

United Nations Development Programme

Country: Kenya

Project Document

Project Title:	Armed Violence and Small Arms Reduction in Pastoral Communities in Kenya
UNDAF Outcome(s):	Enhanced institutional and technical capacity for disaster management (preparedness and response), policy formulation and implementation of UNDP programmes
Expected CP Outcome(s):	National plans & policies for conflict & disaster management operationalized and capacity developed at national and district level.
Expected Output(s):	Comprehensive strategy on armed violence reduction in pastoral communities developed; capacity at national and local levels developed and strengthened; weapons securely stored by the police and illicit weapons in the communities voluntarily collected and destroyed; awareness of the dangers of gun-use and the negative impacts of armed violence raised; improved access to resources and sustainable livelihood opportunities; and systematic cross-border dialogue with countries bordering pastoral districts initiated.
Executing Entity:	Arid Lands Resource Management Project II (ALRMP) and The Secretariat of the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC)
Implementing Agencies:	Arid Lands Resource Management Project II (ALRMP), The Secretariat of the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) and the Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (KNFP).

Brief Description

The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of national and local government and civil society to effectively prevent and reduce levels of armed violence in order to nurture peace and enhance development opportunities in pastoral communities, and to enhance prospects for cross-border cooperation and dialogue. It is based on the recommendations of the pilot Armed Violence and Small Arms Reduction Project in Garissa, which addressed the root causes of tensions, armed violence and general lack of peace and security in the district and resulted in a decrease of approximately 95% of reported cases of violent attacks involving use of firearms. This project aims to build on this successful platform by consolidating the impact in Garissa and expand the project to cover an additional 5 districts namely Wajir, Mandera, Moyale, Marsabit and Isiolo, which have similar harsh environmental conditions and armed violence. The project will also initiate armed violence and small arms reduction work in parts of the Rift Valley most affected by the 2007 post-election violence in Kenya and will explore the feasibility of applying elements of the project approach to these areas.

Programme Period:	<u>2009-2010 (1 year)</u>
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	<u>3.2 Strengthening post-crisis governance functions</u>
Atlas Award ID:	<u>00049789</u>
Start date:	<u>6/02/09 1 April, 2009</u>
End Date:	<u>31 March, 2010</u>
PAC Meeting Date:	
Management Arrangements:	<u>NEX</u>

Total budget:	USD 2,227,643
Allocated resources:	
• Government	
• Regular	USD 100,000
• Other <u>TRAC3</u>	USD 1,500,000
In kind contributions:	USD 15,628
Unfunded budget:	USD 612,015


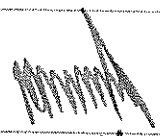

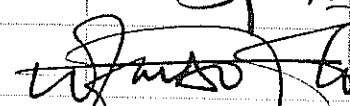
On behalf of:	Signature:	Date:	Name/Title
Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya & Other Arid Lands			Permanent Secretary
Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security			Permanent Secretary <small>PERMANENT SECRETARY PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT Box 30510, NAIROBI.</small>
Ministry of Finance		<u>2-4-09</u>	Permanent Secretary
UNDP		<u>5/9/09</u>	Country Director

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ABBREVIATIONS

ALRMP II	Arid Lands Resource Management Project (Phase Two)
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CAPs	Community Action Plans
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DPCs	District Peace Committees
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
KCO	Kenya Country Office
MYFF	Multi Year Funding Framework
NEX	National Execution
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
OXFAM GB	Oxfam Great Britain
PEG	Project Executive Group
RBA	Regional Bureau Africa
RECSA	Regional Centre for Small Arms
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNV	United Nations Volunteer

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

This project document should be read in conjunction with the attached “strategic framework for UNDP assistance for peace-building, reconciliation and early recovery in Kenya” which details some of the causes, impact, and analyses of the violence that afflicted the Rift Valley, Nyanza, Western, and Nairobi provinces of Kenya between December 2007 – March 2008, and which took an estimated 1,500 lives and displaced an approximately 350,000 people. The project complements three closely related UNDP projects, namely: the Livelihoods Recovery Project (currently being finalized); Strengthening National Capacities for Conflict Prevention and Conflict Transformation; and Promoting Dialogue and Reconciliation.

Background

In Africa and elsewhere, small arms and light weapons have become dominant tools of violence. Although armed violence is generally considered a feature of conflict and war, most victims and perpetrators of armed violence are civilians, and armed violence is increasingly a problem in ostensibly non-conflict and low-conflict societies, characterized by crime, banditry and sexual and gender-based violence. As the events following the Kenyan elections in December 2007 clearly demonstrated, generally “stable” societies with high levels of violence and unsettled grievances can quickly become violent. The riots and violence left over 1,500 dead and more than 350,000 people displaced from their homes in the Rift Valley, Nyanza, Western, Nairobi, Central and Coast provinces of Kenya.

Low-level conflicts in pastoral communities, combined with high rates of crime and banditry, account for the increasing levels of armed violence in the northeast and northwest of Kenya. This trend feeds off the ready availability of illicit arms trafficked across the porous borders in these areas. In combination with unresolved grievances between groups and communities, including competition for scarce resources and control of livelihoods, the result is violent communities with limited prospects for socio-economic development.

The small arms perspective

The post election violence swept through six out of eight provinces in Kenya; Nairobi, Rift valley, Central, Western, Nyanza and Coast leading to deaths, injuries, displacement of people (especially women and children) and loss of property. Security has become a critical issue of concern in most parts of Kenya in the aftermath of the elections. Community relations have suffered and healing the wounds and building the confidence among the affected communities will take a long time.

According to a research by the Independent Medico-Legal Unit (a local NGO), firearms were responsible for 43 percent of fatal injuries from the recent violence (and as much as 91% in the Western Province). In addition, there are numerous reports in the media that various gangs and militia groups are acquiring arms¹, and that increasing quantities of weapons are being smuggled across Kenya’s porous borders in the northeast and northwest of Kenya. Thus the risk of violence remains high, and initiatives to prevent and reduce armed violence and to tackle the availability of weapons will be a critical part of Kenya’s recovery during 2008 and beyond.

Armed violence in the pastoralist context

The situation of armed violence and insecurity is visible in the pastoral communities of northeastern and northwestern Kenya, including the districts of Garissa, Mandera, Wajir in North Eastern Kenya, and Turkana, West Pokot/Marakwet and Baringo in Upper Rift Valley, Samburu, Marsabit, Isiolo and Moyale in Upper Eastern Kenya. These regions are characterized by a drought-prone environment in which basic resources are scarce. The problem is aggravated by environmental degradation, which in turn has increased competition for access to resources and control of livelihoods. Access to water is a particular concern, which also impacts on the capacity to keep livestock and generate income.

The proximity to a number of the region’s conflict zones, and the absence of effective border controls, has rendered these regions easy trading and passage points for illicit weapons. The pastoralist communities generally fall beyond the reach of official governance institutions, and have a history of tension among themselves as well as with non-pastoralist settlements. The history of tensions coupled with fierce competition for scarce resources, widespread availability and ownership of firearms, low capacity of rule of law institutions and general socio-economic misery has produced a fragile environment that is highly conducive for arms proliferation.

At the same time, these conditions are self-reinforcing, and the high level of insecurity makes the possession of firearms a necessity for economic activity. The ensuing violence is as such in itself a direct cause for the poor state of development in these regions. The result is a negative spiral of armed violence and underdevelopment which needs to be addressed and reversed for any peaceful development to be viable.

National initiatives

In the last decade, the Government of Kenya has recognized the problems associated with increasing levels of armed violence and escalating use of small arms, and is working with international organizations, civil society, specialized ministries and government institutions, and other partners to respond to the problem. In March 2000, the Government of Kenya signed the Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa and agreed to host its Secretariat, the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) in Nairobi to coordinate all small arms issues of ten countries. The Government, in line with the recommendation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects adopted at the July 2001 UN Small Arms Conference, has established the National Focal Point to be responsible for all issues pertaining to small arms and light weapons. In addition, the Government (through the NFP and working with civil society) has adopted a National Plan of Action to respond programmatically to small arms issues in Kenya.

The security services have initiated with the support of the United Nations and civil society a programme for community policing and engaged in sensitization efforts at both the national and the community levels. As well, the UN is in partnership with urban authorities and has initiated Safer City activities to reduce violent crimes in selected urban areas in Kenya. The Government of Kenya, NGOs and CBOs are working together through District Peace Committees in the pastoralist areas and other parts of the country in responding to the conflicts. In the pastoralist regions, the main focus has been to facilitate confidence-building measures through community peace and development processes and micro disarmament. One significant observation of the post election violence is that in those areas in the north and north-west where District Peace Committees had been established and were functioning, peace was maintained.

The National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement (NARA) and associated peace agreements signed in February 2008, explicitly recognize the need for building systematic national and local capacities for conflict management, for establishing new national policies and institutions to address critical issues such as land, reconciliation, and socio-economic inequity, and for harnessing the energies of diverse groups such as women, youth, parliamentarians, tribal elders, communities of faith, and the private sector towards this end.

The Kenyan government is a signatory to the 2006 Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, and is thereby committed to integrating armed violence prevention into its development strategies. In October 2007, the government co-hosted with UNDP and BCPR Geneva an All Africa Meeting on this topic, which led to the adoption of the African Regional Declaration on Armed Violence and Development.

Lessons from the Garissa Project

Since 2004, UNDP in collaboration with the Government of Kenya has been piloting an armed violence and small arms reduction project in Garissa District. The project has involved the formation and strengthening of district, divisional and local peace committees, the establishment and capacity development of Women Peace Forums, skills development in peace-building and conflict management, improved weapons stockpile management and the collection and destruction of illicit small arms, and the development of water resources and livelihood improvement. Some of the lessons include:

- Community safety and security can be enhanced by combining initiatives to collect and destroy small arms with measures to strengthen dialogue and improve livelihood opportunities.
- Small arms control and reduction needs to be a continuous process due to the volatility of the neighboring countries and availability of arms across the borders.
- The identification and collection of illicit small arms (over 700 collected and destroyed in Garissa) requires close cooperation (and trust) between the communities and the security services.
- Women and youth can make a huge contribution towards establishing and consolidating peace and security at the district and community levels, but that these capacities are often un-tapped by local government structures.
- There is need to support the Women Peace Forums and District Peace Committees in order to maintain a regular flow of information on illicit small arms and to consolidate the gains made by the pilot project.

- There is need to establish Women Peace Forums to supplement what is being done by the DPCs, and to ensure that women are heard by the DPC and can inform the content of Community Action Plans of the District.
- The micro-grants have played an important role in improving the livelihood opportunities for communities thereby diverting their attention from potentially criminal engagements. Armed violence, including highway banditry, has reduced tremendously.
- There is need to be patient with communities since it takes time to develop trust and negotiate and arrive at workable and long term security arrangements.
- Bearing in mind the focus on small arms and security, there is a need to appreciate Government sensitivities and to build a transparent working relationship with the security agencies.
- Prudent coordination, active and participatory collaboration amongst all partners is extremely crucial for the success of similar projects.
- To some extent the project has cultivated community confidence with the security agencies and the Provincial Administration.
- Involvement of the community from the beginning of the project broadens their acceptance and ownership, thus promoting sustainability.

A comprehensive review of the project in September 2006 by UNDP Kenya, ALRMP II, Oxfam GB, NSC, Garissa District Security Committee and Garissa DSG found out that the project strategy, design and overall objectives were well defined and had been achieved, and that the project addressed the root causes of tensions, armed violence and general lack of peace and security in the district. The review recorded that there had been a dramatic drop (nearly 95%) in reported cases of violent attacks involving use of firearms since the inception of the project in the district.

II: STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVE

Overall strategic objective

The Armed Violence and Small Arms Reduction in Pastoral communities' project will work towards the following objective:

To strengthen the capacity of national and local government and civil society to effectively prevent and reduce levels of armed violence in order to nurture peace and enhance development opportunities in pastoral communities, and to enhance prospects for cross-border cooperation and dialogue.

Achievement of the project objective will contribute to broader UNDP outcomes as identified in the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), aiming to develop national capacities for disaster (natural and man-made) response. Furthermore, this will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF Outcome 7: "Enhanced institutional and technical capacity for disaster management (preparedness and response), policy formulation and implementation UNDP programme", and Component III b: "Security from Natural and Man-made Disasters".

Based on the recommendations of the pilot Armed Violence and Small Arms Reduction Project in Garissa, the project is to build on the successful platform by consolidating the impact in Garissa and expand the project to cover an additional 5 districts (Wajir, Mandera, Moyale, Marsabit and Isiolo) with similar harsh environmental conditions and armed violence.

To achieve the objective, the project will establish synergies with other UNDP initiatives such as the Livelihoods Recovery Project ; the Host Community Project; Strengthening National Capacities for Conflict Prevention and Conflict Transformation; National Dialogue, Healing and Reconciliation; and support to the Regional Center for Small Arms based in Nairobi. Furthermore, the project will form part of the global Armed Violence Prevention Programme (AVPP), jointly undertaken by UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, HABITAT and UNODC. This will help ensure that as well as having an impact nationally, the lessons learned will be shared internationally to inform the development of global policy and guidelines on armed violence prevention and development.

The project is building on the success of the piloted Garissa project and will replicate the activities and maintain the project institutional and partnership arrangements that have been developed and agreed with the Government, UNDP and OXFAM GB. The project will also initiate armed violence and small arms reduction work in areas of the Rift Valley most affected by violence in the aftermath of the elections in Kenya and will explore the feasibility of applying elements of the project approach to these areas.

III: OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

To achieve the project objective outlined above, the project will produce six main outputs as listed below. All activities under these outputs will be carefully tailored to meet the particular needs and demands of men and women, boys and girls, and particular attention will therefore be made to ensure that baselines and assessments are tailored in a manner that is gender sensitive.

Output 1: Comprehensive strategy and effective design of programmes on armed violence reduction in pastoral communities developed

The project seeks to further develop the evidence and knowledge base of effective armed violence programming. This will in turn feed into a comprehensive national strategy on armed violence prevention in Kenya as well as informing regional and global policy work in this field.

To produce this output, the project will produce a comprehensive base-line survey of armed violence and availability of weapons in the selected pastoral communities, as well as in the Rift Valley (to help develop appropriate responses to the armed violence experienced in the current crisis). The surveys will be gender sensitive, and all statistics gender-disaggregated so as to better understand the impact of armed violence on women, men, boys and girls. Results will be crucial in mapping the contexts and dynamics of armed violence, as well as provide evidence and statistics of the levels of violence and its impact on socio-economic development. The information from the surveys will also inform the development of a comprehensive national strategy for armed violence prevention, and will be used as a baseline for periodic assessments of project progress, success and failures. The results will furthermore be used as a baseline for arms control activities and for awareness-raising, and will thus also feed into Output 3 and 4 as described below.

Output 2: Capacity of national and local government, National Focal Point, District Peace Committees and civil society developed and strengthened to work on armed violence and small arms reduction

Kenyan authorities and civil society are working together through DPCs to respond to conflicts, address the proliferation of weapons and facilitate confidence-building in the pastoral districts. The project will seek to further develop the capacity of the structures at the provincial and district levels. The goal is to systematically factor in armed violence reduction mechanisms as part of peace-building initiatives in communities, so as to nurture peace and enhance development opportunities in pastoral communities. All activities will be developed through a participatory approach and within the context of the Community Action Plans of the Districts.

The Arid Lands Resource Management Project II, a main partner in the project, will be further strengthened to fulfill its tasks, and the project will continue to partner with OXFAM GB as implementing partner at the community level. Oxfam will work with communities (in particular, Women Peace Forums) and local government structures through their representative institutions such as the DPCs, District Security Committees, community-based policing fora and Livestock Marketing Councils. Specific support will be directed at developing the capacity of DPCs to collect, share and act on conflict early warning, particularly on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and to enhance and diversify the livelihoods of communities as a way of reducing conflict and building peace. Support will also focus on ensuring conflict sensitive development, addressing gender based violence and HIV/AIDS, and increasing women and youth participation in community peace building and development.

Since the project also seeks to address the availability of small arms and light weapons, UNDP will also partner with the KNFP. The project will provide support to the NFP to ensure that the draft National Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons is incorporated into new legislation and related implementation mechanisms. This will involve supporting meetings of the NFP's Committee on Legislation as well as the Parliamentary Committee on Defense and Security. Furthermore it is envisaged to provide one national UNV to support the NFP secretariat.

Output 3: Weapons securely stored by the police and illicit weapons in the communities voluntarily collected and destroyed

Part of the challenge of armed violence reduction in the pastoral communities in Kenya is the availability of small arms and light weapons across the borders. Countering the supply and possession of firearms thus complements activities aimed at addressing the demand for weapons and motives for violence, and forms a crucial component in the prevention of future armed violence.

As such, the project will provide support for community weapons collection, including training and capacity development of community facilitators and police, and the development of effective storage facilities and weapon registries. To demonstrate transparency in the weapon collection exercises, there will be provision for local public destruction of the collected weapons. The KNFP will be involved in the design and implementation of these activities (in line with the Kenya's National Action Plan (NAP) on small arms and light weapons which includes strong commitments on record-keeping, stock-taking and the collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons).

Output 4: Awareness of the dangers of gun-use and the negative impacts of armed violence raised

Part of the strategy to reduce and prevent armed violence is to raise awareness among the pastoral communities on the danger and destructiveness of gun use and violence. It is also important to initiate debates and discussions at the community level on the causes and effects of armed violence, including its impact on women and men, and of ways to reduce and prevent armed violence.

For this purpose, the project includes activities aimed at sensitization of communities on the dangers of the proliferation and use of small arms and light weapons and targeted education for community leaders on specific needs, including the special needs and concerns of women and men. The project will support undertaking of intervention studies on the impacts of armed violence on communities, including the gendered dimensions of armed violence. It also includes awareness raising activities and information dissemination through the media on peace-building, arms reduction and the socio-economic impact of armed violence. Furthermore, the project will provide opportunities for community meetings.

Output 5: Access to resources improved, and livelihood opportunities and sustainable income generating activities identified and implemented

Conflicts and violence in the pastoral districts are often sparked by disagreements over the access to and control of scarce resources and income generating opportunities. In particular, it is the access to water and control of livestock that are sensitive in pastoralist communities. Complementary to addressing the availability of firearms, the project will therefore also address these grievances so as to limit and prevent future armed violence.

With water identified as the main limited natural resource in the region, interventions to increase availability of water will be initiated, notably the provision of boreholes and the building/repair of dams/water pans. There are also opportunities to make available more sources of water through the de-silting of water pans and choked water-ways at strategic locations to provide a balance in the access to the resource.

With competition for water reduced as a result of increased availability, prospects for livestock production will also improve and hence communities will be more likely to overcome the fear and tensions associated with resource competition. Because women are often responsible for bringing water to the family, a special emphasis will be placed on making sure that women's views are taken into consideration when planning new water facilities, as well as ensuring that such water facilities are informed by local-level conflict analysis and dialogue so as to reduce risks of conflict.

Furthermore, groups will be provided with opportunities for economic activities to increase individual and community wealth and resources. The main source of conflict among the pastoralist has been over the control of economic resources that provides for income/wealth generation. It is foreseen against the Garissa experience that, with opportunities for improved livelihood provided, violence can be gradually reduced and contained. Communities will be supported through micro-grants to initiate livelihoods activities or provide restocking opportunities to at-risk women and youth.

Livelihood opportunities will be identified through community development approaches involving Participatory Integrated Community Development (PICD) training and development of Community Action Plans (CAPs). It is through this process that support schemes will be derived, developed and supported. The project will support the active involvement of women and youth in the design of livelihood projects and in helping to ensure the integration of peace building into the development process. The project will concentrate on marginalized areas – ie. those facing the highest poverty levels, diminished livelihood alternatives, and where access to, and distribution of, resources is highly contested. In collaboration with the District Social and Development Office, the proposed livelihood projects and CAPs will be vetted to establish their viability and sustainability against prevailing social-economic circumstances. The project will seek the advice of the District Steering Group (DSG) and community leaders to enhance ownership and increased participation of beneficiaries and key stake holders, as well as the UNDP Livelihoods Recovery Project.

Output 6: Systematic cross-border dialogue with countries bordering pastoral districts initiated

The challenge of consolidation of peace and reduction of armed violence in the pastoral districts of Kenya is predicated on the ability of neighboring countries of Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia to initiate similar activities and link up to the developments in Kenya. In this regard, the project will initiate cross border dialogue with national institutions and partner organizations in these countries so as to reduce the risks of cross-border raiding and enhance mechanisms for dialogue and conflict prevention.

Concrete activities in this regard include a mapping of projects in Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda, a regional workshop to define cross-border activities, regular cross-border meetings and exchange visits of DPCs and Women Peace Forums across the borders. The project will also support Women Peace Forums, DPCs and District Security Committees to more effectively monitor the cross border movement of undisclosed consignments through the porous borders and identifiable weapon transit points.

IV: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

It is expected that the Government through the Arid Lands Resource Management Project II and the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) will implement the project at the national and district levels. It is also expected that the project will work closely with the Kenya National Focal Point (KNFP) on firearms legislation, stockpile management and the collection and destruction of SALW.

To ensure effective delivery of project activities, the capacity of Arid Lands Resource Management Project II will be increased at the national level and the ten districts to support the DPCs. Oxfam will also be a key implementing partner at the district level, where they will work with communities (in particular, Women Peace Forums) and local government structures through their representative institutions such as the DPCs, District Security Committees, community-based policing fora and Livestock Marketing Councils.

Existing institutional and management arrangements between UNDP, the NSC and the ALRMP for ongoing peace-building activities will be maintained and used by the project. Acknowledging that the NSC has the mandate for peace-building and small arms issues, they do not have the institutional structure at the provincial and district levels. Thus, while the project team will work closely with the NSC on technical matters, the Project Manager and his/her team of UNVs and Field Officers will work through the ALRMP II for administrative and fiduciary issues, and closely with the DPCs to implement project activities.

Annual work-plans will be developed by the project team in collaboration with the target communities, NSC, ALRMP, and OXFAM GB, and submitted to UNDP for approval and disbursement of funds through the ALRMP II project.

V: GENDER STRATEGY

There are significant gender dimensions to armed violence prevention and reduction that cannot be ignored if programming is to be successful. The majority of both perpetrators and immediate victims of armed violence are men. This suggests that armed violence is linked with cultures of masculinity and the societal roles of men, which must be understood and addressed. At the same time, armed violence as outlined above cannot be detached and considered in isolation from the broader context of underdevelopment, and the impact of armed violence thus goes beyond the immediate victims of gun-use. High levels of armed violence tend to be reflected in similarly high levels of sexual and gender based violence (including domestic violence), in which women are the main victims.

Because the roles of women and men in armed violence are substantially different, and because they are affected in different ways, it is crucial to have a thorough understanding of these roles and impacts when implementing the programme. Furthermore, it is equally important to make sure that both women and men are included in the discussions and activities related to preventing future violence.

To assist and facilitate gender mainstreaming in crisis prevention and recovery, UNDP has produced an Eight-Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality (8PA), which outlines priorities for enhancing women's justice and security. In addition, the 8PA highlights the need for drawing on women's knowledge and expertise as well as to include women in peace-building activities. In this light, and to respond well to the gendered dimensions of armed violence, the project will include a number of crucial components and activities that are worth giving particular attention:

- All baselines and monitoring and evaluation activities will produce data that are gender-disaggregated and that looks specifically to the roles, experiences and needs of men, women, boys and girls. This will include the mapping of differences in access to justice, victim assistance and to other related social services.
- A study will be commissioned on gender and armed violence in Kenya's pastoral districts. This will help improve understanding of gender and inform subsequent programming.
- The participation of women is ensured in all activities of the project through the development of Women Peace Forums.
- Women are included in the peace forums and discussion mechanisms set up and supported through the project.
- Women are consulted when planning for the restoration of old, and provision of new, water facilities.
- Women are given key roles in the receipt of new livelihood opportunities.
- 30% of the total budget will be utilized to build the capacity of women in terms of training and economic empowerment.

VI: LINKS TO GLOBAL INITIATIVES

There is an opportunity to strategically link UNDP Kenya's work on security and justice to the development and implementation of international initiatives to address armed violence. Kenya is one of over 70 state signatories to the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. By adopting the Geneva Declaration, states agree that "living free from the threat of armed violence is a basic human need" and "a precondition for human development, dignity and well-being." Kenya and the other state endorsers have committed to a range of actions, including:

- Integrating armed violence and conflict prevention strategies into national, regional and multilateral development frameworks.
- Committing to financial, technical and human resources to addressing armed violence.
- Stemming the supply of, and the demand for, small arms and light weapons.

Other relevant international initiatives are the joint UNDP, UN Habitat, UNODC, UNICEF and the World Health Organisation (WHO) Armed Violence Prevention Programme (AVPP) and the development by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) of a forthcoming Guidance for donors on armed violence prevention. UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) in Geneva is co-chair of the OECD Task Team on Security and Development and is a member of the Core Group coordinating the implementation of the Geneva Declaration. Kenya is one of only three countries that have been selected as focus countries for the implementation of the AVPP. These linkages will help ensure that as well as having an impact nationally, the lessons learned will be shared internationally to inform the development of policy guidelines for governments and international organisations engaged in preventing and reducing armed violence and enhancing gender-sensitive community security.

This project will run parallel to, but complementary with the Post-Elections Violence Livelihoods Recovery Project also supported by BCPR. The Livelihoods project will be implemented in close coordination with GOK and other UN agencies and will focus primarily on enhanced livelihoods restoration initiatives for socio-economic recovery for affected communities and support the inclusion of recovery Livelihoods being mainstreamed in the National Economic Agenda.

VII: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The UNDP Kenya Country Office will provide Project Assurance based on the project execution modality agreed in the CPAP, and in close collaboration with OXFAM GB, ALRMP II, NSC, KNFP, DSG and DPCs to provide technical guidance, monitor and evaluate the implementation of activities. The project will provide for a National Project Manager and a National Project Officer at the national level, 2 National UNV Officers who will be Field Coordinators, and National UNV Officers (Field/Communication Officers) in each of the five districts and responsible for planning and implementing activities in the districts, and one National Officer at the KNFP. In addition, there will be a National Project Officer based at the UNDP Kenya Country Office to provide assistance in assurance activities. She/he will be responsible for providing assurance spot checks and organizing regular project monitoring and evaluation activities.

Project Management Team

The NSC is a national entity responsible for peacebuilding and conflict management whereas KNFP is charged with the coordination of small arms control. These will meet twice a year on the project to provide policy guidance. The NSC will provide the overall policy guide to the implementation of the project

Project Executive Group:

This PEG is composed on ARLMP II (Chair), NSC, KNFP, OXFAM GB and UNDP, and meets every quarter.

1. Monitor and control progress
2. Review of each completed stage
3. Commitment of project resources (as required)
4. Delivery of Project results and objectives

Project Assurance – UNDP Kenya

1. Adherence to the business case (on behalf of the Executive)
2. Monitor the compliance with user needs and expectations (on behalf of Senior User)
3. Supplier Assurance carried out by spot-check of deliverables and outputs
4. Review of Deliverables via Quality Reviews

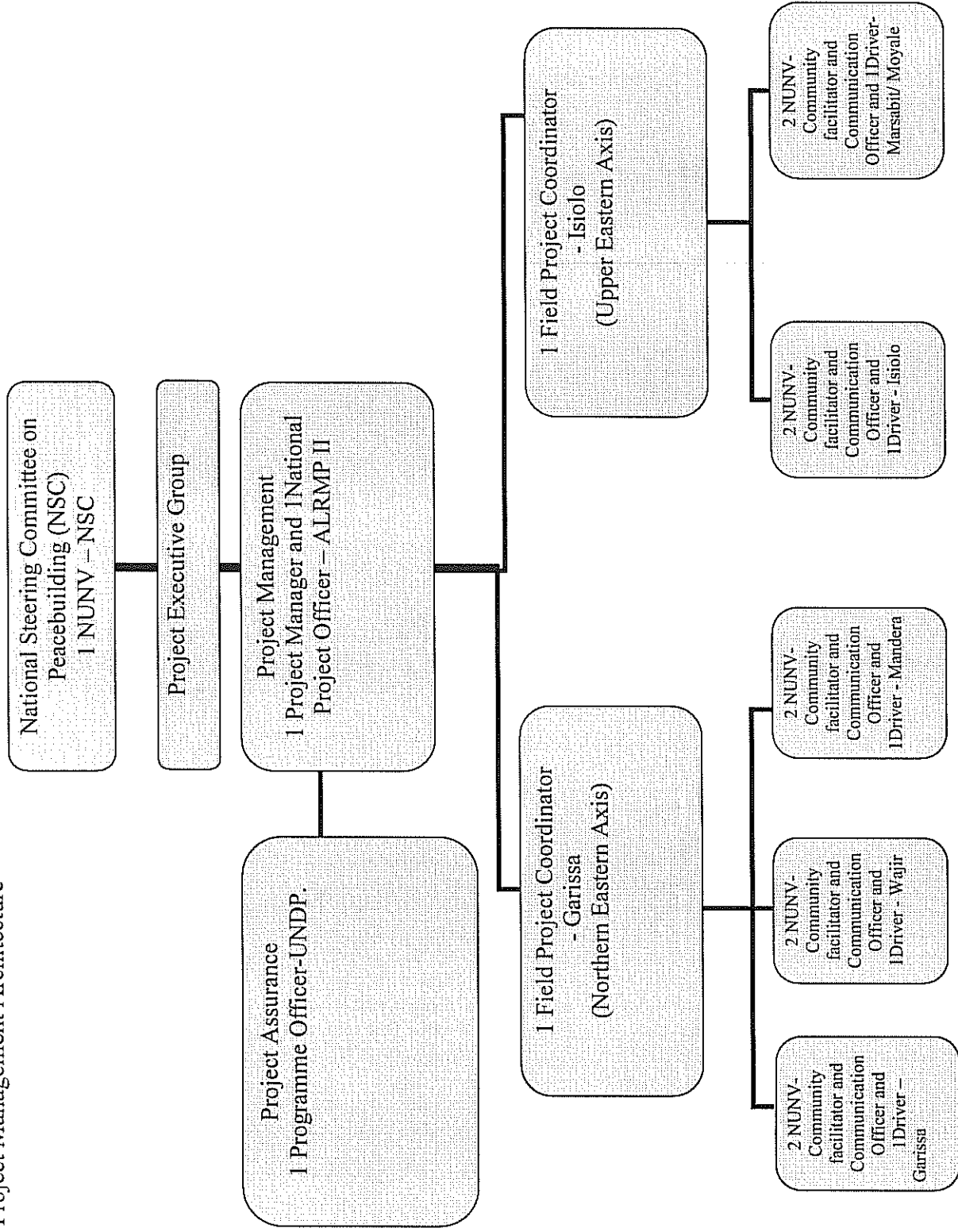
Project Manager – ALRMP II

1. Day-to-day management of the Project
2. Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning, and control of the project
3. Reporting progress through regular updates (e.g. meeting, email briefing, etc.)
4. Responsible for project monitoring
5. Delivery of the projects outputs as outlined in the Project document.

Project Staff Locations

- 1 Project Manager – ALRMP II, Nairobi
- 1 Project Officer (Project Assurance) – UNDP KCO
- 1 National Project Officer – ALRMP II Nairobi
- 2 Field Project Co-ordinators – Garissa and Isiolo
- 10 NUNV Community Facilitators– Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit and Mandera.
- 1 NUNV – NSC.
- 1 National UNV Project Officer - KNFP

Project Management Architecture



VIII: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

1. **Financial Accountability:** ALRMP II herein referred to as 'the Implementing Partner' shall be responsible for ensuring that the allocated resources for the Annual Work Plan are utilized effectively in the planned activities. ALRMP II using its tracking systems will maintain proper records and controls for the purpose of ensuring accuracy and reliability of the Annual Work Plan's financial information. The tracking system in place shall ensure that envisaged disbursements are within the approved budgets. The tracking system shall track the disbursements and the commitments besides capturing expenditure records through direct payments made by UNDP if any on behalf of ALRMP II.
2. The annual work plan will be implemented through the Direct Cash Transfer modality and shall be carried out within the frameworks of program content and operational agreements described in the CPAP.
3. **Financial Reporting:** ALRMP II at the end of each month will submit to UNDP detailed expenditure report using the harmonized format of **Funding Authorization and Certification of Expenditure (FACE)**. ALRMP II will also verify the disbursements and revert to UNDP for any corrections.

IX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The national context of the project, the sensitivity associated with the issues of conflict resolution, peace-building and armed violence reduction require close monitoring by the project management team and partners on a rolling basis. Annual and mid-term evaluation exercises will be undertaken by the partners of the project. The reports of the monitoring and evaluation will be shared with partners, donors and fed into the design of similar projects addressing violence in Pastoral communities in Africa.

The programme will be subject to standard UNDP procedures and policies for monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation process will use the quantitative and qualitative performance indicators detailed against each of the project outputs (outlined in the Results and Resources Framework). The Programme Manager, Project Assurance, the National Project Officer and Project Executive Group are responsible for project monitoring and for devising corrective action if required.

Within the annual cycle, the following monitoring tools shall be used:

- *Quarterly monitoring progress reports* shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Assurance and the Project Executive Group.
- *An Issue Log* shall be updated regularly to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for changes;
- *The Risk Log* (see below) shall be regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- *A Lessons Learned Log* shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the programme. The lessons will be shared nationally to also inform the implementation of other justice and security initiatives, and internationally to inform the UNDP/WHO Armed Violence Prevention Programme and the Geneva Declaration.
- *A Quality Log* shall record progress towards the completion of activities.

The data above will be entered into the relevant ATLAS M&E modules. To complement this, an annual project review will be conducted by the Project Assurance Team for the Executive Group during the fourth quarter of the year as a basis for assessing the performance of the project. This review will involve all key project stakeholders and will focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. The review will be structured by a set of common standards, and will be subject to spot external quality assurance assessments. This review should update output targets and results achieved in Atlas.

There will be two independent evaluations of the project; one mid term and one at the end of the project. These reviews will use the M&E tools described above as well as independent visits to project sites to

determine the impact of the project. They will look specifically at gender and women's security, while also drawing comparisons with the other pilot projects of the AVPP (Jamaica and Guatemala).

X: PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

The project will produce numerous publicity materials and publications including, for example, banners, posters, leaflets, caps, t-shirts, bill boards, printed reports and brochures. Unless UNDP requests or agrees otherwise, ALRMP II and collaborating parties shall take all appropriate measures to publicize the fact that the project has been funded by UNDP. Information given to the press, project beneficiaries, all related publicity materials, official notices reports and publications, shall acknowledge that the Small Arms and Violence Reduction Activities as outlined in the AWP were carried out with funding from the UNDP, and shall display in an acceptable way the UNDP logo. In addition, all publications will be reviewed by UNDP before publication, and shall bear the appropriate UNDP disclaimer.

XI: LEGAL CONTEXT

The United Nations Development Program's Country Programme Action Plan for Kenya 2008-2011 (CPAP) shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Kenya and the United Nations Development Programme.

The UNDP Rules and Regulations shall regulate the AWP general management. Revisions which involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, activities or outputs of the project, shall be made to this Annual Work Plan with the signature of the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative only. He or she will be assured in writing that the other signatories of the AWP have no objection to the proposed changes. Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, activities or outputs of this project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation shall be made to the Annual Work Plan with the signature of the Resident Representative only.

Subject to the requirements outlined in the document "UNDP public information disclosure policy", information that is considered confidential shall not be used without the authorization of UNDP. In any event, such information shall not be used for individual profit. The Project Director will communicate with the media regarding the methods and scientific procedures used by the partner; however, UNDP clearance will be sought for the use of the name and logo of UNDP in conjunction with Project Activities in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 5, above. This obligation shall not lapse upon termination of the present Agreement unless otherwise agreed between the Parties.

XII: ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

Risks

- o *The political interests associated with violence in pastoral communities stifles efforts for sustained dialogue among the conflicting communities:* Political interests take centre stage in the propagation and sustenance of armed conflicts among different ethnic groups. Politicians often play the biggest role in community incitement, armament and cattle rustling. Cattle rustling is culturally considered and accepted as a sign of power and authority over rival clans and a means to acquiring wealth. Politicians often condone practices of cattle rustling and the carrying of arms in order to garner the support of influential community leaders, especially during elections. This is a risk that the project will address through inclusive engagement of council of elders, women and youth leaders. Cultural change programmes and the development of positive values and attitudes among the conflicting population groups, especially the youth, will be facilitated through community dialogue, traditional media and local radio programmes. Emphasis will be placed on establishing appropriate and sustainable community social structures to facilitate the participation and engagement of all relevant target populations and to provide a forum for social dialogue for change in management of the project interventions.

- *The post 2007 election crisis has compromised security and civilian protection with a high risk of civil armament:* If the political compromise reached to resolve the crisis does not hold, the conflicting ethnic groups might acquire more arms for their protection. The agreements on peace and reconciliation signed between the political principals during the post-election violence hold out the possibility of effectively addressing national cohesion in the long term. However, short-term political interests, along with the breakdown in trust between law enforcement agencies and the communities, may encourage individuals and groups to acquire arms, especially in the lead-up to the next general elections. The Joint Arid and Semi-Arid Peace Declarations, signed by political leaders, will be used as a tool to encourage sustained commitment to peace building and conflict resolution among the clans in the project area. In addition, the project, through District Peace Committees and District Security Committees, will seek to develop levels of trust between the police and communities.
- *The post 2007 election crisis has created a demand for weapons thereby increasing prospects for cross-border smuggling of arms:* Political uncertainty, coupled with the general feeling of vulnerability, especially among the communities that were affected by the post-election violence, has necessitated the need to achieve a level of protection (mainly through armament). The project will support the research and publication of a civilian armament assessment report and use it as a basis for developing interventions that match the challenge and are relevant to the political dynamics in the region. In addition, the project will support cross-border dialogue and cooperation with national/sub-national institutions and partner organizations in neighbouring countries with a view to strengthening mechanisms to combat illicit trafficking and to foster dialogue and peace-building (see below).
- *Continued civil instability in border areas of the country increases the risk of armed violence (fuelled by the cheap and ready source of SALW) and hence risks reversing some of the gains made by the peace-builders:* Kenya is surrounded by countries that are at different stages of armed conflict and this is a significant challenge in addressing arms proliferation and civilian armament especially in pastoral areas in the vicinity of the said borders. The project will focus on regular cross-border dialogue in order to have a unified and simultaneous approach to combating illicit trafficking and to foster dialogue and peace-building. Attention will also be paid to working with respective governments of Kenya, Uganda and Southern Sudan to strengthen the coping mechanisms of communities in the border areas. The project will also seek to establish cross-border NGO and local authority networks for consultations and exchange of information and dialogue.
- *Traditional cultures of pastoral communities- some of which endorse cattle rustling:* Most of the pastoral communities are characterized by traditional practices such as cattle rustling, banditry and age old ethnic animosities. Most of the violent raids are executed by the youth with support from the elders. Women also play a role in encouraging their husbands, sons and brothers in engaging in such practices (and also in spurning such practices). The project will focus on engaging the youth and women in peace building, advocacy and civic education with a view to modifying some of these cultural practices and to raise awareness of alternative livelihoods and practices that are likely to be more beneficial to them and future generations.

Assumptions

- The current political agreement to resolve the post election crisis holds and gives a new impetus to the violence reduction initiatives by UNDP and other development organizations.
- The current partnership of Government, UNDP and OXFAM GB will be maintained throughout the project tenure.
- The Government of Kenya will not at any one time attempt to engage in forceful disarmament as this will undermine the long term community-based peacebuilding activities and alienate international development partners from the process.

- The Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region signed in December 2006 by countries in East Africa and the Greater Horn of Africa will be operationalized for sustainable peace and security, political and social stability, shared growth and development and especially control of arms proliferation under the peace and security protocol.
- The neighbouring countries (Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan) will progressively stabilize and hence the spill-over effects of the previous civil wars will not significantly undermine voluntary disarmament in the Kenyan side.
- The project initiatives will be welcomed by the communities and local ownership of the processes will be secured.
- The project will challenge the cultural barriers that traditionally undermine women's participation.

XIII: PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK.

<p>UNDAF Outcome: Enhanced institutional and technical capacity for disaster management (preparedness and response), policy formulation and implementation of UNDP Programmes.</p> <p>Disaster prevention and management: The programme outcome will support initiatives for increased capacity for effective and efficient disaster prevention and management at all levels, and peace building and reduction of small arms.</p> <p>Baseline: Pastoral communities face significant occurrence of armed violence. There are diminished livelihood opportunities and high levels of poverty largely due to poor infrastructure, cyclic droughts and periodic destructive flooding. This often leads to competition for scarce resources causing clan tensions and conflicts that are fuelled by the ready-availability of arms. Cross border incursions from neighbouring communities increase the risk of conflict and fuel tensions. The regions administrative structures are weak, as are the systems for stockpile management (registration and storage) and weapons collection.</p> <p>Targets: Reduced armed violence, sustainable livelihoods, capacity development, weapons stockpile management and destruction.</p> <p>Applicable MYFF Service Line: Conflict Prevention and Peace building approaches informed/factored into national development frameworks, and integrated programmes designed and implemented at national and local level</p> <p>Partnership Strategy: NEX</p> <p>Project title: Armed Violence and Small Arms Reduction in Pastoral Communities in Kenya.</p> <p>ATLAS Award ID:</p>				
<p>Intended Outputs</p> <p>I: Comprehensive strategy and effective design of programmes on armed violence reduction in pastoral communities and the Rift Valley developed</p> <p>Indicator: Contractual services for assessment consultants; initial strategy draft presented by consultants; Community work plans on armed violence reduction developed and shared with UNDP and Arid Lands Project headquarters;</p> <p>Baseline: Targeted districts all have highest levels of armed violence per capita in the country; poor peace structures and low</p>	<p>Output Targets for (2009)</p> <p>1.1 1 consultative baseline assessment in each of the 6 project districts undertaken and recommendations drawn.</p> <p>1.2 Survey undertaken and a report produced by the survey team</p>	<p>Indicative Activities</p> <p>1.1 Assess and survey the problem of armed violence in the pastoralist communities and the impact of preventive interventions, further disaggregate and analyze the data from a gender perspective</p> <p>1.2 support the collaborating partners to conduct a survey on civilian armament in the rift valley and based on assessments and lessons learned contribute to development of a national strategy for armed violence prevention</p>	<p>Responsible parties</p> <p>UNDP, ALRMP KNFP</p>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>Logistical costs USD 60,000</p>

Activity 1

<p>level women participation in proactive conflict resolution</p> <p>Target: Improved date on armed violence in districts; improved availability of gender-related data on armed violence and domestic violence; a strategy that is relevant to the nature of conflict in the pastoral communities and addresses the challenges from a gender sensitive perspective</p>			
<p>2: Capacity of national and local government, national focal points, Women Peace Forums, District Peace Committees and civil society developed and strengthened</p> <p>Indicator: number of workshops and consultative stakeholder meetings for national and local government, national focal points, Women Peace Forums, District Peace Committees and civil society; number of women peace forums formed and trained; Number of joint DPC and Women peace forums meetings</p> <p>Baseline: Weak capacity among government agencies and community members in dealing with conflict. Low degree of coordination between relevant stake holders in and between communities. No or few well functioning DPCs. No or limited involvement of women in conflict resolution. Limited awareness of dangers of SALW</p>	<p>2.1 Women Peace Forums playing a central role in armed violence reduction, peace building, participatory development, human rights and community safety.</p> <p>2.2 Women Peace Forums working with DPCs. Training workshops conducted to build the capacity of the DPCs, Women Peace Forums and District Security Teams on peace building and advocacy for voluntary surrender of weapons. Women Peace Forums getting audience from relevant institutions.</p> <p>2.3 Interaction and dialogue initiated among the various communities both intra and inter district. Lessons learnt documented.</p> <p>2.4 Successful use of traditional peace arbitration mechanisms to resolve conflicts.</p> <p>2.5 Stand by rapid response system in place.</p> <p>2.6 A clear roadmap towards formulation of a national policy on armed violence and small arms reduction. Briefing sessions for law makers undertaken.</p>	<p>2.1 Identify, form and train Women Peace Forums on dangers of small arms, the effects of armed violence, peace building, participatory development, leadership, human rights and campaign for community safety.</p> <p>2.2 Capacity development of the District Peace Committees (DPCs) and civil societies through training on dangers of small arms use, effects of armed violence, peace building, participatory development, leadership, human rights and campaign for community safety.</p> <p>2.3 Organize exchange visits by the Women Peace Forums, DPCs, District Security Committees and District Steering Groups to learn about peace building, reconciliation and facilitate cross district dialogue among the communities.</p> <p>2.4 Integrate traditional peace arbitration and conflict resolution justice systems in the project initiatives.</p> <p>2.5 Facilitate the Women Peace Forums, DPCs and district administration teams for rapid response during emergencies.</p> <p>2.6 Capacity development for KNFP</p>	<p>ALRMP II, UNDP NSC KNFP.</p> <p>Security Escort, Fuel, DSA, Meeting venues, training materials, facilitation fees. Mobilization and training logistics, training materials, venues.</p> <p>3 capacity development trainings - 5 day trainings and 1 planning retreat for KNFP secretariat. 1 briefing session for parliamentarians and 2 trainings for KNFP Committee on Policy and Legislation. Furthermore it is envisaged to provide one national UNV to support KNFP secretariat.</p> <p>USD 356,917</p>

<p>Target: 6 Peace Committees functional. 6 Women peace forums functional and working in cooperation with peace committees. 6 District Community Action Plans finalized Improved direct participation of women in shaping Community Action Plans Increase number of community level conflicts resolved peacefully through mediation and informal dispute resolutions 50% reduction in incidences of armed violence and community conflict in 6 greater districts</p>				
<p>3: Weapons securely stored by the police and illicit weapons in the communities voluntarily collected and destroyed; Indicator: Number of weapon registries and armories; Number of collection campaigns undertaken; Number of weapons collected and destroyed Baseline: Lack of an elaborate registration system of recovered SALW; poor weapon storage facilities at district level; poor information flow on movement of illicit weapons Target: 3 armories constructed and functional; 6 voluntary weapons collection campaigns developed and undertaken</p>	<p>3.1 An acceptable strategy to encourage voluntary surrender of weapons by Communities voluntarily surrender illegal weapons. 3.2 Collected weapons are professionally registered and safely stored.</p>	<p>3.1 development of voluntary weapons collection campaigns (1 workshop per district- comprising of District Commissioners, Divisional Women Peace Forum chairs, Divisional Peace Committee chairs and a Police representative) 3.2 registration and storage of small arms and light weapons;</p>	<p>UNDP, KNFP NSC ALRMP II</p>	<p>Logistical costs, allowances, workshop materials, venues USD 49,293</p>

<p>4: Awareness of the dangers of gun-use and the negative impacts of armed violence raised</p> <p>Indicator: Number of communities participating in awareness-raising campaigns; number of media campaigns; study on gender and AV undertaken</p> <p>Baseline: very little awareness of dangers of SALW, limited information sharing between communities on flow of SALW; no or limited involvement of women when addressing issues of armed violence</p> <p>Target: 6 Awareness-raising campaigns and 6 public events undertaken; improved public knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding firearm possession and use; increased public perceptions of safety and security</p>	<p>4.1 Communities aware of the dangers of armed violence. Harmony nurtured through use of public events and community administration working in harmony with communities to build mutual trust and achieve community safety.</p> <p>4.2 Peace messages passed on regularly through community radios using local dialects.</p> <p>4.3 A well defined Gender perspective in project implementation included.</p>	<p>4.1 Awareness-raising campaigns and public events on armed violence and peace building, community policing and civic education</p> <p>4.2 Media campaigns to educate communities on the mechanisms of arms proliferation and dangers of arms use.</p> <p>4.3 A comprehensive study on gender and armed violence in pastoralist communities</p>	<p>ALRMP II, KNFP NSC UNDP.</p>	<p>1 forum per district per year for 6 districts</p> <p>Event materials for 6 events, logistics for mobilization in 6 districts</p> <p>Logistics, training materials for 6 teams of DPCs, 6 venues</p> <p>Contractual services</p> <p>USD 141,965</p>
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<p>5: Access to resources improved, and livelihood opportunities and sustainable income generating activities identified and implemented</p> <p>Indicator: Number of Communities getting regular and sustainable water supply; number of water points effectively managed; increased agricultural production; number of youth and women engaging in viable business activities</p> <p>Baseline: no or limited water supply; water points poorly managed; low degree of youth and women participation in business activities and water management committees</p> <p>Target: Establishment of 6 water pans; 15 women groups and 5 youth groups trained PICD; livelihood projects identified and 20 groups supported with grants to engage in these projects.</p>	<p>5.1 Communities getting regular and sustainable water supply.</p> <p>5.2 Water points effectively managed to serve the community.</p> <p>5.3 Safe drinking water for the communities..</p> <p>5.4 Youth and women engaging in viable business activities</p> <p>5.5 Enhanced food production using dry land farming techniques.</p>	<p>5.1 Re-habilitate and provide new water facilities.</p> <p>5.2 Establish and train water management committees in each water point.</p> <p>5.3 Carry out disinfection of water points</p> <p>5.4 Identify eligible livelihood projects on the basis of the District Strategy on Armed Violence Reduction and Community Action Plans (CAPs).</p> <p>5.5 Train groups and provide targeted support to enhance economic agricultural opportunities for women</p>	<p>ALRMP II, UNDP,</p>	<p>Logistics for identifying sites in 6 districts</p> <p>Contractual services for establishment of 6 pans and disinfection tablets.</p> <p>PICD Training forums and Grants to 20 groups (15 women and 5 youth) per district</p> <p>Training materials for 20 training forums</p> <p>Farm inputs for initial 20 groups per district</p> <p>USD 345,010</p>
<p>6: Systematic cross-border dialogue with countries bordering pastoral districts initiated (Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda).</p> <p>Indicator: number of cross border meetings undertaken; number of sensitization work shops undertaken on sustainable cross border peace and reduced arms proliferation; number of Women Peace Forums and DPCs</p>	<p>6.1 A forum where different communities can share experiences and skills on armed violence reduction and develop action plans for implementation to achieve sustainable cross border peace and reduced arms proliferation.</p> <p>6.2 Community support provided to enable interception of any illegal weapons along the borders and weapon transit points.</p>	<p>6.1 Host a regional workshop to share information on the project as it relates to neighboring countries</p> <p>6.2 Support the Women Peace Forums, DPCs and District Security Committees to carry out intensive cross border scrutiny on movement of undisclosed consignments through the porous borders and identifiable weapon transit points.</p>	<p>KNFP NSC ALRMP II, UNDP</p>	<p>Hired transport and DSA for 80 participants from Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. DSA for a team of 10, fuel for 2 vehicles and security escort for 5 days, venue and workshop materials</p> <p>USD 150,160</p>

<p>supported in addressing cross border armed violence</p> <p>Baseline: No functioning cross border forums to address armed violence in the region; no coordinated approach from the countries affected; very porous borders</p> <p>Target: 1 all inclusive regional workshop undertaken; 6 district monitoring forums undertaken with participation of border area Women Peace Forums, DPCs and District Security Committees</p>				<p>ALRMP II, UNDP NSC KNFP</p> <p>Salaries and allowances, project assets and services, USD 781,364</p> <p>USD 85,720</p> <p>USD 111,480</p> <p>USD 145,733</p> <p>15,628</p> <p>TOTAL USD USD 2,212,015</p>
<p>Project management costs</p>				
<p>District and Provincial administration field monitoring expenses</p>				
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p>				
<p>UNDP administration cost</p>				
<p>Contribution by ALRMP II (Office Space)</p>				
<p>TOTAL</p>				

XIV: BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Output 1 (USD 60,000)

Logistical costs – 50,000
Sub contract services – 10,000

Output 2 (USD 356,917)

Security Escort - (15 trips) 28,380
Fuel – 46,137
DSA – 93,700
Meeting venues – 12,000
Training materials - 12,000
Facilitation fees – 18,000
Mobilization and training logistics - 24500
3 capacity development trainings - 5 day trainings 85,000 and 1 planning retreat for KNFP secretariat. – 15000
1 briefing session for parliamentarians - 15,000
2 trainings for KNFP Committee on Policy and Legislation - 7200

Output 3 (USD 49,293)

Logistical costs - 15,000
Allowances - 22,000
Workshop materials - 7,456
Venues - 4,837

Output 4 (USD 141,965)

1 forum per district per year for 6 districts - 50,000
Event materials for 6 events, logistics for mobilization in 6 districts - 76,365
Logistics, training materials for 6 teams of DPCs, 6 venues
Contractual services - 15,600

Output 5 (USD 345,010)

Logistics for identifying sites in 6 districts - 8000
Contractual services for establishment of 6 pans and disinfection tablets - 120,000
PICD Training forums and Grants to 20 groups (15 women and 5 youth) per district - 144,000
Training materials for 20 training forums - 8,112
Farm inputs for initial 20 groups per district - 64,898

Output 6 (USD 150,160)

Hired transport and Allowances for 80 participants from Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia - 36,375
DSA for a team of 10 - 8,645
Fuel for 2 vehicles – 10,100
Security escort for 5 days - 6,700
Venue – 55,000
Workshop materials - 33,340

Output 7 (USD 781,364)

Salaries and allowances - One Project Manager (NOC) - 66,834

Two National Project Officers (NOC) – 133,669

Two National Project Field Coordinators (NOB) - 103,080

12 National UNVs – 130,560

Six drivers – 45,264

Medical tests - 840

Project assets and services - 301,117

Provincial administration monitoring expenses - **USD 85,720**

Joint monitoring and evaluation costs - **USD 111,480**

Grand Total USD 2,212,015