Year 2 Workplan

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Acronyms

AMELP  Activity, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan
BBI    Building Bridges to Unity Advisory Taskforce
CSO    Civil Society Organization
FHI 360 Family Health International
GEC    Grants Evaluation Committee
LOB    Local Organizing Body
PBO    Public Benefit Organization Act
PWD    Persons with Disabilities
RFA    Request for Applications
RFP    Request for Proposals
SADES-K Safeguarding Democratic Space in Kenya
USAID  United States Agency for International Development
Introduction

The Safeguarding Democratic Space in Kenya (SADES-K) program is a three-year, $6,350,000 United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded cooperative agreement implemented by FHI 360 (Family Health International) and its partner, Internews. SADES-K’s goal is to enhance Kenya’s ability to hold a national conversation on reforms and national cohesion, and to safeguard democratic gains.

During the life of the project (2018-2021), SADES-K will support government institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) to strengthen Kenya’s governance reform agenda and secure democratic gains enshrined in the 2010 Constitution.

SADES-K will seek to enhance Kenya’s national dialogue and governance architecture (Result Area 1), strengthen social and ethnic cohesion (Result Area 2), and protect civic and democratic space (Result Area 3). Over the three-year period, SADES-K will also conduct regular monitoring of the Building Bridges to Unity Initiative (BBI) Taskforce’s national dialogue implementation process and outcomes, as well as facilitate data collection and tracking of citizen’s views through public opinion polling. Such monitoring is important to identify and provide feedback on the progress, challenges and gaps in the implementation of the national dialogue process.

During the startup phase of the project in Year 1, FHI 360 held four regional consultations and two co-creation workshops with various Kenyan stakeholders that provided significant insight into the governance challenges and opportunities facing Kenyan communities across the country. These sessions established a solid foundation for subsequent program activities. In Year 1 of the project, FHI 360 rolled out a grants program for Kenyan CSOs focused on themes and issues identified during the co-creation sessions and using a rigorous evaluation process selected ten CSOs across all three Result Areas. The CSOs commenced activities toward the end of Year 1 and will implement their activities in Year 2. FHI 360 also created a Rapid Response grant fund to support urgent interventions and will continue to engage CSOs through this process.

In support of Result Area 1, FHI 360 supported the BBI Taskforce through an in-kind grant. The SADES-K program facilitated 12 county engagement forums for the BBI, while organizing 12 pre-county engagement forums that resulted in 12 memorandums for consideration by the BBI Taskforce. The program supported the BBI with strategic communications assistance resulting in increased public awareness about the BBI engagements. SADES-K also provided six researchers to provide information on a variety of governance issues to the Taskforce. In Year 2, the SADES-K team will finalize its support to the BBI as the Taskforce produces its final report by October 2019 and will remain open to requests from the Government of Kenya to assist with report dissemination, facilitating community-level discussions, or other activities related to the report’s recommendations.

Under Result Area 4, the SADES-K team has engaged the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi to monitor the national dialogue and governance reform process carried out by the BBI. This oversight will also include media monitoring and public opinion polling, as well as political economy analyses on relevant sectors/themes.

This workplan presents the plan of action and outlines the activities planned for Year 2. To set the stage for the activities, this document starts with an updated summary of Kenya’s
current political context, then leads into SADES-K’s technical approach. Following the explanation of the technical approach, the Year II activities are presented under each of SADES-K’s four Result Areas:

Result Area 1: Kenya’s Governance Architecture Revisited and Strengthened
Result Area 2: Social and Ethnic Cohesion Strengthened
Result Area 3: Civic and Democratic Space Protected
Result Area 4: National Conversation and Implementation of Outcome Monitored for Accountability, Learning and Scale-up

A detailed implementation Gantt chart is presented in Annex I.

**Political Context**

Following the contested presidential elections in 2017, the March 9, 2018 *Handshake* was a public declaration to cease all political hostilities and find common ground between President Uhuru Kenyatta and opposition leader Raila Odinga. The Building Bridges to Unity Initiative that was birthed by the *Handshake* was tasked with actualizing the aspirations of the two leaders through a nationwide process of collecting views from Kenyans on local and national governance challenges and reforms. The BBI Taskforce collected public views from all 47 counties and various interest groups, including politicians, religious leaders, youth, women, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and professional groups. The public hearings began in October 2018 and ended in August 2019 against a backdrop of growing speculation on the outcome of the process.

In October, the BBI is expected to offer recommendations from the public consultations that touch on policy, legislative and constitutional changes as identified in the Nine-Point Agenda. Yet the process itself has caused political divisions within the Kenyan political class across both the ruling Jubilee and the National Super Alliance (NASA) political formations. Supporters view the BBI as a critical path to reconciliation, while detractors point to the opaque and non-consultative nature around the formation of the initiative as evidence that the BBI process is merely an exercise in political management by the political elite to maintain power.

Kenyan civil society has divided views on the BBI process. Although most agree that dialogue is needed to address Kenya’s long history of injustices, those opposed to the BBI see it as a disingenuous government-managed process aimed at directing governance reform by the political elite for their own gain. The majority of those opposed are part of the *Kenya Tuitakayo Movement*. Others, like the Dialogue Reference Group (DRG) and the Dialogue Contact Group (DCG), have supported their own parallel dialogue processes aimed at involving Kenyans in identifying and resolving the historic challenges that plague the country. The DRG process closely mirrors the BBI’s; they are conducting town hall meetings in all 47 counties. However, the DCG has identified more than 42 categories of Kenyans and intends to organize dialogue sessions with representatives from each of these groups. Ultimately, civil society groups across the country will carefully review the BBI’s final

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1. The BBI Taskforce is made up of 14 members: Dr. Adams Olooo, Agnes Kavindu, Senator Amos Wako, Florence Omose, Saeed Mwamungu, James Matundura, Major John Sei, Bishop Lawi Imathiu, Maison Leshomo, Senator Mohamed Yusuf Haji, Morompi ole Ronkai Prof., Bishop Peter Njenga, Rose Moseu and Archbishop Zecheus Okot
2. Agenda items include: ethnic antagonism and competition, lack of national ethos, inclusivity, devolution, divisive elections, safety and security, rights and responsibilities corruption and shared prosperity.
recommendations to see if the BBI process is truly a mechanism to find concrete solutions to key governance challenges.

When the Constitution was promulgated in 2010, many believed that it largely reflected the aspirations of Kenyans, even if some issues still needed to be addressed. Nine years later, there is a growing call for the Constitution to be amended, fueled by the Handshake and political jockeying in preparation for the 2022 elections. During the BBI county engagements, most participants requested changes to the current Constitution to make the national executive more inclusive, reduce the number of political seats provided in the Constitution, reduce the number of counties or change the devolution architecture entirely. Some expect that one of the outcomes of the BBI process will be a recommendation for a referendum to change the current form of governance. There are already referendum proposals underway led by the opposition Thirdway Alliance (Punguza Mizigo), which aims at reducing the number of political offices created by the 2010 Constitution. The Council of Governors (CoG) and the County Assemblies Forum (CAF) formed the Ugatuzi Initiative which proposes to alter current governance structures at the national and county levels, including increasing revenue allocation to the counties. It is unclear whether a referendum will be conducted before the 2022 elections due to the legal requirements for a referendum to be held.

Meanwhile, the PBO Act 2013 has not been given a commencement date by the Cabinet Secretary, so the civil society sector is still operating under the NGO Act of 1990. Civil society groups have been pushing for the commencement of the law since 2013. Between 2014 and 2018 the government attempted to introduce several unfriendly amendments to the law, but the civil society sector has knocked back these attempts.

In the last three months, civil society organizations led by Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) held meetings with the NGO Board and the Ministry of Interior. The meetings resulted in reduced animosity between the sector and the government. All parties agreed on the need to commence the law, and the representative from the ministry confirmed the law will be implemented before the end of the year.

The new anti-terror rules have drawn a sharp reaction from civil society groups who claim they are not only draconian but unconstitutional. The Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act signed into law by the President on July 5 amends the Prevention of Terrorism Act in part to make the NCTC the approving and reporting institution for all groups engaged in preventing and countering extremism and radicalization. The overall effect of the new regulations is to bring community-based organizations involved in countering violent extremism (CVE) within the purview of the NCTC. This requirement might mean a double registration process for NGOs/CSOs working in the P/CVE space since these organizations are already registered by the NGO Coordination Board under the NGO Coordination Act of 1990.

**Technical Approach**

The SADES-K program is grounded in a locally-driven co-creation process with Kenyan stakeholders to further the national dialogue process under the BBI, promote social and ethnic cohesion, protect civic and democratic space and monitor the national conversation’s implementation.
To this end, SADES-K’s fundamental design is anchored in its Theory of Change that states:

“If Kenya undertakes inclusive legal and institutional reforms from the executive level to the community level that protect civic space, catalyze social cohesion and ensure an even playing field for credible and peaceful elections; and there is the political leadership and commitment to do so, then Kenya’s institutions, democracy, stability, and prosperity will be strengthened. Therefore, Kenya’s route to nurturing national and ethnic cohesion and safeguarding democratic gains as enshrined in the 2010 Constitution will be assured.”

In Year 2, the technical approach reflected by the Theory of Change will continue to guide the program’s activities. Additionally, SADES-K will be strongly influenced by USAID’s Journey to Self-Reliance (J2SR) policy framework. The J2SR articulates a vision for a more free, more peaceful and more prosperous world by supporting countries to develop the capacity to plan, finance, and implement solutions to local development challenges, as well as the commitment to see these through effectively, inclusively, and with accountability.

Many aspects of the SADES-K program already integrate pathways to self-reliance. In Year 2, FHI 360 will deepen its engagement with civil society, government, and private sector stakeholders to align even more closely with the agency’s J2SR mandates. The key areas of alignment with the J2SR will include:

- **Capacity Building**: Selected CSOs are already the beneficiaries of capacity building support as SADES-K grantees. In Year 2, FHI 360 will work with grantees to train other local organizations and groups in communities where the grantees are operating. This support will position these local organizations to continue their work beyond the terms of the grants.

- **Collaboration Platforms**: Through co-creation workshops, grant awards and BBI county engagements, SADES-K has facilitated opportunities for key stakeholders to collaborate across the country on governance issues. The program will provide other platforms for dialogue by hosting collaboration meetings as well as online debates on corruption, institutional and legal reforms, social cohesion and securing civic space.

- **Networks and Consortia**: FHI 360 has awarded grants to several consortia of CSOs and will continue to facilitate their collaboration in Year 2. SADES-K will link CSO networks such as the National Mediation Forum and the Dialogue Reference Group to the BBI and other government offices to create new cross-sectoral networks.

- **Locally-driven Solutions**: Through co-creation, grant awards and BBI county engagements, SADES-K is fully focused on learning from local communities and implementing locally-led solutions to governance challenges. This focus will continue in Year 2 through additional co-creation with local stakeholders.

- **Anti-corruption**: Since corruption is one of the most pervasive threats to good governance, SADES-K will orient grants to address this challenge. For example, IDS will integrate corruption indicators into their monitoring and public opinion polling. Media grantees such as the Media Council of Kenya will promote investigative journalism and new online content that cover corruption issues.
• **Do No Harm:** SADES-K will put in place measures to ensure that the initiative will not exacerbate tensions but rather promote unity and peaceful coexistence. Several connectors will be adopted and used as a means of countering the community dividers that manifest in form of negative attitudes, actions and perceptions. This will enable the target communities and stakeholders to recognize that they have more issues that unite them as opposed to those that divide them. By harnessing these common experiences to focus on issues that affect their socio-economic wellbeing, they can more easily move towards issue-based mobilization.

The SADES-K program will be responsive to changing political dynamics across all four Result Areas, such as the likely referendum and the public response to the final BBI report. SADES-K interventions detailed in the Program Activities section below are intended to align with the J2SR while also contributing to achieving SADES-K’s four intended results. FHI 360 will conduct a co-creation session in November with grantees and other stakeholders to reinforce this alignment and to explore how new governance challenges can be addressed. Returning to the co-creation process in Year 2 indicates an investment in locally-driven solutions and reinforces local networks developed through the SADES-K grant activities.

**Program Activities**

In Year 2, the core of SADES-K program activities will be focused on implementing grants issued to Kenyan civil society organizations. While each grant addresses a specific SADES-K Result Area, each grantee will require additional guidance to fully pivot to the J2SR. Therefore, the SADES-K team will provide the following support to grantee organizations:

• **Co-creation for J2SR:** In November, FHI 360 will conduct a three-day co-creation process with grantee organizations to discuss emerging governance challenges and opportunities (e.g., the likely referendum and the release of the BBI final report) and to generate ideas and plans of how to integrate J2SR mandates (noted in the Technical Approach section) more fully into their current grant activities.

• **Strategic guidance on J2SR:** Informed by the co-creation process, the SADES-K team will produce strategic guidelines for grantees to align their work more closely to the J2SR. For example, guidelines could include how to train local partners, how to participate in virtual networks and how to approach corruption issues in a conflict sensitive manner.

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**SADES-K Grantee Collaboration Ideas**

At the co-creation session in November, SADES-K grantees will explore formal and informal collaboration opportunities with other grantees working on similar topics and in similar locations. For example:

- **The Poverty Eradication Network (PEN) consortium may engage with the Kenya Union of Journalists, the Media Council of Kenya and the Kenya Editors Guild to help PEN raise public awareness on the Public Benefit Organization (PBO) Act (2013).**
- **PEN could also collaborate with the Center for Multiparty Democracy to facilitate advocacy activities with Members of Parliament who are key legislative actors.**
- **PEN could disseminate information about new PBO Act regulations to a wider audience by working with the Bloggers Association of Kenya and leveraging its access to various social media platforms.**
- **The Bloggers Association of Kenya can also support grantees in the development of grant related content to be shared on various social media platforms.**
- **The Media Council of Kenya will also establish the Media Observer Newsletter which would serve as an information channel for other grantees.**
- **MUHURI could work closely with MCK to identify journalists to participate in MUHURI’s human rights training for journalists.**
• Capacity building and scaling-up of local capacities: In addition to supporting the grantee organizations with training (such as the Philanthropy University training in in Year 1), the SADES-K team will mentor grantees on how to build the capacity of other CSOs, CBOs and local champions in their communities. The Local Organizing Body (LOB) will also be re-convened so that advisors can provide ongoing mentorship to grantees and their local partner organizations.

• Facilitating dialogues on local problems and solutions: The SADES-K team will work with grantees to identify urgent issues and safe spaces where open and honest discussions can be conducted to determine local solutions. Such discussions could relate to social inclusion, anti-corruption, threats to civic space, etc. FHI 360 will also use its Rapid Response Fund to support urgent interventions across the first three Result Areas.

• Building networks and collaboration platforms: The SADES-K team will collaborate with grantees to build out local networks and catalyze debate on issues such as anti-corruption and electoral reform. The team will create a virtual platform (using private groups in Facebook, WhatsApp, or other similar no-cost options) for our grantees to share knowledge, facilitate training and discuss themes with each other and/or within each Result Area. We will reinforce these virtual platforms by facilitating live collaboration meetings that bring together local actors, including business leaders, youth groups, women’s groups, and county government officials, among others.

• Monitoring and Evaluation: FHI 360 will re-assess M&E plans and indicators for grantees to ensure broader alignment with the J2SR. The SADES-K team will provide continuing support to grantees in monitoring and evaluation, including data quality assessments, throughout the year.

These areas of support cut across the first three Result Areas and would be customized for each grantee. The goal is to position each grantee and their local networks with the capacity to continue their work beyond the terms of the grants.

Result Area 1: Kenya’s Governance Architecture Revisited and Strengthened

In Result Area 1, the SADES-K team will provide a range of technical assistance, grant support, and rapid response funding for the BBI and local CSOs to advance national dialogue and governance reforms. Result Area 1 activities will be aligned with the Open Government and Government Effectiveness indicators in USAID’s Kenya Country Roadmap as outlined below.

Support Analysis and Validation of BBI Final Report: During Year 1, in consultation with USAID and the BBI, FHI 360 determined specific areas of the BBI’s plan of action to support. SADES-K’s assistance to the BBI included support for 12 county engagement forums, strategic communication, one validation/reflection seminar, procurement of equipment, and technical assistance (through researchers focused on governance issues identified by the BBI). Additional assistance included logistical support for BBI meetings as well as purchasing media advertising to increase public awareness about the county engagements.

With the BBI’s mandate ending on October 23, the Taskforce will focus on analyzing and validating inputs from citizens across the country to complete its final report for submission to the two principals. Upon the completion of the BBI final report at the start
of SADES-K’s second year, the team will consider further support for the BBI on a case-by-case basis if requested. Such assistance could include support in disseminating the final report to the public and in coordinating public dialogue about the report’s main findings. Additionally, SADES-K has hired a consultant to analyze and consolidate the memoranda submitted by citizens in the pre-county engagements organized by our team. This report will serve as an additional accountability tool to assess the extent to which the BBI final report is truly reflecting the views of the people.

In anticipation of the BBI report release, tensions have been building among the various reform initiatives and within communities opposed to the BBI process. SADES-K (through a small grant to CMD) will provide analysis of the various reform proposals to identify similarities, departures and potential legal and constitutional implications. SADES-K will also facilitate discussion around possible scenarios and outcomes of the national dialogue and governance reform agenda. FHI 360 will host meetings with civic actors and political leaders before and after the release of the BBI report to discuss salient issues to enhance understanding, broaden support and build consensus.

The SADES-K team recognizes the sensitivity around the release of the BBI report and the political tension the recommendations are likely to bring. FHI 360 has already met with numerous civil society networks (CSRG, NMF, DRG, Hekima Peace Forum, etc.) to gauge their interest in a broader dialogue around the issues. All have expressed their interest in building consensus, despite some competing interests and personalities. As such, SADES-K will provide a facilitative role in the discussions, without taking sides or supporting any specific outputs. The goal is to give voice to common concerns expressed by Kenyan citizens, taking into account SADES-K’s public engagements through the regional consultations, co-creation workshops and BBI county forums.

If the recommendations stemming from the BBI report are not released, SADES-K will work with grantees in various counties to calm tensions and demand accountability from the government to publicly share the recommendations. The rapid response fund can be utilized for conflict prevention activities and for advocacy campaigns to release the report. SADES-K will work closely with civil society organizations such as Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG), CMD, religious organization and EMBRACE to exert pressure for the release of the report.

**Anti-Corruption:** On the pervasive problem of corruption and abuse of office, in Year 2’s second quarter, FHI 360 will issue a grant to a consortium of CSOs to work closely with the Multi-agency Task Force, Multi-Sectoral Initiatives Against Corruption, Inter-Religious Council and the Dialogue Reference Group. This grant may include the following components:

- galvanizing a citizen's movement and campaign against corruption.
- tracking and reporting on the progress of corruption cases investigated or prosecuted by government offices, including parliament, the judiciary, the Office of the Auditor General, the Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (EACC), the Director of Criminal Investigation (DCI), and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP).
- using a multi-sectoral approach to review the current policy framework for anti-corruption to identify weak points and propose changes or draft a new framework to guide the war on corruption.
- collaborating with journalists and media houses to promote investigative journalism and to develop a framework for the protection of journalists and whistleblowers.
Promote Institutional and Legal Reforms: Through existing grants, SADES-K will facilitate dialogue to strengthen the country’s democratic development and transparency. For example, the Centre for Multiparty Democracy–Kenya (CMD-K) is a political-parties-based membership organization that provides a platform for political parties, political actors and policymakers to engage in dialogue and cooperate in strengthening multiparty democracy. The CMD-K grant will seek to place political parties at the center of the national conversation and reform processes. Targeted interventions include strengthening political parties through ideological training, a more inclusive nomination process, the regulation of party primaries and the actualization of the campaign financing law.

Engaging the Youth on Governance Issues Online: Through an in-kind grant to the Bloggers Association of Kenya (BAKE), SADES-K will create awareness and generate active online engagement by youth on issues related to governance reform. BAKE plans to facilitate a social media campaign to foster discussion about the BBI final report and its recommendations. In addition, BAKE will work with the Media Council of Kenya to build a fact checking desk at BAKE and use the data collected from the desk to conduct media literacy training on forms of fake news and hate speech. The training will also help youth understand how to interact online in a conflict sensitive manner. The BAKE grant will also support citizen journalists’ contributions to the Kenya Monitor news site which will cover issues such as corruption and electoral reform. SADES-K anticipates signing the subaward to BAKE by November 1st, after receiving USAID’s approval.

Result Area 2: Social and Ethnic Cohesion Strengthened

The CSOs receiving support under this Result Area are: The Anglican Development Societies of Kenya (ADS) Kenya, Kenya Community Support Centre (KECOSE), Merti-Integrated Development Program (MID-P), Rural Women Peace Link and Peace Network for Development (SIKOM), and Keeping Alive Societies Hope (KASH) which is a consortium of three CSOs including KASH, Champions of Peace Kisumu, Institute of Peace and Civic Education and Development in Africa (ICEDA), and Kenya Female Advisory Organization (KEFEADO). Grantees under this result area will implement activities to strengthen social and ethnic cohesion, in alignment with J2SR’s Social Group Equality indicator, but will focus on different marginalized populations and/or areas. Below, we have included the main types of activities that will be implemented under this Result Area with at least one illustrative example from our grantee pool. More detailed information regarding each of the grantees may be found under Annex 2.

As part of their contribution to the national dialogue, grantees in this Result Area will focus on building resilience of people to withstand the instigation of political leaders, while also empowering community leaders to advance the national dialogue process. The grantees, through various channels, will provide accurate information about the BBI report and will lead conversations within their local networks once the BBI report is released. This focus will help to prevent and mitigate tensions as a result of the recommendations.

Locally-Driven Social Inclusion Strategies: In line with the J2SR policy framework, SADES-K will continue to support locally-led, innovative interventions, including:

- Strengthening community capacity and build local ownership of development challenges and solutions. For example, SIKOM will bring together warring communities from West Pokot and Tukana, specifically women traders, royal warriors, and peace champions to discuss and forge the way forward on peaceful
coexistence. Other RA2 grantees implementing similar interventions in other locations and/or with different populations include: ADS, MID-P, Rural Women Peace Link, KASH and KECOSCE.

- Identifying champions to be trained as facilitators in local communities. For example, Merti Integrated Development Programme (MID-P) will implement a project called “Strengthening Social and Ethnic Cohesion in Isiolo County.” MID-P identified leaders from the Lamu Port, South Sudan, and the Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) corridor who could be champions for reducing resource-based conflict. MID-P will train these leaders on topics related to governance and leadership so they can return to their communities and facilitate community dialogues around key conflict issues. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: KECOSCE, SIKOM, ADS, KASH, and RWPL.

- Mobilizing communities around local challenges that address social and ethnic cohesion, including economic, political, religious, age and gender dimensions of exclusion, discrimination and intolerance in relation to democratic participation in devolution, and service delivery at the national and county levels. For example, the SIKOM grant supports two peace forums for Pokot–Turkana Women for Peace to mobilize women at the grassroots level for peace. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: KECOSCE, ADS, KASH, MID-P, and RWPL.

**Strengthening Social and Ethnic Cohesion:** SADES-K grantees will address inter-communal identity and boundary conflicts through activities addressing locally relevant drivers of conflict in Kenya. In line with J2SR, these grantees will collaborate with existing formal and alternative peace structures, youth *bungeni* (parliaments), churches and mosques, political parties, media platforms and civil society networks, county and national government structures, council of elders, private sectors platforms and trade union movements and youth and women groups. The ADS-K grant will leverage alternative structures such as churches and mosques (including 100 religious leaders from different denominations) to foster inter-religious dialogue among communities living in Narok County. These efforts, targeting both national and devolved units of governance will include:

- Identifying safe spaces to discuss, negotiate and make recommendations on local conflict prevention interventions. For example, RWPL’s project, “Tujenge Daraja za Amani Kwa Amani Yetu” (Let’s Build Bridges of Peace) will use women *bungeni* as a safe space where women can openly talk about the peace and security challenges affecting them and learn conflict mitigation skills so they can enhance social cohesion in their communities. ADS-K engages youth in peer-to-peer dialogue to help them break age-old cultural bias and assumptions that have been used to justify violence against the ‘cultural other’ across transmara among Kipsigis and Maasai youth. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include KASH and KECOSCE.

- Addressing persistent and historical inter-ethnic conflicts and social tensions. For example, SIKOM’s project, “Enhancing Cohesive and Integrated Communities in West Pokot and Turkana Counties” will facilitate inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic dialogues to address hate speech and political incitement. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include KECOSCE and MID-P.

- Bringing together conflict-prone communities to build stronger bridges of trust and cooperation and promote inclusive dialogue. For example, ADS-K, through its grant “Building Bridges to Unity Initiative in Narok County” will hold an inter-cultural festival where Kipsigis and Maasai communities will share exhibitions on their culture. The festival is expected to include key political, economic, and cultural
leaders to support co-existence between the communities. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: KASH, KECOSCE, and MIDP.

- **Convening community barazas to mobilize, organize and sensitize communities to engage in inter-communal dialogue processes.** For example, the KASH consortium grant will leverage existing community structures (such as chief barazas and community/town halls among other public spaces) to facilitate robust intra-community dialogues on potential threats to democracy and peace. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: RWPL, MID-P, SIKOM, ADS, and KECOSCE.

- **Supporting the convening of multiple intra-communal, inter-communal, inter-faith, inter-generational and inter-county conflict prevention dialogues.** For example, MID-P will facilitate dialogue sessions on issues affecting the border communities and work to establish agreements that will bring social and ethnic cohesion amongst the communities. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: RWPL, SIKOM, KASH, ADS, and KECOSCE.

- **Convening county-level mediation forums for political leaders to reinforce inter-communal dialogue efforts, lobby for targeted allocation of resources to address the drivers of conflict in each county, and counter hate speech.** For example, SIKOM will facilitate a Governors’ Roundtable Dialogue Forum (GRDF) in which governors from two counties, West Pokot and Turkana, will discuss possibilities for joint service delivery and resource sharing. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: KASH, MID-P and KECOSCE.

- **Engaging county governments and political leaders in conflict resolution processes.** For example, KECOSCE’s Project, “Building Peace and Cohesive Communities in Tana River and Mombasa Counties” will formulate county peace policies and create an institutional framework for sustaining conflict resolution processes in Tana River in partnership with county and national government officials. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: RWPL, SIKOM, KASH and ADS.

- **Supporting inter-communal peacebuilding initiatives led by women, youth and other vulnerable groups.** For example, the SIKOM grant will provide a two-day training on peace, social cohesion, and ethnic tolerance for Youth Royal Warriors Peace Champions (RWPCs) who will then mobilize and sensitise their former and active rustlers to embrace a peaceful coexistence. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include RWPL and MID-P.

- **Building the capacity of community champions in negotiation, mediation, dialogue and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and establish new groups/initiatives dedicated to conflict resolution.** For example, MID-P will train champions who will identify conflict issues in their own communities and facilitate inter-community dialogues. The champions will form their own network and will be a key link between and among the communities. The KASH grant will enhance the use of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and mediation structures for reconciliation purposes by conducting sensitization session for mediators on ADR and conflict resolution. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: RWPL, SIKOM, ADS and KECOSCE.

- **Strengthening community dialogue structures, including early warning and early response mechanisms.** For example, KECOSCE will train Peace Monitors to become early warning monitors and support the Coast Early Warning and Early Response system. ADS-K will establish community-based early warning and response systems, such as SMS–based alerts and social media platforms to enable local communities to
report on and respond to threats. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: RWPL, MID-P, SIKOM and KASH.

- *Establishing mechanisms to monitor, enforce and review ceasefire and/or peace agreements secured through inter-communal dialogue processes.* For example, ADS-K will build upon existing platforms to disseminate information on national dialogue processes, such as promoting public participation and education through community outreach meetings, and radio and SMS alerts with key updates on the national dialogue processes. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: RWPL, MID-P, SIKOM, KASH and KECOSCE.

- *Utilizing media to amplify inter-communal dialogue processes and outcomes.* For example, MID-P will undertake awareness and education programs on social and ethnic cohesion through local FM radio stations and will utilize social media to share relevant information with the younger generations. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include: SIKOM, KASH and ADS-K.

**Opportunities for healing and reconciliation related to historical, recent and on-going grievances facing specific groups and communities.** Most activities related to healing and reconciliation are implemented through RWPL’s grant, although other grantees under this Result Area also contribute to some of the interventions. Through grants, SADES-K will support the following activities:

- *Convening trauma healing, truth-telling and talking circles for communities affected by violent conflict.* For example, RWLP will hold trauma counselling and healing sessions for ex-militia youth from Mt. Elgon. These sessions will help the youth reintegrate into society, provide youth with an informal support network, and give the community an opportunity offer forgiveness to the youth. Other grantees implementing similar interventions include SIKOM and ADS-K.

- *Supporting community interventions to memorialize violent histories as a reconciliation mechanism.* For example, ADS-K will implement a peace dividend project involving an inter-cultural festival which commemorates the violent histories of the Kipsigis and Maasai communities. It is hoped that the cultural festival will then be entrenched into the annual calendar of the two communities and supported by the national and county governments as a key pillar of inter-communal peacebuilding and cohesion.

- *Supporting community commemoration of past peace agreements as well as notable cultural, national and international peace events.* All the Result Area two grantees will work with peacebuilding partners, including civil society organizations, interfaith communities, county and national government offices through the National Steering Committee for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management to commemorate the International Day of Peace. For example, RWPL will implement a series of activities such as film screenings, community conversations, road shows, and performances that disseminate a message of peace.

- *Establishing mechanisms to monitor, enforce and review communities for a more peaceful, cohesive and tolerant future.* RWPL will conduct dialogue sessions with elders from Mt. Elgon to undertake healing of the people and offer community-based support that builds unity and cohesion.

- *Building local capacity through training of community champions on trauma healing and reconciliation.* RWPL will train ex-militia youth on trauma counselling and healing, and these youth will then return to their communities and train others. The sessions will equip the combatants to take part in healing processes within their communities.
• **Facilitating interventions using theatre and media to amplify inter-communal healing and reconciliation.** The KASH consortium grant will hold interactive radio talk shows to amplify the communities’ voices and shape opinions on conflict, peace and social and ethnic cohesion. The grant will also facilitate opening social media accounts to promote and shape online discussions among the youth on social and ethnic cohesion, governance reforms, the rule of law and human rights.

**Result Area 3: Civic and Democratic Space Protected**

Result Area 3 will be implemented in partnership with Internews in support of the following grantees: Poverty Eradication Network (PEN) in partnership with Ujamaa Centre, Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) and Community Research in Environment and Development Initiatives (CREADIS); Media Council of Kenya (MCK) in partnership with Kenya Editors Guild (KEG), the Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK) and the Kenya Union of Journalist (KUJ) and Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI). Activities will align with the Liberal Democracy and Civil Society and Media indicators on Kenya’s J2SR Roadmap.

**Protecting Civic Space and Press Freedom:**

- Through national and county-level advocacy campaigns, SADES-K grantees PEN and MCK will mobilize relevant actors in building a constituency to support the full implementation of the Public Benefits Organizations (PBO) Act, as well as reviewing relevant legislation to promote the free press. This consortium will address specific challenges in promoting self-regulation and objective reporting.
- The Media Council of Kenya (MCK) consortium partners will collaborate to conduct a review of the Media Council of Kenya Act and create a media policy under their grant. Specific activities include strengthening the self-regulation mechanisms of the Media Complaints Commission, proposing a media policy and strengthening the accreditation process. MCK will work to create a safe operating environment for media by supporting urgent responses to attacks and harassment of journalists across the county. The consortium partners will also conduct media literacy forums and town hall dialogues to enhance media professionalism and promote a free and independent media.
- The Poverty Eradication Network (PEN) grant supports the implementation of the Public Benefits Organization Act 2013. The grant includes consultations on the rules and regulations in the PBO Act, establishes and strengthens PBO networks within the counties, and pilots PBO Act model organizations. PEN will work with county PBO leaders forums to sensitize and advocate for the commencement of the Act. Through town hall meetings in various counties, the county PBO forums will build public awareness on PBO Act content, politics, rules and regulations.
- The Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI) grant, entitled “To Enhance CSO, Government and Media Relationships in Human Rights and the Rule of Law,” aims to support specific efforts to push-back against closing civic and democratic space by training CSOs on compliance and human rights documentation. They will have consultative meetings with the media, government and civic groups to discuss human rights violations and documentation.
- SADES-K partner Internews will provide ongoing technical assistance to the media grantees and other grantees supported by the project. Internews will also undertake research assignments to support the various media partners under SADES-K. Research will include a study on digital democracy as well as an investigation on how...
women are employed and operate in the Kenyan media sector. Internews will also create a court reporting guidebook meant to improve court reporting by journalists.

**Result Area 4: National Conversation and Implementation of Outcome Monitored for Accountability, Learning and Scale-Up**

In Year 2 under this Result Area, the SADES-K team will support a monitoring and feedback mechanism for the BBI process. The overarching goal of this activity will be to contribute to citizen awareness of the BBI process and outcomes through independent, external and objective tracking of its progress. More specifically, this activity will seek to regularly demonstrate progress, or lack thereof, toward achieving BBI goals and intended outcomes. The subcontractor will develop quarterly reports that will include an analysis of the political and economic landscape and citizen views on the BBI process. In addition, each quarterly report will include an analysis of political risk and changes in the economic landscape.

Result Area 4 activities are also aligned with the Open Government and Government Effectiveness indicators in USAID’s Kenya Country Roadmap. Whereas Result Area 1 interventions empower people and CSOs to hold the government accountable, Result Area 4 activities will gather the data in support of these governance indicators.

**Monitoring Implementation of the Governance Reform Agenda:**

In consultation with USAID, SADES-K has issued a subaward to the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi to undertake national dialogue monitoring and public opinion polling. IDS will develop a civic feedback mechanism that collects data on citizens’ views on governance reform issues. This feedback mechanism will inform the BBI process and facilitate broader public debate on issues outlined in the Nine-Point Agenda. In Year 2, the focus of the IDS monitoring and public opinion polling will be centered on the public response to the recommendations provided by the BBI final report.

The SADES-K team will work closely with IDS to incorporate key aspects of USAID’s J2SR into the research. For example, IDS may incorporate anti-corruption and rule of law indicators into its monitoring and opinion polling methodologies. In addition, IDS may incorporate themes such as governance, health, education, economy, national cohesion and environment into their political economy analyses (PEAs).

The data and the PEA reports will be shared with key actors in the national conversation and dialogue process to ensure accountability for the commitments made by the two principals and other government institutions to the Kenyan people. To this end, FHI 360 will disseminate a public version of the findings and (through grantees and other partners) host collaboration meetings among key stakeholders at the national and county levels. The SADES-K team will also support local and national level online platforms to link civil society groups, government institutions and community leaders together to host robust dialogue on key governance issues surfaced by the IDS research.

**Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning**

SADES-K places a strong emphasis on project monitoring, evaluation and learning which is articulated in a robust Activity Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (AMELP), with
critical tools for planning, managing and documenting the progress of the program, as well as tracking progress, achievements, and the expected targets in the project. Some of the AMELP tools include Quantitative Performance Monitoring, Qualitative and Impact Performance Monitoring, Quality Assurance, and the SADES-K Indicators Reporting System. In Year 1, SADES-K supported the grantees in development of their M&E Plans and have shared reporting tools and templates that have created a solid M&E foundation for the project.

**Collaborating, Learning and Adapting:** Constant program assessment is necessary to ensure SADES-K is responsive, constantly learning and adapting, and adheres to the *Do No Harm* and *Conflict Sensitivity Principles*. SADES-K will ensure the project is continuously collaborating, learning and adapting. To this end, in Year 2, project staff will coordinate with local partners, USAID, BBI and the LOB to conduct regular reviews of lessons learned based on data collected through monitoring of the national dialogue process and civic feedback. SADES-K will carry out on-going scanning of the political environment; convene quarterly reflection meetings with program staff, USAID and other partners; institute multi-sector stakeholder learning communities; and convene strategic review sessions and an annual collaborative learning workshop.
## Annex 1: 12 - Month Timeline

### Table 1: SADES-K 12-month Activities and Deliverables Timeline

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Annex 2: Grant Summary

The following grantees were selected through a competitive process to implement activities for a period of one year.

Result Area 1
The Centre for Multiparty Democracy – Kenya (CMD-K) grant is placing political parties at the center of the national conversation and reform processes. These activities encompass promoting institutional and legal reforms (at national and political party levels), sustaining initiatives to enhance issue-based politics, and facilitating dialogues towards strengthening the country’s democratic development, including discussions on electoral and governance systems. Other targeted interventions include strengthening political parties through ideological training, regulation of party primaries as well as actualization of the campaign financing law. CMD-K will collaborate with Office of the Registrar of Political Parties – on political parties’ management and regulations reforms. Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission – on electoral and campaign financing law reforms as well as parliamentary select committees to discuss the priority themes and issues for governance reforms.

The project will address the following indicators:

- Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation (1500)
- Number of activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of vulnerable groups (7)
- Number of civil society & political party representatives that participate in reconciliation efforts at county and national level (1450)
- Number of consensus building forums (muti-party, civil/security sector and/or civil/political held with USG assistance (4)
- Number of laws, policies or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote constitutional reform at regional, county or national level which were supported by SADES-K (2)

Result Area 2
The goal of Kenya Community Support Centre project, titled “Building Peace and Cohesive Communities in Tana River and Mombasa Counties,” is working with communities within Tana River and Mombasa Counties to address causes of and prevent conflicts using a human rights-based approach. The project is also establishing partnerships with the county and national governments to institutionalize peacebuilding efforts by formulating county peace policy/legislation and creating an institutional framework for sustaining the results of the project in Tana River and Mombasa.

The project will address the following indicators:

- Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation (1,200)
- Number of activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of vulnerable groups (3)
- Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding dedicated to resolving the drivers of conflict (2)
- Number of civil society & political party representatives that participate in reconciliation efforts at county and national level (25)
• Number of consensus building forums (muti-party,civil/security sector and/or civil/political held with USG assistance (3)
• Number of laws, policies or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote constitutional reform at national regional or local level (1)

The Rural Women Peace Link project, titled “Tujenge Daraja za Amani kwa Amani Yetu” translated as “Let’s Build Bridges of Peace for our Peace,” seeks to strengthen social cohesion through healing and reconciliation, expanding democratic space and facilitating justice for victims of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), youth, women and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in Bungoma and Uasin Gishu Counties, which have previously been marked as hotspots of violence. The project is identifying safe spaces to discuss, negotiate and make recommendations for the best local actions to safeguard their communities from future violence.

The project will address the following indicators:
• Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation (855)
• Number of activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of vulnerable groups (4)
• Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding dedicated to resolving the drivers of conflict (3)
• Number of civil society & political party representatives that participate in reconciliation efforts at county and national level (5)
• Number of consensus building forums (multi-party,civil/security sector and/or civil/political held with USG assistance (2)

The SIKOM project, titled “Enhancing Cohesive and Integrated Communities (ECIC) in West Pokot and Turkana Counties,” is enhancing social cohesion across the West Pokot-Turkana border by enabling communities understand devolution as a means of building bridges in Kenya. The project addresses persistent and historical interethnic conflicts and social tensions in the borders of Pokot and the Turkana communities around resource-related conflict and cultural practices that fuel conflicts.

The project will address the following indicators:
• Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation (4000)
• Number of activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of vulnerable groups (11)
• Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding dedicated to resolving the drivers of conflict (15)
• Number of civil society & political party representatives that participate in reconciliation efforts at county and national level (84)
• Number of consensus building forums (multi-party,civil/security sector and/or civil/political held with USG assistance (2)

The Anglican Development Services (ADS) grant is titled Building Bridges to Unity Initiative in Narok County. The project brings together conflict-prone communities to build stronger bridges of trust and cooperation between them and promote inclusive dialogue and other peacebuilding interventions.
The project will address the following indicators:

- Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation (3600)
- Number of activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of vulnerable groups (20)
- Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding dedicated to resolving the drivers of conflict (2)
- Number of civil society & political party representatives that participate in reconciliation efforts at county and national level (30)
- Number of consensus building forums (multi-party, civil/security sector and/or civil/political held with USG assistance (2)

Keeping Alive Societies’ Hope (KASH) grant. The KASH grant involves a consortium of organizations including: Champions of Peace Kisumu (COPK); Institute for Civic Education and Development in Africa (ICEDA); and Kenya Female Advisory Organization (KEFEADO). The consortium is working to enhance peaceful co-existence and social and ethnic cohesion among communities, media outlets, and county leadership in Kisumu and its bordering counties by integrating innovative and citizen-centered approaches, including campaigns, partnerships, and intra- and inter-community dialogue forums.

The project will address the following indicators:

- Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation (4,900)
- Number of activities designed to promote or strengthen the civic participation of vulnerable groups (1)
- Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding dedicated to resolving the drivers of conflict (3)
- Number of civil society & political party representatives that participate in reconciliation efforts at county and national level (74)
- Number of consensus building forums (multi-party, civil/security sector and/or civil/political held with USG assistance (4)

Result Area 3

Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI) grant entitled “To Enhance CSOs, Government and Media Relationships in Human Rights and the Rule of Law,” strengthens resistance strategies (support specific efforts to push back against closing space), creates a more enabling environment for civil society, and builds on resilience strategies in the Coast region of Kenya.

The project will address the following indicators:

- Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation (788)
- Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding dedicated to resolving the drivers of conflict (4)
- Number of consensus building forums (multi-party, civil/security sector and/or civil/political held with USG assistance (4)
- Number of civil society and political party representatives that participate in reconciliation at county and national levels (128)
The Poverty Eradication Network (PEN) partners with the Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG), Ujamaa Centre and Civic Democratic Space Strengthening Consortium (CIDESSCO). The grant supports the implementation of the Public Benefits Organization Act 2013. The grant is working to secure a more robust and facilitative policy, regulatory and operational environment in which citizens and their organizations can become proactive actors in the ongoing efforts to bring about fundamental transformation of Kenya’s democratic infrastructure, protect human rights, strengthen democracy and build prosperity for all in the country.

The project will address the following indicators:

- Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation (936)
- Number of PBO networks/forums established/strengthened (6)
- Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding dedicated to resolving the drivers of conflict (2)
- Number of consensus building forums (multi-party, civil/security sector and/or civil/political held with USG assistance (1)
- Number of laws, policies or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote constitutional reform at regional, county or national level which were supported by SADES-K (2)

The Kenya Media Council of Kenya (MCK) consortium grant is entitled ‘Enhance Media Professionalism in Kenya’. The project is reviewing existing media governing legal framework and creation of a media policy. Specific refinements include strengthening the self-regulation mechanisms of the Media Complaints Commission, proposing a media policy and strengthening the accreditation process.

The project will address the following indicators:

- Number of people participating in USG supported events, trainings or activities designed to build mass support for peace and reconciliation (400)
- Number of USG-assisted media outlets and media-sector CSOs and institutions that serve to strengthen the independent media or journalists (10)
- Number of consensus building forums (multi-party, civil/security sector and/or civil/political held with USG assistance (7)
- Number of civil society and political party representatives that participate in reconciliation at county and national levels (120)
- Number of journalists/media practitioners trained on various civic and democratic, conflict resolution issues (100)
- Number of laws, policies or procedures drafted, proposed or adopted to promote constitutional reform at regional, county or national level (2) MCK media Act and Media policy

Result Area 4
The Institute for Development Studies, IDS conducts media monitoring and provides feedback on Kenya’s national conversation process related to governance, social and ethnic
cohesion, media freedoms, and protecting civic space. They will conduct opinion poll to
gauge Kenyans’ awareness and perceptions on governance reforms.

- Number of USG-supported opinion survey reports developed capturing citizens’
  feedback on the BBI (4)
- Percentage change of awareness of the BBI and its mandate for promoting national
dialogue and governance reform (20%)
- Percent change in positive perception of the BBI and its reform (10%)