**the civil society fund**

**citizen participation intervention**

**“Partnership for Peacebuilding in Kenya”**

**Conducive Space for Peace**

**Angaza Empowerment Network**

**Center for Multiparty Democracy in Kenya**

**Transform Empowerment for Action Initiative**

**APPLICATION 2020**

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# 1. Objective and Relevance

## 1.1 Objective of the intervention

The development objective of this project is:

1. To contribute to a more secure, peaceful and cohesive society in Kenya.

This is achieved by pursuing two inter-related immediate objectives:

* 1. Reduced political violence in Kenya before, during and after the 2022 general elections.
  2. Strengthened peaceful co-existence and community resilience to violence.

These objectives will be achieved by building the capacity of political parties in conflict transformation and dialogue, by institutionalising conflict transformation in major political formations and developing community level structures and capacity to manage political violence, and by facilitating inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue, youth empowerment and accountability measures at the local level.

In order to reach the development and immediate objectives, CSP will support the partners involved in this project to undertake peacebuilding activities that are strategically relevant and effective. We will work with the partners to build their capacity in a way that meets their specific needs, facilitate structured learning and sharing among partners, and explore avenues for joint action. Emphasis will be placed on consolidating and further developing the partnership on the one hand at country level between the local partners to enable a platform from which to engage in future activities and on the other hand between the partners and CSP in a reciprocal partnership of mutual exchange of learnings.

## 1.2 How the project contributes to citizen participation, volunteering and civil organisation

This project contributes to enable and enhance active citizen participation through the activities of the local partners on the ground, including but not limited to dialogue-based activities between rights holders and duty bearers with a focus on including youth and women, and decision-making processes around issues of security during elections, access to land and inter-community cohesion. Furthermore, this project contributes to civil organisation through the support to and mutual collaboration and learning among three local partners in their efforts to build a vibrant and resilient civil society that has the space and resources to represent their constituencies with a strong voice. And finally, this project will develop new practices and learnings on how to apply local accountability mechanisms as part of peacebuilding efforts.

## 1.3 Relevant aspects of the context of the intervention and the problem to be solved

Kenya ranks 147 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index (2019)[[1]](#footnote-2), 29 out of 178 countries on the Fragile States Index (2020)[[2]](#footnote-3) and is categorised as “high risk and stable” in INFORM’s risk index (2020)[[3]](#footnote-4). While Kenya is not categorised as a fragile country according to the category “Risk Class Very High*”* of the INFORM index which informs CISU’s categorisation, we would recommend that this intervention is assessed against an understanding that while Kenya has a relatively stable political system, the causes of violence that continue to arise remain largely unaddressed, and Kenya should therefore be considered a fragile country.

It can be argued that Kenya has made significant progress towards democratisation since the reintroduction of a multi-party system in 1991 and the adoption of the 2010 Constitution, which holds the potential to expand the democratic space of citizens in Kenya through a promise of devolution. However, the country has been increasingly vulnerable to violence as attested by the political and post-election violence especially during and following the disputed general elections in 2007 and 2017, as well as local tension related to Kenya’s involvement in Somalia. Political violence relates to acts of violence that are carried out primarily as a means of achieving political influence or power. In Kenya, political violence has typically taken the form of murder, assaults, internal displacements, sexual abuse such as rape, forced pregnancy or sterilisation. Moreover, political violence is not confined to non-state actors’ only but also relates to the state’s exercise of force, against its own citizens as evidenced by the post-election violence incidences of 2007/2008 and 2017/2018 during which a majority of the casualties and injuries were attributed to state security agencies. Violent and in other ways destructive conflicts also take place *directly* in and between political parties.

The COVID-19 crisis has had significant implications for conflict in Kenya. On top of the health crisis, government responses aiming to reduce the spread of the pandemic have exacerbated existing causes of conflict including inequality, stigmatisation, unemployment, and human rights violations. In many cases this has meant an increase in community violence, gender-based violence, and confrontations between law enforcement agencies and local communities. As one of the partners express:

The impact of Covid-19 is enormous and it is a global crisis that is unprecedented in speed and scale. In particular, on the most vulnerable groups in society. As CMD- Kenya, we continue to stress the need to address their needs, as countering the virus will only be successful if no one is left behind. This is where inclusion and participation are essential, and where our work is totally relevant. Democracy, governance and accountability can’t wait until this crisis is over. They are of part of the answer. This is why we found it most important to sustain our work especially as regards dialogue on governance reforms in order to avoid secondary challenges such heightened crime, domestic violence and other conflicts as people respond to the stress or seek to survive the effects of the pandemic.

The manner in which delegation of power is implemented has great implications for whether or not contesting or conflicting groups are actually represented in the public arena. The wrangles within the governor’s office and between the governor’s office and the county assembly membersover numerous issues have only served to disenfranchise the people and heighten tensions. Local level politics and politicians take advantage of existing community tensions and fuel animosity between ethnic and religious groups, widening the gap for peaceful co-existence, while marginalisation from central political decision-making processes remains at the core of the problem. While devolution was meant to ‘disperse’ the centres of power and notions of belonging, the last four years have demonstrated heightened competitions between ethnic and religious groups which often turn violent.

Furthermore, Kenya is faced with entrenched poverty, inequality and marginalisation of religious and ethnic minorities. This has in turn led to a significant number of terrorist attacks during the last decade, causing further inter-community tensions and violence. Youth are seeking influence and opportunities but are most often not given the space by the elders (especially within religious communities), which results in frustration and divisions between generations. Violent conflict between ethnic and religious groups characterises both the Coastal Region (particularly between Christian and Muslim communities) and the Western part of Kenya, where questions on land and border-related disputes, community identities and access to opportunities for livelihoods continue to fuel inter-community tensions. Everywhere, women and youth are disproportionally affected by both the causes of conflict (lack of access to resources, information, livelihood opportunities) as well as the consequences in terms of inter-community conflict and violence.

A tendency of utilising violence as a means of obtaining political influence and the inability of political leaders (at all levels) to dialogue and develop solutions to issues around access to land, livelihoods, youth empowerment and employment, and (political) marginalisation of minority groups form the core of the challenges facing the Kenyan society today. This is what this project will address.

Although Kenyan civil society is flourishing, with only limited restraints to civic space and the capacity of Kenyan civil society organisations in peacebuilding increasing, there has been limited success in creating joint platforms for collaboration on peacebuilding. This weakness has been recognised as one of the reasons why it has been difficult to create sustained pressure on political and state actors to address the causes of violent conflict and develop more sustainable mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution[[4]](#footnote-5). Finally, with the nature of conflicts changing in multiple ways, in Kenya as well as globally, there is widespread recognition that the international system could be more effective in supporting local efforts to promote sustainable peace. Among the challenges faced by local organisations are a lack of recognition of the complexity of the challenges and contextual knowledge; lack of sufficient investment in partnership development; and lack of flexibility of programming due to orientation towards quantifiable results and predefined indicators.

This partnership proposes to initiate a new form of collaboration between civil society actors with complementary approaches to peacebuilding and with expected benefits from mutual learning and exploring joint action. As CSP is a partner to other international peacebuilding organisations working in Kenya, CSP can create linkages to other peacebuilding organisations and platforms within Kenya and globally, which can be a steppingstone for joint action. True to its mission CSP will devote a specific focus on exploring approaches to partnerships which create conducive spaces for peacebuilding at country level in line with CISU’s guidelines. These learnings, from the concrete engagement with the partners and from the engagement with CISU, will be used as part of CSPs advocacy efforts to change the broader international system of support to peacebuilding to be more conducive to local agency and power.

# **2. Partnership/partners**

This project was developed in dialogue and close cooperation between the partners of this project. The connection between CSP and the Kenyan partners originate from close engagement during three Danida Fellowship Centre courses in conflict transformation since 2008 where partners participated and the CSP affiliates served as trainers. The idea of bringing a number of partners together originated from their request to CSP for support and consultations and meetings with the partners beginning in 2018 and continuing throughout 2019 and early 2020. The design of the project has been developed through skype meetings and regular e-mail correspondence, and the project is a result of the active contribution from all partners. The following section is a presentation of the partners involved, their experiences, capacities, roles and responsibilities as well as the history behind these partnerships.

## 2.1 The Danish Partner Organisation

*Conducive Space for Peace* (CSP) is a Danish civil society organisation established in 2016. Its aim is to transform the international system of support to peacebuilding in a manner that puts local ownership first and changes the terms, structure and process of collaboration between international and local actors working to promote sustainable peace at country level ([www.conducivespace.org](http://www.conducivespace.org)). In the past year CSP has for example convened a meeting in New York among international and local peacebuilders to strengthen the conditions for local peacebuilding, established an online platform for local peacebuilders, conducted a series of livestreamed conversations and webinars to exchange experiences among local peacebuilders, advocated for systemic change in various international and Danish fora, conducted to a scoping mission to Colombia, and published two reports on the implications of COVID-19 for local peacebuilding. CSP will be supporting each of the local civil society partners through accompaniment, providing access to capacity building according to partner-defined needs, facilitating sharing and learning across the partnership, and exploring broader coalition-building to meet the objectives of the engagement.

## 2.2 Civil Society partners in Kenya

The three CSO partners involved in this project have all been part of the Danida Fellowship Centre conflict transformation trainings since 2008, and there has been ongoing contact and sharing between the partners and members of CSP since. The three organisations are different in size, experience, and focus, but all work on peacebuilding in complementary ways and can benefit from joint learning. The CSOs are the following:

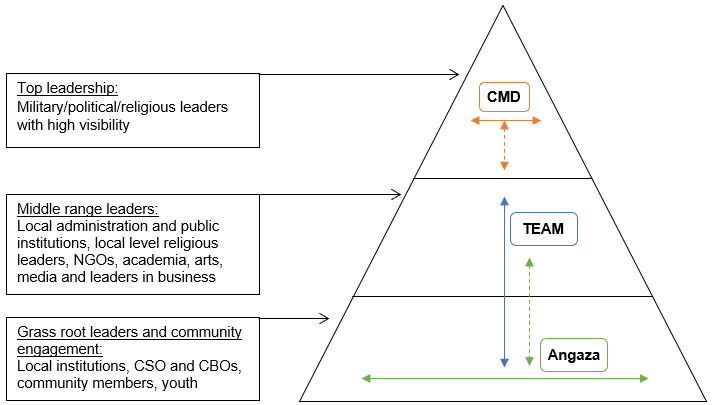
*Center for Multiparty Democracy in Kenya* (CMD-Kenya) was established by political parties in Kenya, who are also its members, and was registered as a trust (formally a CSO) in Kenya in 2004. The formation was informed by the need for an all-inclusive political party forum for discussing the needed reforms and for developing parameters along which future bilateral assistance to political parties could be managed. CMD-Kenya provides a platform for political parties, political actors and policy makers to engage in dialogue and cooperate in strengthening multiparty democracy and promoting social justice, political governance best practices, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. CMD-Kenya works closely with political and civic actors who have a keen interest to address factors in the Kenyan society that contribute to a tendency of utilising violence as a means of obtaining political influence as well as interventions that can be deployed to prevent the recurrence (or persistence) of political violence. In this project, CMD-Kenya will build the capacity of political parties in dialogue and conflict transformation with a particular focus on the role of youth and youth leaders. Moreover, CMD-Kenya will take on the role as the lead organisation with financial and organisational responsibility for this intervention in Kenya.

*Transform Empowerment for Action Initiative* (TEAM) is a Kenyan CSO operating mainly in Western Kenya with the aim to create peace between divided communities and promoting democratic governance and human rights. TEAM was first established as a community-based organisation in 2009 and recently formally as an NGO in 2017. It is working at both grassroot level and at the level of local and national government. Key activities include: enhancing community involvement in social accountability, civic education and engagement, peacebuilding and conflict transformation, voter education, and promotion of human rights. In this project, TEAM will be working in Western Kenya addressing issues of political violence and election security through community consultations and collaboration with local level authorities.

*Angaza Empowerment Network* is a Kenyan civil society organisation registered with the NGO Co-ordination Board of Kenya in 2014. While Angaza is a young organisation it has technical expertise and experience in peacebuilding and human rights work as well as with programme development, implementation and monitoring of projects especially in the Coastal region of Kenya. Angaza has worked with a number of partners and networks including Haki Africa, MUHURI, KMYA, Sautiya Wanawake and CICC. The organisation also works closely with the local peace committees as well as the district peace committees. In this project, Angaza will build on its work with inter-community conflicts in the coastal region of Kenya in building trust and creating space for working together to address the root causes of violent conflict. Angaza will among other things create inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue forums, training and sensitisation of religious leaders at county level, youth mentorships, and youth accountability fora.

## 2.3 How this intervention will strengthen the relationships between the partners

We will be working with a constellation of partners – each with its unique position to influence change in peacebuilding. By bringing together partners who may not otherwise engage, collaborate or share learnings, but who have complementary approaches to peacebuilding, we are co-creating a space for generating more value and impact than the total sum of results that each partner could generate on their own. The understanding of strategic collaboration embedded in this intervention is framed around a societal ‘pyramid’ of key stakeholders in peacebuilding (see figure below) and engaging with particular change agents with the potential to link key stakeholders either horizontally, between different social and political groups in society, or vertically between power holders (or duty bearers) and citizens (rights holders). This pyramid provides a way of describing the different levels of engagement of the different partners, and the linkages between these levels. While CMD focuses primarily on horizontal relations between political parties (top of pyramid) and to some extent on the linkages between political leaders and the citizens, Angaza focuses on interlinkages between different religious and ethnic groups in local communities (bottom of pyramid) and also to some extent on the vertical relations; for example how older generations (religious and other local leaders) with more decision making power engages with younger generations with less decision-making power around mobilisation to violence or around addressing causes of conflict related to youth (dis)empowerment. TEAM, in complementarity to the two other partners, focuses explicitly on vertical linkages and issue of social contract through their focus on accountability mechanisms and citizen involvement in state accountability for security around elections. The point of the societal ‘pyramid’ and identification of change agents is precisely to create linkages between the different types and levels of engagement in order to create strategic impact. The model draws on the thinking of John Paul Lederach who has inspired the peacebuilding field broadly. See below for an illustration of the strategic positions and opportunities for collaboration between the partners of this project using th*e* social contract and critical yeast model as explained above.



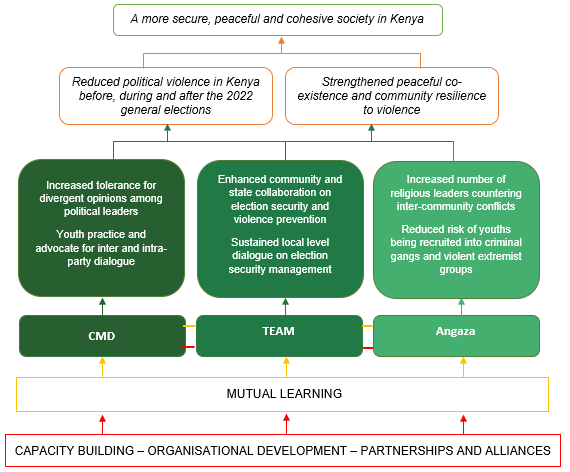
Through CSP’s engagement with the partners, we are also offering to create linkages to other peacebuilding organisations in Kenya as well as globally and explore areas where mutual action and advocacy would be relevant and beneficial.

# 3. Description of the intervention

This section begins with a presentation of our overall theory of change – the rationale behind the activities which will take place – followed by more detailed activity descriptions and an outline of a preliminary timetable. Lastly, we will present reflections concerning the target groups and how we plan to systematize our learning and experiences.

## 3.1 Activities and preliminary timetable

The project takes its point of departure in the understanding that it is possible to address the challenges of the pervasive political violence and inter-community conflicts in Kenya by supporting local peacebuilding actors to lead inclusive peacebuilding processes. It is our hypothesis that IF the project increases tolerance for divergent opinions among political leaders AND improves peaceful co-existence among communities of diverse religious and ethnic groups AND enhances collaboration, sustained dialogue and accountability between communities and local/state-level authorities, THEN the resilience of communities to politically induced violence will increase, the political violence before, during and after elections will be reduced, and the safety and security of the people in Kenya will be restored through an increasingly peaceful and cohesive society. Overall, we believe that investing in an enabling and conducive environment for locally-led peacebuilding will generate sustainable change/peace for communities in Kenya. For an illustration of the theory of change, see next page.

**

*Types of activities*

The activities of this project are structured in such a way that each local partner will be responsible for implementing a set of activities which relate to their overall peacebuilding programming– illustrated by the green boxes in the model above. A set of cross-cutting activities will run simultaneously addressing the capacity building needs of the partners, exploring partnership models and opportunities for mutual learning – illustrated by the red and yellow boxes in the model above. By this, we place emphasis on several of the intersections in the development/change triangle: applying a strategic delivery and organisational development approach *as complementary* to the advocacy efforts implemented by the local partners, individually or jointly. This is as such not a linear intervention model where capacity building leads to activity implementation, but a dialectic process of implementation, learning and exchange of experiences between the partners and an approach to capacity building where it is essential to recognise the skills and capacities that are already present in the partners and capitalise on these.

**Joint activities: Capacity building, partnership and mutual learning (activity 1.1)**

Under Activity 1.1, we will carry out a series of meetings, exchanges and capacity building activities. In the spirit of Conducive Space for Peace, the aim will be to design the support, both in content and modality, to the needs of the organisations in order for them to be the strongest proponents for peace in Kenya that they can possibly be. In line with principles of adaptive programming, the following activities are the starting point from which the conversations will develop. The first step is aninception workshop where the partners will meet to further discuss, develop and plan the activities to be implemented. Activities will be developed in more detail additional or alternative activities may be identified and the sequencing of activities will be agreed. Thus, the project partners will be sending CISU an updated timetable illustrated by a Gantt-chart following the meeting. Although capacity development needs have already been discussed among the partners, this will be revisited in light of the changing context of COVID-19. As the CSP staff involved in this partnership have multiple years of experience in capacity development of Danida partners, including 8 week courses in conflict transformation through Danida Fellowship Centre, the capacity development within this partnership can be tailored to the needs of the partners. Modalities around collaboration within the partnership will be discussed at this meeting, defining “a good partnership” and identifying ways to work together and opportunities for exchange, collaboration and joint learning. At the end of the project period, a lesson’s learned meeting will be organised to consolidate learnings and agree on the next steps for the collaboration.

**Activities by CMD**

With this project, CMD will be able to boost its dialogue and conflict transformation activities in the sphere of political parties. Currently, the capacity within Kenya broadly and within CMD in particular to assist the political parties in undertaking constructive dialogue processes within and between them is limited. Enhancing dialogue-process capacity in CMD, which then will create capacity in the political parties themselves, will be done through the following activities:

* Activity 1.2 - Undertake a study to identify causes of political violence in Kenya focusing on the conflict dynamics in the political context
* Activity 1.3 - With the assistance of CSP, develop a training module on dialogue and conflict transformation in political parties based on the above analysis as well as the tools and processes introduced through the Danida Fellowship Centre courses on dialogue and conflict transformation in a political context.
* Activity 1.4 - Identify duty bearers (men and women, in particular youth leaders) in political parties with flair for dialogue and conflict resolution and with the assistance of CSP train them as Training of Trainers (ToTs) in dialogue and conflict transformation in political parties.
* Activity 1.5 - CMD train (with the ToTs as assistant trainers) essential political party officials in 3 major political formations in dialogue and conflict resolution.

The activities will lead to increased dialogue in and between political parties, which in turn will lead to Increased tolerance for divergent opinions among political leaders and finally contribute to reduced political violence in Kenya before, during and after the 2022 general elections.

**Activities by TEAM**

With this project, TEAM will be able to further develop and expand activities around peaceful elections, devolution and community security working with local administration, police and county governments and bridging information to community levels. This will be done through the following activities:

* Activity 1.6 - Convene a one-day County-Based Consultative Meeting that serve as a policy debate forum on peaceful, violence-free and safe elections
* Activity 1.7 - Assessment and Mapping study on the Status of Devolution, Elections and Election Security in the Kisumu County and dissemination of report
* Activity 1.8 - Produce Information, Education & Communication (IEC) materials, including guide book for devolution, community security and peaceful election
* Activity 1.9 - Organise five 1-day training workshop for 10 County administrators and 20 Selected Police Station Commanders on devolution and election security
* Activity 1.10 - Organise two 2-day ToT workshop for 100 Village opinion leaders Community Policing Committees, Chiefs and Community groups on devolution and election security
* Activity 1.11 - Support 20 Community Outreach programs that sensitize community members to assess devolution, community security and peaceful elections
* Activity 1.12 - Support 5 radio talk shows to share information and communicate positive messages
* Activity 1.13 - Produce a video-documentary on devolution, community security and peaceful elections
* Activity 1.14 - Engage with County administration, Police Station with CSOs (Consultative Meetings) in response to specific issues regarding election violence

These activities will lead to enhanced community and local authority collaboration on security management and prevention of violence, which in turn will lead to the establishment of a County Policing Authority mechanism to manage political violence in Kisumu, and finally lead to strengthened community resilience towards politically induced violence.

**Activities by Angaza**

With this project, Angaza will be able to build on previous experiences and develop activities that involve religious leaders to effectively engage in intercommunity conflicts and mentor youths into effective counter violence strategies. This will be done through the following activities:

* Activity 1.15 - Implementers’ Induction workshop: train members and staff in countering youth radicalization, prevention of intercommunity/religious conflicts, active crime prevention and gender mainstreaming.
* Activity 1.16 - County Consultative Forums: Bring together religious leaders at the county level to identify and deliberate on issues affecting inter-community cohesion and coexistence and to agree on common messages.
* Activity 1.17 - Community inter-religious dialogue forums: Mobilize community leaders for inter-religious dialogue forums as community level to plan activities to spread a message of peace and social cohesion.
* Activity 1.18 - Community inter-ethnic dialogue forums: Mobilize community leaders for inter-ethnic dialogue forum to deliberate and identify key initiatives to promote intercommunity coexistence.
* Activity 1.19 - County Training workshop: Train religious leaders on topics such as active non-violence, mediation, conflict analysis and management and early warning early response.
* Activity 1.20 - Community Awareness and Sensitization Activities: County level activities such as bicycle race, football matches or community walks which brings together people from different religious or ethnic groups.
* Activity 1.21 - Cultural Day Activities: Community-organised activities to show case the different cultures and engage in dialogue on how each can benefit and contribute to growth and development of the region.
* Activity 1.22 - Youth Mentorship Meetings: Mentorship programmes led by religious leaders to support local youths in effective coping strategies and counter violence strategies.
* Activity 1.23 - Youth Accountability Forums: Annual forums which brings together youth and government officials, private sector and civil society organisation around specific issues affecting youth such as unemployment, drugs etc.

These activities will lead to an increased number of religious leaders countering inter-community conflicts and reduced risk of youths being recruited into criminal gangs and violent groups, which in turn will lead to improved peaceful coexistence among communities of diverse religious and ethnic groups and finally lead to community resilience to violence.

*Preliminary timetable – to be further detailed through a Gantt chart during the Inception phase.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Timing | Phase | Activity |
| Q1 | Inception phase and joint planning | Inception workshop  Develop learning framework  Capacity building |
| Q2 | Activity Implementation | Partner activities  Exchanges between partners  Capacity building |
| Q3 | Activity implementation | Partner activities  Exchanges between partners  Capacity building |
| Q4 | Consolidation of learnings and identifying next-steps | Lessons learned workshop |

## 

## 3.2 Target group

This project works with two levels of target groups. The first level target group is the three local partner organisations, their staff and members. The partners organisations will benefit from the focus on mutual learning and further developing the partnerships between the organisations and beyond. Moreover, staff from various levels in the organisations will benefit from participating in the capacity building as identified by the partners themselves in collaboration with CSP.

The second level target groupis the end-beneficiaries of the local partner organisations. The organisations are diverse in terms of their geographical locations and focus, which in turn is reflected in the groups they represent. As such, the organisations’ work spans multiple ethnic groups (including Luo, Luhya, Gusii, Kikuyu, Nubian, Somali and Indian), religious groups (in particular Christians and Muslims) as well as across social groups and a broad spectrum of political affiliations. All partners work with a particular attention to enhance the involvement of women and youth. We understand the local communities targeted through the partner activities as the final beneficiaries in a traditional sense, however, within this intervention, this group is defined as a second level target group who will benefit from 1) The direct activities implemented by the partners, as well as 2) More inclusive and effective peacebuilding processes.

## 3.3 Systematisation of experiences and learnings throughout and at the end of the intervention

It is essential to the partnership approach in this intervention that we allow time to reflect, listen and learn from one another and to further refine our practices as well as make room to experiment with new methodologies – and again learn from that.

A reflective learning framework will be developed during the inception phase, on the basis of which the project will be monitored. The learning framework will cover the objectives set out in this proposal, but also look more broadly at how to capture the joint learnings which may evolve through the project. In general, we will especially explore and be inspired by alternative methods for documentation, reporting, monitoring, evaluation and learning to identify a framework which supports the practices and capacities of the partners, rather than burdens them. This could be using social media, photo or video as well as participatory processes and approaches such as Appreciative Inquiry, Impact Evaluation, Outcome Harvesting or Most Significant Change.

The inception phase will be initiated by an Inception Workshop with participants from all partners. This first meeting during will be essential in developing a framework for further systematisation of experiences and learning. First and foremost, we will discuss how we document and share lessons learned, including the lessons that we may not have anticipated from the beginning, and how we intend to use the lessons learned for adapting the activities and way of working in the subsequent phase of the intervention. In this meeting, the partners will discuss and decide on useful and viable platforms for communication and sharing of experiences. We will agree on regularity of interaction and engagement, such as through regular virtual meetings for continued follow up and reflections which will allow for timely adjustments of the project if necessary. CSP will be working closely with the partners according to their needs – both from a distance and through a minimum of two visits combining capacity building and monitoring during the implementation period. A lessons-learned meeting will be organised at the end of the project to capture learnings at all levels and jointly plan for how to build on the learnings collected and the partnerships that has developed. Our experiences may benefit the broader peacebuilding community in Kenya and will be shared accordingly.

# 4. Intervention-related information work in Denmark

Throughout the project, CSP will link Danish volunteers with the partners in Kenya for additional support and exchange. The volunteers in Denmark will then be responsible for the collection and consolidation of case stories and key learnings regarding locally-led peacebuilding activities, peacebuilding programming and partnership models. These will be shared in Denmark through creative means such as social media, exhibitions, events or the like – as defined by the volunteers in collaboration with the local partners. Furthermore, learnings from the partnership between CSP and the local partners may be shared directly within the peacebuilding community in Denmark through short articles and policy briefs drafted jointly with the local partners.

# 5. Notes to the budget – supplementary financing

## 5.1 Supplementary financing and in-kind contributions

The Executive Director of CSP, Mie Roesdahl, will contribute to the management and activities of this project, while the cost of this contribution has not been calculated in the budget. Mie Roesdahl will be advising on the project management, as well as participate actively in the monitoring, capacity building and exchanges of learning between partners – in particular under activity 1.1 – with an estimated contribution of three weeks of work. The time and corresponding salary of Mie Roesdahl will be covered by funding from CSPs current funding agreements as well as from voluntary contribution of time and is thus not mentioned in the budget.

Similarly, Bjørn Nygaard, who is an active volunteer and current member of the constitutive board of CSP, will be contributing to this project. Primarily his contribution will constitute an essential part of the capacity building of CMD, of which he will work at a reduced rate as mentioned in the budget under activity 13 and 14. CMD has specifically requested the expertise that Bjørn Nygaard holds in terms of training political parties in dialogue practices and conflict transformation. Moreover, Bjørn Nygaard already has a good relationship with TEAM and Angaza through the Danida Fellowship Centre courses, which will be beneficial in building the relations between the partners. Bjørn will be engaging in the project under activity 1.1 as a volunteer providing in-kind contribution of his time, supporting capacity building and learning between the partners, estimated to 40 hours throughout the project period.

## 5.2 Note on CSP previous and current financing

From 2017 to early 2019, the CSP initiative was financed with approximately USD 300.000 from Humanity United and USD 200.000 from Danida (in 2018; from the Strategic Partnership agreement). Since October 2019, CSP holds long-term funding for its systems transformation work and is receiving USD 800.000/year from two private foundations including Humanity United. However, CSP currently has no funding for direct support to local organisations, although it has a large network of local peacebuilding organisations and has staff with multiple years of experience in capacity development and accompaniment of peacebuilding organisations. The systems change efforts and the direct partnership efforts of CSP will be complementary.

1. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/KEN> - Human Development Reports, UNDP, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/data/> - Fragile States Index, Funds for Peace, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <http://www.inform-index.org/Countries/Country-profiles/iso3/KEN> - INFORM country risk profile, INFORM, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Peacebuilding Networks & Alliances in Kenya, CDA, 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)