

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Kenya	
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 (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): UNDP and OHCHR	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) - Government, National Cohesion, and Integration Commission (NCIC) - Government, Conflict Analysis Group (CAG) a group of CSOs, Amnesty International Kenya (Local CSO)	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 12 months + 3 months NCE, new end date 10 April 2023	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: : Urban informal settlements in Nairobi and other major cities, and mapped hotspots in Kenya	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 690,000 OHCHR: \$ 310,000 Total: \$ 1,000,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

PBF 1st tranche (_ %):	PBF 2nd tranche* (_ %):	PBF 3rd tranche* (_ %):
UNDP: \$483,000	UNDP: \$207,000	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
OHCHR: \$217,000	OHCHR: \$93,000	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
Total: \$700,000	Total: \$300,000:	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
Total:		
<p>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): Kenya will hold general elections in August 2022. This intervention aims to equip national stakeholders with credible, inclusive, innovative and gender-sensitive tools to inform and support their early warning engagement and prevention responses during the electoral period, with a particular focus on directly supporting national institutions to counter hate speech and incitement to violence. This project will work directly with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), the national independent commission mandated to combat hate speech and incitement and promote cohesion, to ensure the implementation of the 2021 UNCT Kenya Plan of Action on countering hate speech and incitement, within the context of the 2022 general elections. It also aims to strengthen the early warning capacity of the UWIANO Platform for Peace (<i>Uwiano</i> is Swahili for cohesion), a multistakeholder structure comprised of strategic state and non-state institutions working on electoral violence reduction. The UWIANO Platform was created in 2010 and has since received UN support to spearhead initiatives on early warning, including hate speech reduction and mediation. Through this intervention, the UN and its key government and non-government partners will strengthen national capacities for peace to address election-related risks, generate and have access to multidimensional risk assessments, as well as prevention and response tools which will allow for timely interventions to address and mitigate risks during the electoral period</p>		
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups): The consultation process included the Resident Coordinator (RC), the UNDP Resident Representative (RR), the Senior Human Rights Advisor (on behalf of OHCHR), the Peace and Development Advisor (PDA), the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), Ministry of Interior and civil society organizations that make up the Conflict Analysis Group. The proposal has also been informed by ongoing implementation of other projects and initiatives with peace actors and human rights organizations and defenders.</p>		
<p>Project Gender Marker score⁵: 2 Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 30%</p> <p>Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁶: The project will promote women's active engagement in addressing risks and vulnerabilities and shaping prevention and mitigation strategies and actions by ensuring that in all project activities women are equally represented and heard. The project will utilise gender-sensitive documentation and analysis and encourage the collection and analysis of</p>		

⁵ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

<p>gender-disaggregated data to contribute to an understanding of intersectional discrimination and its influence on vulnerabilities and risks. Linkages with other UN projects that are primarily focused on gender equality and women empowerment including the projects targeting prevention of and response to electoral sexual violence – will enhance project’s effectiveness.</p>	
<p>Project Risk Marker score⁷: <u> 1 </u></p>	
<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>)⁸: 2.3</p> <p>If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: UNDAF Strategic Result Area on Transformative Governance Outcome 1.3: People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society. It also supports the implementation of the UNCT Plan of Action on Hate Speech (2021).</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: The project contributes to the implementation of SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and builds effective, accountable institutions at all levels. By fostering concerted action by Government and civil society to address identified risks and vulnerabilities, the project supports accountable institutions and inclusive approaches to prevention and sustaining peace. It contributes to Targets 16.1 and 16.a. It also contributes to SDG 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequalities), and 17 (partnerships). Further, the project contributes to a recommendation from Kenya’s engagement in the Universal Periodic Review process which concerns combating hate speech during electoral periods.</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): Three months. 10 April 2023</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment: The request for a No Cost Extension is occasioned by a delayed start in implementation of project activities. The project team was hired in April 2022, three months later than envisaged, impacting on the delivery timeline. Implementation of activities kickstarted in May 2022 shortening the implementation timeline to less than 9 months. An additional three months would enable the project to implement the remaining activities and provide time for end term evaluation and project audit.</p>

⁷ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

Technicalities surrounding granting modalities resulting to delayed implementation of activities as well as reporting back. Through one of the project's implementing partners, the NCIC, grants have been made to eight Civil Society Organisations in select counties to execute prevention activities. The first tranche of funds to the NCIC was effected in April 2022 and subsequent disbursement to the CSOs (grantees) was done in July 2022. The NCIC used the two-three months to set up a grants administration mechanism. Implementation by grantees ran from July to October 2022. UNDP liquidated NCIC's first tranche of funds in November 2022.

The delay between first tranche disbursement and liquidation of funds was as a result of technicalities surrounding NCIC's administration of grants. Being a government agency, it was the first time that the NCIC was administering grants to other organisations. This has impacted the disbursement of the 2nd tranche of funds. UNDP is at the tail end of this process and CSOs are expected to kickstart implementation of activities in December 2022. According to the CSO proposals submitted to the NCIC, majority of the CSOs have proposed a two-month timeline for implementation of their activities. Given that the project has only one month remaining, execution of activities within this one month will not be possible as this would impact on the quality of interventions as well as the results.

The three-month extension will therefore be very vital for the NCIC, one of the implementing partners to complete the remaining grantees activities as follows:






- i. Grants to Conflict Analysis Group to conduct post-election risk assessments
- ii. Grants to project partners to coordinate and implement mediation interventions
- iii. Grants to partners to strengthen mainstream and social media campaigns
- iv. Grants to project partners to support community level prevention engagement.

It will also provide an opportunity for the project to conduct the end term evaluation. Technical and financial proposals are being reviewed with an aim of onboarding an independent evaluator by mid-December 2022. The inception report of the evaluation is expected by end of the year while the data collection will be conducted between January and February 2023. An independent financial audit of the project will be conducted in February 2023.

To ensure timely delivery and reporting back, the NCIC in collaboration with the project team will regularly engage with the grantees through virtual and in person consultations on accelerated delivery and financial reporting.

	<p>Activities that have been completed by the project include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Regular meetings of the Conflict Analysis Group, UWIANO platform on early warning and recommendations for prevention responses.ii. Revitalization of the Early Warning and Response System through hiring staff and building their capacity to operate and manage the early warning systemiii. Production and dissemination of harmonized and regular early warning reports shared with NCIC, NSC, UWIANO, CAG and other project partners.iv. Conducting seven perception surveys to take temperatures on hate speech, incitement, and mis/disinformation in 7 hot spot countiesv. Interventions by UWIANO in response to early warning reportsvi. Multilayered risk assessment reports by CAG before and during the elections periodvii. Social media monitoring and analysis addressing risks, production and dissemination of social media analytical reports detecting hate speech and incitement of hate speech and incitement, including gender analysis of risks.viii. Monitoring hate speech in public and social media spaces, advocating for counter actions and tracking incidents reported and investigatedix. Counter-narrative campaigns addressing hate speech and incitement and promoting peaceful and inclusive elections have been conducted through engagement with micro and nano social media influencers and through mainstream and community media platformsx. Preventive engagement by project partners engaging agents of positive change, in particular young men and women, to reduce violence <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁹</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Anthony Ngororano, Resident Representative</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: UNDP</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: 8/12/2022</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart: Samuel Kobia, Chairman</i></p> <p>Signature:  <small>004323EE19B542A...</small></p> <p><i>Name of Agency: National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC)</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: 09-Dec-2022</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹⁰</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Abdul Fofana, Chief of the Programme Support and Management Service</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p><i>Name of Agency: OHCHR</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: 07-Dec-2022</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>for Elizabeth Spehar</i></p> <p>Signature: </p> <p><i>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: 20 Dec 2022</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Stephen Jackson</i></p> <p>Signature:  <small>12072000DEF04EA...</small></p> <p><i>Title: UN Kenya Resident Coordinator</i></p> <p>Date & Seal: 09-Dec-2022</p>	

⁹ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

¹⁰ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.

Kenya is entering 2022, its election year, with increasingly polarized politics and debates, challenging socio-economic inequalities exacerbated by COVID-19, climate-related crises, as well as a shifting regional landscape which threatens security and stability in various parts of the country. These key drivers, amongst others, will contribute directly and indirectly to shaping peace and conflict dynamics as Kenya heads towards general elections in August 2022.

Kenya is ranked as one of the top ten fastest growing digital economies both regionally and globally. With internet penetration of over 80%, most Kenyans rely on mobile wireless communication, internet access and social media for interactions with each other. These systems are also used for conducting business transactions and payments, sharing information, learning, marketing and obtaining new knowledge and services. However, hate speech and incitement to violence are most prevalent online, as indicated in various reports by the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC).

A 2021 Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Analysis and Peace and Conflict Assessment conducted by the UN Peace and Development Team in collaboration with the Conflict Analysis Group (a multistakeholder platform that is part of the formal peace infrastructure in Kenya) indicates that there is a growing fear of violence during the 2022 elections and the need for timely preventative interventions. The LNOB analysis found that women and youth are most at risk of being left behind, especially in regions historically marginalized and experiencing recurrent climate-induced conflict and gender-based violence. The Peace and Conflict Assessment noted that young people living in urban informal settlements are not only likely to engage in political violence during elections but are also likely to suffer the brunt of human rights violations during police management of public order and protests. Inter-communal and inter-ethnic tensions increase in heterogenous regions during the election year, when competition for the various elective seats drive incitement to violence and hate speech against ‘others’, resulting in death, displacement, and disenfranchisement as experienced in 1992, 1997 and 2007. A 2016 Assessment by the UWIANO Platform for Peace found that limited progress on governance reforms, tensions over land ownership and failure to address ongoing and past human rights abuses have contributed to recurrent tensions. The UWIANO assessment also found that group grievances are expressed during election periods, making violence almost synonymous with elections. Violent by-elections and fragmentation of the largest political parties and coalitions and grievance based mobilization of youth remain significant indicators of potential escalation as the 2022 elections approach.

In a country with more than 42 ethnic groups where the five largest groups comprise over 80% of the population, ethnicity has been the single most important variable in the Kenyan political arena. Ethnic divisions find expression not only in terms of asserting group identity and rights, but also as a mobilizing agent in pursuit of political and economic interests. Elite pacts between the Kikuyu, Luo, Luhya, and Kalenjin shape not only the prospects of winning elections and subsequent access to and control of state resources, but also the intersection between ethnic, gender, and class discrimination. Political discourse and hate speech directed at ‘Kikuyu dominance’ has led to violence and displacement of members of this tribe and groups seen to support them from multi-ethnic regions, notably the Rift Valley and Coast. Conversely, police violence to secure electoral outcomes and protect citizens political and economic rights has tended to deepen resentment against the Kikuyu-dominated

government and their ethnic allies. that highlights inequality is likely to drive cross-ethnic political mobilization as witnessed in multiple recent by-elections, the threat of ethnic violence in the strongholds of the main political rivals remains a significant issue of concern. Reports of subterranean intimidation, people moving out of these regions and transfer of voters to ascribed ethnic homelands have been received months before the official campaign period. Since the transition from centralized to devolved system of governance and introduction of three additional elective positions in 2013, inter- and intra-ethnic divisions and clan rivalry increased sharply by the 2017 elections, creating the possibility of political violence across the 47 counties.

While a range of actors and platforms that have been created over time (including Peace Committees, UWIANO Platform and other national capacities for peace), they are not operating optimally due to capacity gaps and weak coordination. For instance, the UWIANO Platform for Peace has not been able to regularly hold meetings as envisaged and the NSC lacks qualified personnel to manage the NCEWERS and produce regular UWIANO early warning reports. Due to current challenges facing the UWIANO platform, some partners have initiated plans to establish parallel early warning systems. This has eroded trust and collaborative partnership within the Platform and would just duplicate efforts and not be beneficial for Kenya. While the Peace Committees are the grassroots mechanisms for early warning and response that feed into the UWIANO platform, they are yet to be fully constituted; low representation and agency of women and youth remain. While national capacities for peace are in place, they are under-equipped to deal with emerging challenges: particularly those around information technology and the spread of hate speech on social media. This project aims to address some of these capacity and collaboration deficits to ensure the early warning and response system operates at an optimal level to predict and mitigate the risk or escalation of violence in identified hotspots.

As seen in previous elections, the nexus between violence and elections in Kenya has been fueled by hate speech and incitement to discrimination, hostility, and violence. An increase in incidents of hate speech and incitement commonly manifests itself during the electoral period. While ethnic tensions rarely occur outside electoral cycles, they are commonly stirred up by political figures around electoral periods particularly in multi-ethnic rural areas and urban informal settlements. In past elections, influential figures, including political and community leaders, have fostered inflammatory and dangerous speech to exploit underlying divisions particularly over land ownership and elective positions. Hate speech and incitement to violence emerged as a key driver of the 2007/2008 post-elections violence, which resulted in more than 1,000 deaths, 900 cases of sexual violence and mass forced displacement. During political party campaigns leading up to the 2017 elections, KNCHR documented cases of hate speech, incitement, use of insulting/derogatory language and ethnic profiling in 22 of the 47 counties in Kenya. Over the course of the two rounds of elections held in August and October 2017, KNCHR documented 43 deaths and over 200 cases of sexual violence, although actual figures of sexual violence are likely higher due to under-reporting. While many may argue that online gender-based violence is not 'real' violence because it is not physical, some ways in which the digital space is used mainly during elections include doxing, trolling, cyberstalking, instigation to violence, blackmail, trolling, hate speech, humiliation, discrimination, defamation, identity theft and hacking, and sexual objectification. Reports by UN Women and the State Department for Gender indicate that women political aspirants and candidates have received death threats, rape threats, or threats of beating or abduction, online.

Although Kenya has attempted to address rising incidents of violence against women, including hate speech against women, by enacting specific laws, policies, and Action Plans, including the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on women peace and security, recent statistics received by the State Department of Gender Affairs are worrying. In a 2020 public address, the Minister for Gender noted that in the last five years, more than 47,000 cases of gender-based violence had been reported through

the toll-free line ‘1195’. The National Gender-Based Violence Network, a coalition of over twenty organizations, has raised concerns, especially over the high number of rapes and other forms of sexual violence perpetrated during the electioneering period. The network, coordinated by the National Gender and Equality Commission, has written to the Cabinet secretaries for Health and Interior Security, as well as the Inspector General of Police, demanding that action be taken to protect Kenyan women against violence. The network noted that 60 cases of rape were committed during the first voting period in August 2017. The spike of gender-based violence experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to escalate with election-related violence against women and girls in mapped hotspots.

There is a particular and growing concern over the use of media, especially social media, for misinformation, disinformation, and incitement, exacerbating political and intercommunal tensions, and barriers to the participation of women in electoral processes. Platforms used to spread incitement and hate speech include traditional mechanisms, mainstream media (TV, radio, print), social media, political rallies, and community gatherings. Social media has increasingly become an indispensable tool in Kenya’s online political spaces, with youth at the nexus, serving as both recipients and amplifiers of false information, propaganda campaigns, and hate speech. The risk of online hate speech is heightened in the Kenyan context due to the high degree of digital connectivity among its population, especially young men and women who live in urban areas and regions most affected by ethnopolitical tensions. This also makes the positive, pro-peace potential of technology, and of youth bloggers and influencers, vital to harness.

Kenya has a young population with a median age of 20.1 years. Those aged between 18 and below the age of 35 make up approximately 75% of Kenya’s population. A large percentage of this population is unemployed and considers itself marginalized in terms of access to opportunities, representation, and participation.

Rapid and continuing growth and development in ICT is transforming the ways in which youth live and work. Most young people have access to mobile phones, which explains the boom in new media use, especially social media. Growing evidence suggests that social media plays a direct and indirect role in instigating youth violence, for example through hate speech, cyber bullying, and recruitment into criminal gangs and radicalized groups¹¹ The role of young bloggers and ‘key board warriors’ in fanning tensions has been noted.¹²

Gender-based hate speech and incitement is a specific factor of concern, given Kenya’s past history of elections-related gender-based violence, referred to above. Hate speech and incitement against women candidates, voters and journalists based on their gender including online and offline attacks, trolling and harassment is an obstacle to their equal, free, and safe engagement in the electoral process. In this regard, it is worth noting that a UN guidance note on gender-based hate speech is expected to be adopted in December 2021. In 2021, UN Kenya developed a Plan of Action for countering hate speech and incitement, with the support of the Office of the Special Advisor for the Prevention of Genocide. The plan is developed in line with the draft guidance note on gender-based hate speech. The primary Government counterpart in relation to the implementation of the Plan of Action is the NCIC.

In 2010, Kenya developed a web-based early warning platform known as the National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (NCEWERS), anchored in the Ministry of Interior. NCEWERS provides a mechanism to monitor conflict indicators in Kenya, the Horn and Eastern Africa region,

¹¹ The Youth Café, Digital Media Literacy and Youth Civic Reasoning in Kenya (2021)

¹² International Alert, Policy Brief on Kenyan Elections (2021)

and disseminate information to prevent and address potential conflicts. Peace structures including the governments administration, peace committees and non-governmental institutions and other civil society entities are central to the early warning system. As an online platform, the NCEWERS obtains information from three sources: peace committees and cohesion monitors; text messages (SMS) received from members of the public and media reports. While robust and inclusive, the NCEWERS is no longer functioning optimally due to challenges arising from human capacity gaps and lack of trust among stakeholders. Through a series of consultations with national and grassroots peacebuilding stakeholders in 2021, the Peace and Development Team found there are hardly any qualified personnel to receive and analyze early warning information at the NCEWERS Situation Room. Without regular early warning updates, multiple early warning hubs have emerged, but these remain sub-national, small scale and uncoordinated. Several strategic actors that should provide information to the NCEWERS are trying to establish their own early warning platforms, which indicates the need for an urgent intervention to strengthen capacity for early warning as the elections approach. The UWIANO Platform for Peace, which brings together strategic institutions to coordinate election violence reduction initiative, is yet to be revitalized to undertake preventive actions ahead of the 2022 general elections.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹³, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

UN Kenya's work in prevention and sustaining peace is directly aligned with and in support of national frameworks and prevention priorities in Kenya as articulated in, but not limited to, the **National Prevention and Peacebuilding Strategy on COVID-19 Response and Recovery**; the **NCIC Roadmap to Peaceful 2022 Elections**, the **Kenya National Action Plan for the Advancement of UNSCR 1325 on Women Peace and Security, 2020-2024**, and the forthcoming **UWIANO Strategy on the 2022 elections**. This intervention offers a unique opportunity to support the implementation of these national frameworks. The intervention will be conducted in close collaboration with mandated Government bodies, including the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management at the Ministry of Interior. It will also work with civil society and grassroots actors, media, and social media actors in Kenya. This intervention focuses on supporting timely prevention responses to early warning assessments and gender analysis, working on multiple levels and through various established fora and networks, including governmental and non-governmental networks. Prevention responses and targeted interventions will include positive counter-narrative social media and media campaigns, effective engagement with agents of positive change to reduce the impact of identified risks, dialogue, and the high-level engagement of the Resident Coordinator.

Furthermore, the UN Kenya Prevention and Integrated Analysis Platform, co-led by the Senior Human Rights Advisor and the Peace and Development Advisor, is the UN's primary integrated early warning and response tool, and will play a key role supporting collective prevention efforts during the 2022 electoral period. In 2021, as part of its engagement on prevention, UN Kenya developed a Plan of Action for countering hate speech and incitement. This project will support the scale up of UN Kenya's early warning and prevention engagement during the electoral period, and the implementation of the Plan of Action on hate speech in close collaboration with the NCIC. In doing so, it furthers the implementation of recommendations from the Regional Monthly Review on Kenya in June 2021, and

¹³ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

contributes to a Universal Periodic Review recommendation on combating hate speech during electoral periods

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

This project complements other UN projects and interventions in Kenya. Specifically, this intervention will contribute to the goals of UNDP's project *Transcending Foundations of Peace and Security for Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Kenya, 2020-2023*, and the UN basket fund project *Consolidating Democratic Dividends for Sustainable Transformation in Kenya Project 2021-2023* jointly implemented by UNDP, UN Women and OHCHR. It will also complement other UN interventions including UNESCO's social media 4 Peace Initiative, the High-Level Mediators Team and Women's Mediation Network and projects by UN Women and OHCHR addressing women's political participation and strengthening prevention of and response to electoral-related sexual violence.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Deepening Democracy (DD), 2021-2023 UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR	European Union - 4.7M Euros Germany – 500,000 Euros UK – 150,000 Pounds	Good governance, early warning and response, civic engagement, institutional development, Prevention and sustaining peace	This PBF proposal will contribute directly to the implementation of the prevention and sustaining peace pillar of the DD project including early warning and response outputs.
National Mediation Team and Women's Mediation Network, 2022	120,000 USD PDA Seed funding	Mediation, strengthening national capacities for prevention and sustaining peace;	This project will contribute to preventive mediation and strengthening the role of women in mediation
Transcending Foundations of Peace and Security for Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Kenya 2020 – 2023 UNDP	SIDA, 4.5m USD	Peacebuilding, conflict prevention, cohesion, violent extremism and community security	The project proposal has many elements which deal with early warning and response – which are underfunded and have been inactive. This proposal will work very closely with the Transcending Peace teams (hand in glove) to ensure complementarity of the approach.
Enhancing Women's Participation in Political Leadership and Decision-	Canada, 5M CAD	Enhance capacity of women to participate in politics; prevent and respond to violence against women in politics	This proposal will put its early warning and response reports, actions and assessments at the disposal of these women leaders. This PBF proposal will

making, 2021-2024 UN Women			complement the efforts by contributing to countering engendered hate speech through the AI response element of the proposal.
Let It Not Happen Again: Addressing Violence against Women by Strengthening Access to Justice UN Women and OHCHR	Italy, EUR 300,000 (2022)	Addresses violence against women in elections; focus on access to justice, and strengthening links between grassroots defenders/civil society with duty bearers, including on prevention of GBV in electoral periods.	This project has a specific focus on strengthening prevention and response capacities for electoral-related sexual violence, targeting Nairobi, Kisumu, Vihiga and Bungoma counties (hotspots from 2017 elections).
Amplifying Women's voices in the prevention of violence against women in elections (in Bungoma and Vihiga Counties) UN Women and OHCHR	Ireland EUR 200,000 (2022)	Prevent violence against women in elections by strengthening the capacity of grassroots defenders to play a role in peacebuilding efforts, and coordination for prevention of GBV in electoral periods.	This project has a specific focus on prevention of electoral-related sexual violence, and harnessing the role of peace committees, targeting Vihiga and Bungoma counties (hotspots from 2017 elections).

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project's overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

In support of the UN's overall mandate for conflict prevention, the proposed intervention aims at enhancing the national and subnational capacities on early warning and prevention response ahead of, during and immediately after the elections of 2022, with a particular focus on countering incitement and hate speech that have typically escalated and triggered electoral violence – much of it to be found online and in social media.

Through equipping national stakeholders with credible, inclusive, gender-sensitive and innovative tools, this intervention will inform and support their early warning engagement and prevention responses during the electoral period. Through this intervention, UN Kenya and its key government and non-government partners will have access to multidimensional risk assessments and response tools which will allow for timely interventions to address and mitigate risks during the electoral period. In implementing this project, the UN looks at supporting a range of actions by national stakeholders in complementarity with other UN initiatives. These include strengthening national and sub-national

early warning and response systems, working with credible state and non-state fora and networks to harmonize, verify and cross-check assessments and responses, targeted advocacy and counter-messaging campaigns on prevention to respond to trends in incitement and hate speech, strengthening national capacity for mediation, supporting community-level dialogue and strengthening the national institutions and mechanisms mandated with prevention. The project will work with the NSC, NCIC, UWIANO Platform and the CAG to harmonize individual and multistakeholder analyses as well as any supporting analysis coming from AI-powered tools, perception surveys and early warning hubs to produce regular executive reports highlighting risks, heat maps, opportunities and needs for intervention. These integrated reports will in turn be shared with the various national partners and the UNCT.

Specifically, the proposed project aims at strengthening the national early warning and response systems by contributing to the individual institutional capacity of the main stakeholders as well as to the collective system. The main intended results are:

1. Strengthening the individual institutional capacity of the main stakeholders in the national early warning and response ecosystem: NSC, NCIC, CAG and UWIANO.
2. Strengthening the communal space for national Early Warning and Early Response by supporting the main national stakeholders (listed above) with enhanced access to:
 - a. AI-supported analysis to inform responses, focusing on risks of hate speech and incitement;
 - b. Harmonizing analysis from various sources, and producing brief snapshot analysis of risks and opportunities as reported by the various stakeholders listed above;
 - c. Harmonizing counter-messaging and campaigns for targeted responses especially in high-risk areas, and dissemination through SMS/telecommunications systems, social media micro and nano influencers, as well as grassroots and national networks associated with the various stakeholders.
3. By addressing (b) and (c), the project will enhance UWIANO's existing capacities for early warning and response. These strengthened capacities will contribute to effective responses that are: timely, work through existing networks and mechanisms to multiply impact, Do no Harm and reduce/contain the scope and scale of violence following early warning alerts (4 components to measure an effective response). For example, by supporting dialogue and non-forceful interventions, rather than the deployment of security forces as first course of action.
4. Enhancing the UNCT's multidimensional risk assessments and response tools which benefit from inputs of national stakeholders (through objective 1 and 2) and will feed inputs to national stakeholders as appropriate.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'**– explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes

The problem the project aims to address: (1) weak national early warning and response capacities in particularly key areas and (2) poor coordination amongst key stakeholders.

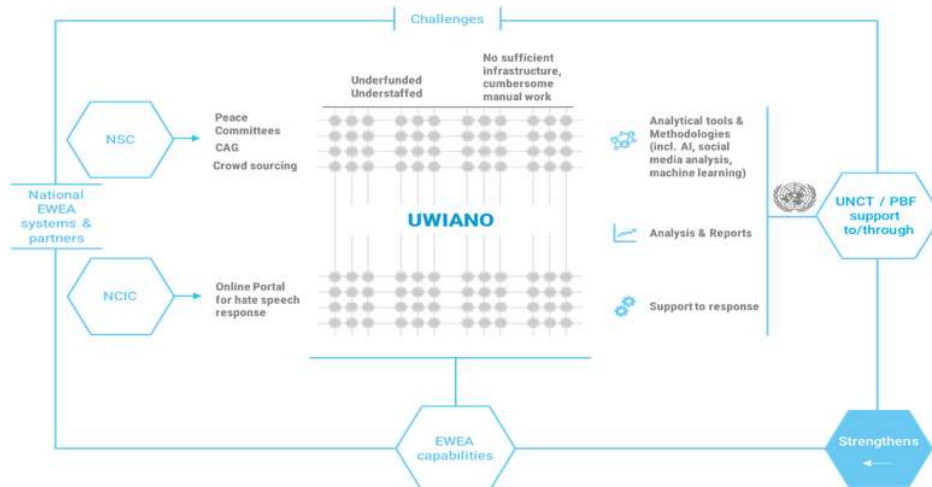
If the national early warning and response systems are properly capacitated and operational through skilled personnel and clear strategies for implementation; **if** appropriate technological tools are in place and operational to provide regular data, analysis and response; **if** coordination, collaborative partnerships and integration amongst the main early warning and early response systems are enhanced; **Then** Kenya will have an **effective early warning and response system** capable of gathering timely data, detecting and countering hate speech, producing and disseminating positive counter-narratives,

designing timely and effective interventions, and connecting national and sub-national actors, which will result in reduction in the scale and spread of violence during the electoral period and contribute to a conducive environment for peaceful and inclusive elections.

Assumptions:

- Staff needs to have technical capacities to be able to effectively operate an early warning system as well as have tools at their disposal;
- Early warning tools require access to reliable and regularly collected data;
- Coordination is key to ensure collaborative approaches and trust amongst different stakeholders
- Collaboration of government and non-government entities (at both national and subnational levels) engaged in this project
- Agreement on a common approach for early warning responses and timely implementation of agreed decisions.

Countering hate speech in Kenya, particularly in hotspots, will reduce likelihood of violence, namely towards women who are deliberately targeted in electoral violence.



- c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.

OUTCOME: 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 elections.

This project has **two main outputs:**

Output I: 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 electoral period.

Key activities:

- 1.1.1 Regular meetings of the Conflict Analysis Group, UWIANO platform on early warning and recommendations for prevention responses.
- 1.1.2 Revitalize the Early Warning and Response System through hiring staff and building their capacity to operate and manage the early warning system
- 1.1.3 Harmonized and regular early warning reports which include risk analyses, conflict maps and trend analyses to be shared with NCIC, NSC, UWIANO, CAG and other project partners.
- 1.1.4 Interventions by UWIANO in response to early warning reports

Output II: 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 to reduce the impact of identified risks.

Key activities:

- 1.2.1 Multilayered risk Assessment and potential flashpoints reports by CAG
- 1.2.2 Social media monitoring and analysis addressing risks, production and dissemination of social media analytical reports detecting hate speech and incitement of hate speech and incitement, including gender analysis of risks.
- 1.2.3 Monitor hate speech in public and social media spaces, advocate for counter actions and track incidents reported, investigated and prosecuted
- 1.2.4 Counter-narrative campaigns addressing hate speech and incitement, and promoting peaceful and inclusive elections
- 1.2.5 Preventive engagement by agents of positive change, in particular young men and women, to reduce violence, including gender-based violence

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

The scope of the project will be national in terms of engagement with early warning systems, but prioritization of responses will be guided by conflict assessments, scans, mapping, and regular scenario building to identify conflict prone hotspot counties and regions. Ongoing assessments and early warning analysis will inform targeted programming to address risks of violence in hotspots, based on the evolving context. Additionally, the geographic focus areas of the project will be determined in continuous consultations with national and county stakeholders. The project will maintain agility and adapt programming strategies to changing peace and conflict dynamics and respond to emerging peace and conflict threats. This will include putting in place rapid response mechanisms in cases of sporadic conflict occurrences.

Leaving No One Behind, gender, human rights and inclusion strategies will enhance effectiveness and sustainability of the project and community-driven peace initiatives. Stakeholder participation shall be incorporated at the various stages of the project including policy development, identification of beneficiaries and specific sites, implementation as well as monitoring of activities. The project will invest in the people through capacity building and training to strengthen knowledge and skills necessary for the continuity of the project. Participation of community members and leaders is expected to increase ownership and sustainability. The project will work through state and non-state actors, including various government agencies, CSOs, faith-based, women and youth organisations, media, and build partnership with key stakeholders at the national and local levels.

State and non-state actors have been consulted in the design of this proposal, and to enhance national ownership and sustainability, key government and non-state actors will be involved in the complete project cycle to foster coherence with national needs and priorities, aligned with the Constitution of Kenya, national policies and relevant UN normative instruments, resolutions and strategies. Project partners and actors will have a central role in the implementation of activities. Interventions prioritized will enhance national capacities, fostering adaptability, scalability and sustainability through connections with the relevant peace policies, programmes and projects.

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

This project, jointly implemented by UNDP and OHCHR, led by the Resident Coordinator. The main national partner is the National Cohesion and Integration Commission. The four entities will be responsible for steering this project.

A senior-level Project Board, co-chaired by UNDP and OHCHR and composed by UNDP, OHCHR, the PDA and the Senior Human Rights Adviser, as well as representatives of national implementing partners, will be established to provide strategic guidance and oversight on project implementation, including making management decisions upon request by the Project Manager. The Project Board, which will meet once per quarter, or at the request of the Project Coordination Team, and will also perform the duties and tasks assigned as per UNDP Guidelines on Annual Review process.

A technical-level Project Coordination Team (PCT), chaired by the Project Manager, will be established to serve as platform for coordination and exchange of information, and to oversee technical aspects of project implementation, including joint field missions for programmatic visits, assurance of project overall quality and reporting, and technical backstopping and programmatic guidance to the Project Coordinator.

The PCT will include relevant personnel from UNDP, OHCHR, the Senior Human Rights Advisor, the Peace and Development Team at the RCO. The Project Coordination Team will meet on monthly basis or as regularly as required to address project implementation needs.

The National Project Manager (PM) at NOB/NOC level with a solid expertise in project management and knowledge of early warning systems will be hired for 12 months (100% of the time charged to the project). The PM will report jointly to the Team Leader of Governance in UNDP and to the Peace and Development Advisor. A full-time project assistant (SB3) will be hired to support the implementation and report to the PM (100% of the time charged to the project). Project implementation will also be supported by the UNDP M&E officer, who will dedicated 20% of her time to this project.

The project team will work very closely with the Human Rights Adviser and the OHCHR.

To ensure an effective and holistic approach of this catalytic intervention, UNDP and RCO staff will also dedicate time to the project, but those contributions are not to be charged to the budget of this project. The Peace and Development Advisor will support the PBF Project Team by providing 30 percent of her time. The Human Rights Advisor will support with 15% of her time. UNDP will

contribute by providing 20% of the Deepening Democracy Programme Manager to support this project. The Head of Governance will contribute 10% to oversight and high-level engagement with the political actors and the RR will contribute 5%-10% of his time to this project, as needed.

The Project Manager will hold substantive and programmatic responsibilities. The substantive responsibilities will require coordination, drafting of assessments, recommending actions, and supporting the various stakeholders involved in the project. The PM will coordinate and manage the overall intervention and will have responsibility on project implementation, including providing technical guidance on substantive aspects, ensuring effective coordination among the RUNOs and implementing partners, and supervising external personnel contracted by the project. The Project Manager shall coordinate the necessary support for the implementation of the PBF project, responding to UNDP and to the OHCHR.

The PM will also:

- work closely with the various stakeholders to coordinate Early Warning tasks, support the convening and the proper functioning of the CAG, UWIANO etc., the development of early warning reports, recommending early warning responses
- Work closely with the NSC data and early warning mechanisms to ensure a regular flow of high-quality reporting and analysis reaching the various stakeholders.
- Drafts high quality regular assessments and reports based on various inputs from national stakeholders.
- Ensure the timely implementation of all project activities and achievement of all project deliverables;
- Identify, monitor and regularly report on project risks to the Project Coordination Team and Project Board
- Prepare Annual Work Plans and mid-year, annual and final narrative reports for the consideration and approval of the Project Coordination Team;
- Provide project management support to national implementing partners, as required;
- Provide secretariat support to the Project Coordination Team and the Project Board, including by organizing meetings and preparing their respective summaries.

The PM, with support of the M&E officer, will support the development of the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, including data gathering and analysis and will identify problems and issues to be addressed. The Project Manager shall propose corrective actions, coordinate the activities of all involved implementing partners, supervise and ensure that activities correspond to project goals; verify and measure indicators for appropriate monitoring and evaluation purposes; ensure compliance with regulations of the PBF and UNDP/OHCHR Finance and Procurement departments, in coordination with all relevant stakeholders.

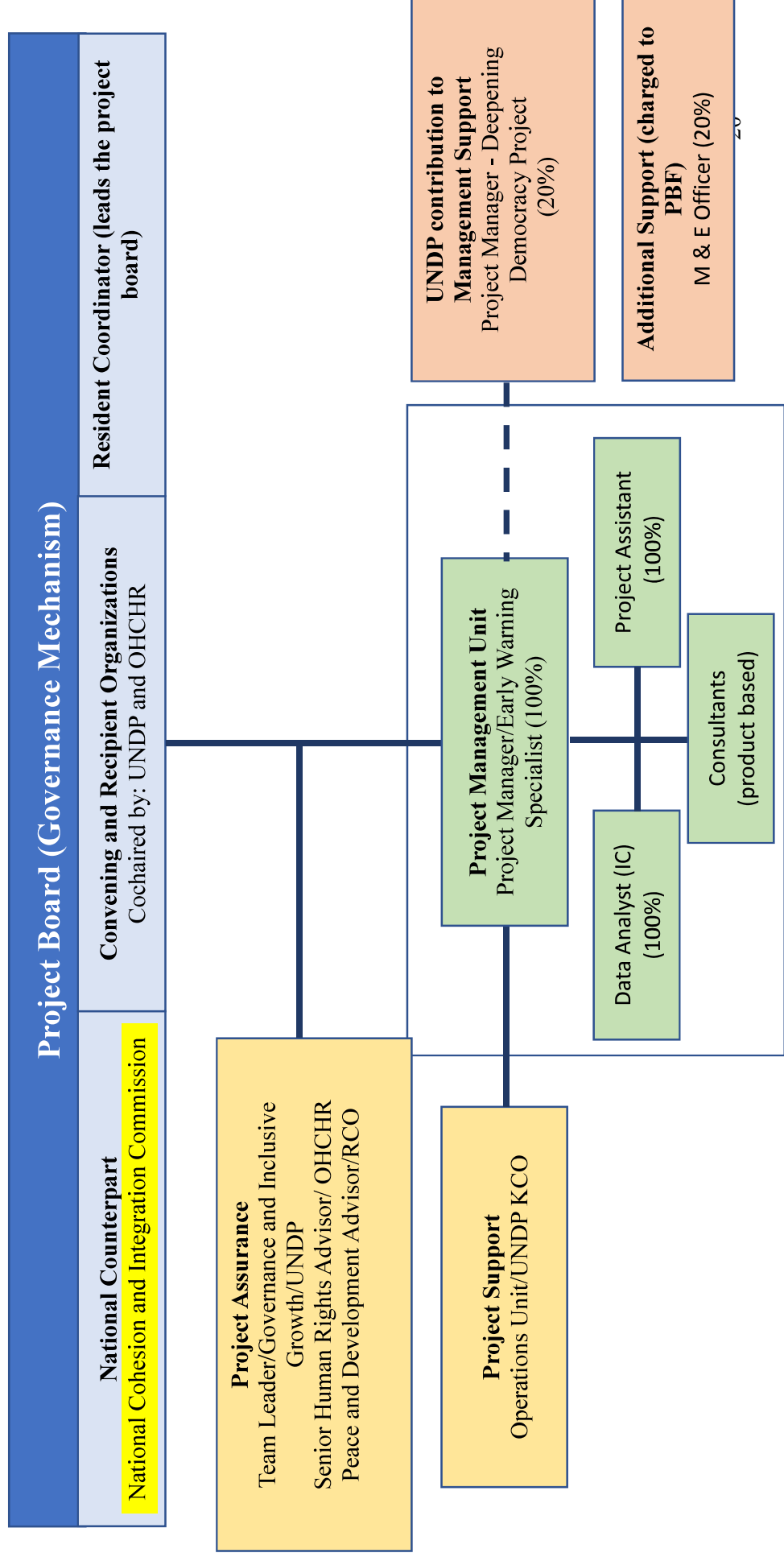
The project implementation team will engage and build on existing projects, such as the Women Mediation Network, Deepening Democracy (DD) and Transcending Foundations of Peace. This project will contribute directly to DD's output 6, which focuses on enhancing capacity on security, risk management and coordination and will specifically target strengthening harmonized **analysis**, early warning systems and responses.

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP Implementing partners: NCIC	2020: \$ 32,703,214.83	EU Japan GEF Norway World Bank Sweden Netherlands Finland Russia	Nairobi	TBC	Resident Representative Deputy Resident Representative - Programmes Team Leader Chief Technical Advisor Project Manager Portfolio Analyst Project Officer
Recipient Organization: OHCHR Implementing partners: Amnesty International Kenya	2021: \$1,340,300	OHCHR; Italy and Ireland (through joint project with UN Women); EU, Germany, UK (through joint project with UNDP, UN Women)	Nairobi	7	Senior Human Rights Advisor

Project management and coordination – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs. **TORs: 1-** Project Manager/ Analyst (TOR in Annex A.1) **2-** Project Assistant. (Annex A.3)

Project Governance and Management Structure



- b) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
A highly dynamic political environment leading to shifting priorities and demands.	High	Flexible and adaptive approach to implementation; Regular review and monitoring of the context; Use of good offices and political engagement.
Technological risks such as cybercrime, misinformation, hate speech and incitement through social media platforms.	High	Engagement on social media monitoring and preventive counter-messaging campaigns; Media campaigns.
Imposition of renewed COVID-19 restrictions, including restrictions on movement and gatherings.	Medium	Use of innovative measures to ensure continued engagement, including virtual platforms; Investment in county level engagement, partnerships and coordination.
Delay in receipt of funds and administrative delays, affecting implementation in a tight electoral timeframe.	Medium	Pre-identification of project implementing partners and close communication about timeframes; Contingency planning for commencement of implementation pending receipt of funds, where possible. UNDP will put in a special effort to start the recruitment process as soon as the greenlight for the project is given. Recruitment will be fast-tracked and recruitment time will be reduced to six weeks.
Responses to early warning alerts lead to further violence and human rights violations, including sexual violence (e.g. deployment of security forces and excessive use of force).	Medium	Training for UWIANO and other early warning networks on referral mechanisms; promoting collaboration with other actors such as human rights monitors and SGBV responders.

Risks affecting the project will be regularly assessed and reviewed as part of the monitoring and evaluation cycle, to adjust implementation accordingly. Involvement of civil society and grassroots actors in project implementation is key to assessing the impact of the project, and potential risks or unintended consequences at the community level, adopting a ‘do no harm’ and conflict-sensitive approach.

- c) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

The project will engage, with 20% of the time, an M&E officer charged to the project.

The progress and impact of the project will be monitored and evaluated regularly by UNDP, OHCHR and the Peace and Development Team, together with Government and civil society partners. Respecting the M&E plan that will be developed by February 2022, continuous monitoring of activities, engagement and results will feed back into the project implementation cycle, to inform course correction in capacity strengthening, coordination and continued support for early warning and prevention responses. Based on the results framework, monitoring templates will be developed to collect data and analysis to assess progress. For example, monitoring and evaluation will draw upon UWIANO reports that document early warning alerts and responses deployed, to assess the effectiveness of interventions in reducing or containing the scope and scale of violence following an alert, working through existing networks and mechanisms, and utilizing a ‘do no harm’ approach. The UWIANO reports have details on the time and place of alerts and document the response mechanism as well as the time and place of intervention. These reports will be the means for verification.

Of the project budget, \$40,000 (4%) will be set aside for monitoring and evaluation. Quarterly monitoring meetings with key stakeholders will be held to review progress against the results framework and assess the effective operation of early warning mechanisms and timeliness of prevention responses. These monitoring meetings will enable the project team and key partners to address identified risks and challenges, and tailor implementation to meet emerging needs and opportunities. Given the evolving situation during the electoral period, regular monitoring meetings will be important to ensure all project stakeholders are informed of emerging issues and adapt the project implementation accordingly. Periodic narrative and financial reports will be submitted to the PBF, according to the specified reporting schedule.

Specifically, the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of this project will incorporate the following elements:

- I. Elaborate M&E Plan
 - II. Collect evidence, monitor activities conducted by implementing partners, draft reports, follow up progress of RRF's indicators, and engage with implementing partners and beneficiaries at different levels.
 - III. The project will implement opinion surveys as part of the programmatic activities which will collect disaggregated data that will also serve for evaluation and monitoring purposes.
- d) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

The sustainability of the project derives from the fact that it supports existing national frameworks and prevention priorities in Kenya, and works with mandated Government bodies, as well as civil society actors. It also builds upon the work of the UNCT Prevention and Integrated Analysis Platform. These are all mechanisms that will continue to function and work on early warning and prevention beyond the life of the project. The project serves to reinforce their capacities and engagement during the 2022 electoral year in Kenya. 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. Further, it is aligned with ongoing UNCT engagement on prevention, sustaining peace and human rights.

RCO and UNDP have already secured additional EUR500K for the project through the German Government. The financing agreement has already been signed on 10 December 2021. Additional funding is being considered by UNDP's Crisis Bureau.

IV. Project budget

Please see Annex

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline			
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?			
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		Inception meeting will take place prior to implementation
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?			Indicate how the 30% gender allocation

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	0	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		This intervention engages with and complements existing UN projects, as outlined in the proposal

III. b) Project Management and Coordination – Key Staff TORs

TOR: Project Manager/Early Warning Specialist

Background: Under the guidance and direct supervision of the UNDP Team Leader, Governance and Inclusive Growth and the UN Peace and Development Advisor, the Project Manager contributes to the effective management of the project by providing substantive coordination between all the actors, inputs to programme design, formulation, implementation, and evaluation. The Programme Analyst guides and facilitates the delivery of the project by revitalizing the UWIANO Platform for Peace, producing harmonised early warning reports and ensuring harmonized response, monitoring results achieved during implementation and ensuring appropriate application of systems and procedures, and develops enhancements if necessary. The Programme Analyst maintains partnerships with UN agencies and project partners and works in close collaboration with the programme and operations team, government officials, multi and bi-lateral donors, technical advisers and experts, and civil society ensuring successful programme implementation. The Analyst provides analysis for formulation of strategies and briefings to senior management.

Duties and Responsibilities

Under the overall supervision of the Project Manager, the Project Analyst will:

1. Contribute technically to the development of programme strategies and plans
 - a. Provide substantive inputs to the design and formulation of project proposals and concept notes
 - b. Provide technical inputs to the annual workplans and budgets
 - c. Lead the implementation of project activities
 - d. Maintain relationships with UN agencies, government agencies and national partners to support implementation
2. Provide technical assistance and capacity development to project partners
 - a. Coordinate and provide technical support in the implementation of program activities, including revitalization of the UWIANO Platform for Peace, setting organized project systems and development of technical knowledge products
 - b. Identify opportunities for capacity building of partners and facilitate technical support and trainings to partners, as needed.
 - c. Review, coordinate and monitor the submission of narrative and financial reports;
 - d. Monitor and manage project risks
 - e. Effectively apply Results Based Management (RBM) principles and tools in project design and implementation, monitoring and reporting;
 - f. Provide inputs to relevant documentation such as project summaries, conference papers, briefing notes, speeches, and profiles
3. Provide substantive inputs to advocacy, knowledge building and communication efforts
 - a. Develop background documents, briefs and presentations related to the project themes
 - b. Coordinate and organize advocacy campaigns, events, and messages
 - c. Perform other relevant duties as required

Required skills and competencies:

- a. Sound experience in the project management associated with conflict early warning and response, hate speech, elections, and sustaining peace
- b. Sound knowledge of Women Peace and Security, gender equality, VAWG; Knowledge of and experience in gender mainstreaming is an asset

- c. Proven experience in working and collaborating with government and civil society organizations in peacebuilding
- d. Strong analytical, communication, writing, presentation and communication skills.
- e. Knowledge and understanding of UN/UNDP standard operating procedures will be an asset;
- f. Familiarity with results-based management and human rights-based programming will be an asset.

Required Skills and Experience

Education:

A degree in social sciences or humanities.

Experience:

- a. At least two years of relevant professional experience in project / programme management and implementation.
- b. Experience in early warning and response, and hate speech management
- c. Excellent writing skills with demonstrated ability to contribute to policy development
- d. Experience in coordinating and liaising with authorities, CSOs and/or donors. Experience in working in the international organization/ project will be an asset.
- e. Experience in organization of events, conferences etc. is an asset

Language: Fluency in written and spoken English is required; fluency in Kiswahili is an asset

UN CORE VALUES AND COMPETENCIES

Professionalism: Shows pride in work and achievements; demonstrates professional competence and mastery of subject matter; is conscientious and efficient in meeting commitments, observing deadlines and achieving results; is motivated by professional rather than personal concerns; shows persistence when faced with difficult problems or challenges; remains calm in stressful situations. Takes responsibility for incorporating gender perspectives and ensuring the equal participation of women and men in all areas of work.

Communication: Speaks and writes clearly and effectively; Listens to others, correctly interprets messages from others and responds appropriately; Asks questions to clarify and exhibits interest in having two-way communication; Tailors language, tone, style and format to match the audience; Demonstrates openness in sharing information and keeping people informed.

Client Orientation: Considers all those to whom services are provided to be "clients " and seeks to see things from clients' point of view; Establishes and maintains productive partnerships with clients by gaining their trust and respect; Identifies clients' needs and matches them to appropriate solutions; Monitors ongoing developments inside and outside the clients' environment to keep informed and anticipate problems; Keeps clients informed of progress or setbacks in projects; Meets timeline for delivery of products or services to client.

TOR: Project Assistant

Duties and Responsibilities

Under the guidance and direct supervision of the Project Manager the incumbent assists in the effective and efficient management of the project through a range of actions contributing to the design, planning, management and monitoring of project activities. The Project Assistant works in close collaboration with the Programme, Operations, Communications, and other project teams in the Country Office (CO) for effective achievement of results, anticipating and contributing to resolving complex programme/project-

related issues and information delivery. The incumbent is expected to exercise full compliance with UNDP programming, financial, procurement and administrative rules, regulations, policies and strategies, as well as implementation of the effective internal control systems.

Administrative management:

- Pro-actively contribute to day-to-day project implementation and ensure conformity to expected results and project work-plans;
- Provide support to staff and consultants in the implementation of their tasks for the achievement of project results (communication, contracts, agenda, visas, hotel reservations, etc);
- Maintain records on all project personnel/national consultants and their respective status (contracts, ToRs, time and attendance – if appropriate, etc.) in accordance with accepted policies and procedures;
- Prepare and issue contracts;
- Make pertinent logistical arrangements for the prompt and effective implementation of the programme activities;
- Draft minutes of Project Board and other project related meetings;
- Assume overall responsibility for administrative matters of a more general nature, such as registry and maintenance of project files and records;
- Arrange external and internal meetings (including the meetings of the Project Board, Technical level, as well as other relevant meetings etc.).

Financial management:

- Prepare requests for advance of funds and/or direct payments;
- Monitor budget expenditures and maintain a proper record of approved project budgets and their revisions;
- Prepare proposals for budget revisions;
- Prepare and submit expenditure and programme budget status reports;
- Respond to queries from partners and UNDP with respect to financial aspects of the programme, liaise with UNDP-appointed and external auditors wherever required;
- Prepare recurring reports as scheduled and special reports as required for budget preparations and audit;
- Advise and assist advisors and national consultants on all aspects of allowances, travel claims and other financial matters and calculate payments due for claims and services;
- Undertake other financial and administrative tasks on an ad hoc basis.
- Procurement:
 - In accordance with the PBF prodoc, arrange for procurement of equipment, supplies and services;
 - Create and manage e-requisitions in ATLAS;
 - Arrange for equipment maintenance and insurance as required;
 - Ensure that contractual processes follow the stipulated UNDP procedures;
 - Physically clear and ensure delivery of equipment and supplies procured for the various programme sites;
 - Maintain an equipment and spare inventory including verification and transfer when required.
- Other duties as assigned.

Competencies

- Demonstrates commitment to UN's mission, vision and values.
- Exerts strict adherence to corporate rules, regulations and procedures

- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
- Team player

Functional Competencies:

Knowledge Management and Learning

- Shares knowledge and experience;
- Actively works towards continuing personal learning, acts on learning plan and applies newly acquired skills

Development and Operational Effectiveness

- Proven ability to problem-solve, and think creatively to develop and implement smart business solutions in a challenging socio-economic environment;
- Ability to establish and maintain contacts with senior-level officials of the host government required. Excellent interpersonal skills are essential part of the job.
- Ability to communicate effectively, both orally and in writing, is required to obtain, evaluate and interpret factual data and to prepare accurate and complete reports and other documents.

Leadership and Self-Management

- Focuses on result for the client and responds positively to feedback;
- Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude;
- Remains calm, in control and good humored even under pressure;
- Demonstrates openness to change and ability to manage complexities

Required Skills and Experience

Education: University Degree in economics, finance, accounting, law, public administration or other related field. Additional qualifications in environmental protection, biology, ecology, environmental law are an advantage.

Experience: At least four years of experience in administrative work, accounting/finance, economics, or other substantive area is required. Previous experience in development assistance or related work for a donor organization, consulting company, or NGO is a very strong advantage. Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc) and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling web-based management systems.

Language Requirements: Fluency in both oral and written English is a must.

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by

Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or

entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹⁴
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹⁴ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means Verification/frequency collection	of	Indica for milestones
<p>Outcome 1: <i>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 elections.</i></p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>SDG Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Harmonized and regular early warning reports which include risk analyses, conflict maps and trend analyses to be shared with NCIC, NSC, UWIANO, CAG and other project partners.</p> <p>Baseline: 1 National Conflict Assessment 2016 Target: 4 (Quarterly) updates in 2022</p>	<p>Conflict Assessments and scans</p> <p>UWIANO updates/reports Media reports/Quarterly</p>		
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Reduction or containment of incidents/scale of violence following an UWIANO and/or partners intervention.</p> <p>Baseline: 94 alerts to UWIANO in 2017 – out of which 70 percent were effectively managed (refer to section II.a above and the implementation strategy). Target: 90 percent of reported incidents to UWIANO are effectively managed.</p>	<p>UWIANO reports and minutes of meetings.</p>		

<p>SDG Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>UPR Recommendation 142.134 (2020): Combat hate speech, particularly during election periods, and punish incitement to racial or ethnic hatred</p>	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of early warning and response systems (<i>monitoring, data collection, analysis, and reporting</i>) to detect hate speech and incitement that could trigger violence, and to assess multi-layered risks, tensions and potential flashpoints in the electoral period.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Early Warning and Response System revitalized: monitors the situation, collects & analyzes data and produces analytical reports.</p> <p>Baseline: UWIANO reports before the 2017 elections month and four and weekly reports during the elections' month</p> <p>Target: 10 monthly reports during 2022 and 8 weekly reports during the elections period.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Multilayered risk Assessment and potential flashpoints reports by CAG</p> <p>Baseline: two reports until July 2022 and weekly until results are announced and widely accepted.</p> <p>Target: 10 monthly reports for 2022</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Social media analytical reports detecting hate speech and incitement.</p> <p>Baseline: zero</p> <p>Target: 10 monthly reports for 2022</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.4 Number of hate speech incidents reported, investigated and prosecuted</p> <p>Baseline: 106 hate speech cases reported; 12 prosecuted in 2017</p> <p>Target: increased investigation of cases</p>	<p>No. and quality of verified EW reports</p> <p>Heat maps</p> <p>No and quality of CAG reports</p> <p>AI company that will be hired by the project.</p> <p>Additional media reports.</p> <p>NCIC progress on hate combating speech</p> <p>No. of reports filed through the online portal</p>	
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	<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Enhanced prevention and interventions to early warning assessments, including through the production and dissemination of positive counter-narratives and effective engagement with agents of positive change to reduce the impact of identified risks.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.5: Regular meetings of the Conflict Analysis Group, UWIANO platform on early warning and recommendations for prevention responses. Baseline for CAG: 1 (in 2021) Target: 12 (monthly meetings in 2022) Baseline for UWIANO: 2 (in 2021) Target: 12 (monthly meetings in 2022) ,</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Social media monitoring and analysis addressing risks of hate speech and incitement, including gender analysis of risks.</p> <p>Baseline: Quarterly NCIC social media monitoring reports in 2017 Target: 12 (monthly social media analysis reports by NCIC)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Counter-narrative campaigns addressing hate speech and incitement, 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.</p> <p>Baseline: UWIANO media campaigns in 2017 Target: -Monthly identification of joint prevention messaging for use in campaigns. - At least 100 influencers (50% female) engage in positive messaging campaigns for peaceful elections. Media campaigns in 5 hotspot counties</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 Preventive engagement by agents of positive change, in particular young men and women, to reduce violence, including gender-based violence.</p>	<p>CAG meetings and minutes/Monthly UWIANO Technical Meetings and minutes/Monthly reports/Monthly UWIANO Principals Meetings and minutes/reports</p> <p>Social media analysis reports by various actors including NCIC, e.g., sentiment analysis reports, social media data analytics.</p> <p>Social media analysis (Twitter).</p> <p>Analytical reports from communications and media campaigns.</p> <p>UWIANO reports & minutes of meetings; NSC and other reports on peace</p>
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		<p>Baseline: 2017 figures from UWIANO Target: Increase in no. of young people engaged in UWIANO networks.</p>	<p>architecture; CAG reports. Links to other UN projects referenced in the proposal, and civic engagement support.</p>	
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Annex D - PBF Project Budget

Table 1 - PBF project budget by outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Description (Text)	Recipient Organization 1 UNDP	Recipient Organization 2 OHCHR	Recipient Organization 3	Total	% of budget per activity allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) (if any):	Current level of expenditure/ commitment (To be completed at time of project progress reporting)	GEWE justification (e.g. training includes session on gender equality, specific efforts made to ensure equal representation of women and men etc.)	Any other remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, esp. for TA or travel costs)
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 elections.								
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 electoral period.								
Activity 1.1.1:	Risk mapping and scenario planning to examine national and sub-national dynamics.	\$ 66,699.71			\$ 66,699.71	30%		We will ensure that the scenario planning examines the effects on women and girls in all scenarios	hiring IC and organizing workshops (grants , contracting personnel and venue 25 000)
Activity 1.1.2:	Analysis of trends and sentiment on social media. Utilizing Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered social listening and sentiment analysis to regularly assess the temperature in the lead up to the upcoming elections.		\$ 106,826.17		\$ 106,826.17	30%		The social media monitoring and sentiment analysis will assess gender-specific risks and trends in hate speech. This will then enable targeted counter-narrative messaging to address gendered hate speech.	Funds to hire a company to do early warning and early response using AI.
Activity 1.1.3:	Support for the collection, cross-referencing and analysis of early warning information from reliable partners including the Ministry of Interior, Conflict Analysis Group (CAG)[1], NCIC, and various civil society and grassroots networks.	\$ 78,075.24			\$ 78,075.24	30%		The project will ensure that data collection and analysis is disaggregated by gender	USD 35, 303 to go towards NSC Monitors contracted by UNDP, and USD 45,148 to be granted to NCIC.
Activity 1.1.4	Periodic perception surveys to complement the assessments coming from the above tracks.		\$ 52,710.27		\$ 52,710.27	40%		Surveys will target 50% women and 50% men, and include questions addressing gender perspectives and gender-specific risks.	Funds to engage a local NGO to conduct surveys.
Activity 1.1.5	Strengthen capacities for data and related infrastructures to better support existing early warning systems.	\$ 70,549.79			\$ 70,549.79	30%		Data, to the extent possible, will be disaggregated by gender and all programs will include gender into their designs.	This will include hiring a IC data analyst, building a UN database repository for multi-dimensional risks in Kenya and enhancing NCIC's infrastructures for data storage and analysis.
Activity 1.1.6	Harmonized risk assessment reports prepared and shared with various national and sub-national stakeholders.	\$ 5,200.00			\$ 5,200.00	30%		Analysis and risk assessments will consider special risks, including gender-related electoral violence	This will include hosting meetings and engaging additional human capacity to oversee the production of these reports.
Activity 1.1.7					\$ -				
Activity 1.1.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ 220,524.74	\$ 159,536.44	\$ -	\$ 380,061.18	\$ 119,289.38	\$ -		
Output 1.2:	Enhanced timely prevention responses and targeted interventions to early warning assessments, including through the production and dissemination of positive counter-narratives and effective engagement with agents of positive change to reduce the impact of identified risks.								
Activity 1.2.1	Enhancing response coordination and harmonization to risk assessments, through existing multistakeholder platforms such as UWIANO, CAG and county-level peace structures. This will include supporting related activities by the above partners and amongst them. This will include the development of messaging to counter the various identified risks (Creation of peace messaging kitchen).	\$ 81,099.58			\$ 81,099.58	30%		Risk assessments and response coordination will specifically address gender-related risks including those related to SGBV, and promote responses that advance gender equality and women's empowerment.	grants to be provided to project partners

Activity 1.2.2	Enhancing coordination of mediation interventions, at the national and sub-national levels in support of the UN's efforts to support mediation in Kenya especially in North & North Eastern	\$ 64,879.66			\$ 64,879.66	30%			Mediation will engage women mediators and women peace actors at all levels while considering effects on women in communities.	grants to be provided to project partners
Activity 1.2.3	Messaging and prevention campaigns utilizing social media, mainstream media (including radio) and telecommunications (SMS).	\$ 40,549.79			\$ 40,549.79	50%			Special attention will be given to messaging focused on prevention of gender-related electoral violence.	grants to be provided to project partners
Activity 1.2.4	Support for community-level prevention engagement through partnerships with the CAG, FCDC Peace Sector Forum CSOs and grassroots networks.	\$ 64,879.66			\$ 64,879.66	30%			We will engage women mediators and women peace actors at all levels while considering effects on women in communities.	grants to be provided to project partners
Activity 1.2.5	Peace messaging using social media utilizing Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered		\$ 112,800.00		\$ 112,800.00	40%			Social media campaigns will work with 50% female and 50% male micro and nano influencers. Special attention will be given to messaging focused on prevention of gender-related electoral violence.	Funds to hire a company to do early warning and early response using AI.
Activity 1.2.8					\$ -					
	Output Total	\$ 251,408.69	\$ 112,800.00	\$ -	\$ 364,208.69	\$ 128,652.57	\$ -			
Output 1.3:										
Activity 1.3.1					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.2					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.3					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.4					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.5					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.6					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.7					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.8					\$ -					
	Output Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Output 1.4:										
Activity 1.4.1					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.2					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.3					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.4					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.5					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.6					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.7					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.8					\$ -					
	Output Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		

Additional personnel costs	project Staff	\$ 103,995.00			\$ 103,995.00					Detail the cost per position: NOB 12 M = 74 880 USD , project assistant for 12 M = 29 115 USD
Additional operational costs	Direct Operational Costs aprox 6%	\$ 15,131.74	\$ 17,383.18		\$ 32,514.92					
Monitoring budget	20% of M&E officer (UNDP) as well as funds for accompanying project implementation and comms related to the project	\$ 53,800.00			\$ 53,800.00					M&E will be mostly covered by the M&E expert whose time will be allocated to the project - 20% (USD 13,800), This line reflects additional monitoring costs to cover for field visits and collection on data (USD 40,000).
Budget for independent final evaluation					\$ -					

Total Additional Costs	\$ 172,926.74	\$ 17,383.18	\$ -	\$ 190,309.92	\$ -	\$ -		
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Totals				
	Recipient Organization 1 UNDP	Recipient Organization 2 OHCHR	Recipient Organization 3	Total
Sub-Total Project Budget	\$ 644,860.17	\$ 289,719.62	\$ -	\$ 934,579.79
Indirect support costs (7%):	\$ 45,140.21	\$ 20,280.37	\$ -	\$ 65,420.58
Total	\$ 690,000.38	\$ 309,999.99	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000.37

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	Recipient Organization 1 UNDP	Recipient Organization 2 OHCHR	Recipient Organization 3	Total	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 483,000.26	\$ 217,000.00	\$ -	\$ 700,000.26	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 207,000.11	\$ 93,000.00	\$ -	\$ 300,000.11	30%
Third Tranche	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Total:	\$ 690,000.38	\$ 309,999.99	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000.37	100%

\$ Towards GEWE (includes indirect costs)	\$ 265,297.88
% Towards GEWE	26.53%
\$ Towards M&E (includes indirect costs)	\$ 57,566.00
% Towards M&E	5.76%
<p>Note: PBF does not accept projects with less than 5% towards M&E and less than 15% towards GEWE. These figures will show as red if this minimum threshold is not met.</p>	

Total Expenditure	\$ -
Delivery Rate:	

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	Recipient Organization 1 UNDP	Recipient Organization 2 OHCHR	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 117,795.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,795.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 5,200.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,200.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 115,433.07	\$ 219,626.17	\$ -	\$ 335,059.24
5. Travel	\$ 44,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 346,300.36	\$ 52,710.27	\$ -	\$ 399,010.63
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 15,131.74	\$ 17,383.18	\$ -	\$ 32,514.92
Sub-Total	\$ 644,860.17	\$ 289,719.62	\$ -	\$ 934,579.79
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 45,140.21	\$ 20,280.37	\$ -	\$ 65,420.58
Total	\$ 690,000.38	\$ 309,999.99	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000.37

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	Recipient Organization 1 UNDP	Recipient Organization 2 OHCHR	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 483,000.26	\$ 217,000.00	\$ -	\$ 700,000.26	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 207,000.11	\$ 93,000.00	\$ -	\$ 300,000.11	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 690,000.38	\$ 309,999.99	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000.37	