



Republic of Kenya



SAMBURU COUNTY ACTION PLAN (CAP) 2020 -2024

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



THE CENTRE | Collaborative Centre for
Gender & Development



Embassy of Finland
Nairobi

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Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security



September 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325	6
1.1	Kenya National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325	7
1.2	Samburu County's Security Context	10
1.2.1	Forms and causes of insecurity and conflicts	10
1.2.2	Effects of insecurity and conflicts	10
1.2.3	Initiatives in place to curb insecurity and conflicts in Samburu County	13
1.2.3.1	Local peace committees	13
1.2.3.2	Gender responsive conflict prevention mechanisms established in Samburu County	15
1.2.3.3	National and County Government coordination/dialogue forums that are operational in Samburu County	16
1.2.3.4	National/County action plans in support of the implementation of UNSCR 1325	17
1.2.3.5	Involvement of grassroots women including those reached with awareness raising mechanisms to participate in peace and security processes in the communities	18
1.2.3.6	Involvement of women working with county institutions, community mechanisms and women's organizations on alternative dispute resolution, reconciliation and mediation	21
1.3	Recommendations	22
2.0	ALIGNMENT WITH PROTOCOLS, POLICIES, AND INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY	24
2.1	International and Regional Instruments	24
2.2	National Policies and Legislative Frameworks	24
2.3	County Policies	26
3.0	IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK	27
3.1	Operationalizing Samburu County Action Plan	27
3.2	Institutional Framework and Coordination of KNAP II	28
4.0	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	30
4.1	Reporting Format	30
5.0	APPENDICES	31
5.1	Appendix 1: Implementation Matrix	31
5.2	Appendix 2: Operational CSOs and CBOs in Samburu County	42
5.3	Appendix 3: Samburu County- CSOS & CBOS Community stakeholders- Validation meeting participant List	43
5.4	Appendix 4: Key steps in Community Conflict Resolution	45
6.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY	52

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCGD	Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development
CEC	County Executive Committee
CHV	Community Health Volunteer
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CJPC	Catholic Justice and Peace Commission
CSI	Community Safety Initiative
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EWS	Early Warning Signs
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KNAP	Kenya National Action Plan
KPRs	Kenya Police Reservists
LPC	Local Peace Committee
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPRs	National Police Reservists
NSNP	National Safety Net Programme
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
PWDs	Persons Living with Disabilities
SCCRR	Shalom Centre for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

FOREWORD – SAMBURU COUNTY ACTION PLAN

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 adopted in the year 2000 on women, peace and security, provides the first international legal and political framework recognizing the disproportionate impact of conflicts on women as well as the pivotal role of women in peace processes. It acknowledges the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of the gender perspective in peace processes and governance. Although it is the first resolution on women, peace and security and also deeply rooted on the premise that women's inclusion (their presence and participation) in the peace process, their perspectives and their contribution to peace talks will improve the chances of attaining viable and sustainable peace and development.

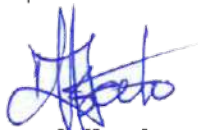
Furthering the women, peace and security agenda was necessary in Kenya as the country developed the Kenya National Action Plan I (KNAP I) in 2016 for the Implementation of the UNSCR 1325 and Related Resolutions were affixed in the constitutional values of gender equality, inclusion, and participation. Further KNAP I considered the changing nature of insecurity and incorporated a human security approach whose focus was on the protection of individual citizens. KNAP I also recognized that security threats included socio-economic, and environmental factors, and further noted that women's vulnerability was exacerbated by unequal access to resources, services, and opportunities. KNAP I was anchored on four pillars of UNSCR 1325 leveraging strategic actions for emphasis on equitable and sustainable interventions of women in peace processes through the: Promotion of their Participation; Prevention of conflict; their Protection against gender-based violence (GBV); and the mainstreaming of their needs and priorities in the Recovery and Relief intervention. KNAP I eventually birthed KNAP II (2020-2024) which recognizes that effective conflict prevention and response requires strong and efficient systems, structures, and processes to operationalize the laws, policies, and plans on women, peace and security agenda in Kenya.

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. Women and girls' participation and leadership in managing these issues is vital 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 Samburu 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 Samburu County Action Plan brought together a wide range of stakeholders in the involvement and participation of the localization of KNAP II toward a functional and cooperative implementation countrywide. The joint cooperation 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 Samburu 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.



Hon. Julius Leseeto
Samburu County Deputy Governor

SPECIAL REMARKS – SAMBURU COUNTY ACTION PLAN

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) adopted in 2000 on women, peace and security recognizes the importance of women's contribution to conflict prevention and resolution, and peace building. The Resolution is central to the effort of helping women engage in peace processes in meaningful ways.

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 of UNSCR 1325 leveraging strategic actions for emphasis on equitable and sustainable interventions of women in peace processes through the: Promotion of their Participation; the Prevention of conflict; their Protection against gender-based violence (GBV); and the mainstreaming of their needs and priorities in the Recovery and Relief intervention. This eventually birthed KNAP II (2020-2024) which recognizes that effective conflict prevention and response requires strong and efficient systems, structures, and processes to operationalize the laws, policies, and plans on women, peace and security agenda in Kenya.

The final assessment of KNAP I revealed restricted participation by the county governments and national coordination officers within. To correct the anomaly, KNAP II is heavily presumed on the collaborative and joint effort by both the national and county government in implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. In the quest to localize KNAP II within the peace and security context, for Samburu County means promoting peace and security that women's rights, needs and priorities must be taken seriously. The development of the Samburu 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 cooperative implementation countrywide. The joint collaboration and coordination toward advancing the women, peace and security agenda seeks to promote enhanced accountability between the two levels of government to achieve significant women participation in conflict resolution, peace and disaster management processes.

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Abdrisack Jaldesa
Samburu County Commissioner

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. Moreover, it recognized that women's vulnerability to the effects of conflict and post-conflict contexts is exacerbated by unequal access to resources, opportunities, and services. A review of the implementation process of KNAP I was undertaken in 2019 by 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 KNAP I on UNSCR 1325 (2016–2018), which provided a comprehensive framework for the implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda and commitments in Kenya. The implementation of KNAP I has had transformative key successes, detailed in the following section.

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

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

- Mainstreaming gender in peace support operations has been done through the development a Gender Policy and accountability mechanisms to protect women's rights and to enhance institutional strengthening of the International Peace Support Training Centre on gender equality and women's empowerment. By the end of 2016, Kenya was ranked first in the world in terms of female participation in the UN peacekeeping operations. More than 19 per cent of Kenyan peacekeeping troops deployed in the field, including military experts, are women.
- The National Police Service also increased its number of women from 8 per cent in 2015 to 10 per cent in 2018. Other achievements include the establishment of the Kenya Association of Women in Policing – a platform that seeks to champion the rights of women police officers, promote gender equality and professional development of women within the service, and revise the standard operating procedures to address the prevention of and response to gender-based violence.
- Improved women's participation in the justice sector: The Constitution of Kenya requires that the Deputy Chief Justice and the Chief Registrar of the Judiciary are women. As of 2018, women constitute 28 per cent of the Supreme Court judges, 32 per cent of judges in the Courts of Appeal, and 42 per cent of judges in the High Court. In terms of overall staff, Kenya's judiciary has almost attained gender parity, with women comprising 48.4 per cent of overall staff.
- Gendering Kenya's national and county peace architecture: During the KNAP I period, the Government of Kenya enacted Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 on National Peacebuilding and Conflict Management. 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, signaling a two-fold increase from 14 per cent in 2013. In addition, 45 per cent of the counties in Kenya met the constitutional threshold of 33 per cent gender parity in terms of representation in the county assemblies.
- With regard to county government leadership, the 2013–2017 crop of 47 governors were all men, but this changed in the August 2017 elections when three female governors were elected. This was partly attributed to the enhanced advocacy around the Constitution of Kenya and KNAP.
- 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.

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

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

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

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

1.2 Samburu County's Security Context

Samburu County is one of the 47 county governments in Kenya. It has three sub-counties (Samburu East, Samburu North and Samburu West) and is located in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) of Kenya. Samburu County borders Baringo County to the west, Laikipia County to the south, Isiolo County to the East, Turkana County to the northwest and Marsabit County to the north. The County is subdivided in three electoral Sub-Counties and 15 electoral wards. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the County has a population of 310, 327. Samburu County has two major ethnic communities- Samburu and Turkana. Pastoralism (rearing of cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys and camels) and tourism are sources of livelihood. Poverty levels are high making it one of the poorest counties in Kenya. Conflict between the Samburu and Turkana communities in this County dates back to the early 1990s. A simple web search for "Baragoi" on the World Wide Web and all that pops up are stories and images of devastation brought about by the incessant violent conflicts between the Turkana and Samburu communities. Because the community borders other counties with porous borders, the combatants easily access small arms and light weapons used to perpetrate the heinous crimes.

1.2.1 Forms and causes of insecurity and conflicts

Inter-tribal conflicts are rampant in Samburu County involving Samburu, Turkana, Pokot and Boarana communities. There have been ethnic clashes among the Samburu, Boran and Turkana communities in Samburu North Sub-County. The security situation in Baragoi (Samburu North) has gradually deteriorated as inter-communal conflicts have persisted. The major cause of inter-tribal conflict has been attributed to scarcity of pasture and water due to the seasonal droughts, cattle raids, land ownership and human-wildlife conflict. The rugged terrain and impassable roads in Samburu North make recovery of livestock impossible once they have been driven to Suguta Valley. Cattle rustling tend to be concentrated around the boundaries. In Samburu East Sub-County, road banditry is rampant along the Maralal- Wamba road. Boundary conflicts are common along the Samburu-Baringo border and is exacerbated by cattle rustling between Samburu and Pokot communities. According to the study participants, the active participants of the conflicts experienced in Samburu are mainly the elders and the young Morans. The activities of the Morans within the communities in Samburu are inadequately monitored giving them the opportunity to involve in criminal activities.

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

1.2.2 Effects of insecurity and conflicts

These conflicts have led to a number of challenges including displacement of population, loss of lives and livelihood. The youth/Morans actively involved in the conflicts and the security officers are the most vulnerable who lose their lives in large numbers. On 10th November 2012, 46 Kenya Police officers and reservists were killed in the Suguta Valley near Baragoi while on a mission to recover stolen cattle.



Courtesy of CSI

Commemorative monument in honor of 42 National Police Service heroes who lost their lives in security operations in Baragoi, Samburu County on November 10th 2012.

The killing of men who are the main income earners for majority of the households in Samburu communities leads to widespread poverty. The loss of livestock which is the main source of income leads to an increase in unlawful activities such as charcoal burning and brewing of illicit brews as alternative sources of income among community members.

“Change in economic lifestyle, that is, people resort to burning charcoal, Changaa brewing as an alternative source of survival after livestock had been deprived”- KII, Young woman.

The communities mainly depend on livestock as a main source of food. The state of insecurity has led to most of the communities losing their livestock hence households suffer food insecurity, even the young children who depended on milk from the cattle. This has negatively affected vulnerable groups including children below five years, pregnant and lactating women, chronically sick, elderly and the disabled.

The ripple effects of these communal violence at times spread to institutions of learning. According to Shalom Center for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation (SCCRR), at one point students of Baragoi Secondary School fought along ethnic lines.

“Results in school conflicts. School children from the warring communities sometimes fight in school hence resulting in injuries”- KII, Duty bearer.



Meeting with women led CBOs and CSOs on the validation of WPS Baseline Report

Disruption also occurs in social amenities such as closure of schools and health facilities due to the risk of attacks on teachers, children and staff as well as vandalism of the facilities. With such magnitude of violence in place Schools have always been closed to prevent attacks and the governments may be reluctant to re-open schools because threats of attack may still be present. As a result, most areas that experiences cattle rustling record low pupil enrolment since most parents feared for the lives of their children. Most schools in these violence-prone areas also register high dropouts. Teachers on the other hand have been forced to desert duty and relocate to other places. All these happenings cause serious problems towards accessing basic primary education. The result is that children stay out of school making them more likely to commit acts of violence.

Whenever children lose their parents amidst the conflicts in Samburu, they suffer psychosocial torture leaving them exposed to mental health challenges. The conflicts also result in fear among the community members due to potential further conflicts.

“Results in school conflicts. School children from the warring communities sometimes fight in school hence resulting in injuries”- KII, Duty bearer.

Cattle rustling also leads to the outbreak of cattle diseases whenever the bandits move cattle infected cattle from one location to the other.

The conflict experienced in the Samburu North Sub-County has impacted negatively on the lives and livelihoods of the local population and especially pregnant and lactating mothers, children below five (5) years and other vulnerable groups such as the elderly and Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs). Women are widowed during the conflicts exposing them to psychosocial torture as they have become sole income earners for the families.

“Women suffer due to lack of some basic life support commodities such as menstrual hygiene materials such as pads and other undergarments. Young girls end up in unhealthy sexual behaviours such as prostitution due poverty”- Young, woman.

Whenever the Morans and the men flee during conflicts, women, young girls and PWDs are left behind. Unable to flee, they are exposed to further violence and harsh weather due to vandalism of their homes. "Women suffer most during conflicts since they are unable to fight and defend themselves. They are vulnerable and often get displaced whereby they are exposed to more harm"- Workshop Participant. Exposure to the harsh weather and inadequate supply of clean water and food during conflicts leads to outbreak of diseases especially among children.

Women suffer from psychosocial challenges arising from the deaths of their husbands and sons. "Women get psychologically affected due to killings of their sons and children during inter-tribal wars and also after animals and properties have been deprived"- KII, Young woman.

1.2.3 Initiatives in place to curb insecurity and conflicts in Samburu County

Inter-communal dialogue meetings by council of elders and other influential community leaders have been from time to time formed among conflicting communities in Samburu County. As a result, of knowledge and skills acquired by the communities, there is currently increased number of inter-communal dialogue meetings that have resulted to the sharing of previously contested grazing fields and water points, decrease in incidences of livestock theft and raids, and increase in cases of return of stolen livestock. In some of the most conflict-prone areas, the affected groups have met and carefully negotiated general ground rules for conflict management. Some of these initiatives have resulted in the drafting of 'Declarations' and 'Agreements'. On the 14th to 15th March 2019, in the presence of elders, National and County Government officials, political leaders, peace committee members and other stakeholders signed a resolution of peace agreement between the Sub-Counties in Samburu¹. The Community Peace Agreement provided a platform to use existing alternative dispute resolution mechanism to resolve arising conflicts on: political incitements, boundary disputes, cattle rusting and banditry, illegal firearms, human-wildlife conflicts, illiteracy levels and economic empowerment. In October 2015, SCCRR began its first workshop in Baragoi. With the aim of enabling the locals settle their own issues amicably by themselves through conflict prevention modules. The groups trained comprised of members of the "Inter-faith group", a multi-denominational group formed by the religious leaders of Maralal, Baragoi Women Peace Group, local administrators like Chiefs and selected key individuals from the two communities. After the meeting in October 2015, members of the inter-faith group resolved to pass the message of peace and tolerance in the villages within Baragoi.

Due to retrogressive cultural practices, women are inadequately involved in conflict resolution processes. Those who participate mainly do so through women-led groups and CBOs and in some instances formation of women-led peace committees among warring communities. Women play a pivotal role as educators, mediators and trauma healing counsellors. Other ways women participate in conflict resolution include engaging in income generation activities, community sensitization and promotion of culture.

1.2.3.1 Local peace committees

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

¹*Samburu- Marsabit County Peace Agreement, 2019: 15th March, 2019*

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 (NSC) on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (PBCM), 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 identified a number of mechanisms through which local community members in Samburu County participate in peace committees.

Inter-Communal peace meetings: Leaders from conflicting communities come together to discuss mechanisms of resolving the conflicts. These involves influential community leaders including the Council of Elders, County and National Government agencies, political leaders among other actors. On 15th March, 2019, a resolution of the peace² agreement between Samburu North, Samburu East, Loyangalani and Laisamis sub-counties was held at the Sportman's Arm Hotel, Nanyuki. In attendance were National and County Government officials, peace committee, elders among other stakeholders. The resolution drafted strategies for resolving a number of conflict issues including political incitements, boundary disputes, cattle rustling and banditry and illegal firearms.

Local dialogues amongst the council of elders and the youth/Morans: Council of elders are the most influential participants in peace committees in Samburu County. Local dialogue meetings are also convened between the elders and the Morans.

"Old men (council of elders) acting as mentors and counsellors to the young men. They guide them on how they can solve the problem by themselves"- KII, Elder.

Community policing and the nyumba kumi initiative. Practiced in Samburu like many other Kenyan communities, community policing brings together the community members and the police in ensuring a safe and secure environment for all. It aims at establishing an active and equal partnership between the Police and the public through which crime and community safety issues can jointly be discussed and solutions determined and implemented³. The community plays among other roles volunteering of information on suspicious characters or activities and working closely with the Police through Community Policing Forums (CPF).

"In case of overwhelming cases in the community, the council of elders refers the offenders to the police station for further disciplinary actions"- KII, Young woman.

Land committees: Prior to the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya in 2010. Community land was registered as group ranches under the Group Representatives Act, 1968 Cap 287 of the laws of Kenya now repealed. Unregistered community land was owned as trust land under the Trust Land Act Cap 288. The Community Land Act was enacted in 2016. gives county governments (devolved governance units) the mandate to hold in trust all unregistered community land. County governments are not allowed to sell, transfer or convert for private purposes any unregistered community land (Government of Kenya,

²Samburu- Marsabit County Peace Agreement, 2019: 15th March, 2019

³National Police Service

2016). In Samburu County, for both unregistered and registered community land there exists a land management committee which 12 comprises of 15 persons elected by the members of the community⁴. Other committees such the grazing committee, the chiefs committee etc. oversee different aspects of community livelihood. According to the Kenya News Agency, the ministry of lands in February 2021 kicked off fresh registration of group ranches in Samburu North to ensure transfer of over 500,000 hectares of unregistered land in Samburu North sub-county over to Community Land Management Committees (CLMC) formed by the respective communities.

“Use of land committees to address land conflicts”- KII, Elder.

A number of development organizations (CSOs, CBOs and FBOs) working in Samburu County convene mediation platforms and training sessions on peace and security among community members.

“Through NGOs such as Naisula Peace Initiative, Caritas and Catholic Justice bringing warring communities into the negotiation table”- KII, Young woman.

Other initiatives identified by the study include Resource sharing declaration (Water resource association and forest resource association), School peace clubs (promoting peace through education), County government department of special programmes, Peace training and education through peace caravans, Elders' disciplinary committees, Kangaroo courts, Chief's barazas, religious group meetings and women group and forums.

This study has noted that council of elders remains the strongest link in the implementation of peace committees within Samburu.

“Amongst the Samburu people, the council of elders are the most powerful and any decision that was not presented to them for discussion is null and void”-KII, young woman.

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 the Morans “go missing” from the communities only to return back after days without necessarily being questioned by the elders. The same counts for external attempts to democratize committee formation processes by requesting members to be selected through election. The Samburu community dominates the politics of the County and the conflict cannot be divorced completely from politics. This has led to the selection of gatekeepers rather than peacekeepers in some cases Peace initiatives are further vulnerable to hijack by politicians and other powerful individuals especially during electioneering periods where local politicians use them as tools to drive personal agenda. While it is crucial that politicians and other leaders support peace work, it has to be ensured that it remains anchored at the grassroots level to be efficient.

The study established that women in Samburu County are inadequately involved in local peace committees. Those who participate mainly do so through women-led groups and CBOs and in some instances formation of women-led peace committees among warring communities. Evidence points to inadequate support from the local female politicians who are dominated by their male counterparts,

⁴Community in respect is defined in terms of administrative regions; mostly includes people of the same ethnic group and clan

1.2.3.2 Gender responsive conflict prevention mechanisms established in Samburu 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 a number of initiatives by various actors in Samburu County aimed at prevention of conflict.

- a) Existence of land committees and national government initiatives to demarcate land within Samburu County reduces possibility of conflicts associated with land ownership.

"Government settles land related conflicts through land demarcation exercises and holding dialogues with warring communities as a result of conflicts over undefined boundaries"- KII, young woman.

- b) Peace Committees: Initiated and implemented by various actors within the communities, they have played a significant role in sensitization and awareness creation on peace and security processes within the communities.

"Community opinion leaders such as elites in the community and government retirees help in settlement of conflicts in the community"- KII, Elder.

- c) Disarmament of civilians and security operations. The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government has been conducting security operations and disarmament exercise reducing, controlling, and eliminating weapons of all kinds in order to undermine and prevent armed conflict and armed violence.
- d) Income generation and development projects by national and County governments as well as other development organizations.

1.2.3.3 National and County Government coordination/dialogue forums that are operational in Samburu County

A number of national and County government dialogue forums are available in Samburu County for discussion of peace and security processes:

- a) National Government security meetings coordinated by the Ministry of Interior and coordination of National government through Regional and County commissioners.
- b) As enshrined in its current County Integrated Development Programme (CIDP), Samburu County government has embraced community policing⁵ using the nyumba kumi initiative⁶, ensuring a safe and secure environment for all citizens
- c) Sports clubs (education for peace) gives a platform for the youth to engage in discussions and sensitization on peace and security processes.
- d) National Government coordinating with local administrators in peace resolution. The council of elders play a critical role in initiating and facilitating local peace committee meetings.

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

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



Engagement with community stakeholders on sensitization of KNAP II and UNSCR 1325.

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

In 2012, the Government of Kenya committed itself to addressing and responding to the immediate and long-term needs of women in peace and security by developing and adopting a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. KNAP I was launched in 2016, designed around the four pillars of Participation and Promotion, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery, and implemented over a period of three years (2016–2018). In 2019, a comprehensive review of KNAP I⁷ was undertaken to assess the level of implementation during the 2016–2018 period. The findings and recommendations have been utilized to inform the development of KNAP II. Through the implementation of the KNAP I, the national government has demonstrated its plan to support implementation of UNSCR 1325 with plans/actions to:

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

⁷KNAP 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

The County government of Samburu has shown its dedication to increasing the number of women in leadership position within the County government administration including County Executive Committees, ward administration among other positions. County governments have also adhered to the two thirds gender rule⁸ by nominating female members into the County assembly to meet the constitutional threshold in the assemblies.

According to the County CIDP, Social Protection has been implemented in Samburu County in varying forms for many years. In the County there exists formal social security provisions under the department of Gender and Cultural Development, Children's Department.

1.2.3.5 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 Samburu County, women's participation and involvement in peace and security processes is below average. The minimal participation of women in these processes is positively appreciated by the community members. In their participation in peace and security processes, women in Samburu County take up various roles including:

Women as Informants- Through participation in community policing, women provide crucial information on security matters.

Women as Advisors- At household level, women play a critical role in advising their children on peace and security issues. Through the CBOs and other women led groups, women get the opportunity advise community leadership on peace and security processes.

Women as Trainers- Through their participation in income generation activities, women are critical ensuring community members gain knowledge on income generation. Involvement in income generation by community members reduces incidences of conflicts.

"Engaging women in active economic activities through provision of start-ups"- KII, young woman.

Women as Facilitators- There is evidence of women led groups initiating and implementing peace committees in Samburu County.

⁸Provisions 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.

“Formation of a joint women-led peace committee comprising of women from the warring communities”- KII, young woman.

Women as Advocates- Women led groups through various community platforms act as advocate for peaceful coexistence among community members. Women also take part in advocacy movements such as sixteen days of gender activism.

“To continue preaching peace and conflict resolution through churches, funerals, community ceremonies girls’ schools and chief barazas”- KII, champion trainer.

Women as Humanitarian agents- Women take up frontline humanitarian roles during emergencies and conflicts including supply of food, water and clothing.

Women as Decision makers- Women working with existing structures such as the County peace steering committee get opportunities make decisions on matters affecting the community.

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. Women champions are perceived to be interfering with the community cultural practices hence are facing a lot of resistance in their advocacy initiatives.

“Men look down to women as people who don’t have any valuable contributions to peace and security activities in the community”- KII, young woman.

- Illiteracy: Without proper access to education, women lack the knowledge to make decisions on peace and security processes. This is worsened by the fact that there are low advocacy levels on women empowerment within Samburu County.
- High level of insecurity and personal threat for women participating in official peace negotiations. Corruption within existing structures to report human rights violations such as Gender Based Violence (GBV) deter women from reporting cases. In some instances, rescued girls taken back to the communities are disowned due to the perception that they have involved in prostitution.

“Some peace building and conflict resolution gatherings comprises of participants who are heavily armed. Men cannot allow women to attend meetings of that particular nature due to fear of eruption of fire exchange”- KII, champion trainer.

- Lack of political will to promote and include women as local, informal mediators and as capacities for peace. Local politics in Samburu County have an influence on the recurring conflict and the insecurity experienced by the community⁹.

⁹Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNHCR): Public inquiry on insecurity in the Baringo and North Rift of Kenya.

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

“Women in most cases don’t access information as most of the information is directed to men. They end up being recipients of secondary information”- KII, young woman.

- 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.

“Lack of policies and platforms for meaningful women engagement and empowerment to understand their rights”- KII, young woman.

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

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

- Inaccessibility to meetings organized in remote locations. Women are unable to travel long distance on tough terrains to attend the meetings.

Opportunities that exist for women participation in Samburu

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

a. Use of the existing platforms such as women groups and faith-based groups.

Women can initiate discussions on peace and security matters through the existing groups and use the platform to enter into the official peace and security dialogue processes.

“Discussing about peace building and conflict resolution agendas during women’s numerous groups and church-based groups(jumuiyas). They can decide to develop peace and security related messaging and spread it”- KII, young woman.

b. Experience with mediation and trauma healing

Traditionally considered better mediators and trauma healing experts, women can use this opportunity mediate warring groups thereby being part of peace and security processes.

“They talk to fellow women on how to conduct themselves during family level and community level affairs. They can also advise other young women and girls on positive behaviors changes in the community”- KII, young woman.

c. Take part in educational programmes

Illiteracy as a barrier to women’s participation in peace processes can be eradicated through enrolment into educational programmes such as adult classes.

“Promotion of Lchekuti education (evening classes) for those who haven’t got opportunity to go to school and they are looking after animals”- KII, duty bearer.

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**

By rising up as local politicians, women could take advantage of local 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.

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

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

The study identified a number of mechanisms through which women in Samburu County through women’s organization participate in dispute resolution. Through women led groups and CBOs, engagement in income generation activities have minimized cases of conflict over resources.

“Engaging women in active economic activities through provision of start-ups”- KII, young woman.

At both household and community level, women have continued to play the role of agents of peace. Through dialogues in women-led peace committees within the warring communities, women have had a chance to sensitize the communities on peaceful co-existence.

Duty bearers working with various actors at the community level play a critical role in the provision of psychosocial support to the community members with severe emotional effects. These include women working as Community Health Workers (CHWs) and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs), women working in health facilities, academic institutions, CBOs and CSOs within the community.

“They take part as educators and trauma healing counsellors”- KII, duty bearer.

It is clear that women working with County institutions and other community mechanisms are not adequately participating in alternative dispute resolution, reconciliation and mediation. Opportunities exist for women working with the County government both in County assemblies and County Executive Committees as well as women working within other community structures. This study has identified a

number of areas where women working with various institutions/organizations would require training needs in order to enhance their participation in dispute resolution, reconciliation and mediation. These areas include:

- Conflict analysis
- Importance of peace building approaches
- Community background
- Key institutions and stakeholders
- National laws and policies
- National, County and community action plans
- Relational, coordination and action

The capacity gaps affecting women's ability to participate in alternative dispute resolution, reconciliation and mediation include financial and physical resources, cultural practices and community perception and attitude.

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 which promotes the inclusion and participation of women in peace building and security processes:
- Sensitization and training of community members to abolish cultural practices that hinder women from taking up active roles in making decision on matters that affect their communities.
- Avail information about the technical and logistical procedures and content of the peace processes initiated by LPCs specifically delegate roles in the planning and implementation of LPCs.
- Parties to agreements and declaration should follow monitor and ensure smooth implementation of such declarations.
- Creation and support for sustainable women's organizations.
- Training of the duty bearers and other community actors on the objectives and plans UNSCR 1325 and the associated action plans. Develop plans to provide civic education on UNSCR to community members.
- County government of Samburu should develop plans to form operational gender sector groups at sub-County and ward level.
- Intervening agencies should ensure provision of adequate resources required to plan and implement peace meeting at the community level. County government should increase and monitor the utilization of funds aimed intended for peace and conflict resolution processes.
- There is need to promote women's formal political participation through training of local female politicians.
- County government should increase participation of women in leadership and governance by appointing more women to the County Government positions.

- The County Government of Samburu should enhance women's employment opportunities through affirmative action programmes.
- Legal assistance and land reforms should be enforced to solve the issue of women's ownership of land within Samburu communities.
- Economically empower security officers in order to avoid compromising their integrity.
- There is the need to re-deploy the National Police Reservists (NPRs) previously called KPRs (Kenya Police Reservists) to support in the fight against cattle rustling.
- Recruitment of the police Reservists should incorporate their characteristics such as age gender, marital status, education level and economic status. This will ensure an effective workforce by selecting young, energetic, literate and responsible people while considering gender balance.
- Through the support from the National Government, the County Government of Samburu conduct disarmament exercise to ensure illegal weapons are dispossessed from the civilians.
- Intervening agencies should support the locals to come up with alternative sources of income to lessen the pressure on pastoralism as an economic activity.

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

Samburu County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018- 2022

Gender mainstreaming programmes are incorporated in the Samburu County CIDP 2018-2022. Information presented in the CIDP is disaggregated by gender across the various sectors.

Affirmative Action

Affirmative action is a practice that redresses discrimination in society and is therefore meant to promote equal opportunities between men and women. In its CIDP, Samburu County Government strives to attain affirmative action by promoting gender equality and equity.

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 Samburu 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 Samburu County.

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

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

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

3.1 Operationalizing Samburu County Action Plan

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

well as other actors including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and duty bearers at the grassroots levels. It is essential for the County Government institutions as well as the community members to collectively own and implement the plan to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability and ultimately realize its goals.

3.2 Institutional Framework and Coordination of KNAP II

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 co-chair the process with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. These two lead ministries will work closely with other key ministries, departments, and agencies at the national and county level, with civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and with academia and the private sector to implement and deliver on the commitments of KNAP II. Some of the key actors critical to the successful implementation of KNAP II include security sector actors, humanitarian actors, international agencies, and the media. They will work in collaboration with development partners, including UN agencies, to pursue the targets outlined in KNAP II. The role of county governments cannot be underestimated. In this regard, there will be regular cooperation, consultation, and collaboration with the Council of Governors and the county governments in the implementation, monitoring, reporting, and documentation of this KNAP.

The Ministry of Public Service and Gender 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.

3.2.1 The National Steering Technical Committee

The National Steering Technical Committee draws its membership from national government ministries, departments, and agencies; independent constitutional commissions; county governments and civil society; the private sector; and the media. The committee's central role is to provide guidance in the implementation process and to assist the KNAP Secretariat in planning and resource mobilization.

The National Steering Technical Committee will provide overall guidance and shall be responsible for technical guidance and resource mobilization towards the implementation of the KNAP. The committee will be chaired by the Ministry of Public Service and Gender (State Department for Gender) and co-chaired by the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (Directorate of Peacebuilding and Conflict Management).

The National Steering Technical Committee will have quarterly meetings to review progress by all actors working to implement KNAP II. The recommendations of the committee will assist in the review of strategies and will inform programming and policy and legislative action on women, peace, and security, as outlined in KNAP II.

The committee's responsibilities include the following:

- Providing strategy direction and ensuring results-oriented management and accountability to all KNAP II organs
- Resource mobilization towards the implementation of KNAP II
- Developing and guiding all processes in the design of the mechanism to implement KNAP II
- Designing a monitoring and evaluation framework
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the KNAP

3.2.2 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.

The Secretariat is the liaison between the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and the National Steering Technical Committee regarding ongoing work on women, peace, and security at the county level.

The Ministry of Public Service and Gender is responsible for reporting on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and will work closely with all stakeholders in the mobilization of resources for the KNAP implementation.

3.2.3 Pillar Working Groups

The stakeholders and responsible actors will be organized and clustered around the four pillars:

1) Participation and Promotion, 2) Prevention, 3) Protection, and 4) Relief and Recovery. The Pillar Working Groups will meet quarterly to coordinate, allocate, and report on the activities of each pillar. The Pillar Working Groups will present project reports during the National Steering Technical Committee meetings.

3.2.4 Coordination at County and Sub- County Levels

The Ministry of Public Service and Gender, in liaison with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, will work with the county government through the ministries' devolved units and strengthen the mechanisms of the County Peace Committees, which have been vibrant in sustaining peace and development across communities in Kenya.

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 KNAP II, 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.

This KNAP will be for five years, and the reporting should therefore ensure that a quarterly and yearly reporting framework is in place. The National Steering Technical Committee will be responsible for the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and for ensuring that the reports are developed and submitted.

4.1 Reporting Format

Level of Reporting	Type of Report	Recipient	Responsible Party
National level	Annual reporting	Stakeholders	Ministry of Public Service and Gender
County level	Annual reporting	National Steering Technical Committee	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government through County Commissioner, and County Government
Community level	Quarterly progress report	County Technical Working Group	Civil society organizations and sub-county technical working groups

5.0 APPENDICES

5.1 Appendix 1: Implementation Matrix

Pillar 1: Participation and Promotion

Objective

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

Outcome

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

Output 1.1

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

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

Output 1.2

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

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

Pillar 2: Prevention

Objective

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

Outcome

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

Output 2.1

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

Interventions	Responsibility	Verifiable indicators	Means of verification
<p>2.1.1 Integrate gender responsiveness into early warning and early response systems and into conflict prevention mechanisms, including the prevention of violent extremism.</p>	<p>Lead: County Department for Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with the office of the County commissioner and local peace committees.</p> <p>Other: CSOs operating in the County, local media stations, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.</p>	<p>a. Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate gender responsiveness.</p> <p>b. Number of gender-responsive mechanisms to mitigate/prevent/counter violence extremism developed and implemented.</p> <p>c. Number of women-led initiatives in communities prone to disaster or violent extremism.</p> <p>d. Number of gender-responsive provisions in the agreements and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Early warning system mechanisms. • Reports from implementing institutions • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.

		declarations emerging from dispute resolution mechanisms.	
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 Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with development partners. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from implementing institutions • 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: County Department of Youth, Sports and Gender in collaboration with the office of the County commissioner. Other: Civic Education Department, education department, local media stations, CSOs operating in the County, CBOs, FBOs, local community leaders, duty bearers.	<p>a. Number of awareness initiatives targeted at addressing socialization and normalization of gender-based violence.</p> <p>b. Status report on the implementation and impact of the public education on increasing awareness to address socialization and normalization of SGBV finalized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Status report on the implementation and impact of the public education on increasing awareness to address socialization and normalization of SGBV. • Reports from implementing institutions. • Monitoring data and reports from CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and duty bearers.

Output 2.3

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

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

Pillar 3: Protection

Objective

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

Outcome

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

Output 3.1

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

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

Output 3.2

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

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

Output 3.3

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

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

Pillar 4: Relief and Recovery

Objective

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

Outcome

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

Output 4.1

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

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

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

5.2 Appendix 2: Operational CSOs and CBOs in Samburu County

Sub-County	Organization
Samburu West	Community Safety Initiative
	Support Transformation and Empowerment of Pastoralists
	Losho Lang Faith-based Organization
	Share Dignity
	Samburu Peace Museums
	Peer Organization for Women Empowerment and Representation
	Chui Mamas Community Based Organization
	Mercy Corps/ Nawiri
	Children Peace Initiatives
	Empower Pastoralists Organization of Kenya
Samburu North	Empower Pastoralists Organization of Kenya
	Loriani Pastoral Project
	Children Peace Initiatives
	IMPACT Trust
	Merti Elites Homegrown Peace Initiative
	Nainyototo Youth Organization
	Northern Youth for Peace
	Rural Empowerment, Transformation Education and Network
	Moriyo Integrated Pastoralists Program
	Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC)
Samburu East	Mercy Corps/ Nawiri
	Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC)
	SCCRR (Shalom Centre for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation)
	IMPACT Trust
	Empower the Northern Frontier
	Naretoi Development Initiative
	Samburu Women Empowerment Integrated Program

5.3 Appendix 3: Samburu County- CSOS & CBOS Community stakeholders- Validation meeting participant List

No.	Organization	Location	Contact person
1.	Community Safety Initiative	Samuru central	Milcah Nempiris
2.	Samburu Women Empowerment Integrated Program	Sambruru East	Annie Kanai
3.	Loriani Pastoral Project	Sambruru North	-Ramano Leakono
4.	Children Peace Initiatives	Samburu central and Samburu North	Lekenit Samson
5.	Empower Pastoralists Organization of Kenya	Samburu central and Samburu North	-Erisen Lengéded
6.	Naretoi Development Initiative	Samburu East	Lesiamito Samuel
7.	Support Transformation and Empowerment of Pastoralists	Samburu central	Patrick Ngamon
8.	Losho lang faith-based organization	Samburu Central	Rev. Thomas Lolmakar
9.	Share Dignity	Samburu Central	John Wahome
10.	Merti Elites Homegrown Peace Initiative	Sanburu North	Josphat Lesuuda
11.	Nainyototo Youth Organization	Samburu North	Stephen Lelekong'
12.	Empower the Northern Frontier	Sambruru East	- Muchemi Njeru
13.	Samburu Peace Museums	Samburu Central	Brian Leleruk
14.	Peer Organization for Women Empowerment and Representation	Samburu Central	Sarafina Naserian
15.	Chui Mamas Community Based Organization.	Samburu Central	Modestah Ellie
16.	Rural Empowerment, Transformation	Samburu North	-

	Education and Network		
17.	Northern Youth for Peace	Samburu North	Waturu Boniface
18.	Mercy corps/ Nawiri	Samburu County	Evans Onyiego
19.	Morijo Integrated Pastoralists Program	Samburu north	Luciano Lesuyai
20.	Catholic Justice and peace commission (CJPC)	Samburu East and North	Paul Lokidongó
21.	SCCRR (Shalom Centre for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation)	Samburu East	Fr. Oliver Norman
22.	IMPACT trust	Samburu county	Joseph Ole Kaunga-
23.	Samburu Well Being Initiative for All (SWIFA)-	Samburu County-	Gabriella Lorere

5.4 Appendix 4: Key steps in Community Conflict Resolution

<p>Make initial contact with community members</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Hold community-wide meetings</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Participation</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Representative groups</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Identify high-impact activities of shared interest</p>	<p>As part of the process, it is important to identify issues that are the source of conflict. This can be as simple as competition for use of water or as complex as ethnic discrimination in government employment projects. Select an activity that is necessary, achievable and that will help opposing groups work together toward a better resolution of their problem. Initially, it is often most effective to select an activity that can be completed relatively quickly, since delayed progress often diminishes community involvement and resolve.</p>
<p>Implement the activity with community contribution</p>	<p>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.</p>

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



THE CENTRE Collaborative Centre for
Gender & Development



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Nairobi

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10th November 2021

Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services,
CC- CECM Treasury,
Box 3- 20600 Samburu,
The Samburu County Government.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

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

The Collaborative Centre for Gender Development would like to submit a budget allocation proposal to the Samburu 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 Samburu 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,



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

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SAMBURU COUNTY									
DEPARTMENT: Gender, Culture and Social Services									
Budget for Implementing the Samburu County Action Plan on KNAP II (UNSCR 1925 on Women, Peace and Security) 2022 TO 2023									
Participation and Promotion									
IMPACT 1.1: Meaningful participation of women in governance of peace, security and disaster management processes strengthened in Samburu County									
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									
S/NO	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	Pax	30	Days	3	3	1,500	405,000	
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	Transport Reimbursements	30	Days	3	3	2,000	540,000	
		IEC Materials (Roll Up/ Horizontal Banners, Brochures)	1	Lumpsum	1	3	15,000	45,000	
		Art/Time/ Mobilization	3	Days	1	3	5,000	45,000	
		Publication	1,000	Lumpsum	1	3	300	900,000	
		Facilitation Fees	1	Days	3	3	10,000	90,000	
	SubTotal	Lumpsum	1	Days	3	3	10,000	2,160,000	
	Impact Total							2,160,000	

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IMPACT 2.4: Prevention									
OUTCOME 2.1: Women, girls and other vulnerable groups living free from fear and threat of conflict and violence									
Objective 2.1: 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									
SINQ	Budget Activity and Details	Unit Name	# of Units	Unit Name II	# of Units	Frequency	Unit Cost	Total (KES)	
2.1:	Support for better coordination in the reporting mechanisms on incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported and acted upon								
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:	Capacity building activities on enhancing awareness and promoting community participation in conflict prevention and all forms of violence against women and girls								
	Accommodation and Meals	Pax	3	Days		3	5,000	135,000	
	Conference package	Pax	30	Days		3	1,500	405,000	
	Transport Reimbursements	Pax	30	Days		3	2,000	540,000	
	Airfare/Mobilization	Pax	1	Days		3	5,000	15,000	
	Facilitation Fees	Lumpsum	1	Days		3	10,000	90,000	
	SubTotal							735,045	
	Impact Total							1,920,045	
IMPACT 3: Protection									
OUTCOME 3.1: Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress, effectively provided									
Objective 3.1: To protect women and girls and other vulnerable groups, including migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, in all forms of conflict and violence									
SINQ	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:	Capacity building for humanitarian personnel deployed to protect women and girls in conflict and crisis situations, and emergencies								

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