

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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Ending Drought Emergencies:  
Common Programme Framework for  
Peace and Security

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November 2015

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## Key data

<b>Country</b>	Kenya
<b>Title</b>	Ending Drought Emergencies Common Programme Framework: Peace and Security
<b>Duration</b>	July 2014 – June 2018
<b>Total budget</b>	Kshs. 10,834 million
<b>Overall outcome</b>	Effective response to peace and security threats in ASAL counties by a strengthened peace and security infrastructure.
<b>Expected results</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Peace infrastructure to respond to conflicts and security risks enhanced.</li><li>2. Inter-community conflicts and security risks reduced.</li><li>3. Peacebuilding and community security mainstreamed in the development agenda.</li></ol>
<b>Focus area and population</b>	Arid and semi-arid counties, approximately 15 million people (36% of the national population)
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## Acronyms

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ARC	African Risk Capacity
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CEWERU	Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSP	Conflict-Sensitive Programming
DPC	District Peace Committee
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority on Development
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
KNAP	Kenya National Action Plan on women, peace and security
KNFP	Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons
KPR	Kenya Police Reserves (now the National Police Reserves)
MIS	Management Information System
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCEWERS	National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System
NDCF	National Drought Contingency Fund
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NSC	National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (now the Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Directorate)
PPG	Pastoralist Parliamentary Group
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SRIC	Security, Research and Information Centre
TJRC	Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## **Acknowledgements**

This framework is the product of extensive discussion between the national and county governments and their development partners. The commitment of all involved, and the goodwill and collaborative spirit shown throughout the process, are warmly appreciated.

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Global Peace Foundation

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Ministry of Devolution and Planning

Ministry of the Interior and Coordination of National Government, Peacebuilding & Conflict Management (PBCM/NSC) Secretariat

National Drought Management Authority

Security Research and Information Centre

United Nations Development Programme

## **1 Executive summary**

This is the first of six common programme frameworks that have been developed to operationalise the Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Medium Term Plan, which is an integral part of the Kenya Vision 2030 Second Medium Term Plan for 2013-17.<sup>1</sup>

Peace and security are critical ingredients of development: the goals of Kenya Vision 2030 cannot be achieved and sustained without a peaceful, stable and secure environment. Equally, drought-prone communities cannot build their resilience to drought for as long as insecurity and violence persist. For these reasons, the peace and security pillar is a critical foundation of the EDE initiative.

There is a long history of successful peacebuilding and conflict management in Kenya. There are also new openings being created through the governance reform process to ensure that this experience can be more effectively and consistently applied. Devolution is a key part of these reforms, but it brings both opportunities and risks, reinforcing the important role of the county governments in building a more secure and stable country.

This framework provides 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 (ASALs) for too long. It has three components: strengthening the infrastructure for response, reducing the risk of inter-community conflict, and mainstreaming peacebuilding and conflict management within the development process.

Implementation of the framework will be led by the Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Directorate in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, working closely with county governments and other state and non-state partners. The total budget is Kshs. 10,834 million.

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<sup>1</sup> The others are on climate-proofed infrastructure, human capital, sustainable livelihoods, drought risk management, and institutional development and knowledge management.

## 2. Situation analysis

### 2.1 Sector analysis

Drought and conflict are mutually reinforcing. The scarcity of water and pasture experienced during drought periods, and the inter-communal competition over natural resources that results, 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, or boundary disputes exacerbated by competitive politics or the discovery of new resources. Equally, insecurity increases vulnerability to drought, by impeding migration, curtailing access to services and resources, destroying assets, and damaging inter-communal relations.

Successful management of conflict in the ASALs is undermined by the proliferation of small arms and their easy movement across borders (at least 500,000 weapons are thought to be in illegal hands in Kenya), poorly harmonised disarmament policies in the IGAD region, and weak surveillance of long and porous borders. However, insecurity and violence in the ASALs are also products of the wider governance challenges facing the country.



Kenya's peace and security landscape is characterised by a myriad of conflict drivers, including ethno-political competition for power, poverty and youth unemployment, radicalisation, transnational crime, terrorism, and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Efforts to strengthen national cohesion and integration have also slowed. Despite the peaceful conduct of the March 2013 general elections and subsequent political transition, voting patterns confirmed the dominant influence of ethnicity and regionalism that continues to fragment and polarise the country, increasing the competition for power and resources which can lead to violence.

Although insecurity remains a major national challenge and continues to impose huge burdens on society, the country has taken some important steps towards peace and stability. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for a people-centred constitutional order that addresses long-standing political, social and economic imbalances that have undermined

development and national cohesion. Devolution is a key component of these reforms. Further, the security sector has made progress in a number of areas, including modernising the security infrastructure, enhancing policing and refocusing it to be more intelligence-led, improving the welfare of security officers, and integrating the data needed for effective security management.

There is also an overarching peace and security architecture in place, which functions at all levels of governance and integrates both traditional and modern mechanisms of dispute resolution. One of these mechanisms is the hybrid multi-stakeholder model of the District Peace Committee (DPC). There are now more than 200 of these sub-county peace committees which have their roots in the successful peacebuilding experience of north-eastern Kenya in the early 1990s. They have since been recognised and supported by the government, including the security apparatus, and by communities, civil society and development partners. The DPCs have been the entry point for a variety of initiatives, including inter-community dialogue and voluntary disarmament.

In 2001 the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) was established in the Office of the President, now the Ministry of the Interior and Coordination of National Government. It is responsible for coordinating all peace-related activities, although its operations are currently hampered by inadequate government funding which is unlikely to improve until the policy and legal framework has been finalised.

The NSC doubles as Kenya's Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) for implementation of the CEWARN Protocol, to which IGAD member states acceded in 2002. CEWARN has approved a new strategy for 2012-19 which extends its jurisdiction beyond its existing cross-border conflict clusters, and beyond pastoral conflicts, to the country as a whole. The NSC has developed a National Action Plan to implement the CEWARN strategy, with which this framework is closely aligned.

## **2.2 Critical issues to address**

### **2.2.1 Institutional challenges**

There are critical gaps in the institutional, policy and legal frameworks for peacebuilding and conflict management. These include:

- Key policies are still in draft, or are approved but not yet implemented.
- Adequate funding of the Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (PBCM) Directorate is pending approval of the Sessional Paper and Bill on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management. Funding for peacebuilding and conflict management is limited to very few donors.
- The security agencies are over-stretched and under-resourced, with inadequate capacity to ensure a timely and effective response to security emergencies.
- New integrated approaches to security management are needed, founded on a collaborative relationship between the security agencies and the public, and which adopt new approaches to long-standing challenges such as citizen disarmament.



- New structures are needed which recognise the cluster-based nature of inter-communal conflict and facilitate inter-county peace activities across administrative boundaries.
- Cross-border structures with neighbouring countries need strengthening and institutionalising.
- The Kenya Police Reserves (KPR – now the National Police Reserves) need fully integrating within the mainstream security system.
- Delays in implementing the recommendations of the report of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) since its release in May 2013 and in actualising land reforms mean that some of the persistent structural drivers of violence are not yet being addressed.
- While positive in its direction, the reform process in Kenya also brings new challenges, such as ensuring that the new counties are governed in a way which is inclusive of minority interests, and that the inevitable institutional conflict at this early stage of devolution between the national and county governments over the allocation of functions and the distribution of finance is quickly and peacefully resolved.

### **2.2.2 Poverty, unemployment and radicalisation**

Although there is no inevitable link between poverty and radicalisation, high rates of unemployment and persistent inequality may reinforce feelings of grievance and make young people in particular more susceptible to being drawn into criminal behaviour. More recently there has been a rise in efforts to indoctrinate young people from poor families into extremist views and violence, particularly in the north-east and coast.

### **2.2.3 Resource-based conflict**

Conflict over natural resources is common across the ASALs. More recently this has been exacerbated by disputes over political or administrative boundaries and by the sophistication of weapons and criminal networks. Resource-based conflict may become more serious and unpredictable in future as the impact of climate change deepens. However, there are positive examples of peaceful resource-sharing between groups which can be learned from and built on. Failure to manage resource-based conflict has significant consequences for drought risk management, since large areas of land may be abandoned from fear of violence.

New forms of resource conflict threaten to destabilise the ASALs still further. The discovery of commercially viable deposits of oil and other minerals presents a significant threat to the security of the region, particularly in a context of historical grievance and under-development, and where large numbers of illicit small arms remain in circulation.

### **2.2.4 Human-wildlife conflict**

Population growth and livelihood pressures in ASAL counties have led to the creation and expansion of informal settlements along wildlife migration corridors and seasonal wildlife dispersal areas. This can cause environmental degradation, encroachment into the reserves and insecurity in the tourism sector. At the same time, communities have incurred heavy

losses to their lives and livelihoods from direct attacks by wildlife foraging in their areas. Conflict between people and wildlife is a particular concern in semi-arid counties where many of the conservancies and private ranches are concentrated. For example, 62% of Taita Taveta is covered by national parks and 13% by private ranches. The growth in community conservancies is one response to these twin challenges, offering a model of wildlife management outside the reserves that also delivers economic benefits to local populations.

### **2.2.5 Internal displacement**

The situation of internally displaced people (IDPs) in pastoralist areas is a growing concern but a largely hidden phenomenon, given the misplaced assumption that nomadic people cannot become forcibly displaced. Pastoralist IDPs may be defined as those who have lost access to their habitual pastoralist living space as a result of conflict, drought or other shocks but who have not crossed an internally recognised border.<sup>2</sup> Conflict is not the only driver of displacement, which may be the result of other processes of impoverishment. However, it is an important factor in the overall mix of shocks and stresses which conflict management mechanisms should address.

### **2.2.6 Small arms**

Kenya has ratified the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa. In an effort to implement the Nairobi Protocol, the government has also established the Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (KNFP) which has since adopted a National Action Plan to address the issue of small arms in Kenya. However, the National Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons is yet to be approved, and citizen disarmament remains a critical challenge.

### **2.2.7 Semi-arid counties**

Much of the focus on peace building and conflict management in ASALs has tended to be in arid and pastoral counties. Semi-arid counties also face significant challenges, illustrated in Box 1, but less attention is being given to them. The geographical expansion of CEWARN's strategy is a positive development in this regard.

### **2.2.8 Regional collaboration**

From Uganda to Somalia, Kenya's long northern border divides pastoralist groups which share social and productive resources. Mobility across these borders is essential for production, trade and risk management. However, political instability persists in several neighbouring countries, especially Somalia and South Sudan. The presence of the state in border areas is weak, allowing the flow of small arms and light weapons to continue. Strong cross-border partnerships, between both states and communities, are therefore an essential part of successful peacebuilding and conflict management within Kenya.

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<sup>2</sup> IDMC and Norwegian Refugee Council (2014) 'On the Margin: Kenya's Pastoralists'.

***Box 1: Examples of security challenges facing semi-arid counties***

- In-migration from arid areas into semi-arid areas, particularly during drought.
- Human-wildlife conflict.
- Charcoal: urban populations are growing and leading to rising demand.
- Terrorism and radicalisation, particularly at the Coast, and human trafficking.
- Contested boundaries and land disputes.
- Internally displaced people and squatters.
- Drugs and alcoholism, for which conflict provides a source of revenue.
- Potential conflict over minerals, and between small miners and larger companies.

### **2.3 Justification for the common programme**

Despite the accumulation of substantial peace building experience among many actors, and despite the successes in managing conflict particularly in north-eastern Kenya since the early 1990s, violent inter-communal conflict continues. A concerted effort is urgently needed, over a concentrated period, to bring this to an end. The lessons from other parts of the world, where insecurity in remote border regions has been ignored, are all too clear.

This renewed effort must be comprehensive and inclusive, thus reinforcing the importance of a common strategy around which all stakeholders can align and harmonise their efforts. The breadth of engagement must also widen to encompass the following:

- The four principal actors essential to successful peace building and conflict management, i.e. the Kenyan state, the political leadership, local communities, and neighbouring states and communities.
- The critical role of the new county governments in building peace and stability both within their counties and with neighbouring counties, and the opportunities offered by devolved government for more responsive policy development and action.
- Those working on issues that present new threats, such as the extractives sector and anti-terrorism.
- Effective mechanisms that operate across administrative boundaries, recognising the fluid and cluster-based nature of conflict.
- Effective coordination between state and non-state actors.

### **2.4 Contribution to relevant policies and sector priorities**

The government has formulated a number of policies relevant to peace and security which are at different stages of approval (Table 1). This common programme framework is consistent with, and will contribute to, these policy documents.

**Table 1: Status of policy documents**

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Status</b>
National Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Policy	Approved in 2012. The Sessional Paper is now before Parliament, which will provide a legal framework to anchor the policy.
Sessional Paper on National Values	Approved.
National Policy on Cohesion	Awaiting parliamentary approval.
National Policy on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Draft: at an advanced stage of approval.
National Policy on Ethnic Relations and Race Policy Framework	Draft: at an advanced stage of approval.
Community Policing Policy	Reviewed to incorporate the <i>Nyumba Kumi</i> initiative.

### **3 Programme framework**

This document provides a collaborative framework for the national and county governments and other stakeholders, both within Kenya and the wider IGAD region, to ensure a more effective response to peace and security threats in ASAL counties. It has three components: 1) strengthening the infrastructure for response, 2) reducing the risk of inter-community conflict, and 3) mainstreaming peacebuilding and conflict management within the development process.

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

This component will support 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 will deliver the following results:

1. Policy and legal frameworks on National Peacebuilding and Conflict Management, Small Arms and Light Weapons, and National Police Reserves, approved and operationalised.
2. National Peace Council and National Peace Fund established.
3. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms adopted by national and county governments.
4. Inter-county structures to promote peace and resource-sharing established.
5. County Policing Authorities in six border counties (Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, West Pokot and Turkana) strengthened.
6. Border management capacity in Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, West Pokot and Turkana counties strengthened.
7. Regional peace architecture to promote cross-border peace-building and community security institutionalised.

## **Result 2: Inter-community conflicts and security risks reduced**

This component will support the county governments in particular to reduce the risk of inter-community conflict, by establishing the necessary institutions at the county level, 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. It will deliver the following results:

1. County Peace Forum, County Peace Secretariat and County Early Warning and Early Response hub established and operational in 23 ASAL counties.
2. Area-based and cross-border peace dividend and livelihood diversification projects targeting at-risk youths and reformed warriors in hotspot and border counties implemented.
3. Conflict sensitivity, conflict mitigation and conflict management mechanisms integrated into governance frameworks for extractive industries and natural resources.

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

Peace, security, development and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. This component will support 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 will deliver the following results:

1. Targeted training in conflict-sensitive approaches to development planning for state and non-state actors in 23 ASAL counties.
2. Targeted training in collaborative leadership and problem-solving with political leaders at national and county levels.
3. Conflict-sensitive programming (CSP) principles integrated into national and county development plans.
4. Economic analysis of the cost of conflict and disasters produced and disseminated.
5. Lessons and recommendations from studies and research on peace-building and conflict-related issues disseminated and integrated into development plans and programmes.
6. Kenya National Action Plan on women, peace and security adopted and implemented in ASALs.
7. Mainstreaming of cohesion and integration in socialisation structures (schools, churches, mosques etc) supported at national and county levels.

## **4 Cross-cutting issues**

### **4.1 Gender and diversity**

This framework is guided by the relevant provisions of the Constitution with regard to gender and diversity and those of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women and peace and security.

Insecurity and violence have specific impacts on women and girls, while women also play a critical role in the prevention and resolution of conflict. Each component of the framework will seek to enhance women's role and contribution to peace building and conflict management, and ensure gender-disaggregated monitoring of progress and impacts.

### **4.2 Sustainability**

The emphasis of this framework on institutionalising structures for peace building and conflict management within systems of governance at all levels – community, county, inter-county, national and regional – is an important part of ensuring a sustainable response to security challenges.

### **4.3 Links with other EDE pillars**

The effectiveness of the peace and security pillar will have a significant impact on the effectiveness of all the other pillars: climate-proofed infrastructure, human capital, sustainable livelihoods and drought risk management. Insecurity undermines investment, it keeps children from school and health centres closed, it limits trade and exchange, and it constrains mobility and access to productive resources. Conversely, the work of the other pillars will also reinforce this pillar: infrastructure investments can improve stability by connecting and integrating communities, education expands the choices open to young people vulnerable to radicalisation, food security contributes to the wider goal of human security, and timely response to drought reduces inter-communal tension.

## 5 Risk management

The principle risks associated with this framework, and the measures being taken to mitigate them, are shown in Table 2.

*Table 2: Risks and mitigating measures*

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
1	Inadequate financial resources for peacebuilding and conflict management, and particularly for operationalising the new structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An early conclusion to the policy approval process will leverage additional resources for the new peacebuilding structures.</li> <li>▪ Resource mobilisation for this framework will include cost-sharing between the national and county governments, as well as approaches to new development partners, including the private sector.</li> </ul>
2	Weak political leadership undermines conflict prevention and community security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A close partnership will be built with the Pastoralist Parliamentary Group (PPG), which has prioritised peace and security in its new strategic plan. Among other things, the PPG is committed to developing a Code of Conduct for the pastoralist leadership at both national and county levels.</li> <li>▪ The third component of the framework includes the provision of training for national and county political leaders in collaborative leadership and problem-solving approaches.</li> </ul>
3	Insecurity in neighbouring states that has impacts on Kenya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The first component of the framework includes collaboration with regional organisations (particularly IGAD) to strengthen and institutionalise the regional architecture for peacebuilding, as well as measures to strengthen Kenya's border management.</li> </ul>

## **6 Institutional arrangements**

### **6.1 Programme management and implementation**

Implementation of this framework will be spearheaded by the Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Directorate in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government in collaboration with the County Governments. The new county and inter-county structures established by the framework will be at the forefront of implementation, which will also involve the independent commissions and other government agencies, private sector or civil society organisations, and regional bodies.

County governments are already meeting on a cluster basis to address shared risks, and are planning joint interventions such as social amenities along migration corridors, inter-county rapid response mechanisms, and action to resolve boundary disputes. The sixth pillar of the EDE, on institutional development and knowledge management, is responsible for ensuring that inter-county structures are adequately supported and operating effectively.

Existing cross-border mechanisms and relationships facilitated through IGAD will also be strengthened.

### **6.2 Coordination mechanisms**

Coordination and oversight of the activities implemented under this framework is the responsibility of the Peace Building and Conflict Management Directorate, illustrated in Figure 1.

Partnerships, and participation in coordination mechanisms, will be expanded to include the institutions responsible for managing new threats to security and development, including the Ministry of Mining, the Ministry of Industrialisation and Enterprise Development, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, and civil society organisations and platforms active in these areas.

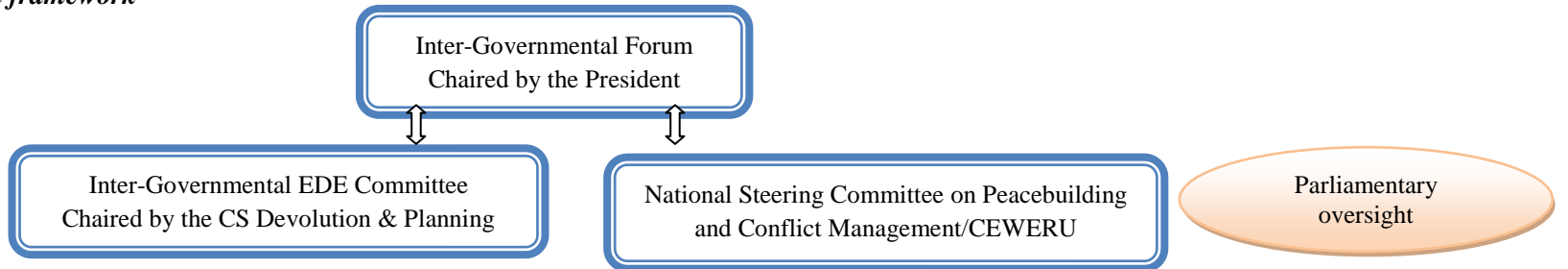
### **6.3 Monitoring and evaluation**

As part of its oversight responsibility, the Peace Building and Conflict Management Directorate will ensure that appropriate monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms are in place and applied by all implementing partners. This will be done within the framework of the overall monitoring and evaluation systems for the EDE Common Programme Framework, which will be designed, facilitated and supported by its sixth pillar. The targets and timeframes for each indicator in the results framework (Annex 1) will be agreed with partners within the first six months of implementation.

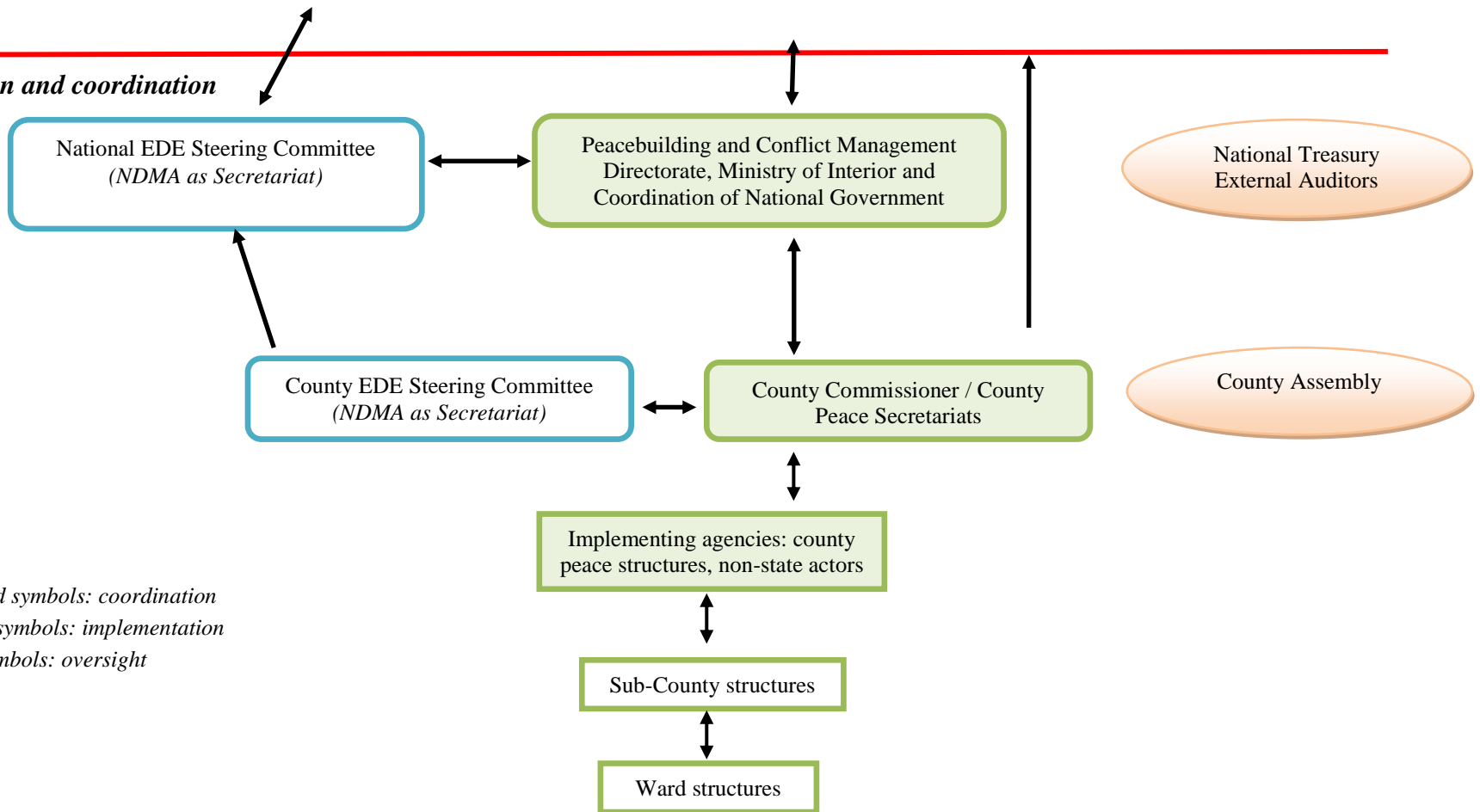


**Figure 1: Institutional framework**

**Political level**



**Implementation and coordination**



**Key:**

- *Rounded symbols: coordination*
- *Square symbols: implementation*
- *Oval symbols: oversight*

## 7 Resources

The total budget required is Kshs. 10,834 million over four years (2014/15-2017/18). Approximately one-third of this (Kshs. 3,522 million) is already secured, or likely to be secured, from the following sources:

- National government (security sector): Kshs. 2,167 million
- UNDP: Kshs. 1,305 million<sup>3</sup>
- IGAD-CEWARN: Kshs. 50 million

Resource mobilisation and allocation against this framework will be coordinated by the Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Directorate. Some funds, including those from IGAD, are managed through civil society organisations to ensure flexibility in the flow of finance.

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<sup>3</sup> USD 15 million

## Annex 1 Results framework

	OVI	MOV	ASSUMPTIONS
<b>GOAL (BY 2022)</b>			
Communities in drought-prone areas are more resilient to drought and other effects of climate change, and the impacts of drought are contained.	Number of people requiring food assistance as a result of drought emergencies.	KFSSG food security assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Investments made across all pillars of the EDE, and functional links established between the pillars.</li> <li>▪ Alternative sources of finance established and operational, such as the NDCF and ARC, and scalability mechanisms in place.</li> <li>▪ Adequate economic, political and climatic stability.</li> </ul>
	% of children under five stunted in each of the 23 most drought-affected counties.	Health sector MIS	
	Value of livestock lost in drought compared with previous drought episodes.	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	
	Kenya manages drought episodes without recourse to international emergency appeals. (Yes/No)	GoK and UN documents	
<b>OVERALL PILLAR OUTCOME</b>			
Effective response to peace and security threats in ASAL counties by a strengthened peace and security infrastructure.	No. of deaths from violent conflicts in ASAL counties.	Police records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sufficient resources to support a robust peace infrastructure.</li> </ul>
	No. of illicit small arms in circulation in ASAL counties.	National Arms Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate political will to support disarmament.</li> </ul>
	No. of incidents of livestock theft	Police records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effective community policing framework.</li> </ul>
<b>SPECIFIC RESULTS</b>			
1. Peace infrastructure to respond to conflicts and security risks enhanced.	Ratio of police to population (UN standards).	National Peace Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate resources to support operationalisation.</li> </ul>
	Time lapse between incident and response.	NCEWERS	
2 Inter-community conflicts and security risks reduced.	No. of conflicts reported.	NCEWERS/stakeholder reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ADR framework fully operational.</li> </ul>
	No. of conflicts addressed.	Monitoring reports	
3 Peace-building and community security mainstreamed in the development agenda.	No. of counties with peace and security plans.	CIDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Political will by counties to address conflicts.</li> </ul>
	No. of counties with County Policing Authorities.	Reports/Minutes/Plans	

	OVI	MOV	4-YEAR BUDGET 2014-18 (Kshs m)
OUTPUTS			
<b>Result 1: Peace infrastructure to respond to conflicts and security risks enhanced.</b>			
1.1 Policy and legal frameworks on National Peacebuilding and Conflict Management, Small Arms and Light Weapons and National Police Reserves approved and operationalised.	No. of policies and laws approved.	Approved policy documents Approved legislation	355
	Budgets allocated to operationalise new legal frameworks.	Printed estimates	
1.2 National Peace Council established.	National Peace Council in place.	Membership list/structures	<i>Costed under 1.1 above</i>
1.3 National Peace Fund established.	Fund gazetted.	Kenya Gazette	1,000
	Budget allocated to operationalise the Fund.	Printed estimates	
1.4 Alternative Dispute Resolution and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms adopted by national and county governments.	No. of peace agreements re-endorsed by their signatories.	Peace agreements	1,350
	No. of conflicts successfully resolved using ADR.	Monitoring reports	
1.5 Inter-county structures to promote peace and resource-sharing established.	No. of inter-county structures meeting regularly.	Monitoring reports	96
1.6 County Policing Authorities in six border counties (Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, West Pokot and Turkana) strengthened.	No. of established police posts with requisite number of officers, vehicles and equipment.	Monitoring reports	4,600
1.7 Border management capacity in Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, West Pokot and Turkana counties strengthened.	No. of border posts with requisite number of officers, vehicles and equipment.	Monitoring reports	2,110
1.8 Regional peace architecture to promote cross-border peace-building and community security institutionalised.	No. of border counties with cross-border structures meeting regularly.	Monitoring reports	50
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>9,561</b>

	OVI	MOV	4-YEAR BUDGET 2014-18 (Kshs m)
<b>Result 2: Inter-community conflicts and security risks reduced.</b>			
2.1 County Peace Forum, County Peace Secretariat and County Early Warning and Early Response hub established and operational in 23 ASAL counties.	No. of counties with all peace structures established and operational.	Monitoring reports	537
2.2 Area-based and cross-border peace dividend and livelihood diversification projects targeting at-risk youths and reformed warriors in hotspot and border counties implemented.	No. of projects funded and implemented.	Project documents Evaluation reports	553
2.3 Conflict sensitivity, conflict mitigation and conflict management mechanisms integrated into governance frameworks for extractive industries and natural resources.	No. of national or county governance frameworks that integrate conflict sensitivity.	Governance frameworks	30
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,120</b>
<b>Result 3: Peace-building and community security mainstreamed in the development agenda.</b>			
3.1 Targeted training in conflict-sensitive approaches to development planning for state and non-state actors in 23 ASAL counties.	No. of people and organisations trained.	Training reports	40
3.2 Targeted training in collaborative leadership and problem-solving with political leaders at national and county levels.	No. of leaders trained.	Training reports	20
3.3 Conflict-sensitive programming (CSP) principles integrated into national and county development plans.	No. of development plans that are CSP-compliant.	Planning documents	33
3.4 Economic analysis of the cost of conflict and disasters produced and disseminated.	No. of references to the study by other stakeholders.	Media monitoring Stakeholder reports	10
3.5 Lessons and recommendations from studies and research on peace-building and conflict-related issues disseminated and integrated into development plans and programmes.	No. of plans and programmes that reference specific studies and research.	Planning documents	20
3.6 Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on women, peace and security adopted and implemented in ASALs.	Awareness of KNAP among state and non-state actors in ASALs.	Survey Evaluation documents	10

	<b>OVI</b>	<b>MOV</b>	<b>4-YEAR BUDGET 2014-18 (Kshs m)</b>
3.7 Mainstreaming of cohesion and integration in socialisation structures (schools, churches, mosques etc) supported at national and county levels.	No. of schools/learning institutions teaching peace education	School curriculum Awareness forum reports	20
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>153</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10,834</b>