



Republic of Kenya



BARINGO COUNTY ACTION PLAN (CAP) 2020 -2024

Localized Kenya National Action Plan (II)
for the Advancement of United Nations
Security Council Resolution 1325 on
Women, Peace and Security



THE CENTRE | Collaborative Centre for
Gender & Development



Embassy of Finland
Nairobi

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Assistant County Commissioner
B.PAC	Baringo Peace Actors Consortium
BASCOF	Baringo Civil Society Organization Forum
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCGD	Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development
CDGG	Centre for Democracy and Good Governance
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CRCDP	Central Rift Community Development Programme
DPO	Disability Person Organization
EWS	Early Warning Signs
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDA	International Federation of Women Lawyers
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GSWG	Gender Sector Working Group
H.E.	His Excellency
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNAP	Kenya National Action Plan
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MBS	Moran of the Order of the Burning Spear
NGAAF	National Government Affirmative Action Fund
NGAO	National Government Administrative Officer
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPS	National Police Service
NSNP	National Safety Net Programme
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
PWDs	Persons Living with Disabilities
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

FOREWORD – BARINGO COUNTY ACTION PLAN

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace, and security recognizes the importance of women's contributions to conflict and peace processes. UNSCR 1325 seeks to ensure that women's inclusion is valued and their contributions are appreciated in peace and conflict management processes. The resolution is essential for leveraging planned actions for equitable and workable interventions in peace processes through the involvement of women and girls.

Since the adoption of the UNSCR 1325, member states have undertaken the development of National Action Plans (NAPs) for its implementation. Therefore, the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP I, 2016) was developed in fulfillment of the country's commitment to implement the UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. KNAP I considers the changing nature of insecurity and incorporates a human security approach whose focus is on the protection of citizens. KNAP I further recognizes that security threats include social, economic, and environmental factors, and notes that women's vulnerability is exacerbated by unequal access to resources, services, and opportunities. The KNAP I is anchored in the constitutional values of gender equality, inclusion, and participation, and builds on existing policies in the fields of security, development, and diplomacy. It also recognizes that the key recipients of the constitution's bill of rights are women and marginalized communities.

The KNAP I was affixed on four pillars leveraging strategic actions for emphasis on equitable and sustainable interventions of women in peace processes through the: Promotion of their Participation; the Prevention of conflict; their Protection against gender-based violence (GBV); and the mainstreaming of their needs and priorities in the Recovery and Relief intervention. This eventually birthed KNAP II (2020-2024) which recognizes that effective conflict prevention and response requires strong and efficient systems, structures, and processes to operationalize the laws, policies, and plans on women, peace and security agenda in Kenya.

The final assessment of KNAP I revealed restricted participation by the county governments and national coordination officers within. To correct the anomaly, KNAP II is heavily presumed on the collaborative and joint effort by both the national and county government in implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. In the quest to localize KNAP II within the peace and security context, for Baringo County means promoting peace and security that women's rights, needs and priorities must be taken seriously. The development of the Baringo County Action Plan (CAP) brought together a wide range of stakeholders in the involvement and participation of the localization of KNAP II toward an effective and cooperative implementation countrywide. The Baringo CAP will enhance coordination among the relevant actors, raise awareness among stakeholders, and increase accountability among the actors responsible for its implementation. The CAP will also promote enhanced accountability between the two levels of government to achieve significant women participation in conflict resolution, peace and disaster management processes.



**Hon. Stanley Kiptis,
Governor Baringo County**

SPECIAL REMARKS – BARINGO COUNTY ACTION PLAN

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace and security, which was adopted by the Security Council in 2000, presents a comprehensive political framework within which women's protection and their role in peace processes can be addressed. UNSCR 1325 is central to the effort of supporting women engage in peace processes in meaningful ways.

The development of the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) seeks to operationalize the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 which is a key milestone that will contribute to the conflict, early warning and peace processes in Kenya. The KNAP calls for increased participation of women in peace processes and peace-building. The KNAP I (2016-2018) sought to contextualize the bases for socio-economic and political inequalities in peace and security issues. Although KNAP I was anchored on four pillars: Participation and Promotion, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery, it eventually birthed KNAP II (2020-2024) which is a strategic plan to address the gaps and challenges as well as emphasize on the best shared practices on women, peace and security in Kenya.

The devolution of the Government of Kenya as structured by the Constitution translates into a duty by the county governments of coordination of the local participation in governance. The success of KNAP II is heavily premised on the collaborative and joint effort by both the national and county government in implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

In light of the above-mentioned, the development of the Baringo County Action Plan is an attempt to bring together a wide range of stakeholders in the involvement and participation of the localization of KNAP II toward an effective and cooperative implementation countrywide. The joint collaboration and coordination toward advancing the women, peace and security agenda seeks to promote enhanced accountability between the two levels of government.

The Baringo CAP will provide a platform for the successful implementation of KNAP II toward realization of UNSCR 1325 through better coordination of relevant actors, increased awareness and accountability amongst stakeholders and responsible actors.



Henry Wafula, MBS
County Commissioner Baringo County



1.0 UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace, and security builds on a body of international human rights laws and legal instruments. UNSCR 1325 is a ground-breaking resolution which recognizes that armed conflict impacts women differently from men. It reaffirms the role of women in peacebuilding and in the prevention and resolution of conflicts. The resolution stresses their importance in decision making and full involvement in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security. It demands the protection of women and girls during armed conflict and post-conflict situations.

The resolution recognizes women's role as peacebuilders and agents of change, and calls on the United Nations, UN Member States, civil society, and the international community to ensure women's increased participation in conflict prevention, peace negotiations, and all peace process and reconstruction decisions and programmes.

In November 2013, the United Nations adopted General Recommendation No. 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict, and Post-conflict Situations. The recommendation aims to ensure respect for women's human rights in all situations, not only during armed conflict, but also during internal upheavals and emergencies.

In October 2015, UN member states marked the 15-year anniversary of the implementation of UNSCR 1325. This was a key milestone, as it witnessed the launch of the High-level Review and Global Study Report on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. The report showed that there was some significant success, including the fact that 27 per cent of peace agreements have referenced women since the adoption of UNSCR 1325. In addition, of the six agreements resulting from peace talks or national dialogue processes supported by the UN in 2014, 67 per cent contained references relevant to women, peace, and security. The report also notes that the number of senior women leaders within the UN has been on the rise, from special envoys of the Secretary-General to the first female commander of a peace-keeping mission. Bilateral aid on gender equality to fragile states has quadrupled in the last decade – although it started from a practically non-existent level.

However, UNSCR 1325 has been implemented with uneven and varied global results regarding women's participation in national, regional, and international conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peace-building processes. Only 41 per cent of member states have developed National Action Plans (NAPs) on women, peace, and security, and just 22 per cent of all plans, at the time of adoption, included a budget for their implementation. In Africa, 25 out of 55 African Union (AU) Member States (43.6 per cent) have adopted NAPs, including Kenya. As a UN member state, Kenya is committed to observing the principles of the UN Charter, the international treaties it has ratified, and UN Security Council Resolutions, including 1325.



1.1 Kenya National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325

The respective UN Security Council resolutions call on Member States to initiate action through the development of National Action Plans or the adoption of other national-level strategies. The KNAP therefore serves as a tool for the Government of Kenya to articulate priorities and coordinated action for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at national and county levels. It serves as a guiding national policy document that captures the roles of diverse actors – government agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector – who are tasked with advancing human security, national development, and the gender equality and women's empowerment agenda in Kenya. In 2012, the Government of Kenya committed itself to addressing and responding to the immediate and long-term needs of women in peace and security by developing and adopting a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. KNAP I was launched in 2016, designed around the four pillars of Participation and Promotion, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery, and implemented over a period of three years (2016–2018). KNAP I adopted a human security framework, emphasizing equal protection of individual citizens. It endeavoured to better understand and address the root causes of socio-economic and political inequalities around peace and security issues faced by women. Further, it expanded the meaning of human security to include securing livelihoods, environmental protection, and access to resources. Moreover, it recognized that women's vulnerability to the effects of conflict and post-conflict contexts is exacerbated by unequal access to resources, opportunities, and services. A review of the implementation process of KNAP I was undertaken in 2019 by Ministry of Public Service and Gender and Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, with support from UN Women. The assessment highlighted gaps and challenges, and shared best practices on women, peace, and security interventions across Kenya. Furthermore, it noted that the implementation of KNAP I resulted in gender-responsive and non-combative language and messaging among leaders and government agencies; enhanced 'people relations' elements in law enforcement; and enhanced prospects for innovation and economic and social wealth for women and girls. In addition, it led to the improved overall well-being of women in Kenya, including enhanced/restored dignity of women and girl survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); inclusive growth; enhanced communality and well-being of refugees and internally displaced persons; and better appreciation of the importance of having a user-friendly monitoring and reporting tool.

The Government of Kenya has shown its commitment by implementing KNAP I on UNSCR 1325 (2016–2018), which provided a comprehensive framework for the implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda and commitments in Kenya. The implementation of KNAP I has had transformative key successes, detailed in the following section.

Commitment of the Government of Kenya to advance the WPS agenda and integrate gender into the security sector:

- **Increased women's representation:** The proportion of women in the Parliament increased from 20.78 per cent in 2016 to 23.3 per cent in 2018. Similarly, the share of female representation as cabinet secretaries increased from 25 per cent in 2016 to 27.3 per cent in 2018. Women-headed key ministries in the country, namely: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Health, Lands, Public Service and Gender, and Sports and Culture.
- **The Ministry of Defence developed and implemented their first Gender Policy,** which articulates the importance of gender mainstreaming within the armed forces and provides strategic direction and tools to institutionalize gender and increase women's leadership. This led to the promotion in 2018 of Kenya's first female Major General, Ms. Fatumah Ahmed, and a pool of senior female officers who are now well placed to influence decision-making processes within the disciplined service.

- Mainstreaming gender in peace support operations has been done through the development a Gender Policy and accountability mechanisms to protect women's rights and to enhance institutional strengthening of the International Peace Support Training Centre on gender equality and women's empowerment. By 2016, Kenya was ranked first in the world in terms of female participation in the UN peacekeeping operations. More than 19 per cent of Kenyan peacekeeping troops deployed in the field, including military experts, are women.
- The National Police Service also increased its number of women from 8 per cent in 2015 to 10 per cent in 2018. Other achievements include the establishment of the Kenya Association of Women in Policing – a platform that seeks to champion the rights of women police officers, promote gender equality and professional development of women within the service, and revise the standard operating procedures to address the prevention of and response to gender-based violence.
- Improved women's participation in the justice sector: The Constitution of Kenya requires that the Deputy Chief Justice and the Chief Registrar of the Judiciary are women. As of 2018, women constitute 28 per cent of the Supreme Court judges, 32 per cent of judges in the Courts of Appeal, and 42 per cent of judges in the High Court. In terms of overall staff, Kenya's judiciary has almost attained gender parity, with women comprising 48.4 per cent of overall staff.
- Gendering Kenya's national and county peace architecture: During the KNAP I period, the Government of Kenya enacted Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 on National Peacebuilding and Conflict Management. Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government synergized implementation of the policy with KNAP I, thus enabling Kenya to fast-track the achievement of the peace dividends envisaged in the policy. A key area in the policy was the requirement that the composition of the County Peace Committees should reflect the 30 per cent gender rule. This resulted in an increase in women's participation in the committees and enhanced their ability to influence decision-making processes related to the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict. In 2019, out of a total of 4,505 committee members, 1,300 (29 per cent) are women and 3,205 (71 per cent) are men, signaling a two-fold increase from 14 per cent in 2013. In addition, 45 per cent of the counties in Kenya met the constitutional threshold of 33 per cent gender parity in terms of representation in the county assemblies.
- With regard to county government leadership, the 2013–2017 crop of 47 governors were all men, but this changed in the August 2017 elections when three female governors were elected. This was partly attributed to the enhanced advocacy around the Constitution of Kenya and KNAP I.
- Gender integration efforts were made to prevent and counter violent extremism in Kenya in line with UNSCR 2242. This was done through the inclusion of a gender pillar in the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism, which calls for the mainstreaming of gender in all efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism at the national and county level. It acknowledges that the drivers of violent extremism are gender specific and therefore require gender-responsive interventions.
- Efforts were made to strengthen the capacity of women's organizations to promote the inclusion and meaningful participation of women in peace and security, including humanitarian programmes and those related to preventing violent extremism.

A comprehensive review of KNAP I was undertaken in 2019 to assess the level of implementation during the 2016–2018 period. The findings and recommendations have been utilized to inform the development of KNAP II. Some key lessons learned include:

- Creating awareness and ownership of the KNAP during the design stage contributes to its successful implementation.
- Institutionalization of the KNAP in ministries, departments, and agencies results in attaining sustainable results.
- Forging and strengthening partnerships for WPS work increases synergy and delivery of sustainable peace and security outcomes.
- Structured multi-agency coordination enhances the delivery of results, in addition to strengthening accountability mechanisms.
- There is need to ensure that the scope of sexual and gender-based violence is limited to conflict-related aspects so that actions and reporting are focused.
- Standardization of approaches and localization helps to measure and compare efforts and results.
- It is crucial to have intergovernmental frameworks/mechanisms to relate with counties through the Council of Governors to institutionalize the localization of KNAP II.

The specific recommendations that have been used for the development of KNAP II were as follows:

- Broaden the scope of inclusion, particularly to actors at national, county, and community levels that appear to have been left out during the KNAP I (2016–2018) design and implementation, specifically county institutions and women's organizations at the community level.
- Strengthen the awareness and implementation of KNAP II at the local level, including coordination at the local level, and link up with the national-level mechanisms and institutions.
- Deepen the institutionalization of KNAP II in government ministries, departments, and agencies at national and county levels (through County Integrated Development Plans) and non-state actors, including academic institutions.
- Map out actors implementing the women, peace, and security agenda at all levels, and institute mechanisms for their linking, learning, and experience sharing.
- Develop an effective monitoring and accountability system to ensure efficient delivery of, implementation of, and reporting on the identified priority areas.
- With the envisaged increase of actors in the WPS agenda, providing guidance to development partners on who and what to support was identified as crucial for cohesion and accountability.

1.2 Baringo County's Security Context

Baringo County is a semi-arid region in mid-west Kenya. Majority of the residents are pastoralists and scarcity of water and grasslands means that people are travelling far in search of water and pasture for their livestock. Whenever they meet, conflict is usually occurring over these limited resources. As a result, many lives have been lost and thousands of animals stolen. This is a region of widespread hunger.

1.2.1 Forms and causes of insecurity and conflicts

The major types of conflict currently experienced in Baringo County include cattle rustling and banditry, land/resource conflicts (intertribal among the Pokots/Tugen, Ilchamus/Pokot, inter-clan conflicts), domestic conflicts, political conflicts rising from political affiliations, human-wildlife conflict and drug and alcohol abuse.

1.2.2 Effects of insecurity and conflicts

The major factors contributing to conflict in Baringo include cattle rustling, proliferation of illicit arms, inadequate policing and security arrangements, diminishing role of traditional governance systems, competition over and access to natural resources, political incitement, ethnocentrism, high levels of poverty and youth idleness and the issue of flooding that has left some communities displaced. The scarcity of water pasture and water during droughts exacerbates the competition over these resources. Other cultural practices at play include communities wanting to own more cattle than others and the demand to pay bride price in form of a high number of cattle. The Morans also get too much privileges and a number of activities they involve in go unmonitored.

"The Morans are given too many privileges such that they don't get questioned over what they do even when they disappear for months"- Workshop participant.

The conflicts experienced in Baringo County has led to loss of lives. The massacre of 21 police officers in the area (Kapedo) in 2014¹ shows how conflicts can lead to massive loss of lives. This year alone, unrest in the area has claimed the lives of over 10 civilians and three police officers, and many have been injured, according to the local authorities.

"Loss of lives for instance breadwinners or resourceful people of the society e.g. The security agents"- KII, Social worker.

The conflicts also lead to loss of livelihoods and poverty arising from destruction of property as well as stealing of livestock which is the main source of income as well as displacement of families.

¹ Bandits lay ambush and massacre 21 Aps in Kapedo, The Standard, November 2nd 2014



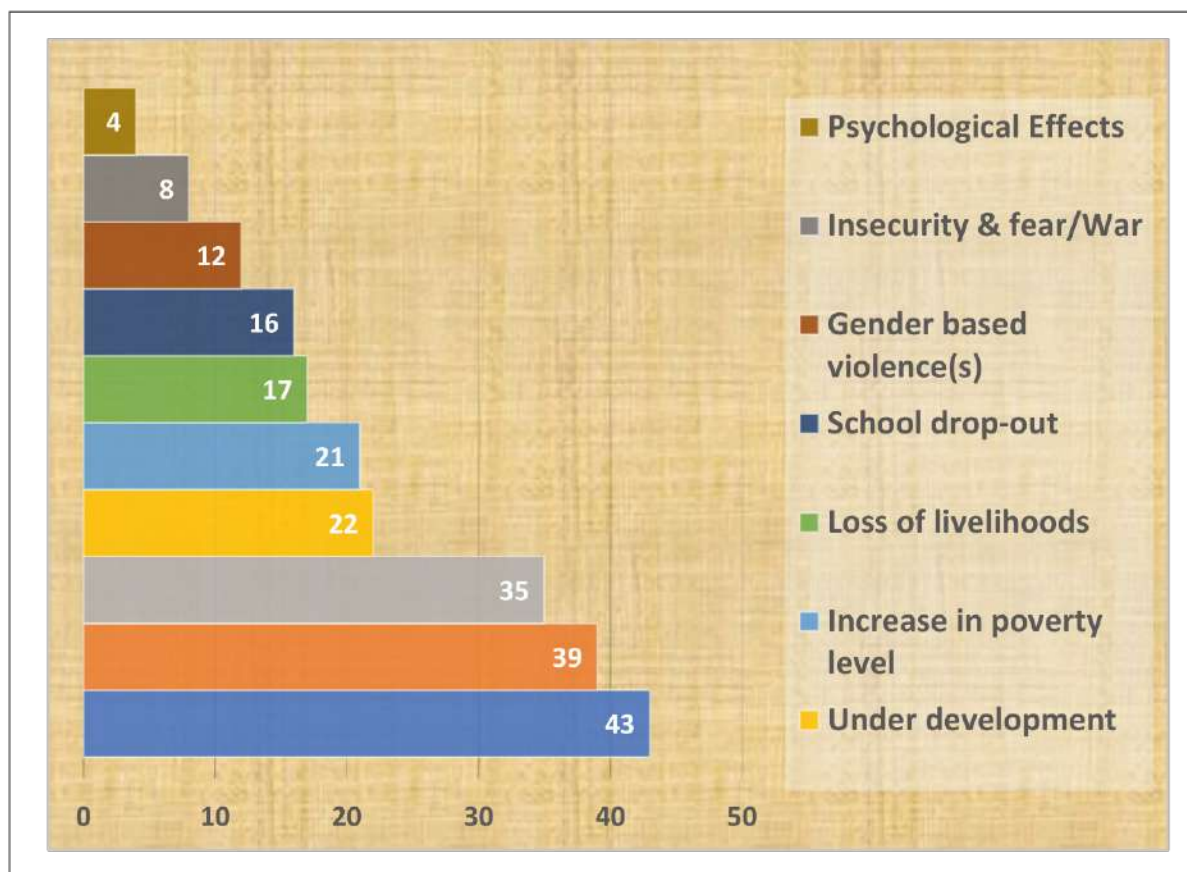
A vandalized irrigation pipe at Tot-Kolowa irrigation Scheme in Tiaty, Baringo county

The conflicts cause major economic disruptions in the area as projects by both state and non-state actors stall during the conflicts. Investment opportunities are tremendously lost amid such conflicts. According to media reports, Kenya shillings 245 million irrigation project that was supposed to improve the lives of people living at the border of Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet counties stalled because of insecurity in the area that resulted from rampant cattle rustling. The project on a 1,000-acre parcel of land is lying idle after being fully built.

“Projects that could benefit the communities stall as donors would not fund in a resource that has conflicts. Some stop in the middle resulting to several white elephant projects”- KII, Social worker.

Disruption in the provision of public services such as education and health. During conflicts, children are unable to attend school and community members lack access to healthcare. Diseases occur mainly among the children due insufficient supply of food amidst conflicts.

“Malnourishment as a result of lack of food”- KII, Bishop



Effects of Conflicts in Baringo County

1.2.3 The most vulnerable/affected groups

During conflicts in Baringo County, women, young girls, the elderly and Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) are the most affected groups. When men and young boys flee during conflicts, this group are left behind become more vulnerable due to lack of food and shelter as they remain more expose to further violence. Women and young girls become vulnerable SGBV Young girls drop out of school and are exposed to early pregnancies and early marriages. Due to inadequate access to food and shelter during conflicts, children are exposed malnutrition and other diseases.

“Women, children and the aged.....incomplete, this is because men flee away leaving women and children in their vulnerability”- FGD participant.

1.2.4 Initiatives in place to curb insecurity and conflicts

A number of initiatives have been taken by various actors towards settling conflicts in Baringo County.

1.2.4.1 Local Peace Committees

Both the national government and the county government of Baringo have made some progress with regard to the formation of Local Peace Committees (LPCs). Baringo County Peace Committee has embarked on campaigns aimed at promoting peace and creating awareness on alternative conflict resolution among community members. The national government through the security apparatus regularly conducts security operations and disarmament exercises in Baringo County. The creation of the Commission on Land Conflicts has ensured that land disputes are resolved before they escalate into conflicts and violence. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have also played a critical role in advocacy and sensitization of community members on peace and security as well as provision of humanitarian

support. The local administration regularly convenes barazas to discuss security issues and sensitize community members on peace and security processes as well as conflict resolution.

“Head peace talks –held community barazas and meetings to bolster peace among the communities. This was jointly done by the communities affected and government”- FGD participant.

“Government troops- military troops have currently been deployed in Araman, Tiati to bring peace in the community”- KII, Champion.

At the community level, settling of conflicts is mainly initiated by village elders and nyumba kumi headsmen. Other actors include political leaders, religious leader, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). Women are majorly left out in conflict settling processes mainly due to cultural practices and perceptions. Women attend some of the meetings such as chief’s barazas but only passively since they do not participate in decision making. It is only women in leadership positions such as elected leaders who get a chance to make decisions.

“On matters conflict and peace building in the community, women are left out as it is culturally a male’s activity. In our culture, it is believed that women are timid and if involved might not be able to handle the issues due to fear”- KII, elder.

Currently in Baringo County, the security situation has been fluctuating over the last three years. Conflict resolution has been a cyclic process without definite timeliness depending on the type of conflict and the approach and interventions adopted.

“Depends on the types of conflicts. For instance, inter-communal would take longer than domestic conflicts”- KII, duty bearer.

1.2.4.2 Gender responsive conflict prevention mechanisms

A gender-sensitive approach implies recognizing that peace-building and conflicts are ‘gendered’ processes in two senses: men and women are affected differently by conflict, and gender roles shape peacebuilding outcomes (OECD, 2013a). The study identified a number of initiatives by various actors in Baringo County aimed at prevention of conflict. Generally, these initiatives touch on community engagement, legal and policy instruments, governance, women’s organization and civil society among other areas:

a)

Peace Committees: Local administrators and ‘nyumba kumi’ members take initiatives to organize ‘barazas’ where community sensitization on peace and conflict resolution matters are discussed. The national Government in partnership with County Governments has established peace committees at grassroot level with the aim of creating a non-threatening space created for an inclusive search for mutually beneficial options to addressing problems in the communities. Women are increasingly being encouraged to take part in such meetings with changing attitudes on their ability to actively take part in decision making.

“The government under the national and the county government has formed Peace committees from the village level to the county level all with all gender represented to address issues of peace at all levels”- KII, Social worker.

b) Peace campaigns/Civic education on conflicts and provision of early warning signs² on disasters and information on disaster preparedness³.

“Civic education made to conflict prone communities, where they are educated on the impact/effects of war. On the other hand, they are thought of early warnings and preparedness to conflict and conflict resolution”- KII, Elder Kampi Samaki Ward.

c) Disarmament of civilians and security operations. Majority of illegal firearms in Baringo county are in the possession of young men. Whenever bandits attack communities in Baringo, women and children become casualties. Coupled with incidences of domestic violence involving illegal firearms, disarmament exercises are essential in preventing conflicts and minimizing the impacts of such conflicts whenever they occur.

“Government operations-currently there is the military operation under siege in order to bring peace in the community and reduce the effects of cattle rustling”- KII

d) Through the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF)⁴, the County government of Baringo in partnership with the national government provides socio-economic support to marginalized groups thereby deterring them from engaging in conflicts that may arise due to pressure on economic resources.

“As the coordinator NGAAF, I influence the empowerment of women economically, socially and advocated for women equity”- KII, Elder.

e) Income generation and development projects by national and county governments as well as other development organizations including Kenya Red Cross, World Vision, Rural Aid Kenya, Nuru Women Link, Advocacy for Women Empowerment, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and Action Aid in Tangelbei.

f) *“Provision materials support by agencies e.g. NGOs government and well-wishers on food”*- KII, Elder.

The commission on land conflicts has played pivotal roles in amicably solving land disputes thereby preventing potential conflicts arising from such disputes.

“Commission on land conflicts have been created to tackle issues on land before they go sore. This commission is represented in the county land board”- KII, Elder Kampi Samaki Ward.

² The systematic collection and analysis of information coming from areas of crises for the purpose of: a) anticipating the escalation of violent conflict; b) the development of strategic responses to these crises; and c) the presentation of options to critical actors for the purposes of decision-making.

³The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

⁴The National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) under the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs is a product of our Constitution in support of the Government’s commitment to putting in place measures to redress past disadvantages among certain segments of our population.

1.2.4.3 National and County Government coordination/dialogue forums that are operational

- a) National Government security meetings. The national government through the regional commissioners have provided a platform for communities to engage in peace dialogues through security meetings in conflict zones. Media reports have shown various peace/security meetings held across the country especially in the Riftvalley, Coast and North Eastern Kenya regions.

“Head peace talks –held community barazas and meetings to bolster peace among the communities. This was jointly done by the communities affected and government”- FGD participant, Council of Elders.



Baringo County stakeholders during the WPS baseline validation workshop at the Kenya School of Government, Baringo Campus

- b) As enshrined in its current County Integrated Development Programme (CIDP), Baringo County government has embraced community policing⁵ using the nyumba kumi initiative⁶, ensuring a safe and secure environment for all citizens

“Formation of peace committees and policing committees to counter conflicts before they happen and resolve conflicts”- FGD participant, youth.

- c) Learning institutions and sports events have provided a platform to create awareness and sensitization of the youth on security matters.

“Public awareness on conflict prevention and awareness in the community involving youth during sports days, create awareness among children in schools and institutions while engaging community youth to be busy”- FGD participant, peace committee.

⁵Community Policing is an approach to policing that recognizes the independence and shared responsibility of the Police and the Community in ensuring a safe and secure environment for all citizens.

⁶Nyumba Kumi is a strategy of anchoring Community Policing at the household level or any other generic cluster. These households can be in a residential court, in an estate, a block of houses, a manyatta, a street, community of interest, a gated community, a village or a bulla.

- d) National Government coordinating with local administrators in peace resolution. The chiefs and village elders play a critical role in initiating and facilitating local peace committee meetings through barazas and community policing through the nyumba kumi initiative.

“The chief’s office is currently being used as alternative resolution place for the public as the police are perceived with discrimination”- FGD participant, Council of elder.

- e) The National Government provides access to social amenities such as schools, hospitals and recreational facilities to ease pressure the available amenities thereby reducing tensions that could cause conflicts among communities.

“More establishment of schools and hospitals. Establishment of recreational facilities and activities that foster peace among youth and the community. e. g boreholes”- FGD participant, peace committee.

At the county and community level, the county government of Baringo has complemented the government’s National Safety Net Programme (NSNP)⁷ through disbursement of youth and women loans to more than 300 groups each at Ksh.100,000 to ensure youth, women and vulnerable groups live dignified lives. This in turn deters communities from engaging in conflicts arising from scarcity of resources. The county government of Baringo has also embraced community policing as a mechanism of gathering information on security matters and resolving the conflicts arising. Debates in the county assembly also provides an opportunity to discuss conflict and security issues.

At the community level, local leaders are convening and facilitating peace meetings. Religious centres are also useful in discussing security and conflict matters.

1.2.4.4 National/County action plans in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1325

In 2012, the Government of Kenya committed itself to addressing and responding to the immediate and long-term needs of women in peace and security by developing and adopting a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. KNAP I was launched in 2016, designed around the four pillars of Participation and Promotion, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery, and implemented over a period of three years (2016–2018). In 2019, a comprehensive review of KNAP I⁸ was undertaken to assess the level of implementation during the 2016–2018 period. The findings and recommendations have been utilized to inform the development of KNAP II. Through the implementation of the KNAP I, the national government has demonstrated its plan to support implementation of UNSCR 1325 with plans/actions to:

- Increase women’s representation in elective positions: Article 81 of the Kenyan constitution provides the general principles of Kenya’s electoral system. Specifically, Article 81 (b) states that ‘not more than two-thirds of the members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender and in 81 (c) fair representation of persons with disabilities among other principles.

⁷The Kenya National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) is a government Social Protection programme established in September 2013 as part of the government’s initiatives to improve and enhance social protection delivery in the country.

⁸KNAP I adopted a human security framework, emphasizing equal protection of individual citizens. It endeavoured to better understand and address the root causes of socio-economic and political inequalities around peace and security issues faced by women. It further expanded the meaning of human security to include securing livelihoods, environmental protection, and access to resources. It recognized that women’s

- Develop and implement gender policy and gender mainstreaming within government ministries and departments.
- Inclusion of a gender pillar in the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism, which calls for the mainstreaming of gender in all efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism at the national and county level. It acknowledges that the drivers of violent extremism are gender specific and therefore require gender-responsive interventions.



Engagement with community women and sensitization on women, peace and security agenda- KNAP II and UNSCR 1325 in Baringo County

The county government of Baringo has shown its dedication to increasing the number of women in leadership position. After clinching the gubernatorial position, Governor Stanley Kiptis appointed 5 women as Chief Officers out of the total 15 positions. As per the constitutional requirement, he county government of Baringo has adhered to the two thirds gender rule⁹ by nominating female members into the county assembly to meet the constitutional threshold in the assemblies.

⁹Provisions such as Article 26 (6), Article 27 (8) and Article 81 (b) which secure affirmative action aim to reduce gender imbalances in leadership positions by providing that no more than two-thirds of the members in any elective or appointive positions such shall be of the same gender.

At the community level, a number of actors lack knowledge on the UNSRC 1325 and the associated KNAP II.

1.2.4.5 Involvement of grassroots women in peace and security processes in the communities

An inclusive mediation process brings a fuller understanding of the deep-rooted causes of conflict and the different experiences during conflict, as well as facilitates creative and holistic solutions to conflict. Yet women are still largely absent from peace processes, which results in peace agreements and ceasefires that rarely address the perspectives, needs, and concerns of women and other vulnerable groups, and a subsequent lack of planning for those needs in post-conflict recovery. This can endanger the long-term sustainability of any peace agreement.

Participation and Promotion of women at all decision-making levels and in all institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict is a key pillar of KNAP II. It aims to eradicate structural and systemic barriers to women's leadership and participation in peace and security (including patriarchal and cultural barriers) and development of women's capacity to lead and participate in addressing the types of conflicts experienced in Kenya.



Women sensitization on KNAP II and UNSCR 1325 at Tangulbei, Tiaty East Sub-County, Baringo County

This study has established that currently in Baringo County, women's participation and involvement in peace and security processes is below average. Only a small number of women actually participate in peace and security processes. In most cases women are only passive attendants and do not necessarily contribute to decision making through airing their voices and making suggestions and recommendations. It is clear from the study that women's contribution to these processes is regarded as positive. In majority of African societies, women are the central caretakers of families and are also known to advocate for peace, relief workers and mediators. The major roles played by women in peace and security include:

- Sensitization and creation of awareness on women rights including shunning of retrogressive cultural practices such as Gender - Based Violence (GBV) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

“A leader who forms groups of women to go from door-to-door empowering women on how to know their rights as women”- KII, Champion trainer.

- Women champions and trainers play critical roles in planning sensitization activities and engaging institutions within the communities by taking up roles of facilitators and motivators in discussions. They also engage with community members to identify barriers that hinder participation of women in peace and security processes. The duty bearers are also essential in the provision of humanitarian and relief support during conflict and disasters.

“Collaboratively working with the security agencies and other sectors with peace building interest e. g the collaborative centre for gender and development, religious leaders, NGOs, CBOs, etc”- KII, Social worker.

- Women provide clerical and hospitality support services at peace and security meetings. These includes note taking services and serving of food to the participants attending such meetings.

“The few women who attend passively participate as they contribute minimally to the decisions and do the role of hospitality as assigned by the leaders”- KII, Young woman.

- At family level, the women are influential in advocating for peace and advising their children and family members on the importance of peace.
- The study has established that in Baringo County, women play a critical role in the implementation of community activities especially income generation activities supported by CBOs and NGOs working to support livelihood in the area. Income generation reduces the chances of conflicts arising from resource deficiency.

Challenges faced by women in their participation in peace and security processes

According to the study participants, women face a number of challenges and barriers in their attempt to take part in peace and security processes:

- Patriarchal socio-cultural stereotypes of women as uncritical advocates for peace, combined with a strict division of domestic roles within households, prevent women from entering official peace processes. There are retrogressive cultural practices that bar women from participating in important forums in the community, for example, a woman who has not undergone FGM is not considered as an adult hence is not allowed to talk amidst adults. The cultural indoctrination has also resulted in some women perceiving themselves to be inferior.

“Those involved are men while women mostly are not involved as they are being discriminated upon by the society, in that (women are regarded as less fortunate and they have nothing to talk about what men have said is yes and no woman should interfere”- KII, Champion trainer.

- Illiteracy limits the capacity of women to make decisions on peace and security processes

- High level of insecurity and personal threat for women participating in official peace negotiations. Women are threatened with dire consequences of breaking off from cultural practices hence they prefer to remain more conservative.

“In some clans, women are forced to attend the traditional cultural centers for male initiation so that they can start thinking like men. They go through the entire process as males except the circumcision bit which is scary and not all women can withstand this” - Workshop Participant.

- Lack of political will to promote and include women as local, informal mediators and as capacities for peace. Local politics in Baringo County have an influence on the recurring conflict and the insecurity experienced by the community.¹⁰ Women in political leadership position face resistance from their male counterparts as well as community leaders.

“Women in leadership do try to come in but sometimes their efforts are frustrated by the elders who have more say in the community” -Workshop Participant.

- Lack of support from the community. Even in cases where women form groups to champion for other women and train community members, the communities in some instances do not provide the necessary support.

“Lack of motivation- because they have been pinned down and discriminated upon by the society, they don’t have any strength and no one hears them when it comes to their issues” - KII, duty bearer.

- Women lack the financial capacity to organize and facilitate meetings and forums appropriately.

“Lack of finances- due to these they are unable to empower themselves because they can’t do anything without money” - KII, duty bearer.

- Information confidentiality and lack of trust. Women are not trusted with sensitive information on security matters because of the perception that the intelligence could leak to the enemies. This perception is compounded by the fact that women play the role of brewing of illicit brews that has worsened the situation of drug and alcohol abuse among the youth. in Baringo County.

“Women are not let in to the happenings especially if it is related to violence and conflicts for fear that they may leak out the information to other women and eventually it will reach the enemy even though there are solutions they may offer” - Workshop Participant.

Opportunities that exist for women’s participation in Baringo County

The study identified a number of existing opportunities that women in Baringo County can take up towards their participation in peace and security processes:

a. **Women setting up their own peace fora to get access to the official peace process**

When excluded from official peace processes, women can set up their own unofficial peace fora. A striking characteristic of these separate women’s peace platforms is that they work across class, caste and ethnic divides – often playing by and subverting established rules. Women in Baringo

¹⁰Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNHCR): Public inquiry on insecurity in the Baringo and North Rift of Kenya.

County can set exchange programs between different communities where they can have talks on initiatives that involve women in peace building.

“Form groups like mother-to-mother support groups these will empower women and will know about their rights and will be able to stand a strong woman in the community”- KII, Champion trainer.

b. **Girls' access to education.**

Girls' access to education will empower them and bolster their ability and capacity to make decisions on matters affecting their communities including peace and security.

c. **Engage with women in leadership positions.**

Women by engaging with female political leaders and local community leaders could discuss their plight and develop mechanisms of taking up active roles within the communities.

“Women leaders should be able to control their emotions so as to enhance rational ways of solving disputes”- Workshop Participant.

d. **Engage with the county department of gender.**

Women could engage frequently with the county department of gender to access information and submit their views and decisions on peace and security issues within the county

e. **Shunning of illegal activities such brewing of illicit brews.**

The engagement of women brewing illicit brews in Baringo County is one of the factors contributing to their elimination in official peace processes. Shunning such activities will restore the trust of community leaders especially with regard to access to information considered confidential.

f. **Build on their negotiation skills to take up active roles in alternative dispute resolution.**

Women are traditionally considered to have better negotiation skills. Women in Baringo County could build on this to ensure they are at the frontline in developing alternative dispute resolution mechanism. Most women, especially mothers normally engage their children in counselling to stop them from being party to the raids and violence.

“Women leaders should take charge especially when there are raids because they are sometimes better negotiators”- Workshop Participant.

g. **Take up jobs in the security sector including the police and the military.**

Women in Baringo County should have their presence in the security system by being recruited as police and military officers. This will not only ensure that they take active role and gather experience on security issues but also restore public confidence in the ability of women to handle confidential information. This would also have impact on how female perpetrators and victims of conflict within the communities are handled.

“Since there are also female perpetrators, female police officers should be engaged in their search and subsequent arrest to avoid claims of being inappropriately handled by the police”- Workshop Participant.

h. **Strategic alliances and links among actors to facilitate women's participation in peace processes**

Building strategic alliances between civil society and women's groups. By building alliances with the existing state and non-state actors, women will push the agenda of making decisions in peace and security matters.

i. **Securing the buy-in of the wider population for women's participation by means of an open and transparent communications strategy**

The study has established instances where the community does not support interventions by women on peace and security. Women's experiences in informal peace processes are highly relevant for official peace processes and peace negotiations. Even when local women are denied access to formal structures, they can gain experience as 'change agents' in informal peace processes and local peace activism.

j. **Political campaigns to promote women's rights and their participation in official peace processes**

Local and national campaigns that mobilize widespread support and bring together women from different ethnic, educational and religious backgrounds lend more weight to women's voices in the peace process. Actions may include: peace walks and writing public letters to the county government.

1.2.4.6 Involvement of women working with county institutions, community mechanisms and women's organizations on alternative dispute resolution, reconciliation and mediation

The place of women in our society puts them in the most proximate contact with the environment and natural resources. Their everyday lives are affected and ordered according to the prevailing environmental issues and it is only prudent that they are involved in management of the environmental resources and resolution of conflicts arising there from.

The study established that women working with a number of county institutions including county assemblies and executive committees plays a significant role in acting as peace ambassadors within the community. In both political and social forums, these leaders engage with community members and shun violence as a means of resolving disputes. In collaboration with national government security apparatus female politicians have helped initiate and implement mediation processes among communities in conflicts. However, their efforts are thwarted by the resistance they face from the community elders and their male counterparts.

At family level, women are agents of peace and teach their children on the need to stay away from conflicts. Women have also demonstrated the need to avoid conflicts by staying away from violence occurring within the communities.

Through development projects, leaders have provided income generation opportunities for community members to minimize the possibilities of conflicts due to pressure on economic resources.

1.3 Recommendations

Based on the context drawn from the findings of the baseline study, a number of recommendations are made to various stakeholders with regard to the development of county specific action plans which promotes the inclusion and participation of women in peace building and security processes:

- Sensitization and training of community members to abolish cultural practices that hinder women from taking up active roles in making decision on matters that affect their communities. This role can be played by a number of actors including local community leaders and duty bearers, CSOs, other non-state actors as well as integration of such trainings in academic institutions.

- Improved coordination between the security apparatus operating in Baringo County to ensure efficiency. There is also the need to increase the number of women working with the security apparatus within the county.
- The Police Reservists should be re-installed and be adequately facilitated (airtime, stipend and transport) to curb the vice of cattle rustling and assist in vigilance.
- The nyumba kumi initiative committee members should be trained on their specific mandate and the roles they should play in community policing to avoid situation in which the committee members overstep their mandate.
- Local peace committees in Baringo County should engage in exchange programs with committees in neighbouring communities where they can have talks on initiatives that involve women in peace building.
- Delegation of roles in the planning and implementation of peace committees to deliberately involve women. In the planning of peace meetings, the organizers of such events should consider having women as active participants by allowing time slots for them to give their thoughts and suggestions and even invite women as key speakers in such events.
- Creation and support for sustainable women's organizations. Intervening agencies should start supporting women's organizations in order to develop skills and broadened opportunities for women to gain entry to the peace and security processes.
- The county government of Baringo in collaboration with the implementing partners should consider training of the duty bearers and other community actors on the objectives and plans UNSCR 1325 and the associated action plan. Support women's access to information on peace processes via community and social media, such as local radio, Twitter, Facebook and information hubs, and support the local media that promote the participation of women in peace processes and questions of gender equality related to peacebuilding.
- County government of Baringo should develop plans to form operational gender sector groups at sub-county and ward level. In collaboration with the other actors provide resources required to plan and implement peace meeting at the community level. The county government should specifically increase and monitor the utilization of funds intended for peace and conflict resolution processes through operationalization of gender responsive budgeting.
- Paralegals within the communities in Baringo County should work with the local community leaders in sensitization of community members on the existing laws and policies on the women's human rights.
- Local community radio stations should be involved in the peace and reconciliation processes and to disseminate and document each step the community is taking in the entire process.
- There is need to promote women's formal political participation in order to increase the number of women in decision making at all levels of society. This could be done through training of local female politicians. Intervening agencies could include political parties, civil society groups among other stakeholders.

- Through affirmative action, the county government of Baringo should enhance women's employment opportunities. Intervening agencies should simultaneously address women's direct needs of employment and income generation and their long-term interest in labour markets. This could be done through training and employment programmes in various fields.
- Legal assistance and land reforms. Women's rights to land and other property could be realized by land reforms and by ensuring that property rights, ownership and entitlements by women are enshrined in constitutional and statutory laws.
- Maximize women's security throughout conflicts. Security agencies should ensure they protect women from increased exposure to insecurity and violence. This could include physical security as well as material security such as food, water and housing.

2.0 ALIGNMENT WITH PROTOCOLS, POLICIES, AND INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY

2.1 International and Regional Instruments

A central element of the success of KNAP II will be its ability to align with existing policies, protocols, and instruments that seek to promote gender equality and women's participation and representation in decision making, creating a common framework.

At the international level, the Government of Kenya is party to key gender equality and human rights instruments, such as CEDAW and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003). At the regional level, KNAP II will link with the African Union Continental Results Framework on Women, Peace, and Security. Some of the indicators from this framework have been aligned with the KNAP II pillars. In addition, KNAP II seeks to align with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region Framework, which also aims to strengthen women's participation and leadership in conflict prevention and peace and political processes, and to mainstream gender in all its processes. Such instruments provide a guiding framework to move from debate to action and advocacy.

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) fall in the category of international instruments that Kenya is party to and that are part of the country's development agenda. For the purposes of KNAP II, the focus will be on enhancing women's capacity in line with four SDGs: SDG 1 on ending poverty, SDG 5 on promoting gender equality, SDG 16 on promoting peace, justice, and inclusive institutions, and SDG 17 on creating partnerships for the achievement of the SDGs.

African Union 2063 Agenda

The African Union Agenda 2063 has one of its priorities as 'silencing the guns by 2020'. It also seeks to end all wars, civil and violent conflicts, and gender-based violence, and to prevent genocide. Gender equality is a key element of the AU 2063 Agenda, which is closely aligned with the SDGs. The progress of the women, peace, and security agenda is undertaken through the AU results framework on women, peace, and security. As a member of the African Union, Kenya will continue to report on the KNAP II achievements in line with the African Union results framework and align its implementation with some of the key indicators developed by the African Union.

2.2 National Policies and Legislative Frameworks

The development of KNAP II has been informed by existing national policies, laws, and institutional frameworks that impact the women, peace, and security agenda in Kenya. Among the key documents that have informed KNAP II are the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Articles 10, 29, and 81; Vision 2030's Medium-Term Plan III (2018–2022); and the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (2014).

2.2.1 The Constitution of Kenya

As in the KNAP I, the strategic vision of the Government of Kenya, through its governing frameworks and development strategies, has been integrated into the KNAP II framework. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) clearly states that women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural, and social spheres (Article 27:6). The gender provisions articulated in Articles 10, 29, and 81 of the Constitution are among the enacted laws with reference to gender equality and quotas to reduce barriers to women's participation in leadership and governance institutions. The two-thirds rule in the Constitution, for example, aims at enhancing gender parity in legislative bodies at both county and national levels.

2.2.2 Vision 2030 – Medium-Term Plan III

Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plan III (2018–2022) provided the strategic direction for KNAP II. The plan states that the Government of Kenya is working towards 'a nation of peace and stability and a society free from danger and fear'. The importance of security, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution for sustainable development is highlighted. National security, the protection of individuals and property, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution are cross-cutting themes of Vision 2030, and will continue to be of paramount importance to the Government of Kenya. These thematic areas tie in with KNAP II and will ensure that there is complementarity in the implementation of both frameworks.

During the Medium-Term Plan III implementation period, key programmes being implemented that are in line with KNAP II include the following:

- Gender mainstreaming
- Promotion of national, regional, and international peace
- Early warning and conflict prevention
- Monitoring of regional elections and implementation of Kenya's obligations under the Peace and Security Commission framework
- Promotion of maritime security and establishment and operationalization of the regional Youth Secretariat under the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
- Capacity development on conflict resolution, negotiation, and mediation
- Development and implementation of a conflict mediation strategy and a post-conflict reconstruction and recovery strategy.

2.2.3 Kenya National Peacebuilding Policy

Another key policy framework that has guided the development of KNAP II is the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management. The policy provides direction on the mainstreaming of peacebuilding and conflict management in development policies, plans, and projects, and enables communities and peace structures to operationalize their commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflicts. The policy also provides a common understanding of and approach to the process of integrating peace-building and conflict management within development approaches at the local, national, and sub-county levels, thereby having peacebuilding and conflict management become an integral part of sustainable development in Kenya. It also provides that membership in County Peace Committees is based on the two-thirds gender rule in the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

2.3 County Policies

Baringo County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018- 2022

The County Government of Baringo has included Gender Mainstreaming components in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) with the aim of tracking the expected consequences of changes for women and men and targeting both women and men in sector development activities.

Affirmative Action

Affirmative action is a practice that redresses discrimination in society and is therefore meant to promote equal opportunities between men and women. The County Government of Baringo is committed to uphold integrity, diligence, social justice, efficient and equitable utilization of county funds and resources. Youth and women empowerment programmes have also been lined up through affirmative action schemes, trainings, and business enablers' schemes with microfinance institutions, and special projects with development partners.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

Based on the logical framework provided within the County Action Plan (CAP), it is anticipated that successful implementation of CAP will enhance coordination among stakeholders, raise awareness and visibility, and improve accountability in advancing the women, peace, and security agenda within Baringo County.

The critical pillars in the County Action Plan are:

1. Participation and Promotion: This entails active and increased participation of women at all decision-making levels and in all institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict. This pillar includes action to dismantle persisting structural and systemic barriers to women's leadership and participation in peace and security (including patriarchal and cultural barriers) and development of women's capacity to lead and participate in addressing the types of conflicts experienced in Baringo County.

2. Prevention: This pillar seeks to address the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence (institutional, structural, and social) against women, girls, and vulnerable groups, particularly the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, discriminatory practices, abuse, trafficking, and exploitation. It ensures that women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted and women's contributions are integrated into prevention and mitigation. It highlights the need to include gender mainstreaming in all conflict prevention measures, including the prevention of violent extremism.

3. Protection: This pillar seeks to address the protection of women and girls in situations of conflict, including refugees and women in internally displaced contexts. It also includes women's rights regarding violence, which negates their safety, personal dignity, and empowerment. It ensures that access to justice and redress are readily provided. Protection aims to ensure that women's and girls' rights to security (physical, social, and economic) are protected and promoted in conflict-affected situations or other humanitarian crises, including protection from SGBV.

4. Relief and Recovery: This pillar seeks to ensure that women's and girls' specific relief and recovery needs are met, and that women's capacities to effectively act as agents in relief and recovery situations are reinforced. It will make sure that women's human security needs are met, especially through relief and recovery efforts. It promotes a gender perspective and ensures the inclusion and participation of women in humanitarian settings, including leadership in humanitarian organizations and support of women's organizations involved in humanitarian action, early recovery, relief, and peacebuilding programmes, with a specific focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls.

3.1 Operationalizing Baringo County Action Plan

The successful implementation of Baringo County Action Plan requires strong coordination mechanisms between the National Government agencies and Baringo County Government as well as other actors including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and duty bearers at the grassroot levels. It is essential for the

County Government institutions as well as the community members to collectively own and implement the plan to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability and ultimately realize its goals.

3.2 Institutional Framework and Coordination of the County Action Plan (CAP)

3.2.1 Ministry of Public Service and Gender

At the national level, the Ministry of Public Service and Gender shall provide strategic leadership and overall guidance and supervision for the implementation of the KNAP. The ministry will coordinate and interact with all stakeholders and work with the National Steering Technical Committee to ensure that the key outcomes of the KNAP under the four pillars (Participation and Promotion, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery) are realized. The national stakeholder in the implementation of the CAP will include:

- The National Steering Technical Committee
- KNAP Secretariat: The KNAP Secretariat is housed within the State Department for Gender, Ministry of Public Service and Gender, and carries out the day-to-day work related to the implementation of the KNAP.
- Pillar Working Groups: The stakeholders and responsible actors will be organized and clustered around the four pillars. The Pillar Working Groups will present project reports during the National Steering Technical Committee meetings.

3.2.2 Coordination at County and Sub- County Levels

Baringo County Government has adopted the national Government's initiatives under the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF).



4.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation is critical in tracking the success of any programme or policy. It paves the way for tracking progress, learning, and subsequent improvement. Monitoring and evaluation encourages transparency and accountability, which gives value in effective governance.

For effective tracking of the implementation of CAP, it is critical to put a clear and user-friendly monitoring and evaluation tool in place. It also helps to strengthen a sustainable system-based approach through a multidimensional and gender-sensitive system that supports the continuous improvement of the implementation process.

A framework that incorporates levels of reporting, types of reports, recipients, and responsible parties will be put in place in consultation with the stakeholders.

The County Gender Sector Working Group will be responsible for the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and for ensuring that the reports are developed and submitted.

4.1 Reporting Format

Level of Reporting	Type of Report	Recipient	Responsible Party
National level	Annual reporting	Stakeholders	Ministry of Public Service and Gender Affairs
County level	Annual reporting	Stakeholders	County department of Gender and County Assembly
Community Level	Quarterly progress report	County Technical Working Group	Civil society organizations and sub-county technical working groups





5.0 BARINGO COUNTY ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: Baringo County Action Plan aims to strengthen, accelerate, and provide accountability for the implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda in Baringo County.

Pillar 1: Participation and Promotion

Objective

To increase the inclusive and effective engagement of women at all decision-making levels in peace, security, and disaster management.

Outcome

Meaningful participation of women in governance of peace, security, and disaster management processes strengthened.



Output 1.1

Legislation, policymaking, and practices that eliminate barriers to women's participation in peace and security strengthened

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>1.1.1 Enhance the legal and policy environment for women's participation in peace and security processes.</p>	<p>Lead: County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with the County Assembly.</p> <p>Other: Civic education department, local media stations, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, political leaders and other duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of laws and policies enacted towards supporting the participation of women in peace and security processes.</p> <p>b. Number of institutions at county level implementing/abiding by the set laws and policies that promote participation of women in leadership, decision-making, and peace processes.</p> <p>c. Measures taken at the county level to strengthen institutions implementing policies to promote women's participation in leadership and decision making on peace and security and disaster management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of how Baringo County has turned existing laws and regulations into policies/ strategies. Assessment of how Baringo County has turned the policies and strategies into action plans that are funded. Review of research reports by various actors.
<p>1.1.2 Provide the requisite resources to facilitate women's effective participation in peace, security, and disaster management at all levels of governance within Baringo county.</p>	<p>Lead: County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with the county assembly and the County Budget Committee.</p> <p>Other: Ward administration, NGAAF, department of Devolution and research CSO's operating in Baringo county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders and other duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Percentage of county budget and donor support allocated to initiatives promoting WPS and disaster management.</p> <p>b. Number of County Executive Committees (CECs), departments, and ward administrations that have integrated WPS into their work plans/budgets.</p> <p>c. Budgetary allocations for WPS interventions integrated into the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).</p> <p>d. Number of CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and other community actors with interventions on WPS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of county budgets. Review of the CIDP. Review of the county status reports on women's access to resources.
<p>1.1.3 Conduct and disseminate research on the women, peace, and security agenda.</p>	<p>Lead: County department of Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with development partners.</p> <p>Other: Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Demonstrated uptake of research findings in WPS for policy at programming levels by county government, CSOs and other actors.</p> <p>b. Policy review and development on women, peace, security and disaster management informed research.</p>	<p>Review of research reports from various stakeholders</p>

Output 1.2

Substantive engagement¹¹ of women at all levels, and mechanisms for conflict prevention, management, and resolution enhanced.

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>1.2.1 Strengthen and support women's active involvement in alternative forms of dispute resolution, including reconciliation, mediation, arbitration, and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms except in cases of sexual assault which is prohibited under the sexual Act of 2006.</p>	<p>Lead: County department of Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with the office of the county commissioner.</p> <p>Other: Police, ODP, Judiciary, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of women with skills in peacebuilding actively engaged in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at county level.</p> <p>b. Number of women in County Peace Committees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions/duty bearers. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.

¹¹This will be based on the Constitution of Kenya's gender rule: 30 per cent or more of those appointed or elected to all levels of WPS decision making should be women.

Pillar 2: Prevention

Objective

To enhance the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women, girls, and vulnerable groups* through gender-sensitive institutional, structural, and social transformation.

Outcome

Women, girls, and other vulnerable groups living free from fear and threat of conflict and violence.

Output 2.1

Gender-responsive early warning systems, disaster management, and conflict prevention mechanisms and strategies strengthened.

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>2.1.1 Integrate gender responsiveness into early warning and early response systems and into conflict prevention mechanisms.</p>	<p>Lead: County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with the office of the county commissioner and local peace committees.</p> <p>Other: County Assembly, Directorate of risk management, disaster preparedness, peacebuilding and conflict resolution CSO's operating in the county, local media stations, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers, traditional birth attendants, reformed circumcisers, local women leaders/ chiefs and elites e.g teachers.</p>	<p>a. Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate.</p> <p>b. Number of gender-responsive mechanisms to mitigate/prevent/ violence are developed and implemented.</p> <p>c. Number of women-led initiatives in communities prone to disaster.</p> <p>d. Number of gender-responsive provisions in the agreements and declarations emerging from dispute resolution mechanisms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Early warning system mechanisms. • Reports from implementing institutions • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.

<p>2.1.2 Conduct research on the use of existing indigenous and traditional knowledge on women's roles in early warning and early response.</p>	<p>Lead: County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with development partners.</p> <p>Others: Traditional authorities, research institutions, academic institutions, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.</p>	<p>Number of instances where women's roles in early warning and providing indigenous and traditional knowledge-based systems and mechanisms for early warning have been identified and effectively utilized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.
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Output 2.2

Risk and vulnerability to conflict and violence against women, girls, and vulnerable groups reduced.

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>2.2.1 Undertake public awareness to address socialization and normalization of sexual and gender-based violence.</p>	<p>Lead: County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with the office of the County Commissioner.</p> <p>Other: Civic education department, education department, local media stations, CSO's operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of awareness initiatives targeted at addressing socialization and normalization of gender-based violence.</p> <p>b. Status report on the implementation and impact of the public education on increasing awareness to address socialization and normalization of SGBV finalized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Status report on the implementation and impact of the public education on increasing awareness to address socialization and normalization of SGBV. • Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.

Output 2.3

Capacities of communities and security sector institutions to respond to threats of violence against women, girls, and other vulnerable groups increased.

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>2.3.1 Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in the security sector.</p>	<p>Lead: County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with the office of the County Commissioner.</p> <p>Other: The police, local administration, Judiciary, ODDP, NGEC, Probation offices, County Assembly and Executive, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of security actors with enhanced capacity to prevent, manage, and respond to conflicts in a gender-sensitive manner, including addressing SGBV.</p> <p>b. Number of security sector institutions that have institutionalized gender through policy development and institutional strengthening.</p> <p>c. Number of women in security sector institutions: military, police, justice, intelligence, prisons, immigration at the county level.</p> <p>d. Number of women deployed to peace support operations/peacekeeping.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Police reports.
<p>2.3.2 Enhance a coordinated mechanism to build awareness and promote the participation of the community in the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls.</p>	<p>Lead: Office of the County Commissioner in collaboration with the department for Gender, youth and social services.</p> <p>Other: County Assembly and County Exe, Local administration, the Police, Judiciary, ODDP, NGEC, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. A coordinated reporting mechanism on conflict prevention instituted and utilized by the communities.</p> <p>b. Number of incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported and acted upon</p> <p>c. Number of activities on building awareness and promoting community participation in conflict prevention and all forms of violence against women and girls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Clear and elaborate referral pathways • Police reports

Pillar 3: Protection

Objective

To protect women and girls and other vulnerable groups, including migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons, in all forms of conflict and violence.

Outcome

Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress, effectively provided

Output 3.1

Laws and policies that protect women's and girls' rights strengthened and implemented

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>3.1.1 Enact and implement laws and policies that protect women's and girls' rights at the County level.</p>	<p>Lead: County department of Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with the Judiciary and the County assembly.</p> <p>Other: ODDP, the Police, Civil Society Organizations operating in the County, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of laws, policies, and measures adapted and reviewed that protect and promote women's and girl's human rights.</p> <p>b. Number of measures taken by the County government to implement human rights provisions that protect women's and girl's rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). • Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Police reports.
<p>3.1.2 Enhance awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the Constitution and existing laws that protect women and girls.</p>	<p>Lead: County department for gender, youth and social services in collaboration with the office of the County commissioner.</p> <p>Others: Civic education department, education department, ODDP, Judiciary,</p>	<p>a. Number of duty bearers and rights holders reached through awareness-raising initiatives on existing laws that protect women's and girl's rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.

Output 3.2

Access to services that protect all citizens – women, girls, survivors, and those at risk of gender-based violence – improved.

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification
<p>3.2.1: Enhance the capacity of the county security and humanitarian sectors to protect women and girls in conflict and crisis.</p>	<p>Lead: Office of the County Commissioner in collaboration with the County Department for Gender, Youth and Social services</p> <p>Other: Health department, local administration, Judiciary, ODPP, NGECC, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of specially trained (on gender) security personnel deployed to protect women in conflict and crisis situations and emergencies.</p> <p>b. Number of specially trained (on gender) humanitarian personnel deployed to protect women in conflict and crisis situations and emergencies.</p> <p>c. Structures put in place to ensure that women and girls receive adequate protection during conflict and crisis situations.</p> <p>d. Number of police stations staffed with personnel with gender expertise pertaining to gender-based violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from humanitarian organizations in Baringo county. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Police reports and reports from other security actors.
<p>3.2.2: Strengthen the capacities of police and medical practitioners to provide quality services to women and girls.</p>	<p>Lead: Office of the County Police Commander in collaboration with the office of the county commissioner and the county health department.</p> <p>Other: County department for youth, sports and gender, Judiciary, ODPP, NGECC, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of police officers trained to provide quality services to women and girls and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.</p> <p>b. Number of medical practitioners trained to provide quality services to women and girls and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.</p> <p>c. Number of female survivors of sexual and gender-based violence accessing services in the referral pathways.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Police reports.

Output 3.3

Accountability to timely and effective access to justice for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence increased

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>3.3.1: Enhance the capacity of criminal justice bodies to strengthen referral, investigations, and prosecution of cases of violence against women's and girls' human rights</p>	<p>Lead: County/Regional ODDP in collaboration with the County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender.</p> <p>Other: County health department, local administration, Judiciary (resident magistrate), Probation, NGECC, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of cases of SGBV against women and girls that are reported, referred, investigated and prosecuted.</p> <p>b. Number of women receiving legal aid for gender-based violence.</p> <p>c. Percentage of criminal justice actors reporting that they understand the referral system for cases of violence against women's and girls' rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Police reports.

Pillar 4: Relief and Recovery

Objective

To ensure women and girls have the capacity to effectively engage in relief and recovery, and have access to services in humanitarian settings, including periods of disaster/crisis.

Outcome

Women's and girls' human security needs met through relief and recovery efforts.

Output 4.1

Gender perspectives ensuring the inclusion and participation of women in humanitarian, early recovery, relief, and peacebuilding programmes, including refugees and internally displaced women and girls, promoted.

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>4.1.1: Evaluate the design and monitor the implementation of policies to ensure they incorporate women's rights, needs, and perspectives in relief and recovery.</p>	<p>Lead: County assembly in collaboration with the County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender.</p> <p>Other: County Commissioner, rescue centres, department of health, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>Number of policies, frameworks, and strategies that incorporate women's perspectives in relief and recovery at national and county levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions. • Review of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.
<p>4.1.2: Implement gender-sensitive relief and recovery programmes.</p>	<p>Lead: National and County Governments County department of disaster management and relief in collaboration with the department of gender, youth and social services.</p> <p>Other: Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of women accessing livelihood support.</p> <p>b. Number of women receiving humanitarian services (psychological, social, legal, and medical).</p> <p>c. Number of comprehensive centres, including safe and protective spaces established at the county level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Review of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).

<p>4.1.3 Incorporate a gender-sensitive design into all disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation efforts and peace support initiatives</p>	<p>Lead: Office of the County Commissioner in collaboration with the police.</p> <p>Other: County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender, culture youth and sports, local administration, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>d. Proportion of women and girls benefiting from post-conflict recovery programmes.</p> <p>Number of disarmaments, demobilization, rehabilitation, reintegration, and peace support initiatives that incorporate a gender perspective and analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers
<p>4.1.4 Strengthen women's engagement and capacity to lead at all levels in relief and recovery and disaster management</p>	<p>Lead: County department of youth, sports and gender in collaboration with the Office of the County Commissioner.</p> <p>Other: Local administration, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Number of gender-based recovery centers (GBVRC) and gender desks/units at national and county levels that are operational and with personnel that are trained</p> <p>b. Number and proportion of women in decision-making positions in relief, humanitarian, and disaster management programmes</p> <p>c. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict recovery processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1: Baringo County CBOs, CSOs and Community Stakeholders

NO	NAME	TYPE OF ORGANIZATION
1	CENTRAL RIFT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CRCDP) WORKING WITH CHILDREN KENYA	NGO
2	WORLD VISION	NGO
3	(B. PAC) BARINGO PEACE ACTORS CONSURTIIUM	NGO
4	RED CROSS	NGO
5	ACTION AID	NGO
6	ACTED	NGO
7	HIFADHI AFRICA	NGO
8	CENTRE FOR ENHANCING DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE (CEDGDG)	CBO
9	SELF HELP AFRICA	NGO
10	ALPHA RADIO (MEDIA)	FBO
11	MWAFRIKA	NGO
12	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH YOUTH FRIENDLY AND ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION RHYFE	CBO
13	WATER RESCUE & SAFETY ASSOCIATION (WARESI)	CBO
14	TIATY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION	CBO
15	INUA DADA AFRICA	CBO
16	BARINGO SOCIAL JUSTICE CENTRE (FIDA-KENYA)	CBO
17	BEAR CARE	NGO
18	I SERVE KENYA	CBO
19	MIDRIFT (HUMAN RIGHTS NETWORK)	NGO
20	MAENDELEO YA WANAWAKE	CBO

21	TIATY WOMEN NETWORK	CBO
21	DISABILITY PERSON ORGANIZATION (D.P.O)	CBO
22	MAYANA WOMEN GROUP NETWORK	CBO
23	SEUR NALEPO	CBO
24	KISERIAN NYUMBA KUMI	CBO
25	MAENDELEO YA WANAWAKE	CBO
26	BLUE BAY YOUTH GROUP	CBO
27	SOIYO MOTHER TO MOTHER SUPPORT WOMEN GROUP	CBO
28	ILCHAMUS SELF HELP YOUTH GROUP	CBO
29	MEISORI SISASTER	CBO
30	TANGULBEI WOMEN NETWORK ACTION	CBO
32	SO THEY CAN!	CBO
33	FARMING SYSTEM KENYA	CBO
34	WOMEN CHALLENGED TO CHALLENGED	CBO
35	SAVE MY EYE UNIT	CBO
36	SIRAN YOUTH GROUP ORGANIZATION	CBO
37	MASDI COBA	CBO
38	CITIZEN PARTICIPATION FORUM (CIPAF)	CBO

6.2 Annex 2: CSOs & Community Stakeholders-Baseline Report Validation Baseline Meeting-Participants List

No.	Name	Sex	Organization/ Category	Email address
1.	Hon. Jane Chebii	F	Women Representative	-
2.	Irene Lechingei	F	Youth leader	verianoirene@gmail.com
3.	Uriel Chepsat	F	Youth leader	Chepsatu52@gmail.com
4.	Agnes Cheserek	F	Table banking	-
5.	Francis Longoliang'	M	Council of elders	-
6.	Robert R. Kiror	M	Youth	r.kiror19@gmail.com
7.	Moses Chebii	M	NGAO/ Chief	chebiimoses6@gmail.com
8.	Joshua Chepsergon	M	BCPA	chepsergonjoshua@gmail.com
9.	Jenifer Kibon	F	Peace committee	-
10.	Fredrick Oluoch	M	Community policing	-
11.	Sammy Kebaso	M	NPS	kebasosammy@gmail.com
12.	Abdullahi Maalim	M	NPS	Mabbdullai1965@gmail.com
13.	Dennis Mutai	M	Boda boda	dennomutash@gmail.com
14.	Milka Naichema	F	Table Banking	-
15.	Lucy Lokwara	F	Table Banking	-
16.	Rongai Leakwara	F	Women Champion	rongaileakwara@gmail.com
17.	Stanley Kandie	M	-	-
18.	Macharia Kamau	M	-	-
19.	Bernadine Kiyapyap	M	Table banking	benardinechepkemei@gmail.com
20.	William Lempakany	M	Religious Leaders	williammpakany@gmail.com

21.	Meiz Lekipipich	F	Council of elders	-
22.	Wildred Kemei	F	PWD	wilfredkemei@gmail.com
23.	Ruben Cherutoi	M	Peace committee	-
24.	Sharon Chemase	F	Table Banking	-
25.	Grace Kiseku	F	NGAO/ CHIEF	gracekiseku@gmail.com
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27.	Elizabeth Yator	F	Peace committee	
28.	Ruto Kamama	M	Tiaty Youth Development	tiatyyouthdevelopment@gamil.com
29.	Felix Chirchir	M	B-PAC	Felixchir2011@gmail.com
30.	Samuel Robert	M	Media	apharadiokenya@gmail.com
31.	Naftali Koojo	M	Interior ACC	nkoojo@gmail.com
32.	Mukhanu S.K	M	Interior ACC	fazolmukhanu@gmail.com
33.	Kiptoo Susan	F	Endao Loberer CBO	kiptoosusan@gmail.com
34.	Enock Kiptaiwa	M	Mwafrika Development	Enyator@gmail.com
35.	Ruth Cherutich	F	Table Banking	rcherutich@gmail.com
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37.	Mercy Yatich	F	RYFHE	-
38.	Milka Kariuki	F	CCGD	m.kariuki@ccgdcentre.org
39.	Josiah Kiarie	M	CCGD	j.kiarie@ccgdcentre.org
40.	Veronica Otieno	F	Consulate	amollovera@gmail.com
41.	Carol Jebet	F	CCGD	c.jebet@ccgdcentre.org

Name	Sex	ORGANISATION	Email address
Henry Wafula, <i>MBS</i>	M	County Commissioner, Baringo County	baringocountycommissioner@gmail.com
Aengwo Daudi	M	Baringo County Director Gender	aengwodaudi@gmail.com
Paul Khatwenge Juma	M	State Department for Gender	kpjuma@gmail.com
Lydia Kanguko	F	Persons living With Disability (PWD)	lydiakanguko@gmail.com
Daisy Jepakosgei	F	K.W. Y	daezbrown@gmail.com
Bridgit Kipsang	F	Persons living With Disability	bridgtkipsang@gmail.com
Duncan Kangor	M	Anti FGM Steering Committee	dankangor@gmail.com
Lilian Kangogo	F	Gender and Wellness Centre Kenya (GEWEK)	kangogolilian@yahoo.com
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Mercy J. Kimutai	F	Alpha Radio	jerutokimutai@gmail.com
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James Kihoro	M	National Police Service	
Fredrick Kiptoo	M	National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF)	Kiptoofred2011@gmail.com
Janet Ongoli	F	Baringo Civil Society Forum (BACSOFF)	janetongoli@gmail.com
June Jeruto	F	Office of Women Rep	June.kai@gmail.com
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Kokoyo Robert	M	Ministry of Public service and Gender	rkokoyo@gmail.com
Amos Chemuna	M	Bear Care	chemuna@gmail.com

Ruth Kipsang	F	National Government Administration Officers (NGAO)	ruthkipsang74@gmail.com
Bishop William C. Kitilit	M	Interfaith/ Baringo Human Rights Consortium (BHRC)	wckitilit@gmail.com
Lucilla Kandie	F	Budget Champion	lucillakandie@gmail.com
Carolyne Boskwony	F	Centre for Democracy and Good Governance (CEDGG)	carolynejerup2007@gmail.com
Loice Kipseba	F	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization	loicekipseba@gmail.com
Cpl. Lydia Yator	F	National Police Service	
Catherine Kitai	F	National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF)	catherinekiptai@gmail.com
Denis Kiplagat	M	National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF)	d@yahoo.com
Caleb Kibet	M	Red Cross Society)	Kibet.caleb@redcross.or.ke
Michael Tamam	M	Persons living With Disability (PWD)	michaeltamam29@gmail.com
Jackson Obegi	M	Mwafrika Development Initiative (CBO)	Jackson444@gmail.com
Kolem Ruto	M	Tangulbei Youth Development Association (TYDA) (CBO)	tiatyouthdevelopment@gmail.com
Enock Kiptaiwa Yator	M	Mwafrika Development Initiative	Enyator@gmail.com
Wamuna Joseph	M	Boda boda	
Dorothy Jebet	F	Elimu Kwanza Initiative	
Hon Saphina Chelagat	F	Chairperson Gender & Culture Committee	County Assembly
Yvonne Rotich	F	Clerk Gender & Culture Committee	County Assembly
Hon. John Aengwo	M	Chair Person Budget appropriations committee	County Assembly
Jackton Kimutai	M	Clerk Person Budget appropriations committee	County Assembly
Hon. Peter Kebut	M	Chair Person Finance and Planning committee	County Assembly
Jonathan Kiptum	M	Clerk Person Finance and Planning committee	County Assembly

Geoffrey Chemjor	M	Social Development	-
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Musa K. Orokwo	M	Bodaboda	
Jane Kiprop	F	Kabarnet Youth	janekiprop@gmail.com
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Josiah Kiarie	M	Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development	j.kiarie@ccgdcentre.org
Grace Musyoka	F	Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development	m.grace@ccgdcentre.org

6.3 Annex 3: Key steps in Community Conflict Resolution

Make initial contact with community members	Explain how their expertise is one of the most valuable commodities at their disposal, and how the objective is to help them use it to achieve their goals to resolve conflict in their region. Listen to them – in their own territory – to learn their immediate and long-term needs, convey understanding of their situation and how, working together, the situation can be improved.
Hold community-wide meetings	Meet with individuals and community leaders, first with single-identity groups and secondly with cross-identity groups, to define the problem and how it can be overcome. Encourage people to leave any embittered attitudes in the past and instead, focus on moving forward peacefully. Facilitate discussions that are sensitive to the desires of both sides and that lay the foundation for effective resolution, not a rehashing of previous battles.
Participation	The participation of all voices is important. Every religious and ethnic group should be involved, as well as segments of society commonly overlooked such as women, youth, the elderly and disabled. Youth are especially important as they are often used as perpetrators of violence. The integrity of any program relies on voices from different groups being heard throughout the decision-making process.
Representative groups	During the process, the community should elect or appoint members to a committee that represents the different groups involved in the process. Any projects undertaken are managed by this committee, and the committee is answerable to the community. It is the role of the committee to identify and select activities, to mobilize local resources to complete them, and to build partnerships. They are also the liaisons with local government.
Identify high-impact activities of shared interest	As part of the process, it is important to identify issues that are the source of conflict. This can be as simple as competition for use of water or as complex as ethnic discrimination in government employment projects. Select an activity that is necessary, achievable and that will help opposing groups work together toward a better resolution of their problem. Initially, it is often most effective to select an activity that can be completed relatively quickly, since delayed progress often diminishes community involvement and resolve.
Implement the activity with community contribution	Whether contributions of labor, cash, materials or expertise, work with communities to help them pool their collective resources. Community involvement is essential to ensuring the sustainability of projects and solutions.

Training	Communities involved in conflict resolution are learning a replicable process. To that end, they require skills and tools to enable them to succeed in various situations. If a project is involved, train them in fair bidding, analysis of bids and awarding of contracts. Train them in how to approach local government, and bear in mind that reciprocal training is often needed.
Transparency	Conflict situations involve broken trust. It is paramount that all aspects of the process of conflict resolution are open, public and accountable.
Monitor and evaluate project activities from start to finish	Closely track activities to help prevent problems before they exist, and identify and address others before they escalate. Make sure that communities feel a strong sense of ownership but do not feel abandoned if something goes wrong or something unexpected occurs.



THE CENTRE Collaborative Centre for
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28th August 2021

CECM Treasury,

CC- CECM Youth, sports, Gender and Social protection,

Box 53 Kabarnet,

The Baringo County Government.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

RE: BUDGET ALLOCATION IN THE COUNTY ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE COUNTY ACTION PLAN ON THE KENYA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (KNAP) II PROJECT IN KENYA.

Following the call for submission of written proposals for budget allocation by stakeholders the Collaborative Centre for Gender Development would like to submit a budget allocation proposal to the Baringo County Government for the year 2022/2023.

The Collaborative Centre for Gender Development (CCGD) is an NGO which conducts gender responsive research to gather evidence for its advocacy against inequality and discrimination. In collaboration with government agencies, the private sector and civil society; we work to promote institutional accountability to gender responsive governance and equitable development that secures rights and enables empowerment of women and girls.

CCGD is implementing a project on **Localising Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) Project** in Baringo county with the objective of ending double marginalization of women in peace and security processes in the three counties. The KNAP II was created to establish a framework, strategies and actions for coordinated implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on

women, peace and security (WPS). The KNAP II also seeks to increase women's participation in leadership of the peace and decision-making processes as envisioned in the UNSCR 1325.

The localization of the KNAP II at county, sub-county and community levels will involve CCGD supporting the process through the County government and stakeholders in Baringo guided by the County Specific Action Plan. Attached please see the budget with impacts, outcomes, objectives and activities highlighted.

We look forward to your prompt response.

Sincerely,



Grace Musyoka,
Programs Officer- Women, Peace and Security Program,
Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development (CCGD)

COLLABORATIVE CENTRE FOR
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
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BARINGO COUNTY
DEPARTMENT: Social Protection, Gender and Youth Affairs.
Budget for Implementing the Baringo County Action Plan on KNAP II (UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security)
July 2022 to June 2023

IMPACT 1.1:	Participation and Promotion									
OUTCOME 1:	Women participate meaningfully and provide accountability for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in selected Baringo sub-counties.									
Objective	To increase the inclusive and effective engagement of women at all decision-making levels in peace, security, and disaster management									
S/NO	Budget Activity and Details	Unit Name	# of Units	Unit Name II	# of Units	Frequency	Unit Cost (KES)	Total (KES)		
1.1:	Sensitization meetings/ workshops for the CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and other community actors to enhance the capacity to meaningfully participate in the implementation of the KNAP									
1.2:	Strengthen institutions implementing policies to promote women's participation in leadership and decision making on peace and security and disaster management at county, sub-county and community levels									
1.3:	Enhance the skills of women's organisations and women champions in peacebuilding to actively engage in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at county level, county, sub-county and community levels									
	Accommodation and Meals	Pax	3	Days	3	6	6,000	270,000		
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	6	1,500	810,000		
	Transport Reimbursements	Pax	30	Days	3	6	2,000	1,080,000		
	IEG Materials (Roll Up/ Horizontal Banners, Brochures)	Banners	1	Lumpsum	1	6	15,000	90,000		
	Airfare/ Mobilization	Pax	3	Days	1	6	5,000	90,000		
	Publication	CAP Booklet	1,000	Lumpsum	1	6	300	1,800,000		
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	6	10,000	180,000		
	Subtotal							4,320,000		
	Impact Total							4,320,000		

S/NO	Budget Activity and Details	Unit Name	# of Units	Unit Name II	# of Units	Frequency	Unit Cost	Total (KES)
	IMPACT 2.1:	Prevention						
	OUTCOME 2:	Women, girls, and other vulnerable groups living free from fear and threat of conflict and violence						
	Objective 2:	To enhance the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women, girls, and vulnerable groups* through gender-sensitive institutional, structural, and social transformation						
2.1:	Budget Activity and Details	Unit Name	# of Units	Unit Name II	# of Units	Frequency	Unit Cost	Total (KES)
	Enhance the capacity of women's organisations to meaningfully participate in the implementation of the KNAP							
2.2:	Public education on institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in the security sector (military, police, justice, intelligence, prisons, immigration) at the county level							
	Accommodation and Meals	Pax	3	Days	3	6	6,000	270,000
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	6	1,500	810,000
	Transport Reimbursments	Pax	30	Days	3	6	2,000	1,080,000
	Airtime/Mobilization	Pax	1	Days	1	6	5,000	30,000
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	6	10,000	180,000
	SubTotal							2,370,000
2.3:	Marking of Calendar International Days for Women and Girls- Awareness raising initiatives targeted at addressing socialization and normalization of gender-based violence and promoting community participation in conflict prevention and all forms of violence against women and girls.							
	Accommodation and Meals	Pax	3	Days	3	6	5,000	270,000
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	6	1,500	810,000
	Transport Reimbursments	Pax	30	Days	3	6	2,000	1,080,000
	Airtime/ Mobilization	Pax	1	Days	1	6	5,000	30,000
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	6	10,000	180,000
	IEC Materials (Roll Up/ Horizontal Banners, Brochures)	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	6	10,000	180,000
	Sub Total							1,470,000
	Impact Total							3,840,000

IMPACT 3: Protection		OUTCOME 3.1: Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress, effectively provided									
Objective 3: To protect women and girls and other vulnerable groups, including migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons, in all forms of conflict and violence.											
S/N/O	Budget details	Unit Name	# of Units	Unit Name II	# of Units	Frequency	Unit Cost (KES)	Total (KES)			
3.1:	Enhance awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the Constitution and existing laws that protect women and girls.										
3.2:	Mapping GBV prevalence and Developing county profiles and fact sheets, at least in the target counties										
3.3:	Strengthen the capacities of police and medical practitioners to provide quality services to women and girls										
3.4:	Enhance the capacity of criminal justice bodies to strengthen referral, investigations, and prosecution of cases of violence against women's and girls' human rights										
	Accommodation and Meals	Pax	3	Days	3	6	5,000	270,000			
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	6	1,500	810,000			
	Transport Reimbursements	Pax	30	Days	3	6	2,000	1,080,000			
	Airtime/ Mobilization	Pax	1	Days	1	6	5,000	30,000			
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	6	5,000	90,000			
	SubTotal							2,280,000			
	Impact Total							2,280,000			

IMPACT 4: Relief and Recovery											
OUTCOME 4.1: Women's and girls' human security needs met through relief and recovery efforts											
Objective 4: To ensure women and girls have the capacity to effectively engage in relief and recovery, and have access to services in humanitarian settings, including periods of disaster/crisis											
S/NO	Budget details	Unit Name	# of Units	Unit Name II	# of Units	Frequency	Unit Cost (KES)	Total (KES)			
4.1:	Mapping the number of comprehensive centres, including safe and protective spaces established at the county level (humanitarian services (psychological, social, legal, and medical))										
4.2:	Enhance the capacity of incorporating a gender- sensitive design into all disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation efforts and peace support initiatives										
4.3:	Strengthen women's engagement and capacity to lead at all levels in relief and recovery and disaster management										
	Accommodation and Meals	Pax	3	Days	3	6	5,000	270,000			
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	6	1,500	810,000			
	Transport Reimbursements	Pax	30	Days	3	6	2,000	1,080,000			
	Airtime/ Mobilization	Pax	1	Days	1	6	5,000	30,000			
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	6	10,000	180,000			
	Sub Total							2,370,000			
	Impact Total							2,370,000			
	GRAND TOTAL							12,810,045			

Prepared by: Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development

For the: County Government of Baringo

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