



# Rift Valley Local Empowerment for Peace II (LEAP II) Final Evaluation Report

Submitted by:  
Judith McCallum, PhD

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## List of Acronyms

C4W – Cash for Work  
CoP – Chief of Party  
DPC – District or Divisional Peace Commission  
EWER – Early Warning Early Response  
GOK – Government of Kenya  
IOM – International Organization of Migration  
KTI – Kenya Transition Initiative  
KYC – Kericho Youth Centre  
LPC – Location Peace Committee  
LEAP II – Local Empowerment for Peace II project  
MCK – Mercy Corps Kenya  
NCCK – National Council of Churches of Kenya  
NSC – National Steering Committee  
COCS - Officer Commanding Police Station  
PC – Program Coordinator  
PDF – Peace and Development Forum  
PEV – Post Election Violence  
TOT – Training of Trainers  
USAID – United States Agency for International Development  
WRPL – Women’s Rural Peace Link  
WYI – Wareng Youth Initiative  
YDC – Youth Development Coordinator  
YSHG – Youth Self Help Groups  
YYC – Yes Youth Can

## Table of Contents

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>1. RATIONALE FOR THE EVALUATION</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>2. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>3. RESULTS OF THE LEAP II PROGRAM</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE MECHANISMS FOR CONFLICT MITIGATION AND RECONCILIATION</b> ...	<b>13</b>
<i>Result 1.1 Stakeholder mapping and conflict assessment done</i> .....	<i>14</i>
<i>Result 1.2 District Peace Committees established and/or strengthened</i> .....	<i>14</i>
<i>Result 1.3 District leaders gain new leadership and consensus-building skills to resolve problems</i> .....	<i>18</i>
<i>Result 1.4 32-40 district dialogue forums conducted that bring groups together to discuss and resolve joint problems</i> .....	<i>19</i>
<i>Result 1.5 Early warning and response systems established in 8 districts</i> .....	<i>21</i>
<i>Result 1.6 District and provincial leaders increase interaction through multi-district and regional forums</i> .....	<i>21</i>
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: SPONSOR COMMUNITY DIALOGUES AND IMPLEMENT JOINT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THAT BUILD BRIDGES AMONG DIVIDED COMMUNITIES AND DEMONSTRATE TANGIBLE BENEFITS TO COOPERATION</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<i>Result 2.1 64 communities engage in dialogue to promote reconciliation and identify projects for implementation</i> .....	<i>22</i>
<i>Result 2.2a 64 community and district projects are implemented that demonstrate tangible benefits to cooperation</i> .....	<i>23</i>
<i>Result 2.2b Community members show increased willingness to cooperate across conflict lines</i> .....	<i>23</i>
<i>Result 2.3 Joint monitoring teams are established for all projects</i> .....	<i>27</i>
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORT YOUTH INTEGRATION AND ADDRESS A KEY CAUSE OF VIOLENCE THROUGH YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING AND INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<i>Result 3.1 Organizational capacity of local partner and YSHGs strengthened</i> .....	<i>28</i>
<i>Result 3.2 Young people gain new skills that help them earn an income and address daily challenges</i> .....	<i>30</i>
<i>Result 3.3a Youth implement at least 40 C4W activities that promote community development</i> .....	<i>31</i>
<i>Result 3.3b Youth feel like they are making a positive contribution to their communities</i> .....	<i>32</i>
<i>Result 3.4a Youth identify and implement at least 40 income-generating activities</i> .....	<i>33</i>
<i>Result 3.4b Private sector mentors support youth entrepreneurs</i> .....	<i>37</i>
<i>Result 3.5 8 youth-produced success stories published or aired on local media</i> .....	<i>38</i>
<b>4. COST EXTENSION RESULTS</b> .....	<b>38</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHEN TRANSFORMATIONAL PLATFORMS THAT PREVENT AND RESPOND TO LOCAL CONFLICTS THAT THREATEN TO DESTABILIZE THE REGION</b> .....	<b>39</b>
<i>Result 1.1 Reach of DPCs and LPCs extended to address emerging inter-community tensions</i> ....	<i>39</i>
<i>Result 1.2 Strengthened early warning/early response mechanisms</i> .....	<i>40</i>
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: PROMOTE PEACEFUL ELECTIONS THROUGH EDUCATION ON THE REFORM PROCESS AND THE BENEFITS OF NON-VIOLENCE</b> .....	<b>42</b>

<i>Result 2.1 Electorate is more knowledgeable on reform efforts consistent with Agenda 4 of the 2008 peace agreement.</i>	43
<i>Result 2.2 Events and information campaigns to promote non-violence, especially around the elections.</i>	45
<i>Result 2.3 Stories about reconciliation documented and disseminated through Talking Circles</i>	46
<i>Result 2.4 Quick impact projects foster cooperation during the election season.</i>	47
<b>5. SYNTHESIS</b>	<b>49</b>
CHALLENGES	50
LESSONS LEARNT	51
EVALUATOR COMMENTS	52
<b>ANNEXES</b>	<b>53</b>
ANNEX 1: LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS	53
ANNEX 2: LIST OF INTERVIEWS	55
ANNEX 3: LIST OF FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANTS	56
ANNEX 4: PROJECTS VISITED	60
ANNEX 5: EVALUATION TOR	61
ANNEX 6: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE	68
ANNEX 7: END OF PROJECT HOUSEHOLD SURVEY	
ANNEX 8: DATA SET (SEPARATE FILE)	85

## List of Figures

Figure 1 Survey response per districts .....	10
Figure 2 Respondents by age.....	11
Figure 3 Respondents by ethnic group .....	11
Figure 4 LEAP participation of respondents.....	12
Figure 5 Awareness of peace existence.....	14
Figure 6 Awareness of existence of peace committees by district.....	15
Figure 7 Level of effectiveness of LPCs .....	15
Figure 8 Level of effectiveness of DPCs.....	16
Figure 9 Disputes referred to peace committees by LEAP and non-LEAP participants .....	16
Figure 10 Strength of local mechanisms for peace .....	17
Figure 11 Interaction between district leaders.....	21
Figure 12 Community Connector Bridge, Sachangwan.....	23
Figure 13 Interaction across ethnic lines.....	24
Figure 14 Trust between ethnic communities .....	25
Figure 15 Tolerance in politics .....	26
Figure 16 Exclusion by other ethnic groups .....	26
Figure 17 Interest in sustainable peace by ethnic group .....	27
Figure 18 Kesses Youth Group greenhouses .....	29
Figure 19 Youth participation in community action .....	31
Figure 20 Perceptions of youth participation in violence.....	32
Figure 21 Reasons for youth involvement in crime or violence. ....	33
Figure 22 Member of Hekima Development Skills in kiosk selling Amaranth.....	36
Figure 23: Map of project area.....	39
Figure 24 Perceptions of effectiveness of conflict mitigation actors .....	40
Figure 25 Role played in EWER.....	42
Figure 26 Politically instigated violence in communities .....	42
Figure 27 Understanding of Constitutional reforms by LEAP and non-LEAP participants .....	44
Figure 28 Understanding of legal and institutional reforms .....	44
Figure 29 Impact of insecurity in investment in livelihoods .....	45
Figure 30 Areas avoided because of insecurity .....	46
Figure 31 Multi-ethnic youth activities in communities.....	48

## List of Tables

Table 1 End of Project Survey District breakdown.....	10
Table 2 Respondent by level of education .....	12
Table 3 Attendance at peace events .....	20
Table 4 Anticipated economic condition in twelve months.....	31
Table 5: Analysis of Determinants of Youth Propensity Towards Political Violence in the Rift Valley .....	34
Table 6 Youth average monthly income .....	38
Table 7 Level of understanding of constitutional reforms .....	43
Table 8 Media stories during the LEAP II cost-extension period .....	46
Table 9 Quick impact projects planned and implemented .....	47

## Executive Summary

The USAID-funded Rift Valley Local Empowerment for Peace (LEAP II) program was the second phase of a peace building program in the Rift Valley implemented by Mercy Corps, built upon the successes and lessons learnt of the 18-month LEAP program. The two-year LEAP II project ran from July 2010-June 2012, and was granted a one-year cost extension with a final end date of July 3, 2013, enabling Mercy Corps to address issues around the March 2013 elections. The goals and objectives of the cost-extension shifted, to reflect the changed environment, narrowing the program focus while expanding its geographic areas.

The primary focus of the extension was upon the 2013 elections, with support to the peace committees, community early warning and the Uchaguzi Early Warning platform in collaboration with other organizations. The program's initial focus on youth activities was dropped in the extension because of the Yes Youth Can (YYC) program that Mercy Corps, and other organizations are implementing in the Rift Valley. The project's strong focus on strengthening local structures, particularly the various levels of Peace Committees enabled it to address the causes of post election violence (PEV) in 2008.

In its duration, the project had two main theories of change. The first theory was that the economic empowerment of youth guards against their manipulation towards violence, and the second being the strengthening of local structures in response to the causes of post-election violence enables them to sustain the peace in times of stress – such as during election periods. While the extension period reduced its direct focus on youth it did continue to engage them through the YYC Youth *bunge* structure, involving them in early warning activities at the community level, and the Uchaguzi platform. Both theories were appropriate to the context, and the project activities supported those theories by addressing the results of the 2008 post election violence, and preparing for the 2013 elections. Fortunately, the March 2013 elections were mostly peaceful, with some minor issues that the structures were able to stop from escalating (for example there were numerous reports of along the Nandi/Kisumu border).

The overall LEAP II Goal was to strengthen the ability of local structures to address causes of post-election violence and promote sustainable peace and reconciliation in the Rift Valley province. In each of its three key objectives, the project was able to achieve significant results:

### **1. Strengthen sustainable mechanisms for conflict mitigation and reconciliation.**

Overall, it was clear from the focus group discussions and the interviews that the program had achieved this objective by strengthening of a variety of community structures, particularly the peace committees, from the district to the sub-location, as well as other structures such as elders, women, youth and religious groups in the community. The LEAP team effectively utilized a training of trainer's (TOT) approach to training, which gave ownership to the District Peace Committees in terms of cascading the training downwards, while at the same time expanding the reach of the training. While there are

some concerns related to the future of the District Peace Committees in the new government structure, focusing on the other local structures built the sustainability of the program. There was a high awareness of the DPCs, and over 90% of the participants surveyed felt that the local peace committees were either effective or very effective.

In addition to training, the LEAP II program also strengthened the connections between the different structures, facilitating trust between the community and the peace committees, and strengthening the relationship between the peace committees and the government institutions through the joint trainings, support of dialogues and community projects.

## **2. Sponsor community dialogues and implement joint development projects that build bridges among divided communities and demonstrate tangible benefits to cooperation.**

Through the LEAP II program, over 80 community dialogues were held by the various government structures, from the district commissioners to the peace committees, on a variety of issues, with a focus on the areas of high tension. These dialogues were identified and driven by community issues, and had a high level of ownership by the peace actors. Mercy Corps' support primarily concerned logistical support and facilitation, while the peace actors identified and organized the activities. The project had targeted reaching 2400 people at these events, but over exceeded this by almost double, reaching 4435 participants. These dialogues were attributed with helping the communities to reduce the tensions and build improved relationships between the communities.

The program also supported 64 joint reconstruction projects between conflicting communities. The projects targeted particularly divided areas, and were selected by the communities through intensive community consultation and dialogues. Mercy Corps was successful in engaging the communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of the programs at all levels, and in meetings with government and community members. In addition, at all levels, there was a high level of knowledge of the different projects supported through the LEAP II program. The community connector projects had significant symbolic meaning to the communities visited by the consultant. This was particularly true of the bridge that reconnected two communities, which had been removed during the post election violence in 2008. In addition to their symbolic meaning, the projects were also reported to have had great practical value – for example in facilitating children being able to attend schools and access to services such as health centers across the river.

## **3. Support youth integration and address a key cause of violence through youth leadership training and income generation activities**

There were two of different types of activities implemented through the LEAP II program that focused on youth: 40 Cash for Work and 40 income-generating projects. In all cases, the projects were selected and identified with the primary focus of peace building, building interaction and trust between the different ethnic communities in the Rift Valley, with the secondary objectives of economic empowerment of the youth. Unfortunately, the economic success of the projects was diluted by the peace building focus, as working with

larger interethnic groups posed additional challenges, which had to be overcome in order for the activities to be economically sustainable and successful. There was also much higher participation in the projects than were initially anticipated; the C4W projects had targeted 600 participants, but overall there were over 800 participants, and the IGA projects had targeted 200 participants, but had over 730 participants, showing the high interest in such activities. In addition, the youth who participated in the LEAP II project reported a higher average monthly income than youth who did not participate. Likewise, LEAP II participants were more aware of their monthly income, showing higher financial literacy than non-participants.

In addition, while the end of project survey showed a much lower impact of insecurity on livelihoods compared with the baseline survey, the data also revealed that a higher percentage of Luo community reported not investing in their livelihoods because of insecurity than other ethnic groups. Likewise, a higher percentage of women reported limiting their activities because of insecurity than men.

### **Cost-Extension**

The cost extension commenced in July 2012, but its results fit into USAID's September 2012-August 2013 fiscal year. The extension changes some of the geographic locations of the activities and streamlined the objectives and activities to focus primarily on the March 2013 general elections. The project expanded into Trans Nzoia East and West Districts and Sotik district of Bomet County, but dropped Keiyo North and Keiyo South districts.

The goal of the cost extension was to strengthen the capacity of local actors and institutions in targeted counties to develop and advance sustainable peace, reconciliation and norms of nonviolence based on justice, accountability and equality. This extension had two key objectives:

- 1. Strengthen transformational platforms that prevent and respond to local conflicts that threaten to destabilize the region.**

Under the first objective, the reach of the peace committees was expanded and they spearheaded the community early warning system, which engaged a broad base of participants from across the communities. The strategy of using the youth *bunges* to cascade the early warning to youth in the communities was also well received and youth experienced a great sense of accomplishment in their ability to be positive peace actors during the 2013 elections. The project also worked closely with women, particularly in border areas, in a door-to-door peace campaign, to address inter-ethnic conflicts, as well as prepare for a peaceful election. The Uchaguzi early warning platform was less successful than the community based system, and informants stated that the text-message platform had less trust within the communities.

- 2. Promote peaceful elections through education on the reform process and the benefits of non-violence**

Overall, there was little violence during the March 2013 elections, and the project was able to support the key actors (government, community) to address the areas of tension

that did arise in a timely manner. Through the civic education, the participants also reported an increased understanding of the Constitutional Reforms, with most people of the informants stating that they were in support of the reforms. Likewise, the end of project survey found that the LEAP II participants had a significantly higher understanding of the reform agenda than non-participants.

Overall, participants exhibited a high level of ownership for the LEAP II program, with great pride expressed in their accomplishments in partnership with Mercy Corps. In addition, while the current political context makes the sustainability of some of the structures (particularly the District Peace Committees) uncertain, many of the activities were designed with sustainability in mind. Two years after funding was provided to some of the C4W and IGA activities, the consultant found that the groups were still active and that they had expanded their operations and activities, using the Mercy Corps-sponsored activities as the seed for their current activities.

## **1. Rationale for the Evaluation**

This external evaluation of the LEAP II project and its cost-extension was commissioned by Mercy Corp for donor reporting purposes, but also as an important internal document for Mercy Corps and its implementing partners. The importance of this documentation lies in its measuring of the programmatic outcomes of LEAP II, as well as inform future project identification, design and implementation, and as to inform Mercy Corp Kenya's strategy. While USAID had not stipulated a final external evaluation, the report will also be a useful tool for USAID's planned evaluation of its peace building activities in Kenya.

The evaluation examines the sustainability and overall action of the implemented activities, as well as how they measure against the planned program results, impact and goal. It includes recommendations based on these results, and necessary future activities in light of the program.

## **2. Methodology**

This end of project evaluation utilized both quantitative and qualitative methods in collecting data through focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, visits to project activities (cash for work, income generating and community connector projects), an end of project household survey, and a review of key program documents.

Twenty key informant interviews were held with key government figures (District Commissioners, Police, Peace Monitors) as well as Mercy Corps and partner staff (see Annex 2 for a list of interviews). Eleven of the interviews were with men and eight were with women. Most of the government officials were men, but there was greater gender balance within Mercy Corps and partners. Bias was avoided in both the key informant interviews as well as the focus group discussions, by the Mercy Corps LEAP staff introducing the consultant to the interviewee/group and then leaving the room. All of the interviewees spoke English therefore translation was not necessary.

Overall nineteen focus group discussions were held with a total of 109 participants (53 men and 56 women) in Uasin Gishu, Kericho, Nakuru, Nandi, and Trans Nzoia Counties (see Annex 3 for a list of focus groups and participants). The targeted participants included Peace Committee members at various levels, youth participants in the projects, influential leaders in the communities, and women's groups. Rather than one on one interviews, a focus group discussion was held with a project partner, Wareng, as their whole team was present at the meeting. An interview guide, developed with the LEAP II team was used to guide the discussions (see Annex 6). As in the interviews, the LEAP II staff members introduced the consultant to the participants, then left the group to avoid bias. In each group a participant who spoke both English and Kiswahili was selected to translate if necessary.

Eight groups were selected for visits from among the different types of funding mechanisms implemented through the project including cash for work, income generating and community connector projects (see Annex 4 for a list of groups visited). Some of the groups had received multiple funding through various mechanisms. The selection of the groups visited was done by the project staff based upon availability of group members and logistics due to the restricted time frame for field research, and was likely biased towards selecting the most successful activities. However, they gave a good overall view of the different types of activities supported over the life of the project.

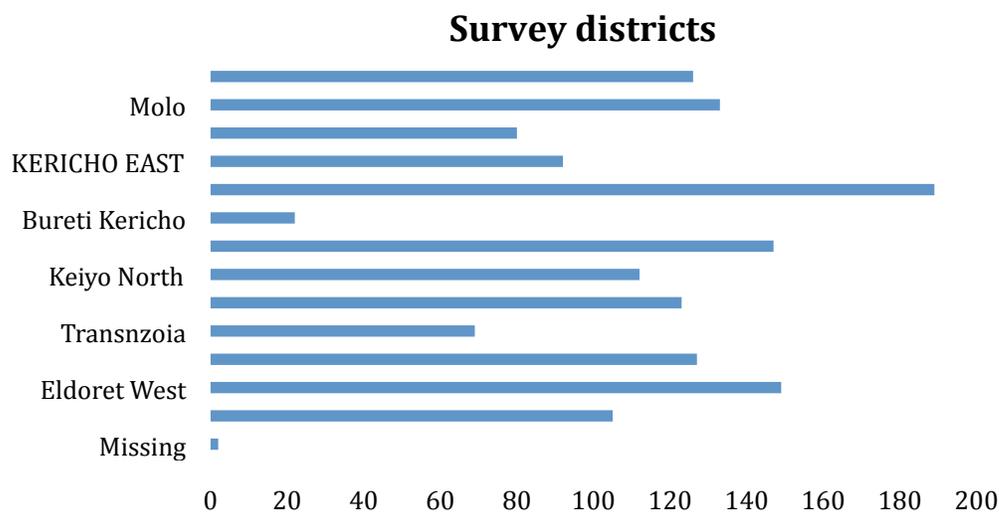
An end of project household survey was administered in all of the six counties where the LEAP II project operated. The survey used a clustering method at the household level, and sought to include both participants and non-participants of the LEAP program. The questionnaire was developed by the consultant in consultation with the LEAP II staff and other key Mercy Corp staff in Nairobi and Washington DC (see Annex 7 for the Survey Questionnaire). It incorporated key questions that were used in the original baseline (September 2010) the end of project survey done with youth (August 2012) and the extension baseline (October 2012). The questionnaire is appended in Annex 6. The survey was written and administered in English, with translation where necessary. Data collection happened from June 5-10, 2013 by twenty enumerators who had administered the earlier surveys. It was self-administered whenever possible, with the data collectors instructed to only answer the respondents questions, not suggest answers.

The survey was conducted in 18 districts (current divisions) in six different counties; Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Nandi, Kericho, Bomet, and Nakuru. The data was merged into the original 10 baseline districts for comparison purposes. Two of the districts, Trans Nzoia and Sotik had no baseline as they were added in the LEAP II extension. Table 1 below outlines the districts where the survey was implemented. Figure 1 provides a graph of the breakdown of districts.

**Table 1 End of Project Survey District breakdown**

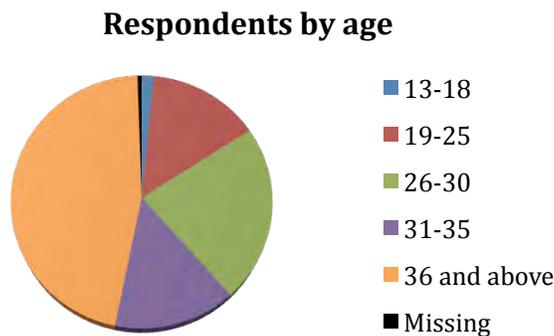
Districts where at Baseline data collected	Districts today and data collected	District merged in the EOP survey dataset	Comments	Questionnaires received by district	% questionnaires by district
Keiyo North	Keiyo North	Keiyo North	LEAP presence only in phase I but not under extension	112	7.6
Keiyo South	Keiyo South	Keiyo South	LEAP presence only in phase I but not under extension	147	10
Eldoret West	Eldoret W.	Eldoret West	Phase I and extension	150	10.2
Wareng	Wareng	Wareng	Phase I and extension	127	8.6
Eldoret East	Eldoret E.	Eldoret E.	Phase I and extension	106	7.2
Nakuru	Nakuru, Rongai	Nakuru	Phase I and extension	127	8.6
Molo	Molo	Molo	Phase I and extension	133	9
Kericho West	Kericho W.	Kericho West	Phase I and extension	188	12.7
Kericho East	Bureti, Kericho E.	Kericho East	Phase I and extension	114	7.7
Nandi North	Nandi S., Nandi N., Tinderet, Nandi E.	Nandi North	Phase I and extension	123	8.3
N/A	Trans Nzoia E., Trans Nzoia W.	Trans Nzoia	LEAP presence only under extension but not phase I	69	4.7
N/A	Sotik	Sotik	LEAP presence only under extension but not phase I	80	5.4
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>100</b>

**Figure 1 Survey response per districts**



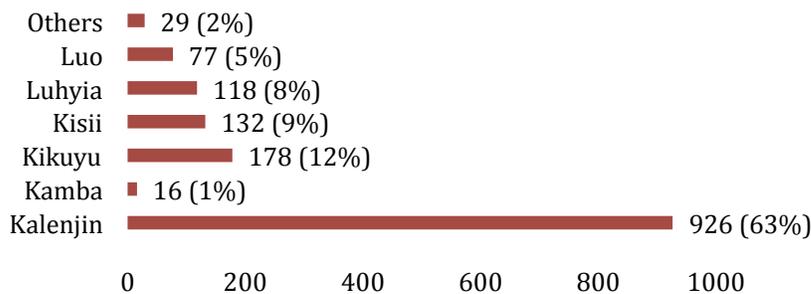
Data was collected at the household level by enumerators who interviewed one person from each fourth household. Respondents were selected to be above 18 years of age, although there was a small percentage between 13-18 years of age who did end up responding (see Figure 2 below for respondents by age). When more than one person was found in a household who qualified for interview, the enumerator randomly picked one, through a raffle (if more than two) or a coin toss (if two). Of the 1,560 questionnaires that were distributed (130 per district for 12 districts) 1,476 forms were received back, with a 94.6% response rate.

Figure 2 Respondents by age



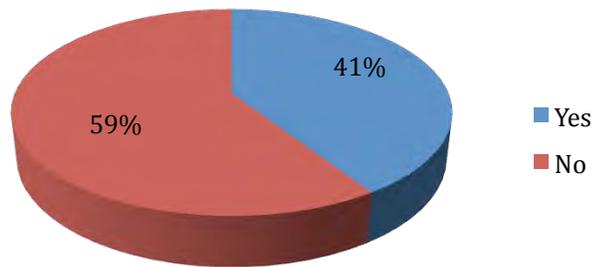
The majority of the respondents (63%) were from the Kalenjin ethnic group, which represents the ethnic make-up of the Rift Valley. The Kikuyu were the next largest group at 12%, while the Kamba had the lowest representation. See Figure 3 below for a breakdown of respondents by ethnic group.

Figure 3 Respondents by ethnic group



The respondents were asked to identify whether they had participated in the LEAP program. Of the respondents, 41% stated that they had participated in the program, while 59% had not (see Figure 4). The gender breakdown of the respondents was almost 50/50%.

**Figure 4 LEAP participation of respondents**



In terms of educational level, 30% of respondents had completed secondary school, 22% had attended some level of post-secondary education, and just over 10% had not completed primary school. See Table 2 for a breakdown of respondents by educational level.

**Table 2 Respondent by level of education**

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Never cleared primary	10.2
Cleared primary	14.6
Never cleared secondary	13.2
Secondary (form 4)	30.2
Vocational/Polytechnic/College diploma or certificate	22.2
University degree	7.5
Postgraduate studies	1.8
Missing	.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The survey data was entered into SPSS 16 by Mercy Corps’ M&E specialist Josiah Mukoya and team of data entry clerks. Josiah Mukoya and Ruben Grangaard analyzed the data and generated the tables and graphs, which was further analyzed by the consultant.

Ruben Grangaard and Jon Kurtz from Mercy Corps’s Washington DC office further analyzed the data using two different statistical approaches. Firstly, they used propensity score matching in an attempt to move towards assessing causal impacts of the program and; secondly, they used a multiple regression analysis to assess correlations between program interventions, the intermediate and the long-term outcomes. The regression analysis was done in two-steps. The first part analyzed the correlations of the program components’ (Peace Dialogues, Youth Multi-Ethnic events etc.) with intermediate outcomes, such as interaction, trust and security. The second part looked at correlations between intermediate outcomes and the long-term outcome (propensity for violence).

Using this analysis they found that LEAP II participants that were matched to similar non-participants had significantly higher levels of trust. However, there were no significant difference between participants and non-participants with regards to interaction, security and propensity towards violence.

Finally, a review of key documents including the quarterly reports throughout the life of the project, the baseline survey, the original and cost extension proposals, informed this end of project evaluation, and provided background information for both the qualitative research as well as in the development of the survey tool and the analysis of the resulting data.

### **3. Results of the LEAP II Program**

This section looks at the results of each of the activities as well as their sustainability. The information for this analysis is drawn from a triangulation of the various data collection methods outlined in section 2 above.

#### **Objective1: Strengthen sustainable mechanisms for conflict mitigation and reconciliation**

It was clear from the evaluation that the LEAP II team worked very closely at all levels within the targeted communities in order to build the local capacity for conflict mitigation and reconciliation in the Rift Valley. The original LEAP program commenced shortly after the 2007/8 post- election violence when there were a number of organizations that were already targeting peace building activities in the Rift Valley province. However, by the time of the LEAP II program, and particularly during the extension period, most of the other organizations had pulled out and were no longer operational. The sustained support of the Mercy Corp team was repeatedly commented upon in the interviews and focus groups where the program had been operational (LEAP, LEAP II and the cost-extension) and greatly appreciated by the communities.

Overall, the greatest strength of the LEAP II program was in the relationships between the LEAP team, the targeted communities, and the various levels of government administration. Because of the strong relationships and the trust of the communities at all levels, the LEAP team was able to strengthen relationships between the various communities as well as between the communities and the police and provincial administration.

One participant commented that in the past the District Commissioners and the police were inaccessible to the average community member, particularly to the youth, but through the life of the project, especially during the extension period where the focus was on early warning, they were 'brought closer' to the communities in which they served. Likewise, the Police Chief Inspector David Apima in Fort Ternan, having organized a number of community events with LEAP II support which built trust and opened up avenues for closer interaction between members of the community and the police, stated that working with the LEAP II project enabled him to build relationships with the youth.

All participants commented on how consistently supportive the LEAP II team had been throughout the project life. One participant stated “Other NGOs turn off their phones when they don’t need anything from us, but Mercy Corps staff were always available for us, night and day.” The LEAP II team was also held up as good example of a mixed ethnic team that worked closely and was seen as neutral in the communities.

A number of training sessions were held to build the capacity of the various community institutions, and overall focus group discussions and interviewees felt the training was both appropriate and relevant to addressing the conflict in their communities. The strategy of using training of trainers (ToTs), both with the DPCs and the youth, in order to cascade the training down to the community level was greatly appreciated and increased the ownership. It also increased the reach of the training as more people were trained than planned as the DPCs and the youth were able to reach deeper into their communities and train the other levels of peace committees and youth participants.

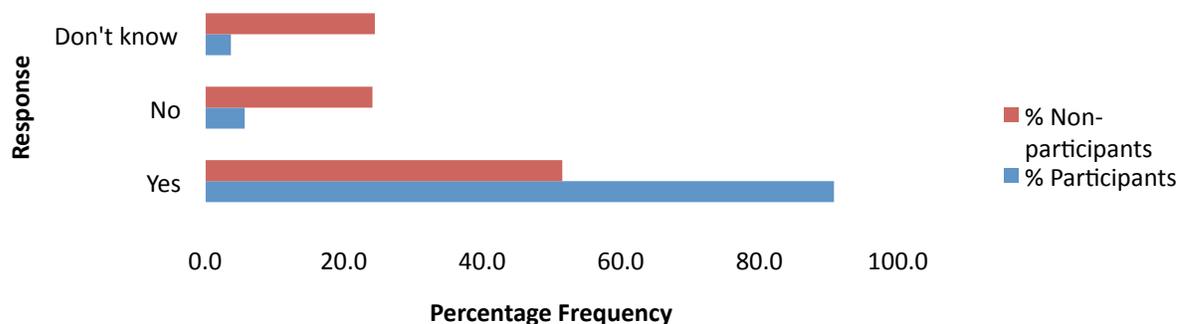
**Result 1.1 Stakeholder mapping and conflict assessment done**

At the onset of the project, a stakeholder mapping and conflict assessment was planned in the five target areas. However, because of the split of one district into two, there were six conflict assessments completed.

**Result 1.2 District Peace Committees established and/or strengthened**

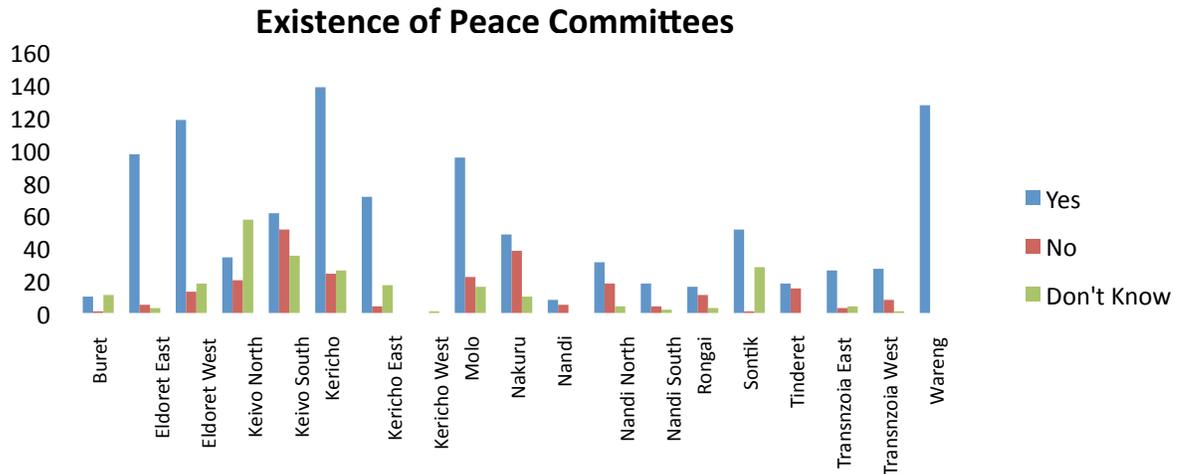
While the project had targeted working with eight DPCs during the first two years of the project, because of the split of one district, it supported nine. The project worked not only with the District Peace Committees but also with the divisional and sub-location peace committees. In the end of project survey, over 90% of LEAP participants, and over 50% of non-LEAP participants were aware of the peace committees (district, divisional or location) in their communities, as compared with 80% who were aware of the DPC in the baseline survey (see Figure 5 below), showing a 12.5% change from the baseline to the EOP survey.

**Figure 5 Awareness of peace existence**



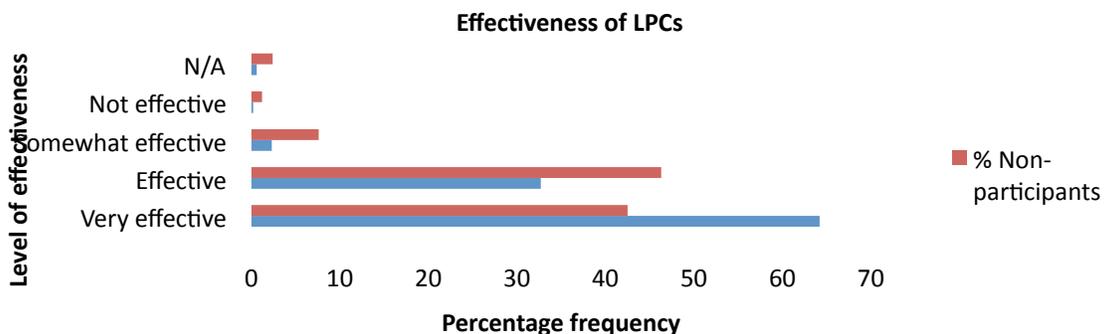
However, this varied significantly across the districts, with the lowest awareness levels in Nandi East, Buret, Nandi South, Rongai and Tinderet districts. During the baseline survey, the lowest levels of awareness were in Nandi North and Keiyo South. The highest levels of awareness were in Kericho, Wareng, Eldoret West, Eldoret East and Molo districts (see Figure 6 for a breakdown of awareness of the existence of peace committees by district).

Figure 6 Awareness of existence of peace committees by district



There was a variance in response between LEAP participants and non-participants surveyed regarding the effectiveness of the various levels of peace committees. More LEAP participants rated the local peace committees very effective (64.2%) as compared to non-LEAP participants (42.5%). See Figure 7 below for a breakdown of perception of effectiveness of LPCs by LEAP and non-LEAP participants. This indicates that the LEAP participants had more interaction with the LPCs. However, it is also highly likely that the respondents were members of the LPCs and therefore rated themselves higher.

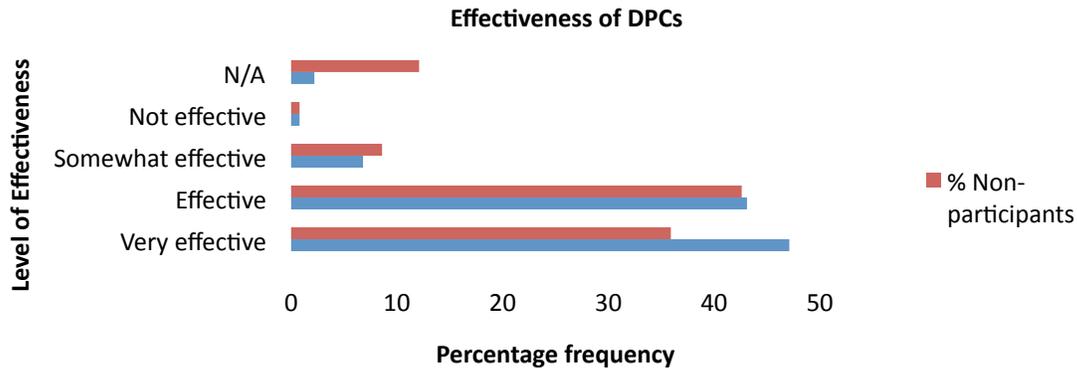
Figure 7 Level of effectiveness of LPCs



The perception of effectiveness of the DPCs was lower overall when compared to the LPCs, with 47.1% of LEAP participants rating them very effective, compared to 35% of non-LEAP participants. However, 43.1% of LEAP participants and 42.6% of non-LEAP

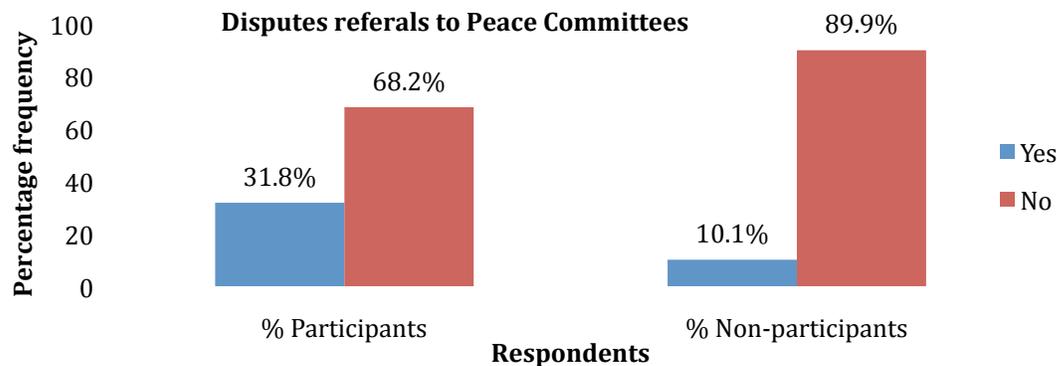
participants perceived them as being effective. Less than 1% of both LEAP and non-LEAP participants viewed the DPCs as being non-effective (see Figure 8 for a breakdown of perceptions of DPCs by LEAP and non-LEAP participants).

Figure 8 Level of effectiveness of DPCs



In spite of the perceptions of the effectiveness of the peace committees, when asked whether they had ever referred a dispute to the peace committees, only 31.8% of LEAP participants, and 10.1% of non-LEAP participants reported having done so (see Figure 9 for a percentage of disputes referred to peace committees by LEAP and non-LEAP participants). The higher percentage of LEAP participants referring disputes to the peace committees reflects both a higher awareness as well as a higher trust of the peace committees of those who were part of the program. In spite of the overall level of dispute referrals, it is important to note that the peace committees’ roles were not exclusively dispute resolution, but focused also on training of community members, early warning and community dialogues. The DPC members also played a critical role in recruiting individuals to join the disciplined forces<sup>1</sup>. In Kericho West/Belgut district, the DPC were used to ensure the recruitment of police and the armed forces were fair and transparent. They also vetted candidates during the interview process.

Figure 9 Disputes referred to peace committees by LEAP and non-LEAP participants

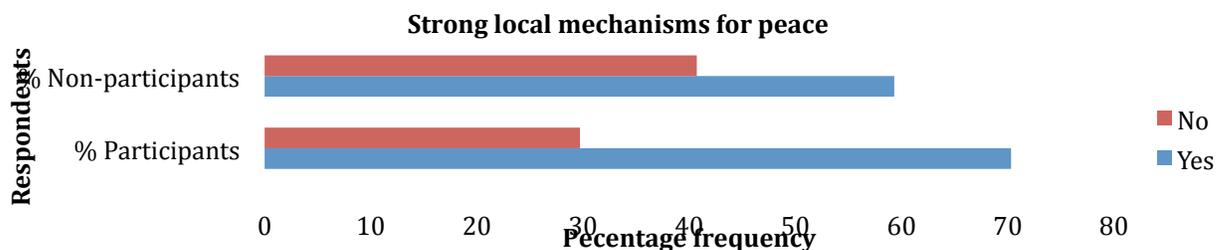


<sup>1</sup> Police, Army, Kenya Forest Service, etc.

Number of public fora/educational events to teach public about peace process  
 The program targeted 40 public fora/educational events to teach the public about peace process, and was able to complete 42 during the first two years of the program.

The LEAP II baseline survey in 2010 found that respondents were generally confident in the ongoing peace building efforts, with 33% being very confident, and 53% being confident. In the evaluation survey, 70.3% of LEAP participants responded that they felt there were strong local mechanisms for peace, as compared to 59.3% of non-LEAP participants (see Figure 10), demonstrating the higher confidence of LEAP participants in the local peace mechanisms.

**Figure 10 Strength of local mechanisms for peace**



In the focus group and interviews, most of the participants reported that the local mechanisms, especially the various level peace committees (district, divisional and local) had been strengthened by the Mercy Corps activities. However, they also emphasized that the starting baseline was low thus more work is needed at various levels. In addition, it was reported that currently the status of the district peace committees is uncertain in the new government structure.

*MC was an instrument of change and buried itself into the communities. They did what others were not doing – building capacity. Many of the DPC members are not educated, and so they had to find ways to get the information across to them in a way that they were able to understand and then share with their communities. Women can teach the women and men the men, youth with the youth. So the strategy of using the DPCs as TOTs paid more dividends and people were more interested in the training. Dr. SK Wanguru, Nakuru County Peace Monitor*

The LEAP II program was also attributed with increasing-the level of women and youth participation in the peace committees at all levels. Mary Njoki, the current chairperson of the Wareng DPC stated:

*Before the DPCs didn't have women on them, and they didn't even allow women to play any part of them. The community saw it was only for the men or the elders. So when Mercy Corps came, they said even women can be a chair and it was more successful when the women come out. So Mercy Corps have made us to become strong. Now for me, I am a chairperson for the whole district. Before this would not have been possible. Now we know how to talk to people at the grassroots. And the grassroots recognize that we are very strong.*

The LEAP II project also took a number of DPC members on a cross-site visit to Wajir, to learn more about what the peace committee there had been able to accomplish. It was clear from the focus group discussions that this visit had been an inspiration to the participants, both those who were able to go to Wajir, and those who were not able to participate. In particular was mentioned the self-sustainability of the Wajir peace committee, and how they had been able to resource funds and support from a wide variety of sources; private sector, NGO and government.

**Recommendation 1:** More work is needed to establish the peace committee structure within the new governing structure. The LEAP program was able to lay a solid structure at the various levels, from the DPC to the local level. However, with the new County government, the roles of these various peace committees are unclear. USAID should continue to work with the peace committees and the National Steering Committee as they work through these issues.

**Lessons Learnt 1:** Cross-site visits are an effective way for DPCs to learn from each other and share challenges as well as strategies for overcoming them.

### **Result 1.3 District leaders gain new leadership and consensus-building skills to resolve problems**

The LEAP II program not only focused on training of the peace committees and local peace actors, but it also trained district leaders in conflict resolution and consensus building. The consultant was able to meet with four District Commissioners (DCs) and one assistant to the County Commissioner. In all cases, the DC's reported that the LEAP II program has provided them with new skills as well as provided resources for conflict mediation and consensus-building. The program focused on some key areas along district and county borders, for example the between Kisumu and Kericho counties, where the PEV in 2008 was particularly violent, and where cattle raiding between the Luo and Kipsigis continues to provoke violence between the communities. The program was reported to have a direct impact upon reducing violent conflict. Jamlik Mbuba, the DC for Belgut assessed that there had been an 85% reduction in crime and ethnic conflict since 2010:

*We have a very vibrant DPC in this district – it surely has assisted me in bringing peace and sanity within this region. Most times we have meetings between the DPC and the Nyakach DPC, we bring them together and I work with Mercy Corps on this. Mercy Corps has taken us for trainings, and also to facilitate meetings. For example before the elections when people expected fire to outbreak, on two or three occasions we brought the communities together, and Mercy Corps provided a facilitator for sensitization. They also supported peace barazas, sporting activities and gave t-shirts with peace messages to all three communities in the district.*

Likewise, the Sigowet DPC reported that they have been able to work closely with the DC in order to stop the escalation of conflict caused by cattle raiding across the border:

*One time some animals were stolen from Nyakach, and some people came and torched one house, and people wanted to fight. But they went to the peace committee*

*and complained and the peace committee told them not to fight and to rely on the police/law. So they waited and the DC came and addressed it and they calmed down.*

The project had targeted training 300 people in conflict mitigation and resolution skills, and over exceeded this target for a total of 330 participants. During the LEAP II program, 39 disputes were recorded as having been resolved by the program participants, exceeding the target of 32. With the LEAP II program winding down, concern was repeatedly expressed regarding the continued support of the peace actors to continue address the inter-communal conflict. While some of the DPCs felt that the ending of the LEAP II program would severely curtail their ability to continue addressing conflicts in their communities, a number felt that the training and capacity building they had received would enable them to continue to perform their duties, although they would be limited in terms of logistics and quick response. A participant in the Sigowet DPC stated:

*Last Friday we had another issue – some goats were stolen, and the peace actor went in and negotiated and returned the goats. So they are been accepted at the community level, and wherever they talk they are being heard.*

**Recommendation 2:** USAID should work closely at the County level to support greater integration between the District and the County level. The district level authorities were an important part of the LEAP II program. However, their status is unclear in the new County government. Unless their relationship with the County is clarified, there is risk that at best, the training and support to the district level could be lost, or at worst the lack of clarity can cause conflict.

#### **Result 1.4 32-40 district dialogue forums conducted that bring groups together to discuss and resolve joint problems.**

One of the key activities of the LEAP II program was to bring communities together in dialogue fora in order to address issues that had driven the 2008 PEV and could potentially drive inter-communal conflict in the lead up to the 2013 elections. The program had targeted having 32 events, and over exceeded this target by three events for a total of 35 events. Focus group participants and key interview informants all reported that they had participated in a number of dialogues at various levels, whether at the county, district or sub-location level. The dialogues that were held in the local communities were reported to have attracted a broader spectrum of participants, than those held in the towns in hotel venues. Many of the dialogues, especially those at the border areas, addressed issues related to cattle raiding, which can sometimes escalate into larger inter-communal conflicts if not adequately addressed by the authorities.

*People do listen because there were some incidents when cows were stolen from Nyakach, and found hidden in the bush near my neighbor and the youth from that community were arrested and the people wanted to kill them. The people from Kericho needed to revenge. We had a dialogue with the OCS and the Chief and the people cooperated and they didn't take revenge. If Mercy Corps had not trained the peace actors on how to resolve conflict, the conflict could have escalated. Sigowet DPC*

The community forums attracted much larger crowds than were anticipated in the program planning. While the project had targeted 240 attendees at the events, the project recorded over 990 actual attendees. In addition, there were a number of joint activities with other organizations, which also attracted much larger numbers.

In the end of project survey, 33% of LEAP participants reported that they had attended three or more peace events, as compared to 21% of non-LEAP. Only 4% of LEAP participants and 8% of non-LEAP participants stated that they had not attended any peace event (see Table 2 below for the breakdown of attendance at peace events, as well as the different types of events that the respondents attended). It is interesting to note that 90% of non-LEAP participants reported that they were either a facilitator or moderator in the events, which indicates they may have misunderstood the question.

**Table 3 Attendance at peace events**

	Response	Participants	Non-participants
Number of Peace events	>4	10%	8%
	3 to 4	23%	12%
	1 to 2	63%	72%
	0	4%	8%
Type of Peace events	Peace Dialogue	28%	28%
	Peace Campaigns	33%	30%
	Civic Education	33%	28%
	Peace Tournaments	5%	13%
Role at Peace Events	Event Participation	7%	4%
	Leader/Organization	7%	4%
	Facilitator/Moderator	77%	90%
	PC Member	9%	2%

In all areas, the dialogues were seen as critical activities in addressing issues in the lead up to the elections. The facilitation by Mercy Corps in terms of logistical support, as well as the training provided to the different participants was vital for the dialogues to be effective. Pastor Abednego Lwandanyi, the DPC chair Trans Nzoia East gave the example of Kabolet and Munyaka in his area:

*In Kabolet and Munyaka there is a marginalized group of people who live there. They were often used as a go-between by Pokot to go into people's homes and steal cattle. In 2008 over 19 people were shot dead in this area, including pastors. Many houses and shops were burnt down, women were raped, over 3000 animals taken. Mercy Corps supported us to facilitate several dialogues in the area to discuss the issues faced by the community there.*

Many of the DPCs reported that they plan to continue the dialogues without Mercy Corps support, although it will be difficult.

**Lessons Learnt 2:** Dialogues and trainings should, as much as possible, be held at the local level rather than in hotels or in the main town. This allows for wider participation and more ownership of the process.

### Result 1.5 Early warning and response systems established in 8 districts

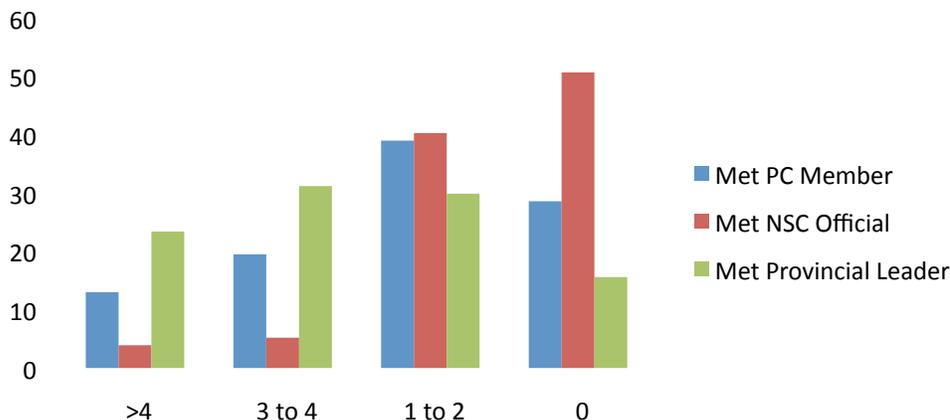
During the main part of the LEAP II program, according to the respondents in focus groups and interviews, the main early warning activities were primarily training the peace committees and other leaders in early warning and early response from the 8-targeted districts. During this period, consultations were held with key stakeholders including the NSC, CEWARN and partner CSOs in the establishment of a credible local system, building upon the NSC's national EWER system, including the SMS #108 platform. In May 2011, 187 people from across the 8 districts were trained in conflict prevention and in the NSC EWER system. Members of the DPC who participated in the Wajir exchange trip were also able to see how an effective EWER system was operating in northern Kenya.

During the extension period, the project continued to strengthen the community-based early warning-early response (EWER) system, expanding it to covering all 17 districts (the entire Trans Nzoia county, Bomet, greater Nandi and Nakuru Counties). In addition it added the component of working with other organizations on the country-wide Uchaguzi platform (See Result 1.2 in Section 4 below for more discussion on the EWER program during the cost-extension).

### Result 1.6 District and provincial leaders increase interaction through multi-district and regional forums.

The 2010 baseline survey found that 48% of DPC members reported that they had interacted with the provincial leaders at least three or more times in the past six months, and 33% had interacted with them 1-2 times. In the EOP survey, over 53% of DPC members reported they had interacted with the provincial leaders three or more times in the past six months, while 30% said they had met them 1-2 times. This shows a 10.4% change for more than three times, and a 1% decrease for 1-2 times (see Figure 11). However, it is important to note that the evaluation survey included areas that had been added during the cost-extension and therefore did not participate in the capacity building activities during the main period of the program, which may have skewed this result.

Figure 11 Interaction between district leaders



In the focus group discussion as well as the key informant interviews, the networking and relationships built between the various levels of leadership, from the sub-location to the provincial level, was reported as being a critical part of maintaining peace in the lead up to the elections. In addition, the links across districts, including the districts that were not formally part of the LEAP II program (for example Kisumu), were also reported as being very critical, especially when dealing with issues at the border areas.

*Mercy Corps has trained us to manage the conflict, but also there was the networking to be very strong. When they call us in together for training, you would meet the different people from different districts so that we now have a network and now we know each other can call each other.* Mary Njoki, Chairperson, Warange DPC

## **Objective 2: Sponsor community dialogues and implement joint development projects that build bridges among divided communities and demonstrate tangible benefits to cooperation**

The LEAP II program implemented a number of different types of projects that focused upon building relationships and trust between the communities in the Rift Valley. These included community connector projects, cash for work (C4W) projects and income generating projects (IGA). In the cost extension the project also included a number of quick impact projects (QIP).

While the community connector and C4W projects were designed primarily with peace building in mind, the IGA programs also included an economic empowerment aspect as well. Some of the C4W groups also pooled the cash they received in order to purchase assets to strengthen the groups' income generating capacity.

### **Result 2.1 64 communities engage in dialogue to promote reconciliation and identify projects for implementation**

The project had targeted 80 events related to reconciliation during the first two years of the program, and was able to exceed this target by four additional events. At the reconciliation events, the project had targeted 2400 participants, but recorded over 4435 attendees. Many more people attended the events than was anticipated in the design of the program, indicating that the targeted communities were determined to have peace. The LEAP team designed the timing of the events to be community-friendly, for example, many were planned to happen in the evenings when people were less busy. However, the high levels of unemployment may have also contributed to the large numbers of participants, as the events gave the community a venue for discussing the difficulties they were facing. A member of the Molo DPC stated:

*Every week we have had dialogues – on Friday we have one at another place, last week we were in two places. It depends on the sub-location which communities are involved. Also Molo is a cosmopolitan area, no one place has only one community. In most places you have very many different ethnic groups so you include all the communities.*

**Result 2.2a 64 community and district projects are implemented that demonstrate tangible benefits to cooperation.**

The project implemented 64 joint reconstruction projects, meeting the project target. The community connector projects were the direct result of community dialogues; the communities the consultant met had a great sense of pride and accomplishment in the community projects. These projects took on symbolic meaning for the communities, representing their joint collaboration and work in implementing the activity. In particular, the connector bridges were mentioned as having deep symbolic meaning for communities who had previously been in conflict.

**Figure 12 Community Connector Bridge, Sachangwan**



*At a place called Sachangwan a bridge was removed during the clashes and later it was rebuilt with support from Mercy Corps. So when the bridge was removed, the community from one side could not move to the other side of the river. Now that the bridge is there, the two communities can interact and buy and sell from each other. That was a very successful project and people were very happy with it. The DPC mobilized and involved the youth from both sides to provide the manpower for the bridge. Molo DPC focus group*

**Lessons Learnt 3: Community connector projects, especially those that build a visible structure, such as bridges, can be symbolic representations of reconciliation processes.**

**Result 2.2b Community members show increased willingness to cooperate across conflict lines.**

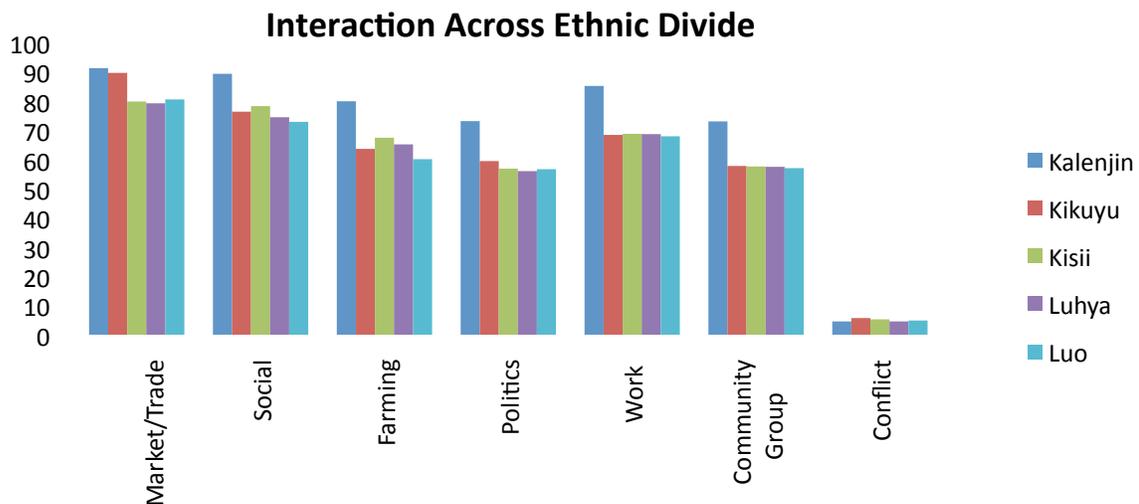
Across the board, in both the focus group discussion and the interviews, it was felt that as a result of the LEAP program, there was greater inter-ethnic cooperation in the targeted communities. However, many felt that while there was greater cooperation, the deeper issues between the communities had not yet been resolved, and there was potential for

these issues to re-emerge in times of tension. So, while they felt that there was currently a relative peace, they felt that it was now time to address the deeper reconciliation issues between the communities.

*People have not yet been completely reconciled. So there is something we have not yet accomplished. For example my father and my brother were killed during the PEV. People are still bitter, and we have not had time to reconcile these issues. Now we have peace, but now we need to have reconciliation. We have Kikuyu and Kalenjin who are still fighting – but we need to help them come together and bring the issues out between them.* Trans Nzoia DPC

In the end of project evaluation survey, the respondents were asked a series of questions regarding their level of trust with others of different ethnic communities. In terms of joint activities, they were asked whether they had engaged in various activities during the previous three months. Overall the survey found that interactions between the ethnic communities were common, with the highest number of interactions being in the market and trade activities, the lowest in politics and community activities.<sup>2</sup> Interestingly, in the 2010 baseline survey, the Kisii community was listed as the community that most other communities interacted with, while in the 2013 survey, the Kalinjin were rated higher (see Figure 13 below). Also, in 2010, the respondents listed conflict levels with other community members as being higher (as much as 20% with Kisii, and 10% with Luhya), in the 2013 survey, levels of conflict with other ethnic communities were all rated as being lower than 5%.

Figure 13 Interaction across Ethnic Lines

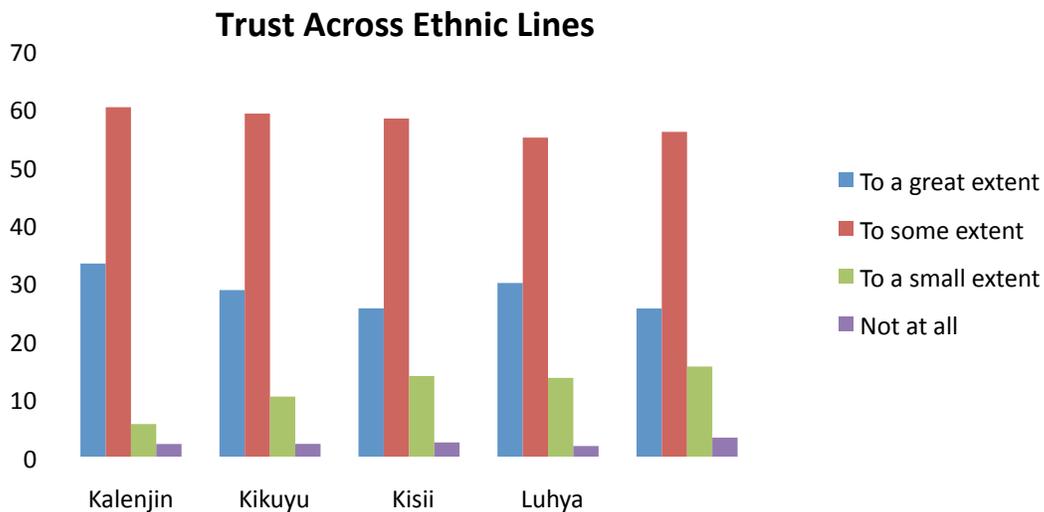


Respondent were also asked to rate how much they trusted members of other ethnic communities (see Figure 14 below). In the baseline survey in 2010, Kalenjin were rated the lowest with only 60% of respondents stating they trust them “to a great extent” or “to some extent” combined. In the EOP survey, 60% stated they trusted the Kalengin “to some

<sup>2</sup> The community activities mentioned here would be events such as funerals, marriages etc.

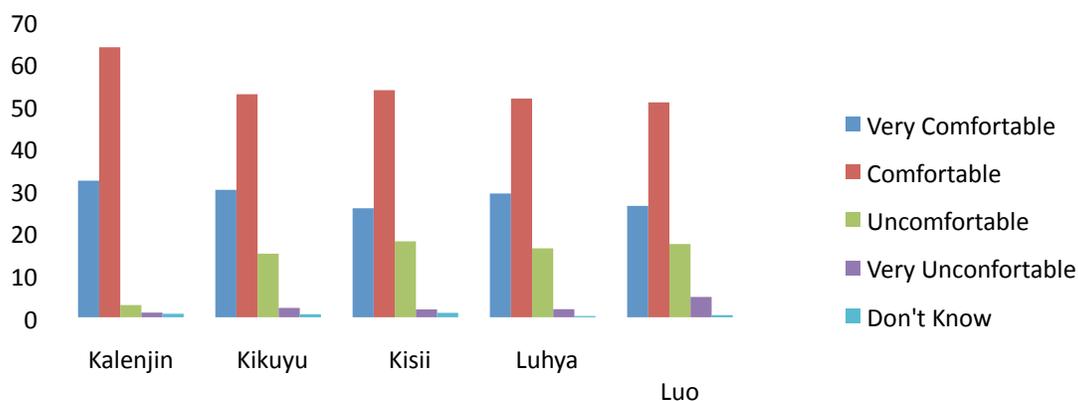
extent”, while 33% stated they trusted them “to a great extent.” The highest levels of trust were for the Luhya community at 79%. In the 2013 evaluation survey, the Kalenjin were rated the highest levels of trust, with 60% stating that they trust them to some extent, and 33% stating that they trust them to a great extent. The Luhya community, however, was rated as lowest in the 2013 survey as compared with the other ethnic communities.

Figure 14 Trust between ethnic communities



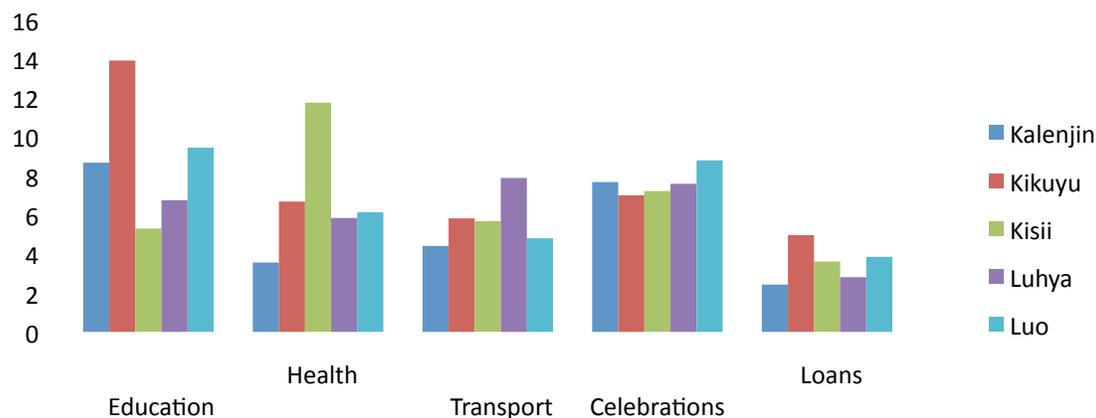
The respondents were asked to rate how comfortable they would feel if someone from the other ethnic groups were contesting for elective post in their communities (see Figure 16). Again, the Kalenjin community scored higher than the other communities, with over 95% saying they would be comfortable or very comfortable if a member of the Kalenjin was contesting for elective post in their communities. This could reflect that the Rift Valley is the traditional homeland of the Kalenjin community and they are the dominant community. In addition, they made up the majority of the respondents to the survey. However, survey respondents were told NOT to rate their own ethnic group, so this should not have changed the percentages. The lowest tolerance was for the Luo community, with less than 5% stating that they would feel very uncomfortable if a Luo were to run for politics in their community (see Figure 15 below). This could have reflected the political climate at the time of the survey, which was shortly after the 2013 elections, which was contested by Riala Odinga. However, they did not rate much lower than the Luhya or Kikuyu.

Figure 15 Tolerance in politics



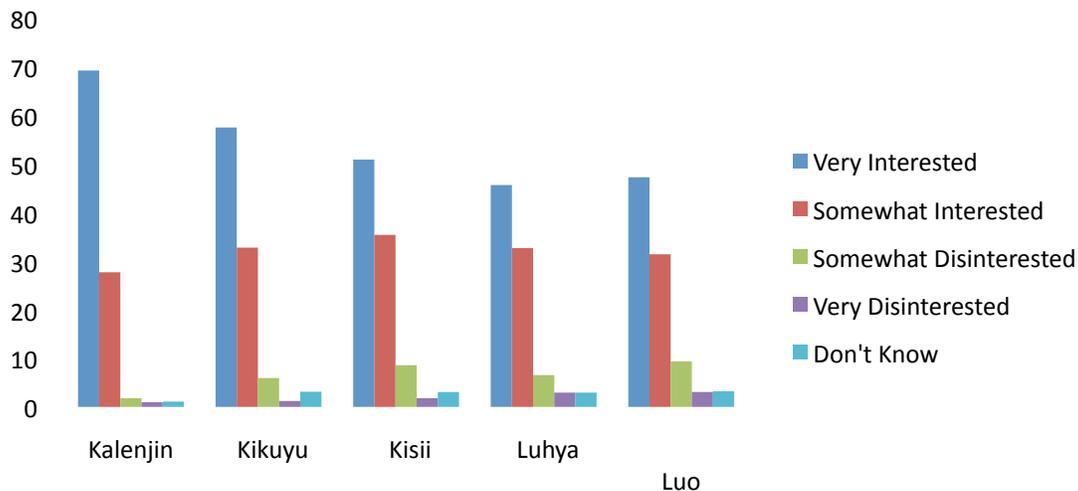
The 2013 survey asked respondents whether they felt that members of other communities excluded them from participation in a variety of activities (see Figure 16). A similar question was asked in the 2010 baseline survey, with the Kikuyu feeling the most excluded by the Kalenjin across the board. In the 2013 survey, respondents felt the Kikuyu excluded them most in education, and the Kisii in health activities. However, there were no strong discernible patterns.

Figure 16 Exclusion by other ethnic groups



Respondents were asked to rate the level of interest that members of other ethnic communities had regarding sustainable peace. In the 2010 baseline the non-Kalenjin respondents rated the Kalenjin as the least interested in peace. In the 2013 survey, the Kalenjin were rated as the highest (69% being very interested, and 28% being somewhat interested), while the Luhya were rated as being least interested (see figure 17 below).

Figure 17 Interest in sustainable peace by ethnic group



**Recommendation 3:** More work is needed to address the deep divisions between ethnic communities in the Rift Valley. Although the elections were peaceful and the survey results show an increase in tolerance, in most interviews and focus groups it was mentioned that the underlying tensions have not been resolved and could erupt again given the right political context.

**Result 2.3 Joint monitoring teams are established for all projects.**

For each of the 64 community connector projects, a joint monitoring team was established and trained by Mercy Corps from members of the community. During the focus group discussions, a number of participants mentioned their role in the joint monitoring programs, and the importance of the training received. This strategy also helped to build community ownership for the projects. Albert Githuka, the Chair of the Kikuyu Elders Peace Initiative (KEPI) stated:

*Mercy Corps has been able to encourage community participation in the program, which is very crucial for peace. They didn't bring ready-made projects, or their own agenda to the table. And because of that approach, people owned the program and they saw it was their responsibility to bring peace.*

**Objective 3: Support youth integration and address a key cause of violence through youth leadership training and income generation activities**

The third objective of the LEAP II program focused on working with youth, who had been widely utilized to perpetrate violence during the 2008 post election violence, between communities. This objective was dropped in the cost extension because of the Yes Youth Can (YYC) program that Mercy Corps began to implement in the Rift Valley in March 2011. In Objective 3, Mercy Corps worked closely with a number of location partners, including the Kericho Youth Centre (KYC) in Kericho, the Wareng Youth Initiative (WYI) in Eldoret, and the Peace and Development Forum in Nakuru. These local partners worked closely

with the youth self-help groups (YSHG) in order to strengthen their capacity and manage the cash for work and income generating activities.

### **Result 3.1 Organizational capacity of local partner and YSHGs strengthened**

The LEAP II program sought not only to build the capacity of the YSHGs, but also the capacity of the local implementing partners. At the beginning of the program, an organizational capacity assessment was done with each implementing partner, and a capacity building strategy was developed and implemented. Unfortunately, there was no follow-up capacity assessment of the local partners, and therefore it is difficult to quantitatively measure their improvement in each area.

However, the consultant was able to meet with all three implementing partners, and they all reported that they felt their capacity had greatly improved through their partnership with Mercy Corps. The areas of improvement mentioned were in financial management, policy and strategy, human resources, monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the Wareng Youth Initiative members stated that they had learned more about the reform process in Kenya, which helped them in their peace building work.

The local partners worked closely with the YSHGs, building their capacities and managing the cash for work and income generating activities. As the local partners received capacity building training from Mercy Corps, they were then able to cascade the training down to the youth groups that they were managing. However, there were various challenges working with the local youth groups, particularly the literacy levels and capacity. As Daniel Ronoh of the Kericho Youth Centre reported:

*One challenge in the project in proposal writing was that we discovered that literacy levels were low amongst the youth, especially in Kipkelion. So despite the trainings in proposal writing, they were not able to conceptualize the project. Only one or two in each group were able to read and write. Many youth still uneducated and illiterate in the rural areas, we had to adapt the curriculum to suit the different locations. (Daniel Ronoh, KYC)*

One of the planned indicators in the PMP was measuring the change in contributions raised by partners and YSHGs. However, this was difficult as there was no baseline regarding the levels of funding for each group. In the meetings with the local partners and some of the YSHGs, it was clear that they had been able to increase their overall income.

The Kericho Youth Centre had been sourcing funding for their health related activities through PEPFAR, AMREF and the government (NAC-TOA) before their partnership with Mercy Corps. However, through the LEAP II program they were able to expand their activities to include peace building, and increase their funding directly related to this new sector. Their first grant from the LEAP II program was to implement a 90,000 KSH cash-for-work project with the youth in their organization in 2010. They then established an agreement with Mercy Corps and became a local implementing organization for the LEAP II program, managing 10 C4W and 10 IGA programs with YSHG in the Kericho area.

Through the LEAP II program, the Wareng Youth Initiative transitioned from being a Community Based Organization (CBO) to a Non-Government Organization managing other

YSHGs. Through the program, they supported 25 groups in 5 districts within 3 counties (15 in Uasin Gishu, 5 in Elgeyo Marakwet, and 5 in Nandi County). They reported that they have also been able to source additional funding from Media Focus and Kenya Transition Initiative (KTI).

The Peace and Development forum (PDF) was established in October 2010 with the goal of working closely with the youth. Their first grant was with Mercy Corps. They reported that as a result of their work on the LEAP II program, their capacity has increased and they were able to access funding from Chemonics as well as the National Steering Committee (NSC). The PDF was not included in the LEAP II cost extension because of the limits of funding and the decision not to work directly with the youth.

It was difficult to find information regarding the fundraising of the YSHGs, with the exception of the eight groups that the consultant was able to visit in May 2013 (see Annex 4 for a list of projects visited). Of the eight groups, three (Kapsoya Border Youth Group, Kesses Youth, and Kichawir Upendo) reported having been able to access additional funding from the government and other organizations (i.e. CRS).

The Kesses youth group was particularly successful after receiving an initial IGA grant from LEAP II for 78,000 KSH (equivalent at that period to \$1000 USD) for the purchase of 150 chairs and utensils to rent out to local communities for functions and celebrations. They have since been able to generate additional funds to purchase a quarter acre plot, and they have purchased an additional 50 chairs. In addition, they received a loan from the Ministry of Youth, as well as a loan for two green houses for tomato production from AMERAN. They have additional plans to purchase a 100-seater tent and build houses for rent on their quarter acre plot. A member of the Kesses group stated:

*The IGA project from Mercy Corps was the seed for all our other activities; we have received a grant and loans from the Ministry of Youth and now have many different activities and are a role model for other youth.*

Figure 18 Kesses Youth Group greenhouses



Recommendation 4: Follow-up Organizational Capacity Assessments of the LEAP II partners should be included in any future work with these partners, or in the USAID peace building evaluation, using the LEAP II assessments as a baseline.

### **Result 3.2 Young people gain new skills that help them earn an income and address daily challenges**

A key focus of the LEAP II program was in building the economic empowerment capacity of the YSHGs through trainings and workshops. All groups visited mentioned the numerous training sessions they had received from Mercy Corps and the local implementing partners throughout the program, notably the financial literacy training and the entrepreneurship training. In particular the financial literacy training was reported to instill in them with the confidence to access additional funding and even take loans, which they had feared to do earlier. As a member of Kesses Youth stated:

*We used to fear loans, but with the Mercy Corps financial literacy training we learned how to take risks and how to manage the loans.*

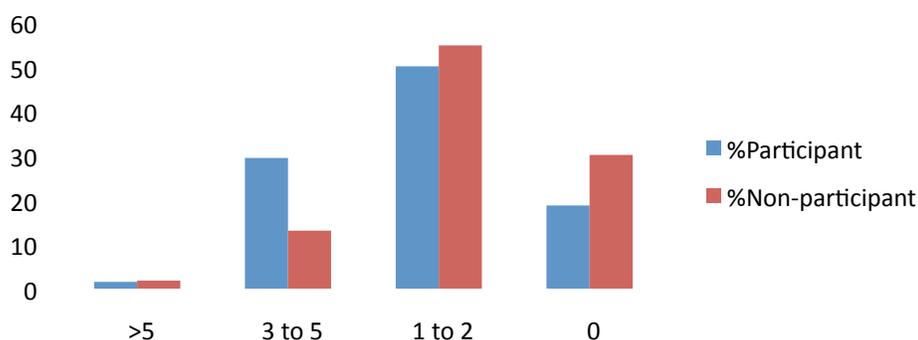
Youth from Uasin Gishu also stated that as a result of the LEAP II program, they were more aware of the funding available from the government, and that government funding was more accessible to them than in the past:

*Mercy Corps also made the government wake up to assist the youth, they ashamed the government and now they are coming in to see how they can support the youth. Before the MC came to assist the groups, the youth were not willing to come together, but now they are very interested to come together and assist the youth and the tournaments – young ladies and men come together and have discussions and work together.*

The project had planned to train 480 young people in leadership, consensus building and economic skills, and met this target by training 481 youth. Most of the groups reported having gained important skills, especially in financial literacy and management that they use both as a group as well as in their own individual income generating projects. They also reported an increase in government support to youth as a result of the project.

In the 2013 survey, youth were asked how many times they had organized collective action for any community cause. Twenty-nine percent of LEAP participants reported involvement in 3-5 activities compared with 12% of non-LEAP participants. However, more non-LEAP participants reported participation in 1-2 activities than LEAP participants (see Figure 20).

**Figure 19 Youth participation in community action**



In an August 2012 survey, youth were asked how they expected their economic condition would be in twelve months. Of those surveyed, 77% expected their condition to be better, 19.9% expected it to be the same, and 2.9% thought it would get worse.<sup>3</sup> In the 2013 end of project survey, a similar question was asked, with marginally better results. In addition, the data was disaggregated by those who participated in the LEAP II program and those who did not. Of the LEAP II participants, 86.2% expected their condition to be better, while 12.9% expected it to be the same. The non-LEAP participants were similar, although 1.9% expected their condition to be worse, 10.6% expected it to be the same, and 86% expected it to be better (see Table 4). This shows a 10.7% increase over the one year from the August 2012 survey to the end of project survey.

**Table 4 Anticipated economic condition in twelve months**

Response	LEAP II Participants	Non-LEAP participants
Worse	0	1.9%
Same	12.9%	10.6%
Better	86.2%	86%
I don't know	0.9%	1.4%
Total	100	100

**Result 3.3a Youth implement at least 40 C4W activities that promote community development.**

Forty C4W activities were planned and implemented during the first year of the LEAP II program, which focused on implementing an activity that promoted positive relationship between ethnic communities and also promoted community development. The project had anticipated having 600 youth participate in the C4W activities, but over exceeded this target with 800 participants.

The consultant was able to visit three groups that had implemented a C4W project: the Mukinyai-Borop Connection Bridge in Nakuru, the Kichawir Upendo Group in Kericho, and the Kapsoya Border Youth Group in Uasin Gishu. In addition, she was able to meet youth

<sup>3</sup> This survey was done at the end of the LEAP II program, and focused primarily upon youth.

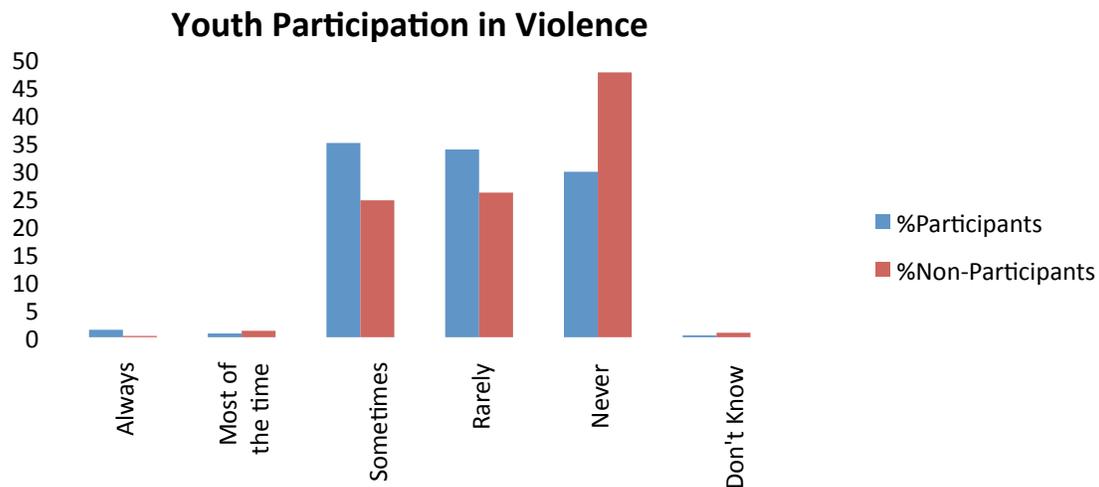
in Molo, Uasin Gishu, Nandi and Trans Nzoia, where additional C4W activities were mentioned.

The composition of most of the groups implementing the C4W projects were inter-ethnic, although a few were mentioned which involved only one ethnic group due to the ethnic composition of their community. However, they reported that they still sought to engage with youth from other communities in their activities. Some of the groups decided to donate a portion of the C4W individual income to their group and use it as a seed fund for additional activities, while others used the income for their individual needs.

**Result 3.3b Youth feel like they are making a positive contribution to their communities.**

In the 2010 baseline survey, 17% of respondents believed that youth participated in crime or violence most of the time (10%) or always (7%). In the 2013 end of project survey, the perceptions of youth participation in violence decreased significantly, with less than 2% believing that youth participate in violence most of the time or always (see Figure 20 below). Only 35% of LEAP participants felt that youth participated in violence sometimes, with even lower percentage of non-LEAP participants (24.5%). It is unclear why a higher percentage of LEAP participants felt that youth participated more in violence than non-LEAP participants.

**Figure 20 Perceptions of youth participation in violence**



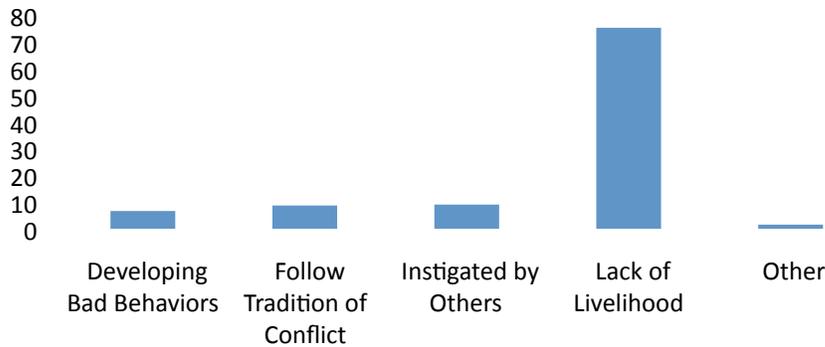
In the focus groups and interviews, the participants reported that the youth had taken an active role in the communities and were seen in a much more positive light now than in 2010. Their involvement in community projects, C4W, as well as the EWER activities had transformed the communities' perception of them as perpetrators of violence. In the youth focus group in Molo, one participant stated:

*Now young people being involved vibrantly in the programs, but previously the youth were seen as the problems. But after seeing the initiative of the young people, it has increased respect and trust of the young people in Molo. And now the community sees them positively and they have been brought close. Now they make sure that youth are*

*integrated into the DPCs, even before this was in the constitution. Previously youth were seen as drunkards and hopeless people with no future. But now it is easier to integrate into the committees and we are appreciated there.*

As was found in the 2010 baseline, the main reason given for youth’s involvement in violence or crime was the lack of livelihoods (see Figure 21 below).

**Figure 21 Reasons for youth involvement in crime or violence.**



The data was also analyzed using two additional statistical approaches in order to examine propensity to violence. First, we used propensity score matching (PSM) in an attempt to move towards assessing causal impacts of the program and; second, we used multiple regression analysis to assess correlations between program interventions, the intermediate and the long-term outcomes. The regression analysis was done in two-steps. The first part analyzed the correlations of the program components’ (Peace Dialogues, Youth Multi-Ethnic events etc.) with intermediate outcomes, such as interaction, trust and security. The second part looked at correlations between intermediate outcomes and the long-term outcome (propensity for violence) (See table 5 for the regression table).

Propensity Score Matching constructs a statistical comparison group by modeling the probability of participating in the program on the basis of observed characteristics that are unaffected by the program. The method matches every participant with its closest match among non-participants based on observable characteristics not affected by the program (such as gender, household location etc). The idea is if two individuals are (close to) identical in every way except for their treatment status, then any difference in the outcomes will be attributable to the program. As a precursor to the findings in this section, it is important to note that we did not have enough pre-program characteristics to match on in order to make clear conclusions about the effect of the program. These findings should therefore be treated as *suggestive*.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> There were two key limitations to this analysis. First, the lack of suitable variables to match on in the Propensity Score Matching made making causal interpretation problematic. Secondly, the regression analysis does not lend itself to causal interpretation. All we can say is that significant variables move together with the outcome variable.

*Findings:*

- LEAP II participants that were matched to similar non-participants had significantly higher levels of trust.
- However, there were no significant difference between participants and non-participants with regards to interaction, security and propensity towards violence.

**Table 5: Analysis of Determinants of Youth Propensity Towards Political Violence in the Rift Valley<sup>5</sup>**

VARIABLES	Behavioral	Attitudinal
	Full model-Controlling for ethnicity and location Odds ratios (p-values)	Full model-Controlling for ethnicity and location Odds ratios (p-value)
Attended peace building meeting(s)(Yes=1)	0.63 (0.313)	0.54 (0.334)
Training in conflict management (Yes=1)	5.16*** (0.001)	0.27* (0.066)
Member of self-help group (Yes=1)	0.37** (0.043)	0.89 (0.834)
Training from business rep (Yes=1)	2.67** (0.049)	0.87 (0.834)
Income	0.84 (0.144)	1.35* (0.052)
Rate relative economic condition	0.56* (0.056)	
Economic Optimism	1.46 (0.378)	0.58 (0.293)
Interact with members of other ethnic groups	0.27*** (0.000)	1.94 (0.169)
Nationalism vs. tribalism	0.25** (0.011)	0.11*** (0.003)
Trust in members of other ethnic groups		0.74*** (0.008)
Gender (Male=1)	2.63** (0.020)	2.64* (0.082)
Age group	1.28 (0.292)	0.88 (0.707)
Education level	0.67*** (0.007)	0.76 (0.145)
Rural (Rural=1)	0.99 (0.991)	0.54 (0.340)
Disputes (Yes=1)	3.21*** (0.005)	0.48 (0.209)
Constant	1.21 (0.879)	5.28 (0.349)
Observations	421	406

pval in parentheses  
\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

<sup>5</sup> This analysis was compiled by Ruben Grangaard from the EOP survey data

### **Results Step 1: Regression Analysis of Intermediate outcomes (Youth only)**

Multiple regression analysis was first carried out on the three main intermediate outcomes; trust, interaction and security. The advantage of multivariate regression is that we are able to isolate the effect of one variable's effect on the outcome variable, while not allowing for confounding variables to interfere.

#### *Findings:*

- The existence of peace committees in the area of the respondent is correlated with higher levels of trust and interaction.
- Higher levels of community action among youth are correlated with higher levels of trust.
- Having attended peace training is associated with a lower probability of perceiving insecurity as a threat to one's livelihood.
- Unemployment is correlated with significantly lower levels of interaction.
- Multi-ethnic youth events and civic education for peaceful election-events are correlated with higher probability of perceiving insecurity as a threat to one's livelihood. While this was opposite of the expected sign, this might reflect successful targeting, i.e. these interventions were targeted to more insecure areas.

### **Results Step 2: Regression Analysis of the Long-term Outcome (Entire sample)**

Step 2 involves a multiple regression model of the three intermediate outcomes against the final outcome, propensity towards violence.

#### *Findings:*

- Trust is a highly significant predictor of lower propensity towards violence.
- Interaction is a highly significant predictor of lower propensity towards violence.
- Security is not a significant predictor of propensity towards violence.

### **Result 3.4a Youth identify and implement at least 40 income-generating activities.**

The LEAP II program also included forty income-generating activities, which targeted youth groups in the communities. As with the C4W activities, the IGAs had two main objectives: a peace building objective of increasing interaction between ethnic groups, and an economic empowerment objective of increasing the income of group members. The local implementing partners worked closely with the youth groups to identify and develop proposals for the activities. Forty projects were selected and implemented during the first two years of the program.

The project had targeted 200 youth to participate in the IGA activities, but the records showed that there were actually 731 youth involved. The involvement of the youth in the IGAs was much higher than anticipated as the youth groups were larger (average of 15-20 people/group) and more members of the groups were involved. During program design it was not anticipated that at most half of the group members would participate, but in most cases all members of the group were involved in the IGAs. Overall, there was much higher interest in the IGA activities than had been anticipated.

The consultant was able to visit five groups that had implemented IGA activities during the first two years of the program including Kesses Youth Group, Kapsoya Border Youth Group, West Indies Youth Group, Kichawir Upendo Group, and Hekima Development Skills. Initially, the local implementing partner supporting Hekimia Development Skills felt that the group was a failure because of leadership issues. However, the group was able to overcome its leadership struggles, and had set up a successful business packaging and selling Amaranth herbs in Nakuru town. The added value of the packaging enabled the group to increase their income significantly, and six members of the group (from a total of 15 members) had the potential of earning up to 23,000KSH/month through the sales of the product, with an additional 700KSH (total 3000 KSH) given back into the group on a monthly basis.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 22 Member of Hekima Development Skills in kiosk selling Amaranth**



The IGAs experienced a number of challenges in their implementation. The key challenge mentioned by the local implementing partners as well as the youth groups themselves was the issue of leadership within the group. Many of the groups had been formed as merry-go-round savings groups with small amounts of funds being managed by the group on a monthly basis. Some groups found that when the opportunity for a larger grant, up to the equivalent of \$1000 USD, it caused some difficulties within the group especially with regards to leadership. The transitory nature of urban youth made group cohesion difficult and it was challenging for groups in those areas to work with them on an ongoing basis. Finally, it was mentioned that managing IGA activities in a group setting had less economic impact than grants to individuals, and therefore the potential economic empowerment was hampered by the peace-building objective.

<sup>6</sup> It was not possible to get actual income of the participants, but the figures provided were based upon projections based upon the amount of product each participants received to sell on a quarterly basis.

One IGA group reported that their chairperson had successfully competed in the elections and was now an MP for the area, something they took as a group accomplishment.

**Lessons Learnt 4:** Adding finances to a successful group has the potential to create internal problems, if not properly managed.

**Lessons Learnt 5:** youth groups, particularly urban ones, are often transitory, as youth go off for education and employment in other parts of the country. Planning activities with the youth needs to take this transitory characteristic into account.

**Lessons Learnt 6:** economic activities as a group are not always as economically successful as individual projects, but have a higher potential for building community connectors if the groups are ethnically mixed.

### **Result 3.4b Private sector mentors support youth entrepreneurs**

The project was to engage twenty private sector mentors to support the youth entrepreneurs in their IGA activities. According to the eighth Quarterly report, 27 mentors were engaged.<sup>7</sup> However, most of the youth in the focus groups could not identify any mentors. It is likely that in the project activities the term “mentor” was not used, and therefore they were unfamiliar with the concept.

The local implementing partners reported that it was difficult to identify and work with the private sector, who only wanted to be mentors if they saw a financial incentive, for example of the group would produce a product that the mentor could market or sell. It was easier to get the local business people to attend forums and one-off events to share their expertise, but not to have them commit for any long-term mentoring relationships. Mentors from the NGO sector, such as Technoserv and Digital Opportunity Trust were more willing to commit to longer term mentoring relationships. In addition, it was mentioned in Nandi that the Tumaini Women Youth Group had been successful in setting up a poultry business had been a mentor for a number of other youth groups in the program.

**Lessons Learnt 7:** Linking youth with private sector mentors is challenging if the potential mentors do not see a tangible benefit to their business. More work is needed to enlighten the private sector on the importance of peace in their communities, and the potential that youth have to contribute to this peace.

In the 2013 end of project evaluation survey, youth were asked to share their average monthly income. The greatest difference in income between LEAP and non-LEAP participants was found at the mid-range of income generation: 24% of LEAP II

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<sup>7</sup> The LEAP II M&E Specialist provided the following list of mentors: DSTV, Ministry of Trade, Dorep Poultry, Private Consultants, Kenya Bureau of Standards, other successful youth groups (i.e. Molo emerging for Peace), Equity Bank, Ministry of Industrialization, Delamere Farm Ltd (Nakuru), Eldoret Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture – Agri-business, Ministry of Youth, Youth Fund, Business Services Development Centre, Jua Kali Association, ICIPE, Farmers Choice, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Trade, Africa Hunny, OptiPik Business Consultants, Municipal Council, Square deal (Tailoring), Christopher Bee Limited (Eldoret) and VetsChik Limited.

participants reported an income of 6001-9000 KSH per month, as compared with only 12% of non-LEAP participants. At the higher income levels, the difference between the LEAP and non-LEAP participants was negligible. Also of note, while 19% of LEAP participants were unable to give an estimate of income, 35% of non-LEAP participants were unable do so, indicating a higher level of financial literacy for LEAP participants (see Table 6 for a comparison of income by LEAP and non-LEAP average monthly income).

**Table 6 Youth average monthly income**

Response	LEAP II Participants	Non-LEAP Participants
N/A	19%	35%
Ksh 0	5%	68%
Ksh 1-3,000	10%	8%
Ksh 3,001-6,000	13%	14%
Ksh 6,001-9,000	25%	12%
Ksh 9,001-15,000	13%	9%
Ksh 15,001-18,000	6%	6%
Ksh 18,001-21,000	2%	2%
Above Ksh 21,000	8%	8%
Total	100	100

**Result 3.5 8 youth-produced success stories published or aired on local media.**

The project had targeted having eight public information campaigns to support the peaceful resolution of conflicts in the first two years, but was able to over-achieve this target and held twelve.

**4. Cost Extension Results**

The project was initially planned to be two years, with an end date of June 2012. However, with the 2013 elections approaching it was granted a one-year \$1 million cost-extension to address key issues in the run up to and during the election period. The goals and objectives of the cost-extension were narrowed down from the first two years, with an overall goal of strengthening the capacity of local actors and institutions in targeted counties to develop and advance sustainable peace, reconciliation and norms of nonviolence based on justice, accountability and equality. The cost-extension removed the objective that focused on youth empowerment, but had a more concentrated focus on EWER, in which the YYC youth *bunges* were incorporated.

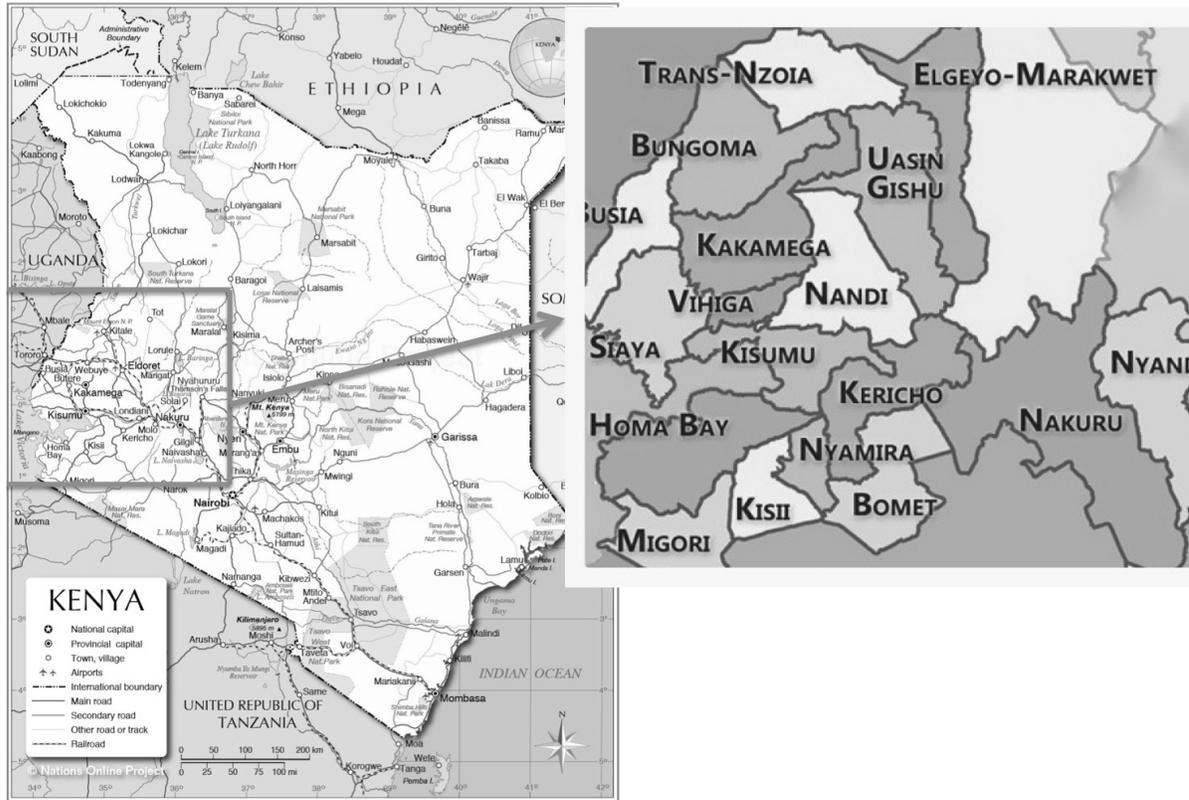
The geographic focus of the cost extension was also shifted, with Elgeyo Marakwet dropped, and Trans Nzoia and Bomet added. During the cost-extension, the project was implemented in 19 districts in six counties of the Rift Valley:

- Uasin Gishu County: Eldoret West, Eldoret East, Wareng,
- Nandi County: Nandi North, Nandi South (Aldai), Tinderet, Nandi E., Nandi Central
- Trans Nzoia County: Kwanza, Trans Nzoia West, Trans Nzoia East
- Kericho County: Kericho West, Kericho East, Kericho Central, Kipkelion W  
Kipkelion E

- Nakuru County: Nakuru, Molo,
- Bomet County: Sotik.

Due to the “hot-spots” at the border areas, the project spilled over into the neighbouring counties of Kisumu and Kisii, although they were not formally included in the program.

Figure 23: Map of project area



**Objective 1: Strengthen transformational platforms that prevent and respond to local conflicts that threaten to destabilize the region.**

The cost-extension built upon the gains made in the LEAP II in building the capacity of local conflict mitigation actors including the peace committees, and by establishing an early warning early response system (EWER).

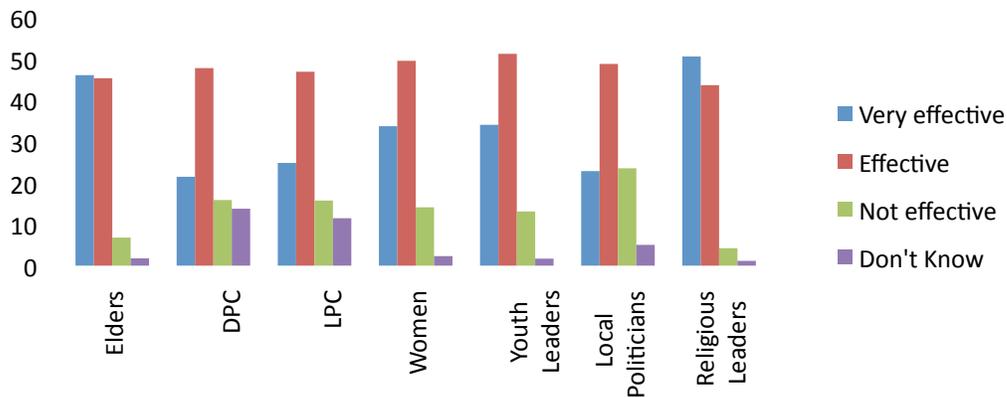
**Result 1.1 Reach of DPCs and LPCs extended to address emerging inter-community tensions**

In the cost-extension, the project continued to work at a number of different levels with the Peace Committees, from the local level (village peace committees) to Location peace committees, to Divisional PC, and finally District Peace Committees. Some of the peace committees were already established when the project started, while others were established throughout the life of the project.

Not only did the program engage with the peace committees at various levels and the youth, but they also engaged with other community structures such as elder’s groups (for

example the Nandi Kaburwo Council of Elders), women’s groups, and religious leaders. In the household survey, respondents were generally confident in the effectiveness of the conflict actors across the board. Local politicians had the lowest rating of effectiveness by the respondents, but still over 60% viewed them as either effective or very effective, while Religious leaders and Elders had the highest ratings of effectiveness (see Figure 24 for respondent’s perceptions of conflict mitigation actors’ effectiveness).

Figure 24 Perceptions of effectiveness of conflict mitigation actors



### Result 1.2 Strengthened early warning/early response mechanisms

The cost-extension had targeted the training of 165 women and 335 men in conflict mitigation and conflict resolution skills. However, because of the use of the DPCs, LPCs and the youth *bunges* as TOTs in their communities, the reach was much greater. In addition the project worked in more districts than anticipated, because of the split of some districts, but also because the project spilled over into neighboring districts (i.e. Kisii and Kisumu), and joint trainings held with the DPCs and LPCs from these additional districts. During the cost extension, over 3799 women trained and 4928 men trained by the end of March 2013.

Building upon the work started in the first two years of the program, there were two complementary EWER systems in the cost extension, one was community based and was largely driven by monitors at the community level, youth *bunge* bright spots, the DPCs/LPCs and the LEAP staff. The second system was the Uchaguzi SMS platform, which was implemented by a number of national and international organizations. During the election period, two EWER hubs were established, one in Molo hosted by NRC, and the second in Eldoret hosted by IOM. Three data officers and one data verifier (for a total of 8 officers) were trained via Skype and stationed in each hub. These officers were responsible for processing the alerts that were received through both community EWER system as well as through the Uchaguzi SMS platform.

During the election period, the EWER hub was operational around the clock from February 31<sup>st</sup> to March 9<sup>th</sup>. While it was anticipated that the data officers would rely upon

the Uchaguzi platform for alerts, over 90% of the alerts came from the community monitors and the youth *bunge* bright spots. The data officers kept in regular touch with the monitors, with an average of 50 calls/day.

Overall, the Uchaguzi SMS platform was not perceived as being as trustworthy as the community EWER system. An early warning monitor, who worked on both systems in Nakuru reported:

*The Uchaguzi SMS system was not really seen. What the community regarded as effective was direct call. The SMS took too long for response. But if you called there was direct feedback. The SMS also was suppose to provide confidentiality – but when someone wants to authenticate the information they need to get back to the person who sent the SMS and so it was not seen to be really confidential. People assumed that if you communicated with someone on phone action will be taken. With an SMS you don't know if who has received it or what action they will take.*

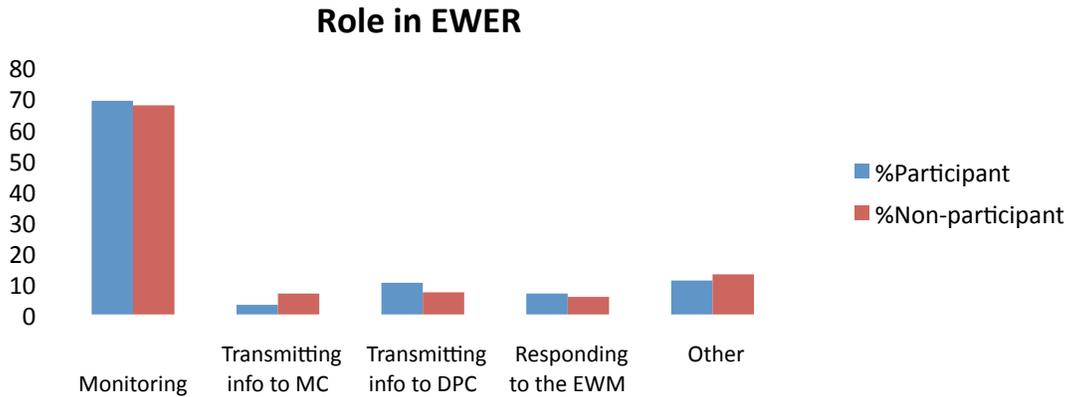
The main challenges with the Uchaguzi platform was the lack of segregation of information by region, which meant the data officers had to sift through the information to get the relevant information for their region. As a result, a lot of the information that was sent to all the hubs was irrelevant to the districts and resulted in irrelevant information overload. In addition, there was a 24-hour delay between when alerts were sent and when the data officers in the hubs received them. While the information from the monitors was verified and acted upon immediately, the information from the SMS platform was received too late to be responded to in a timely manner. Finally, the SMS platform was less sustainable than the community early warning system. The Uchaguzi platform scaled down on March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013, but in the focus group discussions with the DPCs and LPCs, as well as with some of the EWER monitors, it was reported that those trained in the communities continue to share early warning information with the relevant authorities.

In terms of capacity building, almost all participants in the focus group discussions as well as the government and police interviews reported that they had gained new skills and a greater understanding about early warning and how to respond to conflict in their communities. Central to the community EWER system were the relationships and trust that was built between the local administration (DCs, police, etc) and the communities. Although for the most part the elections were peaceful, in some instances the EWER structures prevented conflicts from escalating, for example along the Nandi/Kisumu County boarder and in Molo.

#### **Lessons Learnt 8: Establishing trust and strong relationships is central to an effective EWER system.**

The end of project evaluation survey asked respondents if they were involved in EWER activities, and what roles they played. Most mentioned that they played a role in monitoring at the community level. Of note, there was little difference between the roles played by LEAP participants and non-LEAP participants, with almost 70% identifying themselves as community monitors (see Figure 25).

Figure 25 Role played in EWER

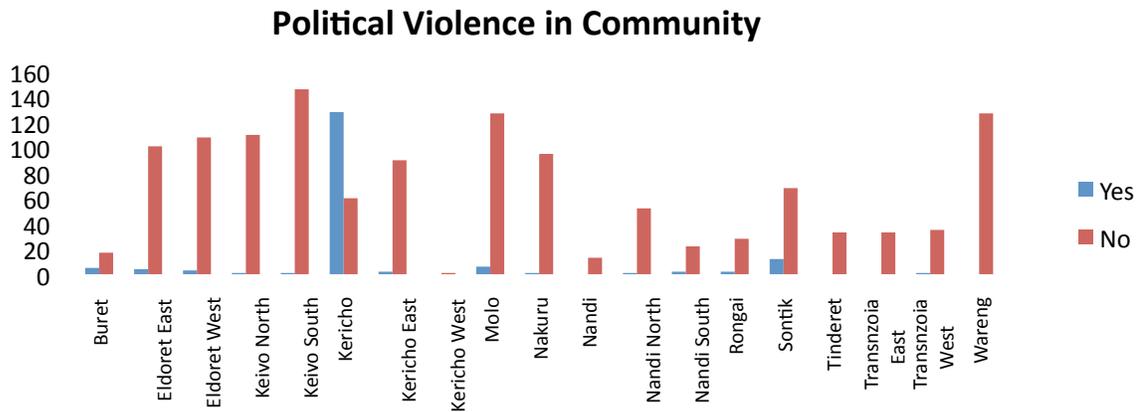


**Objective 2: Promote peaceful elections through education on the reform process and the benefits of non-violence**

The LEAP II cost-extension had a number of activities targeted at promoting peaceful elections including civic education around the new constitution, peace caravans promoting peaceful elections, and a door-to-door campaign by women in “hot spots” to promote peaceful elections. Overall, the elections in March 2013 were primarily peaceful, however it is difficult to attribute the peaceful nature of the elections primarily to the LEAP II program, as there were a number of other critical factors contributing to the stability, particularly the political coalition between the two major ethnic communities in the Rift Valley; the Kikuyu and the Kalenjin.

In the end of project evaluation survey, respondents were asked whether there was politically instigated violence in their communities in the past six months. Most of the communities said no, with only significant political violence reported in Kericho. In Sotik, Molo, Eldoret East and Buret very low levels of political violence were reported, with none reported in the remaining districts (see Figure 26 below).

Figure 26 Politically instigated violence in communities



Lessons Learnt 9: Establishing an Early Warning System needs to start at least a year minimum in advance of elections in order to ensure the systems are fully functional and relationships and trust are established. Longer-term projects will establish more sustainable structures.

Lessons Learnt 10: As a key part of community early warning systems is the relationships between the administration and the community, ongoing training is needed to ensure that as officials are transferred out their replacements are able to continue to support the system.

Recommendation 5: USAID and the other donors should begin planning for the establishment of an effective and sustainable EWER system for the 2017 elections, building upon the systems and results that have already been established.

**Result 2.1 Electorate is more knowledgeable on reform efforts consistent with Agenda 4 of the 2008 peace agreement.**

One key anticipated result of the LEAP II extension was to educate the targeted communities in the reform efforts of Agenda 4 of the 2008 peace agreement and the new government structures within the 2010 constitution. The project had targeted civic education for 5000 women and 10,000 men during the cost-extension. The actual numbers far exceeded this target, with over 26,868 women and 13,726 men having received voter and civic education by the end of March 2013. This much larger number was attributed to the use of the peace caravans and targeting civic education in densely populated areas during market days. The LEAP team also used the media and distributed IEC materials and pamphlets to get out the civic education messages, although those reached by these activities are not included in the figure above.

The baseline in 2010, 50% of respondents stated that they understood the reform agenda very well or well. In the end of project evaluation survey, 77% of respondents reported that they understood the constitutional reforms well or very well (see Table 7 below).

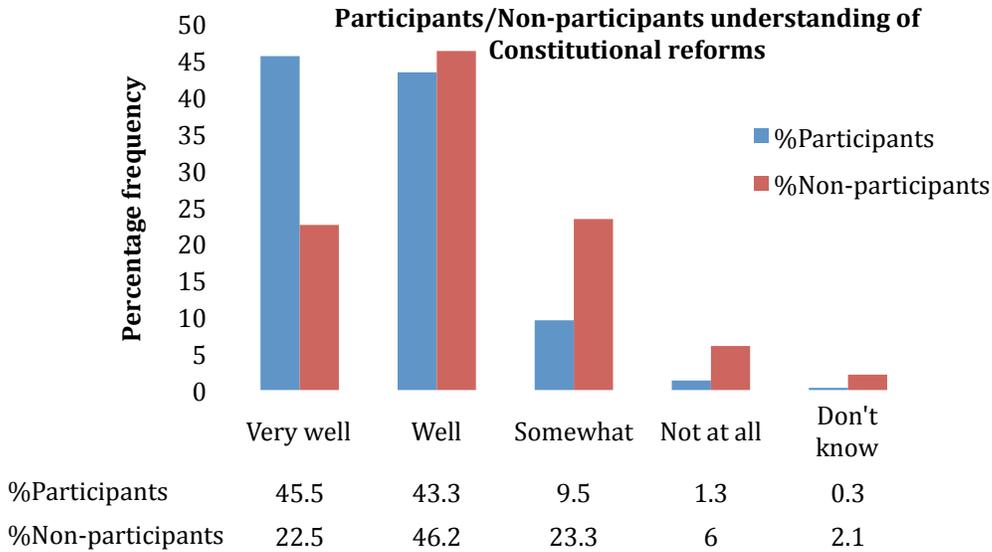
**Table 7 Level of understanding of constitutional reforms**

<b>Level of understanding</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Very well	32%
Well	45%
Somewhat	17%
Not at all	4%
Don't know	1%
Total	100.0

However, there was a significant difference between LEAP and non-LEAP participants in the 2013 survey when it came to their understanding of the constitutional reforms, with 45% of participants stating that they understood the reforms very well, as compared with

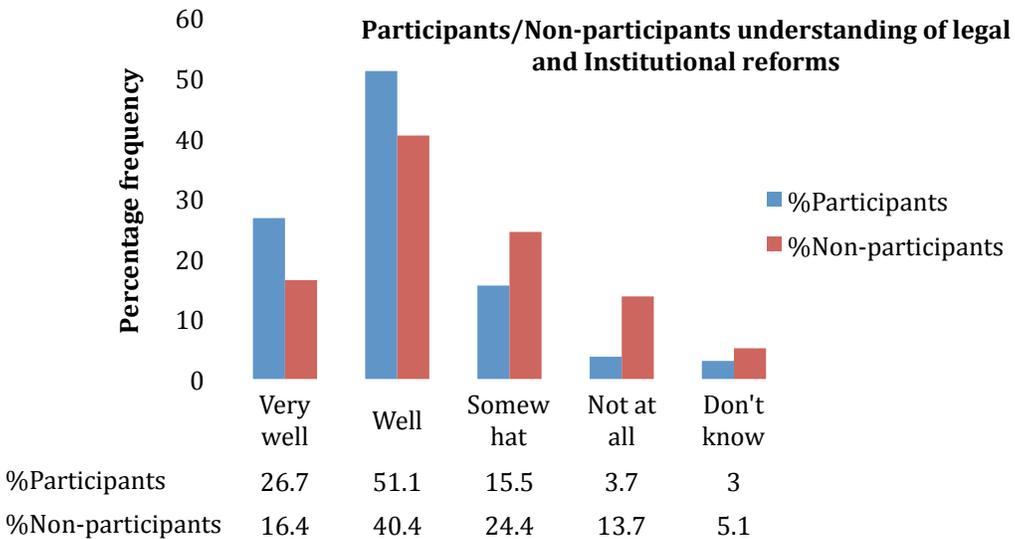
only 22% of non-LEAP participants. However, more non-LEAP participants stated that they understood the reforms well or somewhat (see Figure 27 below).

**Figure 27 Understanding of Constitutional reforms by LEAP and non-LEAP participants**



When it came to questions on the details of the reforms, overall fewer respondents felt that they understood the legal and institutional reforms very well, and again the LEAP participants overall felt that they understood the reforms better than the non-LEAP participants (see figure 28 below). This could reflect the TOT methodology of the civic education which training participants to train the community.

**Figure 28 Understanding of legal and institutional reforms**



Overall, respondents reported that most people are now in support of the reform effects, but that they lack the understanding about how it will happen, and are especially confused as to how they see the leadership. All groups stated that a lot more Civic Education is needed at all levels, from grassroots to top leadership.

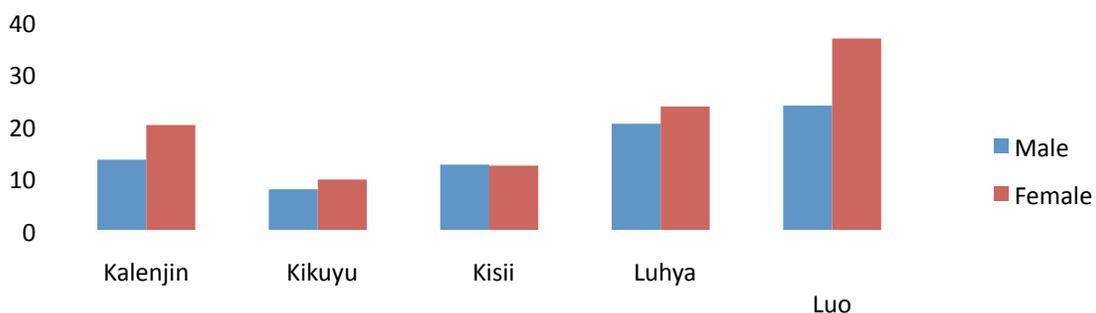
**Recommendation 6:** USAID and other donors need to prioritize Civic Education around the Constitutional reforms at the grassroots level. As communities are empowered with the knowledge regarding their constitutional rights, they will be able the challenge (and educate) the political leadership who were reported to be confused regarding the constitutional reforms.

**Result 2.2 Events and information campaigns to promote non-violence, especially around the elections.**

Through the various peace caravans, the celebration of Peace Day in September, and other election related activities, the LEAP project promoted non-violence within the 19 districts in the six Counties. The original target of the cost-extension was to reach 1065 women and 2135 men with the non-violence messaging. However, the LEAP project greatly over exceeded this number, with 3314 women and 3018 men reached by the peace messages. In particular, the World Peace Day celebrations, which were done in collaboration with a number of other national and international organizations reached a very large number of community members. The LEAP extension had targeted 100 events between conflicting communities. This was exceeded by 11 events during the project with 111 community dialogues being held in the main ‘hot spots.’

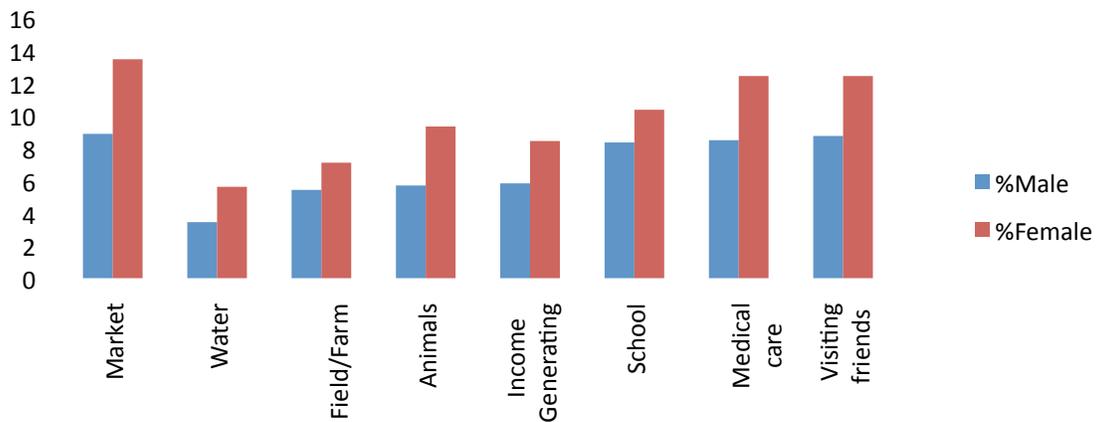
It was difficult to measure the change in community understanding regarding the detrimental effects of conflict to the development of their communities, although a number of survey questions sought to get at this information. In the baseline survey, 36% of respondents said they had been prevented from investing in their livelihoods because of insecurity. The most affected groups were the Kikuyu (54%), Kisii (46%) and Luo (44%). In the end of project evaluation survey, only 16.3% of respondents stated that insecurity had prevented them from investing in their livelihoods. Also of interest, a higher percentage of Luo community members reported that insecurity had prevented them from investing in their livelihoods than the other communities, and overall, women reported a greater impact of insecurity on their livelihoods than men (see Figure 29 below)

**Figure 29 Impact of insecurity in investment in livelihoods**



Respondents were also asked if they avoided any areas because of insecurity in the past three months. In the baseline survey, the activity/location most avoided because of insecurity was visiting friends or relatives. The end of project survey found that the most avoided place was the market, more women reported avoiding areas because of insecurity than men (see Figure 28 below).

Figure 28 Areas avoided because of insecurity



Lessons Learnt 11: Large functions reach a much larger audience with peace messages. However it is difficult to measure the effectiveness of the large venues where many different activities are ongoing.

### Result 2.3 Stories about reconciliation documented and disseminated through Talking Circles

The project had targeted 20 media stories during the cost-extension period, and by the time of the evaluation 32 stories had been disseminated, over exceeding the target by 12 stories. Table 8 outlines the different stories generated during the cost-extension, the Media houses involved, and the medium used to disseminate the stories.

Table 8 Media stories during the LEAP II cost-extension period

	Story	Media House	Medium	# of Stories
1.	Stories generated from talking circles	Biblia Husema Broadcasting	Radio	3
		Fish Fm	Radio	3
		Kass Fm	Radio	3
2.	Peace messages before supreme court ruling	BHB	Radio	2
		Fish Fm	Radio	2
		Kass Fm	Radio	2
3.	Stories generated from LEAP Journalists field visit	Kass Fm	Radio	3
		Kass Tv	Tv	3
		Biblia Husema	Radio	2
		The People Daily	Newspaper	2
		K24	Tv	2
		Standard Newspaper	Newspaper	1
		The Star	Newspaper	4
	TOTAL			32

#### Result 2.4 Quick impact projects foster cooperation during the election season.

The cost-extension had planned to implement a number of quick impact projects (QIPs) in order to foster greater cooperation across ethnic lines during the election period. However, because of delays in the submission of environmental assessments, only 24 of the planned 42 projects were implemented. See Table 9 for a breakdown of the projects approved and implemented, and those not implemented.

Table 9 Quick impact projects planned and implemented

17 approved and implemented	Most of these involved purchase of tents and chairs.
7 Approved and not implemented	These projects involved livestock rearing and horticulture. This by extension would have meant use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals and required additional environmental procedures that the intended beneficiaries did not have the technology nor capacity to mitigate the use of the chemicals. In addition, the environmental requirements were too costly.
18 not approved	Most were road and bridge reconstruction project. They required design drawings and inputs of experts that would be too expensive given the budget. The ministry of roads had provided designs for the projects; however they were generic and not detailed enough as per USAID requirements.

The project had targeted involving 2000 women and 4000 men in the quick impact projects. While 500 women and 1000 men had participated in the process of identifying the projects, and in training as project monitors, by the end of the project only 2400 participants had participated in the QIP, because of the reduction of the number of projects implemented.

When the consultant was undertaking the qualitative data collection in May 2013, none of the projects had been implemented, and the project team has just heard back on the environmental assessments and was in the process of sharing the results with the communities. There was a high level of disappointment by the communities that had not had their activities approved, and it had the potential to undermine the trust built between the LEAP staff and the targeted communities.

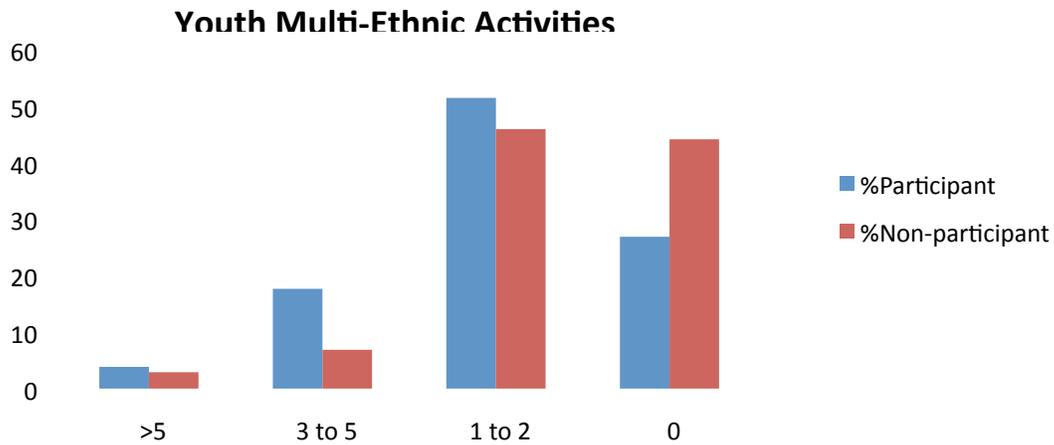
Lessons Learnt 12: Quick Impact Projects should have been prioritized at the beginning of the cost-extension, rather than left to the end of the project cycle.

Lessons Learnt 13: it would have been more effective to submit the environmental assessments on a rolling basis, rather than as one large group of projects for approval at one time.

Recommendation 7: Mercy Corps or USAID should seek for mechanisms to support the community activities that were developed in order to maintain the trust that the communities had established through the process of development of the QIPs. This could be through other funding mechanisms such as KTI or future programming.

The cost-extension sought to increase engagement in going activities between members of other communities. Because of the reduction of the number of QIPs, there were fewer opportunities for inter-ethnic engagement. However, the 2013 end of project survey found that a larger percentage of LEAP participants were aware of youth multi-ethnic activities than non-LEAP participants, with 73% reporting at least one or more activity, as compared with 55% of non-LEAP participants (see Figure 28 below)

Figure 30 Multi-ethnic youth activities in communities



## 5. Synthesis

Overall, respondents in the qualitative research reported that there have been generally peaceful elections in all areas, although it was difficult to attribute the peaceful nature of the elections directly to the LEAP II program and cost-extension. Other factors were reported as being equally important, particularly the coalition between the two political parties, which was seen as a coalition between the two dominant ethnic groups in the Rift Valley, the Kalinjin and Kikuyu. Some respondents reported that if there had been no coalition, there would have been significantly more violence. However, almost all participants stated that they were much better prepared this time to address the potential violence and would not have been caught unawares had this happened.

While peace-building and conflict mitigation structures were reported as having been strengthened through the LEAP II program in the cost-extension, and the elections passed peacefully, most participants agreed that the root drivers of conflicts have not yet been adequately addressed. For example the land issue, poverty and underemployment were all cited as continuing drivers of conflict between the communities.

Among the various peace committees, administration and local communities there was a demonstrably increased awareness on the causes of conflict in the communities, and increased capacity to monitor it in a more systematic manner. In addition, the relationship enabling response had been established in most communities visited.

Overall, there was a strong sense of ownership by the participants of the program, and they expressed pride in what they felt they had accomplished throughout the life of the LEAP II program. Youth in particular expressed that they felt empowered through the program, and rather than being seen as a problem, as they had been in 2007/8, they now felt to be key peace actors. The project was also successful in building trust between different key actors, from the community level to the provincial levels.

There were mixed messages on the sustainability of the DPCs. Due to the new government structure, their role in the future of the new County structure is unclear. Also, some of the DPCs are very dependent upon Mercy Corps support, while others reported that they would continue with support from the government or by setting up as CBOs.

Most of the projects visited had strong potential for sustainability, and the groups were continuing on in their activities. The various trainings provided for the groups by Mercy Corps as well as the local implementing partners were important for increased confidence as a group expansion of their activities.

The EWER system was able to adequately monitor the 2013 elections, but the long-term sustainability of the system is not viable currently. The Uchaguzi platform was not successful and suffered a number of challenges, and while the community EWER was more effective, it is reliant upon both knowledge and the relationships. As leadership is transferred out, they may lose those relationships, but the knowledge will remain.

## Challenges

The project faced a number of challenges in the implementation of the program. The ones mentioned most frequently was the fact that other organizations paid sitting fees for attendance at workshops and conferences, which is against Mercy Corp policy. This made attracting attendees to LEAP II activities challenging, especially if there was another training or workshop at the same time. However, some participants stated that they would attend the other workshop to receive the sitting fee, and then proceed to the Mercy Corps workshop to receive the training.

Another challenge was the changing government structure, which created uncertainty in the communities and the government. For example, the Districts do not really exist within the new County structure, and as a result the role of the DPCs is unclear in the new government structure. Because of this, some County governments were reported to be setting up their own, parallel, peace structures, duplicating the DPCs.

The Uchaguzi platform faced a number of challenges in its implementation, including the inability to send alerts to the specified region, and overwhelming the data officers with excessive information. In addition, the 24-hour delay in sending in alerts made the information generated useless for early response.

In the C4W and IGA projects, the groups faced a number of challenges particularly around group cohesion and leadership. Some of the groups were able to overcome these challenges, while others fell apart, especially when external finances were introduced into the group. A number of examples were cited where the group leader took over the IGA as his own private business, cutting out the rest of the group. However, where the leadership was committed, there were excellent results.

With regards to the cost-extension, the delay in the submission of environmental assessments to USAID, and the more stringent environmental assessments of the QIP projects, meant that only 17 of the planned 42 projects were implemented. The LEAP team should have submitted the proposals much earlier, and if possible, should have not submitted them all in one batch to the environmental officer.

**Recommendation 8:** USAID should set one common policy regarding sitting fees for trainings and workshops, preferably not allowing them.

**Recommendation 9:** Peace building needs a much longer period to gain sustainable peace in areas with historic grievances between communities. A two year program at best was able to strengthen some of the structures needed, but to adequately address the deep roots of the conflict, more time is necessary.

**Recommendation 10:** Environmental assessments needs to be based on realistic on-the-ground context and simplified for community based projects that are low-risk.

**Recommendation 11:** Consistency in application of USAID standards needs to be applied (i.e. environmental).

## Lessons Learnt

Lessons Learnt 1: Cross-site visits are an effective way for DPCs to learn from each other and share challenges as well as strategies for overcoming them. ....	18
Lessons Learnt 2: Dialogues and trainings should, as much as possible, be held at the local level rather than in hotels or in the main town. This allows for wider participation and more ownership of the process. ....	20
Lessons Learnt 3: Community connector projects, especially those that build a visible structure, such as bridges, can be symbolic representations of reconciliation processes. ....	23
Lessons Learnt 4: Adding finances to a successful group has the potential to create internal problems, if not properly managed. ....	37
Lessons Learnt 5: youth groups, particularly urban ones, are often transitory, as youth go off for education and employment in other parts of the country. Planning activities with the youth needs to take this transitory characteristic into account.....	37
Lessons Learnt 6: economic activities as a group are not always as economically successful as individual projects, but have a higher potential for building community connectors if the groups are ethnically mixed. ....	37
Lessons Learnt 7: Linking youth with private sector mentors is challenging if the potential mentors do not see a tangible benefit to their business. More work is needed to enlighten the private sector on the importance of peace in their communities, and the potential that youth have to contribute to this peace. ....	37
Lessons Learnt 8: Establishing trust and strong relationships is central to an effective EWER system. ....	41
Lessons Learnt 9: Establishing an Early Warning System needs to start at least a year minimum in advance of elections in order to ensure the systems are fully functional and relationships and trust are established. Longer-term projects will establish more sustainable structures.....	43
Lessons Learnt 10: As a key part of community early warning systems is the relationships between the administration and the community, ongoing training is needed to ensure that as officials are transferred out their replacements are able to continue to support the system. ....	43
Lessons Learnt 11: Large functions reach a much larger audience with peace messages. However it is difficult to measure the effectiveness of the large venues where many different activities are ongoing. ....	46
Lessons Learnt 12: Quick Impact Projects should have been prioritized at the beginning of the cost-extension, rather than left to the end of the project cycle.....	47
Lessons Learnt 13: it would have been more effective to submit the environmental assessments on a rolling basis, rather than as one large group of projects for approval at one time. ....	47

## Evaluator Comments

The LEAP II program, implemented by Mercy Corp in the Rift Valley, was successful and met its intended goals and objectives, for the most part over-exceeding its intended results. During the extension period, the inability to implement the majority of the quick impact projects was a blot on the overall success of the program. The strength of the Mercy Corps staff was in their commitment to the communities, their real and perceived neutrality in the communities, and the levels of trust that they were able to build with and between the participants. Dr. S.K Wanguru, the Nakuru Peace Monitor, summed up the performance of the LEAP program as follows:

*When MC started the LEAP project, there was a lot of perception from the ground that they were supported by USAID to help ODM win the next election. Initially, it seemed like the project was not well thought out, and the focus was not very clear. But once they got on the ground, the clarity appeared because they were willing to discuss and alter the direction of the program. The staff were very honest and humble and asked for guidance. They shared reports with us and when funds were not coming to the DPC, the little money they gave for seminars or workshops were very helpful and complementary to other activities ongoing. They filled the gap that others didn't want to fill in. By 2012 they were very well known and knew who were the troublemakers.*

I greatly enjoyed working with the LEAP team in this evaluation, and found them to be a deeply committed, engaged and fun group to work with. They were genuinely interested in knowing how to improve programming in the future, and in spite of the evaluation happening in the last few weeks of the program, when they were trying also to finalize a number of activities, they willingly shared information, their challenges and their successes.

Special mention goes to Josiah Mukoya who assisted in the development of the end of project survey, managing the administration of the survey in the targeted communities, supervised the entering of the data, and generated the analysis. Also special thanks to Ruben Grangaard in the Mercy Corps Washington DC office, who provide additional analysis. The Chief of Party, Richard Onyantha, gave up a lot of his valuable time to travel with me during the field research part of the evaluation. The field staff organized meetings and focus group discussions with a wide range of community members and government officials.

## Annexes

### Annex 1: List of Recommendations

- Recommendation 1: More work is needed to establish the peace committee structure within the new governing structure. The LEAP program was able to lay a solid structure at the various levels, from the DPC to the local level. However, with the new County government, the roles of these various peace committees are unclear. USAID should continue to work with the peace committees and the National Steering Committee as they work through these issues. .... 18
- Recommendation 2: USAID should work closely at the County level to support greater integration between the District and the County level. The district level authorities were an important part of the LEAP II program. However, their status is unclear in the new County government. Unless their relationship with the County is clarified, there is risk that at best, the training and support to the district level could be lost, or at worst the lack of clarity can cause conflict. .... 19
- Recommendation 3: More work is needed to address the deep divisions between ethnic communities in the Rift Valley. Although the elections were peaceful and the survey results show an increase in tolerance, in most interviews and focus groups it was mentioned that the underlying tensions have not been resolved and could erupt again given the right political context. .... 27
- Recommendation 4: Follow-up Organizational Capacity Assessments of the LEAP II partners should be included in any future work with these partners, or in the USAID peace building evaluation, using the LEAP II assessments as a baseline. .... 30
- Recommendation 5: USAID and the other donors should begin planning for the establishment of an effective and sustainable EWER system for the 2017 elections, building upon the systems and results that have already been established. .... 43
- Recommendation 6: USAID and other donors need to prioritize Civic Education around the Constitutional reforms at the grassroots level. As communities are empowered with the knowledge regarding their constitutional rights, they will be able the challenge (and educate) the political leadership who were reported to be confused regarding the constitutional reforms. .... 45
- Recommendation 7: Mercy Corps or USAID should seek for mechanisms to support the community activities that were developed in order to maintain the trust that the communities had established through the process of development of the QIPs. This could be through other funding mechanisms such as KTI or future programming. .... 47
- Recommendation 8: USAID should set one common policy regarding sitting fees for trainings and workshops, preferably not allowing them. .... 50

Recommendation 9: Peace building needs a much longer period to gain sustainable peace in areas with historic grievances between communities. A two year program at best was able to strengthen some of the structures needed, but to adequately address the deep roots of the conflict, more time is necessary. .... 50

Recommendation 10: Environmental assessments needs to be based on realistic on-the-ground context and simplified for community based projects that are low-risk. .... 50

Recommendation 11: Consistency in application of USAID standards needs to be applied (i.e. environmental)..... 50

## Annex 2: List of Interviews

### Government:

- Joash Abongo – Assistant to the County Commissioner, Trans Nzoia County (May 23, 13)
- Christopher Wanjao – DC for Eldoret W. District, Uasin Gisu County (May 24, 2013)
- Jamlik Mbuba, District Commissioner, Belgut (May 28, 2013)
- Chief Insp. David Apima – OCS Fort Ternan, Kepkelion W. Kericho County (May 28, 13)
- Dr. SK Wanguru – Nakuru County Peace Monitor, UNV with UNDP (May 30, 13)
- Dickson Mutia Koske – Nakuru District Youth Officer (May 30, 13)
- Rebecca Caroline Asami – Assistant District Youth Officer (May 30, 13)
- Julius Kavita – District Commissioner, Molo District (May 29, 13)

### Partner Organizations:

- Daniel Ronoh – Program Manager, Kericho Youth Centre (May 28, 2013)
- Chepchumba Rongei – Finance & Admin Officer Peace and Development Forum, Nakuru (May 28, 2013)
- Lillian Bwire – Program Coordinator for Rural Women Peace Link (May 30, 2013)
- Isaac Sagala – Internews, Eldoret (May 30, 2013)

### Mercy Corps Staff

- Ruth Chepkemoi – Kericho Program Assistant (May 27, 2013)
- Jean Opanda – Kericho Program Assistant (May 27, 2013)
- Caroline Lesan – Kericho Program Officer (May 27, 2013)
- Job Matseshe – Program Officer, Nakuru Office (May 29, 2013)
- Jane Kithuka – Peace and Media Campaign Coordinator LEAP (May 30, 2013)
- Patropa Okwemba Ambuko – Program Manager Uasin Gisu, Trans Nzoia & Nandi (May 30, 2013)
- Mary Kakuvi – Program Manager for YYC (May 31, 2013)

### Annex 3: List of Focus group participants

Nandi Elders Focus Group 9am, May 22, 13 Kapsabet, Nandi County

- Charles Langat – Community Elder & Catholic Church
- Henry Sawe – Community Elder & retired teacher
- Marusin Kogo – Member of Nandi Kaburwo Council of Elders (treasurer).
- Josphat Sirma – Member of Kaburwo council of Elders (researcher), Chairman of COBEN – Coalition for Peace Network, North Rift
- Augustine Kisorio – Executive Member (Kaburow), Member of Catholic Justice Peace Commission (CJPC).

Nandi North DPC leaders & religious leaders, May 22, 13, Kapsabet, Nandi County

- Josiah Kilole – DPC Chair Nandi South.
- Rose Hoyt – DPC secretary Nandi South.
- David Mutai – DPC secretary Tenderet
- Milca Chumba – Nandi N. Secretary for DPC.
- Jane Korir – DPC treasurer Tenderet.
- Rev. Peter Rono – Peace Mediator and representing faith based organization.

Nandi Youth, May 22, 2013, Kapsabet

- Kipyego Obed – Nandi East. Peace Monitor
- Lilian Chelimo – Nandi North – chairman of Tumaini women youth group
- Charity Chepkorir – Nandi North District Peace monitor
- Jocye Chepkorir – Nandi East Peace Monitor.
- Rono Daniel – Tenderet District, Peace Monitor
- Paul Choge – Nandi N. district

Nandi Women leaders, May 22, 2013, Kapsabet

- Pauline Chelegat – Nandi South, Chemasei location, door to door mobilizer
- Rartha Rotich – Nandi East, Assistant Chief
- Clarice Marenya – Kibigori, Kisumu County
- Rose Akinyi Chan - Kibigori-Chemasi border. DPC member & village elder
- Joyce Wangoi Njuguna – Nandi East town, Kablemet

Trans Nzoia women May 23, 2013, Kitale

- Phoebe Baraza – Kiminini TNW door to door
- Stella Nyamosi – Cherengani TNE door to door peace mobilizer
- Wiliborada Khaoya – Saboati TNW door to door peace mobilizer
- Janet Wekesa – Saboati TNW, locational Chief.
- Rose Rono – TNE Cheregoni constituency
- Tekla Otwodi – Tiwani Location, Central division TN

Trans Nzoia DPC and Elders, May 23, 2013, Kitale

- Pastor Abendego Lwandanya – DPC Chair TNE & SDA pastor
- Jennifer Bunyasi – DPC for TNW
- Japheth Kiptoo – Youth monitor, Cherangany

#### Trans Nzoia Youth – May 23, 2013, Kitale

- Ben Makete – Saboeta constituency
- Peter Wanyama – Kwanza District
- Solomon Wanyonyi – Kimimi Constituency, TNW
- Linit Baraza – Kwanza District, Youth Bunge
- Carol Namenba – Kwanza
- Mark Wafula – Kiminini TNW, Kimini Youth Group

#### Uasin Gisu youth, Eldoret, May 24, 2013

- Pius Omondi Kapasoya youth group – Eldoret E
- James Nganga -Wareng
- Daniel Sang - Wareng
- Mirian Chebet – West Indies youth group. Eldoret We.
- Grace Kirwa – Kesses Wareng
- Ziproa Miana Chepteret – Wareng District

#### Uasin Gisu women, Eldoret, May 24, 2013

- Clair Ratemo- women leader in Eldoret East District
- Karubo Makori – from Eldoret W. Chairperson Kibulgeny location women leader
- Anne Gitau – Eldoret E. Ainabkoi division. Chairlady of Kapsoya location, al women registered group. Assistant Chair of peace committee in Kapsoya location.
- Fanis Wandulu – Wareng District, Uasin Gisu. Chairlady Simama Imara mothers group from Langas.
- Mary Atieno – from Kapsaret Division, Pioneer location, Langas Estate. Village elder and work with the chief. Member of Women voices.

#### Uasin Gisu DPC, May 24, 2013

- Albert Githuka –Chair of Kikuyu’s peace initiative (KEPI) North Rift.
- Mary Njoki – Chair of Wareng District Peace Committee
- Pastor John Tuwei – member of DPC Soy division
- Henry Kiptoo Murei – Eldoret West DPC Chair
- Pauline Ngunjiri – Secretary DPC Eldoret East

#### Religious/Opinion Leaders – Kericho (May 27, 2013)

- Rose Rutto Martim - Secretary DPC
- Rev. Joseph Sunya - Chair Londiani DPC
- Rev. Charles Omego – member Londiani DPC
- Lazerous Angwenyi - Peace Monitor for South Rift, DPC Secretary for Kipkelion District
- Abdel Azziz – trainer

#### Sotik Women – Kericho, May 27, 2013

- Anne Chebet – District Peace Monitor
- Evaline Korir – Sotik Boraba, door to door campaigner
- Monica Rono – Sotik Borab, door to door campaigner
- Lili Chamogey Ngeno – Sotik, door to door campaigner
- Nelly Milgo – Door to door campaigner
- Rebecca Mosonik – Sotik/Borabi – door to door

#### Sigowet Division Peace Committee, Sigowet Location, Kaplelartet (May 27, 2013)

- Elisha Atebi –Kapelelartet
- Wilson Rugut, - Kaplelartet
- Solomon Bet – Sigowet
- Jackline Mora – Sigowet
- Francisca Chek – Sigowet
- Korir Mutai –Sigowet division.
- Mary Awini – District Officer

#### Influential women – Nakuru May 29, 2013

- Jane Wangoi Kariuki – Chief from Turi location
- Grace Koskei – DPC treasurer Njoro
- Therese Ngigi – DPC member Nakuru/Lanet
- Jean Thuku – trainer from CU.
- Jane Gathogo – DPC member Nakuru county and foundation for Women’s rights.

#### Early Warning focus group – Nakuru, May 29, 2013. Translated by Anyona Bengamin

- Ann Sabomi – Nakuru east – Morogi Youth Bunge
- Walter Rotich – Kuresoi North – Youth
- Joseph Njogu – Naivsahs Sight and Service Youth Bunge
- Rev. Jackson Angunza – Molo
- Anyona Benjamin – Nakuru Kapkures - Early Bird Youth Bunge.

#### DPCs – Molo Town, May 29, 2013

- Mary Owoko – DPC treasurer
- Joseph Chagara – DPC Chairman
- Johnson Mureithi – member of the DPC
- Wairimu Kanyri – DPC member from Turi
- Peninia Nyabera – District Peace Monitor
- Amos Mirau – DPC Secretary
- Peter Langat – DPC vice-secretary

#### Molo Youth, May 29, 2013

- Wairimu Kanyiri – Turi DPC
- Nikolos Kago Ngodo – Sakamo from Sachangwni division
- John Kanga – Smart dedicated group in Molo

- Muigai Mburu –Morot Mieni youth.
- Sammy Njuguna – Innovative Theatre for change outh goup
- Margret Kihara –Molo Atuar youth group.
- Elizabeth Kariyuki – Molo youth emerging for change.
- Bonifest Kamau -
- Nikolos Kago Ngodo – Sakamo from Sachangwni division.

Nandi County local government officers, Kapsabet, May 22, 2013

- Edwin Bett – Tenderit, District Officer, deputy to the DC
- Grace Opati – DC Nandi South – DO-1
- John Mbugua – Acting DC for Nandi Central
- Charles Kitheka – DO1 Nandi North District

Wareng Youth Initiative Focus Group discussion (May 30, 2013)

- Andrew Chemoiywo
- Ascai Jepkogei
- Peter Nganga
- Irene Jepkogei
- Stephen Mwangi
- Christine Sitati
- Gideon Koech
- Caroline Bakasa.

#### Annex 4: Projects visited

Mobett Community Development Project (Passion for Peace) – Uasin Gishu  
Type of support given: 120,000 KSH Community Connector Project

Simama Imara women’s group – Uasin Gishu  
Type of support given: 120,000 KSH Community Connector Project

Kesses Youth Group – Uasin Gishu  
Type of support given: 78,000 KSH IGA; Financial Literacy training

Kapsoya Border Youth Group – Uasin Gishu  
Type of support given: 78,000 KSH C4W in 2011; 78,000 IGA grant in 2012; Financial Literacy training.

West Indies Youth Group - Eldoret  
Type of support given: 78,000 KSH IGA in 2012; Financial Literacy training

Kichawir Upendo Group - Kericho  
Type of support given: C4W in 2010; IGA grant in 2011; Trainings in Financial Literacy, Entrepreneurship, and many others.

Hekima Development Skills – Nakuru  
Type of support given: 78,000 KSH IGA in 2011

Mukinyai Borop Connection Bridge – Nakuru  
Type of support given: C4W

## **Mercy Corps Rift Valley Local Empowerment for Peace (LEAP II)**

### **External Final Evaluation Scope of Work May-June 2013**

#### **1/ Project to be evaluated**

Rift Valley Local Empowerment for Peace (LEAP II and LEAP II Extension) being implemented by Mercy Corps and partners (Wareng Youth Initiative for Peace and Development and Kericho Youth Centre) and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The program started on July 4, 2010 and ends on July 3, 2013.

#### **2/ Purpose**

##### **2a/ Purpose of evaluation**

This is the final evaluation of the 2 year USAID-funded Rift Valley Local Empowerment for Peace (LEAP II) program and the 1 year cost extension. This is an external evaluation for donor reporting purposes, but will also act as an important document for Mercy Corps and our implementing partners in measuring program outcomes of LEAP II and future project identification, design and implementation. Bridging ethnic divides and youth are important areas of Mercy Corps Kenya's long-term programming strategy, and the LEAP II program has helped us establish our unique contribution to the development and stability of Kenya. The evaluation will serve as an important tool in reevaluating and defining Mercy Corps' strategy in Kenya.

The LEAP II program team, Mercy Corps Kenya as well as Mercy Corps headquarters (HQ) are directly concerned with how activities implemented measure against the program results, as well as direct impact/progress and realizing its final goal. It is hoped that the evaluation will clearly assess the project's overall success in achieving its stated purposes and results, and make clear recommendations, based on these results, regarding necessary or beneficial future activities in the light of this program. Most importantly, the evaluation should measure the sustainability of this action. In addition, information collected will be vital for the following parties: 1) *the LEAP II program team*; 2) *Mercy Corps' Kenya office*; 3) *Mercy Corps' headquarters staff*; 4) *Wareng Youth Initiative for Peace staff* 5) *Kericho Youth Center staff* 6) *LEAP II Peace Committees and Youth Self-Help Groups*; and 7) *District/ County Governments and decision-makers that have been involved in the project* 8) *The National Steering Committee on peacebuilding and conflict management*

The evaluation approach will involve as many of the LEAP II team members as possible, and be designed in a way that allows the team an opportunity to learn about the importance and relevance of project evaluation, and how this feeds into future program

design. Additionally, the evaluation will incorporate tools designed by Mercy Corps' Youth and Conflict Management team under the Evaluation and Assessment of Poverty and Conflict Interventions (EAPC) research grant. These tools examine community relationships and peace agreements.

Findings and analysis of the final evaluation will be compiled in a report, with necessary annexes. The final evaluation will consist of 1) individual surveys with LEAP II participants; 2) focus group discussions with Peace Committees, and Early Warning monitors and 3) key informant interviews with relevant local and government officials and LEAP II program team.

A timeline for the evaluation and generation of the final report is provided in Section 8 of this Scope of Work. Primary users of the information generated through the final evaluation are:

- Mercy Corps – as a management tool, to calibrate effort to ensure the program achieves proposed results; and
- USAID - as a monitoring and evaluation tool, to measure results against proposed impact indicators/ results.

Results from the final evaluation will also be shared with:

- Stakeholders in the target communities, e.g. the district and regional government and Peace Committees, as a means of transparency, accountability and continued cooperation towards shared objectives; and
- Development stakeholders in the region, e.g. international development organizations, institutional donors etc. as a means of attracting additional funding to the region.

## **2b/ Purpose of the consultancy**

The overall goal of the Consultancy is to facilitate and manage the Mercy Corps final evaluation for the LEAP II program. The Consultant will develop evaluation tools, coordinate implementation of the survey and analyze its results. In addition, the Consultant will lead the implementation of the focus group discussions with Peace Committees and Youth Self Help Groups, as well as key informant interviews with local government officials and the LEAP II program team. Finally the Consultant will produce a final evaluation report for stakeholders as mentioned previously.

## **3/ Background**

In December 2007, Kenya descended into political violence following disputed presidential elections between incumbent President Mwai Kibaki's Party of National Unity and Raila Odinga's opposition Orange Democratic Movement. Long considered one of the most stable countries in East Africa, some 1,500 people died and 600,000 were displaced in the violence. The epicenter was Kenya's troubled Rift Valley Province, the site of recurrent violence between the Kikuyu and Kalenjin tribes over political power, economic opportunity, and land. A power-sharing agreement brokered by former UN Secretary

General Kofi Annan ended the violence, both parties expressed a commitment to peace, and the new coalition government agreed to an ambitious reform agenda that includes moving two critical pieces of legislation on land and reconciliation through Parliament. In order to build on that important window of opportunity, Mercy Corps and its local partners, Wareng Youth Initiative for Peace and Development and Kericho Youth Centre implemented a 2 year \$ 1,700,000 and a 1 year cost extension \$1,000,000 program entitled *Rift Valley Local Empowerment for Peace (LEAP II)* in Uasin Gishu, Kericho, Bomet, Nakuru and Trans-Nzoia counties in the Rift Valley that were deeply affected by post-election violence. LEAP II's overarching goal is to strengthen the ability of local, district, and provincial structures to address the causes of 2007 post-election violence and promote sustainable peace and reconciliation. Mercy Corps supported this goal by pursuing three related objectives: 1) strengthen sustainable mechanisms for conflict mitigation and reconciliation; 2) supporting community dialogues and implement joint development projects that build bridges among divided communities and demonstrate tangible benefits to coexistence; and 3) supporting youth integration and address a key cause of violence through youth leadership training, small-scale cash-for-work community reconstruction projects, and income-generation activities.

The LEAP II Extension goal is to strengthen the capacity of local actors and institutions in targeted counties to develop and advance sustainable peace, reconciliation and norms of nonviolence based on justice, accountability and equality. Mercy Corps is supporting this goal by pursuing three related objectives: 1) Strengthen transformational platforms that will prevent and respond to local conflicts that threaten to destabilize the region. 2) Strengthen Early Warning and Early Response capacity through inclusion of youth and the police to support peaceful elections.

## ***LEAP II***

***Goal: Strengthen the ability of local structures to address causes of post-election violence and promote sustainable peace and reconciliation in the Rift Valley province***

***Objective 1: Building and strengthening sustainable local mechanisms for conflict mitigation and reconciliation***

**Result 1.1** Stakeholder mapping and conflict assessment done

**Result 1.2** District Peace Committees established and/or strengthened

**Result 1.3** 32-40 district dialogue forums conducted that bring groups together to discuss resolve joint problems.

**Result 1.4** District leaders gain new leadership and consensus-building skills to resolve tensions.

**Result 1.5** Early warning and response systems established.

**Result 1.6** District and provincial leaders increase interaction through multi-district and regional forums

**Objective 2:** Supporting 60 inter- and intra-community reconciliation dialogues that disseminate information about Kenya's new reform agenda and contribute to peaceful co-existence.

**Result 2.1** 80 communities engaged through dialogues to promote reconciliation and identify projects for implementation

**Result 2.2** Implementation of 64 community and district projects that demonstrate tangible benefits to cooperation

**Result 2.3.** Demonstration by community members of increased willingness to cooperate across conflict lines

**Result 2.3.** Establishment of joint monitoring teams for all projects

**Objective 3:** Support youth integration and address a key cause of conflict through youth leadership training and income generation activities

**Result 3.1** Organizational capacity of local youth association and youth self-help groups strengthened

**Result 3.2** Acquisition of new skills by young people to help them earn an income and address daily challenges

**Result 3.3** Youth Self Help Group members achieve greater economic independence through income generation activities

**Result 3.4** Sense among youth that they are making a positive contribution to their communities

**Result 3.5** Youth identification and implementation of up to 40 income-generating activities

**Result 3.6** Support of private sector mentors for youth entrepreneurs

## **LEAP II Cost Extension**

**Objective 1):** Strengthen transformational platforms that will prevent and respond to local conflicts that threaten to destabilize the region.

Result 1.1 Strengthen and Expand Peace Committees

Result 1.2: Expand women's role as peacebuilders in Rift Valley.

Result 1.3: Promote non-violence, especially around the election, through information campaigns.

Result 1.4: Document and disseminate stories through talking circles

Result 1.5: Foster cooperation across ethnic lines during the election season through quick impact projects.

**Objective 2):** Strengthen Early Warning and Early Response capacity through inclusion of youth and the police to support peaceful elections

Result 2.1: Strengthen Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism

Result 2.2: Address Early Warning Signs of Conflict identified by the EWER teams and dialogue groups through access of early warning fund.

Result 2.3: Train youth *bunges* on Early Warning and Early Response.

Result 2.4: Decentralization of Early Warning and Early Response hubs/centers

Result 2.5: Stakeholders Forums and EWER planning meetings to strengthen coordination with police.

#### **4/ Existing sources of project information**

- Proposals submitted to USAID
- Program Results Framework and PMPs
- Baseline/midterm survey reports
- Monitoring information (data collection instruments, data management tools)
- Donor reports (annual, bi-annual, finance, quarterly narrative)
- Other project support information such as forms, procedures, news clippings etc.

#### **5) Survey Methods**

In consultation with the LEAP II program team, Mercy Corps' Youth and Conflict Management Team, and Mercy Corps' Design, Monitoring and Evaluation unit, the consultant will design a multi-method approach to evaluating the outcomes and impact of the LEAP II program. The evaluation will include both quantitative and qualitative methods, as well as surveys, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The consultant will incorporate the baseline survey and additional Mercy Corps' participatory tools in the evaluation methodology. One likely tool to be incorporated into the evaluation is:

- Peace Agreement Data Forms/ Dispute Resolution forms: which helps determine how the Peace Committees used their skills to settle disputes.

Other tools may be included in consultation with technical staff from Mercy Corps Kenya or YCM.

#### **6) Data collection plan**

In consultation with the LEAP II program team, Mercy Corps YCM and Mercy Corps' Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, the consultant will select a sampling strategy for both districts/counties covered under LEAP II. The evaluation should be sure to balance participation of Peace Committee members, youth participants and additional community members affected by the program. Additionally, the consultant will be sure that women comprise 30% of the sample population.

#### **7/ Team composition and participation**

The survey will be coordinated and led by the Consultant. The survey team will be comprised of a number of surveyors, made up by Mercy Corps staff, Wareng Youth Initiative for Peace and Development and Kericho Youth Centre staff. Whilst in country,

the Consultant will work closely with Mercy Corps Kenya staff. Mercy Corps will assist in the designing of a database for the survey, as well as entering collected data in the database. In Eldoret, the Consultant will work closely with the Mercy Corps LEAP II Chief of Party in order to provide a constant source of rich insight into the LEAP II program. During implementation of the evaluation, the focal point for the Consultant will be Mercy Corps LEAP II Chief of Party with additional support from Mercy Corps' YCM team. The Consultant will liaise with the Country Director in order to prepare and finalize the evaluation report.

## 8/ Procedures: schedule and logistics

The Consultant will commit to an estimated total of 20 working days. The practical field work for the evaluation will be conducted in June 2013. The Consultant will have 5 days to draft the final document.

Result	Estimated duration (days)
1. Review of existing information sources by the Consultant	1
2. Action planning meeting with LEAP II team to clarify roles and half-day workshop to familiarize the LEAP II team with the evaluation methodology and revisit evaluation questions	1
3. Pilot testing and refining of the evaluation tools (in training form)	1
4. SURVEY	8
5. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS	
6. KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS	
7. Preparation of preliminary findings for presentation at workshop	2
8. Workshop to analyze findings, successful practices and lessons	1
9. Presentation of preliminary evaluation findings to Mercy Corps Kenya and LEAP II partners.	1
10. Preparation of evaluation report. Finalize evaluation report on incorporation of feedback from key Mercy Corps HQ team members.	5

Mercy Corps will provide logistical support in the form of transport, access to workspace, and translators/facilitators in meetings. Mercy Corps will also provide human resources in the form of a number of staff members who will be available to support the evaluator in planning and collecting information. Finally Mercy Corps will provide transport and facilitation where necessary during district-based evaluation work.

## 9/ Deliverables

The final product of this final evaluation is a report, ready for presentation to MC/HQ and USAID.

## 10/ Reporting and dissemination requirements

The final evaluation report will not exceed 30 pages excluding attachments and annexes. Copies of the report will be provided to Mercy Corps Kenya, Mercy Corps HQ and USAID.

The final evaluation report shall be structured in accordance with the following guidelines:

- **Cover Page, List of Acronyms**
- **Table of Contents** which identifies page numbers for the major content areas of the report.
- **Executive Summary** (2 pages) should be a clear and concise stand-alone document that gives readers the essential contents of the evaluation report in 2 pages, previewing the main points in order to enable readers to build a mental framework for organizing and understanding the detailed information within the report. In addition, the Executive Summary helps readers determine the key results and recommendations of the report. Thus, the Executive Summary should include: major lessons learned; maximum of two paragraphs describing the program, summary of targets and intended outcomes; areas of meaningful under or over achievement; and possibly a few lines describing the action plan developed to follow up on evaluation recommendations and how the evaluation report will be disseminated.
- **Rationale for the Evaluation**
- **Methodology:** sampling method including strengths and weaknesses of method used, inclusion of stakeholders and staff, rough schedule of activities, description of any statistical analysis undertaken, including justification and software package used. The discussion of any random sampling used should include details on how the random respondents were identified and invited to participate. This section should also address constraints and limitations of the evaluation process and rigor. The methodology section should also include a detailed description of data collection techniques used throughout the evaluation.
- **Results:** Organized according to objectives, results and indicators.
- **Synthesis, Recommendations and Lessons Learned:** Make concrete recommendations for future programme implementation, pull out organization lessons learned, and generally comment on data and results. Everything presented in this section must be directly linked back to the information presented in the Results section of the report. Recommendations that are not directly tied to Results can be included in an Evaluator Comments section for the report.
- **Annexes:** data collection instruments in English list of stakeholder groups with number and type of interactions; SOW, qualitative protocols developed and used, any data sets can be provided in electronic format, and any required photos, participant profiles or other special documentation needed.

## Annex 6: Focus Group Discussion guide

### Introductory questions:

Please share your name and how you have participated in the LEAP program.  
What has been your overall impression of the program?

### Program Results questions:

1. What have been the key conflicts in this district over the past 3 years?
2. From your observation, did the LEAP program address the main causes of conflict/tension in the district (relevance)?  
If yes, in which ways?  
If no, what would have been more effective activities to address tensions/conflict in your district?
3. How effective are the DPCs & LPCs in your area?  
Has their effectiveness increased or decreased over the past 3 years?  
In what ways?  
What types of conflicts have they addressed in past 3 years?  
How effective have they been in addressing inter-community tensions?  
How effective were they during the recent elections?  
Will they continue to operate after LEAP II ends?
4. How effective have the District leaders been in consensus building, resolving conflicts/addressing tensions between communities?  
Has their effectiveness increased or decreased over the past 3 years?  
In what ways?  
What types of conflicts have they addressed in past 3 years?  
How effective is the interaction between District and Provincial leaders?
5. Have you participated in district dialogue forums?  
How effective were they?  
Did they resolve any key inter-community tensions/issues?
6. Is there a Conflict Early Warning System established in your area?  
Were you involved with it? Ifs, what was your role?  
What does it do?  
Who participates? (who collects the data, who compiles it, who does the information go to?)  
Did it identify and report on any emerging conflicts over past 3 years?  
If so, how effective was it in getting information to the right people?  
What was the response to the report?
7. Have you participated in dialogues between communities?  
If so, please describe your participation  
How effective the dialogue was at reducing tensions?  
What changes resulted from the dialogues between the communities?
8. Are you aware of LEAP supported Projects in your area? (C4W, IGA, Community Projects?)  
Did you participate in the project/s? How?

What was the impact of this project?  
Did it build relationships between different groups?  
Did the project consolidate any agreements made during dialogues? If so, how?  
How sustainable have these projects been?

9. Are you aware of any Youth Self Help Group projects in this district?  
Did you participate in one?  
How has your capacity increased from participation in the project?  
Were you linked with any private sector mentors? Did they add value to your activities/projects?
10. How willing are people in your community to interact with others of different ethnic groups?  
Can you give me an example of how communities are willing to interact/unwilling to interact?  
Has their willingness interact increased or decreased over the past 3 years?  
What has influenced this change (increase or decrease)?  
Did the LEAP project influence people's willingness to interact across ethnic groups.
11. What ways do youth contribute to your communities?  
Has this improved or reduced over the life of the project?  
If so, did the LEAP program have any influence on this?
12. If there were different results in the elections, or if there had not been the coalition, how safe would the election process have been in Rift Valley?  
Did you participate/observe any events/information campaigns promoting non-violence?  
How effective were they at reducing election violence?
13. What is the your perception of the reform efforts? Does the general population in Rift Valley accept these reforms?  
Why or why not?

**Ending questions:**

Overall, how was the interaction with the implementing organizations (MCK, local partners).  
Is there anything we should have talked about, but didn't?

Any other comments?

Annex 7: End of Project Household Survey Questionnaire



Dear Sir/ Madam,

Questionnaire NO. ....

Date administered .....

Start time: .....

End time: .....

Mercy Corps is conducting an impact evaluation on the second phase of the **Local Empowerment for Peace Program (LEAP II)** in 14 districts in Rift Valley; Eldoret West, Eldoret East, Wareng, Nandi North, Aldai, Tinderet, Trans Nzoia, Kericho West, Kericho East, Kericho Central, Kipkelion West, Nakuru, Molo and Sotik Districts of Rift Valley Province. This program is made possible by the generous financial support of the American people through The United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

We are in the final stages of LEAP II extension and evaluating the program’s activities and impact. We kindly request you give some time in filling this questionnaire. Please read the instructions carefully below.

Thank you,

Mercy Corps Staff

Thank you,

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Youth or youth group members fill **SECTIONS A and B ONLY** (Youth age is 18 – 35 years)
2. District or Divisional Peace Committee (DPC) Members fill **SECTIONS A and C ONLY**
3. Other community members fill **SECTION A ONLY**
4. PLEASE DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME ON ANY PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

**SECTION A (Please fill this out)**

1. Group Type: (Tick one that apply to you)
- District/Division/Locality Peace Committee member (DPC)
  - Youth Self Help Group (YSHG) member
  - Other community member
2. District \_\_\_\_\_
3. Division \_\_\_\_\_
4. Location \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sub Location \_\_\_\_\_
6. Gender:        Male                    Female
7. Age (Years):    13-18    19-25    26-30    31-35    36 and above
8. What is your level of education?
- Never cleared primary
  - Cleared primary
  - Never Cleared Secondary
  - Secondary (Form four)
  - Vocational/Polytechnic/College Diploma or certificate
  - University degree
  - Postgraduate studies
9. List the languages you speak (starting with your mother tongue)
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Did participate you in the Mercy Corps Local Empowerment for Peace (LEAP) Program?
- 1. Yes        2. No
- 10b. If NO, did someone in your family participate in the LEAP program.
- 1. Yes        2. No
11. Does a Peace Committee (PCs) exist in your district?
- 1. Yes        2. No        I don't Know
- 11a. If yes to 11 above, which peace committee exist in this area?
- 1. None        2. LPC        3. DPC        5. DPC & LPC
- 11b . If yes to 10 above, how effective are the peace committees?
- | Peace Committee | Very Effective | Effective | Somewhat Effective | Not Effective |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
-

LPC				
DPC				

12. Have you ever referred any disputes affecting you to the Peace Committee?

1. Yes      2. No

12a. If Yes in 12 above, where did you refer your dispute to?

1. LPC                      2. DPC      3. Both

12b. If Yes in 12 above what type of dispute? (TICK ONE that most apply)

1. Land    4. Family/Domestic  
2. Cattle rustling                              5. Political  
3. Between ethnic groups                      6. Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

13. Which ONE of the following do you think is the KEY contributor to ethnic conflicts in your location in the last 6 months (TICK ONE)

1. Land related grievances                      5. Unemployment  
2. Tribalism    6. Poverty  
3. Politics    7. None  
4. Culture    8. Other(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

14. Have you received any peacebuilding training?

1. Yes      2. No

14a. If yes in 14 above, from whom?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

15. In question 15a,b,c below, how often have you met with the following in the last 6 months?

15a. Peace Committee (PC) member from other districts

- 0                      1-2 times                      3-4 times      More than 4 times

15b. National Steering Committee (NSC) official

- 0                      1-2 times                      3-4 times      More than 4 times

15c. Provincial leaders (PC, DCs, DOs, Chiefs, MPs, Business leaders etc.)

- 0                      1-2 times                      3-4 times      More than 4 times

16. During the recent elections, did you participate in any civic education for peaceful elections activity in your community?

1. Yes      2. No

16a. If yes in 16 above, how many civic education for peaceful elections events did you attended in the 3 months leading up to the elections?





25. What role did you play in Early Warning/Early Response system?
- Monitoring at the grassroots
  - Transmitting Information to Mercy Corps/Ushahidi platform
  - Transmitting Information to DPC
  - Responding to the Early Warning Messages
  - Other (explain)\_\_\_\_\_

26. Compared to neighboring communities, how peaceful or violent is your community?

- 1. Very Peaceful
- 2. Somewhat Peaceful
- 3. Neither peaceful nor violent
- 4. Somewhat violent
- 5. Very violent
- 6. Don't know

27. To your knowledge have there been any incidents of politically instigated violence in your communities in the last 6 months?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

27a. If yes to 27 above, about how many incidents occurred in your community?

\_\_\_\_\_

27b. If yes to 27, what happened? (check the top **two** most often incidents)

	Own Community	Neighboring Communities
Beating		
Killing		
Cattle raid		
Ambush		
Abduction		
Household theft		
Rape		
Other (specify)		

27c. If yes, were women involved in perpetrating this incident?

	Own Community	Neighboring Communities
Yes, definitely		
Probably so		
Probably not		
No, definitely not		
Don't Know		

27d. If yes, were youth involved in perpetrating this incident?

Neighboring

	Own Community	Communities
Yes, definitely		
Probably so		
Probably not		
No, definitely not		
Don't Know		

28. Has insecurity in the last 3 months prevented you from investing in your livelihood?

1. Yes      2. No

29. In the last 3 months, were there any areas you avoided going to or through because of insecurity?

- Going to the market?                      Yes   No  
 Getting water for household use?      Yes   No  
 Going to your field/farm?                Yes   No  
 Moving your animals to new pasture?   Yes   No  
 Earning money or going to work?      Yes   No  
 Going to school/college?                Yes   No  
 Getting medical care?                    Yes   No  
 Visiting friends or relatives              Yes   No

30. If your ancestral land was in Rift Valley, would you allow other people from other ethnic communities settle on it?

- Yes      No      Undecided

31. Would you allow people from other ethnic groups settled in your ancestral land to belong to other political parties other than the one preferred by your ethnic group?

1. Yes      2. No      3. Undecided

32. How often do you interact with members of other ethnic communities?

1. Frequently                              3. Rarely  
2. Sometimes                              4. Never

33. How many reconstruction projects has your community implemented jointly with other ethnic groups? \_\_\_\_\_

34. Below, please answer whether you have engaged in the following activities with members of other ethnic groups in the last 3 months. Please DO NOT rate whether you have done these activities with YOUR OWN ETHNIC GROUP

	Market/ Trade	Social	Farming	Politics	Work	Community Group	Conflict
Kalenjin							
Kikuyu							
Kisii							
Luhya							

Luo							
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

35. How much do you trust members of the following ethnic groups ...DO NOT rate whether you trust your OWN ETHNIC GROUP.

	To a great extent	To some extent	To a small extent	Not at all
Kalenjin				
Kikuyu				
Kisii				
Luhya				
Luo				

36. How comfortable would you feel if someone from the following tribes is contesting for an elective post in your community? DO NOT rate your OWN ETHNIC GROUP

	Very Comfortable	Comfortable	Uncomfortable	Very Uncomfortable	Don't know
Kalenjin					
Kikuyu					
Kisii					
Luhya					
Luo					

37. Do you feel that members of the following communities exclude you from participation in the following activities? DO NOT rate whether your OWN ETHNIC GROUP has excluded you.

	Education/ School	Health Services	Transport	Community Celebrations	Obtain a Loan
Kalenjin					
Kikuyu					
Kisii					
Luhya					
Luo					

38. In questions 38a,b,c,d below, how comfortable would you feel if the following things happened. DO NOT rate your OWN ETHNIC GROUP

38a. If your brother or sister married them?

	Very Comfortable	Comfortable	Neither	Uncomfortable	Very Uncomfortable	Don't know
Kalenjin						
Kikuyu						
Kisii						
Luhya						
Luo						

38b. If you worked for them?

	Very Comfortable	Comfortable	Neither	Uncomfortable	Very Uncomfortable	Don't know

Kalenjin						
Kikuyu						
Kisii						
Luhya						
Luo						

38c. If you were paying them to work in your field?

	Very Comfortable	Comfortable	Neither	Uncomfortable	Very Uncomfortable	Don't know
Kalenjin						
Kikuyu						
Kisii						
Luhya						
Luo						

38d. If they were looking after your animals?

	Very Comfortable	Comfortable	Neither	Uncomfortable	Very Uncomfortable	Don't know
Kalenjin						
Kikuyu						
Kisii						
Luhya						
Luo						

39. In your opinion, how interested in sustainable peace is each of the ethnic groups listed? DO NOT rate your OWN ETHNIC GROUP

	Very Interested	Somewhat Interested	Somewhat Disinterested	Very Disinterested	Don't Know
Kalenjin					
Kikuyu					
Kisii					
Luhya					
Luo					

40. Do youth in your community ever participate in crime or violence?

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Most of the time
- Always
- Don't know

40a. If yes, why? Check the top two most often reasons

- Lack of means of livelihood (job)
- Follow traditions of conflict with other groups
- Developing bad behaviors
- Instigated by others (i.e., politicians, gangs)
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

41. In questions 41a,b, below, indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement

41a. Youth are responsible members of the community?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree or disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

41b. Youth are productive members of my community?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree or disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

42. How do women earn a living/earn money in your community? (check the top **two** most common ways)

- Farming
- Livestock
- Small business/ Trading
- Daily casual work
- House help
- Don't earn money

43. When conflict breaks out in your community, what are the roles of women? (check the top **two** most common ways)

- Preparing food for fighters
- Encouraging fighters with songs
- Tending/share raided cattle/stolen goods
- Try to mediate between contending parties
- Other (specify)

44. When conflict breaks out in your community, what are the roles of men? (check the top two most common ways)

- Engaging with the fight
- Tending raided cattle
- Migrating to other areas
- Try to mediate between contending parties
- Other (specify)

45. Are women affected by conflict differently than men?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

45a. If yes, how?

- They are subjected to violence like rape
- Through widowhood, lose means of support
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

46. In your community, are women involved in traditional conflict resolution?

- To a very great extent
- To a great extent
- Neither small nor great extent
- To a small extent
- To a very small extent
- Not at all

46a. If yes, how are women in your community involved in conflict resolution activities

- Being part of peace committee
- Advising/counseling husbands
- Advising youth
- Other (specify)

47. In question 47a,b below, indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement

47a. Women should be represented in peace committees or in other conflict resolution activities?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree             | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agree                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know        |

47b. The actions of women increase conflict with other communities.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree             | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agree                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know        |

48. In your community, to what extent have women taken up active leadership roles in peace structures like DPCs?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. To a very great extent         | <input type="checkbox"/> 4. To a small extent      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. To a great extent              | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. To a very small extent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Neither small nor great extent | <input type="checkbox"/> They have not             |

49. Indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Women should be represented in peace committees or in other conflict resolution activities.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Strongly agree             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Disagree          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Agree                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Strongly disagree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Neither agree nor disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Don't know        |

**SECTION B**  
**FOR YOUTH ONLY**

50. Are you a member of a Youth Self-Help Group?

- Yes       No

51. What do you do for a living?

- Full employment (Permanent/contractual and pensionable)  
 Farming  
 Do casual jobs if and when they come (Kibarua)  
 Self-employed  
 Self Help Group activities  
 Housewife  
 Family business (except farm)  
 Nothing

52. If you are unemployed, why?

- Can't find a job  
 I am discriminated against because of my tribe  
 I have no connections  
 In School/College  
 I have not enough education  
 Other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

53. In general, how do you rate your economic conditions compared to those of other Kenyans?  
Better, the same, or worse?

- Worse       Same       Better       I don't know

54. Looking ahead, do you expect your economic conditions to be better, the same, or worse in twelve months time?

- Worse       Same       Better       I don't know

55. If employed, what is your average income per month?

- 0       Kshs 9,001-15,000       Ksh.
- Kshs. 1-3000       Kshs 15,001-18,000  
 Kshs 3,001-6000       Kshs 18,001-21,000  
 Kshs 6,001-9,000       Above Kshs 21,000

56. How much income do you need per month to cover personal and family expenses?

- Ksh. 5,000       Ksh. 20,000  
 Ksh. 10,000       Ksh. 25,000  
 Ksh. 15,000       Ksh. 30,000 and above

57. If you can't meet monthly expenses, how do you make ends meet?

- Ask Parents       Handouts from Politicians

- Ask Relatives
- Depend on Friends

- Do casual jobs (Kibarua)
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

58. How often do you have to ask others for financial help?

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- 6 times a year
- Not at all

59. Within the last year, how many times have youth in your community organized collective action for any cause?

- None
- 1-2 times
- 3-5 times
- More than 5 times

60. How many multi-ethnic youth activities have been held in your community in the last year?

- None
- 1-2 times
- 3-5 times
- More than 5 times

**SECTION C**  
**FOR DPC's ONLY**

61. What type of dispute did your group resolve most often? (TICK ONE)

- Land
- Family/Domestic
- Cattle rustling
- Political
- Between ethnic groups

62. What type of dispute did your group resolve second most often? (TICK ONE)

- Land
- Family/Domestic
- Cattle rustling
- Political
- Between ethnic groups

63. Have you received any peacebuilding training?

- Yes
- No

64. If yes, from whom?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

65. In question 65a,b,c below, how often have you met with the following in the last 6 months?

65a. DPCs from other districts

- 0
- 1-2 times
- 3-4 times
- More than 4 times

65b. Provincial leaders (PC, DCs, DOs, Chiefs, MPs, Business leaders etc.)

0

- 1-2 times
- 3-4 times
- More than 4 times

65c. The National Steering Committee

- 0
- 1-2 times
- 3-4 times
- More than 4 times

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME**

**Annex 8: (separate file) Data Set.**