

1. Frontpage

Projektet skal have fokus på temaet for Danmarks Indsamling 2019: Ingen børn må flygte

Projektitel:	Displaced pastoralist children in Endo Marakwet County, East	
Den danske ansøgende organisation:	VedvarendeEnergi / SustainableEnergy	
Evt. andre danske partner(e):		
Lokale partnerorganisation(er):	Rural Women Peace Link	
Land:	Kenya	Landets BNI per indbygger: DKK 16.680/ind.
Projektstart-dato: juli 2020	Projektsslut-dato: juli 2023	Antal måneder: 36 mdr.
Kontaktperson for projektet: Navn: Lars Jacobsen E-mail adresse: lj@ve.dk		
Ansøgt beløb fra Tilskudspuljen: 1.749.965	Forbrug pr. projekt år: 583.322	
<p>Resumé</p> <p>Dette projekt ønsker at sætte lys på et voksende problem i Østafrika: Børn der midlertidig drives på intern flugt p.gr.a. stadig mere voldelige kvægtyverier. Projektet vil tage udgangspunkt i et af de påvirkede amter i Kenya i <i>Kerio Valley</i>. Her har den etniske gruppe Pokot som er pastoralister og Marakwet gruppen som er agerbrugere været i konflikt med hinanden gennem mange år. Konflikten medfører en konstant og stille strøm af internt fordrevne familier med børn, der går glip af både skolegang og en anstændig barndom som følge af spændingerne i området. For at være præcis i tilgang og ambitiøs i levering af resultater er projektet afgrænset til et mindre geografisk område, Endo ward, hvor det forventes at kunne have en positiv direkte indvirkning på omkring 4.000 børn og indirekte på ca. 20.000 børn. Kvægtyverier og konflikter mellem nomader og fastboende har altid været en del af Kenyas historie; men de mange våben der er i omløb efter borgerkrigen i Sudan og den langvarige konflikt i Somalia har bidraget til problemets alvor. Resultatet er, at et stort antal familier og børn sendes på flugt i kortere eller længere varighed efter hvert væbnet kvægtyveri, der finder sted. Projektet vil gå på to ben: Et ben der adresserer konflikten direkte og investerer i lokal konfliktløsningskapacitet og institutioners engagement i problemområdet og et andet ben der vil arbejde med de børn der allerede er blevet ofre for konflikten, og som har brug for at få en hjælpende hånd til at finde tilbage til skolen.</p>		

3 oktober 2019



Dato

Ansvarlig person (underskrift)

Aarhus

LARS JACOBSEN
LEDER AF INTERNATIONAL AFDELING, VE

Sted

Ansvarlig person og position (blokbogstaver)

2. Application

A. THE PARTNERS

A.1 The Danish organisation – SustainableEnergy (www.sustainableenergy.dk)

SustainableEnergy (SE) has worked in Kenya since 2007 and been present in the Lake Victoria area from 2010. A larger Decentralisation and Climate Change Programme (DaCCA) headed by SE was launched in late 2015. The programme is implemented by a consortium of local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). It operates at subnational levels with issues around adaptation to climate change and devolved governance focusing on rural farming and fishing communities. The programme was first supported under a frame agreement with the Danish Ministry of Foreign affairs (2014 to 2017) and has since January 2018 been funded under a programme agreement with CISU (2018 to 2019). A similar country programme is under implementation in Mozambique and another under preparation in Tanzania. Although the programme addresses the effects of decentralisation processes and climate change on the livelihood of rural communities it does not do so in isolation from other development challenges and therefore collaborates with a number of other local and international development actors. The DaCCA programme is expected to run into a new 4 years phase from January 2020.

The DaCCA programme has enabled SE to build up a network of influential local and regional CSOs respected at community levels and capable of exerting substantial pressure on local governments line agencies within livelihood and climate change issues. The DaCCA programme collaborates further with and has access to key government decision-makers in Kisumu county and Homa Bay county, and from 2020, Migori county.

Good adaptation examples from the community levels are lifted up to county authorities and used to influence budget allocations addressing climate change issues positively. Simultaneously, the advanced and comprehensive national legislation on devolution, public participation, and climate change investment intentions is used to influence duty bearers to step up to the challenge.

SE's international strategy use environmental and/or climate change as its point of departure to address structural problems around inequality, displacements and resource allocation models. Where possible our interventions work with a hands-on approach by combining immediate tangible benefits for the target group with measures that seek to influence government strategies and policies. Using this as our constant point of departure we have gained experience in developing meaningful support mechanisms and understanding in detail where and how we most effectively can induce lasting change for vulnerable populations. SE's supported interventions always have an overall goal of leaving behind a more empowered, resilient, and vocal community capable of engaging local authorities in meaningful and constructive ways.

The same staff at SE who is responsible for the current Kenyan country programme will be responsible for the proposed project. This will ensure constant attention to shifting contextual national circumstances. SE will for this particular project partner up with Rural Women Peace Link - an 'on-site' based partner with hands-on experience with conflict and displaced children.

A.2 The Local Partner – Rural Women Peace Link (www.ruralwomenpeacelink.org)

The Rural Women Peace Link (RWPL) is a non-governmental organization with the mandate to promote an inclusive society in Kenya, which values peace and in which the contributions of women matter. Its mission

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is to mobilize, influence and promote the participation of local women in peacebuilding, community governance and development.

RWPL's main programmes include:

- Peacebuilding and conflict mitigation
- Education support and mentorship
- Leadership and governance.

RWPL's work experience among displaced children and with conflict intervention

Reformed Warriors: RWPL has a wide experience working with youth who were once raider/cattle rustlers on a cross border project titled "Reformed Warriors". The aim of the project was to reintegrate warriors and raiders back into society by providing an opportunity for alternative livelihoods. The first batch of reformed warriors started a beekeeping activity along the border of Marakwet and West Pokot.

Women Economic Empowerment: RWPL's experience supporting 26 self-help groups constituting of survivors of violence of the Mt. Elgon militia has helped many displaced women families and households benefit from economic capacity-building trainings and seed grants to revive their economic capacities to meet the family needs as breadwinners.

Resettlement of Post-Election IDPs: RWPL is experienced in dealing with IDPs and resettle them back to their homes since the first violent ethnic attacks of 1992. In Uasin Gishu county, RWPL set up 'IDP camp school' provided scholastic materials to ensure the children continued learning under the difficult circumstances during the post-election violence in 2007. Provision of dignity kits to women and girls allowed them to participate freely in activities, attend counselling sessions and in resettling back into their homes from the camps.

Adopt-A-Cop: Adopt a cop is an activity that was implemented in Bungoma County Western Kenya which aimed at reducing stigma and building positive relationships between police and young girls so that girls have the confidence and trust to report Violence Against Women/Girls (VAWG) cases to the police/law enforcers. The 'A adopt A Cop' created a better relationship of the community and the police, and also reduced the stigma and negative perception of communities towards police officers. Due to the trust built towards the police, adolescent girls can easily seek for help from the security agencies and would in turn get justice.

VAWG Clubs: RWPL piloted the formation of Violence Against Women Girls clubs in 4 primary schools in Bungoma County. These clubs act as safe spaces where pupils feel free to share about issues to do with VAWG with peer teachers and police. The intervention has largely stood out as a best practice flagship initiative dubbed, "Adopt-A-Cop." The county is infamous for its staggering figures regarding on Gender-Based Violence, particularly Sexual Gender-Based Violence. The initiative sought to strengthen public knowledge on the topic of gender-based violence (GBV) and to enhance the relationship between the police and the community in the fight against GBV

Film Screening and community Theatres: RWPL carried out activities on child marriage, early pregnancy and female genital mutilation during international and national events/days effectively to pass messages and advocate against violations against adolescent girls.

The Girl Education Support and Mentorship Program has continued to touch the lives of underprivileged and vulnerable girls in conflict riddled counties ensuring their dreams are not snuffed out. The project supports the secondary education of girls from poor backgrounds and seek to mentor them into becoming dependable and industrious citizens who have an equal say in the national narrative. In 2017/18, RWPL has implemented projects aimed at linking service providers with girls at primary school to eliminate mistrust and encourage reporting of cases of violations. This project was considered among the most successful and has been adopted by the county government for up scaling.

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Since its establishment in 1992, the RWPL has collaborated with local, national and international development agencies such as Ford Foundation, Global Women Fund, GIZ, ACORD, USAID, Finnish Embassy, Jamii Thabiti, VIREC International among others. RWPL also works in close collaboration with various national and county governments and line departments and universities, especially in the North Rift, South Rift and Western regions of Kenya.

A.3 The collaborative relationship and its further prospects

SE and RWPL was connected to each other through SE's long-term partner VIREC International who has been a first intermediary in the design of this project. VIREC International has worked closely together with RWPL in a number of community-based support projects and has been instrumental in designing this proposal. The two organisations worked together in the peace initiative: *Peace-keeping, Peace-making and Peace-building* which focussed on conflicts using wetland resources. As SE and RWPL has not previously implemented projects together a dedicated staff member known to SE through VIREC international, Tom Nasong'o, will be attached to RWPL as the project manager. RWPL will contribute with their high credibility with stakeholders in Elgeyo Marakwet County, their in-depth knowledge of the targeted communities and targeted area, their ability to negotiate and facilitate difficult encounters and meetings and their general project management experience. RWPL will furthermore allocate a dedicated officer (presented in section D 1) to this project.

SE will as a senior management member of the DaCCA programme ensure that established and tested programme approaches, tools and assets are where necessary benefitting the project. This, in particular, includes tools to structure the planning and execution of advocacy campaigns as well as advising on the use and interpretation of qualitative and quantitative monitoring methods. SE's general programme management knowledge, administrative and financial backup systems, and quality assurance routines will be applied continuously throughout the project period.

Meetings held in connection with the design of this project between SE and RWPL management has revealed a number of shared approaches and complementary knowledge domains that will be beneficial to both organisations in potential future joint projects.

B. ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVENTION

B 1 Preparation of the intervention

RWPL has during the design of the project made several contacts and held meetings with county government officials to design this project and has attached an expert on conflict resolutions as a dedicated project manager (presented in section D 1).

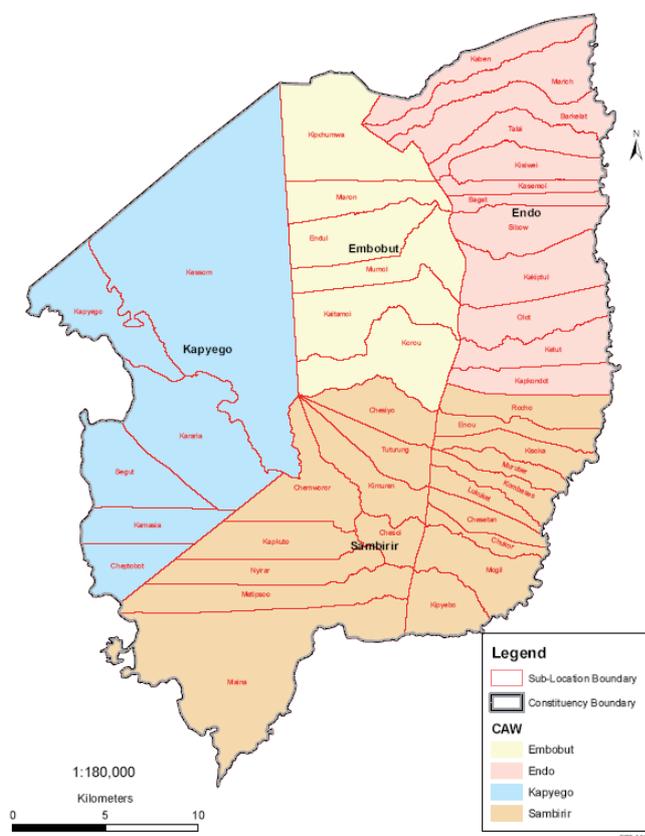
The project builds upon field studies, research and government reports on displaced children's problems in Endo as well as experiences gained by RWPL in implementing projects in the target locations.

Background data for the project Displaced Children of Marakwet East has been collected from various sources including records in government and non-governmental institutions, research papers and publications among others. The design of the project is in particular influenced by 1) the experiences of Rural Women Peace Link (RWPL) of working amongst communities in the Kerio Valley; 2) studies carried out by National council of churches of Kenya (NCCCK) and SNV in the Endo area - NCCCK, SNV & Sustainable animal and semiarid land development programme (2001): *Pacifying the Valley: An Analysis on the Kerio Valley*. Nairobi. NCCCK & Community Development Peace Project, and 3) independent studies conducted by scholars/students from various educational facilities including 1) Cheserek, G.J. (2007): *Resource Use Conflicts between Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in Kenya: A Case study of Pokot and Marakwet*. Unpublished PhD thesis, Moi University, Eldoret; 2) Cheserek, G.J., Omondi P., & Odenyo, V.A.O (2012): *Nature and Causes of Cattle Rustling Among Some Pastoral Communities in Kenya*. Journal of Emerging

Trends in Economics and Management Sciences; 3) Chumo, N. J. (2017): *Community interventions in Inter-Ethnic Conflicts in Kenya: a case of Endo Ward in Elgeyo Marakwet County*. Unpublished MPhil thesis, Moi University, Eldoret.

Endo Ward being on the boarder of West Pokot and Baringo Counties, experiences recurrent episodes of violent conflict involving Pokot and Marakwet ethnic communities. The area continues to experience outbreaks of violence that have led to deep divisions, and prolonged suspicions characterised by high numbers of sexual and gender-based survivors and internally displaced persons, with especially women and children hardest hit. Studies conducted in the past in Endo, show that conflicts disrupt livelihoods due to closure of markets, disruption of essential services including agricultural extension, education and health. In addition, conflicts aggravate the destruction of infrastructure and displacement of persons - both locals and workers. Nevertheless, locally invented strategies have played a key role in conflict prevention and resolutions. Such efforts and interventions have been brought about by state and non-state institutions such as RWPL.

B 2 Context of the project



Elgeyo Marakwet County covers a total area of 3029.9 Km² which constitutes 0.4 per cent of the country’s total area. It extends from latitude 0o 20’ to 1o 30’ North and longitude 35o 0’ to 35o 45’ East and borders West Pokot County to the North, Baringo County to the East, Trans Nzoia County to the Northwest and Uasin Gishu County to the West. The county has an elongated shape and is in between the large-scale farms of Uasin Gishu County to the West and the Kerio River to the East. According to the 2009 National Population and Housing Census, the County’s total population was 370,712. The 2012 population projection was 401,989 with a male and female ratio of almost 1:1. The population growth rate for the county is 2.7 per cent per annum.

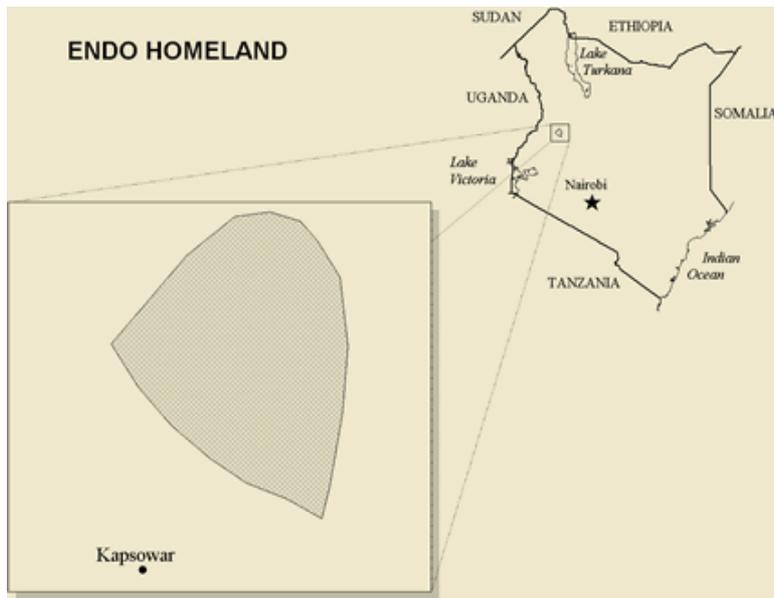
Figure 1: A map of Marakwet East District (Marakwet East Sub County) showing Tot Division (Endo Ward) as the proposed project area.

Topography, climate and rainfall: Marakwet East Sub-County has three topographical zones: the highland, the escarpment and the valley. The highland comprises of Kapyego whose average altitude is between 2000 – 3500 m with an annual rainfall of between 1000-1300 mm. The soils are mainly acidic, sandy clay and suitable for agricultural production. The escarpment comprises Tirap division with altitudes of between 1500 – 2000 m and an annual rainfall of between 850-1000 mm. In the escarpment, the soils are generally shallow due to heavy erosion. The Valley zone entails Tunyo and Tot Divisions (Endo Ward falls in this topographical zone) located along Kerio Valley region that stretches along Baringo, Keiyo, West Pokot and Turkana Sub-Counties. The zone is arid and characterized by erratic and unreliable rainfall averaging below

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850 mm per annum with an altitude between 890 – 1500m. The soils are mainly alluvia due to sediments washed down the highlands and escarpments. The zone is rich in mineral soils such as limestone, arc, diatomite, fluorspar, marble and ruby

Elgeyo Marakwet County has four constituencies namely, Keiyo South, Keiyo North, Marakwet West and Marakwet East. Marakwet East Constituency has four electoral wards: Embobot/Embolot, Endo, Kapyego, and Sambirir. This project will mainly be focusing its activities in Endo ward



The Ward covers 217.36sqKm and has a total population of 23,898 of which 31% has no formal education in sixteen sub-locations namely Kaben, Marich, Barkelat, Talai, Kisiwei, Kasemoi, Sagat, Sibow, Kakiptul, Olot, Ketut, Rocho, Enou, Kisoka, Muruber and Kapkondot. These sub-locations are in five locations, namely Kaben, Endo, Koibirir, Mokoro and Murkutwo (IEBC 2012). The residents speak endo dialect of the Marakwet sub-tribe.

The economy of Endo is driven by agricultural-based developments which suffer the greatest brunt of conflict. Agricultural production is adversely affected by violent conflicts due to the

displacement of producers, labour and consumers which subsequently disrupts agricultural production and marketing outlets. The residents of Endo in the Kerio Valley are characterised as peasant farmers who keep livestock like cows, goats, sheep and chicken and grow crops like mangoes, papaws, bananas, cassava and green grams. Endo ward is characterised by a poor road network, with no tarmac road in the entire ward. There is only one poor dirt road into the ward. The standard means of transportation is motorcycles and walking on foot, both of which are not favorable when accessing medical, and education facilities and market their crops. The area is not connected to the national electricity grid. Local institutions rely on generators to generate electricity. The government has provided some schools, but attendance is low with very few Endo community youths completing higher education. The ward also experiences prolonged drought with erratic rainfall which often destroys the existing roads. The other perennial problem in the area is the invasion of farmer's crops by the elephants from the Tugen Hills which destroy crops causing food shortages in the area.

Endo Ward has six healthcare facilities: one district hospital with no operating theatre, two government health centres and three dispensaries. The healthcare facilities are evenly distributed in the division but with a low uptake utilisation of hospital delivery services.

The many years of violence and conflict in Marakwet East have led to the continued marginalization of the communities, and the effect of such sidelining has been gross under-development. The effects of conflict are manifested by high levels of poverty, periods of displaced men, women and children and constant tension as residents' resort to cattle theft to survive.

The practice of cattle-rustling practiced by the residents of West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo counties remains a significant cause of insecurity and conflict in Marakwet East constituency and its neighboring communities. The recent upsurge of incidents of cattle-rustling has been aided by the ready availability of small arms and light weapons in the Kerio Valley region where the Endo community is located. Cattle rustling, which is practiced as a tradition, has been on the increase in the recent past. When it occurs, families lose their livestock, lives and property and are often forced to flee. Of concern is the fact

that although cattle-rustling seems to be a perennial problem, there has been no effective intervention by the state to curb this practice. As a result, most of the cattle-rustling prone regions have been left to fend for themselves.

B 3 Problem Analysis

Conflicts in the targeted area are classified based on the following causes: Ethnicity, resource competition, political incitement and cultural belief. The Pokot and Marakwet communities have had a longstanding inter-ethnic conflict catalyzed by proliferation of arms, poor physical infrastructure, rampant poverty and underdevelopment. Severe cattle rustling combined with the proliferation of illicit arms, inadequate policing and general state security arrangements, diminishing role of traditional governance systems, competition over control and access to natural resources and increasing levels of poverty and idleness amongst the youth have been the leading causes of conflict in the Marakwet East. Besides, environmental degradation and threats to water catchments areas increased economic hardships as a result of the loss of livelihoods, high levels of starvation and malnutrition among the displaced groups has inculcated the dependency syndrome on relief food.

The conflict has prevailed over decades and caused historical enmity between the two ethnic groups with loss of livelihoods, property and human life, displacement of populations, destruction of infrastructure, contributing to the general underdevelopment of respective territorial regions. During attacks, community members temporarily flee their settlements to return when security situation improves. When they come back to their homes, they have to start afresh in everything.

Due to climate change and population growth, resources are becoming scarcer. Therefore, the intrinsic requirements of institutions to possess an ability and desire to practice fair negotiated shares amongst the pastoralist communities increases.

Endo Ward being at the border with the West Pokot County and situated along the endowed Kerio Valley struggles to overcome complexities brought about by the historical occurrences of conflict amid harsh natural environmental conditions. Politics has contributed to the escalation of the intensity and frequency of inter-ethnic conflicts for instance 1991/1992 and 1997/1998 in Marakwet East Sub-County. Two notable massacres took place in Endo Ward during 1991 and 2001 - one in October 2000 against women and children who had turned up for country-wide polio vaccine at Tot health center and secondly, the renowned Murkutwo massacre on the dawn of March 2001.

An assessment of conflicts in Kerio Valley by NCK and SNV in 2001 established that conflicts in the region are sporadic and violent between Pokot community of Baringo East Sub-county and Marakwet community in Tot Division of Marakwet East sub-county over pasture and territorial boundaries. Kerio River is the natural and official boundary of Baringo East and Marakwet East Sub-Counties inhabited by Pokot and Marakwet communities respectively. Baringo East Sub-County is arid with limited water and pasture, yet Pokot community has large herds of cattle as opposed to Marakwet community which has small herds of cattle and their land is semi-arid having some pasture and water. During drought season in Baringo East, Pokot community cross over to Marakwet side for grazing as there is plenty of pasture. After prolonged grazing, the Pokot could lay claim of Marakwet land across River Kerio bringing about boundary disputes.

Besides raids, the livelihoods of Marakwet community (animal and crop production) are also hampered by limited arable land, and harsh climatic conditions brought about by droughts. Drought inhibits natural restocking of livestock motivating affected communities to resort to cattle raids. Such cattle rustling was traditionally an acceptable exercise governed by norms whose purpose was to replenish lost livestock due to theft or drought and to generate bride price for men who attained marriageable age.

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The arid and semi-arid nature of Tiaty Sub-Counties (Baringo County) and Sigor Sub-Counties (West Pokot County) combined with nomadic nature of Pokot community and persistent drought; create complex conditions for raids against Marakwet community in Endo ward. The hilly and steep terrain coupled with poor transport and communication systems makes it difficult to apprehend raiders or criminals. The remote nature of Kerio Valley and in particular Endo makes communities living there to rely on traditional mechanisms to solve societal problems. However, traditional mechanisms have failed when it comes to sharing water and pasture resources during the dry spell.

During displacements, human and animal diseases are contracted and spread, a situation that is further aggravated by inadequate health services. Generally, the displaced community is rendered vulnerable or disenfranchised as their livelihoods and infrastructure are destroyed hence incapable to meet their basic needs. Also, the disruption and destruction of livelihoods cause reduction in incomes of individuals and households which in turn increase poverty and dependency on aid. Injuries, deaths, psychological trauma, poor diet or malnutrition and disease outbreak affect quality and demographics of the population which in turn cause significant drop in life expectancy bringing about reductions in investment. More particularly, the problem of cattle rustling is the outstanding single cause of displacement in the area. When it happens, a large number of community members particularly women and children are displaced to neighboring locations to stay with relatives as their men and youth pursue the attackers. This can last for months before the families reunite again in their previous homesteads.

For every single day displaced children are on the run from conflict, they lose a future that every child deserves. Displaced children are injured while escaping violence; others have been orphaned, robbing them of a happy childhood; majority drop out of school, leaving them vulnerable to discrimination, abuse, as well as exploitation by potential employers. Without education, displaced children face a bleak future, perpetuating cycles of poverty. Girls succumb to the pressure of early marriage. Though the reasons for child marriage vary, some may marry in fear of rape, sexual violence, unwanted pre-marital pregnancies, to avoid family shame, fear of homelessness and hunger.

Displaced children need a safe environment to get education, grow and play. The banditry problem in Endo can be attributed to the lack of education, harsh environmental conditions and competition over resources. Although, the aforesaid factors contribute to displacement of children, this project will primarily address cattle rustling as the key factor for children's displacement in the Endo community. The conflict resolution process and activities will be tied to cattle rustling and how it affects child displacement in the short and long term. Previous efforts in peace building have not addressed the underlying cause of cattle rustling, which is illiteracy, traditions and in the recent past a shortcut to wealth. This project will create an environment conducive for children to access and complete their education. It is expected that educated and knowledgeable youths of Endo community and surrounding locations will engage in different and various means of livelihood, be employed and exposed to outside development, hence appreciate and value the efforts of other people. This project will also initiate and support the formation of a missing link in the region, the multi-stakeholder platform to champion and advocate for peaceful co-existence and children education.

The youths engaged in banditry practice, will be sensitized and supported to cut ties to the cattle rustling sponsors and in exchange supported to gain life skills to engage in sustainable livelihood activities. Young displaced girls or those in early marriage, will be supported to pursue education or gain life skills training at a vocational training institute. While school going children will be taken to school.

B 4 Stakeholder analysis

The matrix below lists identified stakeholders and interest groups associated with the project. All are important for successful implementation of the project. However, the interest and power of the

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stakeholders vary. The color codes are used to indicate the level of participation and importance to the project.

Primary stakeholders, **Secondary stakeholders**, **Peripheral stakeholders**

DB: Duty bearer. RH: Rights holder

	Stakeholder	Areas of concern	Connections	Interest in the project	Opposed to the project	
1	Ministry of Education at the National level	Responsible for education-related policy formulation, ensuring children are in school, monitoring of curriculum and national examinations.	Connected to politicians, other departments, donors, and projects dealing with livelihoods in conflict environments.	Are essential for providing school resources, networking, and coordination.	Important stakeholder and is expected to cooperate.	D B
2	County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet Ministry of Education and, Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sports and Trade, industry, and investment	The Ministry is in charge of village polytechnics, primary and secondary schools, home-craft centres, and childcare facilities; farmers associations and SACCOs.	Connected to County administration and leadership, politicians, and other departments in the County administration, can also directly connect with donors	Are essential for providing & mobilising resources, connecting groups/ associations to donors, monitor curriculum implementation, exams, and standards.	Important stakeholder and is expected to cooperate. Any form of resistance could be personal and not institutional or County government-related.	D B
3	Primary and Secondary Schools Management Boards and Youth polytechnics	Concerned with the daily management of schools, discipline issues, admission/dismissal cases	Connected to County education administration, the community and policy developers and research on youth and school dropout issues	Resource person Institutions for admitting dropouts Allocating resources and implementing approved decisions	Supportive if well sensitised on reintegration of dropouts	D B
4	County Department of Horticulture development/ Ministry of Agriculture	HCDAs manage horticultural crop production and promotion in the county.	Relevant resource persons, linkages with other departments, resources and connections to markets	Linked to active fruit trees seedlings producing farmers, markets	Expected to cooperate.	D B
5	Active and registered	Civic organisations that work to promote	Civil society organisations	To be used as change	Expected to cooperate,	R H

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	rights-based civic organisations in the County.	peace, defend advocate for the rights of children and vulnerable community members in the county	have connections to County government, security agents and key political leaders, justice systems and donors. Have active networks and knowledge on the ground	agents, a formidable resource for knowledge, networks and linkages as well as information.	Are key stakeholders	
6	Farmers Associations	Working together to pull resources, promotes access to inputs, bargain for fair market prices and better negotiation power.	Connected to member farmers, markets, resource persons, and traders	Can be used as change agents, able to advocate for farmers' rights	Expect to cooperate Are key stakeholders	R H
7	Beekeeping department in the Ministry of Agriculture	Promotion, development and control of beekeeping and production of honey, maintenance of standards	Advocacy on Beekeeping and promotion	Resource persons, beehives training, publication materials	Expected to cooperate.	D B
8	County Ministry of Environment and natural resources	Responsible for policy formulation, management of forests and its promotion. Provides seedlings and training, controls charcoal burning	Connected to politicians, other departments, donors, and projects dealing with tree planting and products	Are essential for providing and mobilising resources, standards/ guideline, and linkages	Important stakeholder and is expected to cooperate	D B
9	Children Department	Children issues, rights and protection	Connected to justice and security departments	Prominent link to children welfare institutions and resources	Important stakeholder and is expected to cooperate	D B
10	Police	Provision of security to all	Connected to the justice department	Promotion of peace, anti stock theft and citizen safety	Expected to cooperate	D B
11	Ward administrators and	Facilitating and coordinating ward development, citizen participation in policy and budget process, legislation	Connected to the community, county and national executive and government	Are important links to decision makers, legislation and representation	Expected to be supportive	D B/ R H
12	Chiefs/Assistant	Facilitating security, coordinating citizen participation in the	Connected to the community, county and	Are important links to, politicians,		D B

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	chiefs/Village elders	development projects, citizens whereabouts, registration of persons	national government, security organs	executive, security,		
13	Church leaders, i.e. (parishes, diocese, and individual churches)	Advocacy and community mobilization	Connected to church organizations, local administration, the general public,	Are important links to decision makers, the Public and good in rights advocacy	Expected to be supportive	R H
14	Financial institutions (SACCOs)	SACCO, Financial training, savings and credit.	SACCOs are connected to MSMEs, private members, and credit institutions	Will be supportive and a reliable partner in providing credit to members	Expected to be supportive to members	R H
15	Political, Community development fund (CDF)	Bursary for less privileged children, development projects at public facilities	Are important in providing bursaries for pupils/students education	Important is keeping children in schools and improving facilities	Expected to be supportive. For school fees,	R H
16	Political support fund, Women rep office, Youth fund	Championing gender issues, youth engagement in meaningful activities	Are in advocating for gender rights and highlighting children issues	Will be supportive and a reliable partner in gender and children issues	Expected to be supportive. For policy, guidance and resources	R H
17	Council of Elders	Champion and advocate for the preservation of culture, community boundaries and resources	Advocate for the rights of children, resolve conflicts and shame sponsors of cattle rustling and theft activities	Will be supportive in peacebuilding and reconciliation activities	Expected to be supportive in as far as peace and conflict resolution is concerned	
18	The media	Local newspapers, local television channels, journalists, social media and radios. They inform, train, sensitise and entertain.	Are relevant links to decision-makers, politicians, the public when it comes to passing information	Are relevant links to decision-makers and the public	Expected to be supportive	R H

The grid in the figure below organizes the stakeholders according to their interest and power. 'Interest' measures to what degree they are likely to be affected or are concerned by the project or the change the project may cause. 'Power' measures the influence they have on the project or the policy, and to what degree they can help achieve or block the desired change.

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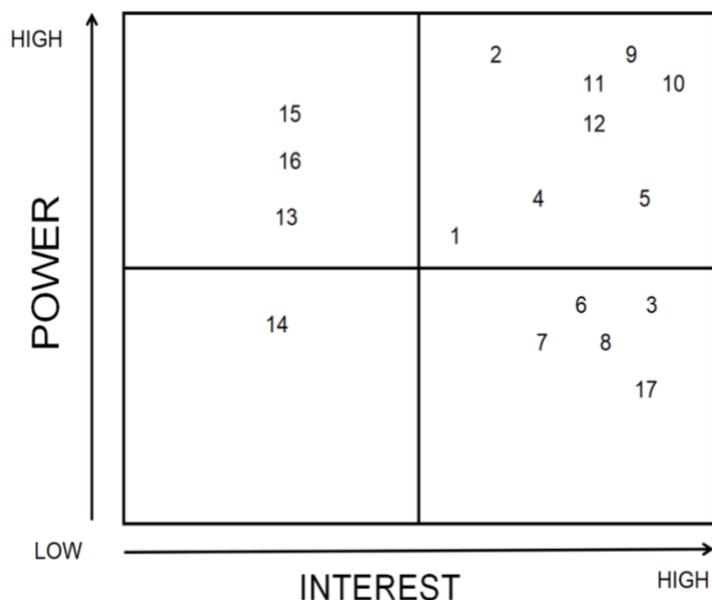


Figure 4: Power diagram

The analysis shows what organisations and interest groups the project first and foremost will engage and bring on board: County Government (2) County Ministry of Education, (5) traditional and church leaders (11 and 12) Civil society networks (14) SACCOs (15) the media (17) and schools boards of management

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

C 1 Target group and the participants

The primary target group are the children of Endo ward in Marakwet East, Elgeyo Marakwet county aged 6-18years. The children (4,000 children affected in Endo ward alone and within the project influence area about 20,000 children covering neighboring wards) are the most affected in the occurrence of conflict and violence. They flee schools, are displaced from their homes, parents and friends. The selection criteria for identification of the target group will be narrowed to displaced primary and secondary school-going children, youths absorbed into banditry and girls forced into early marriage aged between 7-18 years of age.

While the focus of the project will be Endo ward in Marakwet East, neighboring locations in Pokot, Baringo and Turkana counties, will be also be targeted.

The other target group will be the community, opinion leaders, ward and county leaders and other influential and relevant leaders who will be sensitized on the demerits of cattle rustling: school boards, management of vocational training institutions, change agents, and teachers.

Secondary target group are the community members, parents to selected children. They will benefit from social and economic activities that empower them to engage in alternative livelihood activities, sensitization to know the demerits of cattle rustling. Others will include immediate family members and guardians of children in the affected locations.

Final beneficiaries are communities, civic organizations, departments and line agencies in Elgeyo Marakwet County who will benefit from the proceeds and project effects. Other beneficiaries are the businessmen who will benefit from improved farm produce from the locations.

C 2 The intervention's objective and success criteria (indicators)

Overall Objective

Children and youths in Marakwet East conflict-prone locations pursue education and relevant growth despite the violent clashes in their locations.

Immediate Objectives

1. Cattle rustling practices have been reduced through awareness creation activities and advocacy campaigns to change attitudes and behavior of the Endo community, the neighboring communities and local government
2. Numbers of displaced school-going children and youths who complete their formal education and or acquire life skills through attending vocational training or engage in income-generating activities have increased.

Objective	Indicators/success criteria	Means of verification
<i>1. Cattle rustling practices have been harnessed and number of displaced children reduced through awareness creation activities and advocacy campaigns to change attitudes and behavior of the Endo community, the neighboring communities and local government</i>	1. Communities, local leaders, play an increasingly important role in championing against cattle rustling County authorities involved in ending the cattle rustling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with Ward officials • Civil society organizations Community onsite observations -Schools opened • Community workshops • Incidents reported at police stations on cattle theft • County Security Reports
	1.B. Number of people trained on conflict resolution mechanisms to mediate conflict Number of peace initiatives undertaken by the peace agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Reports • Materials designed • Training sessions • Participant lists from training sessions
	1.C. Community Cross Border Peace agents put in place, respected by local leaders. Regularly consult inter-community consultation by local leaders when incidents happen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site observations and qualitative interviews • Intercommunity consultation meetings
	1.D. Early Warning, Early Response system re-invigorated and operational in the community EWER accepted by the community's local leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported received • Incidents thwarted • Communities reporting
	1.E. Peacebuilding forum formed and empowered to take on issues Number of meetings held as well as committee meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings held • Peace forums formed • Minutes • Pictures • Videos

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<p><i>2. Numbers of displaced school-going children and youths who complete their formal education and or acquire life skills through attending vocational training or engage in income-generating activities have increased.</i></p>	<p>2.A Minimum 200 displaced school going children are readmitted to schools and vocational training institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School attendance registers • Class registers on pupils in class • College attendance sheets • Registration certificates
	<p>2.B 60 youths engaged in alternative livelihood activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal groups formed • Community workshops • Field visit Reports • Vocational Training Registers
	<p>2.C The number of youth and female groups formed and linked by the Ministry of culture and social services to other service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes from youth and female group meetings • Ministry of Culture and Social services officers reports
	<p>2.D Number of ToTs trained in agriculture and forestry and demanding / receiving services from the Forestry Department.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and youth groups attendance registers • Group Notes or minutes

C 3 Results (outputs) and project activities

Immediate objective 1: Cattle rustling practices have been harnessed and number displaced children reduced through awareness creation activities and advocacy campaigns to change attitudes and behavior of the Endo community, the neighboring communities and local government	
Expected results (outputs)	Activities
1.1. Communities increasingly embrace peaceful co-existence and shun cattle rustling to keep their children and young adults in schools.	1.1.1 Inception phase: baseline surveys conducted inception meetings with critical stakeholders 1.1.2. Identify, strengthen and harmonise existing peacebuilding and conflict resolution initiatives in the region. 1.1.3. Carry out a capacity building training for traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in line with the state criminal justice system. 1.1.4. Rehabilitate 60 morans by enabling them to acquire alternative life skills/vocational skills among the warring pastoralist communities. 1.1.5. Organize quarterly meetings to strengthen existing community-based early warning system for early action. 1.1.6 Carry out quarterly meetings for public education and awareness programs on combating cattle-rustling and early girl marriages 1.1.7 Organize annual peace forums and reconciliatory meetings for community opinion leaders 1.1.8 Organize community structures to name and shame leaders who support, arm or incite violence between communities or clans. 1.1.9 Carry out Biannual peace caravans.
1.2. Local community and ward leaders are actively identifying, displaced children and readmitting them back to schools, reintegrating dropout girls and boys to schools and VETs, and enabling others to initiate small farming activities.	1.2.1 Organize and facilitate monthly community and ward leaders barazas to discuss emerging issues and provide a solution.
1.3 Schools and vocational training institutes sensitized to readmit school drop-out children and young adults.	1.3.1 quarterly meetings for school and VETS management boards (Sensitization workshops, identification, admission, monitoring)

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1.4 Multi-stakeholder platform formed by Community members, local and County authorities, and to advocate for the displaced children.	1.4.1 Multi-stakeholder process supported to produce a Multi-stakeholder Platform 1.4.2 The model developed will be disseminated to other geographical areas having similar problems cattle rustling, displaced children, early marriage and youths joining banditry groups.
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Immediate objective 2: *Number of displaced school-going children and youths who complete their formal education and or acquire life skills through attending vocational training or engage in income-generating activities have increased.*

2.1 Drop-out school children identified and action plan for re-entry to schools drafted and agreed upon.	2.1.1. Drop out children identified and sensitized 2.1.2. Carry out bi-annual children's rights awareness campaigns in schools, markets and churches 2.1.3. Create an award system for schools and vocational institutions that improvise ways to admit dropouts.
2.2 Drop-out schoolgirls and those in early marriages are identified, and their readmission plans to schools and VETs in the process as well as their plans to initiate and engage in alternative livelihood activities.	2.2.1 Formalize readmission or linkage of dropout girls to VETs 2.2.2 girls or women groups formed to monitor members participation.
2.3 Drop out youth engaged in banditry, re-admitted to schools or vocational training courses or alternative livelihood activities.	2.3.1 Organise training for those who choose to engage in alternative livelihood activities from the ministry of agriculture. 2.3.2 Form peer groups for youths participating in the project to act as change agents. 2.3.3. 2 workshops to develop a plan and strategy for peer groups change agents
2.4 Parents of displaced children linked to Ministries/organisations with the required expertise to offer training/support.	2.4.1. Farmers form their associations and choose representatives 2.4.2. Farmer groups supported to identify an activity of their choice. Receive ToT training.

C 4 Strategy: How does the intervention cohere?

The strategy of the proposed project builds on the Theory of Change (ToC) illustrated in the matrix below:

Displaced pastoralist children in Marakwet East		
OVERALL OBJECTIVE	The children and youths in Marakwet East conflict-prone locations pursue education and relevant growth despite the violent clashes in their locations	ASSUMPTIONS
IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES	1. Cattle rustling practices have been harnessed and number of displaced children reduced through awareness creation activities and advocacy campaigns to change attitudes and behaviour of the Endo community, the neighbouring communities and local government. 2) Numbers of displaced children and youths who completed their formal education and or acquired skills through attending vocational training or engage in income generating activities have increased.	Community leaders and local authorities acknowledge the gravity and seriousness of the consequences of cattle rustling and theft, the mental and physical

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			violence it causes to families, particularly children.
OUTPUTS	1.1. Communities increasingly embrace peaceful co-existence and shun cattle rustling and theft to keep their children and young adults in schools.	2.1. Drop-out school children identified and action plan for their re-entry to schools drafted.	Schools and VETs embrace readmission of school dropouts, and those willing to engage in alternative livelihood do so. 3. Other active stakeholders in the peace process and children' rights embrace the effort and support the initiative
	1.2. Local community and ward leaders are actively identifying, displaced children and readmitting them back to schools, reintegrating dropout girls and boys to schools and VETs, and enabling others to initiate alternative livelihood projects.	2.2 Drop-out school girls and those in early marriages identified, and their readmission plans to schools and VETs in the process as well as their plans to engage in alternative livelihood activities.	
	1.3 Schools and vocational training institutes sensitised to readmit school drop-out children and young adults.	2.3 50% of drop out youths and those absorbed in banditry activities have been re-admitted to schools or vocational training courses or engaging in alternative livelihood activities.	
	1.4 Multi-stakeholder platform formed to champion and advocate for the rights of displaced children.	2.4 Parents of displaced children form groups and identify a project of choice and linked to the ministry/organisation for support.	
INTERVENTIONS	Baseline survey and inception meetings held with critical stakeholders, strengthen existing peacebuilding and conflict resolution initiatives, support the training of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, rehabilitate 60 morans by enabling them to acquire alternative life skills, strengthen existing community-based early warning system for early action, public education and awareness to combat cattle-rustling and early girl marriages, annual peace forums and reconciliatory meetings for community leaders, work with local politicians and leaders to openly condemn cattle-rustling attacks when they occur, conduct monthly town hall meetings to raise awareness and educate the public on peaceful co-existence, Biannual peace caravans; monthly community leaders baraza's to discuss project emerging issues, quarterly meetings for school and VETS management boards	Identify and sensitize school drop-out children, draft and agree on individual school drop-out plans, sensitize and hold meetings with schools and VETs, displaced children sign MoUs with schools, carry out monthly children rights awareness campaigns in schools, markets and churches, set up hotline numbers to air children issues, set up a school award system for best improvised ways of readmitting dropouts, sensitize youths and Morans absorbed in banditry groups, train youths in alternative livelihood activities, form youth peer groups to act as change agents, form farmers groups and choose representatives, facilitate farmers to receive training on selected activities,	

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BARRIERS	Children displacement from schools leading to early marriages and engagement in banditry groups, separation of children from parents leading to insufficient parental guidance and education, commercialized cattle rustling and theft, extreme poverty levels and underdevelopment in the area pushes youth to join cattle rustling groups, wealthy cattle rustlers acting as role models amongst male youths. Local laissez-faire attitude amongst community leaders and low awareness of the negative consequences of cattle rustling practice. Local dissent is too feeble and disorganized to push for a change	Violent displacement from homes and schools, Weak and often non-existent or uncoordinated supportive structures from local leaders and education system to support school drop-outs back to schools, rehabilitate and reintegrate those absorbed in banditry activities as well as stump out early marriages for girls Low livelihood alternatives apart from livestock and small rainfed cropping.	
PROBLEM	Cattle rustling causes violent displacement, unstructured school readmission leads girls to early marriages and boys to join banditry groups, underdevelopment in the area, poverty, limited livelihood alternatives makes displaced youths and parents desperate and hopeless, non adherent to children rights denies them education, constrain their choices and impacts their ability to participate, contribute and benefit from personal and community development		

Figure 5: Diagram: Theory of Change

The ToC diagram provides an overview of the interventions, outputs and outcomes that create awareness among communities and authorities to support school drop-out children to be re-admitted to schools and engaging them in alternative livelihood activities whilst harnessing number of cattle rustling events. The ToC maps the multiple pathways in tackling the challenges displaced children face.

The method and strategy of intervention

The current and previous displaced children to be identified by community leaders, school authorities, churches and community members for inclusion in the project. The selection will be carried out in collaboration with local administration and civil society organizations through sensitizations at public meeting places. The identified children, together with their parents or guardians, will be sensitized and registered for consideration in the project. Background information on identified children will be taken to determine if they are linked to cattle rustling for boys and girls if they are or were married. The background information will be taken to determine the level of support required by every child.

Youths (boys) engaged in banditry activities, and girls in early marriages as a result of displacement will be supported to pursue formal education, enroll for life skill training at a vocational training institute. The parents of displaced children will be linked to required support services for training or assistance to engage in alternative livelihood activities to reduce chances of becoming vulnerable should they again become victims of cattle rustling. The project will make it a requirement for participating individuals to sign an agreement to guarantee their participation and adherence to the project's code of conduct and standards. The above activities will be carried out and witnessed by community leaders, local authorities, and relevant stakeholders.

Participating youths, girls in early marriages, and parents to participating children will form groups or associations. Training and follow-ups are best carried out in small and managed groups or associations. The formed groups will select leaders and use the peer pressure approach to keep participating members in check.

Local involvement and active participation are the best chances to ensure ownership, the continuation of activities, and sustainability in the partnerships established in the project. In order to ensure a high degree of local participation, SE and RWPL will build a close partnership with identified drivers of change.

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Moreover, the activities will be planned and coordinated in a Multi-stakeholder Platform (MsP) comprising of key actors identified in the stakeholder analysis. The proposed project builds on an approach of creating strong cooperations between the local government, communities, the target group, and their mentors. The MsP will be crucial in the project and will be a close counterpart for SE and RWPL.

Communities: Change agents based within targeted communities play a role in changing attitudes and breaking taboos are essential for the success of the project. Concerned community leaders, households and traditional leaders will be active in awareness-raising through Chief's barazas, information of alternatives using different sensitisation instruments like town hall meetings, consultations by change agents, information campaigns and others.

Local government: The proposed project builds on an approach of creating strong cooperation between the local government and the MsP in addressing the challenge of children displacement as a result of cattle rustling and theft. The County government and relevant line departments have passively engaged in pacifying the Marakwet East region, with little success. The Ward and County governments will play a leading role in providing security, enacting laws and policies as well as providing monetary and materials support through CIDP (County Integrated Development Plan) process.

Advocacy: Advocating for the local County Government and department of education to act to solve the problem of children displacement by raising awareness of the various challenges will be an essential element of this project. The advocacy activities directed at the County Government will include advocating for 1) raising the issue through MsP activities 2) urging the department of education health to raise the problem in County assembly sessions and relevant committees, 3) participate in the annual hearings when the county budget is debated and prioritised. Key players in the advocacy campaigns will be the MsP, church leaders, CSO networks, civil society activists, KNUT (teachers organisation) and village leaders, chiefs and others.

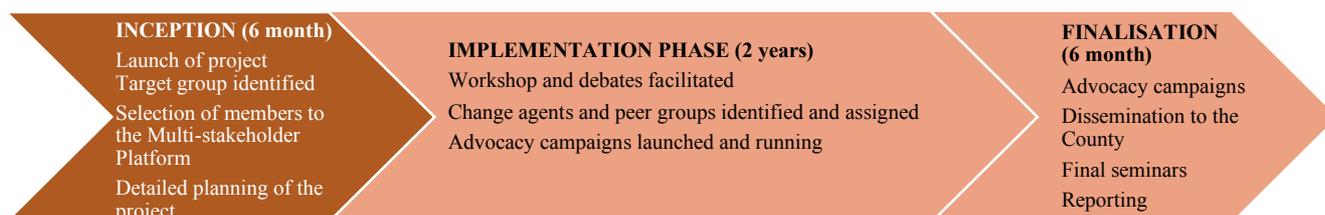
Dissemination: securing a broad outreach of the challenges addressed by this project as well as the possible solutions in both information and public events, public Barazas happenings and social media will facilitate bringing the high rates of displaced children back to school. The organisers and implementors of cattle rustling and theft to be sensitized against the practice. Similar efforts will be made to advocate against early marriages, particularly for girls.

In a **broader context**, the model developed in the project will be disseminated to other geographical areas and counties working with problems of displaced children, early marriage and youths joining banditry groups.

Gender equality: The added value in this project will be to contribute to the debate of gender and the inequality between boys and girls when it comes to the limited income-generating alternatives and chances of pursuing education for girls which violates girls' rights, constrain their choices and impacts their ability to participate, contribute and benefit from personal and community development.

Timeline of the project

The project is divided up into 3 phases: inception, implementation, and finalisation.



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The described phases allow for adjustments and integration of activities in the different phases as an exact timeframe is difficult to predict. However, detailed planning will be done in the inception phase where activities in subsequent phases are detailed after consultations with key stakeholders.

C 5 Phase-out and sustainability

Problems related to the cattle rustling practice including those of displacing children and families will still be vast and complex after 3 years of implementation. However, this project will lay a strong foundation in addressing attitude and behavioural changes necessary for eventually doing away with the unlawful and inhumane practices. The successful early establishment of the Multi-stakeholder Platform (MsP) will be crucial for the long-term sustainability of the project. Combining key local stakeholders and government line departments and ministries to form MsP will facilitate aspects of sustainability into the target communities. The creation of new alliances between government officials and civil society will be formalized through the MsP and will further contribute to the robustness of the intervention. Investing in quality and relevance of the alliance and its ability to influence the agenda will affect decision makers at all levels. The emphasis on dissemination and outreach to key stakeholders and the County Government will increase the sustainability of the project by securing a solid base of participants in future activities. A final dissemination conference is scheduled where all main stakeholders will participate. The theme of this conference will be to share experiences and lessons learned and discuss how to maintain an expected momentum in the whole of Marakwet County.

Sustainability promotion during implementation	
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and strengthening of a Multi-stakeholder Platform to support the continuation of the project. • Establishment of strong networks with key line departments and CSOs to support post project implementation. • Dissemination of information by the Multi-stakeholder Platform will increase the outreach, local ownership, and results that are deeply rooted in the target group.
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the plight of the displaced and those at risk of becoming displaced will likely lower the frequency of displacements and thereby contribute to a greater local resilience. • The awareness created by the project will still be relevant long after the project is gone. • The identified change agents from the communities will continue to carry out their duties
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing cooperation (through the MsP) with other CSOs and stakeholder to advocate the County Government for more relaxed requirements for the devolved funds and re-admitting displaced children into schools and vocational trainings. • Advocating the County Government for addressing the cattle rustling problem more holistically.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritization of green IGA and climate-friendly business activities, e.g. by integrating into the work plans and the sharing of experiences.

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RWPL will be present in the county also after the end of the project and will be capable of following up on foreseen and unforeseen longer-term impacts of the project.

The experiences of the project will be gathered in the bi-annual progress reports by the RPWL coordinator. The reports will be compiled into a main final report by SE who is overall responsible for the systematising of the experiences and lessons learned. The experiences will be used by both organisations in their continued work with vulnerable groups.

C 6 Assumptions and risks

Immediate Objectives	Assumption	Strategy to meet the assumption
Objective 1: Harnessing cattle rustling and reducing number of displaced children	1) Community leaders and local authorities acknowledge the gravity and seriousness of the consequences of cattle rustling and theft, the mental and physical violence it causes to families and in particular to children. 2) Other active stakeholders in the peace process and children's rights embrace the effort and support the initiative	Intense advocacy campaigns carried out as well as sustained debating in the multi-stakeholder platform comprising of i.e. community leaders and influential individuals from local authorities
Objective 2: Increased access to education and gainful life skills	Schools and VETs embrace re-admission of dropouts and those willing to engage in alternative livelihoods do so	Parents are supportive of sending their children back to school. Local school byelaws allow the readmittance of drop-out students.

As part of the established monitoring system the realization of all assumptions are given full attention during project implementation.

Possible external risks outside the influence of the project include:

- 1) Political unrest: Local and national elections during the project period may prompt local unrest within the project area. Ethnic tensions may if they openly erupt delay parts of the implementation plan. The local partner, RWPL, is well aware of the risk and has experience with in early stages of local conflict to negotiate space for a continuing conflict with neutral activities.
- 2) Corruption: Corruption in all levels of society is still on the increase. SE follows the situation closely and has upgraded its controlling functions towards partners and their interaction with local authorities. Our joint code of conduct and a zero tolerance to corruption in whatever form it takes has been reiterated to partners.
- 3) Extreme weather events caused by ongoing climate change: The area is experiencing gradually changing weather patterns. Should more extreme events occur prompting larger migrations into the area this will naturally for a limited period of time delay project implementation.

D. PROJECT ORGANISATION AND MONITORING

D 1 Organization of the project

Rural Women Peace Link [RWPL] will implement this project. RWPL will implement this project together with other key stakeholders. RWPL shall monitor the progress of the project on daily basis. Key stakeholders include the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet, local communities, rights-based civil societies and others. The stakeholders will provide technical support and collaborate in implementing,

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monitoring and evaluation. The donor will provide funds for the proposed project and also monitor and evaluate the progress.

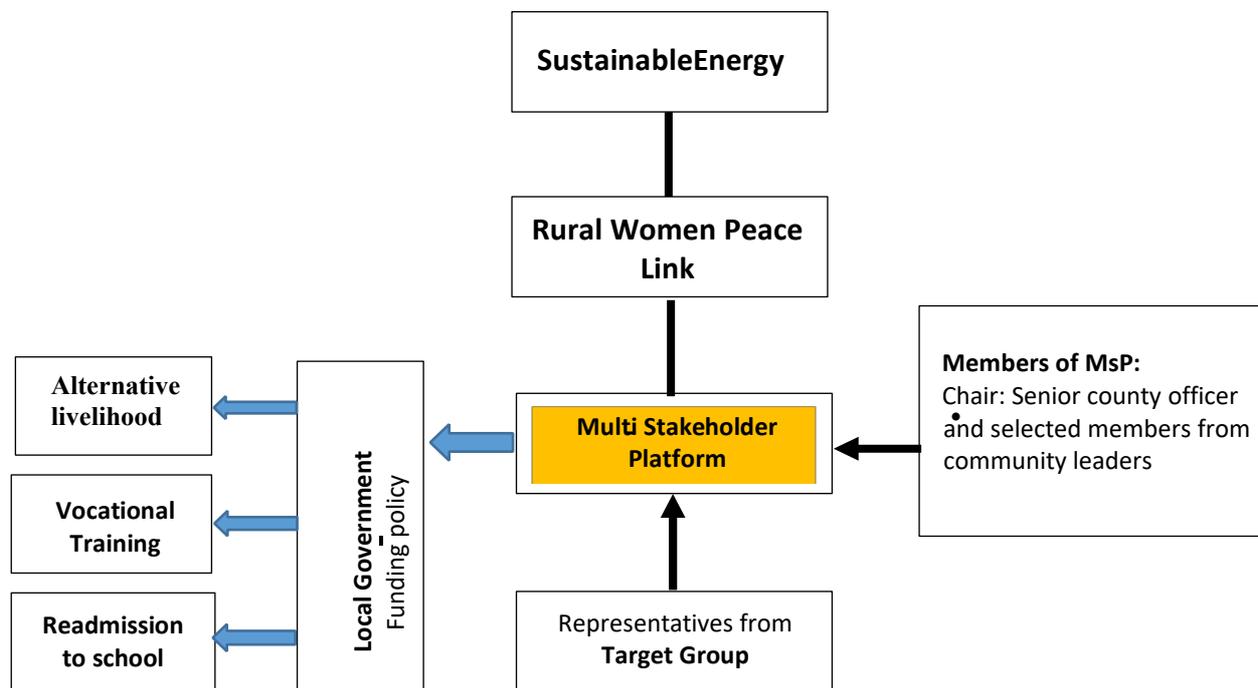


Figure 6: Organisation and management of the project

SustainableEnergy is overall responsible for the project including the administration and control of funds, monitoring, reporting and systematization of experiences. As SE's DaCCA programme has its administrative headquarter in Kisumu 3 hours' drive from the location of the project the programme's Administration and Finance Unit will handle all financial transactions with RWPL. RWPL will on a written request be reimbursed for expenditures needed for the implementation of the project. Apart from securing a closer control of the correct usage of funds the arrangement will save substantial amounts of transaction costs.

Rural Women Peace Link will use its staff to implement this project together with other key stakeholders. RWPL together shall monitor the progress of the project on a daily basis. Key stakeholders include the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet, local communities, rights-based civil societies and others. The stakeholders will provide technical support and collaborate in implementing, monitoring and evaluation.

Key personnel

Rural Women Peace Link

Mr. Tom Nasongo will be the project manager and through RWPL be responsible for the day to day running of the project, detailed strategizing of approaches and main rapporteur of progress. Mr. Nasongo has previously worked closely with RWPL. He is a senior project management specialist with several years of experience facilitating donor-funded peacebuilding, development assistance and stabilization programs in transitional and stable environments. Mr. Nasongo has participated on several program development and training consultancies in Kenya and has held a number of positions as a Program and Resource Mobilization Manager with North Star Alliance East Africa, senior positions on USAID governance and post conflict and stabilization programs in East and Central Africa, Middle East and Central Asia. Mr. Nasongo has a profound experience working with peace building, conflict and post conflict, resettlement and stabilization programs. For this particular project he brings with him experiences from Eastern DR Congo with the resettlement of returnees, peace building and reintegration of ex-combatants a majority of which were children under 15 years of age. He holds an MSc in International Development from Andrews

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University, Michigan State USA, and has more than 20 years of experience working with development assistance. Native Swahili speaker; fluent in English and proficient in French.

Lilliane Bwire will be a part time project officer. Ms Bwire has 20 years of experience working within the civil society sector with especially human rights, good governance, gender and children issues at grass roots levels. She is a human rights activist and is well connected within the targeted area to influential networks and structures and will be a key person capable of unlocking access to local formal and informal decision makers. Ms. Bwire holds a BA in public administration and a post graduate degree in development studies from Moi university, Eldoret. She has been employed by RWPL for the past 8 years and held senior positions for a majority of the employment period.

SustainableEnergy

Lars Jacobsen will be SE's project manager and overall responsible for the project and linking up to CISU, to internal resource persons at SE, to VIRED international and to the process consultant / real-time evaluator. Mr. Jacobsen is currently the head of SE's international department and has in this capacity participated on several missions to the DaCCA programme in Western Kenya. Previous to that he has held a number of positions as an adviser to Danida, the Danish ministry of defence, the EU and to private consulting companies posted on both long and short term assignments to eastern and southern African and Asian countries. He holds an MSc in Natural resource management and an MBA in conflict mediation and has more than 20 years of experience working with development assistance.

The Quality Assurance team will comprise of in-house technical expertise from Mr. Finn Tobiesen (programme and country coordinator for Kenya) and financial and administrative expertise from SE's controller and accountant Mr. Jens Christian Jensen. The QA team will follow the project closely and will in connection with DaCCA programme reviews visit the project to discuss progress and advise on challenges encountered. SE's Communication's department will ensure a professional reach to the Danish public informing about project and its results.

D 2 Monitoring and follow-up

Monitoring principles for the project will where relevant follow the guidelines for monitoring of SE's frame programme in Kenya and Mozambique¹. Working within a difficult and complex theme with a project designed to deliver a change in attitudes, mindsets and gender inequalities amongst people living in abject poverty requires a fine-tuned monitoring and management apparatus. Monitoring tools and methods applied under point 1 to 3 described below encourages a curious and subtle approach from project implementers. The engagement of an external process consultant will encourage a real-time learning and adjustment approach systematically reflecting on incoming qualitative and quantitative data from the field.

SE's tested monitoring system comprise of procedures around:

1. **Logging progress within the agreed logical framework.** This entails reporting against stipulated indicators at output and outcome levels. This ensures a focus on result-based reporting rather than blind activity-based reporting. Adjustments to the project plan and budget can be done locally at activity levels. From output levels and up this will only be made in consultation and agreement with SE. Thorough reporting based on own templates will take place annually, simpler reporting focusing on quantifiable results, assumption monitoring and risk assessments takes place every 6 months. A simple baseline survey conducted during the early days of the inception period will be used as the point of departure when discussing and interpreting subjective monitoring data stemming from field observations, collection of most significant change stories and focus group interviews.

¹ 'Monitoring of the Frame Programme', SustainableEnergy, February 2017.

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2. **Reflecting upon the Theory of Change** of the project and the underlying preconditions and assumptions that the project builds on will take place every 4 to 6 months and be aided by an experienced process consultant working in close collaboration SE and RWPL programme staff. Identified necessary changes to the ToC will be reflected into revisions of the LFA and the budget. The process consultant in close collaboration with RWPL and SE is responsible for the ToC workshop facilitation and monitoring.

3. **General process monitoring** will follow SE's monitoring wheel and ensure that the eye is primarily kept on the outcome level. The wheel comprises of sets of reflection questions to project implementers within well-defined areas and feeds on information from LFA and ToC monitoring, field observations and interviews. The wheel is divided into 5 sections investigating:

- a) the registered and perceived appropriateness of the delivery of "enablers" from SE to its partners,
- b) partners' ability or desire to respond to the support,
- c) partners' ability to transform the support into meaningful and relevant programme interventions/target group support,
- d) the target groups ability or desire to adopt, replicate or refine the programme interventions, onto finally
- e) the registration of the real and perceived livelihood changes at the level of the target group.

Data for the monitoring wheel is collected primarily during SE's biannual review visits to the project. Considerations around attribution versus contribution are handled outside this monitoring scheme in specific reflective sections of the annual project progress. SE in close collaboration with VIRED and the process consultant is responsible for general process monitoring.

4. **Financial monitoring** follows the guidelines of the DaCCA programme. Day to day finance monitoring will take place from the local administrative set-up of the programme (one full-time bookkeeper + one assistant) supported by SE's financial controller operating from SE HQ. RWPL will provide the necessary accounting assistance to the DaCCA programme accountant. SE's in-house controller will in connection with his scheduled annual DaCCA programme visits combine these with providing any necessary financial management input to the Endo Marakwet project.

3. Budget summary

Budgetresumé:		valuta
Angiv de samlede omkostninger (dvs. både bidrag fra Tilskudspuljen og andre bidrag)	1.749.965	d.kr
Heraf er bidrag fra Tilskudspuljen	1.749.965	d.kr
Heraf eventuelle andre finansieringskilder, herunder organisationens eller partnerens eventuelle egne bidrag	0	d.kr
Angiv de samlede omkostninger i lokal valuta	26.249.475	KES
Angiv anvendt kurs	1 d.kr = 15 KES*	

*Source: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/> September 2019

Hovedbudgetlinjer:

	Samlet budget	Finansieringsplan	
		Heraf Tilskudspuljen	Heraf andre
1. Aktiviteter	930.695	930.695	
2. Investeringer	10.000	10.000	
3. Udsendte medarbejdere	0	0	
4. Lokale medarbejdere	282.000	282.000	
5. Lokal administration	82.000	82.000	
6. Projekttilsyn	168.470	168.470	
7. Ekstern evaluering	0	0	
8. Budgetmargin (min 6% og maks. 10% af 1-8)	147.317	147.317	
9. Projektudgifter i alt (1-8)	1.620.482	1.620.482	
10. Revision i Danmark	15000	15000	
11. Subtotal (9 + 10)	1.635.482	1.635.482	
12. Administration i Danmark (maks. 7% af 11)	114.491	114.491	
13. Total	1.749.965	1.749.965	

4. BILAG

OBLIGATORISKE BILAG

Følgende bilag skal indsendes elektronisk: ALLE dokumenter skal indsendes som PDF-filer

- A. Organisationens stamdata (for den danske organisation)
- B. Organisational Fact-Sheet (for den lokale organisation)
Bilag B udfyldes og underskrives af den lokale partner. Det må gerne fremsendes i en kopieret/scannet version.
- C. Budgetformat
- D. Aftale vedrørende tilskud fra Tilskudspuljen
- E. Kopi af seneste Tips/Lotto-ansøgning (landsdækkende almennyttig pulje eller LOTFRI)
- F. Senest reviderede årsregnskab
- G. Revisorattesteret erklæring om at organisationen opfylder kriterierne i "Adgangskrav og Fordelingsnøgle 2020" pkt. 1.1 – 1.4.

Bilag A, B, C og D kan findes i word-format på www.danmarksindsamling.dk