



The Northern Rangelands Trust
PEACE PROGRAMME STRATEGY

2020 –
2024



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SUMMARY

NRT's Peace Programme Strategy is based on lessons learnt from the past five years since NRT established a dedicated Peace Programme, as well as drawing on best practice from other programmes in Kenya and elsewhere. This strategy sets out the context of conflict in the NRT landscape and NRT's approach to peacebuilding. Peacebuilding is a core pillar of NRT's Strategic Plan (2018-2022); peace and security underpin future economic development and directly affect the livelihoods of communities and the ability of NRT member conservancies to achieve their conservation and development objectives.

Over the past five years, despite significant challenges and continued conflict in the NRT landscape, we have seen some success through the efforts of NRT and member conservancies working alongside Government and traditional peacebuilding structures. The opportunities that NRT and conservancies have provided to youth through employment, engagement as peace ambassadors, business loans and technical training is also bearing fruit. NRT's Peace Programme does not work in isolation but is interlinked with the work NRT and conservancies are doing in community policing, rangeland management, conservancy governance and enterprise development. Changing behavior, attitudes and mindsets is a key part of NRT's approach to peacebuilding, using education and awareness to promote human rights values and principles and build tolerance between different ethnic groups. Breaking the cycle of retaliatory conflicts is also critical and is addressed through effective response to conflict incidents, and the recovery and return of stolen livestock.

The long-term vision of the NRT Peace Programme is to see **peaceful coexistence between different ethnic groups represented by NRT-member community conservancies**. We aim to achieve this through **promoting a culture of peace and non-violent conflict resolution among communities in the NRT landscape, using community conservancies as the entry point and in support of Government peacebuilding efforts**.

This Strategy sets out 6 key objectives for the Peace Programme:

- **Conservancy Peace Ambassadors:** to establish and support a Peace Ambassadors network across NRT conservancies
- **Conservancy Peace Committees:** to strengthen conservancy-led peacebuilding through Conservancy Peace Committees coordinating at a regional level and with traditional Council of Elders and Government peace structures
- **Women in peace:** to increase women's involvement in peacebuilding
- **Youth in peace:** to use sports events and school peace-clubs as a platform to engage youth from different communities in peacebuilding
- **Government engagement:** to complement and support government efforts in peacebuilding and conflict resolution
- **Capacity development:** to increase the capacity of the NRT peace team to effectively coordinate peace efforts across the NRT landscape



Marcella Furrer

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Conflict in the NRT Landscape

Northern Kenya is the most marginalised and under-developed region of Kenya; years of political and economic marginalisation have been blamed for weak governance structures, widespread human rights violations, poor infrastructural services and increasing levels of poverty in many communities. The region is characterised by arid and semi-arid lands, with high levels of environmental vulnerability, where pastoralism is the principle livelihood strategy, and there is a history of violent conflict between different ethnic groups. Conflict is historically rooted in competition over scarce natural resources (water and grass) as well as cultural practices and pastoralist identity. For the *moran* (young warrior), participation in livestock-raiding represents his transition from youth to manhood. Dowry payments for marriage often take the form of livestock, and social status is often attached to ownership of livestock.

However, the nature and dynamics of these historical conflicts is changing and other factors are influencing and intensifying conflict. Increasing permanent settlement and lack of effective natural resource management institutions to manage livestock and pastures in a sustainable way has led to declining state of the rangelands. This is further exacerbated by climate change which is leading to increases in frequency and duration of droughts, increasing temperatures and unpredictability of the weather. Greater scarcity in natural resources leads to increased competition and the potential of disputes and violent conflict to occur. Economic marginalisation has led to a high proportion of uneducated, unemployed and disenfranchised youth who resort to violence in the face of discontent, and are easily exploited by external actors seeking to commercialise or politicise conflict and livestock raiding. The easy access to, and proliferation of, illegal small arms means many of these youth own firearms which has made livestock raiding increasingly destructive. Violence is quickly escalated and more difficult to manage, and traditional mechanisms for peaceful negotiation of access to resources are harder to uphold and have largely been eroded in many communities. In an era of advanced technology, the mobile phone and online social networks, conflict is easier to fuel with damaging political rhetoric, with antagonistic pastoral groups often drawn into local political rivalries which can exacerbate the violence.

The complexity of conflict causes and dynamics, and the self-perpetuating nature

of these dynamics are evident and pose enormous challenges for peacebuilding. However, peace and security underpin future economic development of the region and directly affect the livelihoods of communities in NRT member community conservancies and the ability of conservancies to achieve their conservation and development objectives. Peacebuilding is therefore a critical component of NRT's strategy.

1.2 NRT's Peace Programme to date

NRT recognises that to achieve locally-driven conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, community conservancies need the benefits of livelihoods development as the driving incentive. Peace and security in turn create the stability needed to attract financial investments and new business opportunities that create jobs and income. And this peace cannot be achieved without better managing shared natural resources on communal land. Thus NRT believes that peace, livelihoods and conservation are “three legs of the same stool”; all three are needed to succeed.



Peace is difficult to secure. The frequency of ethnic conflicts, livestock raids, and conflicts over grass and water are all variable from year to year, and are driven by cultural practices, and competition for dwindling grazing and water resources. Unpredictable weather and drought (exacerbated by climate change) multiply the risk of conflict and ethnic politics heightens tensions at times of elections. While these cultural, political and resource-conflict challenges remain, NRT has been working with member community conservancies to put in place the building blocks of peace since its inception. In 2014 NRT established a dedicated Peace Programme with initial funding from GIZ, USAID and DANIDA. The programme evolved out of the work NRT and conservancies were already doing to mitigate and resolve conflicts, through dialogue between different ethnic groups represented by community conservancies and follow up of livestock raids by NRT and conservancy scouts alongside Government security agencies. It is widely acknowledged that without NRT and the community conservancies, conflict in the NRT landscape would be significantly worse.

A core focus of NRT's peacebuilding to date has been to undertake targeted interventions that can change behavior, attitudes and mind-set in society, and to create a network of peace-leaders in the landscape. Peace education is an important part of peacebuilding work; it promotes human rights values and principles and builds tolerance between different ethnic groups. A large part of NRT peace work has been in conflict resolution, responding to conflict incidents and assisting communities and government agencies to peacefully resolve conflicts. All of NRT's peacebuilding work is done in close collaboration with local Government, largely through Chiefs, and a successful partnership with the National Government's Peace Cop programme. NRT has also worked with traditional peace structures, using Council of Elders from different ethnic groups to resolve and mediate conflict.

A review of NRT's Peace Programme was carried out in late 2019 with over 60 peace-actors drawn from communities, conservancies, local and County Governments. The outcome of the review is summarised in section 1.3. NRT has been gathering data on conflict incidents reported to NRT through the conservancy radio network and NRT Joint Operations and Command Centre (JOCC) that is linked to KWS and the Kenya Police. Data shows that between 2015 - 2018 the number of people killed in ethnic conflict in the NRT landscape declined, however, an increase was seen in 2019 largely due to a single incident in Marsabit County. Livestock theft incidents also increased in 2019, however more than 50% of livestock was recovered through efforts of NRT and Conservancies peace and security teams, alongside Government agencies. This is an increase compared with previous years. Inter-ethnic conflict continues to be a significant challenge in the NRT landscape, however, efforts by NRT and conservancies are beginning to have a positive impact in reducing the impacts of these conflicts on loss of human lives and property.

The connection between peace, livelihoods and conservation is evident in personal stories from four 'morans' who have had opportunities to transform their lives through the conservancies, NRT's Peace Programme and NRTT's enterprise development programme.

“I am proud to be an employer and to have many sources of income. These days, we’re realising that you have to put your money in different places, so you always have something to rely on.”

Mbau Lekulamahau is a motorbike operator and businessman from Laisamis, Marsabit County. Mbau is one of the 500 morans (correct Jan 19) from community conservancies currently in NRT Trading’s Nabuulu Empowerment SACCO (Savings and Credit Cooperative), which offers basic financial literacy training to conservancy members, as well as a platform for savings and loans.



“Before joining the SACCO, I would make money from the sale of my livestock, but I could never account for where it went,” says Mbau. “Through Nabuulu, I learnt about saving. Now when I make good income from my business, I save it [in the cooperative]. We can save as often as we like and even save amounts as little as Ksh. 100... little by little it adds up.”

Once he’d saved enough, Mbau qualified for a loan. He bought an additional motorbike for his taxi business, and opened a small shop. Diversifying his sources of income has enabled him to reduce his reliance on livestock, and provide employment.

Having paid off his loan, Mbau has become an ambassador for the SACCO. “Since my fellow morans have seen my success, they keep asking me how they can join and I am more than happy to show them how.”

“I want other young men to know that there is another way of earning a living apart from livestock. Raiding and killing each other while herding is no way to live.”



Kevin Lesita is from Ruko Community Conservancy, on the shores of Lake Baringo. In 2009, Kevin lost 16 of his 36 cattle in a drought. His herd was his family’s sole income stream. He was faced with the prospect of losing more livestock, and even his own life, if he took his herd farther afield in search of what little pasture there was left, as competition for grazing in dry times is fierce.

“I decided to try farming,” says Kevin, “a decision I have never regretted.” He planted maize, and harvested 20 sacks in his first season. Kevin also applied for a job as a scout at Ruko, and got it. Now with a full-time job, he farms and tends a small herd of livestock in his spare time.

“I can now sustain my family and send my children to better schools. Before when I used to purely rely on livestock for income, I wasn’t sure if I could return with the animals in the evening since cattle theft was so common,” he says.

Kevin is now passionate about encouraging other young men to diversify their income streams, both as a way of promoting a more sustainable economy and as a way of building peace. On his patrols, Kevin takes the time to talk to his age-mates and share his story, in the hopes that he can inspire more pastoralists to explore other businesses.

“I am able to get through to these young men because I have been exactly where they are. Most of them are looking for a way out, just like I was.”

“A few years ago, I could not show my face around my home area because of the crimes I’d committed. Today, I am a peace ambassador and business man, helping other young men caught up in crime transition into making an honest living,” says Lekopir Lksumban, a Peace Ambassador in Melako Community Conservancy.



For over 12 years, Lekopir made a living from road banditry and cattle rustling. Caught up in relentless conflict cycles, he saw no other way to earn money, and no way out. “I was told the Conservancy Warden was looking for me and I hid because I thought he wanted to hand me over to the police,” he says.

But Melako Community Conservancy Warden, Robert Dokhole, did not want to arrest Lekopir. He wanted to help him turn his life around. For two years Robert tried to convince Lekopir to meet with him, until eventually Lekopir agreed. “I was very shocked when Robert sat me down in front of the elders and local authorities and told me that they wanted to give me a chance to redeem myself,” Lekopir says. “They asked me to work with them to help rehabilitate my fellow morans engaged in cattle rustling and banditry.”

Today, Lekopir is a proud peace ambassador and business owner. He has helped foil numerous cattle rustling attempts and helped several morans get out of conflict and into enterprise. Above all he feels he immense gratitude to his community. “I will never forget what they did for me, and I am just grateful to be making up for the years I lost.”

“My life changed after quitting cattle rustling, I can now walk freely. I hope my story can influence other herders to coexist and share the limited resources amicably.”

A wanted ringleader of a cattle-rustling ring, and an outspoken voice of anti-conservation - Erupe Lobun is the first to admit his transformation to preacher and peace ambassador is the stuff of fiction.



After 10 years on the run from authorities, Lobun’s life changed in 2011 when one of his close friends, a fellow cattle-raider, was killed in a botched stock theft. Mourning, and tired of running, Lobun turned to religion. At the same time, the communities in his area were coming together to form Nakuprat-Gotu Community Conservancy, an alliance between the Borana and Turkana ethnic groups who wanted to put years of conflict behind them. Lobun had previously been outspoken against this alliance, after all, conservation and cattle surely couldn’t go hand in hand?

His newfound dedication to religion gave Lobun the space to think and reflect. He started to talk to his former peers about non-violent conflict resolution, and ways out of cattle rustling. Lobun says he received death threats for trying to persuade cattle-rustlers to turn their lives around, but it only made him more determined. Now a preacher, Lobun uses his position to promote peace and unity between the Turkana, Samburu, Borana and Somali communities in his area. When he found out that the NRT Peace Team were recruiting peace ambassadors, he didn’t think twice before volunteering, and now travels around conservancies supporting dialogue sessions between warring groups, and telling his story to inspire others.

1.3 Review of NRT Peace Programme

| What's Working | What's Not Working | Way Forward |
|--|---|--|
| PEACE AMBASSADORS | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved information flow on planned attacks and potential conflict • Provide a link between different communities • Act as role models for peace and change agents in the community • Active in recovery of stolen livestock • Community recognition of role of peace ambassadors; trust and respect in effective ambassadors • Link to traditional peace structures and government • Success in averting raids in some instances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservancy Boards, Government administration not involved in selection of peace ambassadors • Ambassadors not linked to conservancy structure • Ambassadors not linked to Government structure • Regional and ethnic imbalance • Few women • Some ambassadors not committed • Poor coordination, unclear reporting lines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent and inclusive selection, involve conservancy Boards and Chiefs, proper vetting • Ambassadors to work with conservancy boards and management • Balance selection regionally and ethnically • Strengthen peace ambassadors in Marsabit • Recruit more women • Regular review of performance by conservancy management/Board, NRT and Chiefs • Training in conflict resolution • Community and conservancy board awareness on role of peace ambassadors • Ambassadors to be known by their conservancy and work directly with conservancy warden & rangers, management and Chiefs |

PEACE COMMITTEES, ELDERS & YOUTH

- Existing peace committees in some conservancies working well
- Use of Traditional Council of Elders in resolving conflicts
- Engagement with different levels of society - elders, youth, women
- Meetings held at grass roots level, not in towns, target the right people
- Elders can access where government can't reach
- Reformed poachers and raiders now working in peace
- Regional meetings address conflict across conservancy/ County boundaries
- Confusion over roles and structure of conservancy peace committee, conservancy grazing committee, traditional Council of Elders
- Not working at a conservancy level, not proactive in creating awareness on peace, no consistent engagement
- Develop clear peace structure at conservancy level
- Avoid duplication with Government peace committees, strengthen engagement with Chiefs
- Avoid duplication with conservancy Boards/ Grazing committee
- Regular meetings/ quarterly
- Ensure involvement of conservancy management and boards in peace meetings
- Training/capacity building in conflict resolution
- Work with existing peace structures where possible (i.e. government structures, traditional structures)
- Stakeholder meetings & trainings on peace, train ambassadors, committees and government officials together
- Facilitation of peace committees for awareness creation
- Include anti-radicalisation training in peace awareness/education (through partner organisations)

WOMEN IN PEACE

- Inter-community visits/exposure tours build relationships, understanding and trust
- Women able to reach many people through organised groups
- Recognition and empowerment of women in peace
- Can talk as mothers to youth/morans
- Credible information on planned raids
- Cultural barriers limit women's involvement in peace
- No consistent engagement or awareness with women
- Few women involved and lack of capacity and awareness in peace
- Engage more women's groups, more frequent meetings
- Training women's groups and women champions in peace-building
- Target young ladies as well as old
- Identify women leaders/ peace champions and involve in peace activities
- Link to conservancy structures

SPORTS FOR PEACE

- Peace marathon and sports tournaments work in bringing people together and engaging youth
- Build brother-hood, trust among youth from different communities
- Help identify and develop peace leaders among youth
- Strong participation from
- Develop local sporting talent
- Inconsistent, only happens occasionally
- Not all conservancies involved
- Other stakeholders not involved, e.g. County Government, elites, youth from urban areas
- conservancies not aware how Programme is working
- Involve all stakeholders in planning and implementation of Programme through conservancies
- Events to be owned and led by conservancies
- More regular sports events, involve all conservancies
- Better communication and branding
- Diversify sports, including traditional sports
- Gender inclusion in peace events

ENGAGEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

- Government support and recognition of rangers NPR status
- Recognition and support from County Commissioners
- Political goodwill towards peace efforts
- Some funding from County governments
- Strong collaboration during livestock recovery and follow up of conflict
- Collaboration with Peace Corps, County Cohesion teams
- Good relationship with local administration (chiefs, MCAs etc.)
- Slow response of government actors to information/conflict incidents
- Failure to arrest and prosecute known culprits
- Collective punishment of communities leads to mistrust of Government
- Lack of commitment to peace in some Counties
- Support government with logistics to respond to incidents
- Strength and ensure correct information sharing, communication between government agencies and communities
- Work with existing government peace structures where they exist and link these to conservancies
- Conservancies to hold bi-annual/annual stakeholder meetings involve all levels of government concerned with peace and conservation
- Regular high-level joint meetings between County security teams and conservancies
- ‘Naming and shaming’ culprits, fines for those with stolen livestock
- Ensure community aware of county level peace/ security resolutions
- Include political leadership in peace

1.4 Existing Peace Structures & Stakeholders

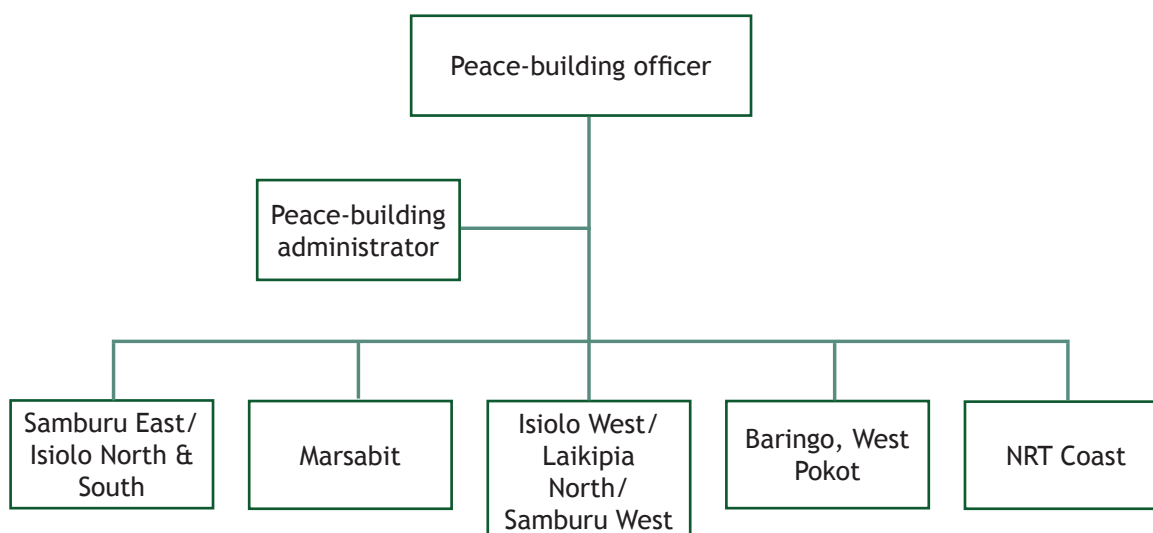
| Traditional Structures | County Government | National Government | Others |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Elders for different ethnic groups e.g. Deedha (Borana), Gaza (Pokomo), Yaa (Gabbra) etc. • Age-sets leaders (e.g. moran leaders) • Village elders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Management Committees • County Disaster and Risk Management Committees • County Cohesion teams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Peace Committees • Peace-Cop • National Cohesion and Integration Commission • Nyumba Kumi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-faith peace teams • NGO's peace committees |

More detailed stakeholder mapping is needed in each NRT region to determine all active peace stakeholders, and to develop partnerships for coordination of activities and joint training where appropriate.

1.5 NRT Peace Department

The NRT Peace Department has 4 full-time staff under the oversight of a Peacebuilding Officer, and one part-time assistant coordinating the peace ambassadors Programme. Each of the 4 full-time staff has responsibility for coordinating peacebuilding activities in NRT member conservancies in different regions. It is recommended that the number of full-time peacebuilding staff is increased to 6 or 7 when additional funds are secured, in order to provide closer oversight and coordination of peacebuilding activities in each region.

Figure 1: Proposed NRT Peace Department Structure



SECTION 2: PEACE PROGRAMME STRATEGY

The NRT Peace Programme does not work in isolation; it works alongside other NRT programmes including conservancy governance, community policing, water and rangeland management, and NRT-Trading's economic empowerment programme (Nabulu) which creates income and employment opportunities for communities (specifically targeting marginalised youth). All of these programmes work directly or indirectly to manage and reduce conflict in the landscape.

The Peace Programme sits under **NRT's Strategic Objective 2: To build peace between ethnic communities and support Government in ensuring security for people and wildlife**. The Peace Programme will continue to build towards peaceful coexistence between the different ethnic groups in the NRT landscape, which is essential for successful investment in socio-economic development and conservation. It will place a check on divisive, ethnically-driven politics and historical animosity between ethnic groups, with a multi-stakeholder approach to behavior change, and both preventative and reactive response to conflict and tension.

Peacebuilding and conflict resolution largely involves dialogue. It is essential therefore that NRT and conservancy staff and community members engaging in peacebuilding have the following qualities:

- Ability to establish relationships with a wide range of community leaders through listening, patience, and demonstrating respect
- Prior community knowledge and credibility
- Familiarity and rapport with the key conflicting groups; and the understanding of how to approach and communicate effectively with them
- Empathy for their concerns
- Emotional maturity
- Ability to be nonpartisan
- Interest, commitment, and passion for peacebuilding
- Willingness to learn and grow, and work as a team – this includes openness to working at a community's pace, thus empowering people to resolve their own problems

The NRT Peace Programme Strategy sets out a road map for building peace in NRT conservancies, through:

- **Conflict Identification** - network of Peace Ambassadors providing local knowledge and information on incidents and causes of conflict
- **Conflict Prevention** - improved mapping and analysis of conflict information through the NRT Joint Operations and Command Centre (JOCC), early response to information and potential conflict outbreaks, Peace Ambassadors and conservancy scout networks and Government agencies used to convene dialogue and deescalate tensions early, breaking the cycle of retaliatory attacks
- **Conflict Resolution** - coordination of peacebuilding and security operations in

response to conflict incidents, dialogue for return of stolen livestock, re-establish traditional mechanisms for negotiating access to resources

- **Conflict Transformation** - peacebuilding awareness and training among elders, women and youth that changes attitudes and behavior, builds mutual understanding and respect and a political culture that reduces ethnic incitement and impunity

Conflict incidents generally increase during the late dry season when herders are moving far in search of pasture for their livestock, and again during the wet season when retaliatory raids of livestock occur, as well as during the build up to elections. At these times of year, much of the work of the peace team revolves around responding to conflict incidents. However, consistent engagement with communities on peacebuilding alongside economic empowerment programmes targeting marginalised youth are essential components to creating long-term peace in the region.



NRT



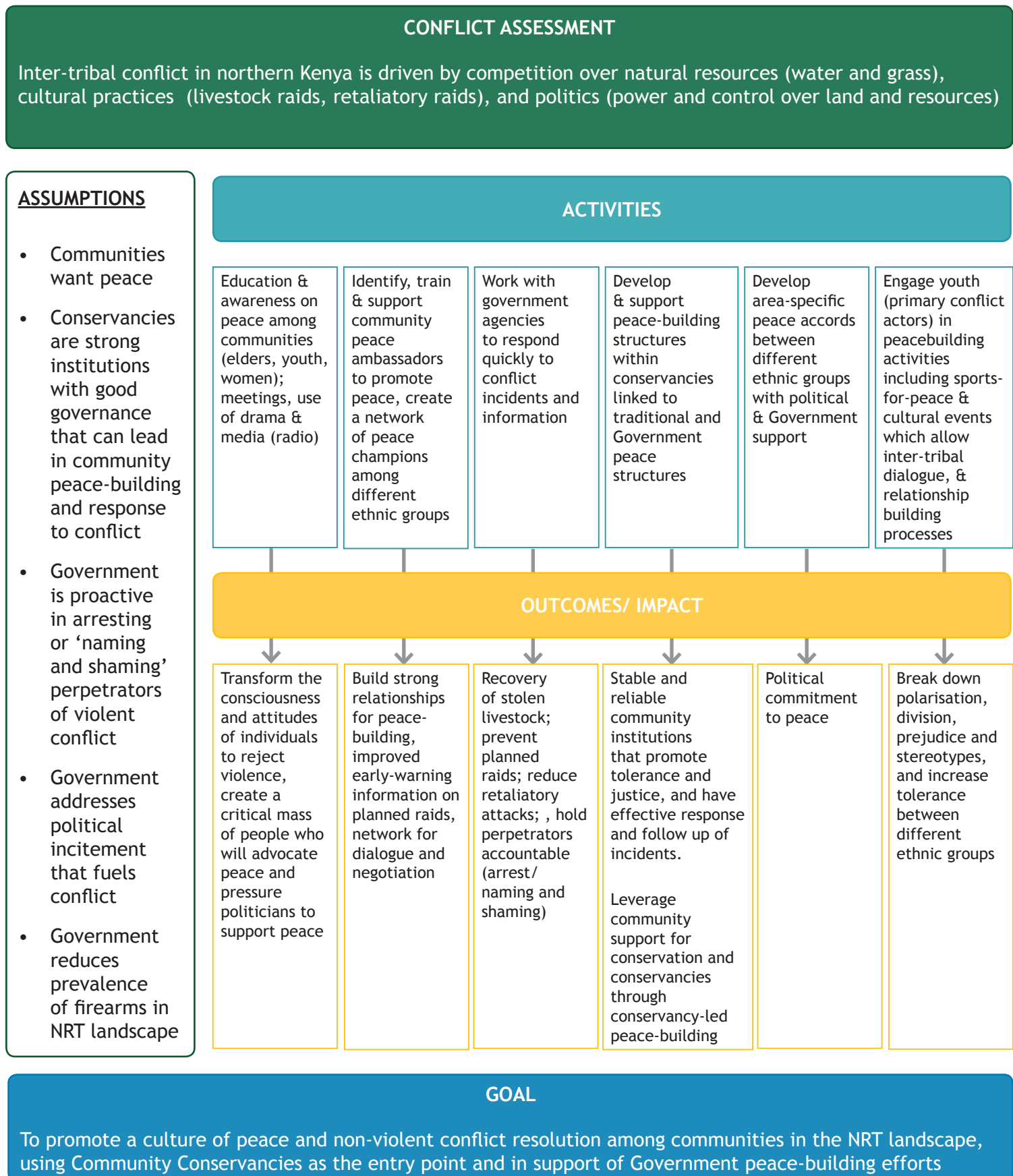
NRT



Jon Kasbe

2.1 Theory of Change

Figure 2: Theory of change for NRT Peace Programme



2.2 Vision, Goal & Objectives

VISION

Peaceful coexistence between different ethnic groups represented by NRT-member community conservancies

GOAL

To promote a culture of peace and non-violent conflict resolution among communities in the NRT landscape, using community conservancies as the entry point and in support of Government peacebuilding efforts

OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES & INDICATORS

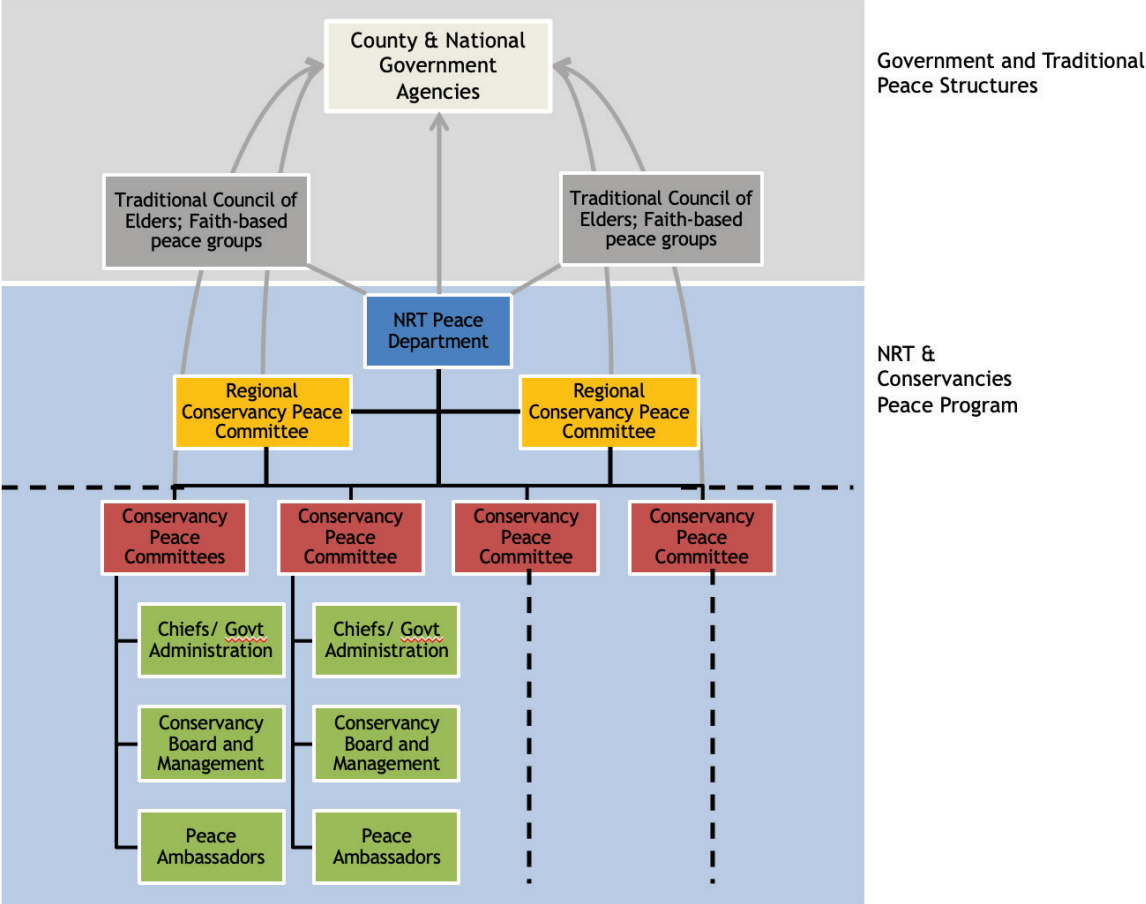
There are 6 key pillars to the NRT Peace Programme

1. Conservancy Peace Ambassadors
2. Conservancy Peace Committees
3. Women in Peace
4. Youth in Peace
5. Government Engagement on Peace
6. Capacity Development

The high-level M&E indicators that NRT will use to measure performance and change in conflict dynamics and peace in the NRT landscape are:

| Indicator | Means of Verification |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• # of peace awareness meetings & trainings held | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collated by NRT and Conservancy Peace Teams |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• # of people killed in inter-ethnic conflict• # of inter-ethnic conflict incidents• # of livestock theft incidents• # of livestock stolen and # of livestock recovered | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reported to the NRT Joint Operations Command Centre (JOCC) |

Figure 3: Organogram showing connection between different peace stakeholders, NRT and Conservancies within the NRT Peace Programme



Objective 1: Conservancy Peace Ambassadors

To establish and support a Peace Ambassadors network across NRT Conservancies

The Peace Ambassador Programme is a community conflict prevention and conflict resolution strategy. NRT and conservancies will identify, train and support approximately 90 community Peace Ambassadors to promote peace, creating a network of peace champions among different indigenous communities across the landscape. Peace Ambassadors are local community members drawn from NRT-member conservancies including elders, youth and women who are recognised as leaders in their communities and can act as peer educators and mentors. They build strong relationships for peacebuilding creating a network for dialogue and negotiation. They also provide early-warning information on planned raids, enabling raids to be averted or a more effective response by Government and conservancies if the raids occur. Peace Ambassadors will be integrated into conservancy peacebuilding structures and are involved in local and County peacebuilding efforts.

| | Activity | Indicators |
|-----|--|---|
| 1.1 | Internal review of Peace Ambassadors Programme , including: balancing ethnic and regional representation focused on conflict hotspot areas, selection of additional women and youth, clear selection and vetting process involving conservancies and Chiefs, embedding Peace Ambassadors within conservancies and local government peacebuilding initiatives, clear communication channels between Peace Ambassadors, conservancies, NRT and local Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Peace Ambassadors appointed • # of review meetings held |
| 1.2 | Facilitate quarterly reviews of Peace Ambassadors in different NRT Regions (Marsabit, Samburu East-Isiolo North, Samburu West-Baringo, Laikipia North-Isiolo West) involving key conservancy personnel in reviews | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Peace Ambassadors trained • # of peace meetings held |
| 1.3 | Training of peace ambassadors in conflict resolution and peacebuilding skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of conflict incidents attended |
| 1.4 | Facilitate Peace Ambassadors to mobilise community meetings and response to conflict incidents and information as needed | |

Objective 2: Conservancy Peace Committees

To strengthen Conservancy-led peacebuilding through Conservancy Peace Committees coordinating at a regional level and with traditional Council of Elders and Government Peace structures

Community Conservancies provide an institutional platform for peacebuilding and increased dialogue between different indigenous groups at a community level. NRT member conservancies are managed by democratically elected boards and staffed by members of the local communities, often bringing together ethnic groups that have a history of conflict. Good governance of conservancies is an essential component to effective conservancy-led peacebuilding. Well-governed conservancies are stable and reliable community institutions that promote tolerance and justice through their peacebuilding activities, and have the management structures and capacity to facilitate effective response and follow up of conflict incidents.

Conservancy-led peacebuilding also leverages community support for conservancies and their conservation and natural resource management objectives. NRT will support conservancies to develop peacebuilding governance structures (Conservancy Peace Committees); these will vary among conservancies depending on the context and ethnicity and will ensure integration and collaboration with traditional, government and religious (inter-faith) peacebuilding structures where appropriate. Regional inter-conservancy peace committees will also be established based around conflict zones. These regional committees will provide the opportunity for structured inter-conservancy peace dialogue to mitigate and resolve conflicts. Training on peace will include exposure tours to different regions to share lessons, challenges and experiences and inform adaptive peacebuilding strategies. NRT will support conservancies to lead community awareness meetings which aim to transform the consciousness and attitudes of individuals to reject violence, and create a critical mass of people who will advocate peace.

| | Activity | Indicators |
|-----|---|--|
| 2.1 | Form peace committees within conservancy structures in key conservancies e.g. include peacebuilding as a formal role for boards or grazing/NRM committees; peace sub-committees of the board; include Chiefs, traditional leaders, Peace Ambassadors, conservancy chairperson, warden and manager within peace committees; integrate with existing traditional peace structures where appropriate. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of conservancies with functional peace committees/ peace structures |
| 2.2 | Training of peace committees, conservancy staff, community leaders in peacebuilding and conflict resolution , including exposure tours to different regions to learn from peers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #of people trained • # of peace awareness meetings held (intra and inter-conservancy) |
| 2.3 | Facilitate Conservancy peace committees/Boards to undertake regular awareness meetings , and response to conflict incidents | |
| 2.4 | Facilitate conservancy peace committees’ engagement with traditional Council of Elders and government peace structures , including inter-faith organisations peacebuilding activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of regional inter-conservancy peace committees established and supported |
| 2.5 | Establish regional inter-conservancy peace committees focused on conflict hotspots and support regular meetings to build dialogue and relationships, targeting elders, morans and herders | |

Objective 3: Women in Peace

To increase women’s involvement in peacebuilding

The role of women in peacebuilding has received little attention and cultural barriers often exclude their involvement in peace. However, in some indigenous societies, women are directly involved in conflict through traditional practices which encourage men to take part in conflict, thus fueling and perpetuating it. For example, among the Samburu community, women’s songs incite ‘warriors’ (*morans*) to raid livestock. However, women can also use their identities as mothers, wives or sisters to influence conflict and peace through their personal relationships with men. Women and men experience conflict differently and women bring a different perspective to the peacebuilding process. Their voice is therefore essential in dialogue and in the development of formal Peace Accords. NRT will work with women Peace Ambassadors and networks of women’s groups across the NRT member conservancies to increase understanding on the role of women in peacebuilding, to strengthen the leadership of women in peace and to enable peace dialogue between women of different indigenous communities in conflict-prone areas.

| | Activity | Indicators |
|-----|---|--|
| 3.1 | Peace awareness meetings with women, intra and inter-conservancy focused on conflict hotspot regions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # awareness meetings with women |
| 3.2 | Annual inter-conservancy women’s Peace Forum involving community women leaders in peace as well as national women leaders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Peace Forum’s held and # women attending |
| 3.3 | Selection and training of women Peace Ambassadors (Objective 1), including exposure tours to other regions to learn from peers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Women PA selected and trained |

Objective 4: Youth in Peace

To use sports events and school peace-clubs as a platform to engage youth from different communities in peacebuilding.

In Northern Kenya, the youth, herders or warrior age-sets are generally the primary actors in cultural and natural resource based conflicts. However, peacebuilding efforts often target people in communities who are easy-to-reach (elders and chiefs) and exclude the herders and warriors due to their nomadic lifestyle. NRT believes that investing in the marginalised youth through peacebuilding activities and economic empowerment (through NRT-Trading) is key to conflict transformation. NRT uses sports-for-peace events to educate youth in peace, integrating peacebuilding discussions into the events, celebrating cultural differences between indigenous people and creating the opportunity for dialogue and relationship building between youth from different indigenous groups. It is through these processes that societies can begin to breakdown the division, prejudice and stereotypes between different ethnic groups, and build mutual understanding and respect through shared experiences. Sports-for-peace is a tool for conflict transformation, changing the culture of violence and conflict among youth. NRT will also pilot the establishment of peace clubs in schools, in conservancies that are conflict hotspots or have multi-ethnic communities, with the aim of building peace champions among school-age youth.

| | Activity | Indicators |
|-----|--|--|
| 4.1 | Sports-for-Peace: Support conservancy-led sports events in key conservancies (conflict hotspots), focusing on youth and including young women, integrate peace education within all sports events | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Sports-for-peace events held |
| 4.2 | Inter-conservancy/inter-County sports-for-peace events; NRT conservancy moran’s team participation in annual Lewa Marathon | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # youth involved in sports-for-peace events |
| 4.3 | Pilot establishing peace clubs in schools , focusing on education and awareness on peace and inter-school peace-sports events | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # peace clubs established & youth involved |

Objective 5: Government Engagement

To complement and support government efforts in peacebuilding and conflict resolution

NRT and conservancies will support government efforts in peacebuilding and response to inter-ethnic conflict at local, sub-County and County levels. NRT will support more effective coordination and response to conflict incidents by local and National Government agencies, in particular in preventing planned raids and the follow up and recovery of stolen livestock. This is critical to stopping the cycle of retaliatory attacks around livestock theft. NRT and conservancies will also work with Government to uphold the law and promote the principles of justice where perpetrators are held accountable, through ‘naming and shaming’, apprehending or fining those involved. NRT will ensure close coordination between conservancy-led and government-led peacebuilding efforts and will work closely with the Peace-Cops programme of the National Government. Through the facilitation of Government-

led Peace Accords between different ethnic groups, NRT will also endeavor to seek commitments to peace from political leaders.

| | Activity | Indicators |
|-----|---|---|
| 5.1 | Support government sub-County and inter-County peace and security meetings ; annual high-level government peace meeting; regular meetings between NRT peace team and County Commissioners in conflict-hotspot Counties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Government peace and security meetings supported • # Peace Accords developed |
| 5.2 | Support coordination between conservancy peace committees, Council of Elders and Government Agencies on response to conflict incidents and return of stolen livestock | |
| 5.3 | Development of area specific Peace Accords between different conflicted groups with support from political leadership | |

Objective 6: Capacity Development

To increase the capacity of the NRT Peace team to effectively coordinate peace efforts across the NRT landscape

The NRT Peace Programme has a small team of full-time staff who coordinate peace activities with conservancies across the NRT landscape. This team is responsible for training Conservancy Peace Committees, Peace Ambassadors, youth and women on peacebuilding, support peace awareness meetings and coordinating with Government agencies on response to conflict incidents. The capacity of this team will be built through targeted training and recruitment of additional staff to enhance coordination of peace activities with conservancies and increase impact. A review and updating of the peace education training curriculum is needed to ensure it is appropriate for different audiences and can be shared with other stakeholders. Improved analysis of information around conflict dynamics is required to assist in predicting and mitigating conflict outbreaks.

| | Activity | Indicators |
|-----|--|--|
| 6.1 | Peace education curriculum reviewed and updated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training curriculum updated and published • Quarterly conflict maps produced • # NRT staff members trained • # additional staff recruited |
| 6.2 | Regional stakeholder mapping to identify all peace actors in the landscape and improve coordination of peace activities with other stakeholders | |
| 6.3 | Quarterly (or monthly) conflict mapping and analysis using information gathered by NRT JOCC (incidents, livestock movements, rainfall patterns etc.), used to inform potential conflict outbreaks and strategize on mitigation approaches | |
| 6.4 | Identify key capacity building needs and targeted training courses for NRT Peace team e.g. project management, leadership, conflict resolution etc. | |
| 6.5 | Recruit additional personnel to NRT peace team to provide support to County Directors and coordinate peace activities in key Counties/NRT-Regions | |



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