SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: 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: ☒ IRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ 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 (project to start as soon as funds are received)

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:
☐ Gender promotion initiative[3]
☐ Youth promotion initiative[4]
☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
UNDP: $690,000
OHCHR: $ 310,000
Total: $1,000,000
Total: **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.* Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): No

PBF 1st tranche (70%): UNDP: $483,000 OHCHR: $217,000 Total: $700,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%): UNDP: $207,000 OHCHR: $93,000 Total: $300,000	PBF 3rd tranche* (_%): Total:

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[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

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** (*Uwiano* 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.

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.

Project Gender Marker score[5]: _2__
Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 30%
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 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 Women's Mediation Network and projects targeting prevention of and response to electoral sexual violence – will enhance the project's gender responsiveness.

Project Risk Marker score[7]: __1___

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[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**
[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
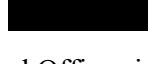
Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)* [8]: **2.3**	
If applicable, SDCF/**UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:	
UNDAF Strategic Result Area on Transformative Governance; outcome 1.3: "People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society." It also supports implementation of the UNCT Plan of Action on Hate Speech (2021).	
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. In particular, 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.	
Type of submission: ☐	**New project**

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)[9]	**Representative of National Authorities**
Name of Representative Walid Badawi	*Name of Government Counterpart* Samuel Kobia
Signature F36F859C50E54FE...	*Signature* 664323EE19B542A...
UNDP	*National Cohesion and Integration Commission*
Date & Seal 22-Dec-2021	*Title*
	Date & Seal 22-Dec-2021
Recipient Organization(s)[10]	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**
Name of Representative Eldon Pearce	Awa Dabo
Signature EE3CEC8470CC4B4...	*Signature* for
OHCHR	Deputy Head and Officer-in-Charge, Peacebuilding Support Office
Date & Seal 22-Dec-2021	*Date & Seal* 30 December 2021
Head of UN Country Team	
Name of Representative stephen jackson	
Signature 720720B0BEFD4EA...	
Title	
Date & Seal 22-Dec-2021	

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

Who is who: Kenya has a robust national peacebuilding infrastructure that has evolved over time, including state and non-state-state actors that undertake activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development. Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 on National Policy for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (the National Peace Policy) emphasizes that peace is a shared responsibility of the Government and all other national stakeholders, including civil society organisations and communities. The policy and practice of peacebuilding spans government departments, independent commissions, strategic collaborative platforms and networks that enable continuous early warning and response to conflict. While firmly in place, these peace infrastructures are in need of strengthened coordination and, particularly, of capacity-building around the relevance of the new information technologies and social media to Peacebuilding around elections.

This project will work closely with a wide network of peace actors. Below is a summary of the main ones who will be engaged in this project:

Conflict Analysis Group (CAG): It is a sub-committee of the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC), which brings together government and civil society actors to perform several roles on behalf of the national peacebuilding infrastructure,[1] including: analyze Conflicts (including scenario building and developing response strategy), develop frequent Situational Briefs and other related reports, support the National Conflict Early Warning and Response System, conduct conflict mapping for the country, develop and disseminate Policy Briefs on topical issues around peace and conflict and periodically review conflict indicators. The CAG brings a strong civil society representation to the peacebuilding infrastructure such as Reinvent, the Security and Research Information Center Kenya, ACT, Mercy Corps …etc.

The **Frontier County Governments Council (FCDC):** It is regional block of county governments from North and Northeastern Kenya – historically marginalized and known for being the most fragile part of Kenya and one that is most prone to conflict. As a regional governing bloc, the FCDC is mandated with accelerating "the socio-economic development of the member counties, increasing its trade, tourism and investments, encouraging private enterprise, and advancing efforts towards peace and development"[2]. The FCDC provides a framework for monitoring the interface between resource-based and political conflicts and coordination of response.

The **Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR):** The KNCHR is the national human rights institution and is mandated by the Constitution to promote respect for and protection of human rights, and act as the principal state organ in ensuring compliance with human rights obligations. It has been accredited as an 'A' status institution by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions. KNCHR plays a key role in working with Government and civil society alike to analyze and address human rights challenges; it has played an active role during the electoral cycle, including in monitoring and documentation. While not directly supported through this proposal, the UN/OHCHR is providing support to the implementation of KNCHR's strategy for the electoral year, including data analysts in their Election Hub, deployment of human rights monitors in hotspot counties and constituencies, and linkages with peace actors to prevent sexual and gender-based violence in two targeted counties. There are numerous synergies with the work on early warning and prevention and early warning supported through this proposal.

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

The **National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC):** The NCIC is a statutory body established in 2009 to promote national identity and values, mitigate ethno-political competition and ethnically motivated violence, eliminate discrimination on ethnic, racial and religious basis and promote national reconciliation and healing. It is mandated to address hate speech and incitement to violence. NCIC is the co-Chair of the UWIANO Platform for Peace.

The **National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management** (**NSC):** The NSC is a peacebuilding structure that reports to the Minister of Interior. The body brings together key ministries' representatives and civil society stakeholders to form a network of strategic peace actors who tap into formal and traditional systems of conflict mitigation and resolution to sustain peace across Kenya. The NSC is responsible for coordinating the formal peace infrastructures including the peace committees. By linking up to the NSC, we are also tapping into the national infrastructures and the peace committees across the country for use in both in the early warning and the early response. The NSC co-chairs the UWIANO platform for peace and hosts the National Conflict Early Warning System (NCEWERS) and Situation Room, which are expected to produce regular early warning reports.

The **UWIANO Platform for Peace:** A unique multi-stakeholder platform for peace which is cochaired by NSC and the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC). The Platform was established in 2010 to ensure the national referendum held on 4 August 2010 was violence-free, and to safeguard peace and national cohesion attained following the 2007 postelection crisis. It comes to life around electoral cycles and is supported by UNDP-Kenya. The Platform brings together twelve government and non-government actors. While the UWIANO platform provides a framework for strategic partnerships among key institutions working on elections, the platform is challenged by lack of trust and effective coordination, as well as inadequate human resource capacity to manage the early warning system. Below is a diagram showing the membership of UWIANO, which amongst others include the Inter-religious Council of Kenya and the Media Council of Kenya…etc.
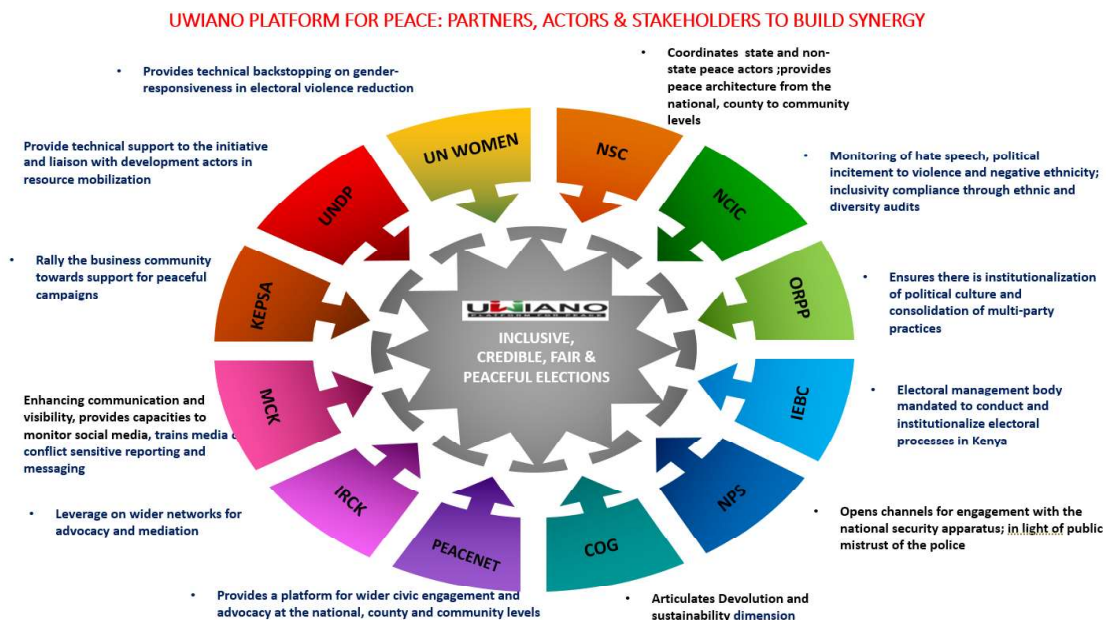
The **UNCT Prevention and Integrated Analysis Platform:** A multidisciplinary UNCT platform for early warning and risk analysis. Created in 2017 to support the UN's analysis before, during and after the elections. The Platform is made up of members from across the UNCT and is co-led by the Senior

Human Rights Advisor and the Peace and Development Advisor. It produces quarterly multidimensional risk assessment and analysis reports which are used with all UN Heads of Agencies and with UNHQ. The reinvigorated platform (2020) and its revamped reporting continue to receive positive feedback from UNHQ and the UNCT. The Platform is the UN's primary integrated early warning and response tool and envisaged to be the primary tool for collective prevention efforts within the UNCT during the 2022 elections.

The **National Conflict Early Warning and Response System in Kenya (NCEWRS):** The NCEWRS is a proactive conflict prevention strategy launched in late November 2010 to support conflict prevention initiatives in Kenya. The system gathers information from the public domain through crowd sourcing (sms 108) and peace structures (cluster coordinators, peace committee members), which is analysed and disseminated to the appropriate respondent agencies for rapid action. It is used to forecast and prevent violence at the community and national level. The NCEWERS was instrumental in peacefully transitioning the 2010 referendum, the 2013 and 2017 general elections through the UWIANO Platform for Peace. It has also been key in picking up the community level conflicts and advising on formulation of sustainable interventions.

Kenya's Conflict Early Warning System is connected to the regional platform of Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), composed of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. The mechanism focuses on preventing violent conflicts in the sub-region. CEWARN relies on Conflict Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERU) within the member states and its network of National Research Institutes (NRIs) and Field Monitors (FMs). Although CEWARN is extremely useful in harnessing and coordinating responses to the regional threats to peace and security, it only deals with the pastoralist clusters, thus covering a specific broader area of conflict. As a member of CEWARN, Kenya has strengthened the NSC to serve as the CEWERU that advocates for regional peace through various cross-border programmes and diplomatic engagement in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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- sensitive.

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. While the nascent 'hustler narrative' that highlights inequality is likely to drive cross-ethnic political mobilization as witnessed in multiple recent by-elections, the threat of ethnic violence against 'outsiders' 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 centralised 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 hold regularly 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 in order 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 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 ate 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 radicalised groups.[11] 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, 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

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[11] The Youth Café, *Digital Media Literacy and Youth Civic Reasoning in Kenya* (2021).
[12] International Alert, Policy brief on Kenya Elections September 2021 (2021).

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,** how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

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

C) A **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-making, 2021-2024 UN Women	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 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	Italy, EUR 300,000 (2022)	Addresses violence against women in elections; focus on access to justice, and strengthening links between grassroots defenders/civil society	This project has a specific focus on strengthening prevention and response capacities for electoral-related sexual violence, targeting Nairobi, Kisumu, Vihiga and Bungoma

UN Women and OHCHR		with duty bearers, including on prevention of GBV in electoral periods.	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 content** – in a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

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 analysing risks of, preventing and addressing incitement and hate speech that have typically escalated and triggered electoral violence – much of it to be found online and in social media. The UN has a comparative advantage to implement this intervention as a trusted partner of the Government and people of Kenya, demonstrated in its convening power and technical resources and its overall acceptability in particular during times of political and socio-economic crisis in Kenya. The UN's engagement in supporting democratization through among others constitutional reforms, institutional building and civil society engagement in Kenya in the last three decades and its provision of electoral assistance to Kenya during that period is a notable achievement upon which to build the proposed intervention.

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. Guided by the UN and counterparts in the NCIC, national early warning systems and UWIANO, the project will utilise tested AI-powered social listening tools to undertake sentiment analysis identifying potential risks of incitement and hate speech;

positive and preventive messages developed by the UN and national counterparts to address these risks will then be amplified through social media and media campaigns.

To maximise on the peacetech/innovation ecosystem, the project will initiate strategic partnerships to enable synergy and complementarity rather than overlap with existing interventions. The project will entail, among others, clear engagement with related programmes such as the Kenya Electoral Conflicts Mitigation Civic-Voter Education Support, where civil society groups will be involved through URAIA Trust- also a grantee undertaking civic education under UNDP's Deepening Democracy Programme. The USAID program is supporting *civil society and youth* to successfully participate in democratic processes, especially through voter and civic education and implementing local strategies to mitigate and prevent electoral violence, while this intervention will pay attention to coordination mechanisms for prevention and response. This whole of government and whole of society approach, aided by big data and artificial intelligence, will enable the needed effectiveness of action.

The project will strengthen the capacity of 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 preventive messaging 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':**

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 addressing hate speech, producing and disseminating preventive and positive counter-narratives, designing timely and effective interventions, and connecting national and sub-national actors, which will result if needed 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, including on analysis, development of messaging and narratives, and other responses to address identified risks;
- Agreement on a common approach for early warning responses and timely implementation of agreed decisions;
- Addressing hate speech in Kenya, particularly in hotspots, will reduce likelihood of violence, namely towards women who are deliberately targeted in electoral violence.
- Effective interventions by stakeholders will include coordinated action amongst platforms, which will imply also that individual institutors and stakeholders will be required to take timely and effective actions. For example, UWIANO as a group platform might coordinate its collective action amongst the member organizations but will also assign tasks to its individual members (look at UWIANO diagram above). These might include sending delegations of religious leaders either at national or local levels to mediate specific conflicts or for the local peace committees through the NSC to deescalate hot spots or even for the Media Council of Kenya to send messages through mainstream media outlets.
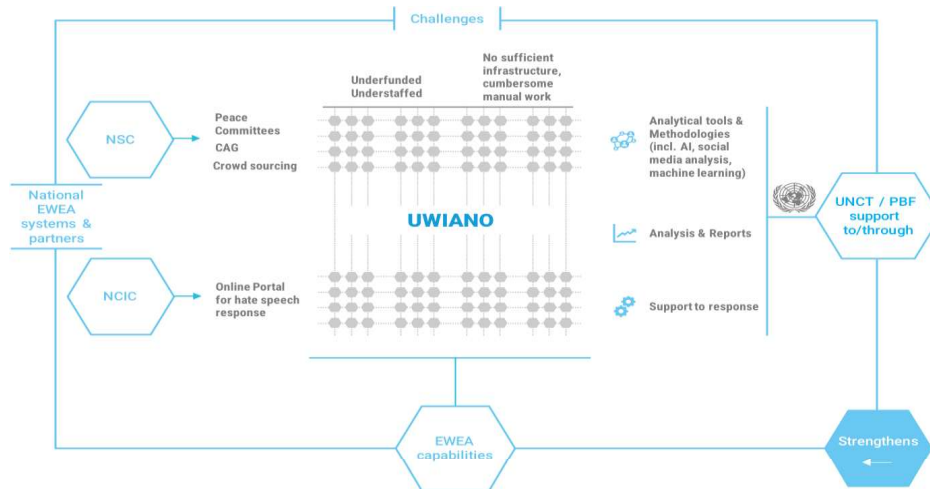
c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components**

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, including regular situation updates, content development for messaging, engagement with the media on conflict-sensitive reporting and tailor-made peace messaging and awareness-raising campaigns; dialogue with political actors to combat hate speech and incitement in campaign rallies and on social media

Output II: Enhanced timely prevention responses and targeted interventions in response to early warning assessments, including through the production and dissemination of preventive and positive counter-narratives and effective engagement with agents of positive change to address and reduce the impact of identified risks.

Key activities:
1.2.1 Multi-layered risk assessment and potential flashpoints reports by CAG.
1.2.2 Social media monitoring and analysis addressing risks of hate speech and incitement, and production and dissemination of analytical reports, including gender analysis of risks.

1.2.3 Monitoring of hate speech in public and social media spaces, advocacy for counter actions and tracking of incidents reported, investigated and prosecuted by the Government. This will be guided by the Rabat Plan of Action six-part threshold test for incitement to hatred.

1.2.4 Counter-narrative and preventive campaigns utilising proactive positive messages to address risks of hate speech and incitement and promote 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. The key urban hotspots will be Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru and Mombasa, while additionally, more or adjusted 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, political actors, civil society organizations, faith-based or religious leaders, women and youth organisations, media and media organizations, 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.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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: AI Fluence, 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
Recipient Organization: Implementing partners:					

a) **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.

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 Adviser, and 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 Senior 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 Senior Human Rights Adviser 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.
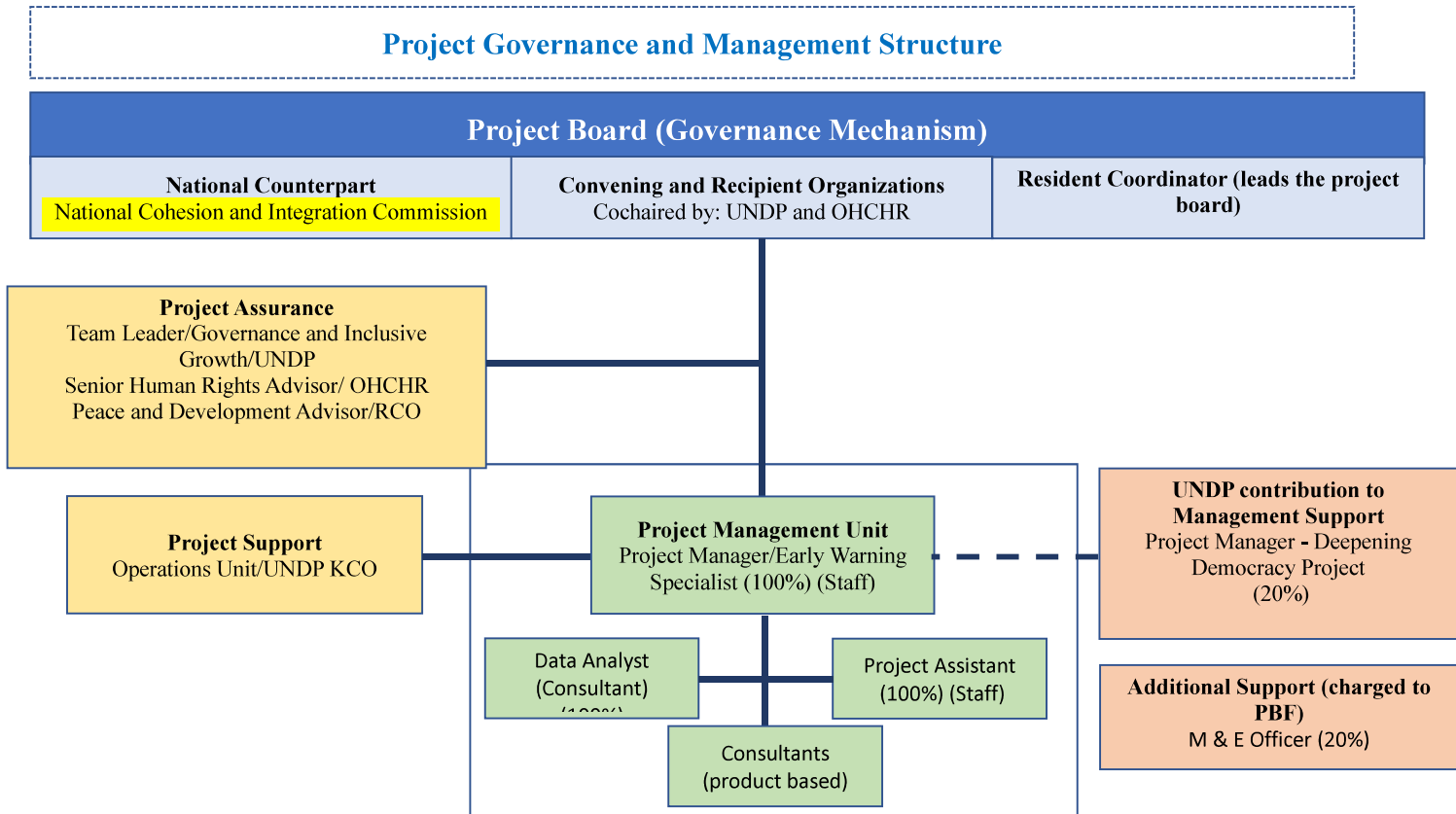
The Project Manager will hold substantive and programmatic responsibilities. The substantive responsibilities will require coordination, drafting of assessments, recommending actions, and supporting the various stakeholders involved in the project. The PM will coordinate and manage the overall intervention 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.

Project Governance and Management Structure

Project Board (Governance Mechanism)		
National Counterpart National Cohesion and Integration Commission	**Convening and Recipient Organizations** Cochaired by: UNDP and OHCHR	**Resident Coordinator (leads the project board)**

Project Assurance
Team Leader/Governance and Inclusive Growth/UNDP
Senior Human Rights Advisor/ OHCHR
Peace and Development Advisor/RCO

Project Support
Operations Unit/UNDP KCO

Project Management Unit
Project Manager/Early Warning Specialist (100%) (Staff)

UNDP contribution to Management Support
Project Manager - Deepening Democracy Project (20%)

Data Analyst (Consultant) (100%)

Project Assistant (100%) (Staff)

Consultants (product based)

Additional Support (charged to PBF)
M & E Officer (20%)

20

TORs for Project staff only (consultants TORs are not included):
1- Project Manager/ Analyst (TOR in Annex A.1)
2- Project Assistant. (Annex A.3)

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, disinformation, hate speech and incitement through social media platforms, and other 'misuse' of technological capacities.	High	Engagement on social media monitoring and preventive messaging campaigns; Media campaigns. UN and national counterparts provide oversight and guidance to the project's use of AI-powered tools to assess and address risks of hate speech.
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 an prioritized 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.
Curtailment of freedom of expression through initiatives to address hate speech and incitement.	Medium	Use of Rabat Plan of Action six-part threshold to assess incitement to hatred against freedom of expression.

		Continued dialogue between the UN and national stakeholders on balancing freedom of expression and addressing risks of hate speech and incitement.
Reputational risk for UN and national counterparts if responses do not address identified risks in a timely and effective manner.	Medium	Continued dialogue between the UN and national counterparts on analysis derived through the project, and responses needed to address risks identified through the analysis. High-level political dialogue with Government stakeholders to communicate identified risks and recommendations and rationale for preventive action.

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.

e) **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 complement 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 U 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 allocatio

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	o	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 complemen existing UN projects, as outlined in the proposa

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 harmonised 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 COMPENETNCIES

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 mange 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)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

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 been 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	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

	annual report if timing coincides)	
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 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)
Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been 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.[13]

➢ 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.

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[13] 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 of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
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.*		Outcome Indicator 1a: Enhanced coordination for a wide range of partners, actors and stakeholders engaged in early warning and response. Baseline: 1 UWIANO Principal meeting in 2021 Target: 4 (Quarterly) meetings and fully functional platform in 2022	Conflict Assessments and scans UWIANO updates/reports Media reports/Quarterly	
(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) SDG Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere		Outcome Indicator 1b: Reduction or containment of incidents/scale of violence following an UWIANO and/or partners intervention. 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.	UWIANO reports and minutes of meetings.	

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	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.**	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Early Warning and Response System revitalized: monitors the situation, collects & analyzes data and produces analytical reports. Baseline: UWIANO reports before the 2017 elections month and four and weekly reports during the elections' month Target: 10 monthly reports during 2022 and 8 weekly reports during the elections period.	No. and quality of verified EW reports Heat maps	
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 (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR) UPR Recommendation 142.134 (2020): Combat hate speech, particularly during election periods, and punish incitement to racial or ethnic hatred		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Multilayered risk Assessment and potential flashpoints reports by CAG Baseline: two reports until July 2022 and weekly until results are announced and widely accepted. Target: 10 monthly reports for 2022	No and quality of CAG reports	
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Social media analytical reports detecting hate speech and incitement. Baseline: zero Target: 10 monthly reports for 2022	AI company that will be hired by the project. Additional media reports.	
		Output Indicator 1.1.4 Number of hate speech incidents reported, investigated and prosecuted Baseline: 106 hate speech cases reported; 12 prosecuted in 2017 Target: increased investigation of cases	NCIC progress reports on combating hate speech	

			No. of reports filed through the online portal	
		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) ,	CAG meetings and minutes/Monthly UWIANO Technical Meetings and minutes/ reports/Monthly UWIANO Principals Meetings and minutes/reports	
	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.**	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Social and traditional media monitoring and analysis addressing risks of hate speech and incitement, including gender analysis of risks. Baseline: Quarterly NCIC social media monitoring reports in 2017 Target: 12 (monthly social media analysis reports by NCIC)	Social and traditional media analysis reports by various actors including NCIC, e.g. sentiment analysis reports, social media data analytics.	
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Positive messaging and 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. Baseline: UWIANO media campaigns in 2017	Social media analysis (Twitter/Facebook/ Whatsapp). Analytical reports from communications and media campaigns.	

		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		
		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. Baseline: 2017 figures from UWIANO Target: Increase in no. of young people engaged in UWIANO networks.	UWIANO reports & minutes of meetings; NSC and other reports on peace architecture; CAG reports. Links to other UN projects referenced in the proposal, and civic engagement support.	