# Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

  1.1 Background to the Study
  1.2 Statement of the problem
  1.3 Research Questions
  1.4 Objectives of the Study
  1.5 Research Hypothesis
  1.6 Significance of the Study
  1.8 Theoretical Framework
  1.9. Scope of the Study
  1.10 Operational Definitions

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

  2.1.2. Introduction

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 4: CONSOLIDATING THE PEACE AND SETTING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A PEACEFUL TRANSITION IN KENYA

  4.0. Introduction
  4.1. Preventing the Recurrence of Violent Electoral Conflicts
    4.1.1. Addressing Sources of Conflict
    4.1.2 Exclusion and Marginalization
  4.2. Responsiveness to local needs & priorities:
  4.3. Adaptability to changing contexts
  4.4. Programme Effectiveness
    4.4.1 Good collaborations and goodwill by actors:
    4.4.2 Increased capacity of IPs, Government agencies, CSOs and communities:
    4.4.3 Linking, learning and collaborations:
  4.5. Sustainability
    4.5.1 Political support:
4.5.2. Institutional Frameworks and Governance: ................................................................. 37
4.5.3. Capacity: .................................................................................................................. 37
4.5.4. Local Ownership: .................................................................................................. 37
4.6. Replicability .................................................................................................................. 38

CHAPTER 5: CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CPP ................................................................. 40
Introduction: ....................................................................................................................... 40

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS ...................................................... 45
6.1. Recommendations to the Government of Kenya (GOK) ............................................. 47
6.2. Recommendations to PBCM Directorate ...................................................................... 50
6.3. Recommendations to UNDP ....................................................................................... 51
6.4. Recommendations to the Regional Governments ....................................................... 52
6.6. Recommendations to the Local Peace Committees (LPCs) ........................................ 53

REFERENCES ...................................................................................................................... 55
**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADR</td>
<td>Alternative Dispute Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALRMP</td>
<td>Arid land Resource Management Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAL</td>
<td>Arid and Semi-arid Lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWP</td>
<td>Annual Work Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCPR</td>
<td>Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEWARN</td>
<td>Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEWERS</td>
<td>Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIC</td>
<td>Constitution Implementation Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIOC</td>
<td>Constitution Implementation Oversight Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPAP</td>
<td>Country Programme Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSICs</td>
<td>District Security &amp; Intelligence Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTFs</td>
<td>District Taskforce (on Small Arms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWER</td>
<td>Early Warning and Early Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBOs</td>
<td>Faith based Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGDs</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOK</td>
<td>Government of Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDIs</td>
<td>In-depth Interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEBC</td>
<td>Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Authority on Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Implementing Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNFP</td>
<td>Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms &amp; Light Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPR</td>
<td>Kenya Police Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPCs</td>
<td>Local Peace Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPI</td>
<td>Life and Peace Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOYAS</td>
<td>Ministry of Youth and Sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYWO</td>
<td>Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARC</td>
<td>National Rainbow Coalition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCIC</td>
<td>National Cohesion and Integration Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDMA</td>
<td>National Drought Management Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYVS</td>
<td>National Youth Volunteer Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSIEA</td>
<td>Open Society Institute in East Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBCM</td>
<td>Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Directorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEN</td>
<td>Poverty Eradication Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEV</td>
<td>Post-Election Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PfPS</td>
<td>Partnership for Peace and Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALW</td>
<td>Small Arms and Light Weapons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and Gender Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>Short Message Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPM</td>
<td>Senior Programme Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRIC</td>
<td>Security Research and Information Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLPF</td>
<td>Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nation Development Assistance Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSC</td>
<td>United Nations Security Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEDF</td>
<td>Youth Enterprise Development Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Between 1969 and 1991, Kenya was governed as a de facto or a de jure authoritarian one party state with KANU as the ruling party. A legacy of this authoritarian past is that it led to a male-dominated leadership that was self-serving and interested in self and group promotion and protection, rather than in the delivery of public goods and services (Kenya Government/UNDP Report, 2010). This was clearly manifested in political discourse which was based on outbidding, competition and manipulation rather than collaboration.

According to the same report (Kenya Government/UNDP Report, 2010), given this pervasive presence of the state in both the public and the private sphere, political competition remained zero-sum, as access to public office largely determined economic opportunities and aggrandizement. Political behavior was therefore extreme, relying on vote manipulation and violence meted out by militias and armed groups, which had also served to discourage women’s participation in politics.

This provided the context for the violence in 2007/2008. Politicians presented themselves as ethnic champions, and through such mobilization could deploy or facilitate violence for the protection of group interest and privileges. The lack of trust and confidence had also permeated the civil service and other levels of leadership such as the faith community, civic and business leaders.

On 30 December 2007, after undue delay, the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) declared Mwai Kibaki of the PNU re-elected as the President of Kenya in a closely
contested presidential election against his main rival, Raila Odinga, of the ODM party. ODM supporters immediately disputed the declared outcome of the presidential elections. Independent bodies that had observed the elections, including the European Union, the Commonwealth Observer Group, and the East African Community group reported major flaws in the tallying of the presidential votes. Furthermore, the ECK chairman’s statements, before and after the announcement of the results, cast serious doubts on the credibility of the presidential tallies.

The ECK’s declaration of Mwai Kibaki as the winner of the presidential contest was subsequently followed by a swift swearing in ceremony for Kibaki as President on the evening of 30 December 2007. There was an almost countrywide simultaneous eruption of violence that took everyone by surprise. The country descended into chaos and violence that left at least 1,162 people dead and about 350,000 others displaced from their homes in a matter of just over a month. Gross violations of human rights took place in different parts of the country, particularly in Western, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Nairobi and the Coast provinces.

1.2 Statement of the problem

During the clamour for multi-party politics in the late 1980s and early 1990s due to cynicism with the Moi government, the President responded by predicting that the introduction of multi-partyism would lead to increased tribalism and violence. This self-fulfilling prophesy of the danger of inter-ethnic strife has come to pass as the country has had cycles of violent electoral conflicts since the introduction of multiparty politics in

With the political transition that ushered in NARC 2002, UNDP begun to provide support to the government of Kenya to establish and/or strengthen institutions to develop and sustain national capacity to anticipate and manage violence and conflict; to respond more pro-actively to incidents of crime and violence occasioned by the use of small arms and light weapons, and to develop capacity to respond to the structural issues behind the violence. In the run-up to the 2007 general elections, UNDP provided support for training programmes and other capacity development activities that supported the political parties, parliamentarians, women’s and youth groups, the media, community and civil society organisations, among others, to develop rules of conduct for political party campaigning and mobilisation; strengthened media capacity in conflict and elections reporting; led to the establishment of a civil society network, the “partnership for Peace” which became the umbrella coordinating framework for CSO activities towards peaceful election; organised training programmes and briefings for women groups and strengthened their role in the resolution of conflict around the elections at the community level, and supported the government to establish/strengthen district peace committees in key areas.

The general and presidential elections of 2007 in Kenya were the triggers for unleashing hitherto suppressed anger and animosities that resulted in violence targeted at ethnic groups across many parts of the country. This resulted in the deaths of 1,500 people and the displacement of more than 500,000 others.
However, according to the Kenya Government/UNDP Analysis (2010), the 2007/8 PEV merely demonstrated the deep-seated structural and other contexts and problems that had shaped and defined the state and nature of its interactions with the citizens. There was a historicity of violence, displacement, poor governance and insecurity that was largely unaddressed and which remained the biggest challenges facing the Kenya state.

Peace consolidation will therefore required policies and strategies that would address these factors that have lead to a recurrence of violent electoral conflicts since 1992 and build the conditions for peaceful transitions during elections. It is useful to make a distinction between activities that have a direct impact on the recurrence or non-recurrence of violent electoral conflicts and activities that have general and longer-term peace-supportive effects.

In the face of scarce resources, however, activities that prevent the recurrence of violent electoral conflicts should be given priority because they provide the space and time needed for the country to recover and build a more peaceful society. These activities specifically seek to address the key causes and sources of violent electoral conflicts as well as critical conflict opportunities. In contrast, peace-supportive activities have wider objectives and may include the building or rebuilding of physical and social structures and economic and political governance systems in order to place the country on the path of peace and development. Despite the importance of prioritization, some activities will need to be carried out simultaneously rather than sequentially. Finding the right balance between the two is the recipe for success.
The paper has two between related postulations. The first is that universal peacebuilding has a few inborn shortcomings that don't loan themselves to simple arrangements. One of these, which likewise is the center worry of the WSP International/IPA Peacebuilding Forum Conference, is the perpetual trouble confronted by outer performing artists in adjusting their endeavors and hobbies to the residential political substances of the war-torn social orders they try to bolster. The second postulation is that while peacebuilding arrangements and practices have progressed altogether in the most recent decade, the earth inside which peacebuilding prospered in the 1990s has significantly changed after 9/11. Along these lines, the advances that were accomplished amid a brief and test decade did not have an opportunity to be united adequately before they were surpassed by other worldwide needs.

As the paper illustrates, tending to complex political, institutional, arrangement or operational difficulties in a global situation ideal to post-struggle peacebuilding is sufficiently troublesome. Tending to them in a universal domain described by profound cleavages, absence of agreement on the dangers to worldwide peace and security, and continuous wars including real states presents overpowering difficulties to the whole peacebuilding venture. The paper contends that there is extensive space for the United Nations and the worldwide group everywhere to enhance peacebuilding arrangement and practice.

Nonetheless, it additionally cautions that the post-struggle peacebuilding venture is at danger of being overwhelmed by different motivation which have developed in the post 9/11 environment, including the endeavor to conflate peacebuilding with the barely cast national security plans of capable part states.
1.3 Research Questions

The study will be guided by the following research questions

1. What were the major elements of consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013?

2. Did the Consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013 in Kenya improve inter community relations?

3. What were the advantages of the Consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013?

4. What challenges did the Consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013 face?

5. What lessons have been learnt from the Consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013?

6. How can the international community improve its peace consolidation efforts?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective is to assess the contribution of the Consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013 to strengthening capacity of both state and non-state actors to effectively prevent and reduce levels of armed violence through a collaboratively coordinated approach.

The study will specifically seek to:

2. Determine the challenges that the Consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013 in Kenya faced.

3. Find out the lessons that have been learnt from the Consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013.

4. Explore how the international community can improve its peace consolidation efforts.

1.5 Research Hypothesis

The study will be based on the hypothesis that Peace-building accomplished through international intervention has had little success in achieving sustainable peace in Africa.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The effects of violent electoral conflicts on democratic institutions and the affected societies are horrific and carry intolerable human, economic and social costs. Rebuilding institutions and reconciling societies emerging from violent electoral conflicts, securing and consolidating their peace, and establishing the foundation for peaceful transitions, are tasks of colossal proportions. In principle, vast resources from both the international community and the affected country will be necessary, and need be available for this undertaking.

Unsurprisingly, the international community especially the UN bodies normally approach peace consolidation after violent electoral conflicts as a technical matter. Yet peace consolidation is strikingly political because it involves wide-ranging political, social and economic reforms. According to an OSAA Report (December 2005), the unwillingness on the part of the international community to acknowledge the political nature of its efforts has often had negative consequences such as:
- Overlooking critical windows of opportunity for peace
- Genuine conflict transformation and improvement for the majority of the population have considerable investments of resources, energy and time from internal and external actors
- The hopes of war-affected populations have been raised while exclusionary social, economic and political structures have been left untouched, perpetuated or inadvertently strengthened
- International actors have been unable to foresee or manage resistance and hostility on the part of local actors.

This study aims to investigate whether during the implementation of the programme and to improve its peace consolidation activities, the UNDP recognized that it is a political actor entering a political environment. The study will investigate whether the UNDP was able to address the nature of its own power in relation to local actors and at the same time how it understood local power dynamics and was able assess the political motives and strategies of local actors.

Various scholars have argued that that all international policies affecting post-conflict countries should complement the concerned country’s overall peace consolidation strategy. Unfortunately, according to OSAA Report (December 2005) this is not yet the case. The report indicates that many international policies, particularly of an economic nature, are rarely integrated into an overall peace consolidation strategy and policies. This is particularly true in the case of trade policies and debt arrangements. This is unfortunate because it is clear that through their macroeconomic impact, the trade policies and debt
arrangements determine to a large extent the winners and losers of today and tomorrow and thereby affect the prospects for sustainable and peace.

According to the OSSA Report (2005), every conflict is unique and complex. Every country has its own specific conflict history, power dynamics, social structures, conflict causes and actors. In such circumstance, consolidating peace in post-conflict contexts requires an in-depth understanding of the society and its transformation as a result of the conflict.

However, it is important to note that in the case of Kenya, the UNDP and the PBCM Directorate conducted a national baseline survey on peace and conflict trends in the country which formed the basis of further intervention on conflict prevention activities. As a result, the Consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013 was sufficiently informed by local realities. This situation is not common in most of the interventions in the Africa and so was not a challenge to success the Consolidating Peace Process and Setting the Foundations for a Peaceful Transition in Kenya - 2010-2013.

This study is intended to address these inquiries at a large scale or systemic level as a major aspect of the Peacebuilding Forum propelled by WSP International. Different studies dispatched by the Peacebuilding Forum concentrate all the more particularly on topical or nation level answers. It is trusted that, all things considered, they will prompt a superior comprehension of the determined systemic, political, institutional and operational obstructions that go up against post-struggle peacebuilding and propose methods for overcoming them.
As the paper illustrates, tending to complex political, institutional, arrangement or operational difficulties in a universal domain ideal to post-strife peacebuilding is sufficiently troublesome. Tending to them in a worldwide situation described by profound cleavages, absence of agreement on the dangers to universal peace and security, and progressing wars including significant states presents overpowering difficulties to the whole peacebuilding venture. The paper contends that there is extensive space for the United Nations and the universal group everywhere to enhance peacebuilding approach and practice.

What's more, by what means can the learning and experience picked up to date be better put to use to accomplish more compelling peacebuilding results?

This study is intended to address these inquiries at a large scale or systemic level as a component of the Peacebuilding Forum dispatched by WSP International. Different studies appointed by the Peacebuilding Forum concentrate all the more particularly on topical or nation level answers. It is trusted that, on the whole, they will prompt a superior comprehension of the persevering systemic, political, institutional and operational deterrents that go up against post-strife peacebuilding and recommend methods for overcoming them.

1.8 Theoretical Framework

The research is based on the Local Collaborative Peace Systems and Sector Response theory. The theory holds that through increasing capacity of local organizations (e.g. peace committees, sector response units) to respond to conflict, a critical mass of peace actors is formed to proactively deal with conflict when it emerges.
The Local Collaborative Peace Systems and Sector Response theory maintains positive peace is only attained if the peace is lasting, legitimate and provides the foundation for sustainable development. According to the same OSAA Report (December 2005), a ‘positive peace’ includes yet goes beyond the absence of violence. It embraces a) undertaking recovery from war such as re-building infrastructure as well as the social fabric through reconciliation among other things; b) addressing the root causes of the conflict such as inequalities, discrimination, poverty and structural insecurity; c) reducing conflict opportunities; and d) creating peace-supportive and sustaining structures and firmly establishing the foundation for economic growth and development. Efforts to achieve a ‘positive peace’ therefore have a long-term perspective, are comprehensive in scope and depth, and link security and development.

1.9. Scope of the Study

The study will be conducted in Kenya for the period between 2010 and 2013, a period after the post-election violence of 2007/2008

1.10 Operational Definitions

Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding is hard to characterize and even harder to accomplish in practice. The study characterize post conflict peacebuilding as "systems intended to advance a protected and stable enduring peace in which the fundamental human needs of the populace are met and rough clashes don't repeat". This definition takes a long haul focus and fuses the objectives of both negative peace (non-attendance of physical savagery) and
positive peace (nonappearance of auxiliary brutality), a refinement initially sketched out by Galtung.

**Post Conflict**

The term 'post-conflict' is generally utilized, yet can be hard to characterize. The term is likewise opposing in nature as struggle is innate in each general public; consequently, there can hypothetically be no 'post-strife' period. Regardless, this term is generally utilized as a part of practice to allude to the period after vast scale viciousness has finished. This is frequently thought to be the stage that starts taking after a truce or a peace agreement.

**Peace Consolidation**

The phrase ‘peace consolidation’ is a relatively new, more precise term and includes all the activities that were undertaken by Kenyan state actor and non-state actors in collaboration with UNDP that were intended to prevent the occurrence of conflict following the 2013 General Elections. It is therefore similar, though not completely synonymous, with post-conflict peacebuilding.
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.2. Introduction

According to the OSAA, Report (December 2005) the term ‘peace consolidation’ is not in widespread usage. Post-conflict peacebuilding, the meaning of which largely overlaps that of peace consolidation, is more commonly used in academic and policy communities (OSAA Report, December 2005). Both communities argue that the use of the term ‘peace consolidation’ should be preferable to more previously used post-conflict peacebuilding as it has a number of advantages among them that it is a relatively new term and therefore carry less ‘conceptual baggage’ and even more important it is precise and goal oriented.

According to the OSAA Report (December 2005), the term peacebuilding was first used in an international policy context in the United Nations Agenda for Peace (1992) prepared under Secretary-General Boutros-Boutros Ghali, wherein peacebuilding was described as post-conflict “action to identify and support structures which tend to strengthen and solidify peace to avoid a relapse into conflict.

From that point forward, peacebuilding has turned into a catchall idea, incorporating different (and on occasion opposing) viewpoints and plans. It is aimlessly used to allude to preventive strategy, preventive improvement, strife anticipation, struggle determination and post-struggle reproduction.

Other terms have been coined which have similar meanings with peace consolidation and that refer to similar activities and instruments. These include postconflict reconstruction, transition issues, conflict recovery, civilian crisis management, civilian post-conflict issues, conflict transformation, stabilization, state-building and nation-building. Varying
institutional mandates and interests, as well as a lack of overall conceptual discipline, have generated this plethora of terms.

In the UN circles, peacebuilding was seen as a worldwide need and obligation in 1990s due to the fact that by 1998, fourteen countries in Sub-Saharan Africa were engaged in armed conflict. It spoke to an aggregate responsibility by the United Nations and other universal performers to review wellsprings of brutal clashes in strife torn social orders while setting up the justification for support - capable peace and advancement.

Grounded in "liberal internationalism," peacebuilding was seen as going past state driven originsations of realpolitik or the hobbies of any single nation, alliance or substance despite the fact that national hobbies of part states unavoidably affected the way of the universal reaction.

Peacebuilding has come to be seen as the group, key structure under which security, helpful, administration, advancement, social attachment and social capital, and compromise measurements can be united to address the causes and effect of contention and assemble systems for peaceful refereeing. Acknowledgment of the significance of nearby connection and limits, and the interest of an extensive variety of neighborhood on-screen characters in peacebuilding are fundamental.

The stimulus for peacebuilding originated from numerous sources however discovered its most grounded expression at the United Nations. All through the 1990s, the UN gave both the reason and the operational standards for post-struggle peacebuilding. An Agenda for Peace presented post-strife peacebuilding as one of a progression of devices at the
UN's transfer nearby preventive tact, peacemaking and peacekeeping. Recognizing these devices, it expressed:

"Peacemaking and peace-keeping operations, to be genuinely fruitful, must come to incorporate far reaching endeavors to recognize and bolster structures which will have a tendency to combine peace and development a feeling of certainty and prosperity among individuals. Through understandings finishing common strife, these may incorporate incapacitating the already warring gatherings and the rebuilding of request, the care and conceivable demolition of weapons, repatriating outcasts, admonitory and preparing support for security staff, observing decisions, propelling endeavors to ensure human rights, improving or fortifying administrative organizations and advancing formal and casual procedures of political interest."

An Agenda for Peace animated critical new thinking and strategy advancement inside and outside the UN. The 1995 Supplement to An Agenda for Peace, for instance, noticed the linkages between strife avoidance and peacebuilding:

"Disarmament, the control of little arms, institutional change, enhanced police and legal frameworks, the checking of human rights, constituent change and social and monetary improvement can be as significant in anticipating struggle as in mending the injuries after clash has happened."

It additionally recognized that executing peacebuilding could be confounded—requiring "incorporated activity and sensitive dealings between the United Nations and the gatherings to the contention in admiration of which peace-building exercises are to be embraced."

In the course of its usage, post-strife peacebuilding kept running into different political, institutional and operational difficulties. A large portion of these were a component of the challenges of modifying social orders torn separate by war. Others got from the inherent impediments, disagreements, inadequacies and disappointments of universal approaches and organizations. In any case, universal peacebuilding extended in noteworthy ways.
There is a developing collection of information about its essential standards and operational requirements. There even is an amazing inventory of lessons learned (and lessons spurned). However the consequences of more than ten years of peacebuilding approach and practice have been ad hoc, conditional and uneven.

This paper concentrates on the first meaning of peacebuilding. All the more particularly, it looks at non-military mediations by outside on-screen characters to war-torn social orders to keep away from a backslide into struggle, as well as all the more vitally, to build up the conditions for reasonable peace. The time period for the peacebuilding intercessions secured in this paper is not restricted to the prompt, short-term, post-struggle peace operations to solidify the peace or the early reproduction endeavors of the early post-war years. Or maybe, post-struggle peacebuilding includes the full scope of non-military duties attempted by the global group to help nations to accomplish self-maintaining peace and financial improvement. In spite of its intentional restricted center, the paper follows the steady expanding of the idea of peacebuilding by key worldwide on-screen characters and its suggestions for peacebuilding rehearse.

While the term consolidating peace is moderately new, outside help for post-war remaking does a reversal to the reproduction of post–World War II Europe and Japan. What was new in Boutros-Ghali’s definition, and what got the world's consideration, was an acknowledgment that the end of the Cold War opened new conceivable outcomes for universal activity.

Generally, states mediated in the issues of different states as a feature of their remote strategy. Where realpolitik allowed, mediation was undisguised and compelling. Where
realpolitik blocked activity, the United Nations and other multilateral foundations were capacitated to act by and large.

The guarantee of the new peace consolidation motivation was that the universal group would intercede all in all—as an "outsider"—to determine vicious clashes and common wars, and those outer performing artists would effectively bolster the procedure of reconstructing in the influenced nations without the shadow of Cold War legislative issues or to suit the limited national hobbies of individual states. As it were, what was being guaranteed was dissimilar to before eras of radical, colonialist, or other self-serving outer intercessions despite the fact that in a universal framework in light of states, it was perceived that state intrigues molded their global arrangements.

An Agenda for Peace presented post-strife peacebuilding as one of a progression of devices at the UN's transfer close by preventive strategy, peacemaking and peacekeeping. Recognizing these apparatuses, it expressed:

"Peacemaking and peace-keeping operations, to be really effective, must come to incorporate far reaching endeavors to distinguish and bolster structures which will have a tendency to solidify peace and development of a feeling of certainty and prosperity among individuals. Through understanding the causes of conflicts, these may incorporate incapacitating the already warring gatherings and the reclamation of request, the guardianship and conceivable demolition of weapons, repatriating displaced people, monitoring and preparing support for security staff, checking races, propelling endeavors to ensure human rights, changing or reinforcing legislative organizations and advancing formal and casual procedures of political investment."

The Cartigny meeting of the War-torn Societies Project (WSP) in late 1994 brought up an issue that had been picking up consideration since the end of the Cold War: How can outside on-screen characters, functioning altogether, best help nations rising up out of
savage clash and war? All through the Cold War, the United Nations and the more extensive universal group had restricted their endeavors in struggle settings fundamentally to philanthropic help, peacemaking and peacekeeping exercises. They were not set up to manage the different and complex difficulties of post-strife remaking as different rough clashes slowed down in the late 1980s and mid 1990s. Namibia, Nicaragua, Cambodia, El Salvador, and Mozambique were harbingers of another time whereby outer on-screen characters would be requested that assume dynamic parts in helping nations rising up out of contention.

Members to the Cartigny meeting recognized an inventory of issues requiring genuine consideration and indicated the "shortage of information and exploration all in all peace-recovery improvement continuum."

10 years after the Cartigny meeting, post-struggle peacebuilding has turned into a global development industry. More than twelve universal peace operations have been old. The writing on peacebuilding has become exponentially.
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY


In addition, the research will also use books and peer-reviewed journals in the USIU-Africa library, online journals, unpublished and published books, Masters Theses, PhD dissertations, and website resources.

Apart from the above mentioned, this research will also employ a lot of on-line resources (e-brary and e-journals) obtained either through subscription of which USIU-Africa has subscribed and provides access to over 23,664 e-books and 18 e-databases (USIU-Africa, 2015 Fact Sheet). All these will provide critical evaluations of original works and previous research in this area, post conflict interventions.

---

1 The implementing partners were National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC), Partnership for Peace and Security and Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
CHAPTER 4: CONSOLIDATING THE PEACE AND SETTING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR A PEACEFUL TRANSITION IN KENYA

4.0. Introduction

The general and presidential elections of 2007 in Kenya were the triggers for unleashing hitherto suppressed anger and animosities that resulted in violence targeted at ethnic groups across many parts of the country.

This resulted in the deaths of 1,500 people and the displacement of more than 500,000 others. The post-elections violence merely demonstrated the deep-seated structural and other contexts and problems that have shaped and defined the state and the nature of its interactions with the citizens. There is a historicity of violence, displacement, poor governance and insecurity that is largely unaddressed which remain the biggest challenges facing the state today.

To consolidate the successes attained in the projects which were implemented by UNDP Kenya, the programme worked to strengthen civil society capacity to promote reconciliation and community cohesion. It also supported the various new institutions in developing their internal processes; establishing cooperative relationships with their various stakeholders, and in implementing components of their mandate. It also produced a number of publications including a model on community social peace and reconciliation, and a research document on traditional conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms from the identified conflict clusters.
To consolidate post election peace is to address the factors that may lead to an outbreak of violent electoral conflicts and build the conditions for durable post election peace. It is useful to make a distinction between activities that have a direct impact on the outbreak or non-outbreak of violent electoral conflicts and activities that have general and longer-term post election peace-supportive effects. Both categories of activities are inherently interlinked and critical for post election peace consolidation.

In the face of scarce resources, however, activities that prevent the outbreak of post election violence should be given priority because they provide the space and time needed for the country to recover and build a more peaceful society. These activities specifically seek to address the key causes and sources of violent electoral conflict as well as critical conflict opportunities. In contrast, post election peace-supportive activities have wider objectives and may include the building or rebuilding of physical and social structures and economic and political governance systems in order to place the country on the path of peace and development. Despite the importance of prioritization, some activities will need to be carried out simultaneously rather than sequentially. Finding the right balance between the two is the recipe for success.

In reality, resources for peace consolidation are extremely scarce. The resources available are scattered among a wide range of actors with different objectives, investing in various projects and activities. None of these projects or activities can be sustained or reap benefits without durable peace.
4.1. Preventing the Recurrence of Violent Electoral Conflicts

4.1.1. Addressing Sources of Conflict

The PBCM Directorate was able to identify the causes of violent electoral conflicts in Kenya as poor leadership and lack of trust and confidence among political actors; Armed violence, insecurity and the legacy of the post-election violence; proliferation of Small arms and light weapons in the pastoralist communities; availability of very little economic opportunity to the youth and the women; a historicity of violence, displacement, poor governance and insecurity that was largely unaddressed and which remained the biggest challenge facing the Kenya state.

To redress these situations the PBCM Directorate established Local Peace Committees in all the 47 counties at the county, sub-county, location and sub-location/village and facilitated them to enhance their role in delivering a peaceful and successful political transition in Kenya (Annual Progress Report, 2012).

This enhanced the capacity of actors and stakeholders on the ground to respond to conflict and peace challenges as a number of Peace Committees proactively engaged political aspirants in peace dialogue forums and the need for peaceful elections in (Annual Progress Report, 2012). They also undertook local level community scans to map out areas of concern and vulnerability.

Along with the routine mandate of resolving disputes, peace committees also got involved in development of agreements geared towards addressing direct violence. For instance, the inter-community conflict between the Kuria and Kipsigis from Kuria and Transmara districts were resolved by drafting of local peace accords. Also in Bungoma
County, an agreement was signed that articulates how natural resources was to be shared thereby mitigating any tensions around access to natural resources (Annual Progress Report, 2012).

According to P. Fajnzylber, D. Lederman and N. Loayza (2002), inequality between groups, so-called horizontal inequality, is a factor underlying conflict, while inequality between individuals is closely associated with violent crime. The programme through the Peace Dividend outcome sought to consolidate peace in pastoralists and agro-pastoralists areas in Kenya through supporting communities to implement peace dividend projects in order to improve their incomes, diversify their livelihood base as well as increase their access to natural resources and was implemented in North Eastern, Upper Eastern and parts of Coastal provinces with additional Counties in Rift Valley and some urban areas.

As a consequence, it was reported in the Annual Report (2012) that the Peace dividend projects had led to reduced incidences of livelihood and NRM access related conflicts, improved inter-communal and cross border relations through shared peace dividend projects, improved capacity and appreciation of the link between peace dividend and peace consolidation process and increased household income, especially for women and youth in the areas.

Support to civil society activities to anticipate and prevent violence around the next elections. Kenyan civil society was very active in containing the post election violence in many parts of the country. Leveraging work done under the aegis of the Partnership for Peace to facilitate the conduct of peaceful elections in 2007, civil society played a key role in bringing the violence to an end and in supporting the resolution of the crisis. Civil
Society has now established a Partnership for Peace and Development. This is a network that will bring together civil society, women and community groups from across the country to strengthen cooperation and collaboration for peace building and violence reduction at all levels but paying particular attention to the local levels, facilitate reflection and experience sharing on the state of peace/conflict in the country, and build an anti-election violence initiative well before the 2012 elections. Additional efforts will be made to strengthen the environment for reconciliation through targeted initiatives with local and international NGOs.

4.1.2 Exclusion and Marginalization

Reinforcing national attachment and mix:

In the configuration of the project, this result and orderly yields was to be led by the NCIC. The assessment found that there was confirmation of lessened disdain discourse in political mobilizes in light of the fact that the political class got to be mindful that they were being checked or watched, so they watched a considerable measure of reservation and alert amid their battles and when putting forth political expressions. In this manner, there was no induction in political energizes when contrasted with the past discretionary year. Actually, as per the Assistant Director, Reconciliation and Integration:

"Before the serene races, I was seeing input from the police, now you could see they were improving, we had more cases completion in court and again we had a prevention thing. I had not specified to you that part of the action was to screen political revitalizes for disdain discourse. Once the political class got to be mindful that they were being checked or watched, they were extremely… they watched a considerable measure of reservation
and alert when putting forth their crusades and political expressions. We didn't see affectation in political revitalizes”.

However, inquiries were raised on the adequacy of NCIC methodology with confirmation that there are moderately high rates of quittances on contempt discourse and affectation cases in Kenya and the obvious retreat of disdain mongers to online networking where it has been noticed that there is a high level of scorn being proliferated in the internet. To NCIC, the individuals who have withdrawn to the online networking have recently comprehended that flexibility of expression is not an open check and that it has constraints. So they are welcoming the protected and legitimate structure supporting their rights and regarding the privileges of the others.

By and large the assessment found that the CPP could not just fortify the limit of NCIC to screen, assess and accomplish program objectives additionally to expand the limit of conventional structures to viably draw in groups in compromise, attachment and practical peace with a sex viewpoint. In any case it regards call attention to that other positive changes, for example, the adjustment in the lawful system where detest discourse was criminalized, the general comprehension and energy about Kenyans on matters to do with serene conjunction and concordant living and another protected agreement additionally added to the achievement of NCIC in reinforcing national attachment and joining.

Mainstreaming the part of ladies in peace building and strife avoidance:

This segment was actualized by Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization (MYWO) which has more than 6 many years of experience working with ladies in Kenya. MYWO did a fast evaluation on effect of contention on ladies and the part of ladies in peace building and refereeing process in Kenya in 2011 to advise their
mediations. The yield of this quick appraisal was distributed into a book under the title "Women and Conflict: Strengthening the Agenda for Peacebuilding in Kenya".

In that capacity, at the season of the assessment, exercises and yields connected with this specific result must be recovered from optional sources and the Annual Progress Report, 2012. As indicated by these sources, MOYAS held youth trade programs for those in Samburu and Nyahururu as a component of exercises in association building and key administration engagement on the adolescent and brutality. Amid the system, the young had an open door where they occupied with the procedure of taking in the difficulties confronted by each other, the open doors for peace that the adolescent can participate in and talked about establishments for youth drove national union, compromise and patriotism.

The trade program additionally empowered the young to take in the distinctive societies, customs, qualities, standards and conviction frameworks of taking part groups as an establishment for common admiration. The project likewise empowered the young to overcome negative ethnicity, doubt, social bias, stereotyping and animosity.

To lessen on powerlessness of young people to culpability, equipped viciousness and enrollment into civilian armies, in December 2012, MOYAS appointed an attainability study on practical peace profit and financial strengthening extends that Youth Groups could participate in as restricted of diminishing unemployment. This study was educated by the way that monetary development rate in Kenya has not been adequate to make enough occupation chances to assimilate the expanding work power of around 500,000 youth every year. Every year, it is evaluated that around 25% of youth who move on from various formal foundations are retained, leaving 75% to endure the weight of
unemployment. The study secured Kisumu, Homa-Bay, Mombasa and Kwale Counties where a sum of 412 adolescents (273 male and 139 female) were met amid the possibility study.

The possibility study discovered that what inspires youth to take part in unlawful acts in groups range from; insufficient representation of youth in group basic leadership systems, absence of movement, unemployment, drug misuse, peer weight, absence of legitimate training, loss of respect and gloom in life, yearning to get snappy wealth, tribalism, poor administration and part demonstrating, political induction, lacking data and correspondence among others. The study recognized practical financial ventures that the adolescent can take part in. The concentrate likewise discovered that there are limitless open doors in ICT including deals, adjusting, repairs and programming that young could likewise take part in.

The assessment group was however not ready to figure out if the trade programs and the yield of the attainability study could be interpreted into the young being effectively occupied with the advancement of dialog and compromise because of deficient data or whether weakness of adolescents to guiltiness, outfitted brutality and enlistment into local armies was diminished.

Ability to quantify and screen the frequencies and effect of wrongdoing and equipped viciousness fortified

**4.2. Responsiveness to local needs & priorities:**

The peace outcomes were exceptionally very much sensitive to the felt needs of neighborhood groups as they were chosen by the groups themselves with negligible data
from specialized work force from line services and different CSOs supporting comparable undertakings. All the District Steering Groups (DSGs) guaranteed that the chose group activities were adding to the national improvement needs, for example, Vision 2030. In spots like Isiolo, the ventures have expanded school enlistment as well as pulled in backing from different sources, for example, Constituency Development Fund (CDF), which built two classrooms at Emejen school. In Marsabit, both the Borana and Rendille are sharing the dam at Badasa and this has enhanced the relationship between these two groups.

4.3. Adaptability to changing contexts

In almost all the executing accomplices, officers showed great comprehension of the connection inside which they worked. They likewise had adequate comprehension of what segments of the system different accomplices were executing, for example, supporting the reinforcing of national limit for strife avoidance; Strengthening and extending the scope of Local Peace Committees (LPCs); Supporting common society exercises to expect and forestall savagery around Kenya's general decisions in 2012; Responding to the difficulties postured by the expansion of little arms and light weapons; Strengthening national union and reconciliation; Mainstreaming the part of ladies in peace building and struggle counteractive action; and expanding the cooperation of youth in brutality anticipation and peace working in Kenya. Moreover, there was solid association with group/grassroots structures particularly for PBCM Directorate and MYWO to guarantee updatedness on advancements at the group level. The majority of
the instruments for detecting and adjusting to the outer setting were however not systematized or organized.

### 4.4. Programme Effectiveness

In assessing effects of peacebuilding, attribution of changes to a mediation is once in a while conceivable, on the grounds that adjustments in drivers of contention and delicacy result from numerous components regularly cooperating. Inspecting commitment is more reasonable and gainful.

With that provision, the assessment group presumed that the system Consolidating the Peace Process and Establishing Foundations for a Successful Political Transition in Kenya" somewhere around 2010 and 2013 added to the tranquil General decisions in 2013 in light of the structures it made like the UWIANO stage, the fortified neighborhood peace advisory groups and the exercises of MYWO, SRIC, PfPS AND NCIC.

In spite of the fact that contrasted with the 2007 decisions, it is additionally clear that different elements added to tranquil move in 2013 General. These incorporated another sacred system; clear constituent laws, new staff at IEBC enrolled in a straightforward way, utilization of changeless discretionary staff rather than the past where these were makeshift and indictment of intense legislators by the ICC, which conceivably made everybody apprehensive of outcomes of activating savagery. The apprehension of being pulled under the steady gaze of the court added to plain calls for peace as the decision
date drew nearer. Lessons learnt from 2007 prompted more political development among voters and indication of propriety by all amid battles and a short time later.

### 4.4.1 Good collaborations and goodwill by actors:

One of the prominent triumphs of the project is the great levels and nature of coordinated efforts between the nearby peace panels. As a sample, Sotik and Borabu DPCs teamed up truly well with the neighborhood DSC, including corresponding exercises, data sharing and every so often limit advancement. This has prompted the quantity of rates identifying with stock burglary diminishing and also resumption of organizations in the range which had seen houses had been crushed amid the 2007/8 PEV.

The peace profit ventures have developed peace and coordinated effort between the distinctive recipient groups in the undertaking region. For example, the water office at Burmayo has advanced participation between the Degodia, Garre and Ajuran groups who typically merge at Burmayo amid the drought.

### 4.4.2. Increased capacity of IPs, Government agencies, CSOs and communities:

Every one of the IPs, government offices, for example, the police, CSOs and neighborhood peace panels profited from different limit improvement forms prompting upgraded limit and capabilities. These were done through workshops and trainings done by the PBCM Directorate and different bodies. Part of the information picked up was connected in undertakings bolstered by different accomplices. On the same expansiveness, various group based associations had been enrolled and reinforced and were being utilized as the vehicles of Early Warning in their zones.
4.4.3. Linking, learning and collaborations:

There have been encouraged linkages between and amongst the peace on-screen characters for instance as an aftereffect of MYWO trainings, the group from Bomet was connected with UNDP and USAID. They got some little financing from USAID to complete peace building exercises before the decisions in 2013. Other than the DPC Sotik had a few coordinated effort endeavors with DPC Borabu which prompted increment in exchange the locale which had borne the brunt of PEV.

4.5. Sustainability

Supportability in this setting infers the probability that program-determined results and effects will proceed once program reserves have been depleted. This is affected by various components, or what can be termed potential "hindrances" to sound and successful administration of peace in the nation.

4.5.1. Political support:

Securing political backing for the issue - as opposed to the project – is urgent to guaranteeing that sufficient assets are distributed from government spending plans (or raised somewhere else) to empower the capable powers to meet their obligations in such manner. To this end, the assessment group found that the system is feasible as officially both national and most district governments have calculated in peacebuilding in their financial plans. Indeed, the national government has as of now made a Directorate in the service of Interior and Coordination of National Government. Once more, the vast majority of the executing accomplices have peace or national attachment as their order.
4.5.2. Institutional Frameworks and Governance:

The execution of the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management will go far to giving a fitting key course and direction on peace forms in Kenya. The approach accommodates foundation of the National Peace Council, entrenchment and legitimization of the Local Peace Committees and forms and their linkage with other County and National establishments and procedures.

It would consequently be best that whatever institutional changes are required at national and area levels be in any event started inside the lifetime of the progressing second period of the system – developing the establishments for peacebuilding and group security in Kenya: 2014 - 2018.

4.5.3. Capacity:

The requirement for preparing of intermediaries, early cautioning and early reaction specialists and strife examiner particularly in a gendered way that is mindful of UNSCR 1325 is center to this system and its maintainability, and must be tended to in the continuous second period of the project – developing the establishments for peace 2014 – 2018.

4.5.4. Local Ownership:

It's the group's finding that in zones that had been hardest hit by the PEV like Sotik/Borabu outskirt and Uasin Gishu, there was an exhibited proof of pride, possession, obligation, and positive thinking about the future by individuals from the DPCs. This was additionally valid for the districts getting a charge out of backing from Peace Monitors. This commitment has especially been noted in areas where Peace Committees have had
restricted or no money related backing. It is this interest in the nearby peace structures that show the proprietorship and confidence in the peace process and in addition ensure manageability in the long haul. For instance, the Peace Committees in Kasarani contributed their very own assets to encourage a peace meeting. Different DPCs, for example, Naivasha have been embraced their command without monetary backing.

Improved financing by National and County Governments; affected advancement of CIDPs with peacebuilding part in various districts e.g. Bungoma, Migori, Tana River, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, and so forth

In conclusion on the issue of maintainability, every one of the IPs in the meeting and nearby peace boards of trustees were persuaded that the project results were economical in the more drawn out term and gave the case of the district peace structures that remained effectively occupied with struggle counteractive action, administration and determination long after the system reached an end.

4.6. Replicability

The CPP Program obtained generously from the UNCT Conceptual and Strategic Framework for Kenya which was affirmed by the Heads of Agencies amid their 2010 retreat on 21 January. The Program in this way served as the bedrock for the interest of other UN offices, for example, the UN Women on the topical zones of UNDP inclusion in Kenya, and unquestionably its prosperity ought to give a huge shot of being repeated, though in changed structure as indicated by the necessities of every nation/region. This particularly along these lines, given that the issues the system attempted to address are regular in many parts of the third world by and large and Africa particularly
All things considered replication of particular exercises and approach – particularly the combined methodology is very likely even inside the individual provinces of Kenya not to mention nations with comparative qualities like Kenya. These encounters can likewise be imparted to, for instance, the provincial monetary bodies, for example, IGAD, in this way upgrading the probability of their replication in different parts of the Horn of Africa or Great Lakes area.
CHAPTER 5: CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CPP

Introduction:

This section gives a basic evaluation of CPP project as far as its uniqueness which ought to be acclaimed and reproduced. In the wake of introducing the definite discoveries and examination, the Evaluation discovered that the CPP program brought about some remarkable and outstanding results, for example, set up youth and ladies' peacebuilding endeavors, program procedure/approach, neighborhood cooperation and consideration of the powerless, minority and underestimated bunches in the general public. Remarkably, one of the key accomplishments of the project was that it induced peace process in Kenya surprisingly. Since ladies had been sidelined in the peace motivation, bringing them on board makes a sex cognizant procedure where their potential and limits turn into a vital component in peacebuilding.

There are various universal laws have been proclaimed to ensure ladies and kids/youth from all kind of viciousness amid peace and strife times. Besides, the components which manage issues of ladies' support in peace forms have been tended to utilizing different global resolutions and understandings. These incorporate the United Nations (UN) Charter (1945), UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), UN General Assembly Resolution 37/63 (1982), UN Security Council Resolutions 1265 (1999), Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979), UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000), UNSCR 1820 (2008) that denounces the utilization of sexual brutality against regular citizens as a strategic weapon in equipped clashes, UNSCR 1888 (2009) particularly orders peacekeeping missions to shield ladies and kids from uncontrolled sexual viciousness amid furnished clashes and
UNSCR 1889 (2009) which requires an extensive variety of measures to reinforce the cooperation of ladies at all phases of peace procedures, concentrating on the period after peace understandings have been come to.

The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 was set up as a universal structure to address ladies' support in issues of Peace and Security where the global group must be delicate to and make uncommon note of the helpless circumstance of ladies. It further expresses that the UN part states must collaborate to include ladies in peacebuilding and strife change forms by expanding the extent of ladies, especially at basic leadership levels, in all peace bolster operations and supporting the nearby peace activities of ladies. The Resolution additionally focuses on the significance of mainstreaming a sexual orientation point of view in all peace bolster operations.

Regardless of the way that the determination has been attempted by different worldwide organizations and duties forced on the individual state, case of numerous nations demonstrate that ladies are still outside of the transaction and peace building process and in addition basic leadership. For instance, Kenya has no national activity anticipates the usage of UNSCR 1325. Nonetheless, the consideration of Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization as an actualizing accomplice of CPP system in expanding the part of ladies and their perceivability in peacebuilding can be seen as a stage forward in the execution of the UNSCR 1325 and seeing as peacebuilders and not just as casualties.

As an accomplished ladies' association and with a capable system, MYWO worked and focused on ladies to ensure that they have the motivation, space and take an interest in the peace process. This experience has demonstrated that ladies are one of the potential HR
not yet abused. Additionally, the CPP program trainings and gatherings for limit building was a steppingstone for productivity and viability of the executing accomplices for this situation MYWO and the ladies who profited from these exercises. Through the limit building workshops led by MYWO ladies were outfitted with learning and abilities in decision struggle moderating and administration. Ladies have been prepared in struggle investigation, endeavors, observing, and early cautioning and reaction.

One of the best practices of the CPP system is the part of incorporating Gender in peace work through casual legislative issues, limit working in early cautioning, reaction and option debate determination and financial strengthening, group exchange, transaction, peace profits, race perception, urban instruction, intervention and systems administration. Another vital sexual orientation measurement of the CPP project is that a percentage of the recipient groups in the upper eastern, crack valley, north and north-eastern have a place with a moderate and patriarchal society where sex parts and relations are resolved and limited to the customary standard of ladies private non-political and men open political circle.

This has made it hard to tap on the capability of ladies as HR particularly in the ranges of basic leadership, strife change and normal assets administration. Be that as it may, the CPP program technique of sexual orientation coordination through encountered ladies' association as an executing accomplice has supported ladies' investment from the private to people in general circle in zones of contention change, social change and monetary strengthening. This system is opening space and open doors for ladies as well as taps on their potential as a human asset to change clashes, advance manageable improvement and a society of peace in Kenya.
Additionally, there is uplifted cooperation of ladies in matters of peace and casual governmental issues because of the sexual orientation cognizant procedure of the CPP program. Case in point, there are some peace boards headed by ladies as seats like Mary Mariach from Pokot. Right now, a large portion of the peace structures have no less than 33% of its participation as ladies, which was not the case beforehand in light of the fact that peace in the past was seen as the matter of the gathering of senior citizens who controlled the casual governmental issues in many social orders in Kenya.

Along these lines, the contribution of MYWO and CPP's yield in expanding the part and perceivability of ladies in peacebuilding and struggle aversion is a foundation into genderising peace in Kenya and the district. This additionally plainly indicates how the CPP has actualized the UNSCR 1325. Furthermore, it can likewise be contended that as aftereffect of mainstreaming the part ladies in peacebuilding and strife counteractive action, ladies are presently tending to peace and understanding that it is an essential requirement for them and their general public. They are taking an interest and looking for circumstances locally in initiative positions particularly in the casual legislative issues which has the most troublesome structure for ladies to get to. Ladies are assuming a dynamic part in every one of the boards of trustees for occurrence County Peace Profiles upheld by Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN).

Through the consultative gatherings, the key results were that various ladies were willing to join existing government structures for instance Local Peace Committees (LPCs) and so on. There are 25 ladies DPC seats out of the 290 locale in Kenya. This is extremely reassuring on the grounds that ladies are currently taking part in casual legislative issues
and basic leadership structures regarding peace in their social orders. A couple of case of these moving ladies incorporate Hellen Rotich from Bomet County who is DPC seat, extremist and Peace Ambassador.

On one hand, the CPP program has accomplished a considerable measure in wording sexual orientation measurement by conveying ladies to talk about issues of peace. Case in point, ladies in Busia and Laikipia were not presented to Small Arms but rather they were on-screen characters in light of the fact that their part is regularly highlighted in asset based clash, natural life human clash and local army. Ladies are additionally rising as an imperative vehicle to manage radicalism for instance ladies in Mombasa with Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) and Al Shabaab and so forth.

While then again, the young part of the CPP system was a vital component in the peace process since it tended to courses in which the adolescent incorporating those included in fierce criminal exercises can effectively take part in advancing exchange and compromise. The CPP program deconstructed the Kenyan young people as culprits and remade them as peacebuilders. This segment was executed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MOYAS). They executed various activities that was set up to address the issue of youth and savagery, including the Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF), Kazi Kwa Vijana together with youth trade programs. Under this project, MOYAS encourages the significant engagement of the young with a perspective to address wrongdoing and rough clash. They likewise led a practicality study on feasible peace profit and financial strengthening extends that Youth Groups could participate in as restricted of lessening unemployment.
The other exceptional parts of the CPP project was its system methodology of upgrading the limits of the neighborhood accomplices, sexual orientation coordination through an accomplished ladies' association, reinforcing nearby interest and empowering the cooperation of the powerless, minority and underestimated bunches in the group. Case in point, the adolescent secretary in Bungoma County is a crippled man of his word who originates from a minority bunch. The CPP program methodology was additionally deliberately exceptional and comprehensive as it incorporated a scope of accomplices from the legislature, Civil Society Organizations, UN offices (UNDP and UN Women) and nearby residents on the ground.

The research found that the exercises of PBCM Directorate, MOYAS and MYWO were one of a kind components of the CPP program since they upheld and connected with both the adolescent and ladies in securing new aptitudes in peacebuilding and struggle change. The way that the CPP program had a sexual orientation and youth measurement has deconstructed the customary idea of ladies as casualties and youth as culprits by perceiving their capacities as peacebuilders and in the long run taking advantage of their potential. We can say this has absolutely made a social mentality move and updated the part of ladies and youth in peace process in a way that it has never been conceptualized in Kenya.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance the effectiveness of peace consolidation efforts and to make maximum use of available resources:
a. International policies affecting post-conflict countries should be fundamentally conflict-sensitive and peace-supportive

b. Furthermore, domestic economic policy should be aimed at ameliorating economic inequalities through wealth-sharing, generating employment producing growth and abolishing structural obstacles to fighting poverty and underdevelopment such as through carrying out growth-producing land reform

c. Post-conflict countries should enjoy preferential treatment. In practice that means that these countries should be freed from strict conditionalities and heavy regulations that might otherwise be applicable to countries not emerging from conflict. For example, where there is a legitimate post-conflict government, most if not all debt should be forgiven, and tariffs for vital export goods cut or cancelled for the recovery and consolidation period.

Additionally, the noteworthy commitment of the CPP system is the serene move in Kenya which included the endeavors of numerous accomplices, performers, contributors, normal Kenyans and years of peace work. Plus, there are sure segments of CPP, for example, peace boards of trustees, relieving despise discourse, communitarian initiative, Uwiano, peace notices, battles and the association of ladies gatherings which added a component of progress to the serene move in Kenya. Plus, there were variables, for example, the change motivation and outside elements that contributed. Because of the accomplishment of the CPP at the national level, area governments are calculating in issues of peace and refereeing in their financial plan and divisions. Besides, the Uwiano peace stage which was a piece of CPP project has turned into a global
reference of Kenya's peace structure effect and achievement. Hence, it key to note that peace is a costly speculation additionally a fundamental requirement for any general public's prosperity.

Obviously Consolidating the Peace Process and Establishing Foundations for a Successful Political Transition in Kenya" somewhere around 2010 and 2013 met its lion's share of its yields/results and made a generous commitment to Successful Political Transition in Kenya that occurred in 2013. Furthermore, it has as of now created a considerable measure of data and enthusiasm from researchers and analysts. Should the draft National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management be embraced by parliament, it will have accomplished its larger goal as far as giving vital heading and direction on peace forms in Kenya.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The accompanying proposals are tended to International Agencies and Local Peacebuilding program administration, as well as to the Government of Kenya, County Governments, executing accomplices and the nearby peace advisory groups; since they have a noteworthy stake in the usage of these suggestions. They include various more extensive proposals, which if embraced, would require arrangement and administrative changes, and additionally some that are more particular, yet similarly essential.

6.1. Recommendations to the Government of Kenya (GOK)
The Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources ought to move with rate to secure Mt. Elgon, Mau and Sasimuane Forests as these are debilitated by expanded charcoal blazing and infringement by intruders yet they are water towers whose
pulverization has created numerous waterways to become scarce. There are as of now calls by local people in Narok for expulsion of trespassers of the Mau and Sasimuane Forests and even the Ogieks who live there.

The Controller of Budget ought to comprehensively decipher the part of County governments when supporting the financial plans particularly in acknowledgment of their capacities according to the County Governments Act, 2012 Article 30(3) c-d which requires that region officials to advance vote based system, great administration, solidarity and attachment inside the district; furthermore to advance peace and request inside the province.

Through the Kenya Wildlife Service, build up a component to screen the ways of life of sacked/previous representatives of conservancies and farms as the way poaching is completed especially in Laikipia demonstrates utilization of individuals who know the territory exceptionally well, as well as individuals who had likely worked in those farms.

Assist the appropriation of the Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 and essential enactments/controls to grapple the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management to giving a proper vital course and direction on peace forms in Kenya.

Assist the entry of The Evictions and Resettlement Procedures Bill, 2013 in order to make and accommodate methods relevant to all types of expulsions; to give insurance, counteractive action and review against ousting for all occupiers of area, including unlawful occupiers; and for matters coincidental and associated thereto
The National Land Commission ought to liaise with different on-screen characters on the ground/Counties before issuing open explanations which may wind up confounding people in general. Make a group to visit the diverse regions to sharpen the neighborhood individuals about the statuses of the different grounds.

There is a need to outline reasonable mediation approaches for DPCs/LPCs and Nyumba Kumi activity by assessing their pertinence in each geographic range. For example, DPCs/LPCS function admirably in clashing fringe focuses like Sotik/Borabu or Turkana/Pokot while Nyumba kumi will do well in groups where wrongdoing is the real clash cause. Outline Kenya to show where LPCs/DPCs can function admirably and where Nyumba Kumi has similar point of interest.

The National and County governments ought to create structures to manage the drop out that may rise up out of the races of 2017 in spots like Narok and Kajiado where certain segments of the general public trust some seats are innately theirs and would not look positively to pariahs being chosen for the same to stay away from enraptured post-races region.

There is have to manage verifiable treacheries and minimization of the nearby individuals by the past administrations. For instance, address issues of area, vocation and citizenship in every one of the regions.
6.2. Recommendations to PBCM Directorate

PBCM Directorate ought to consider consolidating struggle appraisal; pattern reviews/needs examinations, and effect evaluation strategies to bolster any future intercessions. With the end goal of maintainability, adequacy and proficiency of future projects ladies and youth ought to be urged to outline activity arranges which they can actualize all alone after the preparation.

Successor system to CPP need to better underscore the linkage amongst peace (and steadiness) and vocation ventures. This is on account of they will probably diminish on weakness of young people to guiltiness, furnished brutality and enlistment into state armies; and combine peace in pastoralists and agro-pastoralists ranges by enhancing their earnings, broadening their employment base and in addition expanding their entrance to characteristic assets.

Financing ought to be given to the County Peace Forum (CPF) through the facilitator rather than specifically to the DPCs.

Increment campaigning for the reception of the Sessional Paper No.5 of 2014 for the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management by Parliament in order to have the vital national procedures, strategies, enactments and foundations for struggle counteractive action and peacebuilding.
6.3. Recommendations to UNDP

Guarantee that all the accomplices have their assets inside the stipulated periods to have the capacity to actualize the exercises as indicated by the timetable and arrangement, so they know the forward and backward as far as orders that are they are given financing and they can proceed onward with their exercises. As a percentage of the grassroots recipients were casualties of SGVB, there is a need to embrace Trauma Healing and Social Reconciliation Theory of progress in the system outline and conveyance in the present period of the project on developing the establishments for the peace process.

Should demand certain yield unquestionable markers as assessment gets to be troublesome when these are extremely summed up. The future project outline ought integrative as well as comprehensive by bringing on board the "imperceptible" in our general public, for example, the crippled individuals.

More power and obligation ought to be given to the planning unit that is the Program Management Unit to be completely accountable for coordination and to abstain from offering elbowroom to accomplices going straightforwardly to the contributor (UNDP). Likewise, the JS ought to be given power and participation ought to be made compulsory. For future projects, there is have to put a great deal in Monitoring and Evaluation of Learning, (MEL) utilizing it as a learning and arranging device its incorporation as well as being completely resourced and having the capacity to run the projects.
Guarantee convenient dispensing of assets in order to evade postponements or deserting of exercises by and large as it happened with NDMA or MOYAS employment ventures.
Build up clear standards or guidelines of engagement for the actualizing accomplices so that the planned cooperative energy is not lost because of identity contrasts.

6.4. Recommendations to the Regional Governments

In order to sustain the gains made, there is need to institutionalize peacebuilding activities in the county governments through creation of a directorate or department concerned with peace. This is in line with the County Governments Act, 2012 Article 30(3) c-d which requires that county executives to promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion; and also to promotes peace and order within the county.

Customize the national peacebuilding program and the National Peace Architecture into a County Peace Architecture and peacebuilding program. There is need to formulate a policy on peacebuilding at the County level.

Create a database of peace builders in the county for coordination purposes. Undertake joint education programs for locals and out-groups on peace, conflict and democracy and the benefits of peace and the cost of conflicts.

Build security roads and open stock-routes across the ranches to reduce the tension between the pastoralists and the ranchers for example in Laikipia County. There is a need to soberly look at the issue of County Development Boards to help create a body that brings the entire county leadership together in one forum.
Mobilize the youth to form groups that engage in constructive work and register them legally. The county governments need to come out clearly on issues concerning the youth. County governments should invest in Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) programs for the youth.

Facilitate cultural exchange programs especially for the youth and organize peace runs/race/marathon in the counties and sub counties.

Strengthen the County Lands Board so they may expeditiously deal with land disputes to minimize vulnerability on misunderstanding and conflict.

6.6. **Recommendations to the Local Peace Committees (LPCs)**

There is a need to inculcate a culture of volunteerism among the citizens if the LPCs/DPCs spirit is to succeed.

Involve politicians more in the peace initiatives.

Involve the media more in peace building and advocacy.

In order to have a proper coordination and communication between conflicting communities, there is need to provide one contact person for cross border issues.

LPCs/DPCs office space to be located away from the government premises. Clear distinction between government and peace committee programs needs to be made.

The LPCs/DPCs should engage the county assembly and executive to deal with issues of illicit brews since licensing is a devolved function.

There is need for capacity development of the local peace committee members in order for them to understand their roles.
There is need for more involvement of women and youth in peace committees to address the cultural and patriarchal stereotypes.

Educate and empower people on the ground to be able to ascertain fake brews.

Organize exchange programs for LPCs/DPCs to benchmark and also to learn the cultures of other people.
REFERENCES

Alison Des Forges, Leave None to Tell the Story: Genocide in Rwanda, 245-48 (Human Rights Watch 1999).


Boulden, Jane (2004). The Role of the Security Council and Regional Organizations in
Peace Consolidation, Centre for International Studies, Oxford.


Smith, Dan (2004). Towards a Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding: Getting Their Act
Together, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo.


World Bank. The Role of the World Bank in Conflict and Development: An Evolving