



## **REPORT OF THE FIELD/PEACE MONITORS WORKSHOP**

**HOTEL CATHAY, NAKURU**

**14<sup>TH</sup> – 19<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011**

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## Executive Summary

The main aim of the workshop was to bring together field and peace monitors with a view to enhance information gathering, analysis and dissemination on early warning and early response mechanisms in the CEWARN and NCEWERS mechanisms. The overall objectives were to:-

- (i) Facilitate institutional performance and progress reviews.
- (ii) (Re) orient participants on the NCEWERS and updates within the system.
- (iii) Discuss harmonization of reporting and documentation.
- (iv) Setting the agenda for 2012 and beyond.

The workshop focused on challenges faced by monitors as they carried out their respective mandates which included:-

- Working relationships with local administration and District Peace Committees.
- Inadequate facilitation in terms of office equipment and office space.

Stakeholders also raised the issues of:-

- Inconsistency in information flow.
- Reviewing terms of references.
- Work performance and quality of reporting.
- Strengthening linkages with other actors on PBCM initiatives

In conclusion, monitors were urged to improve their relationships with the local administration, security agencies, host district peace committees, explore engagement with CSOs, local leadership and community members so as to strengthen the base of their information pool, enhance authenticity of reports and incorporate emerging issues with a view to have timely and appropriate response to information disseminated.

As a result, this would encourage collaborative partnerships for sustainable EWERS mechanisms for sustainable conflict prevention, peace and development.

## Introduction

Participants were welcomed to the workshop and urged to be active participants so as to be able to widen their scope and learning experience in regard to their reporting of alerts and incidences on the NCEWERS. This being the first kind of workshop for peace and field monitors this year, it will also be an opportunity for them to share also the challenges they experience during their course of work and the success stories they have encountered.

Participants gave the following as their expectations from the workshop:-

- To have enhanced monitoring capacity as field and peace monitors in their respective areas and clusters.
- To be able to have synergy in obtaining credible information for PBCM/Early Warning/Early Response reporting and monitoring.
- To be able to have a clear harmonized working relationship with the DCs (PAIS), DSIC, Chiefs, other Peace Monitors and Field Monitors and Community Members.
- To be able to address the issue of SALWs and have linkages of collaboration with KNFP.
- To have enhanced monitoring capacity on peace building and conflict management initiatives.
- To enhance participation of women (gender mainstreaming).
- To have enhanced response to situation reports, alerts and incidences.
- To have enhanced linkages with CEWARN monitoring systems especially in the Pastoral Cluster.
- To have periodical audit (documentation on reports of activities, updates and performance of the various clusters and their monitors) on peace issues – this is with a view to have a strong network in collaborative partnership amongst the peace process, actors, stakeholders and proposed intervention measures and subsequent action taken.
- To be empowered vis-à-vis handling future conflict issues as the country approaches the 2012 General Election (pre and post period as political alignment interplays thereby influencing peace initiatives).
- To be able to understand the various types of alerts, incidences and situation reports and the clear frameworks on their reporting.
- To be able to turn challenges experienced into opportunities for enhanced partnership with NSC.
- To be able to ratify the long and short term strategies of the peace initiatives in place and their linkages to pre and post elective period.
- To have quick response on situation reports, alerts and incidences by NSC and other relevant authorities.
- To have surety on confidentiality and security of the SMS message and information content received by the monitors.

## Opening Remarks

**D. L. Magotsi**

**NSC Secretariat**

Participants were urged to be keen and committed as the workshop would provide a great learning and experience sharing opportunity for them to be able to capitalize on opportunities for effective handling of peace issues. He then welcomed Mr S. K. Maina, National Coordinator - NSC to address the gathering.

**S. K. Maina**

**National Coordinator, NSC**

He conveyed greetings from the PS/PAIS who is appreciating the reporting from the field and peace monitors which have gone a long way in enhancing coordination of peace initiatives in their respective areas across the country. The NSC Coordinator also gave an overview on the following:-

### **(i) Brief Background History of NSC**

The NSC came into being as a result of peace initiatives of women from the then Wajir District in the 1990s led by the late Dekha Ibrahim and it is from this forum that it became necessary to have a platform of national coordinating agency to address conflict issues in the country. It is also during this period that the Government and Civil Society were in a tussle as to who should spearhead peace issues in the country. In 2001, in-roads were made and NSC Secretariat came into being and operational as from 2002 under the stewardship of Mr. L. M. Onyonyi and Mr. D. M. Kimaiyo in peace building and conflict management and proliferation of illicit SALWs issues respectively.

It also should be noted that during this period also, countries in the Horn of Africa were also in conflict thus necessitating the need to have a regional conflict reporting mechanism. As such, at AU level, its Peace and Security Commission came up with a Continental Early Warning System followed by the IGAD-CEWARN Protocol of which a protocol was drafted in 2001 and ratified by member states in 2002. In 2003, IGAD requested member states to implement the CEWARN mechanism so as to have a harmonized coordination of conflict prevention at regional and national levels. This further led to domestication of early warning systems which is now reflected in the NCEWERS Template Reporting System which is used by participants in their various capacities as monitors.

### **(ii) NSC and CEWARN Monitoring Systems**

It is important for actors especially the field and peace monitors to be able to appreciate the distinction in the NSC and CEWARN Monitoring Systems. The NSC system focuses national peace and conflict issues with comprehensive linkages at all levels while CEWARN system focuses on pastoral conflict in the Karamoja and Somali Clusters which is predominantly inhabited by pastoral communities along cross borders of IGAD member states countries i.e., Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia.

### (iii) Challenges

Overtime, challenges faced by NSC while undertaking its mandate include:-

- Initially, peace initiatives were designed to handle conflict in pastoral areas. However, Agenda 2 of the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement which gave a directive on formation of peace committees to oversee implementation of peace initiatives at community levels.
- Poor governance by CSOs and some DPCs who are overseeing peace initiatives at grass root levels.
- Challenges in regard to information gathering, collection, sharing and dissemination in the face of the new system of governance – devolution to counties.
- Current impasse between the Executive and Legislature affecting peace work especially on enactment of bills related to implementation of the Constitution among other issues.
- The ICC and TJRC processes which may trigger emotions that may lead to security challenges.

### (iv) Milestones Achieved Overtime

Despite the challenges experienced, NSC has also had some successes in:-

- Building a communication network platform which can be accessed free of charge by ordinary wananchi – TOLL FREE sms reporting.
- Domestication of CEWARN system at local levels of operation by field and peace monitors.
- Capacity building of peace actors through workshops, trainings and exchange programs.
- Report of Conflict Mapping Exercises which has gone a long way in enhancement of reporting in the NCEWERS/CEWARN monitoring systems and has also led to development of strategies to reduce armed violence incidences.
- Study on Emerging Criminal Gangs/Organized Criminal Gangs so as to be able to understand dynamics of militia groups link Mungiki, Sungu Sungu, Baghdad Boys, Jeshi la Mzee and SLDF among others and their impact on the peace process.
- Study Tours to USA and Brazil so as to learn more from experiences of the visited countries and be able to domesticate successes on similar problems at the local level.
- Proposed National Peace Forum which the participants should guide NSC on how to embark on it.

**Expectation:** The NSC Coordinator expected that by the end of the 4 day workshop, participants will be able to share their experiences, challenges and success stories so as to be able to appreciate the importance of having collaborative coordination of peace activities by concerned actors, partners, stakeholders, interest groups and beneficiaries for strengthened reporting to NCEWERS.

DAY 1

MONDAY 15TH AUGUST, 2011

**Session1: Brief Overview of National Programs by Partners****Presenter:****Njuguna Kiarie  
Representative, NSC**

Participants were commended for their good work and a summary of programs being undertaken by NSC given as follows:-

- Consolidation of the peace process which is a partnership with other stakeholders and actors in the peace process. This was formerly known as CTP (Conflict Transformation Programme).
- Successful operationalization of UWIANO Platform for Peace which helped to address conflict in the run-up to the August 2010 Referendum. A key highlight of the project is that it effectively addressed cases of political incitement and hate speech. The 48-hour Disbursement Kitty ensured a smooth transition between alerts and response thus greatly mitigating conflicts before they escalated into violence.
- Harmonized relationship among actors at grass root levels – DPCs, Law Enforcement/Security Agencies, Peace and Field Monitors, Community Members and Representatives (Elders).
- Integration of Peace Monitors and Field Monitors into DPCs.
- Enhanced analysis of information in the early warning systems and proposing of concrete mitigation and remedial measures with positive impact.

**Presenter:****Irene Tulel  
Representative, APFO/NRI**

The meeting was taken through an overview of the CEWARN mechanism whose main objective was to share information among member states with a view to reduce incidences of conflict in the affected regions. Programs undertaken so far by APFO with donor funding from partners include:-

- Regular analysis of information collected by peace and field monitors
- ICT for Peace program that enhances relay of information in coverage area for rapid response and mitigation measures.
- Rapid Response Fund to sustain peace initiatives and prevent escalation of conflicts.
- Livelihood Projects.
- Funding of publication, capacity building and research on peace issues.

**Presenter:****Ruto Pkalya  
Representative, ALRMP**

ALRMP is committed to the peace process and its partnership with actor stake holders was reiterated. So far, activities undertaken include:-

- Establishment of Drought Management Policy – it is important to note that most conflicts are experienced during periods of drought and adverse weather conditions.
- Enactment of the ASAL Policy.
- Collaboration with KNFP in conducting the Baseline Survey of illicit SALWs; reconstitution of DTFs/PTFs; awareness-raising in affected areas.
- Collaboration with NSC and KNFP in their respective thematic areas.
- Voluntary surrender of illicit SALWs in the AVR Project.
- Gender Mainstreaming of peace processes.
- Output 5 – Peace dividends and alternative livelihood projects in target areas to consolidate peace efforts of affected communities.

**Presenter:**

**Johnson Kibor  
Representative, MYWO**

MYWO is keen on articulating the role of women in peace building and conflict management issues. This calls for gender mainstreaming of peace issues with a view to have role models for women and encourage their participation and involvement since they comprise more than 50% of the population in the country. In addition, there is need for capacity building and assessment of women's role in peace as in some instances they are 'perpetrators/catalysts' of conflicts.

**Presenter:**

**Cecily Githinji  
Representative, MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs is committed to support and engage the Youth since they are perceived as agents and perpetrators of conflict and incidences of violence. This is done through:-

- Carrying out Youth Campaigns to create awareness among the Youth.
- Carrying out Youth Exchange Programs to promote integration and discarding of tribal stereotypes among the Youth. Areas covered so far are Mogotio/Tetu and Murang'a/Tigania.
- Carrying out Youth Clean Up Campaigns to encourage Youth to give back to society and endear themselves to community members so that they are not seen as busy bodies who are up to no good.
- Implementing Youth Volunteer Programs – there is one operational in Coast Province with plans underway to replicate it in other provinces.
- Reviving Youth Polytechnics in the country so that the Youth can be able to acquire skills to enable them sustain the income generating activities they engage in.
- Deploying Youth Officers to monitor SME's operating by the Youth and offering advice to them on how to grow and expand their ventures.

**Presenter:****Caroline Kisato  
Representative, PfPS**

PfPS is keen on collaborative partnership and harmonization of activities among stakeholders, actors, interest groups and beneficiaries in the peace process so as to avoid duplication of effort. There is also need for concerted efforts in encouraging and funding of research initiatives on peace issues so as to provide other innovative and contemporary measures in enhancing peace building and conflict management. This will also provide pool of information and sources of reference of similar nature in future.

**Presenter:****Adonijah Diang'a  
Representative, KNFP**

KNFP is an inter-ministerial agency which incorporates government ministries, departments, CSOs and other stakeholders including faith-based organizations, CBOs and NGOs to consolidate gains made on security issues. It further commends the improved working relationships among partners and urged participants to implore community members to appreciate that security is important for sustainable peace and development and should not be left to the Government alone.

## **Session 2:                   Sharing Experiences and Successes from the Field**

Representatives from the various clusters (Pastoral, Rural and Urban) shared their challenges, experiences and success from the field with other participants as follows:-

### **Pastoral Cluster**

The area covers Isiolo, Marsabit, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Tana River Counties.

| <b>Impact</b>  | <b>Success</b>   | <b>Challenges</b>   |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved relationships among the DPCs, Provincial Administration and Law Enforcement/Security Agencies.</li> <li>▪ Engagement of elders in</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sharing of alerts leading to disengagement of re-grouping of raiders.</li> <li>▪ Tracking of illicit SALWs movement by local community policing initiatives.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proliferation of illicit SALWs.</li> <li>▪ Lack of capacity among DPC members especially newly recruited members.</li> <li>▪ Corruption –</li> </ul> |

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| <p>conflict transformation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formation and strengthening of women peace forums.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arrests of raiders and their arraignment in courts.</li> <li>▪ Recoveries of livestock by DPCs.</li> </ul> | <p>bureaucracy and ‘commercialization’ of the peace process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Expansive geographical area.</li> <li>▪ Poor communication network coverage.</li> <li>▪ Pours borders.</li> <li>▪ Proximity of the Cluster to neighboring countries undergoing civil strife.</li> <li>▪ Political interference.</li> <li>▪ Inter-clan hostilities and rivalry.</li> <li>▪ Inadequate funding and facilitation for DPCs and Peace Monitors.</li> <li>▪ Delayed responses to relayed alerts and situation reports.</li> <li>▪ Lack of remuneration and motivation for DPC members and elders.</li> </ul> |
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### Rural Cluster

The area covers Molo, Kuresoi, Kwanza, Njoro, Sotik, Kuria, Trans Mara, Mt. Elgon and Narok Counties.

| Impact   | Successes  | Challenges  |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduction of hostilities and conflict incidences.</li> <li>▪ Adoption of Gender Mainstreaming and Alternative Dispute Resolutions Mechanisms.</li> <li>▪ Disarmament and Recovery of illicit SALWs.</li> <li>▪ Enhanced teamwork and cooperation between local communities and relevant stakeholders and partners.</li> <li>▪ Prompt response to</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cooperation and support from Government structures involved in peace and security initiatives.</li> <li>▪ Reconstitution of DPCs.</li> <li>▪ Coordinated and managed local level PBCM initiatives.</li> <li>▪ Enhanced/strengthened NCEWERS information system within the community.</li> <li>▪ Scenario development for conflict hotspots.</li> <li>▪ Improved levels of confidence among Peace Monitors.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resource-based conflict.</li> <li>▪ Ethnicity.</li> <li>▪ Vast geographical terrain.</li> <li>▪ Low investment in education and low literacy levels.</li> <li>▪ Negative cultural practices.</li> <li>▪ Inheriting poorly constituted DPCs.</li> <li>▪ Political interference and incitement.</li> <li>▪ Presence of combatants and armed groups.</li> </ul> |

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| <p>early warnings through direct funding and corroboration of STIREPs and alerts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restructuring, training and mobilization of DPCs.</li> <li>▪ Establishment of up to date electronic data bases by DPCs and peace actors.</li> <li>▪ Linkages of long-term and short-term objectives to national processes and MDGs.</li> <li>▪ Policy advocacy/awareness creation.</li> <li>▪ Mobilization of conflict and peace actors through dialogues.</li> <li>▪ Use of ICT in Conflict Reporting and Mapping.</li> <li>▪ Community ownership of the PBCM process.</li> <li>▪ Recognition and Prominence of DPCs.</li> <li>▪ Peace Dividends and Alternative Livelihood initiatives.</li> </ul> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Historical injustices.</li> <li>▪ Proliferation of illicit SALWs.</li> <li>▪ Unclear Government policies on conflict resolution.</li> <li>▪ Boundaries issues.</li> <li>▪ Inadequate funding and facilitation for DPCs and Peace Monitors.</li> <li>▪ Irrelevant NCEWERS Template.</li> <li>▪ Changing dynamics of conflict.</li> <li>▪ Slow response from NSC in regard to RRF.</li> <li>▪ Lack of Political will in PBCM issues in affected areas.</li> <li>▪ Misplaced priorities of Central Government vis-à-vis sustaining peace and security for development.</li> <li>▪ No breaks (holidays or offs) for Peace Monitors.</li> </ul> |
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### Urban Cluster

The area covers Nakuru, Kisumu and Nairobi counties.

| Impact  | Successes  | Challenges   |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Awareness creation on community members on the importance of their involvement and engagement on PBCM initiatives.</li> <li>▪ Engagement with Youth leaders to reach out to other youths to enhance</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reconstitution of DPCs.</li> <li>▪ Regular training sessions for DPCs and communities.</li> <li>▪ Improved working relationships with DPCs, DCs and Security and Law Enforcement agencies.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Influx of refugees and foreigners (mostly Somalis and Ethiopians) who exacerbate proliferation of illicit SALWs especially in Nairobi</li> <li>▪ Landlord/Tenant conflict in slum areas.</li> </ul> |

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| <p>their participation in community peace initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partnership with MYWO at local levels on Gender Mainstreaming and increased participation of women in peace issues.</li> <li>▪ Partnership with CBOs.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reconciliation meetings and peace dialogues with warring members of Embakasi Ranching Company in Nairobi.</li> <li>▪ Improved information gathering and dissemination to DSIC teams and NCEWERS.</li> <li>▪ Formation of peace clubs in learning institutions.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Illegal power connection by outlawed groups (Mungiki).</li> <li>▪ Use of proliferated illicit SALWs in criminal activities especially armed robberies and carjacking.</li> <li>▪ Activities of outlawed groups targeting Matatu operators and business people for extortion and kidnappings.</li> <li>▪ Political incitement.</li> <li>▪ Land conflict as a result of double allocation (Njiru/Embakasi areas in Nairobi).</li> <li>▪ Unhealthy competition between CBOs and DPCs.</li> <li>▪ Lack of support and cooperation from political leadership.</li> <li>▪ Lack of office space and facilitation in terms of equipping.</li> <li>▪ Low illiteracy levels among DPC members.</li> </ul> |
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## Plenary Session

| Partner | Issue Raised  | Response  |
|---------|---|---|
| NSC     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What is NSC doing about ‘rogue peace actors – conflict entrepreneurs’?</li> <li>▪ Is there any mechanism in place in regard to documentation of peace activities?</li> <li>▪ When will an audit be carried out on peace actors, peace process and methodology in peace building and conflict management issues?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is aware of the operations of ‘rogue peace actors – conflict entrepreneurs’. However, it should be noted that it is the DPC that is mandated to steer peace issues in their respective areas. As such, the DPC should be in a position to address the issue.</li> <li>▪ Due to limited funding</li> </ul> |

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|      |  | and other administrative issues, plans to document peace activities and carry out the audit are still underway.  |
| KNFP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What is KNFP doing in addressing the issue of proliferation of illicit SALWs in Urban areas?</li> <li>▪ Is it also possible for there to be a follow-up mechanism on flow of illicit SALWs from Uganda and the impact of the Ordnance Factory in Eldoret?</li> <li>▪ How is the issue of ‘rogue’ police officers who abet proliferation of illicit SALWs being and pours borders handled?</li> <li>▪ Has there any evaluation been done of the NAP since its inception especially on institutional framework of DTFs in regard to peace initiatives?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ KNFP is aggressively undertaking awareness creation and also coordinating with Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to track and prosecute proved cases.</li> <li>▪ KNFP and UNFP are working in coordination to implement the Nairobi Protocol by marking all arms and ammunition for traceability. In addition, KNFP is carrying out an Arms Mapping and Survey to determine among other objectives trends and sources of illicit SALWs in and out of Kenya.</li> <li>▪ It should be noted that KNFP is a coordinating agency and as such, issues of proliferation of illicit SALWs, the Ordnance Factory in Eldoret will be forwarded to concerned authorities for further action.</li> <li>▪ Border patrols have been beefed up by Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and officers found to abet crime have been dealt with.</li> <li>▪ Following the review of National Action Plan (NAP), a 5-year strategic plan is in place to</li> </ul> |

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|                                      |  | incorporate and reconstitute DTFs and PTFs with representation of peace monitors and DPCs. This will take into account peace issues.  |
| Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What is the Ministry doing in regard to provision of Counseling Services for Trauma Healing for the Youth involved in violence perpetration?</li> <li>▪ How are the funds in the KAZI KWA VIJANA being channeled for the Youth to engage in income generating activities?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are counselors already on the ground offering counseling services.</li> <li>▪ KAZI KWA VIJANA initiative is not under the docket of the Ministry. They only monitor use of the funds.</li> </ul>   |
| MYWO                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What is MYWO doing about engagement of women who are non-members in peace building and conflict management issues?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MYWO is in the process of reviewing its policy so as to create awareness among other women in regard to their participation and involvement in peace initiatives.</li> </ul>   |
| AVRP                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is there any follow-up on peace dividends being undertaken by ARID LANDS as promised by the PS/PAIS?</li> <li>▪ Is there any possibility of including the Turkana region in the peace dividends and alternative livelihood programs?</li> <li>▪ Why is AVRP 'shifting/dodging' responsibilities vis-à-vis extending alternative livelihood projects to other affected areas?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is the department's policy to work with communities that are sustaining peace initiatives thus the 'biases. This has led to volatile areas being left out.</li> <li>▪ Inadequate funds and administrative issues</li> </ul>   |
| APFO                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Why is there so much focus on Somali Cluster?</li> <li>▪ What is being done in addressing communication network coverage in Marsabit and other areas experiencing similar problems?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Initially, Somali Cluster was the main focus but with time other clusters have been incorporated.</li> <li>▪ The ICT for Peace program had a pilot project which covered the Karamoja Cluster which has been completed. There are plans underway to cover the other clusters with a</li> </ul> |

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|  |  | <p>view to address the communication network coverage problem.</p> <p>However, affected clusters need to forward proposals reflecting prioritized areas as proposed by communities to APFO for consideration and subsequent funding of successful proposals.</p> |
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### Recap:

There was need to acknowledge the importance of collaborative partnerships amongst actors in the peace process so as to:-

- Maximize efforts;
- Implement peace initiatives;
- Reduce level of Armed Violence;
- Enhance Capacity Building for peace actors at all levels;
- Harmonization and coordination of peace activities;
- Strengthen capacity of CPMR, EW and ER systems;
- Control and management of proliferation of illicit SALWs;
- Gender Mainstreaming of peace initiatives;
- Engagement of Youth in the peace process;
- Participation of Political leadership at all levels;
- Follow-up and funding of peace dividends and alternative livelihood projects;
- Enhance national cohesion and integration among citizenry
- Strengthen partnerships; and
- Encourage research, documentation and dissemination of findings on peace issues.

### Remarks:

**S. W. Musumba**

**Regional Peace Coordinator, Provincial  
Commissioner's Office – RIFT VALLEY, NAKURU**

Participants were thanked for availing themselves for the workshop and they received greetings from the Provincial Commissioner who commended the good work done by the monitors which has contributed to the PSIC making decisions based on their reports for quick response to address reported volatile situations. An incidence in Samburu North was singled out where the peace monitor sent a report with recommendations that enabled the Rift Valley PSIC was able to address the issue concisely. In addition, participants were urged to be more persistent in being part of the response by having harmonised working relationship with Provincial Administration, Security Agencies and Community

Members especially the Youth who are normally used to perpetrate violence and other criminal activities. This will enable them to share information and network in order to come up with innovative ways of handling peace issues. In conclusion, he urged participants to keep up with their good work and mobilise community members in their respective areas to take a lead role in peace building and conflict management issues to foster sustainable security for development.

**DAY 2****TUESDAY 16TH AUGUST, 2011****Session 1: Review of NCEWERS Templates (Rural, Pastoral and Urban Clusters)**

The main aim was to come up with a revamped template for each cluster that is in tandem with changing face and dynamism of peace and conflict issues in their respective areas. This will go long way relaying information that is credible by including additional information on:-

- Location.
- Time.
- Details of actors and victims.
- Specifics so as to discern whether it is an incidence or alert.
- Details of the incidence.
- Losses incurred.
- Proposed intervention measures.
- Aftermath.
- Follow-up.



Peace Monitors discussing and sharing challenges they face and how to overcome them.

**Day 3**

**WEDNESDAY 17<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011**

**Session 1: Overview of the National Peace Policy Progress**

It was reiterated to the participants the need for them to appreciate the efforts that have been made so far into drafting the draft National Peace Policy. The effort took cognizant of the fact that time framework normally taken for legislation of policies to be operation is long, and thereby making it difficult to see immediate tangible dividends. As such, the participants were called upon to familiarize themselves with the current version of the draft National Peace Policy.

**Session 2: Crowd Sourcing/Unit Meetings**

The main aim of the session was to discuss the performance of Peace and Field Monitors in relation to reporting as there was concern from stakeholders, partners and other actors. To kick start candid discussions, participants raised the following issues impeding on their performance:-

- Strained working relationships with local administration and district peace committees.
- Inadequate funding.
- Lack of office space and facilitation.
- Conflict of interest amongst peace actors especially DPC members and DCs.

- Vast geographical terrain.
- 'Commercialisation' of peace initiatives as most DPC members insist on monetary reward for their engagement and participation.
- Biased reporting.

As such, focus of the discussion was on:-

**(i) Performance**

For purposes of effective management and coordination of initiatives of all the actors and stakeholders in the peace process, it is only prudent that work performance be scaled up to the required standards as stipulated in the TORs.

**(ii) Resources and Challenges**

It is important to note that resources availed are scarce, therefore monitors were called upon to ensure their prudent use. However, it is imperative that NSC follows up on donors and partners fulfilling their pledges to facilitate and fund PBCM initiatives. An example was given on Pact-Kenya Program in Kopsiro Division in Mt. Elgon where up to now funds pledged have not been disbursed.

**(iii) Welfare and Contracts**

Issues of welfare and contracts will be discussed in another forum to be communicated later. This was brought about by the need also to evaluate performance/conduct performance appraisal on an individual basis.

**(iv) Reporting and Communication**

It was agreed that monitors need to be diligent in their reporting. This calls for them to be in touch with the peace methodology, have more insight and in-depth analysis of the causes of conflict reported – who are the actors and be able to relate previous conflict intervention measures and the current trends or patterns of conflict cycles in their respective areas. In addition, they were urged be innovative by writing dissertation papers on their undertakings and strive to hit the 'right notes' with their wider public for sustainable engagement and participation in the peace process.

The peace process requires a harmonized and coordinated working relationship with all the actors. As a result, monitors are requested to reach out to their respective DPCs, DCs and DSIC so as to be able also to share information which can be corroborated at all levels. This will go a long way in

instilling confidence and rapport for support and partnership for engagements in future PBCM initiatives thereby justifying and strengthening the mandate of NCEWERS.

**(v) Linkage to Peace Actors**

Monitors were urged to strengthen their linkages with other peace actors especially on information sharing and dissemination with DPCS, DCs, and DSICs/PSICs; awareness creation and lobbying for community participation in PBCM initiatives; collaborative partnerships with CSOs and NGOs working on peace related issues; training and capacity building; and research and documentation for future reference and study for conflict patterns for comprehensive mitigation measures.

**(vi) Approach to County System and Staff Rationalization**

The forum was informed that the circular on peace structures issued in December, 2010 should be used as a guideline in approaching the county system of governance and staff rationalization. It also gave clear instructions of representation of CSOs/CBOs and role of DPCs in overseeing peace issues at local levels.

**Recap:**

The forum appreciated the unique circumstances under which monitors are carrying out their duties and implored them enhance their reporting to more in-depth.

Late submission of information and poor reporting were singled out as indicators of poor performance. This is causing great anxiety and concern at higher levels of major stakeholders especially partners and key actors who would like a justification of the value of work carried out by monitors in their respective areas. In addition, monitors were urged to take the criticisms positively so as to address the concerns of stakeholders and partners and improve performance.

To mitigate the situation, there was need for timely submission of situation reports, alerts and incidences as delay in doing so impacts negatively in rapid response to volatile situations. They were also requested to provide reporting that is consistent, timely and concise giving details and specifics – location, date, time, actors, victims, type of alert, proposed mitigation measures and follow-up mechanisms if any.

**DAY 4:****THURSDAY 18<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011****Session 1: Monitoring and Evaluation**

From the session, participants were expected to be able to:-

- Define Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Appreciate the role purpose of M & E.
- Understand Results-Based Monitoring.
- Develop basic Results Framework.

This is important for there to be a paradigm shift from the traditional assessment of compliance with work plans and budgets to focus on effectiveness of projects in terms of performance and execution of programs and achievement of intended goals. In view of this, monitors were urged to demonstrate in their reporting expected changes that have occurred and quantify or qualify the changes noted with the main measure of results being peace indicators.

**Session 2: Peace Dividends**

The peace dividends concept is derived from post-conflict reconstruction in parts of the world affected by conflict. In Kenya, it is mostly advocated in the North East Province after emerging out of conflict in 2001 with the signing of the Modogashe Declaration that brought calm and peace to the once volatile region. Partners engaging in the program include Pact-Kenya, ARLMP and UNDP emphasizing on the need for reduced armed violence and consolidating peace gains by supporting livelihood projects such as:-

- Livelihood restoration projects that restore household incomes and well-being of the wider community.
- Micro-credit/enterprise development projects that target those who have lost their traditional sources of income.
- Restocking to restore the dignity of the pastoral communities.
- Skills training in carpentry and masonry for youths who have surrendered their illicit SALWs to earn an honest and decent living.
- Value addition in the processing and packaging of livestock based products.
- NRM projects that rehabilitate water resources destroyed during conflict and recreation of new sources which include tapping of unexploited abundant natural resources.
- Rebuilding social facilities to restore social relations.

However, it is important to note that the projects undergo the following selection criterion:-

- (i) It should be **participatory and all inclusive** so as to involve all community members by taking into account their varied needs and priorities.
- (ii) It should be **bi-communal** and cutting across or equitably benefiting communities or groups affected.
- (iii) It should be **conflict-sensitive** to avoid competition that may lead to further conflict.
- (iv) It should be **gender/age sensitive** giving a fair chance to all.
- (v) It should be able to **train project staff and partners** on the concept, methodology and process of peace vis-a-vis the local dynamics of conflict being addressed.
- (vi) It should be able to **mobilize the communities** in prioritization and selection of projects.
- (vii) It should have a contracting process for goods and services made for and by the community involved.
- (viii) It should have **an M & E component** to ensure prudent use of resources and that projects are successfully implemented and accepted by beneficiaries.

### Session 3: Countdown to 2012 General Elections – Peace and Conflict Scenarios

The Post-Election Violence that rocked Kenya in late 2007 and early 2008 was unprecedented in both scale and intensity. This has called for the need to anticipate likely scenarios so as to be prepared for any eventuality as the country progresses into the 2012 General Elections countdown.

| Best Case Scenario  | Worst Case Scenario   | Groan Zone Scenario  | Proposed Mitigation  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Successful 2012 General Elections and peaceful transition.</li> <li>▪ Kenyans have learned their lessons the hard way and will not dare to engage in similar skirmishes.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of the New Constitution – reducing powers of the Presidency, strong chapter on Bills of Rights, Equalization Fund and enhanced public participation just to mention a few.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delayed/ sabotaged implementation of the New Constitution.</li> <li>▪ Botched IDP resettlement – host communities and local leadership have continuously rejected Government efforts to resettle IDPs. This is a clear indicator that national reconciliation and integration has not yet fully</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delayed/ sabotaged implementation of the New Constitution.</li> <li>▪ ICC Confirmation Charges – how is it impacting in the political sphere particularly in the Rift Valley.</li> <li>▪ Weak Peace Structures - DPCs are established all over the country yet</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lobby for implementation of the New Constitution.</li> <li>▪ Lobby for implementation of the Land Policy.</li> <li>▪ Lobby and push for speedy resettlement of IDPs (both PEV and others – Mau).</li> <li>▪ Strengthen peace education and awareness campaigns on PBCM issues.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen</li> </ul> |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IIEC/IEBRC successfully handling a number of by-elections restoring confidence of Kenyans in the electoral process.</li> <li>▪ Successful 2010 Referendum.</li> <li>▪ NCIC follow-up on hate speech and incitement by political leadership.</li> <li>▪ Vibrant peace structures – involvement of DPCs and CSOs in peace initiatives, NCEWERS and rapid response (UWIANO, RRF).</li> </ul> | <p>taken place in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unresolved Land Conflicts/Issues – the Land Commission is still yet to be established and become operational.</li> <li>▪ Ethnicisation of political alliances – ‘KKK’.</li> <li>▪ Re-arming and arming of communities – armed militia and groups have not been taken through DDR.</li> <li>▪ Negative ethnicity.</li> </ul> | <p>they do not have capacity to mitigate on conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conflict of Interest in Devolved Governance/ County System – jostling for positions and opportunities along ethnic lines and alliances especially in cosmopolitan areas (minority vs. majority).</li> </ul> | <p>role of Media in sustaining peace dividends and PBCM initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen NCEWERS response and capacity.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen peace structure and demand accountability from all the actors in the process.</li> <li>▪ Putting up a flexible national early response system (revamp UWIANO with a 48hr ceiling for response).</li> </ul> |
|--|---|--|--|

### Way Forward

From the deliberations and presentations made, the following were resolved as way forward/recommendations:-

| Actor    | Way Forward/Recommendations   |
|----------|---|
| Monitors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To be consistent in their reporting by sending timely NCEWERS reports taking cognizance of conflict-sensitive language, pre and post scenarios that have in-depth analysis so as to provide comprehensive rapid response mitigation measures and documentation.</li> <li>▪ To advise DPCs and ensure their financial reporting on expenditure of funds disbursed, and submission of proposals to partners and stakeholders for future engagement in PBCM initiatives.</li> </ul> |

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Partners/Stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To facilitate both short-term and long-term initiatives to consolidate peace gains in affected communities.</li> </ul>   |
| NSC                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To follow-up on progress and enactment of the Draft National Policy on Peace.</li> <li>▪ To follow-up on issue of 'rouge CBOs and conflict entrepreneurs.</li> <li>▪ To enhance facilitation to DPCs in terms of office equipment and funding.</li> <li>▪ To carry out and audit of NCEWERS in view of the up-coming 2012 General Elections.</li> </ul>                |
| KNFP                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To strengthen linkages with partners and stakeholders on issues of illicit SALW.</li> <li>▪ To carry out an audit on the National Arms Control and Management Policy.</li> <li>▪ To conduct an Arms Mapping Exercise given the fact that trends in conflict scenarios are changing and becoming more violent by the day with increased use of illicit arms.</li> </ul> |

## Closing Remarks

**Erastus EtheKon**

**UNDP**

Organizers and participants were commended for their engagement and commitment. UNDP from its end will strive to continue supporting PBCM initiatives through training and facilitating peace related activities. However, monitors were urged to steer away from conflict of interest by carrying out their duties as stipulated in their TORs. Participants were urged to be diligent in their financial reporting so as to enhance subsequent funding of future projects.

Monitors need to be more proactive and lobby for engagement of other partners especially CBOs in their respective areas to consolidate gains made from peace initiatives by the community. In conclusion, UNDP appreciated the work done so far and call for improvement on issues raised during the course of the Workshop.

**S. W. Musumba**

**Regional Peace Coordinator, Provincial Commissioner's Office  
– RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE, NAKURU**

He thanked the facilitators (NSC/UNDP) and participants for their participation during the workshop. This was because it was as the right time so as to be an eye-opener to other facets on PBCM issues which needed to incorporate in-depth and reflective reporting. Since the roll out of the NCEWERS, there

has been improved collaborative partnership with DSICs and Law Enforcement Agencies vis-à-vis peace and security and rapid response mechanisms.

Monitors were urged to be more visible and build network amongst them so as to strengthen their links of communication and information sharing. Furthermore, evaluation of performance is important so as to avoid selective reporting especially when their communities were violence perpetrators and conflict catalysts. Participants were also urged to acknowledge the input of community elders in alternative dispute resolution initiatives and to keep the fire burning in sustaining peace in the wider community.

**S. K. Maina**

**National Coordinator, NSC**

It was brought to the attention of the participants that the PS/PAIS had issued circular giving guidelines on peace structures at county level. The circular further outlined incorporation of DPCs representation together with political leadership, local council of elders, faith-based organizations and CBOs as stakeholders and actors in the peace process. This set up has given the country recognition of having the best peace structures and practice guidelines in Africa as affirmed in a meeting that he attended in UK in June, 2011 in preparation for a World Peace Festival which is to be held in Berlin later in August.

With the country being a point in reference in peace issues in the region, it is necessary to improve on reporting and develop likely scenarios – both negative and positive so as to enlighten mitigation measures that are sustainable to foster lasting peace for security and sustainable development. He further challenged peace and field monitors to enhance their reporting so as to include consistency, conflict-sensitive language and where there are no incidences, giving a summary or analysis as to the ‘status-quo’. This is imperative given the fact that other Government departments especially PAIS and Security agencies are taking keen interest in information received through the NCWERS to oversee their operations and to adequately provide rapid response when called upon to do so.

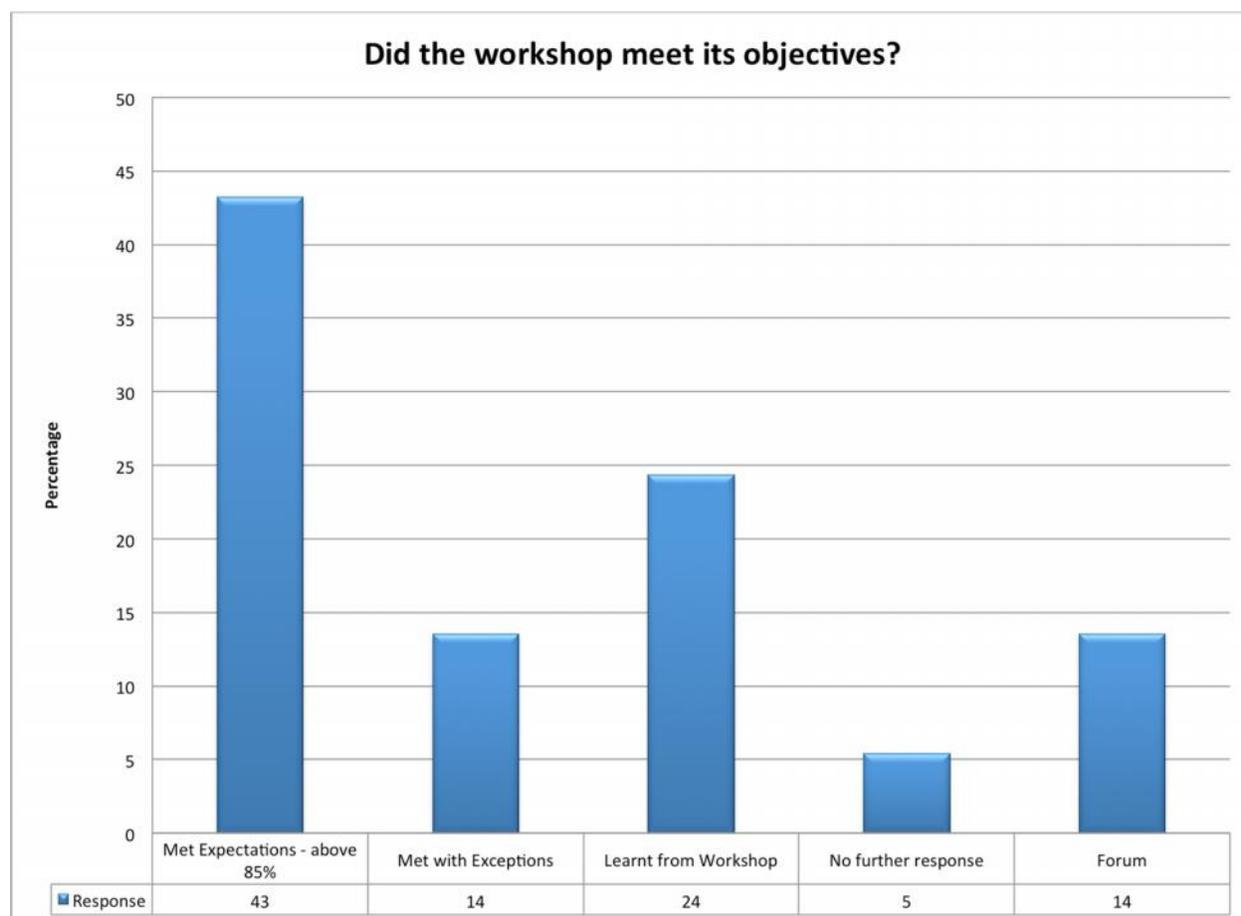
Other issues such as welfare and facilitation would be addressed in another forum. In addition, the monitors were requested to ensure that there is no conflict of interest so as to facilitate prudent use of resources availed for implementation of peace initiatives. In conclusion, the NSC Coordinator commended monitors for the work done so far and encouraged them to keep up with the same spirit as their contribution is being appreciated by Government and other partners committed to making peace building and conflict management sustainable.

## Workshop Evaluation Report

**Question 1 (a): In your opinion, do you think the workshop met its OBJECTIVES?**

|     | Frequency | %   |    | Frequency | % |
|-----|-----------|-----|----|-----------|---|
| YES | 33%       | 100 | NO | 0         | 0 |

**Question 1 (b):** Kindly elaborate your answer.



The exceptions to this question as expressed by the participants were on the **Role of Women in Peace Building** and clear distinction of **Gender Roles in the Peace Building Process**.

**Question 2 (a): In your opinion, do you think the workshop met your EXPECTATIONS?**

|     | Frequency | %   |    | Frequency | % |
|-----|-----------|-----|----|-----------|---|
| YES | 33%       | 100 | NO | 0         | 0 |

Participants' expectations for the workshop were:-

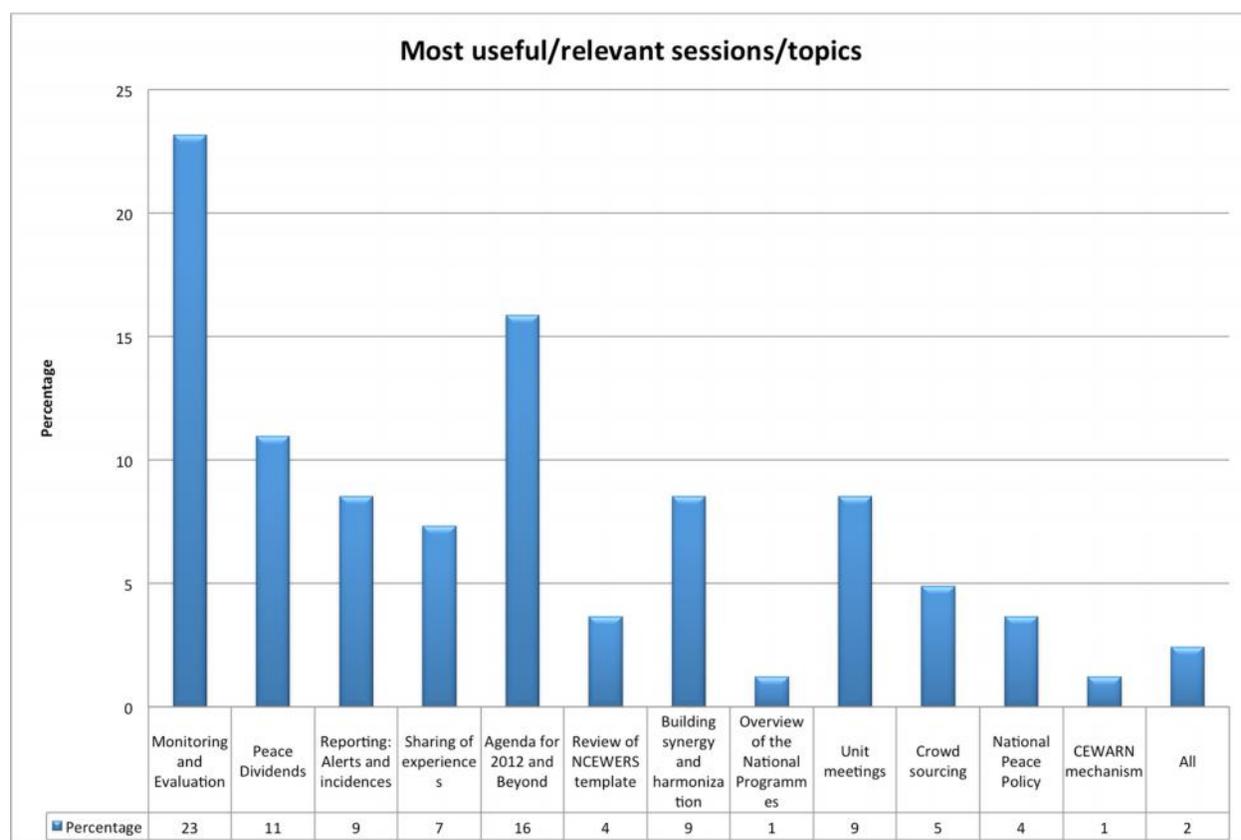
- (i) To develop and enhance networking among the participants and national office.
- (ii) To have ample time for discussions.
- (iii) To develop clear working relationships and harmony between DPCs, FMs and Provincial Administration.
- (iv) To inform them on how best to address the challenge of SALW – establishing linkages with KNFP.
- (v) To be able to harmonize peace and conflict reports – enhance capacity for SITREPS, Alerts etc.
- (vi) To address how to facilitate and support work peace work at community level including response mechanisms.
- (vii) To learn more about the different types of conflicts in different settings.
- (viii) To engage in clear discussions on the challenges, responses and setting the agenda for 2102 and beyond.
- (ix) To strengthen the role of Women in Peace Building and Conflict Management.
- (x) To share experiences.
- (xi) To conduct an audit of peace actors, processes and interventions.
- (xii) To focus and monitor political processes as well as peace levels.
- (xiii) To turn challenges into opportunities.
- (xiv) To account for performance in conflict prevention.
- (xv) To learn how to build synergy so as to obtain credible inform for Peace Building and Conflict Management/Early Warning/Early Response.
- (xvi) To understand security measures in place for the Toll-Free SMS Platform.

Question 2 (b): Kindly elaborate your answer.



The exceptions mentioned by participants indicated that the linkage of Women in Peace Building and Conflict Management did not come out clearly. Also, the participants felt that the linkage to KNFP and the challenge of SALW was not adequately addressed either.

**Question 3 (a): Which session (s) or topic (s) did you find most useful or relevant to your work?**



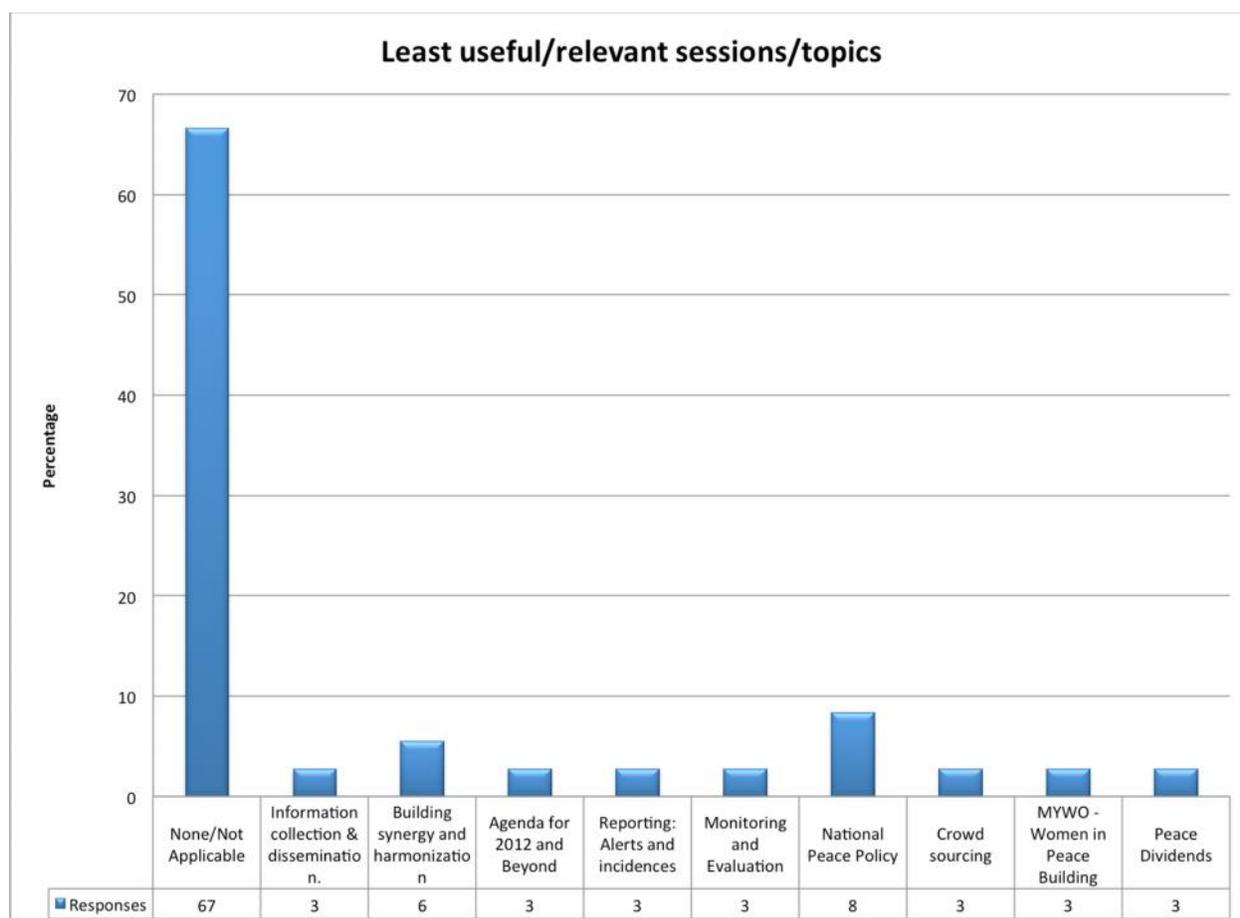
**Question 3 (b): Why? (Why was/were this/these the most useful?)**

The reaction of the participants can be summarized as follows:-

- (i) Participants felt that some of the sessions touched on topics that contributed to the success of the project/workshop.
- (ii) Learnt the importance of Early Warning in facilitating Early Response.
- (iii) The sessions informed future action plans.
- (iv) The unit meetings focused on sharing experiences, candid discussions and highlighted strengths and weaknesses.
- (v) EWER virtually covered all the work of the Peace Monitors and Field Monitors.
- (vi) Clarified reporting lines.
- (vii) Participants noted that M & E was an area of interest for future studies; and a core mandate of Peace Monitors and Field Monitors; and key in improving skills in the field.
- (viii) The sessions aided in preparation for 2012 by acknowledging the significance on next General Elections.
- (ix) The sessions/topics were relevant to participants work.

- (x) Draft National Policy on Peace shed some light on interventions being undertaken at local level.

**Question 4:** Which session (s) or topic (s) did you find the least useful or relevant to your work?



**Question 4 (b):** Why? (Why was/were this/these the most useful?)

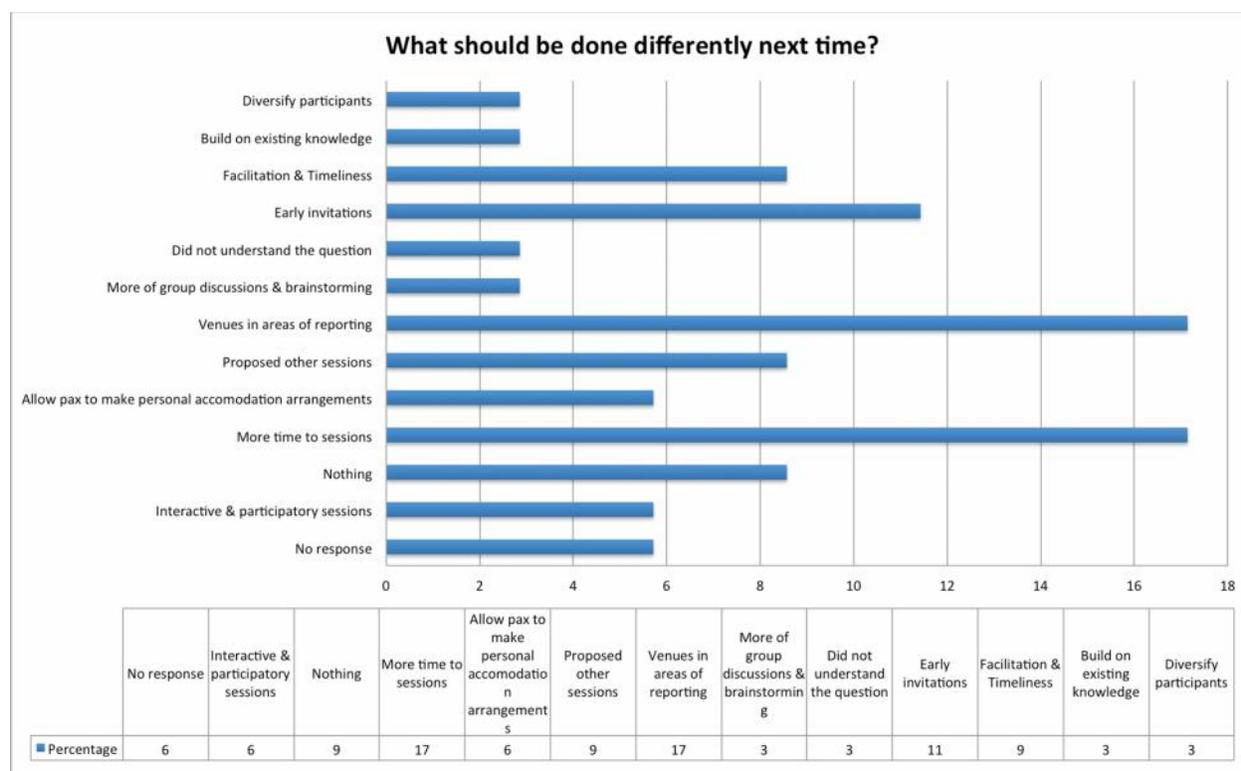
There was limited response to this question. The respondents felt that the:

- National Peace Police presentation did not clearly capture or stipulate the role of Peace Monitors and Field Monitors in the peace process.
- Prolonged process of trying to get the National Peace Policy adopted was an indicator.

**Question 5: In your opinion, was the workshop beneficial to you?**

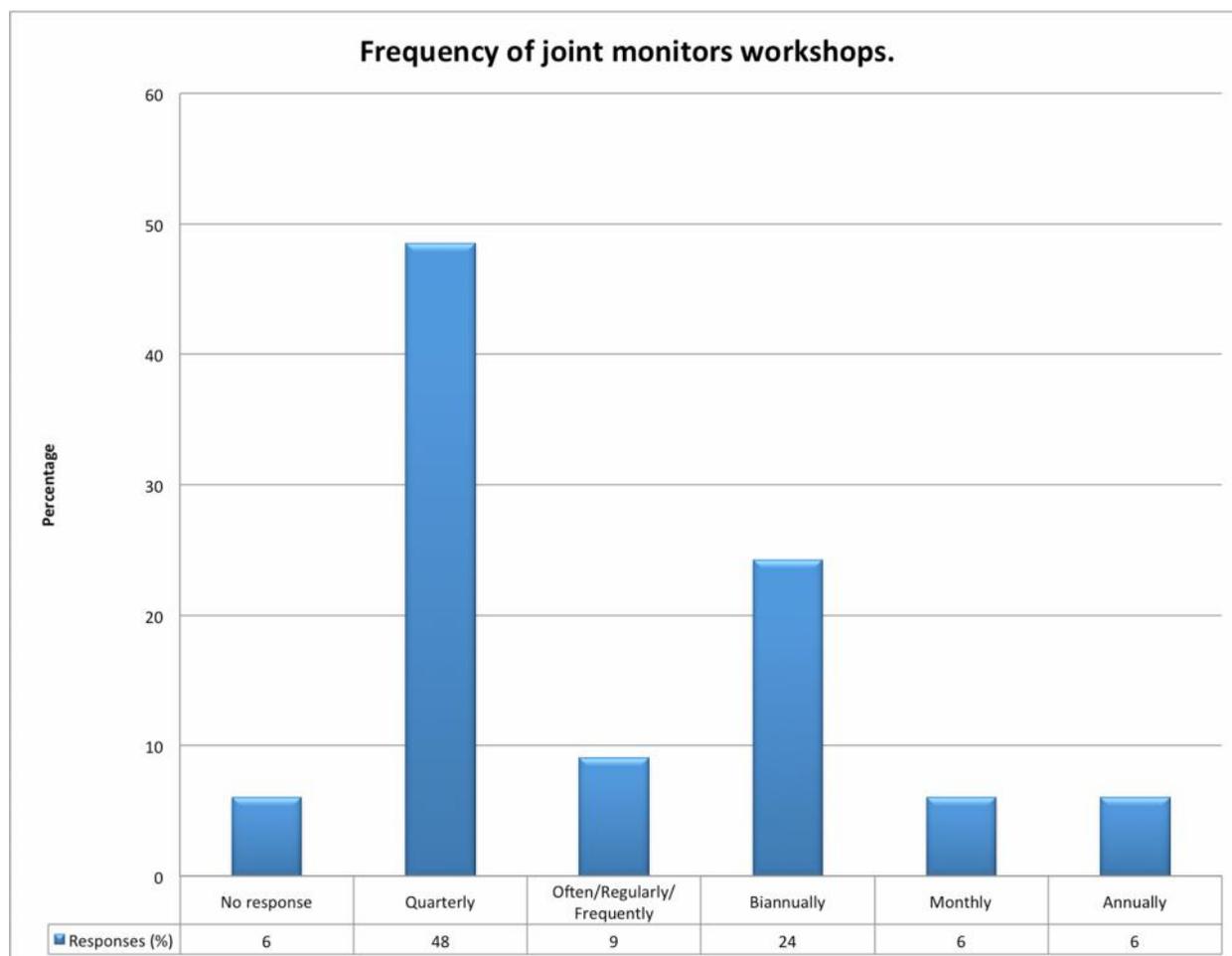


### Question 6: What should be done differently next time?

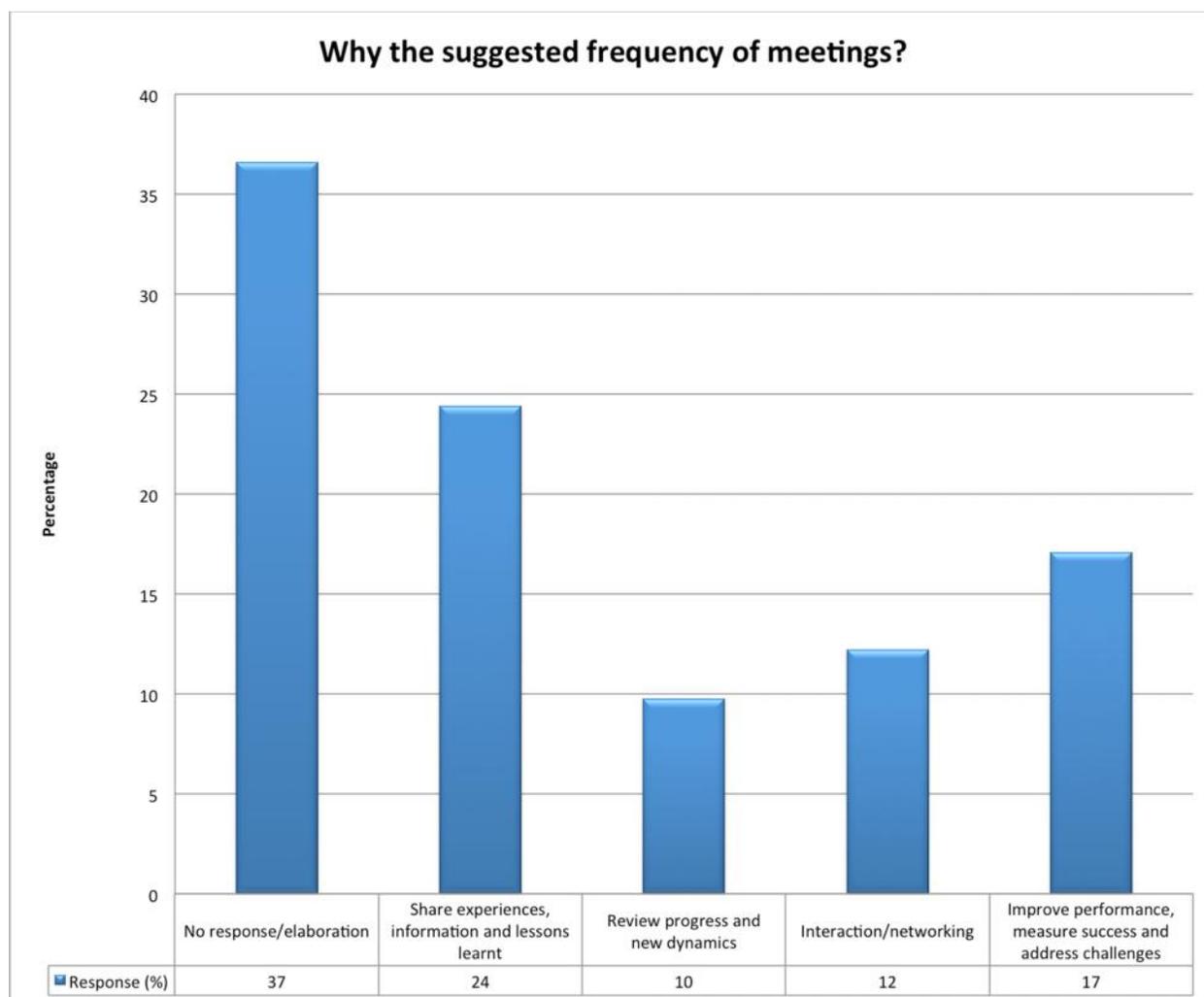


- More time was proposed for discussion on the National Peace Policy and the NCEWERS indicators.
- Other sessions proposed were on proposal and report writing, risk management and peace and conflict management.
- To diversify in the workshop participation, it was suggested that DCs and District Security teams be involved in the workshops.
- Have more women facilitators for the workshop.
- Share workshop programme in advance with the intended participants.
- Rotate the workshops in various Counties.
- To avoid prolonged discussions, participants can be encouraged to forward questions to the NSC Secretariat for response.
- Encourage unit meetings and also hold a joint one for all participants.
- NSC Secretariat to take some time to analyze capacity of participants.

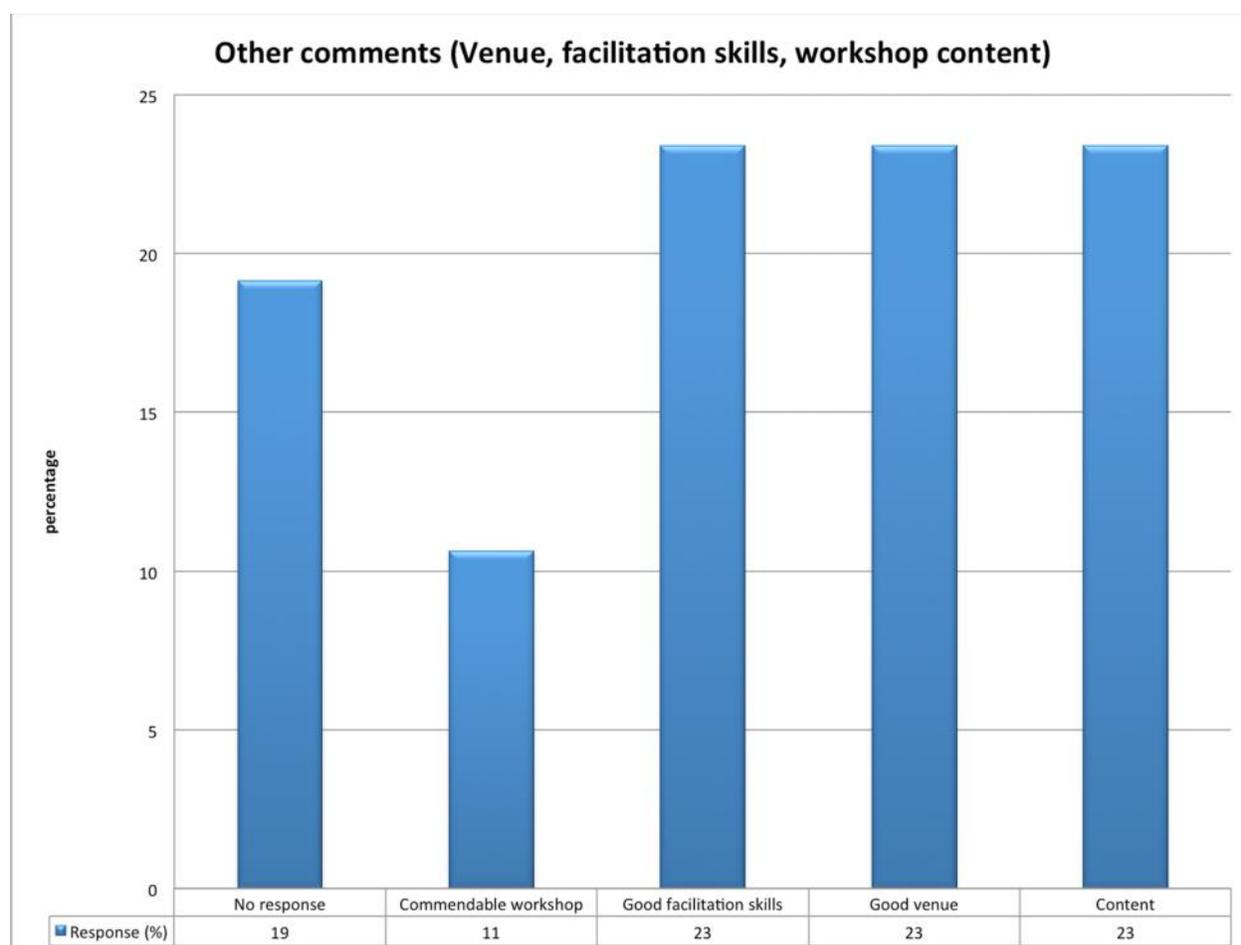
**Question 7 (a):** How frequent do you think Joint Monitors workshops/meetings should be held?



**Question 7 (b): Why? (Why do you propose this?)**



**Question 8: Any other comments? (On the venue, facilitation skills, workshop content etc.)**



Generally, the venue, content and facilitation was good. However, there were a few specific comments on the question. These were:

- Venue - Accommodation was good BUT food not so good.
- Timing - Coincided with the Muslim Fast.
- Content - Add Accounting for Finances and Bookkeeping.
- Commendable Workshop - Compliments to the NSC Coordinator
- Venue - Bad food, rude staff.
- Others - Organize for bags to carry materials.
- More energizers.
- Improve on management time with specific reference to the last day.

## Workshop Program

| SUNDAY 14 <sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011          |   |   |             |
|---|---|---|-------------|
| Arrival of Participants                       |   |   |             |
| DAY ONE: MONDAY 15 <sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011 |   |   |             |
| Time  | Agenda  | Facilitators  | Moderator   |
| 8:00 a.m.- 10:20 a.m.                         | Registration of Participants.<br>Introductions and Objectives of the Workshop.<br>Opening Remarks.  | Participants<br>NSC Coordinator<br>Executive Director – Africa Peace Forum  | Laban Chiko |
| <b>10:00 a.m. – 10:20 a.m.</b>                | <b>TEA BREAK</b>  |   |             |
| 10:20 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.                        | Brief Overview of National Programmes (20 minutes each):-<br><br>NSC<br>APFO/NRI<br>Ministry of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands<br>Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization<br>Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs<br>KNFP<br>PfPS | Njuguna Kiarie<br>Irene Tulel<br>Ruto Pkalya<br>Agnes Masika<br>Beldina Otieno<br>Adonijah Diang'a<br>Lucy Ndungu |             |
| <b>1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.</b>                  | <b>LUNCH BREAK</b>  |   |             |
| 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.                         | Sharing of Experiences and Successes from the Field (30 minutes each):-<br><br><b>Pastoral:</b><br>Somali Cluster<br>Karamoja Cluster<br><b>Rural:</b>  | Abdia Mohamed<br>Alexander Lokisiria<br>Abdi Mohamed<br>Elly Maloba   | Irene Tulel |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | Narok County<br><br><b>Urban:</b><br>Nairobi County                  | Michael Osir                                     |  |
| <b>DAY TWO: TUESDAY 16<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011</b>             |  |  |  |
| 8:00 a.m.- 10:00 a.m.  | Review of the NCEWERS Templates (Rural, Pastoral and Urban)          | Irene Tulel, Peter Mwamachi, Sam Ngunjiri        | Ruto Pkalya                              |
| <b>10:00 a.m. – 10:20 a.m.</b>                                   | <b>TEA BREAK</b>   |  |  |
| 10:20 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.   | Continue Review of the NCEWERS Templates (Rural, Pastoral and Urban) | Irene Tulel, Peter Mwamachi, Alexander Losikiria | Ruto Pkalya, Njuguna Kiarie, Laban Chiko |
| <b>1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.</b>                                     | <b>LUNCH BREAK</b>   |  |  |
| 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.  | Reporting: Alerts and Incidences                                     | Peter Mwamachi                                   | Laban Chiko                              |
| <b>DAY THREE : WEDNESDAY 17<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011</b>        |  |  |  |
| 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.   | NCEWERS – Crowd Sourcing   | Peter Mwamachi                                   | Irene Tulel                              |
| 10:00 a.m. – 10:20 a.m.  | TEA BREAK  |  |  |
| 10:20 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.   | Progress of National Peace Policy                                    | Aimee Ongeso                                     | Njuguna Kiarie                           |
| <b>1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.</b>                                     | <b>LUNCH BREAK</b>   |  |  |
| 2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  | Unit Meetings: NSC, NRI, ALRMP                                       | Laban Chiko, Irene Tulel, Ruto Pkalya            | Dickson Magotsi                          |
| 3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.  | Plenary Discussions: Exploring Avenues for Synergy and Harmonization | All  | Ruto Pkalya                              |
| <b>DAY FOUR: THURSADY 18<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011</b>           |  |  |  |
| 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.   | Unit Meetings: NSC, NRI, ALRMP                                       | Laban Chiko, Irene Tulel, Ruto Pkalya            | Dickson Magotsi                          |
| <b>10:00 a.m. – 10:20 p.m.</b>                                   | <b>TEA BREAK</b>   |  |  |
| 10:20 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.   | Monitoring and Evaluation Framework                                  | Laban Chiko                                      | Njuguna Kiarie                           |
| <b>1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.</b>                                     | <b>LUNCH BREAK</b>   |  |  |
| 2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.  | Peace Dividends: Sharing Experiences                                 | Waqo Guyo  | Ruto Pkalya                              |
| 3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.  | Way Forward: Setting the 2012 Agenda                                 | Erastus EtheKon                                  | Dickson Magotsi                          |
| 4:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.  | Closing Remarks  | NSC Coordinator                                  |  |
| <b>DAY FIVE: FRIDAY 19<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011 - DEPARTURE</b> |  |  |  |

## Annex 3

## List of Participants

| No. | Name                         | Organization                                  | Contact  |
|-----|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1.  | S. K. Maina                  | NSC Secretariat                               | 0722778969   |
| 2.  | D. L. Magotsi                | NSC Secretariat                               | 0722977875   |
| 3.  | Erastus Ethekeon             | UNDP  | 0717744454   |
| 4.  | Laban Chiko                  | NSC Secretariat                               | 0721931664   |
| 5.  | S. W. Musumba                | PAIS/ PC's Office - Nakuru                    | 0720709555   |
| 6.  | Adonijah Diang'a             | KNFP  | 0721228941   |
| 7.  | Ruto Pkalya                  | AVRP  | 0721452528   |
| 8.  | Cecily Githinji              | Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports          | 0720314115   |
| 9.  | Caroline Kisato              | PfPS  | 0725380200   |
| 10. | Irene Tulel                  | APFO/NRI                                      | 0721359949   |
| 11. | Sylvin Wangui                | APFO/NRI                                      | sylkui@yahoo.com   |
| 12. | Johnston Kibor               | MYWO/SRIC                                     | 0725389262   |
| 13. | James M. Mong'are            | NSC Peace Monitor - Borabu                    | 0724851760   |
| 14. | J. Gitonga Waturu            | CEWARN Field Monitor – Samburu North          | 0713213314   |
| 15. | Darlington Lokosio           | CEWARN Field Monitor – Turkana East           | 0716147110   |
| 16. | Lorot Chidan                 | CEWARN Field Monitor – Trans Nzoia            | 0720375559   |
| 17. | Rukiya Abdulrahman           | CEWARN Field Monitor – Somali Cluster (ACC)   | <a href="mailto:aligabjnr@yahoo.com">aligabjnr@yahoo.com</a> |
| 18. | Yussuf Ali Korow             | CEWARN Field Monitor – Garissa                | <a href="mailto:ykorrow@yahoo.com">ykorrow@yahoo.com</a>     |
| 19. | Apakamoi P. Renson, HSC      | CEWARN Field Monitor – West Pokot             | 0725145767   |
| 20. | Edwin Killong                | NSC Peace Monitor – Mt. Elgon                 | 0721707576   |
| 21. | Dominic Ouma Odipo           | NSC Peace Monitor – Kisumu                    | 0723696727   |
|     | Ronald Wasilwa               | CEWARN Field Monitor – Karamoja Cluster (ACC) | wasilwa@amaniafrika.org                                      |
| 22. | Mike Osir                    | NSC Peace Monitor – Nairobi East              | 0722693566   |
| 23. | Tarcisius Senteu ole Kimirri | NSC Peace Monitor – Laikipia                  | 0723806170   |
| 24. | Patrick Lekishon             | NSC Peace Monitor – Trans Mara West           | 0721279247   |
| 25. | Annah Chebet                 | NSC Peace Monitor – Sotik                     | 0729836552   |
| 26. | Peninah Nyabera              | NSC Peace Monitor – Molo                      | 0728857647   |

|     |                         |  |  |
|-----|-------------------------|--|--|
| 27. | Emmanuel Bule Mio       | ALRMP/UNDP – Moyale                          | 0723279275   |
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