



# Reducing Insecurity and Violent Extremism in the Northern and Coastal regions of Kenya

REINVENT Annual Report | April 2020 – March 2021



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# Acronyms

<b>APID</b>	Agency for peace initiatives and Inclusive development	<b>IPV</b>	Intimate Partner Violence	<b>RUSI</b>	Royal United Services Institute
<b>AS</b>	Al Shabaab	<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Device	<b>SDfG</b>	State department for Gender
<b>AWCFS</b>	African Woman and Child Feature Service	<b>ICJ</b>	International Court of Justice	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>BHC</b>	British High Commission	<b>IPOA</b>	Independent Police Oversight Authority	<b>SIG</b>	Special Interest Group
<b>CAP</b>	County Action Plan	<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund	<b>SMS</b>	Short Message Service
<b>CEF</b>	County Engagement Forum	<b>KDF</b>	Kenya Defense Force	<b>SND</b>	Strategies for Northern Development
<b>CoG</b>	Council of Governors	<b>KNAP</b>	Kenya National Action Plan	<b>SoPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>CC</b>	County Commissioner	<b>KPIs</b>	Key Performance Indicators	<b>SSOs</b>	Service Standing Orders
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus disease	<b>KPS</b>	Kenya Police Service	<b>SSIC</b>	Sub County Security and Intelligence Committee
<b>CSD</b>	Conflict Sensitive Development	<b>KYBI</b>	Kiunga Youth Bunge Initiative	<b>SYWP</b>	Sauti ya Wanawake Pwani
<b>CSICs</b>	County Security and Intelligence Committees	<b>LAPSSET</b>	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning	<b>TOC</b>	Theory of Change
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organisations	<b>MERL</b>		<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>CVE</b>	Counter Violence Extremism	<b>NGAO</b>	National Government Administration Officer Commission	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>DDG</b>	Danish Demining Group	<b>NCIC</b>	National Cohesion and Integration Commission	<b>UNHCR</b>	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>DIG</b>	Deputy Inspector General of Police	<b>NCTC</b>	National Counter Terrorism Centre	<b>USIU</b>	United States International University
<b>EITWG</b>	Equality and Inclusion Technical Working Group	<b>NGEC</b>	National Gender and Equality Commission	<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>FCDC</b>	Frontier Counties Development Council	<b>NPS</b>	National Police Service	<b>VE</b>	Violent Extremism
<b>FCDO</b>	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	<b>NPSC</b>	National Police Service Commission	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence	<b>ODK</b>	Open data kit	<b>WIL</b>	Women in Leadership
<b>GoKs</b>	Government of Kenya	<b>PCVE</b>	Prevention and Counter Violence Extremism	<b>WPDA</b>	Wajir Peace and Development Agency
<b>GSWG</b>	Gender Sector Working Group	<b>PDIA</b>	Problem Driven Iterative Adaptation	<b>WPS</b>	Women, Peace and Security
<b>GTWGs</b>	Gender Technical Working Group	<b>PRSC</b>	Police Reforms Service Commission		
<b>HMG</b>	Her Majesty's Government	<b>PWDs</b>	Persons with Disabilities		
<b>IAU</b>	Internal Affairs Unit	<b>RDI</b>	Raia Development Initiative		
		<b>RDU</b>	Rapid Deployment Unit		
		<b>REINVENT</b>	Reducing Insecurity and Violent Extremism		



Activate  
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# Executive Summary

**T**his report covers year 2 (April 2020 – March 2021) of the REINVENT programme marked by shifting dynamics to Kenya's peace and security, COVID-19 and a tumultuous impending electoral environment. The decrease in the UK's Gross National Income (GNI) and subsequent reduction in its Overseas Development Assistance have similarly posed significant ramifications on the programme. This report details successes across the thematic strands as well as evidence of impact on communities.

At the onset of the pandemic, Kenya securitised its public health response posing threats to the gains made in police reform. In the wider review, police brutality remains symptomatic of deeper structural challenges in Kenya's governance while a 92.2% increase in GBV, child marriages and a hiatus in formal schooling further constrained peace and violence prevention resources across communities.

A budget reduction of 20% coupled with a tight operational environment in light of the pandemic restrictions tested the tenacity of REINVENT's theory of change (TOC) and success matrix. Despite this, the robustness of our problem driven iterative adaptation approach came to bear with marked success.

Using the Tetra Tech value first approach, we made strong value-based decisions that have resulted in effective and efficient application of interventions to

deliver change. Our nuanced and nimble support to the development of the National Police Service COVID-19 Standard Operating Procedures salvaged the reform agenda while the GBV call centres galvanised attention to the GBV crises in the country. Through POLICARE, we have centred GBV response on the police, which has historically been the missing link in Kenya's security response. The peacebuilding workstream provided COVID-19 conflict analysis to help counties better prepare to combat the pandemic. Consequently, we report an impressive targeting of 40,413 beneficiaries (22,573 Male; 17,810 Female) including 827 Youth (566 Male; 281 Female) and 26 people with disabilities (PWDs) (22 Male; 4 Female) who directly participated and benefited from REINVENT interventions.

We have steered the programme towards a strong influencing agenda and emerged as valued partner for FCDO's communication efforts. Through support to the Ministry of Interior, in this reporting period we reached 7 million Kenyans with a public health and security sector message. We recognised the disenfranchisement of communities in the government's response, its threat to the investment and potential burden of disease on communities and responded with a rallying call to build a conflict sensitive partnership approach to combating the pandemic.

Notwithstanding the challenges posed by remote working and recalibration of workplans, we successfully retained all partners, whose strong

capacity has enabled them to attract other funders, including FCDO's other programmes. We engaged and benefitted from FCDO's 'Disability Inclusion' training, which coupled with our MERL remote monitoring tools has helped ensure inclusion of people with disabilities. We recognise the existing vulnerability to electoral violence and at the end of year 2, in consultation with the FCDO team, we further iterated the programme to deliver a strong offer to address election related conflict and violence reduction.

This effort pivots the police reform, gender justice and peace building work towards a convergence in addressing long standing vulnerability in the management of election security and gender in elections. Similarly, we ended the year with a pivoting of the CVE workstream to best occupy our niche area – the role of police in P/CVE. We continue to strengthen our understanding of causalities and dynamics of violence and as demonstrated in this report, are utilising the research we have undertaken, conflict analysis and violence monitoring analysis to target interventions to most at risk communities and sectors.

We summarise the year with three key lessons that we shall be building upon in year 3: timeliness and nimbleness of our offer; the power of strategic vocalising and astute influencing.

## Violence Monitoring Trends

At REINVENT we ensure our activities are based on evidence. We monitor violent incidents and analyse the trends in order to improve our programming and make sure our activities are benefiting those who need them most. Over the course of the year, we have seen the following trends.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement personnel discharged their weapons in

**404**

cases with deaths reported in **177** incidents. In total **295** deaths were recorded.

Nairobi and Rift Valley regions recorded the highest number of incidents of police discharging their firearms



**30** deaths reported during response to robberies. Notably, four people were killed in response to incidents of mob retribution and three as officers responded to public disorder.



Police officers involved in at least five incidents of illegal shootings, including cases in which they killed their colleagues.



**10%** of the operations conducted by police officers were made possible through information provided by members of the public.

### CRIME

Firearms were used in **13.7%** of criminal incidents. A total of 83 deaths from the use of a firearm.



One-hundred incidents were recorded involving the police discharging their firearms, with 57 deaths recorded.

Firearms were carried by perpetrators in **12.7%** of criminal incidents (116) over the three months. The firearms were discharged on **56 occasions** (48%).

Bladed weapons were used in **28.5%** of the criminal incidents leading to **259 deaths**.



Twenty-six deaths were reported from the use of firearms (including seven law enforcement personnel). Fifty-six deaths were confirmed from the use of a bladed weapon.



Heightened criminal gang activity was reported in Nakuru, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kirinyaga and Murang'a counties. Cases of extortion of businesses are on the rise in Nairobi.

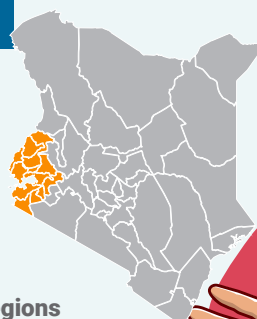
### VAWG

The Western regions accounted for **29%** of the VAWG incidents, the highest recorded across all regions.

Nairobi and Western regions recorded more incidents than any other. In

**36.5%**

of the cases (27 incidents) the perpetrator of the abuse was related to the victim.



### Sexual Assault

**56%** of recorded incidents were categorised as sexual assaults.

The perpetrator was subjected to mob retribution in 10 of the 74 cases (13.5%).



### Defilement

Law enforcement personnel were the perpetrators in three of the cases reported: a sexual assault, a defilement and an intimidation case.



## Violence Monitoring Trends, March 2020–March 2021

### PUBLIC DISORDER

Political rallies were identified as the motive in

**12%**

of public disorder incidents reported and also identified as the motive in 31% of the protests recorded during the three months.



The majority of the politically motivated protests were recorded in the Western and Rift Valley regions with by-elections held in Kakamega (Matungu), Bungoma (Kabuchai) and Nakuru (London ward).

On average law enforcement personnel were reported to have responded to 54% of public disorder incidents



### COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

**184**

incidents were reported, with livestock raids accounting for almost half (91). Thirty-three intercommunal clashes were also reported.

The bulk of cattle raiding activity over the three months occurred in the North Rift, particularly in the counties of Turkana and Samburu, as well as in Marsabit County in Eastern region.

**68%**

of the livestock raiding was reported in the Rift Valley region.



**53 incidents** were reported: raids (25), intercommunal clashes (8).

### MOB RETRIBUTION



- Over the quarter, 1,054 incidents were reported, 390 of which led to deaths. In total 459 people killed.
- More than a third (34%) of the incidents were recorded in Western region.
- 101 people were killed in the 258 mob retribution incidents recorded over the quarter.
- Western (91) and Nairobi (81) accounted for the majority of incidents.

### VIOLENT EXTREMISM

The highest frequency of incidents was reported in Mandera (48), while Garissa recorded 33. 21 attacks took place in Wajir and five in Lamu.

**Incidents peaked at 15 in September and December.**



30 incidents were recorded during the quarter: January (17), February (6) and March (7).

**9 fatalities were confirmed:**

**six civilians, two NPRs and one member of the security forces.**



# Programme Implementation Context

## Key Programme Achievements

**24%**

reduction in communal violence  
across REINVENT target counties

**11%**

reduction in criminal violence  
across REINVENT target counties

**3%**

increase in number of cases of  
police misconduct concluded by  
IAU

A total of  
**35**

National Police Service officers  
trained as peace monitors

Over

**7 million**

people sensitised on COVID  
19 through Komesha Corona  
campaign delivered via radio  
stations and artwork

A total of

**13,533**

police officers reached with  
useful information on COVID-19  
enforcement including SoPs for  
responding to COVID 19

**1,710,600**

BENEFICIARIES



Directly participated and  
benefited from REINVENT  
interventions.

A total of

**9**

Gender Sector working groups restructured across 9  
Counties<sup>1</sup> for enhanced coordination in SGBV service  
provision

Access to SGBV services enhanced for a total of

**467**

community members (356F;111M) through the  
Mombasa Situation room

Komesha Dhuluma mobile application  
officially launched for improved tracking  
and reporting of SGBV cases.

NPS POLICARE initiative piloted to provide quality, timely  
and comprehensive services to SGBV Survivors

**30**

downstream partners capacity built on  
Communications, Knowledge Management,  
conflict sensitive approaches to  
programming, MERL and governance

A total of  
**10**

researches conducted on  
peace and security in Kenya

  
**REINVENT**  
Ubunifu. Usalama. Uthabiti

<sup>1</sup> Number of people whose resilience has been improved as a result of project support.





# About REINVENT Programme





## About REINVENT Programme

Reducing Insecurity and Violent Extremism in the Northern and Coastal Regions of Kenya (REINVENT) is a 5-year programme that aims to enhance Kenyan capacity and capability to address inter-communal conflict, weak community-police relations, violence against women and girls (VAWG), violent extremism and election related violence. We support the continued advancement of police reforms to improve the management, oversight and accountability of the police force. Our programme is led by Tetra Tech International Development and delivered in partnership with the Royal United Services Institute for Defense and Security Studies. We build on the experience of delivering the Jamii Thabiti Programme (2014-19), also known as the Kenya Improving Community Security Programme (ICS), and expand FCDO support across more counties. We support new areas of work including conflict sensitivity, pastoral livelihoods and combating violent extremism.

The impact of the REINVENT programme is improved community safety and security as measured by effect on inclusive and equitable development, investment and service delivery in Kenya while the intended outcome is improved state and non-state actors' collaboration in a mutually accountable and inclusive manner to respond effectively to root causes of violence".

### The Programme outputs are:



**1. Accountable and effective police (and other security agencies) addressing community security, violent extremism and election security.**



**2. Strengthened agency of women and girls in peace, safety and security.**



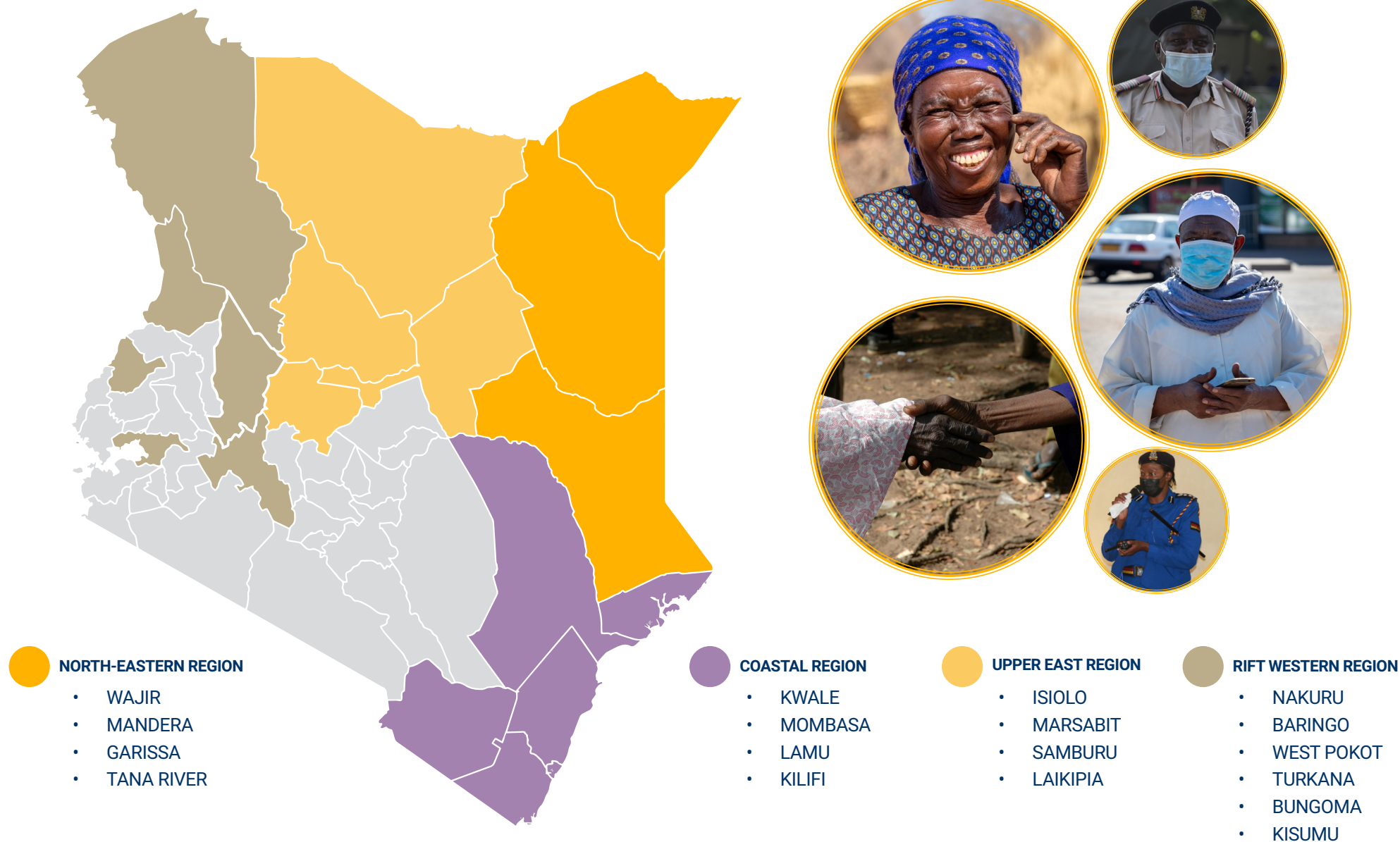
**3. Intra and inter institutional commitment to address the root causes and drivers of conflict.**



**4. Knowledge and evidence generated and utilised to enhance community and institutional learning and adaptation.**

## Regional Approach

REINVENT's approach in the four regions and 18 counties seeks to harness and leverage six workstream strategies taking into consideration the diversity, uniqueness and cross-cutting nature of security issues. Our regional work is delivered through our staff who have solid local knowledge and networks working alongside downstream partners, state and non-state actors, technical working groups and independent initiatives to ensure effective programme delivery.



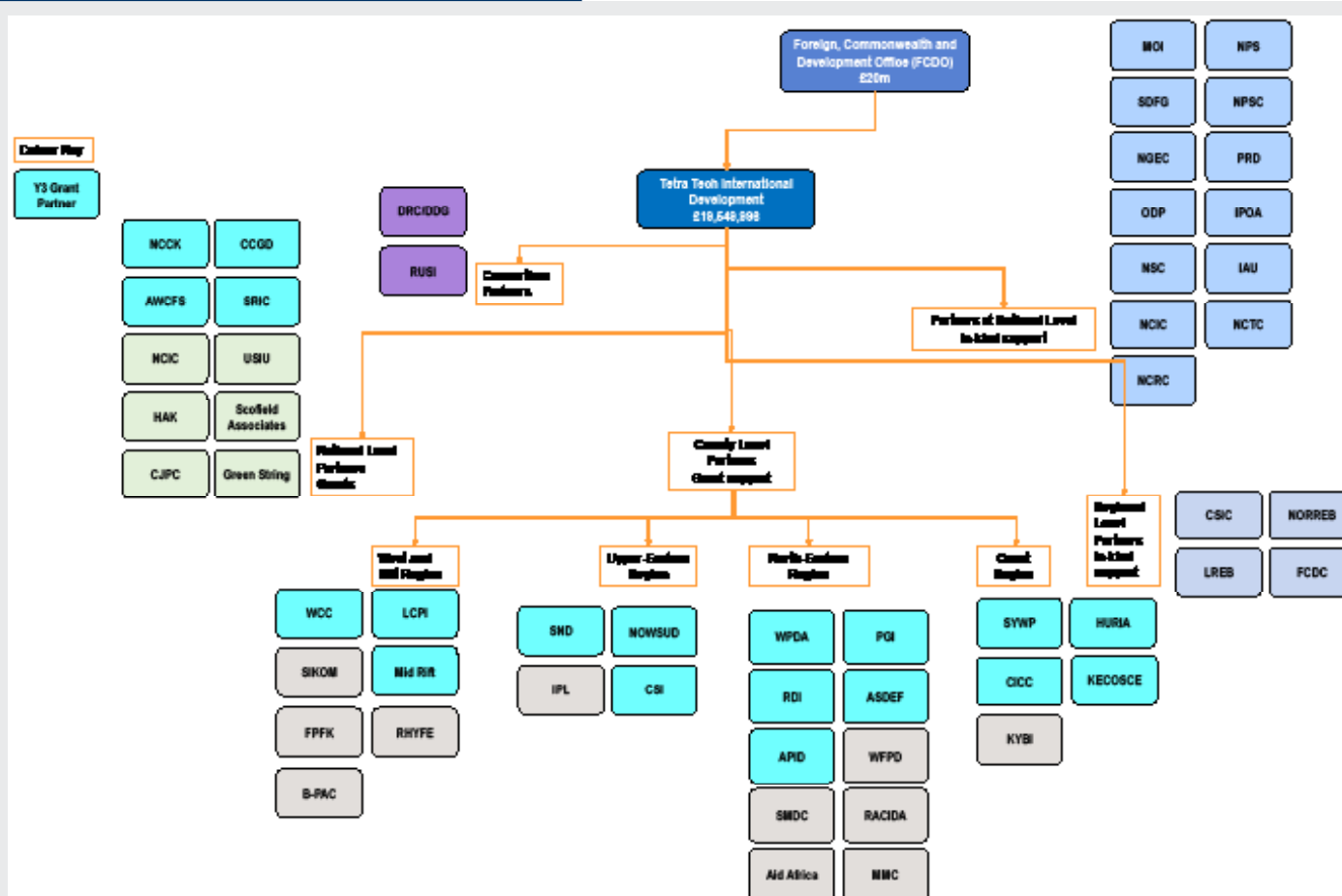


## Delivery Through Partnerships

REINVENT is delivered through partnerships with the Government of Kenya, non-government organisations, civil society organisations and faith-based organisations. Respective Government ministries and autonomous state agencies engage with our Technical Leads and Regional Teams to deliver projects that contribute to the programme outputs. This year, we have worked with 52 partners and delivered a total of 305 activities across 18 counties.

Our regional work is delivered through staff with local knowledge and networks who collaborate with downstream partners, state and non-state actors and technical working groups and to ensure effective programme delivery.

### Funds Flow Map: REINVENT



## 30 partners

(39 participants - 23M, 16F) capacity built on remote monitoring, research and learning in the context of a global pandemic

## 8 partners

incorporated institutional improvement plans based on OCA findings.

## 86%

of programme staff have used VM reports in their work to prioritise activities, justify actions, triangulate information, or propose further research

Built the capacity of over

## 60 staff

from partner organisations.

**Staff trained on disability inclusion and PWDS engagement across programming and interventions.**

## Building Climate Change and Conflict Resilience

REINVENT reports against International Climate Finance (ICF) key performance indicator (KPI) 4 and contributes to building the resilience<sup>2</sup> of communities by reducing vulnerability to natural resource conflict. To sustain resilience a community must be able to adapt, cope with disruptions and overcome challenges which should be reinforced by the institutional and governance context. REINVENT supports communities to bounce back and understand the early warning signs of resource conflict to prevent violence, including utilising existing mechanisms to respond to threats.

## Mainstreaming Gender Sensitivity and Inclusion

REINVENT's approach to gender sensitivity bases interventions on the analysis of men's and women's roles and needs to empower women in ways which will benefit and transform society as a whole. In addition to ensuring gender and conflict is mainstreamed across the programme, we promote inclusivity and have ensured that the REINVENT team have received comprehensive training on disability and inclusion.

REINVENT introduced climate change resilience indicators at the outcome level and mapped activities at community and county level, where there are clear linkages between climate change and conflict.

Programme activities that contribute **to ICF KPI 4 are categorised into the 3As Resilience Model:** activities that develop **anticipatory, adaptive** and **absorptive** capacity.

Communities from Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Tana River, Baringo, Kisumu, Bungoma, West Pokot, Turkana, Laikipia, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Kwale, Mombasa and Kilifi are using early warning mechanisms to respond to emerging conflicts through community structures, such as elders' councils, to mediate.

### 3 Steps For Gender and Conflict Sensitivity

1. **Conflict or context analysis:** Understand the bigger picture and the hidden dynamics
2. **Interaction analysis:** Understand the interaction of an intervention and the context.
3. **Adaptation and redesigning:** Act upon the understanding to minimise negative impact and maximise positive impact.



2. ICF definition states, 'Resilience to climate shocks and stresses (that may be intensifying as a result of climate change) is considered to be a composite attribute possessed by each individual that represents their ability to anticipate, avoid, plan for, cope with, recover from and adapt to (climate related) shocks and stresses. Improved resilience means that an individual is better able to maintain or improve their well-being despite being exposed to shocks and stresses'





**Maximising Value**



By using our Value-First approach we were able to ensure the programme reached the right people, continues to be effective and efficient for the right cost. A total of 1,710,600 beneficiaries (842,673 Male; 867,896 Female) including 8,444 Youth (4,796 Male; 3,648 Female) and 560 PWDs (330 Male; 230 Female) directly participated and benefited from REINVENT interventions. 51% of total beneficiaries are male and 49% are female. Disaggregated target by output is as follows:

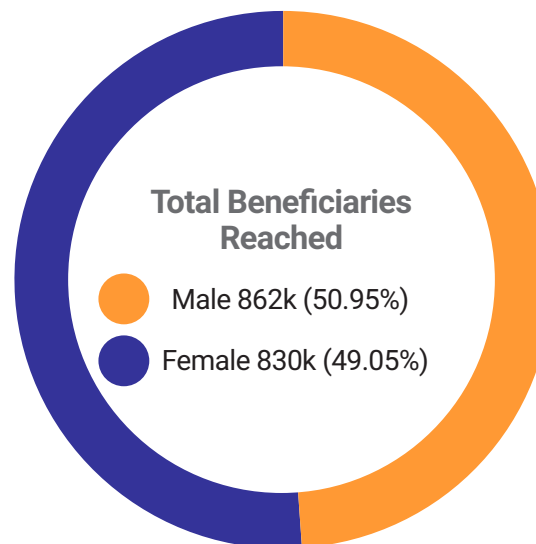
- **Output 1: Total: 267,513 (Male 135,164; Female 132,338)**
- **Output 2: Total: 395,427 (Male 208,029; Female 187,398)**
- **Output 3: Total: 1,047,660 (Male 524,703; Female 522,937)**

**Equity** is measured through the programme in terms of the disaggregated beneficiaries of our activities. It is also, and equally importantly measured by how the programme is informed by the needs and inputs of the communities for which it serves. This year, we conducted six conflict assessments, six research studies and a community perception survey. Each assessment, study and survey elicited inputs from the communities in which we operate which in turn informed the design and adaptation of our activities. In addition to formal surveys, our partners collect informal feedback from communities during activity implementation which is used to inform the design of the round of activities.

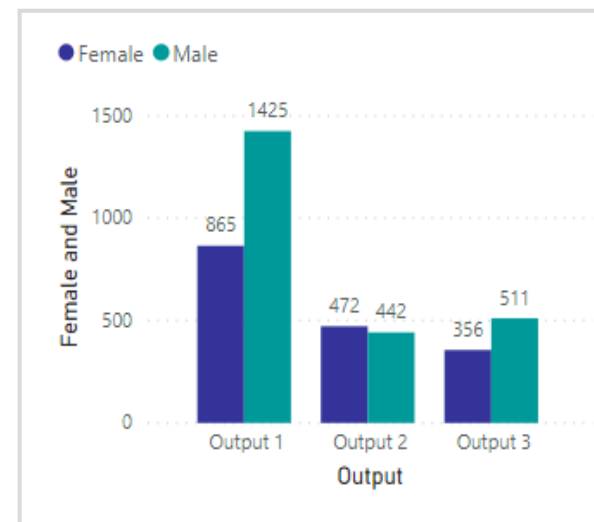
The best measure of how **effective** REINVENT is after its second year of implementation is whether it is achieving its output targets and is on the right trajectory to achieve outcome and impact targets. As we outlined in the section on our theory of change REINVENT is progressing well towards logframe targets and exceeding expectations for Outputs 1 and 4 in the FCDO Annual Review.

As well as adapting our programme activities to make them relevant to the needs of our beneficiaries, COVID-19 also led to innovation of **efficiency** measures in the way we deliver our activities, some of which will be sustained through-out the programme duration. The increase in holding online meetings has meant that with fewer inputs the programme has achieved greater outputs. An example of this was the training of downstream partners which was done over Microsoft Teams rather than in person. This meant that the programme engaged two consultants and the Grants Team to develop and deliver a package of trainings to a greater number of partner representatives over a shorter time period. Such training would take over a week on logistics to bring on board the 60 participants we managed to reach and train within the same period.

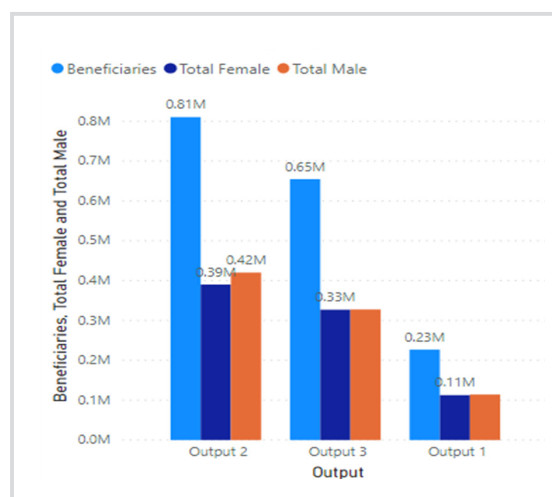
1. By embracing digital methods of delivery, we reached a greater number of people than by using traditional methods. By using radio to disseminate positive COVID-19 compliance messages, we reached an estimated 7 million Kenyans.



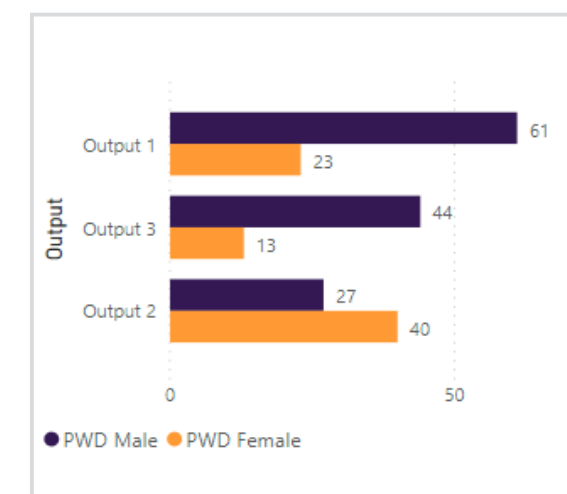
## Number of youth reached



## Beneficiaries reached by output



## Total PWD Reached





## VALUE-FIRST APPROACH

The Value-First approach flips the 4 Es framework on its head, by putting value first over economic considerations.

### Step 1

Equity Value – Define the problem

### Step 2

Effectiveness Value - Impact and Outcome – Define what change is needed to address the problem.

### Step 3

Efficiency Strategy - Output – agree the best way of achieving the change.

### Step 4

Economy Delivery - Input – Agree what the level of inputs required to address the problem.

## INCREASING EFFICIENCY

### National GBV Helpline

The Health Care Assistance (HAK) 1195 National GBV Hotline is co funded by REINVENT, UNWomen, UNFPA, and Canada's Field Support Project. By bringing donor lead programmes together to support one cause the output of this activity was far greater than the sum of our inputs.

### Collaboration with UN agencies for KNAP II

REINVENT's partnership with SDFG has afforded greater collaboration with UNWomen and other UN agencies such as UNFPA and UNDP. Successful implementation of the KNAP was achieved through the collective efforts of state and non-state actors, and this is where REINVENT collaboration with the Joint Programme between UNWomen and the SDFG has been most valuable.

- Throughout the year we have sort to leverage funds by partnering with other development partners to increase the outputs for our inputs.

The change in the operating context has brought some **economy** cost savings to the programme in two main areas: a reduction in costs due to a reduction in travel and a reduction in time spent and a change from consultant to in-house inputs on activities due to using different delivery methods.

- Due to the restrictions on travel and numbers of people meeting, travel costs and the cost of meetings have been significantly reduced as meetings were held online. There is an opportunity cost involved here though, as face-to-face meetings are more effective for collaboration and thus achieving greater outputs.
- Using virtual methods meant that REINVENT was able to increase both the numbers of people reached and those that benefited from the activity, with a lower input cost. The time spent in delivering the activities also reduced. For example; **a.** Most forums and validation events were held online and resulted in savings which were reinvested to undertake additional activities including a scale up of peacebuilding regional and county engagements. **b.** The cost of consultants and facilitators needed for in-person meetings was reduced and in-house capacity was more easily available for online meetings. **c.** Utilising online and digital data collection tools achieved good VFM by significantly reducing costs associated with physical field data collection. Although, it should be noted that a move to only remote monitoring is not recommended and a mixture of remote and in-person verification is preferable. **d.** Online training of partners further saved costs that would have otherwise been incurred in physical workshops. Given the minimal logistical and cost implications in online trainings, more participants were able to log in and participate. Using this method, REINVENT reached twice the intended participants.

## Delivery Against the Theory of Change

REINVENT's theory of change (ToC) demonstrates how we strengthen state and non-state collaboration and mutual accountability to address the root causes of violence in an inclusive and professional manner, while recognising the role and agency of women and girls in peace, safety and security. The approach is premised on driving change at both national and sub-national levels, and the generation of knowledge and evidence that can be utilised to enhance community and institutional learning and adaptation. The ToC has evolved since the start of the programme, following a comprehensive political economic analysis during the inception phase, which included a rigorous problem analysis that led to revision of outcome and output statements and indicators. The revisions and the agreed value the programme will generate was the product of several joint design sessions between the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the REINVENT team.

### Testing our assumptions

On a positive note, through a constitutional review process, the religious sector has emerged as a new ally and influencer. They have galvanised stronger networks of influence on governance and reform than the CSO working group. Year 3, we will continue to invest in consolidating a strong faith-based network to champion a broad-based reform agenda that secures police reform within wider governance and justice reforms.

We were able to adapt our TOC to the changes in context and seize opportunities. This process set the programme to a path of delivery in the midst of changes.

### On track for impact and sustaining value

The clearest indicators that REINVENT is on track for impact and sustaining value are the output and outcome achievements. In 2020, our interventions contributed to:

- **A 24% reduction in communal violence**
- **An 11% reduction in criminal violence across our target Counties**
- **Improved coordination and service delivery for police reform institutions**
- **A 3% increase in the number of cases of professional misconduct reported, investigated and concluded by the Internal Affairs Unit .**
- **A stronger gender-justice discourse in Kenya: through a proactive COVID-19 GBV response and sustained engagement in the development, launch and implementation of the second Kenya National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.**

Using the Tetra Tech Value-First approach, the REINVENT team continue to make value-based decisions to ensure all activities and adaptations are contributing in the most effective and efficient way possible to achieve the intended impact.

## Adapting to COVID-19

Because REINVENT was designed as an adaptive programme, we had an advantage as our partners both at the national and downstream level were used to adapting their work and quickly scaling up or down depending on the emerging programming context. The FCDO Team was also flexible in understanding the need for adaptation to address emerging priorities while staying aligned to deliver the intended programme impact. These factors made it possible for us to pivot our activities

quickly to meet the immediate needs of our beneficiaries at the start of the pandemic and later to address the secondary impacts and the recovery phase including an increased need for public order management support, increased levels of SGBV, need for analysis of violence trends and addressing secondary impacts that had the potential to lead to increased violence and recruitment to criminal gangs and extremist organisations.

Further, REINVENT engaged 10 partners to collect data on the COVID-19 impact rapid assessment in the four REINVENT regions, to establish the interaction of COVID-19 with the existing contexts. The partners ably identified the gender and conflict sensitive issues impacting negatively on the context and used the information and analysis to inform and later support the adaptation and justification process. After analysis of the evolving situation, our key adaptations included:

### SCALED-DOWN AND POSTPONED

#### Police Reform and CVE

- Reduced target counties for CVE Action Plan support
- Policy related work
- Strengthening of the Independent Police Oversight Authority (IPOA) Board was postponed to Year 3, as it was not possible to do this in the COVID-19 context.

#### Gender Justice

- Engagement with elders as critical socialisation agents challenging patriarchy that stifles women's agency and for gender justice advocacy.
- Gender responsive budgeting sensitisation of the Regional Economy blocs (LREB, NOREB and FCDC) was not possible due to the competing immediate priorities but was moved to Year 3 long term strategic priorities.

#### Peacebuilding

- Technical support for implementation of the county peace policies in select counties.
- Mediation capacity development for grassroots peacebuilding organisations.
- Support to national and sub-national conversations on inclusion and demobilisation of power on key issues through citizen engagement frameworks.
- Technical support to peace directorates in select counties.

#### MERL

- A reduction in research

### ADAPTED AND SCALED-UP

#### Police Reform and CVE

- Support to the National Police Service (NPS) to develop Standard Operating Procedures for responding to COVID-19. An accompanying digital mobile phone platform was also developed, over 13,000 officers have been sensitised on the C-19 SOPs.
- A public awareness 'Komesha Corona' radio campaigns on the importance of citizen-police co-operation, community policing, anti-stigma and social cohesion in preventing the spread of COVID-19. The campaign reached an estimated 7 million listeners and was delivered in 23 vernacular languages.
- Green String awareness raising artwork on how police can work safely in the context of COVID-19 and how they can minimise risks of infections in police stations.

#### Gender Justice

- National and County level response mechanisms were strengthened through the GBV Sector Working Group and a National GBV Hotline was established (HAK 1195) and support to the Mombasa County Government was provided to establish a Coast Regional Situation Room for the reporting and referral of cases of GBV in partnership with the downstream partner SYWP.

#### Peacebuilding and CSD

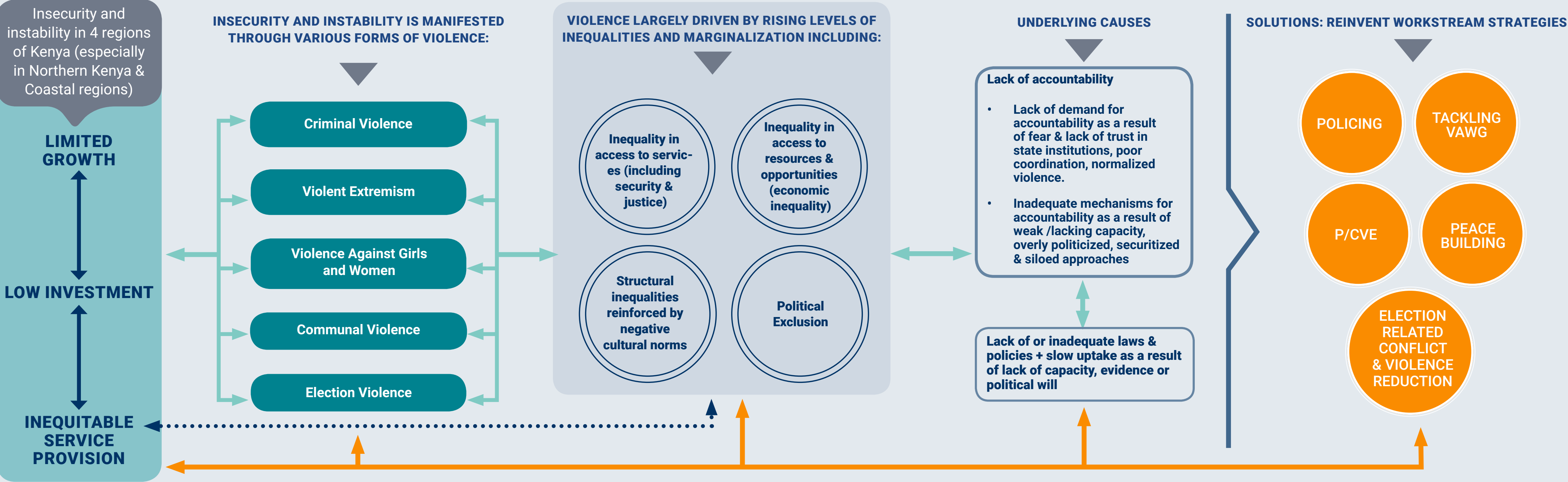
- COVID-19 rapid conflict analysis to inform further COVID-19 sensitive planning that promotes cohesion.
- Development of peace sector guidelines for promoting cohesion within a pandemic – for government, health sector and civil society.
- Development of engendered peace indices for data collection at the county level.

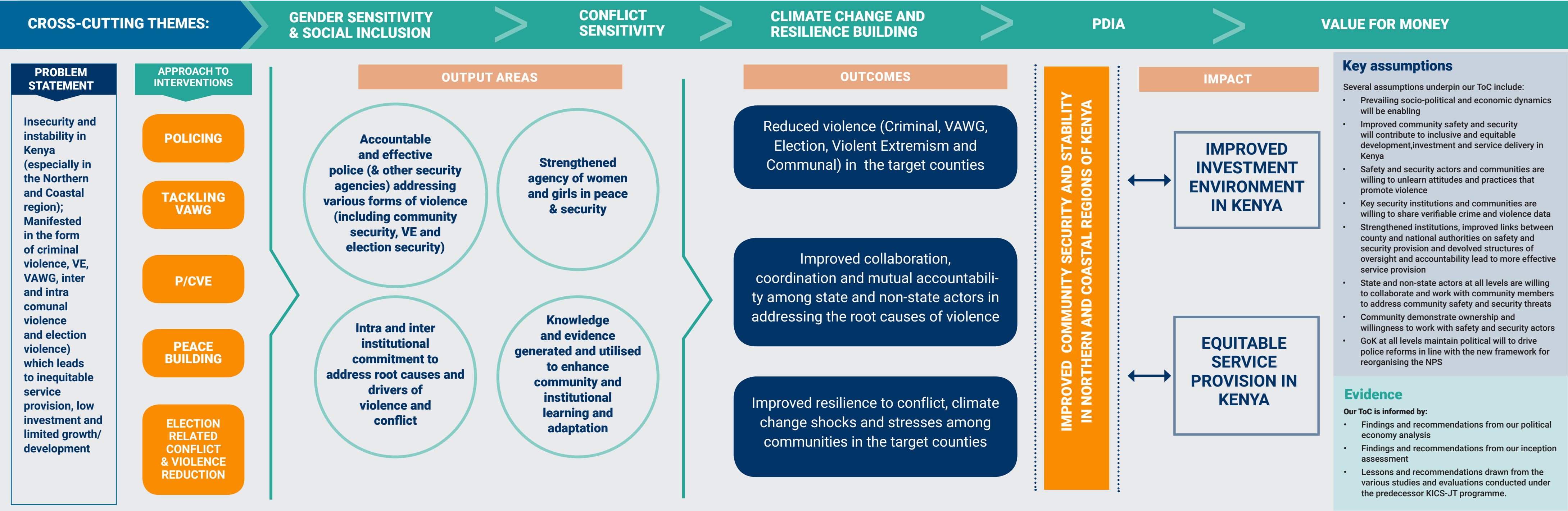
#### MERL

- Introduction of new COVID-19 Pandemic Impact Papers
- Introduction of remote monitoring



PROBLEM ANALYSIS









# Lessons Learnt Over the Year



## **Timely and nuanced investment in police response and solutions safeguards against rolling back of reforms even in emergency periods.**

The COVID-19 pandemic placed the NPS in an unprecedented nexus of public health and national security. At the start of the pandemic, the uncoordinated response and application of containment measures led to a widening mistrust between citizens and the police, including brutality and violations of rights.

Recognising the threat to community trust, net impact on the reform momentum and loss of investment in police reform, REINVENT mobilised NPS senior leadership and facilitated the development of COVID-19 Standard Operating Procedures to guide police conduct in the application of the public health measures and safeguarding of police stations, officers and clients from potential contamination. The outcome has been a marked improvement in police responses in the implementation of the containment measures whose wider effect is a contribution to Kenya's success in fight against the pandemic. Further, we attribute this improvement to the improving accountability curve, whose impact is greater community trust and cooperation with the police. For instance, Police and public consultations at the community level have markedly helped improve relations between the police and communities especially in COAST where SEMA clinics were organised.

## **Power of vocalising and prioritising sector specific response delivers strong GBV response**

The NCRC study findings posed an additional burden to the impact of COVID-19 on particularly women, who also were documented as experiencing threats to livelihood and economic opportunities. For REINVENT, the identification of this threat provided an opportunity to galvanise action to prioritise a response. We iterated the programme to support a vocalisation and surfacing of this 'hidden pandemic' through a multi-pronged strategy: enhancing multi-sectoral collaboration, support to generation of evidence and emergency response such as the national call centre. Police response through piloting of the POLICARE centre further provided opportunity to test a strategy of targeted multi-agency response.

As a result, it has become clear that moving political will on gender will call for strategic prioritisation and singleness of purpose. Once a threat is identified,

messaging around the threat is important – especially locating it in the broader context of its impact on national recovery. This action has attracted support even from non-traditional supporters, who are convinced, when pitched against impact on the national agenda. In communities, we have used this opportunity to strengthen and secure stronger buy-in for Gender Technical Working Groups in Wajir and Mandera. In Mombasa we have centred VAWG/GBV prevention and response to the counties COVID-19 response framework including support to a recovery centre. We continue to build on this momentum to support stronger legislations and budget commitments to response and long-term prevention.

## **Political astuteness is key in moving reactive leadership response towards proactive investment in community cohesion**

Understanding that Kenya's peace is interwoven in structural fragilities, including misdirected development priorities, the added burden of the pandemic overstretched peace resources and exacerbated underlying root causes of conflict, especially inequality. Further, government's responses were not adequately conflict sensitive further alienating communities. Our immediate adaptation to mobilise peace sector actors to convene local appropriate cohesion building interventions resonated well in time with the need for shifting the leadership response from a crisis and reactive stance.

Our engagements with regional blocs which we recognised as crucial to addressing historical inter and intra county tensions were timely and well primed to bring to the surface the essentiality of peace actors even in the face of a health pandemic. The disconnect however remained the lack of political prioritisation of strategies to address the root causes of fragility in communities. Making this centre stage requires political astuteness during the design of whole of country responses to disasters. Our context analysis and public opinion survey further proved that the 'how to engage' was the missing link to moving political and leadership will. A change in approach from confrontational agitation to negotiation and inclusion is more sustainable especially given the fluid nature of the State- community interaction in addressing peace and development nexus. We have learnt from our interventions the importance of investing beyond guidelines and moving towards implementing the same through stronger and vibrant community peace structures and processes within a pandemic. We are also currently in the engaged development of regional strategies to centre peace in development.





# REINVENT's 2020 Performance Across Outputs

*REINVENT delivers its impact through four strategic workstreams addressing police reforms, countering violent extremism, gender justice and peacebuilding. These areas are complimented by a robust monitoring and evaluation framework and communications and knowledge management function.*



# OUTPUT 1

**Community safety and security, measured by level of inclusive and equitable development, investment and service delivery in Kenya.**

## Achievements

**Change in service delivery at priority police stations including adoption and implementation of reform priorities, increasing transparent data management practices by police**

- Acceleration of Priority reforms in service delivery, accountability, participation, police welfare, and modernisation across 12 police stations- Nanyuki, Umande, Rumuruti, Kabarnet, Naivasha, Kaptembwo, Njoro, Kisumu Central, Kilifi, Marereni, Kondele, and Isiolo).
- Strengthening 10 police stations on community police relations and customer care, planning, budgeting and data management- Kasarani, Naivasha, Kaptembwo, Njoro, Kisumu Central, Kisumu Railways, Kondele, Nanyuki, Isiolo and Garissa.
- Roll out of digital arms registers in police stations- Nanyuki, Umande Rumuruti, Kabarnet, Nginyang, Loruk, Maralal, Marich Pass and Kapenguria.
- Development of the election security manual and guidelines.
- Review of the NPS SSOs streamlining command and integration and submission to the NPS Service Board for legal drafting before submission to Parliament.
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for NPS COVID-19 response and approved by the Inspector General. The SOPs guide police conduct during enforcement of the COVID-19 containment measures including curfew enforcement.
- A short USSD code was also developed to provide police officers with information on SoPs and personal safety measures. So far, over 10,000 users have accessed the short code.
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures for responding to child related offences and training of 44 police officers from 9 selected police stations Anti Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit - Directorate of Criminal Investigations.

**Number of cases of professional misconduct reported to police accountability institutions.**

- 1,043 cases were reported, 554 investigated and 208 finalised by IAU accounting for 3% increase.

**Key stakeholders (political, security, community, religious and civil society) working together to counter diverse threats from violent extremism.**

- Over 150 champions and change agents have been engaged and supported in 4 counties (of Lamu, Marsabit, Wajir and Tana River) through the key activities of CEF engagements, police-community dialogues and outreaches and CVE capacity building.
- Four priority pillars (security (and law enforcement), ideological (and faith-based) political and capacity building) across 3 counties are currently being supported.
- Engaged local security teams, political class and religious leaders to implement CAPs, CVE dialogues and CVE capacity building and trainings.
- Validation of CVE Training manual for NPS' service level.



## Case Study I:

### Improving community security through strengthened Police-community relations and early warning and response.

For a long time, the relationship between the security teams and the citizens of Kisumu County has remained fragile. Youth unemployment had risen, leading to the emergence of criminal gangs which could be mobilised to unleash political violence during electoral cycles. Criminal violence persisted in border areas like Muhoroni-Tinderet and Nyakach-Sondu. During elections, Nandi, Kericho, Migori and Kisumu borders became synonymous with clashes. Through conducting a problem analysis, LCPI, a REINVENT downstream partner, identified the poor collaboration and coordination between security actors and community members especially on matters of early warning and early response as a key gap; residents were mainly working with the former provincial administration structure especially the Chiefs and assistant Chiefs at the grassroots level in providing early warning while leaving out the local police and intelligence offices.

LCPI consequently focused attention on strengthening the role of police in conflict prevention and peacebuilding through engagement in conflict early warning systems and real time response with a view to manage emerging and ongoing conflicts. Through a series of consultative forums,

police from respective police stations and members of local peace and security structures within Muhoroni, Nyakach and Songhor were brought together to promote inclusivity in handling conflict and insecurity issues. This has improved information sharing among and between community actors thus enhancing prevention and response to various forms of violence including sexual and gender-based violence.

One notable incident occurred during the pandemic period, whilst schools were closed, youths would gather in an abandoned house in Ombeyi. LCPI intervened to ensure that these youths were identified alongside their schools, offered counselling and rehabilitation in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Youth and Gender regional department. LCPI further provided the community peace team with forms to record the reported cases for easy follow up with the security agencies. These forms capture the incident date, type, source of information, incident description, the action taken, and actors involved.



*Bishop Elijah Mallo, the Peace committee Chair- Muhoroni, acknowledged the impact of these efforts in Muhoroni. Bishop Mallo noted: "As an elder and chair of the peace committee, I receive calls from the community on various security incidences...this channel of sharing this information directly with the security agencies has gone a long way in ensuring response is made in good time. The REINVENT programme has seen the police assure us of confidentiality and that gives the community confidence to easily share information, more than before." Bishop Mallo also observed that "the security agencies are more accountable and effective in addressing community security".*



## OUTPUT 2

### Strengthened role and agency of women and girls in peace, safety and security.

#### Achievements in Year Under Review

##### Increase in number of spaces and voices promoting gender justice and safety of women and girls.

- Strengthening gender sector working groups at National, county and sub-county levels, supporting the development of and dissemination of Equality & Inclusion Guidelines for working Groups.
- Strengthening the NPS POLICARE initiative to provide quality, timely comprehensive services to SGBV Survivors,
- Partnering with the Mombasa County Government through Sauti Ya Wanawake to improve the efficiency of the Mombasa Situation Room for enhanced reporting of SGBV.
- Development of the Komesha Dhuluma Mobile,
- Provision of advisory on mitigation of Gender Based Violence (GBV), family violence and COVID-19 recovery plan across public service sectors.
- Strengthening the capacity of Gender Technical Working Groups in Wajir, Mandera and Mombasa on VAWG/GBV prevention and response to emerging GBV cases in the communities during COVID-19 crisis.
- Improving knowledge among police officers and other agencies on the content and application of the SOPs for prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence for improved service delivery to survivors of SGBV.
- 18 community sessions across Tana, Wajir and Garissa counties reaching 739 community members held to discuss and develop community driven action plans to address violence against women and Girls. 2 girls that had been married were rescued and returned back to school.
- More than 20 Champions supported ranging from CSO leaders, Women leaders, Chiefs, Religious leaders, Elders to Social workers. These were drawn from Tana River; Mandera; Wajir; Garissa, Nakuru and Kisumu. Isiolo, Mombasa.
- Trained 48 women in participating in community peace and security structures including Councils of Elders, Nyumba Kumi, community policing committees and the Women, Peace and Security Committees in the Counties where the Gender Sector working Groups have been launched in liaison with the SDfG.(Bungoma, Baringo, Samburu and Mombasa) as well as Tana River, Kisumu, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa and Marsabit.
- Supported the launch and dissemination of 2nd KNAP bringing together over 70 organisations working in Gender sector beside GOK fraternity.
- Restructured Gender Sector Working Groups in 9 counties Nakuru, Turkana, Tana river, Kisumu, Kitui Bungoma, Baringo, Samburu and Mombasa).
- Developed and disseminated Equality & Inclusion Guidelines for Gender Sector Technical Working Group (EITWG) were in Rift Valley – Nakuru, Tana River and Turkana counties. Western region – Kisumu, Kitui and Bungoma and Coast region – Kilifi, Garissa and Taita Taveta 9 counties.

##### Implementation of gender equity, VAWG prevention and redress policies.

- Lobbied and supported the SGBV bills for Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi, Mandera and Wajir counties.
- REINVENT partner platforms (NGEC- EITWGs) have been activated to create awareness on POLICARE, consequently demand has been generated in several counties (Makueni, Mombasa, Kisumu, among) and greater commitment from the key actors included in the referral chain: NPS, Health, ODP, Judiciary, LSK, PCAK.



## Case Study II:

### Enhancing access to justice and GBV services through a County GBV Situation Room



The Mombasa County Situation room- a brainchild of REINVENT's VAWG downstream partner, Sauti Ya Wanawake Pwani (SYWP) and the Mombasa County GBV Technical Working group inaugurated in June 2020 in response to a spike in gender-based violence (GBV) incidences and a disrupted referral pathway thereof occasioned by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to offer a vital contribution to the GBV responses in the wider coastal region.

Manned by four social workers and three SYWP women Chapter volunteers, who receive reported cases, document and refer the cases for action by duty bearers through the 0800 720 587 toll-free number and 21094 SMS platform number, the Situation room connects callers to Police, hospital, rescue centres besides offering psychosocial support; survivor support visits and support access to justice processes.

The anonymity offered by the situation room combined with the psychosocial component therein, has progressively presented the situation room approach as a safe space for increased male involvement in VAWG/GBV response as evidenced by increasing trend in male reported cases (36% of cases) whether reporting as victims of GBV or on behalf of other female victims.

Since its inauguration, the Mombasa situation room has so far enhanced access to SGBV services to a total of 467 community members (356F;111M). Strikingly, the situation room has attracted

reporting beyond Coast region with a total of 20 cases reported from Counties outside Coast region.

Following the popularisation of the situation room and the tollfree number, Saidia from Garissa called the number while attempting to run away from forced marriage. She managed to travel to Mombasa and traced the situation room where she was subsequently counselled and referred to the Muslim Clerics Organisation (SUPKEM) through which she was offered refuge. The situation room has further enhanced access to justice for the SGBV survivors.

A father got justice for his 2-year-old child that was defiled in Mombasa after the case had stalled for a long period of time. The gentleman approached the situation room for support in reigniting his quest for justice. The SYWP women chapter volunteers at the situation room pursued the case to the courts until mid-February 2021 when the courts sentenced the perpetrator to a 40-year jail term

With Kenya's 2022 general elections drawing closer and drawing from the Country's history of electoral related conflict and violence and the considerable impact on women and girls, the situation room is strategically placed to facilitate prevention and mitigation of electoral violence against women and girls. It will specifically support early warning and response to potential electoral GBV

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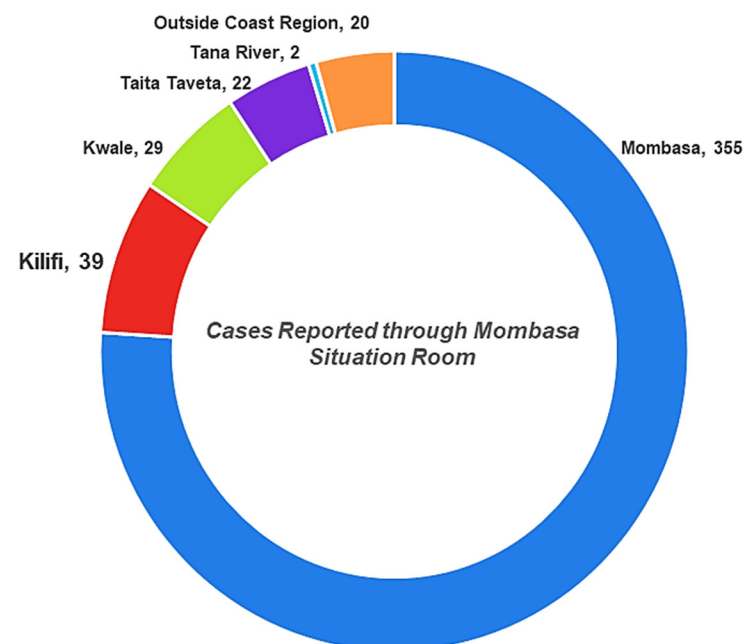
*We receive many calls from community members because the line is free, reduces the cost of transport, and conversations happen devoid of interruptions. We really appreciate the support from REINVENT through SYWP; it is an excellent partnership because we have touched people's lives. Survivors have trust in the situation room than other avenues. Some call just to appreciate the support we accorded to them. The situation room is also recognised in policy and bill"*

Esther Ingolo, Director for Gender, Mombasa County Government

“

*I appreciate having been supported by the women at the situation room, I was in darkness and wanted the earth to bury me alive following the defilement of my 10 years old daughter by my neighbour. I didn't know where to begin. A good neighbour shared the situation room toll free number, which she had received from a Van campaign carried out in our village in Jomvu. I called the number and the women in the situation room came to rescue me and my daughter. The matter was reported. I was handled well and supported as my daughter received treatment. My case was handled well and I received justice, I didn't know that in this Country a poor woman like me can get justice for a defiled daughter. I am amazed "*

Grace Aluora (parent)







## OUTPUT 3

**Intra and inter institutional commitment to use conflict sensitive approaches to development to address the root causes and drivers of conflict.**

### Achievements in Year Under Review

#### Development interventions applying CSD agenda specific to extractives, conservancies, LAPSSET and DFID.

- Conducted 1 in-depth conflict sensitivity analysis investigating the underlying drivers of conflicts and risks in Isiolo, Kwale, Laikipia, Lamu, Turkana and West Pokot. The analysis also contained information on how the extractives industry, LAPSSET corridor, conservancies and devolution have influenced the peace and conflict dynamics and levels in each county.
- CSD mainstreaming taking place in Lamu covering the LAPSSET project.
- Review of Turkana and West Pokot County Integrated Development plans from a CSD perspective.
- CSD online training was conducted for SUED and provided support to Mandera Road project by reviewing their Environmental, Safety and Community Engagement Plan.
- Rapid conflict analysis completed in 11 counties: Coast region (Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River), North East region (Mandera, Wajir and Garissa), Marsabit County, Turkana and West Pokot counties to understand the impact of COVID-19 on existing conflict contexts.

#### Embedding gender markers and conflict sensitivity in partner activities

- 30 downstream partners sensitised on conflict sensitive approaches to programming during onboarding process.
- Capacity building with the FCDO Regional Advisers and quality assurance team on applicability of CSD and gender mainstreaming with the FCDO. The gender markers and the CSD tools and guidance were also presented during the training workshop for feedback and further reflection.
- The workshop elicited sharing of experiences and learning, further internalisation of the concepts and practice and its integration within FCDO various interventions. The participants also stated that they would use the information to ensure that the programmes they oversee are conflict and gender sensitive. The gender markers and CSD tools and guidance were shared for their reference.

**Addressing conflict and building resilience in a sustainable and inclusive manner.**

### Community trust building and mediation

- 4 community led peace dialogue conducted between the Denyenye and Ng'ombeni communities in Kwale County; along the boundary of Kisumu and Kericho counties (Sondur/Nyakach) between the Kipsigis and Luo communities; the Yetho conflict (in Mandera County between Garre and Murulle) through community dialogue; and between the Pokomo and Somali communities along the border of Tana River and Garissa counties over access and control of resources (both natural and economic).
- Training of 35 National Police Service Peace Monitors. This first course had 35 (24M, 11F) officers from across 10 counties trained.
- 11 in-depth analysis for priority conflicts finalised.
- Key actors including CSICs and regional blocs driving preventive actions to manage conflicts in Baringo, Wajir and Mombasa counties in 3 regions.
- REINVENT supported Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC), LREB and NOREB to undertake conflict analysis within their respective regions.
- Contribution of proposals to the development of the national voluntary report on the implementation of SDG 16.
- Developed of Peace and Gender Indices for data collection on the status of peace and gender at the county level.
- Rapid conflict analysis of the BBI process and preparation of conflict-peace scenarios.

## Case study III: Loruko Community– rebuilding sustainable inter-community peace

Loruko village in Burat ward in the larger Isiolo County is characterised by poor infrastructure with only one access road through the vast wildlife conservancy area. For years, Loruko has experienced persistent conflict resulting in the displacement of over 400 households affecting 1,300 persons. The residents flee to the various part of Ngaremara Ward but majority of them settle temporarily at Aukot, Arimiet and Kiwanja areas while the Samburus are in Kipsing in Oldonyiro Ward and Archers Post in Samburu East. Apart from the sporadic killings and cattle rustling reported in the area, the conflict in Loruko is a manifestation of resource-based conflict since the area is rich in pasture and water attracting pastoralists from other parts of Isiolo and Samburu East in Samburu County.

REINVENT PROGRAMME Peacebuilding and Police Reforms workstreams partnered with the County Security Intelligence Committee (CSIC) to address this conflict. An assessment on the root causes of the conflict was commissioned that revealed mistrust between the Turkana and Samburu communities. On one hand, the Turkana believe that the Samburu in Loruko give safe passage to Samburu raiders from Samburu East Sub County to raid them while on the other, the





Samburu community allege that raids are usually indiscriminate and that they were equally affected.

With these findings, REINVENT downstream partner Isiolo Peace Link hosted mediation and reconciliation forums leading to the Loruko resettlement dialogue which agreed on a standing inter community peace committee with representatives from CSIC and local religious leaders. A police camp has been set up in Loruko while local trading in the market between the communities is up and running. The Loruko inter community peace committee has continued engaging in peace sensitisation across the wider Samburu East area and reaching to the troubled border points that tend to be affected by conflict from the neighbouring communities. They have also been crucial in addressing human-wildlife conflict as well as setting up joint grazing committees to enable non-violent access to pasture and water resources by the pastoralist communities. Through this intervention, REINVENT Programme is scaling up the work of more inter community peace structures and currently engaging NOREB to integrate these critical lessons in the development of the NOREB Peace Policy.





## OUTPUT 4:

### Programme Violence Monitoring, Evaluation, Communications and Knowledge Management delivery

This output captures programme impact at workstream and collectively through consistent capturing of data on project beneficiaries, reach, scale and visibility. Through combined use of technical tools and applications, the output also tabulates data on violence trends and distils knowledge of what works in community safety and security.

#### Achievements in Year Under Review

##### 6 workstream knowledge products and researches produced on safety and security

1. KNAP journey documentary. The video featured during the 20th Anniversary of the UNSCR 1325 celebrations convened by the State Department of Gender.
2. 2 COVID-19 Pandemic impact mapping papers.
3. 'VE new hotspots' study
4. Religious influences in Kenya study
5. Conflict Sensitivity Analysis in 6 Counties
6. Weekly and quarterly violence monitoring reports

##### Case studies of adaptation and utilisation of knowledge and learnings generated by REINVENT programme

1. 2 researches conducted on the impact of COVID 19 on peace and security in Kenya: community perceptions of COVID-19 lockdown and curfew and regional rapid conflict analysis.
2. 1 how-to-guide for remote monitoring finalised and disseminated to guide programming in the context of COVID-19.
3. 1 learning paper produced capturing the programming approaches from inception to year 2 implementation. The paper captures key lessons and insights on programming on peace and security in a pandemic context.
4. All programme adaptations are logged. A specific adaptation paper was produced to document adaptations as a result of COVID-19.
5. To increase our digital reach during the Covid containment period, REINVENT organised 7 webinars for the VAWG and peacebuilding workstreams.
6. REINVENT through the National Gender and Equality Commission supported the NTV Leadership forum on Gender aired on 26th November 2020. The programme reached over 3 million viewers and a follow up Opinion piece on the Daily Nation by the REINVENT chief of party on 1st January attracted wider awareness of the REINVENT VAWG agenda.
7. Our downstream partners, RHYFE and SAUTI Ya Wanawake aired programmes in local radio stations to sensitise the communities on prevention and response to SGBV. The radio talk shows on Baraka FM focused on conversations around the impact of COVID-19 and the increase in VAWG in addition to sensitising communities on the existing referral pathway including the GBVRC, the Mombasa Situation room and toll-free lines. This translated to increased reporting as evidenced by the data captured through the Mombasa Situation Room.



## Case Study IV:

### Remote monitoring providing better solutions in the face of COVID-19



Measures imposed by the Kenyan government to combat COVID-19, including restricted inter-county movements and limited public gatherings and meetings, inadvertently impeded effective monitoring of activities during the pandemic.

The REINVENT MERL team took these COVID-19 related disruptions as an opportunity to integrate traditional monitoring approaches with digital and online activities as new forms of monitoring while respecting mitigation measures. We developed a how-to-guide for remote monitoring and undertook a series of partner capacity building sessions on the same. Consequently, partners adopted and utilised various electronic data capture platforms and tools to ensure that monitoring of programme results remained undisrupted. Some of the platforms adopted include use of phone monitoring and interviews, WhatsApp, Twitter and Zoom for group discussions and sharing programme photos and videos, bulk SMSs and online survey tools such as Kobo Toolbox for remote data collection.

REINVENT's downstream partner KECOSCE rolled out an Online Early Warning and Response system to assess the peace and security situation in target areas and establish the level of vigilance among communities to peace and security issues such as VAWG and criminal gang activities. The Coast EWER mechanism for crime and conflict mitigation, which KECOSCE manages, is served by monitors positioned at identified conflict hotspot areas within the counties and crowd sources information from the public. Real time alerts are published on the KECOSCE crowd map<sup>5</sup> and the system also receives information through crowd sourcing from social media platforms such as WhatsApp and call ins. Information from these sources is crucial in providing support to information streaming into the systems alert number. The information collected through the EWER system informed the development of briefs shared to other peace and security partners for action. **Over 300 alerts were reported, with 15 such incidences triggering responses from law enforcement officers.** These included criminal attacks on community members, possible hotspot areas for gang hide outs and terrorist attacks. The reports in Kisauni for instance enabled the raiding of a criminal hide out in Kiembeni area where police arrested two criminal masterminds. So far, the organisation has reached a total of 400 community members through 10 WhatsApp groups (each with at least 40 members), 1635 through twitter and over 2000 people through brochures shared via the online media platforms (including WhatsApp, email, twitter and others physically placed on noticeboards at strategic public spaces).

<sup>5</sup> The KECOSCE crowd map is an online platform accessed at: <https://kecosce.crowdmap.com>









# Looking Ahead: Year 3 Priorities



Elections and electoral processes are important determinants of peace and security in Kenya. Since the re-introduction of multi-party politics in Kenya in 1991, observers record that four out of six (67%) subsequent elections have resulted in post-election violence with debilitating effects on lives, livelihoods and the economy. A report by the Kenya Human Rights Commission, estimated that between 1991 – 2001, approximately 4,000 people were killed and another 600,000 displaced in politically instigated ethnic violence. The 2007-08 elections recorded over 1400 fatalities and nearly 300,000 displacements.

In 2017, similarly, Human Rights agencies estimated 33 persons (including a minor) were killed in Nairobi alone, a majority from action by law enforcement. Of these, 23 were felled by police bullets, two from trauma from injuries and shock and others from inhalation of teargas fired at close range. The High Court found the Government of Kenya culpable for the failure to protect, investigate post-election sexual and gender-based violence. The KNCHR recorded over 260 SGBV cases in 2007/08 while the Human Rights Watch 2017 report indicted the law enforcement for their role in perpetration of a significant number of the 71 cases reported.

The continued erosion of legitimacy and capture of institutions has severely undermined public trust. Institutions such as the IEBC, NPS, NSC, NCIC and ORPP<sup>6</sup> are under increasing pressure from the executive manifesting in the nature and mode of appointments, deepening historical discontent with domination of institutions by political interests and particular ethnic groups. The lack of independence, objectivity and overzealous pandering to the executive could precipitate conflict and overreach into civic space.

As REINVENT enters its third year and Kenya enters the start of the national election period in the run up to 2022, we have re-focused the programme to focus on election-related conflict and violence resilience across the electoral cycles (pre, during and post) including the probable referendum phase to remain relevant to changing context and ensure we are aligned with greatest need. Priority workstreams include:

## YEAR THREE WORKSTREAM



**Election-Related Conflict and Violence Reduction**



**Police Reforms**



**Election-Related VAWG and Gender Responsive security Management**



**Countering Violence Extremism**

We will integrate conflict and gender sensitivity throughout these workstreams and pay attention to the intersection of these three areas of work.

In addition, we have refined our geographic focus from 18 counties down to 12 counties<sup>7</sup> and 3 regional blocs. Our footprint will therefore reduce in line with a sharpening of our programme focus. By working with the regional blocs, we hope to expand the impact of REINVENT work beyond the 12 counties we will directly implement in. We will also work with FCDO's Kenya Election Support Programme to ensure that there is clear

linkage and leveraging of opportunities to impact the security and development space in Kenya. We continue to strategically respond to emerging opportunities to influence conflict sensitive practice in various sectors and will this year pursue partnership to conflict sensitise the Mander Road network programme among other developments.

Finally, we are rationalising our partnerships to 15 (12 downstream, 3 national including faith sector) (from 28 previously in Year 2) and collaborating agencies in line with the new direction.

REINVENT is strategically positioned to influence Kenya's commitment to reform. We will specifically contribute towards influencing:

- i) Effective coordination and accountability of law enforcement agencies – we will target investment in accountability and coordination agencies including MOI and IPOA at national level and facilitating platforms for citizen engagement and demand for accountability at county level.
- ii) Institutional responses that do not reinforce underlying grievances and electoral violence but expand a platform enabling pre-emptive and preventative actions. We will invest in supporting NCIC, CSICs and NPS to address community cohesion, conflict conscious electoral plans and police violence prevention plans.
- iii) Increased gender sensitivity within the electoral process, enabling a conducive environment for the political participation of women and vulnerable populations (Youth, Elderly and PWDS) within a context devoid of SGBV. We will work with among others NGEK and SDFG to enhance the pillar 1 (participation) of the UNSCR 1325 that commits Kenya to broaden women's (and vulnerable persons) participation in an environment devoid of violence.

1 Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC); Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP); National Police Service (NPS); National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), National Steering Committee (NSC) on Peace Building and Conflict Management

2 Counties of focus in respective REINVENT regions – Coast - Kilifi, Mombasa and Tana River; North East - Wajir and Mandera; Upper Eastern – Laikipia, Isiolo and Marsabit; and in West/Rift – Kisumu, Nakuru and Baringo.



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