



Table of Contents

<i>Executive Summary</i>	4
Background and Context- Current challenges.....	5
Objectives	6
Introduction.....	6
Role of CSOs in Peace Building in Kenya	8
Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), National Early Warning and Response system (EWERS), East African Community (EAC), SADC and WANEP.....	9
Purpose of Early Warning.....	9
Early Warning & Early Response	10
Processes,	11
Early Response.....	11
How CEWARN obtains information	11
Discussion	12
Peace Awards	12
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)	12
Goals and Possible uses of ADR.....	13
Development	13
Discussion,	13
Effects of Small Arms Proliferation in Peace Building	14
Introduction.....	14
Sources;	14

Why the Proliferation,	14
Effects of Small Arms and Light Weapons;	14
Interventions,	14
Other interventions	15
Discussion	15
What has been proposed to address the problem of illicit arms proliferation?	15
Sharing Best Practices in the Market Place	15
Introduction,	15
SANA (Safer Nairobi Coalition)	16
PHARP (Peace, Healing and Reconciliation Program).....	16
OXFAM GB,	16
Strengths.....	16
APFO (African Peace Forum)	16
NPI (Nairobi Peace Initiative)	17
Jamhuri Peace Foundation	17
Youth Agenda (youth 18 – 35yrs)	18
Accomplishments	18
KCDN (Komarocks Community Development Network)	18
SRIC (Security Research and Information Centre).....	19
KANSA (Kenya Action Network on Small Arms and Light Weapons)	19
PeaceNet Kenya.....	20
ABANTU	20
COVAW (Coalition on Violence against Women),	21
COPA (Coalition for Peace in Africa).....	22
KPfPS (Kenya Partnership for Peace and Security)	22
Gender and Peace	23
Institutional Strengthening of KPfPS,	24
Recommendations / Way forward for KPfPS	25
APPENDICES.....	26
List of Participants	26
Programme; 29th May – 31st May, 2011.....	27

Executive Summary

From 29th to 31st May, 2011, the Kenya Partnership for Peace and Security (KPfPS) held a revitalization workshop in Sportsview hotel in Kasarani. The three day workshop brought together thirteen (13) partners of the network as well as other organizations which have expressed interest of being members of the partnership. The workshop aimed at strengthening national capacities for conflict prevention amongst the civil societies of KPfPS partners by bringing together partner civil society organizations to brainstorm on modalities of strengthening cooperation and collaboration for peace building and violence reduction at all levels. The workshop aimed at also offering an opportunity to reflect and share experiences on the state of peace/conflict in the country with the aim of building an anti-election violence initiative well before the 2012 elections in an effective and efficient manner.

This report presents a summary of the presentations and discussions.

The programme and the list of participants are attached.

Background and Context- Current challenges

Until recently, Kenya was regarded as an oasis of peace in a very unstable region. While its neighbours were wracked by armed conflict and violence, Kenya was the hub for regional and international humanitarian and mediation efforts to bring those conflicts to an end. The general and presidential elections of 2007 in Kenya were the triggers for unleashing hitherto suppressed anger and animosities that resulted in violence targetted at ethnic groups across many parts of the country. This resulted in the deaths of 1,500 people and the displacement of more than 500,000 others. The post-elections violence merely demonstrated the deep-seated structural and other contexts and problems that have shaped and defined the state and the nature of its interactions with the citizens. There is a historicity of violence, displacement, poor governance and insecurity that is largely unaddressed which remain the biggest challenges facing the state today.

The most critical and strategic challenges facing Kenyan today are the following:

- a) Poor leadership and lack of trust and confidence among political actors
- b) Armed violence, insecurity and the legacy of the post-elections violence
- c) Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the pastoralist communities

The newly emerging conflict situation after the ‘cold war’ is characterized by a growing number of intra-state conflicts with worldwide repercussions. This development has led to an increasing challenge for the conflict resolution capabilities of NGOs. They have become aware that they have to take into account the different phases of the conflict management cycle and link violence prevention and peace building to long-term rehabilitation and structural assistance. Coherent approach towards peace building and conflict prevention is crucial.

In Kenya NGOs have to look into ways of seeking, promoting and supporting a culture of sustainable peace at all levels. To be able to do this, networks are central to be able to advance the process and art of peace building. Networks are also very important tools in lobbying and advocating for gender sensitive policies towards conflict prevention, resolution and peace building at all levels. Leveraging work done under the aegis of the Partnership for Peace to facilitate the conduct of peaceful elections in 2007, civil society played a key role in bringing the violence to an end and in supporting the resolution of the crisis.

Objectives

Strengthening National Capacity for CSOs and the harmonization of peace initiatives and the fostering of solidarity among peace oriented gender sensitive organizations.

Specific objectives:

- To enhance the capacity of the network members to maximize the impact of their work through training, networking and resource mobilization
- To encourage sustainable impact oriented peace initiatives in the Country
- To promote the documentation of best practices of peace building activities in the country
- To enhance smooth flow of information, experiences and resources amongst its KPfPS members

Day I

Introduction

The meeting started with a word of prayer from Faith Wanjala. Carol Kisato, KPfPS coordinator welcomed members and thanked them for sparing time from their busy schedules to take part in the meeting. She noted that the meeting would go a long way in informing various scheduled activities in terms of planning and implementation.

She invited the chairman, TonyNg'ang'aWaithera to chair the workshop who went ahead and divided members in groups of two's to share on expectations of the workshop as well as fears; the following were the expectations and fears from members:

EXPECTATIONS	FEARS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to come up with a road map which would inform peace activities around the electioneering period. (Many strategies in terms of how we manage the 2012 elections.) • Means of ensuring sustainability of the partnership. • Create synergy amongst various peace building initiatives. • Share experiences from different organizations. • Come up with means of including women in peace agenda. • How to organize ourselves and be able to attract funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition among peace builders. • Disharmony in approach. • Duplication of work. • Difficult to monitor the impact of peace initiatives

The chair took time to go through the workshop programme which members unanimously adopted with no amendments and he took members through the role of civil societies in peace building in Kenya.

The following were the agreed programme items:

1. The role of CSOs in peace building in Kenya.
2. Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (CEWARN), National Early Warning and Response System (EWERS), East African Community (EAC), SADC and WANEP.

3. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) with cognizance to the promulgated Constitution of Kenya.
4. Effect of small arms proliferation in peace building.
5. Sharing best practices.

Role of CSOs in Peace Building in Kenya

Members were divided into two groups to brainstorm on the above and the following were the feedbacks:

- Lobby and advocate for government's participation in peace building.
- Creating awareness and policy development in peace building.
- Act as a link between the local communities and the government.
- Resource mobilization for peace building activities.
- Capacity building for communities.
- Inform key responses from government and other stakeholders.
- Act as watchdogs for the government on implementation of peace related initiatives.
- Community empowerment and service provision aimed at creating harmony and peaceful coexistence.
- Implementing peace and security initiatives at all levels; initiatives at all levels.
- Interfaith dialogue.
- Trauma awareness and management.
- Conflict early warning.
- Research in conflict areas, conflict dynamics-documenting abuses and rights.
- Highlighting conflicts so as to mitigate.
- Working together for synergy.
- Humanitarian assistance.
- Community policing.
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of peace agreements and projects.
- Influencing policies.

- Partnership and networking in implementation of policies and initiatives within peace and security frameworks.

Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), National Early Warning and Response system (EWERS), East African Community (EAC), SADC and WANEP

Ruth B. Aluoch,

She noted that development of democracy is key in development and civil society organizations have played a very key role in keeping the government in check and monitoring implementation of initiatives aimed at peace building in the country; though quick to advise the importance of stepping up their efforts in ensuring the government implements various enactments it is signatory to.

She informed members that NSC in its resolve to coordinate peace building and manage conflicts have been in a position to champion an effective early warning mechanism which is simply a systematic collection and analysis of information coming from areas of crises for the purpose of:

- Anticipating the escalation of violent conflict.
- Development of strategic responses to these crises.
- Presentation of options to critical actors for the purposes of decision making.

Purpose of Early Warning

- Enhance the ability of policy and decision makers to make strategic decisions on the basis of improved knowledge of the environment of operations, options available for response or action and finally the implementation of each decision or option made.
- Idea is not to give flash warnings, but more importantly to analyze the situation in order to reduce the risk or tendency to make ambiguous decisions in a constantly changing environment.

Early warning is aimed at achieving the following:

1. Prevention.
2. Mitigation and
3. Preparedness (contingency planning).

Forms of Early Warning:

- New threats to peace and human security.
- Drug trafficking and emergency of narcotic states.
- Fundamentalism.

She highlighted the following as the challenges necessitating use of early warning mechanism:

Horn of Africa and Central Africa:

- Youth challenge-exodus to Europe.
- Managing elections in Africa.
- Food insecurity.
- Crime and insecurity.
- Piracy.
- Drugs.
- Militia groups
- Ethnicization.
- SALWs proliferation.
- Pastoral conflicts.

Early Warning & Early Response

3 approaches of early warning:

1. Civil society led initiatives.
2. Government led initiatives.
3. Intergovernmental led initiatives (ECOWARN)

Processes,

Involves:

- Analyses
- Scenario building,
- Options for response.
- Advocacy.
- Lobbying.
- Pressure.
- Dialogue.

Early Response

This involves:

- Mediation and
- Reconciliation.

This part could include any or all of the following:

- CSOs,
- Intergovernmental,
- Media,
- Internal community.

How CEWARN obtains information

- Media sourcing.
- Alerts.
- Field monitors and Peace monitors
- Others which includes: CSO's.

Discussion

Members emphasized the importance of harmonizing disarmament exercises with neighboring countries in order to avoid cross border proliferations; though it was agreed that disarmament would not solve all challenges affecting certain communities and there is need to solve other challenges affecting communities which could be necessitating procurement of arms.

Members were of the opinion that the Government is not well equipped to have an effective Early Warning mechanism due to lack of proper response mechanisms.

Members also agreed on the importance of having a mediated capacity to avoid political conflicts which have been prevalent in the region; worked well in Ghana and could be replicated to other African countries.

Peace Awards

On the forthcoming Peace awards it was agreed there was need to have a committee to sit down and decide on who needs to be awarded among the CSOs; it was thus resolved that a small team would be proposed to guide the process and present a list of proposed names to the NSC latest mid-august to allow for planning and other logistics.

Members agreed that Kenya Partnership for Peace and Security (KPFPS) should take the lead role in identifying peace practitioners to be awarded during the International Day for Peace, 21st September 2011; they however, intimated on the need to assert ourselves in the process.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Peter Maruga

ADR is a voluntary process which stresses the need to engage arbitration, negotiation and mediation in place of force. The process calls for a contractual agreement between the parties involved.

It is less formal than judicial processes, flexible, no formal pleadings or rules of evidence and reduces the delay and cost of dispute resolution. It seeks to engage equity other than the rule of law and involves direct participation and communication between disputants in designing settlements.

The process offers more direct dialogue and opportunity of reconciliation between disputants compared to the rule of law.

Goals and Possible uses of ADR

- Support and compliment court reforms.
- By pass ineffective and discredited courts
- Increase popular satisfaction with dispute resolution.
- Increase access to justice for disadvantaged groups.
- Reduce delay in resolution of disputes.
- Reduce the cost of resolving disputes.

Development

- Increase civic engagement and create public involvement.
- Help reduce the level of tension.

ADR is not applicable for the following:

- Discrimination or violation of human rights.
- Context of extreme power imbalance between parties.
- Do not have any educational, punitive, or deterrent effect on the population.
- To resolve multi party cases in which some of disputants don't want to be part.
- Tend to undermine other judicial reforms.

Discussion,

It was noted that local ownership is very important; the process has to respect the local norms, needs to be supported by the donor community and the only way the settlement could be bidding is if it was agreeable to the parties involved.

Effects of Small Arms Proliferation in Peace Building

Leonard Kyalo

Introduction,

Definition,

Small arms refer to real weapons of mass destruction which a simple person can easily carry and operate.

Light weapons refer to weapons designed for use by several persons serving as crew.

Sources;

- Trade between Whiteman and the Turkana's - Gun vs. Ivory; the gun would be used to kill more elephants for ivory.
- Mau Mau warriors captured approximately 660 weapons.
- Refugees,
- Black market.
- Cattle rustling; necessitating demand of weapons.

Why the Proliferation,

There are various reasons which could necessitate proliferation of small arms and light weapons:

- Insecurity.
- Culture of violence.
- Self-defense and protection, but also for political control and economic survival.
- Business

Effects of Small Arms and Light Weapons;

- Maim and kill.
- Whole world is at a great risk.
- Loss of lives.

Interventions,

There are various enactments and declarations which have been put in place to alleviate the proliferation and spread of small arms and light weapons:

- UNPoA (United Nations Programme of action on small arms and light weapons).
- Nairobi Declaration.
- Bamako protocol

Key Elements of the Protocols;

- Import, export, transfer and transit of small arms and light weapons.
- Review and improvement of fire arms marking and tracing mechanisms.
- Provision of mutual legal assistance.

Other interventions

- Initiatives by CSO's; Kenya Action Network on Small Arms and Light Weapons (KANSA) which engage in creating and raising awareness on issues to do with small arms and light weapons and also advocating for community policing.

Discussion

What has been proposed to address the problem of illicit arms proliferation?

- Marking of arms to enable tracing.
- There is need to lobby for effective implementation of ATT (Arms Trade Treaty); entails monitoring of small arms from the point of manufacture to the area of consumption.
- Harmonized legislation within various blocks– issuing of arms to the civilians.
- Available bills for comments from CSO's; members were encouraged to be highly proactive and spare some time to go through the bills and make their contributions.

Sharing Best Practices in the Market Place

Introduction,

Members present were given opportunity to share with the members their strengths and other best practices in the market.

SANA (Safer Nairobi Coalition)

- Collaborate with CSO's and private sector for peaceful coexistence amongst the community.
- Promoting education and entertainment through organizing festivals at grassroots levels and informed members of the forthcoming festival which will be held at the central park as from 17th – 18th December, 2011.

PHARP (Peace, Healing and Reconciliation Program)

Christian organization with an international scope aimed at achieving the following:

- Fostering peace in communities.
- Reconciling families by the word of God, reach women, community groups and within the slums.
- Carrying out trauma healing and conflict resolutions in troubled areas.
- Teach people about conflict management and trauma counseling.
- Hold workshops in violent prone areas and spread word of peace to the residents.

OXFAM GB,

An international organization helping resolve peace related issues of local, national and international scopes especially within pastoralist communities; achieve this through service provision like providing schools, hospitals and much more.

Strengths,

- Resource mobilization.
- Networking, keen on identifying CSO's strengths and empower them with resources and give them responsibilities to facilitate certain activities.
- Building and conflict management.

APFO (African Peace Forum)

A research based organization currently involved in the following:

- Conflict early warning in pastoralist areas with National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC).
- Procured funding from IDRC to monitor implementation of agenda 4 issues; land reforms aimed at providing a platform through which you can monitor various initiatives put forth towards the 2012 general elections.

Informed members that they have launched an interactive programme which includes: A website; www.agendayetu.org, an sms system to 8085, emails, blogs, twitter and facebook to be used as a crisis information centre in preparation for 2012 general elections. He added that the system had been tried in Tanzania where they had been invited as observers and have so far conducted forums in Isiolo, Mombasa, Kisumu and will soon be on media to familiarize citizens and partners with the initiative.

NPI (Nairobi Peace Initiative)

Peace resource organization which began 26yrs ago in Kenya; currently engaged in the following;

- Building capacities among district peace committees (DPCs).
- In the process of evaluating UWIANO platform in order to fill the gaps in preparation for 2012 general elections.

Advised on the importance of engaging other organizations involved in peace building to see how to partner with each other to accomplish common goals.

Jamhuri Peace Foundation

A youth peace organization started in 2006 which aims at:

- Finding better ways of engaging young people in peace affairs.
- Mainstreaming young people issues in peace agenda for peaceful coexistence.
- Mobilization of youth towards shifting their attention to peaceful resolution of befalling issues through use of media.

Planned Activities:

- Debates targeting high school children to discuss and reason with young people; aim to carry out 3 debate sessions in a year.

- Consolidating the 2012 youth vote through programmes aimed at influencing young people's character and strength.

Youth Agenda (youth 18 - 35yrs)

A youth based organization founded in 1996 with a core mandate of working with the community with the aim of equipping them with appropriate survival skills.

Accomplishments

(Recruited district coordinators)

- Conducted training on proposal developments among the youth to deal with the problem of unemployment.
- Have worked in promoting youth cohesion in high school through clubs in partnership with CIDA.

Informed members that they are currently doing a Gold initiative programme aimed at identifying and grooming new leaders within our societies.

Members advised on the importance of mainstreaming gender through applying the 1/3 rule or even ½ in order to encourage women participation in their activities.

KCDN (KomarocksCommunity Development Network)

Community based organization which prides itself in being the first team to organize events to talk about peace after post-election violence;organized a peace run with athletics Kenya to foster peace within the affected area which acted as a wakeup call to many people.

Accomplished the following:

- Tree planting in Ngong hills in partnership with Amani Children's home.
- Maternal assistance in Kenyatta hospital.

Involved in the following:

- Child support through mobilizing people to bring in their support in terms of food and clothing like uniforms.

- Carrying out clean up exercises; which started at the community level and have now spread out to their neighbors including country. Conducted on every 4th Saturday of the month in selected areas in collaboration with the city council.

She informed members of their website; www.kcdnkenya.org, where more information on accomplishments and intended initiatives can be found.

Members advised on the importance of adding a peace component in their activities.

SRIC (Security Research and Information Centre)

A research based organization which was founded in 1999; involved in carrying out research in human security, publishing and disseminating information to relevant organs with the aim of influencing policy and decision making.

Currently have four main programmes;

- Crime survey.
- Security sector reforms.
- Networking.
- Information/ research.

Were at some point the coordinating organization of KANSA (Kenya Action Network on Small Arms and Light Weapons) before handing over the mandate to COPA (Coalition for Peace in Africa).

Involved in the following:

- Ongoing national mapping exercise of small arms and light weapons in collaboration with KNFP (Kenya national Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons).
- Conflict mapping in conjunction with NSC to inform peace practitioners on where to put emphasizing conducting peace building initiatives.

KANSA (Kenya Action Network on Small Arms and Light Weapons)

An umbrella body coordinating various prevention and mitigation efforts within the civil societies and other organizations on issues to do with small arms and light weapons.

Informed members of the forthcoming annual global week of action on small arms and light weapons which is organized by IANSA through EANSA and also in partnership with KNFP.

PeaceNetKenya

A network organization founded in 1992 as a coordinating center for peace in partnership with OXFAM and African Churches.

Have four main programmes:

- Policy and Advocacy.
- Training and capacity building.
- Networking.
- Research and documentation.
- Human security

Currently involved in the following:

- SikikaHasa campaign.
- Active Citizens programme.
- Mainstreaming HIV AIDS in marginalized communities.
- Usalama forum.

ABANTU

It was founded in 1991 by women in diaspora and currently has four running programmes:

1. Sustainable peace.
2. Gender and governance; aimed at ensuring both men and women have equal participation in national agenda.
3. Health programme; aimed at addressing socio economic and mitigating the effect of HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria.
4. Wealth creation among women; aims at training and capacity building, advocacy and public awareness, research, communication and information dissemination on women incorporation in national development initiatives.

Involved in the following:

- Establishing means of domesticating international instruments like UNSC 1325, 1820 and many others for local consumption.
- Working with DPCs to ensure women participate and take lead roles in peacebuilding especially in Molo, Tigania.
- Documentation of the real IDPS all the way from 1936.
- Voluntary settlement project; reaching out to huge land owners to carve out a piece for settlement of IDPS.

More information on their accomplishments and intended activities can also be found in their website; www.abantu-roesa.org.

COVAW (Coalition on Violence against Women),

Founded in 1995 with the aim of breaking out from all forms of violence against women.

Have four main thematic areas;

- Research and information.
- Advocacy; local, regional, national.
- Sensitization.
- Training and capacity building; paralegals, law enforcement officers and so on.

Have been involved in;

- Advocating for ratification and implementation of protocols like the UNSCR 1325, (Women peace and security) NAP Kenya;
- Publication and dissemination of IEC materials on ending violence against women; documented a book on the same.
- In partnership with SANAhave worked to ensure safer neighborhoods for women.
- Did an early warning towards referendum.
- In partnership with KPfPS working to ensure women participation in the peace agenda platform in pursuance of bridging the gap.

Informed members that they have countrywide operations with grassroots strengths; mostly work in local areas especially in Kisumu, Kajiado, laikipia (Doldol) and Nairobi (Kibera) where they have been involved in training paralegals.

Day 2

COPA (Coalition for Peace in Africa)

Involved in capacity building of practitioners in areas to do with Conflict transformation and peace building in the country.

Involved in the following:

- Local trainings; targeting women leadership in peace building with the main focus on Karamoja cluster.
- Capacity building for youth in schools aimed at developing capacity amongst the youth to influence change in partner with SANA and youth parliament.
- Trauma awareness and Management; alleviating effect in communities and individuals mostly in Mt. Elgon where most atrocities were done during the Sabaoti Land Defense force (SLDF) escapades. The project was meant for healing by breaking the silence and was achieved by conduction of Trauma sharing community programmesto encourage integration through drawing strength and encouragement from each other.

KPfPS (Kenya Partnership for Peace and Security)

A network body with the mandate of coordinating peace building initiatives within its partners towards improving security at both national and international levels; this would be achieved through bringing together civil society, women and community groups from across the country with the aim of strengthening cooperation and collaboration for peace building and violence reduction at all levels with particular attention to the local levels. Aims at also creating a platform through which partner organizations can reflect and share experiences on the state of peace/conflict in the country, and build an anti-election violence initiative well before the 2012 elections in an effective and efficient manner. The

network is also keen in strengthening the environment for reconciliation through targeted initiatives with local and international NGOs.

Are currently working on development of a strategic plan before engaging in expanding membership through reaching out to other peace practitioners within the region.

Has been organizing monthly forums to address current dynamics threatening peaceful coexistence and to also raise awareness of various initiatives being put forth to promote peace and integration in the country; the next forum earmarked for June to be done by KANSA, the secretariat was advised to develop a concept plan in advance to enable and inform planning.

Members agreed to present a calendar of activities to enable KPFPs plan for their activities in order to avoid duplication and to inculcate a unit off purpose in carrying out some of the initiatives and on this regard agreed on Monday, 6th June, 2011 as the deadline to send in a comprehensive report on activities lined for the remaining quota; info@peaceandsecurity.or.ke.

The partnership will also draft a capability statement highlighting what each and every partner is able to do, to enable networking, creating linkages with other institutions both regionally and internationally.

Gender and Peace

Shalakhabsalom

He highlighted various legislations which have been put in place to encourage women participation in peace building more specifically the UNSCR 1325 which was adopted by the security council of the United Nations on 31st October, 2000. The resolution sought to address the role and experience of women and girls in armed conflict and was the first formal legal document that required parties in a conflict to respect women's rights and to support their participation in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction.

The resolution calls all UN bodies, governments and parties to armed conflict to:

- Protect and respect the rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict.
- Increase women participation and gender perspectives in all conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peace-building, planning of refugees camps and reconstruction.

- End impunity by prosecuting perpetrators of sexual and other violence on women and girls.

The Pillars of UNSCR 1325:

1. Participation of women in decision-making and peace processes.
2. Gender perspectives and training in peacekeeping.
3. Protection of women.
4. Gender mainstreaming in UN reporting systems and implementation mechanisms.

Discussion

Members were informed and agreed on the following:

- That the idea was not to leave out men but encourage the participation of women in peace related issues; cited the case of the council of wise where only one woman is member.
- That there is need to recognize women efforts in peacebuilding as an incentive to promote their participation.
- That, women are the most affected by conflicts in terms of displacement, and would help a lot if they are involved in peacebuilding.
- That, women have been used to traffic weapons in disguise of their huge baskets ferrying their merchandize and should not be left out of the peace agenda since they contribute.

Members agreed on the importance of setting out some more time to engage members on how issues to do with gender affect peacebuilding.

Institutional Strengthening of KPfPS,

Members agreed on the following:

- The importance of going through the MOU proposal and agreed to 6th June, 2011 deadline to send in their views and recommendations before appending their signatures in order to enable the partnership move on with development of the strategic action plan.

- There is need to institutionalize KPfPS in partner organizations to avoid absenteeism when one member leaves a certain organization and also to avoid having new people in every other meeting.
- On monthly forums there is need to work with as many institutions of higher learning as possible especially those offering training in peace building and earmarked July for a forum involving CSO's and Academia.
- On incorporation of KPfPS as the 5th principal of UWIANO platform members decided that different members from different organizations could be called up on to represent the partnership in their meetings; members observed that the vibrancy of the partnership squarely fell on their feasibility an aspect which can only be attained through attending meetings.
- That it is important to be in constant communication with the secretariat so that we are able to move forward and to improve on feasibility.
- The chair reiterated on the need to send in mapping tools for the partners who are yet to in order to enable the secretariat know where various partners operate from, their strengths and means of incorporating their capabilities in the strategic action plan.

Recommendations / Way forward for KPfPS

1. Participants pledged to support the secretariat in their planned activities through active participation and requested more of such trainings in the future for KPfPS partners.
2. Need to create synergy amongst the partners was emphasized.
3. Participants agreed to joint monitoring and evaluation initiatives to avoid duplication of activities within the partners and also enable assessment of impact of various peace initiatives.
4. Participants underscored the importance of working together in order to exploit various partner's strengths especially in the grassroots level where some command strong presence.
5. Members emphasized the need to involve women in peace agenda.
6. A total rethinking of fundraising strategy was emphasized in order to be able sustain various ongoing initiatives; members proposed repositioning of the secretariat to increase feasibility aimed at attracting funding.
7. Need to build greater trust and coordination among the partner organizations in order to forge a unity of purpose approach in addressing peace building and conflict management issues.

APPENDICES

List of Participants

Name	Organization	Mobile/Telephone	E-Mail
ShalakraAbsolom	Peace Net	0721782912	ashalakra@yahoo.com
George Kabougah	Africa Peace Forum	0722602997	kabougah@yahoo.com
Wanjala Faith	Oxfam GB	0725633242	Imanmariam1010@gmail.com
ThomsonMuthama	SRIC	0726877579	tmuthama@gmail.com
Regina Mwanza	COVAW	0722532725	regina@covaw.or.ke
Nelson Kisundi	Jamhuri Peace Foundation	0727747255	jamhuripeacefoundation@gmail.com
Anthony Buluma	Jamhuri Peace Foundation	0725277936	dced.jpj@gmail.com
Teresa Watiri	KCDN	0728554132	Kamauteresia55@yahoo.com
RapudoHawi	CYU	0720975498	rapudohawi@gmail.com
Peter Maruga	NPI	0713909982	pmaruga@npi-africa.org
Beryl Williams	CYU	0710307881	williamberyl@gmail.com
Abdul Abubakar	COPA	0721758872	Azbam2011@yahoo.com
Cynthia Okerosi	KPFPS	0726609626	c.okerosi@gmail.com
Japheth Ondiek	SANA	0735231645	japhondiekh@yahoo.com
Ruth Aluoch	NSC	0721949675	Ruth.oliech@nscpeace.go.ke
Dennis Kirwa	Youth Agenda	0723388067	Denis.kirwa@youthagenda.org
Florence Kanyua	KCDN	0735449271	likanyua@yahoo.com
Caroline Kisato	KPFPS	0725380200	Carol.kisato@peaceandsecurity.or.ke
Tony Ng'ang'a	ABANTU	0723662299	tmy@abantu.roesa.org
Leonard Kyalo	SRIC	0728793289	kyalo@srickenya.org
Peter Onyango	PHARP	0721704194	onyangokumu@yahoo.com

Programme; 29th May – 31st May, 2011

TIME	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
8:30-10:30 am		Welcome and introductions Expectations Workshop norms Introduction of workshop programme Official opening	Reflection/Recap Gender and Peace: National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325
10:30-11:00 am		Heath Break	BREAK
11:00-11:45 pm		The role of CSOs in Peace Building in Kenya	Strengthening of KPfPS
11:45 – 12:30		Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), National Early Warning and Response System (EWERS) , East African Community (EAC), SADC and WANEP	
12:30 – 01:10 pm		Plenary Discussion	Forward planning Workshop Evaluation and Closing
1:10-2:00 pm		LUNCH	BREAK
2:00-2:45 pm		Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) with cognizance to the promulgated Constitution of Kenya	Closing ceremony
2:45 – 3:30 pm	Arrivals and registration	Effect of small arms proliferation in Peace building	
3:30-4:00 pm		TEA	
4:00-5:30 pm		Sharing Best Practices in The market Place	
5:30 pm 6:00	<p>Documentary: <i>Pray the Devil Back to Hell</i> chronicles the remarkable story of the courageous Liberian women who came together to end a bloody civil war and bring peace to their shattered country.</p> <p>A story of sacrifice, unity and transcendence, <i>Pray the Devil Back to Hell</i> honors the strength and perseverance of the women of Liberia. Inspiring, uplifting, and most of all motivating, it is a compelling testimony of how grassroots activism can alter the history of nations.</p>		