacebuilders. Some were being supported by the project while others were receiving support from elsewhere.</li> </ul>	Use of technology in collecting and monitoring information. Additionally quick sharing of information with already existing platforms to swiftly respond to emerging issues. Peace champions in both offline and online spaces making it possible to respond to emerging issues.

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			- Out of the 947 cases identified on social media platforms, over 70 percent were addressed through counter messages, narratives, investigations and others. 301 fact checks produced leading to debunking of over 550,000 posts on Facebook and Meta	

**How many Outputs does Outcome 1 have? Two**

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

**Output 1.1: Enhanced capacity of early warning and response systems (monitoring, data collection, analysis, and reporting) to detect hate speech and incitement that could trigger violence, and to assess multi-layered risks, tensions, and potential flashpoints in the election**

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
<b>Indicator 1.1.1 Early Warning and Response System revitalized: monitors the situation, collects &amp; analyzes data and produces analytical reports.</b>	UWIANO reports before the 2017 elections	10 monthly reports during 2022 and 8 weekly reports during the elections period.	- 5 monthly and 4 weekly (during elections) reports on early warning produced. Reports emanating from the 10 NCIC cohesion monitors supported by the project, the NCEWER system revitalized by the project and subnational early warning mechanisms working with UWIANO. - Seven community perception surveys conducted in 7 hotspot counties to assess the situation, trends, and risks in hotspot areas, complementing other early warning assessments	None

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			<p>undertaken through the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports have been shared with various stakeholders guiding responses e.g., peace messaging and prevention efforts</li> </ul>	
<b>Indicator 1.1.2</b> Number of social media analytical reports detecting hate speech and incitement.	Zero	10 monthly reports for 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over 10 social media analytical reports produced and disseminated. Through MAPEMA Early Warning tools developed to monitor online space. The lexicon for hate speech words and actor mapping list was updated to assist in monitoring the space. The NCIC's social media monitoring unit capacity was enhanced through trainings provided by MAPEMA consortium. They were further supported with tools/phones to monitor dark socials such as WhatsApp groups.</li> </ul>	None
<b>Indicator 1.1.3</b> Number of hate speech incidents reported. Number of cases investigated and Number of cases prosecuted	106 hate speech cases reported; 12 prosecuted in 2017	Increased investigation of cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over 947 cases identified by September 2022. 240 identified as mis/dis information, 126 forwarded to relevant organizations and 60 cases under investigation by NCIC and ODPP. Global tech companies have also taken down harmful content while 310 fact checks have been produced through support by the MAPEMA consortium. These have informed the labeling of over 550,000 posts on Facebook and Instagram.</li> <li>- 1,128 total edits and corrections were made on Wikipedia including 169 new articles on Wikipedia. In addition, 2,475 datasets were added to WikiData. This was</li> </ul>	None

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			<p>a result of the fellowships granted to Wikipedian-in-Residence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The collaborative investigations between NCIC and MAPEMA consortium has been instrumental in reducing the negative consequences of hate speech and incitement on social media platforms.</li> </ul>	

**Output 1.2: Enhanced timely prevention responses and targeted interventions in response to early warning assessments, including through the production and dissemination of positive counter-narratives and effective engagement with agents of positive change**

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
<b>Indicator 1.2.1 Social media monitoring/analytical and response framework developed for addressing risks of hate speech and incitement, including gender analysis of risks</b>	Quarterly NCIC social media monitoring reports in 2017	12 (monthly social media analysis reports by NCIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports identified number of cases of toxic content and discussions being held in the online space. Cases identified forwarded to NCIC and global tech companies for action</li> <li>- Four inclusive roundtable discussions held with the social media platforms (together with NCIC, project partners and other interested UN and civil society actors) - where analysis was presented, engagement and responses by social media platforms were discussed, and concerns were highlighted for action (e.g. the toxic videos were taken down,</li> </ul>	None

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			partners provided access with partner support portals for quick reporting).	
<b>Indicator 1.2.2 Counter-narrative campaigns developed addressing online toxic content and promoting peaceful and inclusive elections, conducted through social media and other media (e.g. radio) to prevent and reduce violence, especially gender-based violence</b>	UWIANO media campaigns in 2017	Peace messages identified, 200 influencers engaged and radio campaigns in 5 hotspot counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peace messaging hub established with monthly meetings held to develop peace messages from EW reports.</li> <li>- 200 peace ambassadors (micro and nano influencers) based in five counties, including Kericho, Kisumu, Nairobi, Nakuru, and Uasin Gishu. reached 8.5 million social media users in Kenya within their networks across different social networks such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok. Their peace messages engaged a total of 459,053 people (in the form of likes, comments, shares, and retweets). Messages were on the electoral processes, promoting peace, and educating them about existing peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms.</li> <li>- Use of Shujaaz fictional character social media pages to push peace messages to young, reaching 27 million young people. This messaging was provided in various formats, including</li> </ul>	None

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Output Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			<p>texts, photos, and videos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 14 vernacular radio stations engaged with peace messages reaching over 10.4 million audiences.</li> </ul>	
<b>Indicator 1.2.3</b> <b>Number of people/individuals engaged disaggregated by age, gender and PWDs &amp; minorities</b>	2017 figures from UWIANO	Increase in no. of young people/individuals engaged in UWIANO networks and project partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over 10,000 individuals reached through direct (dialogues, outreach, reflection forums) and indirectly (peace concerts, peace walks) through interventions by CSOs in Lamu, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nairobi, Isiolo &amp; borders that received grants from the PBF.</li> <li>- Mainstream and social media campaigns reached 41,812,000 listeners on National TV and radio courtesy of UWIANO. Vernacular radio stations reached 10.4 million listeners with peace messages immediately after election. Through social media platform, over 7 million users have been reached with over 200,000 engagements.</li> </ul>	None

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (e.g. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.) No. All activities have been completed.

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)

<i>Event Description</i>	<i>Tentative Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Target Audience</i>	<i>Event Objectives (150 word limit)</i>
--------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------	------------------------	--

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

**Human Impact**

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organizations, Beneficiaries etc) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

- i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
- ii. The impact of the project on their lives
- iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

Key stakeholder	What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation? (350 words max)	What has been the impact of the project on their lives (350 words max)	Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words max)
National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of high-tech tools to analyse hate speech cases on social media.</li> <li>- Slow determination of hate speech and incitement cases from the offline and online cases.</li> <li>- Limited capacity of the NCIC social media monitoring unit conduct online media monitoring</li> </ul>	Improved capacity of the NCIC social media unit attributed to trainings provided by the consortium. Identification of over 800 cases of hate speech, incitement and mis and disinformation that have been shared with relevant agencies for action. Some of these cases have been brought down by global tech companies while NCIC in collaboration with Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions is investigating 60 cases. Through counter actions such as peace messages in social media space, the NCIC has been able to address the slow determination of cases reducing the effect of toxic content on conflicts/violence	“I would say that all would not be possible to deliver a peaceful election without the support of the UN in particular the elimination of hate speech. We worked with the UN and I'm happy that we were able to monitor the social media and the offline platforms for hate speech. We collaborated with the MAPEMA Consortium, and the Commission was able to identify over 800 cases. These cases were identified in some of them through also the partnership of global tech companies. We were able to withdraw some of those hateful messages and misinformation and disinformation” Dr Skitter Ocharo, CEO, NCIC
Communities residing in Isiolo county	Unresolved conflicts in Isiolo county and bordering counties have continued to cause community tensions and lagging development. Intra and inter county boundary disputes, scarcity of pasture and water for livestock among other	To reduce the impact of these unresolved conflicts during the elections period, one of the PBF grantees, Isiolo Peace Link, facilitated the revitalization of the Early Warning and Response Centre and the Women	"The EWER center will promote the quick reporting of alerts ensuring timely response to these alerts to mitigate potential electoral violence" - Abdia, Executive Director, Isiolo Peace Link

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

	<p>issues continue to escalate tensions amongst communities resulting to poor community inter relations. If not addressed in time, political differences common around elections time, could exacerbate the pre-existing conflicts</p>	<p>Situation Room (EWER &amp; WSR). The purpose of the centre was to promote exchange of early warning information for timely response in Isiolo and bordering counties. A series of interventions were conducted throughout the electioneering period that impacted on the status of peace in the county and its boundaries. The centre was launched in July 2022 and a toll-free line, 0800721519, for incidence reporting. Continuous analyses were conducted by the centre leading to the identification of 25 alerts out of which 23 were responded to. Three inter county dialogue forums were also conducted in a bid to reduce their impact on electoral violence. The revitalization of the centre was very critical in contributing to a peaceful election. It brought together all the actors in peace building and conflict management under umbrella of the Centre, whereby the information was gathered, analysed and quick action was taken jointly. For instance, there enhanced cooperation of the district peace committees, elders and <i>nyumba kumi</i> (community policing) members from the 3 counties for the purpose of information sharing e.g., alerts and quick response during conflict. Additionally, the multisectoral agency approach taken by the centre ensured support and commitment by all. The</p>	<p>"The availability of the hotline will enable the security forces to get timely information and respond through increasing security patrols in volatile areas" - Police office from one of the local police stations</p> <p>"Women play a critical role. The Women Situation Room will provide an opportunity for women's issues to be addressed because peace and security issues affect women differently" - women representative from Isiolo county</p>
--	--	--	--



**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

		<p>County Security Intelligence Committee and the EWER secretariat were tasked to represent the team during the meetings with the County Government to ensure that support is provided to the Centre. Early involvement of other stakeholders such as the Department of Peace and Cohesion, the National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA), the IEBC, and others would ensure joint working planning to support the Centre's operations. The inter county peace dialogue meetings improved the inter community relations of the area. For instance, the dialogue between communities of Isiolo and Garissa counties interacted for the first time after two years, whereby community members met at Garba Tula and started a fresh discussion on how to coexist peaceful as neighbours</p>
--	--	---

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had. (650 word limit):

You can also upload up to 3 files in various formats (picture files, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and 3 links to online resources (OPTIONAL)

- [UN Digital Peacebuilding Countering Online Toxic Content in Kenya's 2022 Election | United Nations in Kenya](#)
- <https://www.shujaazinc.com/publications/kenyan-youth-pulse-and-perspective-on-elections/>
- [Kituo cha usalama kimebuniwa Isiolo - YouTube](#)
- [https://youtu.be/7EC2\\_sAwePw](https://youtu.be/7EC2_sAwePw)

Virtual mediations responding to issues highlighted in the social media reports.

- [https://www.facebook.com/DJBoyie/videos/558621479239894/?extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN\\_GK0T-GK1C-GK2C&ref=sharing](https://www.facebook.com/DJBoyie/videos/558621479239894/?extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C-GK2C&ref=sharing)
- <https://www.facebook.com/DJBoyie/videos/1263194811085659>

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS***

- [https://www.facebook.com/MKShujaaz/videos/384738847064805/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN\\_GK0T-GK1C-GK2C&ref=sharing](https://www.facebook.com/MKShujaaz/videos/384738847064805/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C-GK2C&ref=sharing)

**Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.**

**How We Worked: (please select up to 3)**

- Enhanced digitization:
- Innovative ways of working<sup>2</sup>

The project utilized robust information gathering mechanisms, in both online and offline platforms to monitor especially in monitoring social media, analyzing trends, and tracking hate speech incidents. This comprehensive approach provided a clear understanding of hate speech prevalence during the election period. Updated data was effectively used to manage project activities, enabling the identification of emerging trends and hotspots. Prompt interventions were deployed based on real-time information, such as mobilizing resources and engaging stakeholders for awareness campaigns and community dialogues. This proactive and data-driven approach ensured effective response and targeted implementation of project activities.

- Mobilized additional resources [please explain]
- Improved or initiated policy frameworks [please explain]
- Strengthened capacities [please explain]

The project's efforts in capacity building, mentoring, and mediation training, along with its revitalization of key platforms and institutions key in early warning and response, greatly enhanced national and subnational institutional capacities fostering the sustainability of peacebuilding efforts and benefits. The project revitalized the UWIANO National Conflict Early Warning and Response System that had been inactive prior to the elections. Through the project, technical support in form of staff and consultants were seconded to UWIANO to support in the collection and response of early warning information. Code for Africa strengthened the capacity of the social media monitoring unit of the NCIC on social listening/monitoring techniques and network analysis. One-on-one capacity-building sessions as well as continuous mentoring was done. This contributed to the increased number of cases that were being flagged in the social media platforms for reporting and action. The project further supported women led organizations to support grassroots women in mediation and conflict resolution capacities. Women were trained in Isiolo, Wajir, and Marsabit counties to support in local mediation processes. The institutional capacities provided to grantee CSOs have seen an increasing number of CSOs accessing funding from own initiatives. There are notable indicators that the grantee grassroots organizations such as Isiolo Peace Link, Wajir Women for Peace and KASH have secured some level of competence, visibility, and acceptance among the stakeholders as a result of the capacity building that was conducted during monitoring visits and consultations.

- Partnered with local civil society organizations

The involvement of multiple implementing partners was a positive aspect of the project's implementation approach. Collaborating with different organizations and stakeholders, even at

---

<sup>2</sup> Where innovation is defined as **a product, service, or strategy that's both novel and useful**. Innovations don't have to be major breakthroughs in technology or digital solutions but includes here a new and/or creative approach to solving development challenges.

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS***

the local level, allowed for a diverse range of expertise, resources, and networks to be leveraged. The partnership included representation from all key sectors, such as government agencies, the United Nations, civil society organizations (CSOs), communities, and Global Tech Companies. This diverse representation ensured a comprehensive and collaborative approach to addressing the project's objectives. Collaborating with local CSOs allowed for the utilization of existing networks, expertise, and resources, further enhancing the project's impact at the local level. As per the end term evaluation findings, there were instances of conflicting opinions or disagreements among the local CSOs and some of the partners regarding how to effectively communicate and engage with stakeholders. There's need to continuously invest in continuous capacity building to enhance the partners' skills, expertise, and resources as well as inculcating a culture of effective communication and collaboration.

- Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will [please explain]
- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]
- Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [please explain]

Who are we working with (in addition to the Implementing Partners):

- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs [please explain]
- X Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies [please explain]

The project collaborated with UNESCO in supporting the interventions under their social media for peace project. The project seeks to strengthen resilience of civil society to potentially harmful content spread online, in particular hate speech inciting violence, while enhancing promotion of peace through digital technologies, notably social media. During the 2022 elections, UNESCO supported the IEBC to produce a series of short videos on voter education and tackling mis/disinformation. The videos were available in English, Swahili and Sheng'. Through the project's social media influencers, the UNESCO videos were shared in various social media platforms as well as UWIANO platform for peace social media channels. The aim of sharing the videos was to counter the loss of trust in the IEBC through increasing awareness of the electoral process as well as tackling mis/disinformation.

- Partnered with local civil society organizations
- Partnered with local academia
- Partnered with sub-national entities
- Partnered with national entities
- Partnered with local volunteers

**LNOB – Leaving No one Behind:** Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative?

[mandatory]

- Unemployed persons
- Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)
- Indigenous communities
- Persons with Disabilities

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

- Persons affected by violence (e.g. GBV)
- Women
- Youth
- Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression
- People living in and around border areas
- Persons affected by natural disasters
- Persons affected by armed conflicts
- Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

**PART IV: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND COMPLIANCE**

<p><b>Monitoring:</b> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (350 word limit)</p> <p>Field visits by both the project team and implementing partners have been conducted. Through the UN project team, program visits were conducted along the course of implementation to check alignment of project activities to the outcomes, workplan and budget. One of the visits included several consultative meetings with NCIC to support them to establish a granting mechanism to disburse grants to the CSOs that would execute prevention campaigns. With the support of the UN team, a grants criterion was developed and adopted while reporting templates were also developed. In the case of Amnesty International, the UN project team held several visits with them to ensure reporting and expenditures are in line with UNDP rules. This ensured all expenditures are supported with relevant documentation, improving their capacities in funds management. An independent financial audit was conducted by UNDP where the auditors provided an unqualified opinion NCIC's financial procedures and expenditures. Regular project team meetings were also held with implementing partners to be able to identify challenges and gaps for remedial actions. This was complemented by an online survey to implementing and collaborating partners on the effectiveness of the project to the overall peace and security during the electoral period. Through NCIC, several monitoring visits were also made targeting the CSOs that were receiving grants. Visits were made to HAKI Africa, Isiolo Peace Link, Wajir Women for Peace, Marsabit Women for Advocacy and Development amongst others. This ensured that the grantees implemented activities as per the grants proposals that were submitted. Moreover, the CSOs, who in some instances had challenges in financial</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes If yes, please provide a brief description</p> <p>To assess the enhanced coordination for a wide range of partners, actors and stakeholders engaged in early warning (EW) and response, the number of meetings held by UWIANO the year preceding the election was used as a baseline. UWIANO meetings as well as meetings by other early warning and response stakeholders indicates the extent to which actors are consulting and coordinating. More meetings imply a high likelihood of coordination as well as information exchange and joint responses and actions. To reduce the incidents/scale of violence following an UWIANO and/or partners intervention, the number of alerts (94) that were effectively managed in the previous elections were used as a baseline. This indicator will be able to demonstrate the effectiveness and timely response of the early warning systems at the national/subnational levels.</p> <p>Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request):</p> <p>Various conflict assessment and analyses reports by the Conflict Analyses Group, MAPEMA consortium and CSOs at the sub national levels. Media reports on some of the interventions of the project. Dashboard reports. Documentaries produced by the project and collaborating partners. UWIANO members reports. Amnesty International community perception survey reports amongst others.</p> <p>Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives e.g. perception surveys? <b>No</b></p> <p>Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms? <b>No</b></p> <p>If yes, please provide a brief description (350 word limit) Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
--	---

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

reporting, were empowered on how to present and support their financial reports	
<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): 25000.00</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above 1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track: preparations (350 word limit):</p> <p>An independent end term evaluation was requested by the project with the aim of contracting an Independent Consultant (IC) to evaluate the project. The overall objective of the end-term evaluation was to evaluate the performance of the project against goals, outcomes, outputs as defined by the Theory of change, results framework, indicators and also document lessons learnt best practices. It also assesses the extent to which the outcomes (intended and unintended) have been achieved, elaborates on lessons learned and best practices and recommends strategies to enhance operational and programmatic effectiveness for current and future peacebuilding projects. The evaluation applied the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, conflict sensitivity, catalytic impact, time sensitivity, risk tolerance and innovation and potential sustainability of the project. It also referred to the PBF guidelines on evaluations. TORs were developed and advertised upon approval of the PBSO colleagues. An inception report was then developed, providing a guide on how the methodology will be done. This was also shared with the PBSO. Primary data was collected 12th March – 25th March 2023, with visits to Kericho, Kisumu, Vihiga, Mombasa, Wajir, and Isiolo Counties. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected through a survey questionnaire from the over 60 micro and nano influencers that were pushing messages in the social media platforms. It also comprised of feedback from Amnesty International-Kenya’s social digital disruptors who were involved in counter-messaging between May and October 2022 in seven counties (Uasin Gishu, Tana River, Nairobi, Mombasa, Kilifi, Nakuru and Kisumu counties). The qualitative methodology used Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews (IDI) with a total of 12 FGDs conducted in six counties involving 122 project beneficiaries. A combination of both virtual approach and in person interviews was adopted for the key informants that comprised the implementing partners and project teams. Currently the consultant is working on the findings report to be shared before end of July 2023.</p>

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

	Please mention the focal person accountable for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF: <i>Elvi Agunda Elvi.agunda@undp.org</i>						
<b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Name of funder:</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Amount:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>German Government</td> <td style="text-align: right;">563063.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government of Kenya</td> <td style="text-align: right;">114782.40</td> </tr> </table>	Name of funder:	Amount:	German Government	563063.00	Government of Kenya	114782.40
Name of funder:	Amount:						
German Government	563063.00						
Government of Kenya	114782.40						
<p><b>Catalytic Effect (non-financial):</b> Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur?  <b>Please select</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No catalytic effect  <input type="checkbox"/> Some catalytic effect  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant catalytic effect  <input type="checkbox"/> Very Significant catalytic effect  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know  <input type="checkbox"/> Too early to tell</p>	<p>If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect i.e. ways in which the project has supported the expansion or creation of programs and policies supporting peace, both within and outside the UN system (<i>Please limit your response to 350 words</i>)</p> <p>To propel the outputs and outcome of the project, additional funding from the German government was secured to complement the online analyses and responses conducted by the project. Moreover, the support provided to the NCIC to deploy 11 cohesion monitors in 10 counties attracted additional funding from Government of Kenya that supported salaries of additional 40 monitors. This ensured that information is being collected from all the 47 counties of Kenya.</p> <p>The support that was provided to Isiolo Peace Link through the project to support their early warning mechanism for coordination and quick response brought many sub-national actors to support the mechanism. Kenya Red Cross provided 2 ambulances to the project to ensure quick response to violent incidents. Furthermore, through the women mediation trainings conducted in Isiolo, the Indigenous Women 1325 Action Group by Isiolo Peace Link trained women mediators from the neighbouring Samburu County, who in turn recognized the novelty of such an initiative and went ahead to establish a similar organization in their county. The early warning mechanism in Isiolo was replicated in neighbouring counties such as Samburu.</p> <p>Through support provided to Wajir Women for Peace to conduct women trainings in mediation, a group called Wajir Sisters was formed in a bid to support in addressing some of the underlying causes of conflict. During the drought that was experienced in the country in 2022, Wajir Sisters mobilized up to Kenya Shillings 2.4 million worth of food for drought affected families who would otherwise have not participated in elections, as they could have migrated to other places. Moreover, CSOs who were granted by the project, such as Champions for Peace contributed additional funds to the project interventions to scale up their response efforts in the border areas where residents were conflicting due to political intolerance.</p>						

**THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS**

	<p>The online mechanism used by the project to detect and respond to hate speech, incitement and mis/disinformation has been lauded by various national and international actors as an innovative way of addressing issues in real time. The Project has had an opportunity to share their experiences with Ethiopia, German Ambassadors from various African countries as well as regional webinars on information integrity. Through the MAPEMA consortium’s model in Kenya, the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), have approached Code for Africa for technical guidance with identifying and combating digital incitement and coordinated disinformation.</p>
<p><b>Sustainability:</b> Does the project have an explicit exit strategy? Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure the sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project (350 word limit)</p> <p>The sustainability of the project derives from the fact that it supported existing national frameworks and prevention priorities in Kenya and worked with mandated Government bodies. It also built upon the work of the UNCT Prevention and Integrated Analysis Platform. These are all mechanisms that are continuing to function and work on early warning and prevention beyond the life of the project. The project also complements existing UN projects – including those engaging on peace structures and on transformative governance – that will extend beyond the life of this project.</p> <p>Capacity building and mentoring were useful elements for critical actors and stakeholders. For the NCIC, this was the first time it was handling a project of such a design with an online system to address hate speech and incitement as well as a granting mechanism to amplify its prevention work at the subnational levels. The mentorship and peer support provided through MAPEMA and the development of a training manual including a syllabus detailing the systematic approach to conducting advanced social media monitoring using automated tools, alongside proposed systems to help NCIC automate its monitoring processes, will help in continuous monitoring. This will also contribute to realizing the objectives of the Kenya National Action Plan on Hate Speech launched by NCIC in June 2022. The project through the support of German funding, intends to contract a tech company to support building the capacity of NCIC and other actors in continuous social media listening. The support will be active until November 2023.</p> <p>The successful work that was done by all the national and sub national peace infrastructures, that led to a peaceful election, have prompted the UN RCO to initiate a national review of the Peacebuilding Architecture. The review has already started and will investigate gaps, strengths and thematic areas that need to be strengthened for a functional peace structure. This will inform future programming on peace and security at the national and sub-national levels.</p> <p>Preliminary findings from the project end term evaluation confirms both commitment by both government and other stakeholders to sustain project interventions in post-project is evident across the board, though at different levels. For instance, some of the civil society actors expressed a strong desire to continue with intervention activities. In Isiolo for instance, the Isiolo Peace Link indicated it was in the process of sourcing for funding to continue with some of the interventions initiated through the multi-sectoral Joint Operation Command Centre (JOCC), including counter-messaging, hate speech monitoring and mediation training. The NSC on the other hand is keen to coordination efforts to revitalize the UWIANO Platform for early warning early response as well as capacitating the DPCs at the county and grassroots level to enhance response.</p>	
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (350 word limit)</p>	

***THIS TEMPLATE PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF QUESTIONS IN THE ONLINE REPORTING FORM: IT IS INTENDED TO GUIDE YOU THROUGH THE REPORTING QUESTIONS***

Despite the project coming to an end, support to one of the implementing partners, NCIC, will continue, until November 2023. Support will be provided through the German funding to amplify the social media monitoring, analysis and reporting efforts that were conducted last year during the electioneering period. A tech company will be contracted to collaboratively work with UN RCO, UNDP, OHCHR and NCIC to monitor and respond to toxic content in the online and offline platforms.

For the RUNOs, it will be important to constantly build their capacities through the PBF community of practice sessions. These have been helpful as they have provided insights on monitoring/evaluation approaches and challenges that various UN agencies across countries are facing with engaging CSOs. There needs to be more sessions on results reporting as well as coming up with indicators that will measure impact as peace is sometimes difficult to measure.

**Monitoring and Oversight Activities<sup>3</sup> (Select only as relevant)**

<b>Key Monitoring and Oversight Event</b>	<b>Findings and Summary</b>
NCIC Monitoring visit to Haki Africa and Isiolo peace link	The grantees were taken through the overall project to ensure their interventions link to the project. They were also taken through the reporting and financial procedures of both UNDP and NCIC. The grants provided were not sufficient to address the magnitude of prevention campaigns. Recommendations on partnering with likeminded stakeholders were provided
NCIC UN team post activities review meeting	The UN team met with the NCIC team after reporting of the first tranche of funds. Purpose was to check the progress of implementation and also to address gaps during implementation. Reporting procedures were very complicated. Meetings were held with NCIC technical team for them to understand the reporting procedures
Quarterly project technical team meetings	The meetings provided an opportunity to check on progress of implementation while also address certain challenges that could affect implementation. Various findings from delayed reporting, lack of capacity of partners in accounting for funding amongst others. The UN as well as the NCIC team held bilateral meetings with partners to address the identified challenges
Virtual survey amongst partners to establish the progress of implementation	The virtual survey was conducted in 2022 to establish if the project is meeting the implementing partners needs as well as set objectives.
Regular Project Steering Committee meetings with UNDP, OHCHR, NCIC and RCO	The PSC meetings provided opportunities for the heads of agencies to be updated on the progress of implementation. It was also a decision-making platform where key decisions on the project budget, scope and time were made including the approval of key project reports.

<sup>3</sup> These include Steering Committee meetings, Monitoring visits, Third party monitoring, Community based monitoring, any data collection, Perception or other survey findings, evaluation reports, audit or investigations.