

## **Project Title: Building and supporting sustainable peace, social justice and democracy among Kenyan communities**

### **Background**

- Conflicts in Kenya are multifaceted in nature. They occur both in rural and urban communities. In Kenya rural areas, conflicts take the form of cross boarder conflicts, agro-pastoral area conflicts, land conflicts, border dispute conflicts, livestock rustling and banditry. In the urban areas on the other hand, the rich-poor divide is more prominent thus characterizing urban crime, landlord-tenant disputes, squalid conditions of slum life, labor disputes and institutional riots especially done by students.
- Political form of violence arises from political crisis when one social group excludes another group from a geographical space or from national political power. In such an instance, those that are excluded from political bargaining tables assert their identity by bargaining to mobilize opposing camps for conflict.
- Conflict in Kenya has therefore caused tremendous harm to civilians particularly youth, women and children thereby increasing the number of loss of life and property as well as an increase in number of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).
- In areas where conflicts are frequent, development programmes have been disrupted and resources re-directed to less productive uses thus leading to deterioration in quality of life, weakening of political and economic institutions and very little or no investment. Furthermore, inter-communal violence because of ethnic intolerance is perpetrated by identity based communal rivalry and retaliatory attacks.
- Such violent conflict situations are always ethnic based and tend to be fed with narratives such as historical marginalization, political party zoning and exclusion which form the basis for the mobilization of the youth to engage in violence as a means to an economic end. Political entrepreneurs tend to use their ethnic affiliation to manipulate ethnic grievances as the basis for political mobilization to gain power and control over resources.

### **Consequences of the conflicts**

- Age-old conflicts in Kenya were characterized by disruptions and dislocation of community life. With the easy availability of illegal small arms in civilian hands, commercialization of cattle raids and run-away organized crime in urban centers and cities have not only brought about high turnovers but also intensified threats to national security, peace and prosperity.
- Politically motivated ethnic violence have since not only brought about permanent disruptions of life and its support systems but also balkanized the country along ethnic identity lines.

- Kenya is currently home to internally displaced persons who though temporarily lived in some restricted camps, have since been scattered in various spots across the country but with no permanent abode and minimal government support. We have had scenarios where the IDP's raised queries over the issues of compensation and even more recently complains of those who are yet to be compensated.
- On the other hand, urban slums are now theatres of orgies of violence where violence is planned and orchestrated by the political class especially at this time of elections while along the coast, there is an imminent confrontation as squatters have not only moved in and occupied a stretch of land but also resisted any attempts, including defying a court order to evict them, threatening violence instead.

### **Root causes of the conflicts**

At the root of most conflicts are deep-seated insecurity stemming from economic inequity, Locational disadvantages, changing environmental and ecological conditions and the various Transformations that society is undergoing.

#### **1. Land and environmental resource issues**

- Most conflicts in Kenya today arise from issues of access to and control over land
- Stretches/parcels and other environmental resources. In particular, land and natural resource
- Based conflicts are attributed to, among others:
- Lack of uniform ownership laws nationwide Lack of grassroots understanding and acceptance of rights of citizens to settle permanently and own land among communities other than their ancestral places of origin
- Competition between pastoralists and neighboring farming communities over scarce land (and water) sources

#### **2. Deprivation Human Rights and access Justice**

- Abuse of human rights and fundamental freedoms are at the center of the many conflicts that Kenya is currently experiencing. Specifically, the all-pervading gender imbalance and violence, increased problem of street children and delinquency arising from child abuse and neglect; and poor working conditions, unemployment and labour unrest attributed to the negative effects of globalization, are some underlying factors of conflict the country is currently confronted with.
- Defiance safe space for picketing and raising concerns on issues pertinent to the citizens by the state for example unlawful arrests, demolitions, and forceful evictions.

#### **3. Ethnicity issues**

- Most conflicts in Kenya are attributed to traditional inter-ethnic prejudices, animosities, and ethnicization of politics and resource access and control, allocation, stereotyping, negative labels and resource distribution.

#### **4. Approaches to politics and governance issues**

- Lack of passion and desire by those in positions of authority to enact and implement appropriate and enabling constitutional provisions for and actual implementation of a broad-based system of governance as well as weak democratic and political arrangements for good governance and accountability in national life have been responsible for conflicts.
- Also cited as causes of conflicts, are issues of arbitrary creation of administrative units such as districts, divisive approaches to politics and low level of awareness on civil, social, economic and cultural engagement on rights and obligations among the citizenry.

#### **5. Structural**

##### **Inequities**

- Excessive centralization of power and government control of the production system and uneven
- Distribution of development projects and services are conflict causative factors in Kenya today.
- This is well demonstrated in the manner in which identity groups have been aggressive towards having “one of their own” occupy positions of political influence as a prerequisite for accessing resources necessary for development hence entrenching tribal bigotry, nepotism and graft.
- The widening gap between the rich and the poor, widespread poverty and marginalization of minority people-groups have not only been viewed as causes of conflict but also as consequences of conflicts in Kenya. A clear demonstration of this is the now frequent class conflicts in the urban areas, specifically in the informal settlements (slums)

##### **Justification**

- Kenya, in its current stage of democratization is faced with the challenge of crafting a sense of brotherhood and cohesion among its people in their diversity and processes
- Over the last two-decades, violent ethnic conflicts, prejudicing and confrontational politics have damaged relationships between people and identity groups. In addition, the national

sense of wholeness (nationalism) and a culture of constitutionalism, which Kenya needs to prosper, were damaged.

- The Government of Kenya has also acknowledged that the pain confronting its people in this time of transition runs deep, the potential of protracted conflict real and only a genuine process that seeks to mainstream public participation in procuring a holistic, predictable and sustainable national peace shall the pivot on which any genuine national rebirth process shall be anchored.
- Towards this achievement, QPI (K) believes the civil society, being an important part of the natural immune system of the body politic, which should be mobilized to prevent conflict and to help resolve its causative factors, have a moral obligation and a national duty to actively participate in the crafting of a national policy framework and an environment necessary to bring about sustainable peace.
- A secure free and peaceful nation is the ultimate goal Kenyans have set their eyes on as we near elections. Attaining this is however dependent upon a process that seeks to provide all the stakeholders with an opportunity to actively participate in a broad based peace building and national rebirth process. This involves implementation of “peace agreements” in the personal and
- Social lives of people, and transforming social relationships, which have been characterized by conflict, injustice and violence. For national rebirth to take place, the parties to the conflict must be central in all efforts to build and sustain peace.
- Ultimately, and the foundation of this programme, reconciliation and national rebirth reconstructs productive relationships that ultimately underlie social, economic and political activities a people may be will engage in to procure a desired nation. The dimension of national engagement with peace building this programme seeks to address itself to therefore is that which is both spiritual and practical: the restoration of trust (that most people will behave reasonably most of the time and trust in “the system”), hope (which includes the belief that future life in the country can be better than the past) and mutuality (that these values and experiences are shared throughout the community).

### **How This Workshop will address the Problem statement**

#### **1. Training and capacity building in policy analysis, lobbying and advocacy:**

- This set of activities will seek to enable QPI (K) members and other local partner institutions to acquire essential capacity, skills and knowledge to participate in policy-making, analysis and advocacy processes to promote peace.

- The training activities will specifically seek to increase understanding of local, regional, national and international policy context of peace building, enhance their knowledge about specific policy issues of particular interest in peace, understand general principles of policy advocacy and lobbying, develop core skills on policy advocacy and lobbying develop skills in negotiations, understand essential steps in policy process, understand the roles of different actors (civil society, Private sector, Communities etc.)
- In the policy development process and develop concrete action plans for policy analysis and advocacy taking into account participants' different levels of engagement in peace building and conflict management and resolution

## **2. Policy research/analysis and dissemination of policy information:**

- These will allow informed and knowledgeable public participation in influencing policy and decision-makers on identified peace related issues.

## **3. Training And Capacity Building For Peace**

- Training and capacity building for peace programmatic option attempts to attain the sixth objective: *to build the capacity of members and other community based peace workers in peace building and conflict resolution through participatory training and organizational learning.*
- The aim of the capacity building and training activities is to enable peace workers to acquire essential knowledge and skills on the complexity of causes of conflict, the processes of conflict resolution, ongoing peace building including mediation and negotiations, post-conflict trauma management, media relations, monitoring and reporting on peace work, and management of funding and other support to communities.
- Through training and capacity building, QPI (K) seeks to develop further the capacity, skills and knowledge of members and related community based partners to respond to and manage conflict and peace building challenges in the most effective, sensitive and efficient way. This will not only encourage systematic organizational learning but also enable QPI (K) to build on the combined experiences of its members for continuous improvement peace building and conflict resolution.
- Community level efforts, beyond mainstream initiatives targeting various civil society and government actors, are important in establishing the basis for trust and hope among people that must co-exist in order for reconciliation and eventual national healing efforts to establish deep roots.
- In this programmatic option, community level confidence building activities shall consciously seek to demystify identities, largely ethnic, around which mobilization to violence is fuelled and enhance an appreciation, among the Kenya people of the value of nationhood.
- QPI (K) 's has and will largely work on peace building and conflict resolution has centered at regional levels. This has created a skills gap between those at local community levels where conflicts occur and those at a slightly higher level

#### **4. Women's Peace Forums**

- Women's strength as peacemakers arises from their traditional function as custodians of family and community values, and as nurturers, caregivers and mediators within the family. Mobilizing women's groups across boundaries of conflicting communities for specific joint activities is vital for positioning them at levels that would enhance their participation in peace building processes in a more critical way.
- The most significant challenge on involvement of women in peace processes is the societal bias against consultation with them on matters pertaining to public life. Even when women are involved in peace activities at the community level, they are often excluded when peace is being negotiated at the state level.
- In the coming three years, QPI (K) will continue to play a facilitative role to further enhance their activities and build their capacities in conflict management through training for better engagement.

#### **5. Youth peace forums**

- The youth and young adults are the most ignored on matters relating to peace building and the broader public life, largely because of their tender age.
- They are however the custodians of the future. Involving them in a peace process means enabling the handlers of our future to craft a humane society they shall hand over the next generation of leadership. QPI (K) thus seeks to establish regional and national youth consultations whose objective would be to empower and strengthen their networking in conflict prevention and peace building initiatives and mainstream their participation at all levels of QPI (K) engagement.
- This project shall also seek to provide the youth and young adults with training on conflict transformation and peace building. They shall also be provided with forums like peace festivals to reflect upon and share their experiences in peace work beyond developing trust across diversities

## **Related Activities**

- Training of technical personnel drawn from the membership for greater effectiveness in peace work.
- Training of the members of the community Peace Committees to become Trainer of trainers (TOT) to train community based peace animators at the district level in our various programmes such as AVP
- Training of community based peace agents and workers in areas of peace building, human rights, community mobilization and organization, conflict resolution, meditation and negotiation for immediate intervention at times of conflicts.

## **Outputs**

- **Output 1:** Youth leadership and life skills developed;
- **Output 2:** Capacity of youth led organizations to foster national reconciliation processes developed;
- **Output 3:** Peace education, advocacy and nonviolent campaigns in educational institutions and communities promoted
- **Output 4:** Trauma awareness and healing processes
- Enhanced
- **Output 5:** Livelihood opportunities for populations at risk of conflict increased
- **Output 6:** Economic relationships between conflicting groups in targeted communities strengthened
- **Output 7:** Development and promotion of the National Peace Policy (NPP) supported;
- **Output 8:** Peace building and conflict prevention networks established and strengthened
- **Output 9:** Local mechanisms for conflict mitigation and transformation strengthened



## **Expected Key Results**

- Increased understanding of peace issues and the subject of conflict resolution among the youths in set counties.
- Increased public and community participation in policy making processes relating to peace and development
- Positive and enabling environment for peace building and conflict prevention, resolution and reconciliation
- Communities have increased influence in local policies and decision making
- Increased integration of peace building activities and emergency support services
- Improved understanding and dialogue between communities and interfaith groups
- Increased community participation in local and national peace building and decision- making processes
- Increased peace awareness
- Strong local level networks and alliances for peace building and conflict management and resolution established
- Increased awareness of social, political cultural and economic rights that affect peace
- Improved coordination and collaboration among QPI (K)'s networks and other partners in emergency response and relief in conflict situations
- Well-functioning early warning and early response systems
- A critical mass of community based peace workers established and equipped with the capacity and skills to mediate and restore peace

## **Output to outcome theory of change 1**

- To achieve increased capacity of youth, men and women for peace building and conflict outcome, the Program will develop youth leadership and life skills; develop capacity of youth led organizations to foster national reconciliation processes; promote peace education, advocacy and nonviolent campaigns in educational institutions and communities and enhance trauma awareness and healing processes.
- This is premised on the fact that if youth, men and women are empowered, then they will display enhanced leadership and commitment to communities' wellbeing and manage conflicts and transformation because they will be able to effectively participate in decision making process and therefore become a resource in conflict reconciliation.
- This will lead to transforming youths, men and women into a positive force for social cohesion and sustainable peace.

- Further still, if youth led organizations are equipped with peace building and conflict management approaches then they will reach out to larger Kenyan communities with peacebuilding and conflict prevention programs.
- In addition, if conflict resolution advocacy and nonviolent campaigns are conducted in education institutions and surrounding communities and youth, men and women are equipped with practical nonviolent skills, then they will nurture positive communication skills and a culture of peaceful reconciliation will be indoctrinated hence they will refrain from engaging in violent confrontations in seeking to resolve conflicts because they realize the benefits of nonviolent solutions to conflict.
- Finally, it is premised that if youth, men, women, and their communities will be made aware of trauma and healing process then they will recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma and respond by integrating their knowledge into practices and will actively resist traumatization
- Under enhanced livelihoods for youth, men and women at high risk of conflict outcome the following outputs will be realized:

### **Output to outcome theory of change 2**

- To achieve enhanced livelihoods for youths and populations at high risk of conflict outcome, the Program will strive to increase livelihood opportunities for populations at risk of conflict and strengthen the economic relationships between conflicting groups in targeted communities.
- This is premised on the fact that if livelihoods opportunities for populations at high risk of conflict is increased then, stability will increase because individuals and groups will be less likely to resort to violent competition as a way to access limited economic resources and will also not be used by politicians to cause violence on small handouts because the grounds for competition will decrease and further that if we build economic and social relationships between conflicting communities, then people will perceive tangible, concrete benefits from cooperation and believe they will incur economic loses from conflicts and place a higher value on cooperation than conflict with adversaries

### **Output to outcome theory of change 3**

- To achieve Strengthened policy and partnership for youth, men and women integration in peace building and conflict transformation the program will purpose to support the

development and promotion of the National Peace Policy (NPP); establish and strengthen the peace building and conflict prevention networks and finally strengthen the local mechanisms for conflict mitigation and resolution.

- This is founded on the premise that, if National Peace Policy (NPP) supports youth, men and women inclusion in peacebuilding and conflict management then they will be engaged constructively in peace building initiatives because they will have legitimacy and drive for engaging in social cohesion and sustainable peace initiatives.
- In addition, if peacebuilding and conflict prevention networks are established then Governments (National and County), non-state actors and communities will jointly analyze conflict issues, map hotspots, share intervention plans because such forums provide conducive environment to lobby, conflict early warning and response mechanisms, advocate for and inform national peacebuilding and conflict management research, policy and legislation.
- Finally, if the local conflict management mechanism at community level is strengthened then there will be a reduction in disputes because people will gain skills, tools and relationships to resolve disputes peacefully and therefore provide homegrown solutions to local disputes

## **Project Activities**

- To develop youth leadership and life skills, the program will conduct leadership training for youth in and out of school in addition to training based on Alternatives to Violence Program and Community dialogue forums, transformative mediation sessions and Non-violent communication trainings models for peaceful coexistence and leadership of young people in the communities and learning institutions
- To develop capacity of youth led organizations to foster national reconciliation processes the program will conduct program development training for partners and Support their peace building initiatives
- To promote peace education, advocacy and nonviolent campaigns in educational institutions and communities the program will establish MoUs with educations institutions to conduct peace building programs; conduct HIPP Training of Trainers for students; conduct Community Dialogue Forums for Universities; establish HIPP clubs; conduct exposure events for HIPP resource persons; conduct peace active nonviolent campaigns in universities and their environs and also conduct Alternative Dispute Resolutions training for community resource persons.

- To enhance trauma awareness and healing processes the program will support the formation of trauma healing discussion groups; conduct guided trauma healing discussion sessions and link traumatized youth, men and women to relevant service providers.
- Will also conduct community listening and dialogue forums for participants to brainstorm on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- To increase livelihood opportunities for populations at risk of conflict the program will undertake entrepreneurship training and partner with Government enterprise funds, Micro Finance Institutions, private sector and other financial institutions for funding.
- To strengthen the economic relationships between conflicting groups in targeted communities the program will support joint boarder training and rehabilitation of common business infrastructure
- To support the development and promotion of the National Peace Policy (NPP), the program will focus on supporting the review of the Kenya National Peace Policy document; Support national level engagements and coordination of peace builders; Advocate and lobby for the legislation of the Peace Bill, link and partner with organizations that undertake research and conflict analysis as evidence for interventions.
- To establish and strengthen the peace building and conflict prevention networks, the program will; support the formation and strengthening of peace actors networks; Support annual peace conferences; link local partners to national and international actors and practitioners; Disseminate shared security framework; research, document and share best practices and lessons learnt
- To strengthen the local mechanisms for conflict mitigation and resolution, the program will establish inclusive county peace stakeholders fora as platforms for consultation and collaboration; establish MoUs with county governments to create and support peace directorates; form inclusive groups and conduct community dialogue forums to foster social cohesion and peaceful coexistence and create innovative platforms for dialogue and exchange

## **Methodology of the programme activities implementation**

### **a) Methods of implementation:**

In each activity, the project shall employ the following methodologies:

- Workshops and seminars shall be characterized by presentation of discussion papers including, where possible, the use of overhead projectors in plenary presentations.
- Thematic group discussions shall be emphasized. Role-plays shall also be employed.
- Accelerated and interactive peace activities for example soccer peace tournaments at the grass-root levels leading into national levels  
Researches and case studies shall be characterized by desktop literature reviews, interviews and focused group discussions.
- Community awareness: theatre for peace, public meetings and structured forums for education and policy discussions shall be employed.

### **b) Reasons for the proposed methodology**

- Paper presentations intone intellectual thinking around the project and inform actions that impact positively on selected activities.
- Thematic group discussions provide participants with an opportunity to internalize concepts and related such to their own experiences.
- Role-plays enable participants relate concepts with their own experiences.
- Desktop literature reviews and focused group discussions are important for a lot of authentication is necessary while developing factual materials necessary for procuring national healing.
- Theatre, apart from being a tool for entertainment demystifies certain beliefs and stereotypes and opens up people to start reasoning in favour of certain actions that can eventually bring about peace.

### ***QPI comparative advantage***

Quaker Peace Initiatives Kenya (QPI) is a Quaker organization that includes people of various faiths who are committed to social justice, peace, and humanitarian service. Its work is based on the Quaker belief in worth of every person and faith in the power of love to overcome violence and injustice. QPI promotes non-violent approaches to conflict resolution. As such, they seek to promote the transformation of cultural and societal norms, values, and behaviors to reject violence. They strive to create a society with;

- Increased capacity for communities to transform conflict.

- Engaged young people who promote a culture of peace.
- Victims from all sides of a conflict who can improve their livelihoods using approaches that weave back together the social fabric and rebuild trust.
- A wide variety of community stakeholders, including civil society, government, academicians, business representatives and professionals, engaged in reducing violence.
- QPI works in partnership with other peace builders. Their work incorporates best practices such as Do No Harm, Reflecting on Peace Practices (RPP) and Shared Security.

## **Project Coordination and management**

The programme will be implemented within the overall QPI (K) governance and management Framework. QPI (K)'s Executive Director, Finance Manager and Programs coordinators will be Responsible for technical implementation of the programme. The Project operations will have multiple programme options each managed by a specific person. The emphasis will however be on developing and implementing multiple projects in an integrated manner that resonates with the set goals and a clear-cut accountability model

QPI (K)'s Secretariat will ensure appropriate administrative, facilitative and technical support and effective communication systems between different levels of the institution, the donors and other stakeholders. The leadership of the organization will be responsible for developing policies and systems, for program design and development, monitoring, evaluation, resource mobilization, institutional development, human resource management, development, and representation.

## **Inclusive stakeholder Participation**

All the project programs will adopt a participatory, partnership building and collaborative approach emphasizing full involvement and participation of the partner communities and Agencies in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. This is to facilitate mutual learning, actions, experience sharing and capacity building.

## **Process documentation**

Essential to the methodological approach will be the documentation of processes and outcomes to enable wider dissemination of the valuable experiences, lessons learnt, and results realized both digitally and electronically as well as manual filing.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

Accountability will at all times be to multiple stakeholders. In view of this, monitoring and evaluation while responding adequately to the changing environment of the program implementation, the focus will among other issues, be on information flow, availability and use of resources, values and purpose. Equal obligation will lie with other stakeholders who would also be part and parcel of this Project. The monitoring and evaluation activities will be both based on the terms of mutual agreement with Quaker Peace Initiatives Kenya, the donor and other stakeholders and also on the existing established systems of monitoring and evaluation.

## ***Monitoring***

Monitoring process will involve information, feedback and measurement of outputs in relation to the resource input through:

- Periodic meetings by the various governing organs
- Progress Review Meetings and Retreats once every quarter

- Daily, weekly Monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual progress reports
- Monthly program management team meetings
- Staff meetings and briefings
- Quarterly and annual audited financial accounts and narrative reports.
- Production of periodic technical assessment reports
- Periodic review and monitoring visits by partners

The program staff will develop and implement monthly and quarterly work plans based on the annual program operational plans and activity-by-activity reports.

### ***Evaluation***

As the implementation of this programme progresses, focus will be put on evaluating the effectiveness and measuring the achievements, outcomes and impact of the activities. It will be absolutely, necessary to match expectations, plans and practice in order to ensure the program relevance in addressing the problems identified and prioritized for action within the framework of this programme. In view of this, four evaluation strategies will be adopted:

**Process Evaluation:** This will involve ongoing and periodic program reviews, and discussions involving the program staff, members and partners.

**Mid Term Evaluation:** This will be carried out after 5 months of the programme implementation involving internal and external evaluators whose terms of reference will be mutually agreed.

The purpose of the mid-term evaluation will be to assess the extent to which the programme is achieving or has achieved its objectives during the first half of the implementation schedule. Any lessons learnt would be used to improve and make adjustments for the last half of the Plan period

**Final Evaluation:** This will be a joint evaluation involving QPI (K), funding partners and other stakeholders carried out at the end of this programme period. The purpose will be to assess and evaluate the overall performance and outcomes/impact, the effectiveness and the efficiency of the activities' implementation and to set in motion the process the next round of programme and strategic planning.

**Project Specific Evaluations:** These will be undertaken based on specific agreements made with the partners or donors funding



### ***Program sustainability***

The future sustainability of this program is depended on the institutionalization of the approaches to conflict resolution that seek to promote the transformation of cultural and societal norms, values, and behaviors to reject violence by the various actors: the government, the participating non-state actors and the communities.

The program will be implemented in a manner that guarantees gradual transfer of expertise borrowed from QPI international best practices to local actors building on the local initiatives. Inbuilt consultation processes that guarantee local decision-making and engagement of stakeholders is part of sustainability strategy.

The program has also inbuilt strategy for partnering with Key sector players including private sector, national and county governments and like-minded CSOs as well as recipient communities .

The program will in addition focus on expanding competencies and skills of the project implementers by investing in formal trainings; select and inclusion of actors that bring sustainability, promote conflict transformation skills, capabilities and role in the project. Finally, the program will seek to develop joint projects for financing.