



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING

WORKING TOGETHER TO END DROUGHT EMERGENCIES IN KENYA BY 2022

PILLAR 1: PEACE AND SECURITY

The Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) goal is:

Communities in drought-prone areas are more resilient to drought and other effects of climate change, and the impacts of drought are contained.

The focus of the Peace and Security Pillar, or Pillar 1, is to provide a common strategy around which all stakeholders can renew their efforts to end the insecurity and violence which has plagued the arid and semi-arid lands for too long. The framework consolidates and deepens past practice in peace building and conflict management by integrating peace and security structures in the devolved authorities, enhancing collaborative leadership at the political level, addressing the specific situation of women and youth, and taking account of emerging potential drivers of conflict such as extractives.

Rationale

Peace and security are critical ingredients of development; drought-prone communities cannot build their resilience to drought as long as insecurity and violence persist. Drought and insecurity are also mutually reinforcing.

On the one hand the scarcity of water and pasture during drought periods and the resulting inter-communal competition over natural resources, whether within the pastoral system, between pastoralists and farmers, or between people and wildlife, increases insecurity within Kenya and across its borders. These stresses are overlaid on other drivers of conflict, such as the subdivision and commercialisation of rangelands, and boundary disputes exacerbated by competitive politics or the discovery of new resources. On the other hand, insecurity increases vulnerability to drought by impeding migration, curtailing access to services and resources, destroying

assets, and damaging inter-communal relations.

The Kenya Vision 2030 recognises that safety and security are vital enablers of the country's political, social and economic development. It stipulates that a society free from danger and fear, which protects people and property, is critical to the achievement of its goals and aspirations. Peace and security are the linchpin for the success of all interventions, including those designed to eliminate the emergencies that result from drought.

Priorities

The strategic framework for this pillar has the following priorities.¹

Result 1: Peace infrastructure to respond to conflicts and security risks enhanced.

This component supports the national and county governments to establish and implement policies, mechanisms and frameworks that reinforce cohesion, reconciliation and security and ensure an effective response to conflict. It promotes appropriate policy and legal frameworks, such as the National Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Policy and the Small Arms and Light Weapons Policy and related legislation. Other priorities include strengthening Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms and inter-county structures that promote peace and resource-sharing. In border counties it strengthens County Policing Authorities, border management capacity and cross-border peace-building.

Result 2: Inter-community conflicts and security risks reduced. This component supports the county governments to reduce the risk of inter-communal conflict by establishing the necessary institutions

at the county level (including County Peace Forums and Secretariats, and County Early Warning and Early Response hubs), by implementing projects that target at-risk youth or that reward peace, and by addressing the risks presented by new challenges related to natural resources.

Result 3: Peacebuilding and community security mainstreamed in the development agenda.

This component supports the mainstreaming of conflict-sensitive programming and the principles of inclusivity, non-discrimination and public participation within development plans and programmes at the national and county levels. It provides training in conflict-sensitive approaches for state and non-state actors and in collaborative leadership and problem-solving for political leaders at national and county levels. It promotes the integration of conflict-sensitive programming principles into national and county development plans and the mainstreaming of strategies that promote cohesion and integration within socialisation structures such as schools and religious institutions. It also supports the adoption and implementation in arid and semi-arid areas of the Kenya National Action Plan on women, peace and security.

Structure

The pillar is chaired by the Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Directorate in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, and co-chaired by UNDP, working closely with county governments and other state and non-state partners. County governments meet on a cluster basis to address shared risks and plan joint interventions such as social amenities along migration corridors, inter-county rapid response mechanisms, and action to resolve boundary disputes.

¹ The pillar frameworks are available for download at <http://www.ndma.go.ke>