MANDERA 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

Republic of Kenya

THE CENTRE | Collaborative Centre for Gender & Development

Embassy of Finland Nairobi

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCGD	Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development
CEC	County Executive Committee
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
EWS	Early Warning Signs
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
LPC	Local Peace Committee
MCA	Member of County Assembly
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NRP	National Police Reservist
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PWDs	Persons Living with Disabilities
RACIDA	Rural Community Development Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

FOREWORD – MANDERA COUNTY ACTION PLAN

The United Nations (UN) adopted the landmark United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 in the year 2000, which is on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS). UNSCR 1325 reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peace building and humanitarian response. UNSCR 1325 further stresses the importance of women's equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security.

The Kenya National Action Plan 11 (KNAP II) on Women, Peace and Security 2020 — 2024 is the second phase of the KNAP I, a process initiated in 2016 to implement the UNSCR 1325. The KNAP I sought to contextualize the bases for socio-economic and political inequalities in peace and security issues by providing a framework to amplify voices of women at grassroots, national and county level, it also aligns with the Leave No-one Behind principle. It identifies duty bearers' strategies and recognizes the role and agency of women and women-led community organizations in peace and security issues, building on their analysis, knowledge, and capacity to advance sustainable peace. KNAP I was anchored 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.

Building on lessons from KNAP I, the KNAP II specifically builds on its gains and addressing the gaps. It adopts a broader framing of addressing the situation of women in conflict and recognizing their contributions to peace and security processes. Specifically, it targets critical security priorities in Kenya including violent extremism, GBV, forced migration, human trafficking; and humanitarian disasters. Women and girls' participation and leadership in managing these issues is invaluable through their unique lived experiences and expertise, stemming from the varied roles they hold at community, county and national level.

Peace in Kenya is possible through the adoption of clear, coherent, measurable engagement and a sustained effort from a range of relevant stakeholders. Therefore, for Mandera County the quest to localize KNAP II within the peace and security context involves promoting peace and security in that women's rights, needs and priorities will be taken seriously.

The development of the Mandera County Action Plan brought together a wide range of stakeholders in the involvement and participation of the localization of KNAP II toward an operational and collaborative implementation countrywide. The joint teamwork and coordination toward advancing the women, peace and security agenda seeks to promote enhanced accountability between the two levels of government to achieve significant women participation in conflict resolution, peace and disaster management processes.

The Mandera CAP will provide a platform for the successful implementation of KNAP II toward realization of UNSCR 1325 through improved coordination of relevant actors that include county and national government departments, civil society organizations and private sector actors to increase awareness, cooperation and collective accountability amongst all the stakeholders. The Mandera CAP will also be mainstreamed in the regular plans and programs of national and county government in conflict-affected areas which will be responsible for planning and implementing the programs, project and activities in support of the plan.

Issadin Adawa Edow
County Executive Committee Member
Youth, Gender and Social Service

SPECIAL REMARKS – MANDERA COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council Resolution approved in 2000, paved the way for conversations around women, peace and security: toward addressing the disproportionate effect of conflict on women and girls which is exacerbated by their exclusion in contributions and participation in peace and conflict management processes.

The Kenya National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions in 2016 (KNAP I) sought to contextualize the bases for socio-economic and political inequalities in peace and security issues. KNAP I was anchored on four pillars: Participation and Promotion, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery. This 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 end- line evaluation of KNAP 1 revealed very limited participation by the county governments and national coordination officers within. To correct the anomaly, KNAP II is heavily premised on the collaborative and joint effort by both the national and county government in implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Mandera county sought to localize KNAP 2 within its peace and security context as it affects women in particular. The development of the Mandera County Action Plan brought together a wide range of stakeholders in the involvement and participation of the localization of KNAP II toward an effective and symbiotic implementation countrywide. The pooled synergy and harmony toward advancing the women, peace and security agenda seeks to promote enhanced accountability between the two levels of government to achieve significant women participation in conflict resolution, peace and disaster management processes.

The Mandera CAP will provide a platform for the successful implementation of KNAP II toward realization of UNSCR 1325 through improved coordination of relevant actors that include county and national government departments, civil society organizations and private sector actors to increase awareness, synergy and collective accountability amongst stakeholders.

Mr. Onesmus Kyatha
County Commissioner Mandera 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 peacekeeping 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 peacebuilding 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. Morover,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 the Ministry of Public Service and Gender and the 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. The assessment 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 the first KNAP 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 the end of 2016, Kenya ranked was 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. The 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, signalling 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.

- 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 the following:

- 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.

Mandera County GSWG, WPS baseline survey validation workshop

1.2 Mandera County's Security Context

Mandera is a County located in the arid and semi-arid rangelands of north eastern Kenya, along the country's conflict-prone tri-border with Ethiopia and Somalia. Despite having a near homogenous ethnic Somali population, Mandera has experienced intermittent clan-based clashes dating back to the precolonial period. These conflicts, traditionally fuelled by competition over resources like water and pasture, have been exacerbated by contemporary trigger factors such as competition for political influence, disputes over land, and constant attacks by Al-Shabaab militants from Somalia.

1.2.1 Forms and causes of insecurity and conflicts

In Mandera County, conflicts and violence take various forms including clan and tribal conflicts, land disputes, gender-based violence, political violence during elections and terror- related attacks. These threats are mainly caused by resource-based disputes (grazing land and waterpoints, devolved funds), boundary (political and administrative) disputes, political disputes, religious disputes as well as the increasing trend of violent extremism. Areas along the Kenya- Somalia border, Mandera town, Lafey town, Elwak town, Kutulo town and Daba town, experience relatively higher levels of conflicts and violence.

"In Mandera North- Jubaland fighters mount attacks at the border with Somalia and recruit youths in Mandera. Al-Shabaab mount attacks on roads and chiefs are hunted by Al-Shabaab"- KII Women Champion.

1.2.2 Effects of insecurity and conflicts

The insecurity and violence experienced in Mandera County has brought with it loss of lives, destruction of property (transport and communication infrastructure) and underdevelopment arising from difficulties in the implementation of development projects leading to loss of income/unemployment among community members hence widespread poverty. The conflicts have led to displacement of populations and disruptions in the access to social amenities such as schools and health facilities. Fear among the community members cause mistrust that has led to the weakening of social cohesion.

"Social- Mistrust among the community less cohesion among the community"- FGD participant.

1.2.3 The most vulnerable groups to insecurity and conflicts

Women and girls are the group most affected by the violence in Mandera County. Women become widowed and lose livelihood and protection becoming vulnerable to gender-based violence. Young girls drop out of school, are exposed to early pregnancies and early marriages.

1.2.4 Status of the safety and security situation in Mandera County

The safety and security of the County is unpredictable. Although the conflicts between communities have reduced over the recent years courtesy of the multisectoral initiatives put in place, there still exists the growing threat posed by Al-Shabaab militants from Somalia. Community members are constantly living in fear for their lives and personal property. Mandera North constituency is majorly affected by the terror related attacks.

"Before Mandera North was the safest area that all businesses and NGOs operate through their route but now it has become the most affected route because of Al-Shabaab attacks on the road"- FGD participant.

1.2.5 Initiatives in place to curb insecurity and conflicts in Mandera County

A number of initiatives by various actors have been put in place to tackle insecurity and violence in Mandera County. The national government through the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) regularly conducts military operations in Mandera County to counter Al-Shabaab raids. Non-state actors play a critical role in sensitization and training of community members in peace and security processes. Local community leaders through peace committees and community policing are addressing some of the security challenges within the communities.

1.2.5.1 Local Peace Committees (LPCs)

Community-driven conflict resolution has tremendous potential for sustainable change. Communities have local knowledge – they know better than anyone the specific needs, sensitivities, assets and limitations of a particular area, as well as the sources of strife. The role of the outside agent is to facilitate their interactions and build their capacity to solve their own problems. Communities must "own" the process of their reconciliation for it to be sustainable in the long term. When local actors resolve differences at the community level, they share both a sense of ownership and accountability, which makes their collective work toward a common goal more fruitful and successful. The role of the outside facilitators is to break down barriers between conflicting groups, and to support collaboration among the groups to help them peacefully resolve their differences and embark on activities that benefit both sides.

In Kenya, early attempts to formalize LPCs can be traced to 2001 when the government established the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management, which was tasked with formulating a national conflict management and peacebuilding policy, and coordinating various peacebuilding initiatives, including LPCs. However, it was in the aftermath of the 2007 post-election violence that a concerted effort was made to institutionalize a national peace architecture on the back of existing local peace structures.

The study reveals that LPCs have been very critical in addressing the security situation in Mandera County. The committees comprise a number of stakeholders from both national government, county government as well as local community leadership.

"The state and non-state sectors have taken actions to intervene the situation by either on training community members or the security agencies improving their response to bring peace and harmony among the community members"- KII, young woman.

Notable initiatives during peace meetings in Mandera include seminars to educate the society members on the importance of security, community policing and appointment of local community members to gather information on security situation within the communities.

Peace committee meetings in Mandera are initiated by a number of actors including Mandera County government, religious groups, youth advocacy groups and elders. The national government through the ministry of Interior and Coordination, and coordination of national government has supported the restoration of peace in the county through peace meetings convened by County Commissioner and local administration officials.

Mandera County GSWG Meeting

The study established the presence of champions for change in Mandera County who play a key role in working with other stakeholders to sensitize community members on peaceful coexistence. Notable examples of CSOs involved in peace committees include Mandera Peace Actors Forum and Mandera Youth for Peace.

Challenges associated with the Local Peace Committees (LPCs) in Mandera County

This study highlights the following challenges associated with LPCs in Mandera County:

Resources: Members of the peace committees are not remunerated, because building peace is considered a voluntary exercise. The committees lack adequate resources needed to plan and implement committee meetings. The study points to a case of low morale and lack of support for community policing in Mandera County.

Politics: Politicians have invaded peace committee membership, perceiving them to be a useful tool to solidify their support.

Clannism: Peace committee membership within communities in Mandera County are perceived to only factor in clan representation. Since women do not necessarily represent clans, they do not become vital participants in such meetings. In some cases, representatives from CSOs are denied opportunity to participate in the meetings.

Capacity and cross-border conflict resolution: Conflicts that transcend inter-county, inter-tribal boundaries become a challenge for peace committees. Decisions they take can be considered alien in other communities, and therefore not binding on their members.

Supremacy: Elders, who are the main participants in the local peace committees are perceived to supreme and do not give room for opinions of other stakeholders.

"Elders are bulldozers, they even bulldoze the religious leaders"- Representative SUPKEM.

Information confidentiality: Some of the security issues discussed in peace meetings are necessitating the need to prevent general community members from attending such meetings. Participant selection: In some instances, participants of peace committee meetings are selectively chosen.

"People don't know where events are conducted. The County Commissioner brings his people and the governor brings his own people"- Representative TSC.

Lack of community ownership: There are some community members in Mandera County do not accord the members of peace committees the support.

The study noted that community elders are the most active participants in LPCs due to their influence on the communities coupled with the knowledge they have acquired on local security situations over time. The youth are perceived to lack adequate knowledge on security issues within the communities. Both the national and county government initiatives on local peace meetings and conflict resolution in the area are however welcomed by community members.

There is sufficient evidence indicating that women, youth and Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) in Mandera County have not been fully integrated in the processes of conceptualizing, planning and

moderating local peace committee meetings. Women are hardly granted a mandate to deliberate directly on decisions affecting the community. Attempts to include women and youth in peace committees have in some instances resulted in some of the committees being seen as a threat to these traditions and a challenge to traditional decision-making.

Since women in Mandera County get married across clans, they can take the opportunity to bring clans together by participating in peace meetings without representing the interest of specific clans. Religious leaders are also seen not to be aligned to specific clans hence their involvement in the peace meetings could be considered non-partisan.

This study notes that by drawing on local power structures, peace committees may not be based on inclusive processes. Local peacemakers draw their strength and legitimacy from the fact that they are perceived as being senior and superior to others by their communities. External attempts to enforce women and youth participation in the peace committees have therefore proven difficult undertakings; in some cases, they have jeopardized the effectiveness of the committees. A case point highlighted by the validation participant is a case where leaders selectively invite participants to peace committee meetings.

1.2.5.2 Gender responsive conflict prevention mechanisms established in Mandera County

A gender-sensitive approach implies recognizing that peacebuilding and conflict 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 two sets of conflict prevention mechanisms. Operational, or medium- and short-term approaches to conflict prevention that encompasses the adoption and execution of practical strategies that monitor and prepare for the potential for conflict, and ensure a swift response where violence erupts. Structural or longer-term approaches are aimed at addressing the underlying causes of conflict.

a)   The Mandera County Gender Based Violence (GBV) bill is before the county assembly a head of the public participation and reading.

b)   Mandera County government has drafted the community policing action plan which has been sent to the county ministries for review.

c)   Peace Committees: Initiated by a number of stakeholders at the county level, peace committees are powerful tools in sensitizing the community members on the need to restore peace.

   "Ongoing process like security development, awareness creation and peace process"- FGD participant, Township ward.

d)   National government military operations in the area. The national government deploys Kenya Defense Forces (KDF) and police officers in the county to prevent potential violence.
   "Deployment of security agencies, police and KDF by the government"- KII, Elder.

e)   Locals are constantly sharing information with security agencies. Through initiatives such as nyumba kumi, security officers get first-hand intelligence needed to prevent conflicts and violence.

f)   The National Government has recruited National Police Reservists (NPR) from among the locals. This has positively improved security locally. In turn, the county government supports the initiative by paying monthly stipends and facilitating NPR logistically.

g) A number of initiatives by civil society and government institutions have been implemented with the aim of empowering the youth on CVE.

h) The county government of Mandera has embarked on drilling of boreholes to improve access to clean water. This has lowered the existing tensions arising from pressure on the existing water pans.

i) Disarmament exercises implemented by the national government security apparatus has ensured that illicit fire arms are not in the possession of locals.

j) Paralegals in Mandera county have networked and are helping in handling the cases of SGBV.

1.2.5.3 National and County Government coordination/dialogue forums that are operational in Mandera County

a) National Government security meetings. The national government through the regional and county commissioner have provided a platform for communities to engage in peace dialogues through security meetings.

   "There are some peace committees that are active in the county for promotion of peace and harmony"-KII, duty bearer.

b) As enshrined in its current County Integrated Development Programme (CIDP), Mandera County government has embraced community policing[1] using the nyumba kumi initiative[2], in collaboration with community members and the administration such as police officers and area chiefs.

c) The county government of Mandera has established the County peace department which has gone ahead to develop the Mandera mediation council composed of the council of elders and other local community leaders who come together to discuss security issues.

d) The county assembly of Mandera provides an opportunity for the Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) to discuss conflict and security matters affecting the locals.

e) The county government of Mandera through financial/logistical support regularly participates in joint Kenya – Ethiopia border commission on peace and security organized peace tournament to build cohesion.

f) Kenya- Ethiopia border commission by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Regional and local leaders coming together to discuss peace and security situations in Mandera during conflicts.

The study established that these forums have been effective in boosting community participation in peace and security dialogue processes. It was however noted that to some extent a number of the actor operates disjointly affecting the realization of the full potential of the benefits of these initiatives. Within the communities in Mandera, there exist a number of opportunities for improving national and county dialogue forums. These include community unity, religious leaders, women groups and youth integration programmes.

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[1]Community 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.
[2]Nyumba 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.

1.2.5.4 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[3] 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 I 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 1, 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.

- 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.

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[3]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. It further expanded the meaning of human security to include securing livelihoods, environmental protection, and access to resources. It recognized that women's

- 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.

Meeting with CSOs stakeholders in Mandera town

Within Mandera county government women are included in leadership position at various levels including positions of Chief Officers and ward administration. County governments have also adhered to the two thirds gender rule[4] by nominating female members into the county assembly to meet the constitutional threshold in the assemblies. The County government of Mandera has integrated peace and security plans it the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).

The county government of Mandera through the county assembly is developing a series of bills including the Girl Education Bill, GBV Bill and the Orphanage Facility Bill, all which are aimed at protecting the rights of women and young girls.

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[4]Provisions 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.

1.2.5.5 Involvement of grassroots women including those reached with awareness raising mechanisms to participate 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.

This study has established that currently in Mandera County, women's participation and involvement in peace and security processes is below average. Only a small number of women actually participate peace and security processes. Religious and cultural beliefs and practices are the major hindrance to women's participation in these processes. Access to education and information is also another barrier to women's participation. It is however clear from the study that women's contribution to these processes is regarded as positive. The study identified a number of awareness raising mechanisms that promote women's participation in peace and security processes in Mandera county:

- Advocacy and sensitization of the public through women groups. These groups provide the women with opportunities to exchange knowledge and information amongst themselves as well as sensitize the community members on strategies aimed at promoting peace and security.

  "They participate on seminars promoting peace in the county, they are involved in all process. For example, MANDERA WOMEN FOR PEACE"- KII, young woman.

- Women in leadership positions within various institutions including county government, civil society organizations (CSOs), religious organizations and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) regularly get access to mechanisms of participation in peace and security processes.

- A number of women are enrolled into income generation and livelihood projects implemented by various actors. Participation in these projects encourages the women to be decision makers on matters affecting their communities including peace and security.

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.

  "Culture – chores confine women in houses, norms prevent them from talking in men's presence"- KII, Champion trainer.

- Lack of access to leadership role within the religious institutions in the communities. In Kenya, Islamic public sermonizing has traditionally been the domain of male clerics.

   "Women play minimal role in religious matters"- KII, Champion trainer.

- High level of insecurity and personal threat for women participating in official peace negotiations.

- Lack of political will to promote and include women as local, informal mediators and as capacities for peace. Local politics in Mandera County have an influence on the recurring conflict and the insecurity experienced by the community[5].

- Lack of support from the community. This study reveals that in some instances where women are mobilized and included in peace meetings, the decisions they make are not actively adopted.

   Most of the women participants are selected just for formalities but not the effects they can have on decision making activities"- KII, Champion trainer.

- Women lack access to the mediator or the official mediation and negotiation teams and there is no official, standardized mechanism for accessing information about the peace process and for developing women's interests.

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

Opportunities that exist for women participation in Mandera County Peace Processes

The study identified a number of existing opportunities that women in Mandera 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.
   "Creating women groups for women advocacy can enhance their chances of participation"- KII, duty bearer.

b) **Improving women's access to education.**
   Women's access to education not only provides technical knowledge on matters of peace and security but also allows them to be active decision makers within their communities.

c) **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.

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

d) **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.

e) **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.

1.2.5.6 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. Women in our society are closest to land utility and therefore they ought to have a voice on any issues concerning access to and use of land, among other issues that are the source of conflicts.

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. Mandera county government has appointed 11 women in the position of County Executive Committees in key areas including the dockets of finance and education. Each year the county government ensures at least 30 girls are sent for further studies abroad to equip them with the capacity to make decisions within their communities.

Mandera CEC for education regularly visit schools to sensitize girls on peace and security processes. Previously elected female leaders visit schools to speak to young girls in schools about issues affecting their communities. The CEC for gender, youth and social services regularly convenes meetings with CSOs in Mandera to discuss issues of gender 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.
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.

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 Action Plan (CAP) 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 decision making 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.

- The county government of Mandera should sensitize the public on the existence of the county gender department for channelling of issues.

- Development of plans to ensure women are consulted during the formulation of early warning systems and that there are specific channels for women to report information on peace and security.

- Avail information about the technical and logistical procedures and content of the peace processes initiated by LPCs. Women who participate in peace processes need to know what themes are under discussion, and when and where formal and informal talks are taking place.

- Delegation of roles in the planning and implementation of LPCs. 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.

- Intervening agencies should monitor the implementation of peace agreements by LPCs. Follow through to ensure proposed plans are implemented and adhered to.

- 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.

- Implementing partners should consider training of the duty bearers and other community actors on the objectives and plans UNSCR 1325 and the associated action plans.

- The county government of Mandera should develop plans to provide civic education on UNSCR to community members. 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 those media that promote the participation of women in peace processes and questions of gender equality related to peacebuilding.

- County government of Mandera should develop plans to form operational gender sector groups at sub-county and ward level.

- Providing resources required to plan and implement peace meeting at the community level. This is a role that can be played by the relevant stakeholders with initiatives on WPS.

- County government should increase and monitor the utilization of funds aimed intended for peace and conflict resolution processes. Review the concept and operationalization of gender responsive budgeting.

- 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.

- The county government of Mandera should enforce the two thirds gender rule in the sharing of County Executive Committee (CEC) positions and other roles assigned by the county government.

- Enhance women's employment opportunities. Intervening agencies should simultaneously address women's direct needs of for employment and income generation and their long-term interest in labour markets. This could be done through training and employment programmes in various fields and affirmative actions.

- 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.

- There is need for the county government of Mandera in collaboration with national government security apparatus to integrate early warning signs within the security systems and within organizations operating at the community level.

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 previous KNAP, 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

Ministry of Youth, Gender and Social Services

The Ministry of Youth, Gender and Social Services is comprised of two departments: Gender and Social Services and Youth Affairs. The department of Gender and Social Services deals with women empowerment, persons with disability and children welfare while the department of Youth Affairs deals with all youth related affairs except sports. With a mission to promote holistic quality social services to foster growth and development that is sustainable and nationally competitive the Ministry is mandated to create social awareness on issues concerning women.

Mandera County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018- 2022

The County Government has committed resources towards gender-centered programs that include training institutions accessible to women such as Kenya Medical Training College, Early Childhood and Development Education (ECDE), Teachers Training Institutes (TTI) and Teachers Training College (TTC). The County Government seeks to support the youth by putting up cottage industries, green house and high-class markets for youth enterprises. The County Government recently registered all people with disabilities living in all its constituencies.

Affirmative Action

Affirmative action is a practice that redresses discrimination in society and is therefore meant to promote equal opportunities between men and women. Several women groups, youth and the disabled persons in Mandera are the latest beneficiaries of the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF).

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 Mandera 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 Mandera 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 girl's 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 Mandera County Action Plan

The successful implementation of Mandera County Action Plan requires strong coordination mechanisms between the National Government agencies and Mandera 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 ultimate 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

The Department of Gender in collaboration with the Office of the County Commissioner will coordinate the implementation of CAP. Other stakeholders will include other County departments, development partners and community organizations.

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 Mandera County Action Plan (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
County level	Annual reporting	Stakeholders	County department of Gender
Community Level	Quarterly progress report	County Technical Working Group	Civil society organizations and sub-county technical working groups

5.0   MANDERA COUNTY ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: Mandera County Action Plan aims to strengthen, accelerate, and provide accountability for the implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda in Mandera 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
1.1.1 Enhance the legal and policy environment for women's participation in peace and security processes.	**Lead:** County department for Gender, Youth and Social Services in collaboration with county department for Public Service, Conflict Management and Devolved Units and Mandera county assembly. **Other:** Civil Society Organizations operating in Mandera county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders and other duty bearers.	a. Number of laws and policies enacted towards supporting the participation of women in peace and security processes. 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. 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.	• Assessment of how Mandera county has turned existing laws and regulations into policies/ strategies. • Assessment of how Mandera county has turned the policies and strategies into action plans that are funded. • Review of research reports by various actors.
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 Mandera county.	**Lead:** County department of gender, youth and social services. **Other:** County budget committee, county assembly, ward administration, NGAAF, Civil Society Organizations operating in Mandera county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders and other duty bearers.	a. Percentage of county budget and donor support allocated to initiatives promoting WPS and disaster management. b. Number of County Executive Committees (CECs), departments, and ward administrations that have integrated WPS into their work plans/budgets. c. Budgetary allocations for WPS interventions integrated into the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). d. Number of CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and other community actors with interventions on WPS.	• Assessment of county budgets. • Review of the CIDP. • Review of the county status reports on women's access to resources.
1.1.3 Conduct and disseminate research on the women, peace, and security agenda.	**Lead:** County department for gender, youth and social services. **Other:** Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Demonstrated uptake of research findings in WPS for policy at programming levels by county government, CSOs and other actors. b. Policy review and development on women, peace, security and disaster management informed research.	Review of research reports from various stakeholders

Substantive engagement* of women at all levels, and mechanisms for conflict prevention, management, and resolution enhanced

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
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.	**Lead:** County department of conflict management in collaboration with the department of gender, youth and social services. **Other:** Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of women with skills in peacebuilding actively engaged in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at county level. b. Number of women in County Peace Committees.	• Reports from implementing institutions/duty bearers. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.

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
2.1.1 Integrate gender responsiveness into early warning and early response systems and into conflict prevention mechanisms, including the prevention of violent extremism.	**Lead:** County department of conflict management in collaboration with the department of gender, youth and social services. **Other:** Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate. b. Number of gender-responsive mechanisms to mitigate/prevent/ counter violence extremism developed and implemented. c. Number of women-led initiatives in communities prone to disaster or violent extremism. d. Number of gender-responsive provisions in the agreements and	• Analysis of Early warning system mechanisms. • Reports from implementing institutions • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
		declarations emerging from dispute resolution mechanisms.	• Reports from implementing institutions
2.1.2 Conduct research on the use of existing indigenous and traditional knowledge on women's roles in early warning and early response.	**Lead:** County department of conflict management in collaboration with the department of gender, youth and social services. **Others:** Traditional authorities, research institutions, academic institutions, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.	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	• Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.

Output 2.2

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

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
2.2.1 Undertake public awareness to address socialization and normalization of sexual and gender-based violence.	**Lead:** Department of gender, youth and social services in collaboration with the office of the county commissioner. **Other:** Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of awareness initiatives targeted at addressing socialization and normalization of gender-based violence. b. Status report on the implementation and impact of the public education on increasing awareness to address socialization and normalization of SGBV finalized.	• 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.

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
2.3.1 Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in the security sector.	**Lead:** County department of gender, youth and social services in collaboration with the office of the county commissioner. **Other:** The police, local administration, Judiciary, ODPP, NGEC, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of security actors with enhanced capacity to prevent, manage, and respond to conflicts in a gender-sensitive manner, including addressing SGBV. b. Number of security sector institutions that have institutionalized gender through policy development and institutional strengthening. c. Number of women in security sector institutions: military, police, justice, intelligence, prisons, immigration at the county level. d. Number of women deployed to peace support operations/ peacekeeping.	• Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Police reports.
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.	**Lead:** Office of the County Commissioner in collaboration with the department of gender, youth and social services. **Other:** Local administration, the Police, Judiciary, ODPP, NGEC, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. A coordinated reporting mechanism on conflict prevention instituted and utilized by the communities. b. Number of incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported and acted upon c. Number of activities on building awareness and promoting community participation in conflict prevention and all forms of violence against women and girls.	• Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • 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
3.1.1 Enact and implement laws and policies that protect women's and girls' rights at the county level.	**Lead:** County department for gender, youth and social services in collaboration with the Judiciary and the county assembly. **Other:** ODPP, the Police, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of laws, policies, and measures adapted and reviewed that protect and promote women's and girl's human rights. b. Number of measures taken by the county government to implement human rights provisions that protect women's and girl's rights.	• 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.
3.1.2 Enhance awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the Constitution and existing laws that protect women and girls.	**Lead:** County department for gender, youth and social services in collaboration with the office of the county commissioner. **Others:** ODPP, Judiciary, the Police, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of duty bearers and rights holders reached through awareness-raising initiatives on existing laws that protect women's and girl's rights. b. Number of awareness-raising initiatives on existing laws that protect women's and girl's rights created.	• 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
3.2.1: Enhance the capacity of the county security and humanitarian sectors to protect women and girls in conflict and crisis.	**Lead:** Office of the County Commissioner in collaboration with the county department of conflict management. **Other:** County department for gender, youth and social services, health department, local administration, Judiciary, ODPP, NGEC, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of specially trained (on gender) security personnel deployed to protect women in conflict and crisis situations and emergencies. b. Number of specially trained (on gender) humanitarian personnel deployed to protect women in conflict and crisis situations and emergencies. c. Structures put in place to ensure that women and girls receive adequate protection during conflict and crisis situations. d. Number of police stations staffed with personnel with gender expertise pertaining to gender-based violence.	• Reports from humanitarian organizations in Mandera county. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Police reports and reports from other security actors.
3.2.2: Strengthen the capacities of police and medical practitioners to provide quality services to women and girls.	**Lead:** Office of the County Police Commander in collaboration with the office of the county commissioner and the county health department. **Other:** County department for gender, culture youth and sports, local administration, Judiciary, ODPP, NGEC, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of police officers trained to provide quality services to women and girls and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. b. Number of medical practitioners trained to provide quality services to women and girls and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. c. Number of female survivors of sexual and gender-based violence accessing services in the referral pathways.	• 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
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	**Lead:** County/Regional ODPP in collaboration with the county department of gender, youth and social services. **Other:** County health department, local administration, Judiciary (resident magistrate), NGEC, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of cases of SGBV against women and girls that are reported, referred, investigated and prosecuted. b. Number of women receiving legal aid for gender-based violence. c. Percentage of criminal justice actors reporting that they understand the referral system for cases of violence against women's and girls' rights.	• 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
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.	**Lead:** County department of disaster management and relief in collaboration with the department of gender, youth and social services. **Other:** Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	Number of policies, frameworks, and strategies that incorporate women's perspectives in relief and recovery at national and county levels	• Review of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.
4.1.2: Implement gender-sensitive relief and recovery programmes.	**Lead:** County department of disaster management and relief in collaboration with the department of gender, youth and social services. **Other:** Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of women accessing livelihood support. b. Number of women receiving humanitarian services (psychological, social, legal, and medical). c. Number of comprehensive centres, including safe and protective spaces established at the county level.	• Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers. • Review of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).

Activity	Responsibility	Indicators	Source of Verification
4.1.3 Incorporate a gender-sensitive design into all disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation efforts and peace support initiatives	**Lead:** Office of the County Commissioner. Other: County department for gender, culture youth and sports, local administration, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	Number of disarmaments, demobilization, reintegration, and rehabilitation, and peace support initiatives that incorporate a gender perspective and analysis d. Proportion of women and girls benefiting from post-conflict recovery programmes.	• Reports from implementing institutions • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers
4.1.4 Strengthen women's engagement and capacity to lead at all levels in relief and recovery and disaster management	**Lead:** Office of the County Commissioner. Other: County department for gender, culture youth and sports, local administration, Civil Society Organizations operating in the county, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	a. Number of gender desks/units at national and county levels that are operational and with personnel that are trained b. Number and proportion of women in decision-making positions in relief, humanitarian, and disaster management programmes c. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict recovery processes	• Reports from implementing institutions • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers

6.0 ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1: Mandera County- CSOs & Community Stakeholders- WPS Validation Baseline Report Meeting- Participants List

No	FULL NAME	SEX	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL ADDRESS
1	Ahmed Sabdow	M	Coordinator NCPWD	Ahmed.sabdow@ncpwd.go.ke
2	Abuja S. Hassan	F	Women for Peace & Development	sabdiyahas@yahoo.com
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9	Hassa Maalim Billow	M	Youth fund	Hassanmbillow78@gmail.com
10	Mohammed Suleiman	M	Mandera Paralegal	-
11	Ibrahim Ahmed Mohammed	M	Youth	gureybonfa@gmail.com
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13	Ismail. J. Abdi	M	Probation & After Care	Osmanibra.88@gmail.com
14	Abdikadir A.H	M	Children Department	Akanh72@gmail.com
15	Osman Ali. Rek	M	COC	-
16	Mohamed Abdi Ibrahim	M	Senior Protocol Officer- Mandera	gaduthow55@gmail.com
17	Mohammed Abdinor Shedh	M	MMC	mobdinoof@gmail.com
18	Sabdow Dakane Osman	M	RACIDA	sabdowdegane@gmail.com
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20	Simon Kiguta Gatua	M	Judiciary	Simon2011@gmail.com

20	Simon Kiguta Gatua	M	Judiciary	Simon2011@gmail.com
21	Hussein Ahmed Mohammed	M	TSC	iahusseinahmed@gmail.com
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24	George Sedan	M	NPS	George82@gmail.com
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34	Nima Mohammed	F	Young women	-
35	Abey M. Ali	M	Dept of gender	-
36	Felix Otieno	M	Consultant- Data Analyst	felixgeraldotieno@gmail.com
37	Grace Musyoka	F	CCGD	m.grace@ccgdcentre.org
38	Milka Kariuki	F	CCGD	k.milka@ccgdonte.org
39	M.D. Wangiga	F	Interior	mkewangile94@gmail.com

6.2 Annex 2: 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 diminish 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.

6.3 Annex 3: Women, Peace, and Security Commitments and Instruments at Global, Continental, and Regional Levels

Global Commitments and Instruments (United Nations)

UNSCR 1325 (2000): First recognition of the unique role and active agency of women in conflict and peace and security management

UNSCR 1820 (2008): Recognition of sexual violence as a weapon of war

UNSCR 1888 (2009): Reiteration of the threat of sexual violence and call for deployment of experts to areas where sexual violence is occurring

UNSCR 1889 (2009): Focus on the importance of women as peacebuilders at all stages of the peace process

UNSCR 1960 (2010): Reiteration of the importance of ending sexual violence in conflict

UNSCR 2106 (2013): Addressing the operational details for combatting sexual violence

UNSCR 2122 (2013): Focus on stronger measures and monitoring mechanisms to allow women to engage in conflict resolution and recovery

UNSCR 2242 (2015): Refocusing on UNSCR 1325 and reaffirming the commitment of the UN to fully implement UNSCR 1325

CEDAW General Recommendation 30 (2015): Linking the women, peace, and security agenda to CEDAW, including measures to ensure protection of women during and after conflict and promote reporting on progress

UNSCR 2272 (2016): Providing measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations

UNSCR 2349 (2017): Focus on peace and security in Africa

UNSCR 2467 (2019): Strengthening justice and accountability and calls for a survivor-centred approach in the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence

Continental Commitments and Instruments (African Union)

Gender Parity Principle (2002)

Windhoek Declaration and Namibia Plan of Action (2000), which demands effective gender mainstreaming as a standard component of all peacekeeping missions

Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003) Common African Defence and Security Policy (2004)

Framework for Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development (2006)

African Union Gender Policy (2009)

African Women's Decade 2010–2020 (2009)

African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009)

Policy Framework for Security Sector Reform (2011)

African Union Aide Memoire on the Protection of Civilians (2013)

Agenda 2063 (2015) First Ten-year Implementation Plan

African Union Declaration on 2015 Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063 (2015)

African Union Gender, Peace, and Security Programme Framework for the development of effective strategies and mechanisms for women's increased participation in the promotion of peace and security (2015–2020)

African Union Policy on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for Peace Support Operations (2018)

African Union Policy on Conduct and Discipline for Peace Support Operations (2018)

African Union Continental Results Framework for Monitoring and Reporting on the WPS Agenda in Africa (2019)

Sub-regional Instruments

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD Gender Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016–2020 (2015)

IGAD Strategy for Higher Representation of Women in Decision Making Positions (2013)

IGAD Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820 (2012)

IGAD Gender Policy Framework (2012)

Declaration on the Enhancement of Women's Participation and Representation in Decision Making Positions (2009)

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and All Forms of Discrimination (2006)

Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (2006)
East African Community Protocol on Peace and Security (2013)

East African Community Gender Policy (2018)

National Policies and Frameworks

Constitution of Kenya 2010

Kenya Vision 2030

Ministry of Defence Gender Policy (2017)

Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (2015)

National Gender Policy 2000

Kenya National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management

Peace Support Operations Policy

County Policies and Frameworks

Mandera County CIDP

THE CENTRE | Collaborative Centre for Gender & Development

Embassy of Finland
Nairobi

Overbay Apartments, Church Road- Rhapta Road cross roads (right turn immediately after barrier), Westlands. P.O.BOX 27559-00506, NAIROBI-KENYA.TEL (020)2252058, Email collaborative.centre@gmail.com,info@ccgdcentre.org

6th December 2021

Ministry Of Youth, Gender and Social Service,
CC- CECM Treasury,
Mandera County Government,
P.O. Box 18 – 70300, Mandera.

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.

The Collaborative Centre for Gender Development would like to submit a budget allocation proposal to the Mandera 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.
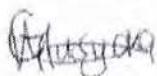
CCGD is implementing a project on **Localising Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) Project** in Mandera County with the objective of ending double marginalization of women in peace and security processes in the three counties. The KNAP II was created to establish a framework, strategies and actions for 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. This is also in line with the Generation Equality Forum (GEF) which is a global gathering to accelerating equality, leadership and opportunity for women and girls.

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 Samburu 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,

COLLABORATIVE CENTRE FOR
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT
P.O. Box 27559 - 00506, NAIROBI.
Tel: 020 - 2252058
CELLPHONE: 0738 - 474556

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

MANDERA COUNTY

DEPARTMENT: Youth, Gender and Social Service

Budget for Implementing the Mandera County Action Plan on KNAP II (UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security)

2022 TO 2023

IMPACT 1.1:	Participation and Promotion
OUTCOME 1:	Meaningful participation of women in governance of peace, security and disaster management processes strengthened in Samburu County
Objective	To increase the inclusive and effective engagement of women at all decision-making levels in peace, security, and disaster management

SINO	Budget Activity and Details	Unit Name	# of Units	Unit Name II	# of Units	Frequency	Unit Cost	Total (KES)
1.1:	Sensitization meetings/ workshops for the CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and other community actors to enhance their 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:	Strengthen and support women's active involvement in alternative forms of dispute resolution, including reconciliation, mediation, arbitration, and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.							
	Accommodation and Meals	Pax	3	Days	3	3	5,000	135,000
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	3	2,500	675,000
	Transport Reimbursements	Pax	30	Days	3	3	2,000	540,000
	IEC Materials (Roll Up/ Horizontal Banners, Brochures)	Banners	1	Lumpsum	1	3	15,000	45,000
	Airtime/ Mobilization	Pax	3	Days	3	3	5,000	45,000
	Publication	CAP Booklet	1,000	Lumpsum	1	1	300	900,000
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	3	10,000	90,000
	SubTotal							2,430,000
	Impact Total							2,430,000

Prevention

IMPACT 2: 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

SNO	Budget Activity and Details	Unit Name:	# of Units	Unit Name: II	# of Units	Frequency	Unit Cost	Total (KES)
2.1:	Capacity building activities on enhancing awareness and promoting community participation in conflict prevention mechanisms, prevention of violent extremism and all forms of violence against women and girls							
2.2:	Capacity building of security actors at the county level on prevention, management and response to conflicts in a gender-sensitive manner, including addressing SGBV (military, police, justice, intelligence, prisons, immigration)							
2.3:	Support for better coordination in the reporting mechanisms on incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported and acted upon							
	Accommodation and Meals	Pax	3	Days	3	3	5,000	135,000
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	3	2,500	675,000
	Transport Reimbursements	Pax	30	Days	3	3	2,000	540,000
	Airtime/ Mobilization	Pax	1	Days	1	3	5,000	15,000
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	3	10,000	90,000
	SubTotal							1,455,000
2.3:	Marking of Calender 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	3	5,000	135,000
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	3	2,500	675,000
	Transport Reimbursements	Pax	30	Days	3	3	2,000	540,000
	Airtime/ Mobilization	Pax	1	Days	1	3	5,000	15,000
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	3	10,000	90,000
	IEC Materials (Roll Up/ Horizontal Banners, Brochures)	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	3	10,000	90,000
	SubTotal							1,005,045
	Impact Total							2,460,045

Protection

IMPACT 3: Protection

OUTCOME 3: 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

SNO	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	5,000	135,000
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	2,500	675,000
	Transport Reimbursements	Pax	30	Days	3	2,000	540,000
	Airtime/ Mobilization	Pax	1	Days	3	5,000	15,000
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	5,000	45,000
	SubTotal						1,410,000
	Impact Total						1,410,000

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

SINO	Budget details	Unit Name	# of Units	Unit Name II	Frequency	Unit Cost (KES)	Total (KES)
4.1:	Mapping for the establishment 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	5,000	135,000
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days	3	2,500	675,000
	Transport Reimbursements	Pax	30	Days	3	2,000	540,000
	Airtime/ Mobilization	Pax	1	Days	1	5,000	15,000
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	10,000	90,000
	SubTotal						1,455,000
	Impact Total						1,455,000
	GRAND TOTAL						7,755,045

Prepared by: Collaboartive Centre for Gender and Development
For the: County Governemnt of Mandera

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