PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT NETWORK TRUST
2015 ANNUAL REPORT
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<th>Acronym</th>
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<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDF</td>
<td>Constituency Development Fund</td>
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<td>CPS</td>
<td>Civil Peace Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>EWER</td>
<td>Early Warning / Early Response (mechanism)</td>
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<td>FFP</td>
<td>Fund For Peace</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>International Criminal Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRI</td>
<td>International Republican Institute</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally displaced person(s)</td>
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<td>KPC</td>
<td>Kenya Peace Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>KTU</td>
<td>Kenya Tuna Uwezo</td>
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<tr>
<td>M &amp; E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDI</td>
<td>National Democratic Institute</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>SMS</td>
<td>Short Message Services</td>
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<td>SUPKEM</td>
<td>Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>YADEN</td>
<td>Youth Arts Development and Entrepreneurship Network</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
This annual report covers all programmes and activities implemented by PeaceNet-Kenya from January to December 2015. The report has 3 main sections i.e. the introduction, a summary of projects implemented in 2015 and key recommendations.

The introduction section has a brief background of PeaceNet-Kenya including the Vision and Mission. A summary of the context during the reporting year has been shared to showcase the environment under which PeaceNet-Kenya was implementing its activities.

The second section consists of the programmes/projects that PeaceNet-Kenya implemented and achievements. The programmes highlighted are Kenya Tuna Uwezo, Supporting CSOs Role in Enhancing National Reconciliation, Cohesion and Reconciliation, Capacity Building in Non-Violent Conflict Transformation (including the setting up of an office in Nyeri by PeaceNet - Kenya), Improved Community Security Project and the 2015 Kenya Peace Conference.

The last section has recommendations for future programmes based experiences during implementation of the programme.
INTRODUCTION

Peace and Development Network (PeaceNet-Kenya) is a national networking and partnership building organization providing a platform for CSOs, and other peace actors committed to collaboration and mobilization of national and regional initiatives for peace building, promotion of justice and conflict transformation to engage.

The organization’s mission is, “A peaceful and stable society that upholds equity and development” and the mission is “to facilitate, advocate and coordinate broad based peace and development initiatives nationally and regionally”.

During the reporting period a number of events that affected stability and peaceful coexistence occurred in different parts of the country. These included the Garissa University attacks in the North Eastern Region of Kenya where over 140 people were killed and 65 injured; cross border conflicts especially at the Turkana and East Pokot border leading to 54 deaths and displacement of 350 families\(^1\) and Isiolo and Meru Counties border; developments of the ICC cases against the President and Vice president all affected and Bi- elections e.g. in Kajiado Central and Kabete which were marred with violence. Therefore, peace building organizations had an uphill task of addressing the emerging conflict issues as they arose.

\(^1\) Kenya Red Cross Society
“Say Maya (No)” to Radicalization and Violent Extremism Concert in Eastleigh

In 2015 PeaceNet worked with several partners to implement peace building programmes in different parts of the country. These included United States Agency for International Development, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), Department For International Development (DFID), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Fund For Peace (FFP). With Kshs 29,549,958 of funds from donors PeaceNet was able to implement the following programmes;

Kenya Tuna Uwezo

Kenya Tuna Uwezo funded by USAID and targeting 8 informal settlements of Nairobi i.e. Kibera, Majengo, Kiambiu, Mukuru, Dandora, Kangemi, Korogocho and Eastleigh targeted the cohesion champions/ change agents, peace structures, security agencies, at risk youth, women, elders, Nairobi county government officials, national government representatives e.g. the deputy county commissioners among others. Implementing partners included Global Communities, Kituo Cha Sheria, Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM), Youth Arts Development and Entrepreneurship Network (YADEN), Housing Finance Foundation and The Youth Banner. Being the final year of implementation PeaceNet-Kenya able to bridge the gap between the target
communities and security agencies therefore enhancing security by encouraging information sharing and quick response; create a critical mass of peace actors made up of youth, existing peace structures, paralegals and opinion leaders from the community whose capacity was built to support KTU partner activities e.g. dialogue & reconciliation, monitoring & reporting of conflicts & advocacy for their rights etc ; enhance the quality of life of beneficiaries through skills training and the capacity building in entrepreneurship and provision of loans for startup businesses; contribute to social cohesion and peaceful coexistence among previously conflicting communities through dialogue forums and rapid response; enhance civic engagement through civic education in governance giving the target communities the confidence to hold their leaders accountable and optimization of Activity implementation by implementing partners through capacity building, mentorship and creation of linkages with key partners e.g., the then Ministry of Justice and National Cohesion, National Democratic Institute (NDI), International Republican Institute (IRI) by Global Communities.
Supporting CSOs Role in Enhancing National Reconciliation, Cohesion and Integration Project

Funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the project targeted the Kipsigis and Luo communities residing at the Sondu and Nyakach borders respectively. Project activities implemented in the first quarter of the 2015 i.e. the intracommunity dialogue forums were a spillover from the previous year. This was necessitated by the need for more intensive dialogue and consultations among the Kipsigis and Luo communities in preparation for the eventual signing of a social contract. Another reason for the extension was the requirement from the Kipsigis community to have a cleansing ceremony for the youth as a precursor to signing of any community pact. In Nyakach, the peace structures requested for support to hold a dialogue forum in Store Pamba, an area that still experienced tension and animosity between the 2 communities that needed an intervention to make the reconciliation possible. Therefore, PeaceNet supported activities based on the needs of the community. During meeting the team from Nyakach affirmed their support for the cleansing ceremony, acknowledging its importance in the process of reconciling the 2 communities. They were also able to determine community representatives who would meet with the Kipsigis for a cross identity dialogue forum.

In Sondu PeaceNet-Kenya supported consultative forums for youth, elders and women from the Kipsigis community get buy in for the cleansing ceremony. These forums were successful as the community and more so the elders supported the cleansing ceremony.
Conflict transformation as perceived by participants during the nonviolent conflict transformation training

**Capacity Building in Conflict transformation**

The capacity development program is a component that forms part of a strong partnership between PeaceNet and the Civil Peace Service with a view of enhancing peace activities through training of peace actors/activists at the grassroots level on nonviolent way of initiating and bringing change in their societies. In 2015 PeaceNet-Kenya came up with a mentorship project that also entailed the creation of a source book (through experiential learning) as a follow up to the nonviolent conflict transformation pilot trainings carried out in 2014. The project also aimed at further developing capacities of the alumni of the conflict transformation basic training to become community resource persons and become a resource base as trainers within the PeaceNet network of trainers on conflict transformation. The participants in the mentorship project were selected upon submission of an application letter showing interest in the program. Before the applications, there was an advert that was circulated to the 38 alumni of the basic course.

The mentorship was planned in 3 phases and an evaluation and an evaluation at the end. The first 2 phases were based on content delivery and practicing in which the participants went back to
their communities and/ or organizations for reflection and practice without monitoring/ assessment from Peacenet.

*Participants in session during the mentorship activities*

The third activity phase was the field practice where two participants were selected based on participants and trainers’ assessment to take part in a field practice in Solio, a village for resettled IDPs situated around Nyeri/ Laikipia county border in Central Kenya region. The trainers in the field practice were assessed by one of the mentors of the mentorship program and feedback given for improvement during the evaluation.

*Mentorship participants during field practice in Solio village 2*

One of the trainees of the mentorship qualified to be engaged as a trainer on nonviolent conflict transformation in Nakuru. The selection was based on assessed ability to impart the skills and knowledge acquired. Additionally, the participant got a chance within the process to train alongside mentors on facilitation hence further capacity development was ensured. A subsequent
training that was held in Solio village created awareness to both PeaceNet and the Solio community on the need to work together for the provision of basic amenities. After the training on leadership and accountability, the participants started engaging positively with their leaders to provide water to the community. In this regard, the CDF began a process of water connection to the seven villages.

“As a settled IDP no organization has ever visited us because this place is not accessible. So PeaceNet’s interest to work with us and highlight our issues is very much appreciated. With the leadership and advocacy skills imparted in us we can now engage our leaders productively” - Resettled IDPs in Solio Ranch, Village 2, Kieni East

Setting up of the Nyeri Office -
Given the fact that the joint PeaceNet-CPS project in Nyeri had only come into existence in mid-2015, it had a smooth start in that the initially pursued objectives were achieved. More specifically:
• The project office became principally functional and increasingly noticed as “peace hub”
• Office and knowledge management routines were successfully established
• Initial contact was made with County and other key representatives
• A small partner network was established (*Local Capacities for Peace*)
• Nyeri County was geographically covered

Preparing for the latter, and in a way the only clearly given objective for Nyeri during the first few months was a continued phase of project socialisation, i.e. getting to know and familiarising upcoming activities with prospective partners /actors on the ground. Simultaneously, from its earliest days of existence the Nyeri office was tasked to fully support two ongoing PeaceNet activities on the national level i.e. its long-term Conflict Transformation training programme, and the consolidation / advancement of the EWER tool “Sauti Mashinani”.

![Figure 1: Muragu (l) and Ombok (R) the two CT trainers in Nyeri](image)

The Nyeri office supported the Secretariat to implement the Conflict Transformation Mentorship Training in Nyeri, a Conflict Transformation Mentoring Programme Feedback Workshop in Nakuru, and a Sauti Mashinani Training in Nyeri. Unforeseen (and unforeseeable) additional project activities were spawned by encounters with IDPs in Ruringu / Nyeri and in support of another community of displaced beneficiaries through the contribution provided to PeaceNet’s
national Conflict Transformation training program. This culminated in a joint Conflict Resolution Workshop in Solio / Kieni Sub-county.

“Conflict transformation training is a self-discovery process that internally empowers me to realize my potential in dealing with conflicts ranging from intra, inter to multiple level conflicts” – Otieno Ombok, Conflict transformation trainer

Improved Community Security Project- Advocacy for the sessional paper No 5 of 2014

Hon. Asman Kamama chair of the Parliamentary Committee on National Security and Administration during the breakfast meeting

PeaceNet-Kenya and SaferWorld, through the support of Coffey International held a breakfast meeting with the parliamentary committee on National Security and Administration to brief and lobby the Committee members to table the Sessional Paper No. 5, of 2014 on the National Policy for Peace Building and Conflict Management in Parliament. During the meeting a presentation was made on the development process of the policy, the proposed peace architecture and the importance of the policy. The presentation was followed by a plenary session where committee members were given an opportunity to ask questions and share their views on the policy and challenges to peace and security. Some of the concerns raised by the committee members included the seemingly lack of knowledge of the policy by the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry
of Interior and Coordination of National Government; the possibility of duplication of roles between the peace structures recommended in the policy and the NCIC and the creation of new and ineffective institutions through the Policy. Civil Society organizations were also given an opportunity to respond to these questions where they highlighted the importance of the policy emphasizing that the policy would not create new structures but rather strengthen the existing one; that the policy would enhance coordination of peace initiatives in Kenya leading to effective utilization of resources and sustainable peace and that the policy would provide a legal framework for resource allocation by the national government. Due to the advocacy efforts the sessional paper Sessional Paper No. 5, 2014 was adopted by Parliament on 24th August 2015.

**The Annual Kenya Peace Conference**

The Annual Kenya Peace Conference whose theme was, “Foundation & Future: Community-based Reconciliation Towards Greater Social Cohesion in Kenya” featured participants from government, civil society, media, the private sector, and the wider community. The goal of the conference was to review the progress in promoting peace and reconciliation in Kenya, and develop strategies on how different actors could work together to promote peace.

Presentations and discussions focused on five topics:

The role of county and national governments in peace building- Participants agreed that peace building is a shared responsibility between national and county governments. The establishment of a comprehensive and relevant legislative and institutional framework to promote peace building, both at the national and county level, will improve conflict management. Building the capacity of local actors allows for a fast response to conflict.
The role of media and the private sector in peace building- Media comes into play as a channel to facilitate access to information. The media was encouraged to conduct conflict-sensitive reporting that allows dissemination of information without engendering further conflict. There is need to target the media- the “bigwigs” to spread out key peace messages, run a campaign like Yegos and you tube adverts so as to popularize peace. Use of community based media (radios & barazas) targeting of community gatherings (barazas) and also artists and the need to work with service providers to create SMS platform for peace were deemed necessary. Efforts of interfaith groups, women, and youth in peace building- Religious institutions play important roles in preaching peace and mediating in conflict situations. Interfaith dialogue is important in forging collaborations that allow various faiths to advance peace. Youth are often seen as perpetrators and victims of conflict. It is time to change the rhetoric and engage them in the peace agenda. Women, on the other hand, have contributed greatly to peace initiatives, though their efforts often go undocumented. Women need to be in higher decision-making positions to capitalize on their expertise in conflict management and resolution.

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms- ADR mechanisms have historically been successful in settling disputes. In Rwanda, the Gacaca Court system—characterized as a type of ADR process—had tremendous success in fostering peace and reconciliation in Rwanda. It would be worthwhile for Kenya to examine how to borrow from the Gacaca system and tailor it to promote healing and reconciliation in Kenya.

Memorialization and reparation- The government of Kenya has been lax in acknowledging significant events that mark the country’s history. Memorialization is important because it ensures that a country does not forget its past and learns from past mistakes in order to move forward. Participants concluded that peace builders must collaborate in order to advance the peace agenda. Elections have been a conflict trigger in Kenya. With the approaching 2017 presidential elections, peace builders are called on to remain vigilant and form alliances to promote peace across the divide. The Kenya Peace Conference came up with key recommendations for central and county government, civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in peace building work, and the private sector –the extractive industry, as well as media, youth, and youth organizations.
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**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAMMING**

- Donors should consider including a rapid response fund in peace building programmes considering the dynamic nature of conflicts in Kenya. During the reporting period PeaceNet was not able to address conflict issues that emerged outside the project/programme target areas due to limited resources. Some processes e.g. follow ups on the cleansing ceremony and the changes in the target communities was not possible as the project came to an end.

- The adoption of the Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 on the National Policy on Peace Building and Conflict Management led to the drafting of the Peace Council Bill. More support should be given to the peace structures to ensure that they are aligned to the devolved government structures and have the capacity to address conflict issues in their jurisdictions.

- There is need for more support towards the nonviolent conflict transformation trainings in order to establish a mass of change agents with capacity to influence their communities positively. Due to limited resources PeaceNet could only target a few counties.

- Engagement of at risk/vulnerable youth especially in the informal settlements is very critical. This engagement should be holistic to include economic empowerment in order to reduce vulnerability of the youth to manipulation by politicians and to prevent them from engaging in crime. More spaces should also be created for the youth to express themselves freely and at the same time to engage with security agencies to build trust and collaboration.