

BARINGO COUNTY ACTION PLAN FOR PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM



MAY 2019

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Message from the County Governor, H.E. Stanley Kiptis

It is a common understanding that security is a fundamental element for the growth and prosperity of Baringo County and as such cannot be ignorant of the dangers that exist within our Country. Baringo County is fast becoming a major economic player in our county, unique physical features, cultures and ethnic diversity positions us as an emerging tourism circuit. These opportunities also bring with them many security challenges particularly those posed by Violent Extremism.

Though there have not been any terrorist attacks in Baringo County so far, the threat is always lurking behind the scenes with challenges such as unemployment and poverty making sections of our residents vulnerable to recruitment and radicalisation into violent extremist. Baringo County has been victim to the spite of violent extremism indirectly and directly with several cases of recruitment and radicalisation of some residents recorded.

In this light, the Baringo County Action Plan is being developed the right time when Violent Extremism is fast spreading to areas that were traditionally not perceived vulnerable to this vice. Given the foregoing, the Baringo County government will play an active role in supporting the implementation of the County Action Plan in countering violent extremism and radicalisation in Kenya.

The Baringo County government takes great pleasure in working with multi-stakeholders during this important and crucial process. Baringo County government recognises and appreciates the efforts of the National Government through The National Counter Terrorism Center (NCTC), Malaika Foundation, the lead consultant and NIWETU for the devotion and expertise they have extended in the development and implementation of the Baringo County Cap.

H.E. Stanley Kiptis
Governor, Baringo County Government

Message from the County Commissioner, Mr. Henry Wafula

H.E. Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H., President of the Republic of Kenya, issued the directive for every County to develop a County Action Plan (CAP) to Counter Violent Extremism (CVE) during the recently held security conference in Mombasa. The presence of all Stakeholders represented in this process is highly appreciated. This emphasises the importance of the CAP for Preventing and Countering Violence Extremism in Baringo County.

As of today, terrorism poses a great threat to not only Baringo County's unique social, economic and political way of life, but to the entire state of Kenya. It is therefore important for each county to develop its own CAP designed to respond to the specific needs of her residents as they are the ones that better understand the prevailing security challenges and dynamics in their counties. As such, this process provided Baringo County with the opportunity of designing and developing a CAP that empowers her citizens to put into place preventative measures to contain the spread of violent extremism and counter radical ideologies.

From here, all stakeholders are urged to spread the word on CVE and inform others in the community on the CAP and what it entails. For in so doing, this will be aiding the progression of the CAP, by creating awareness, countering violent extremism and radicalisation. It is our responsibility as people of Baringo County to engage each other on this matter and to carry it forward so that the next generation may enjoy a life of peace and tranquility free from violent extremism.

Mr. Henry Wafula
Baringo County Commissioner

Foreword by Amb. Martin Kimani, PhD, Special Envoy for Countering Violent Extremism

Congratulations to the people and leadership of Baringo County for developing and launching a County Action Plan. The results reflect a strong commitment to ensuring that the people of Baringo are protected from the lure of Al Qaedaism's promoters who actively seek to radicalise and recruit from among us.

It is critically important that resource conflict and ethnicisation of politics is closely monitored and responded to before it offers violent extremists opportunities to entrench their narratives. It is clear that the efforts being made to strengthen respect for ethnic difference and to resolve conflicts will add value to the prevention and countering of violent extremism. For this reason, I am hopeful that actors in conflict resolution and peace-building will sustain their efforts and be aware and responsive to violent extremism as they do so.

A significant risk that must be prevented is the morphing of resource-based and ethnic conflicts, particularly in the context of political competition, into violent extremism. Al Qaedaism is not the only form of violent extremism in the world. Identity-based conflicts can sometimes escalate into violent extremism; this must not be allowed to happen in Baringo.

The NCTC will remain a committed partner to all CVE actors in Baringo, particularly those who are implementing this CAP. We will provide skills, a hotline to seek more information on radicalisation, and will actively promote your efforts, successes and challenges to the rest of the country and the world.

I thank, in advance, the County leadership for the resources it will actively and quickly invest in the implementation of the CAP. Your leadership is appreciated and heartening. Thank you.

**Amb. Martin Kimani, PhD,
Special Envoy for Countering Violent Extremism**

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAP	County Action Plan
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSIC	County Security Intelligence Committee
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KR	Key Results
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
MERL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCTC	National Counter Terrorism Centre
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIS	National intelligence Service
INGOs	International NGOs
NGAO	National Government Administration Officers
NPS	National Police Service
NSCVE	National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism
P/CVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Strengths
VE	Violent Extremism

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Baringo P/CVE Impact Chain

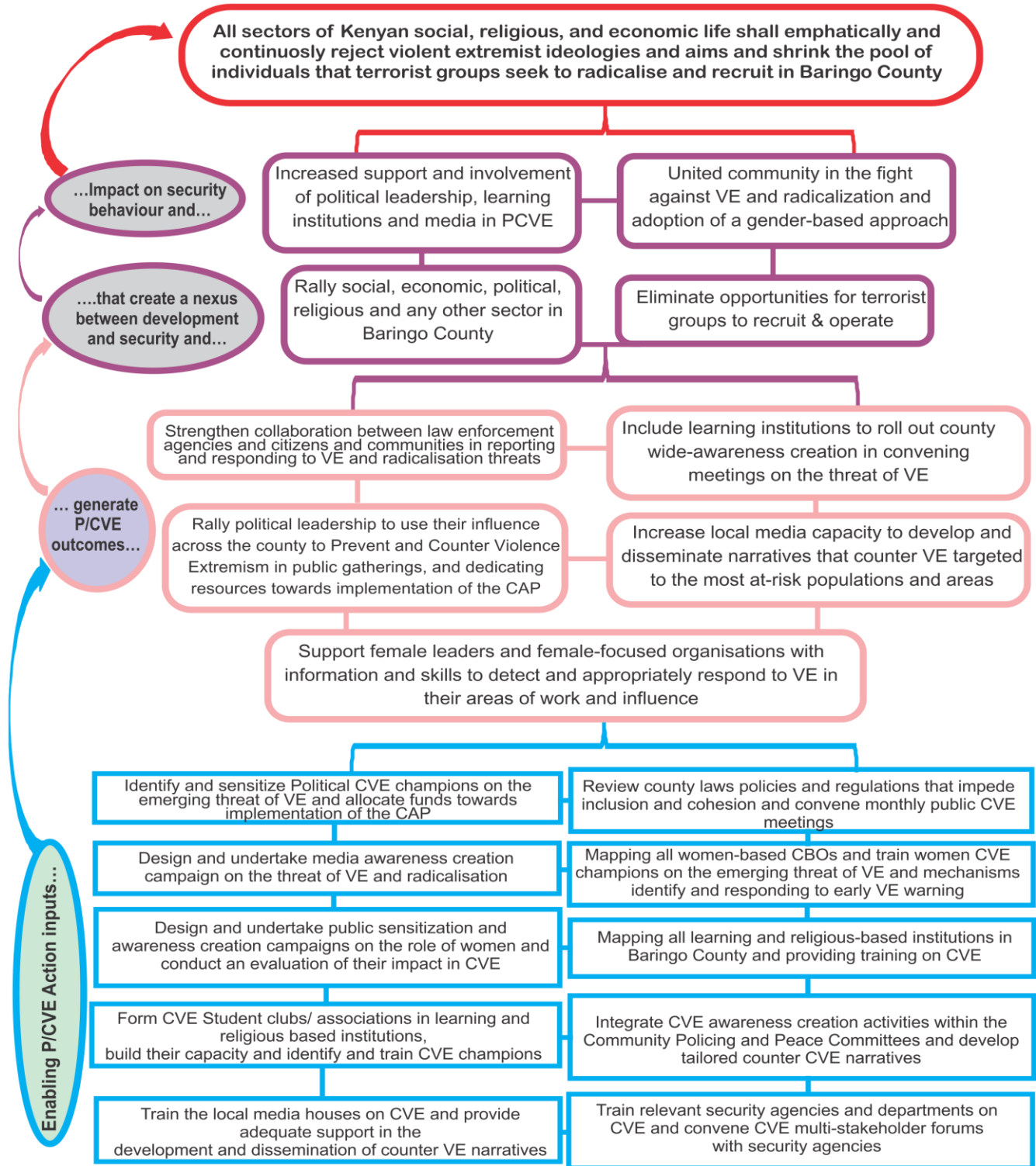


Figure 1: Baringo P/CVE Impact Chain

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This chapter provides a brief overview of the Baringo County and the basis for developing the County Action Plan to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism. The background of the county borrows heavily from the County Integrated Plan for Baringo County as well as information from security officials, NGOs and participating citizens. The second part of the section is informed by guidelines and a diagnostic tool for development of County Action Plans (CAPs), developed by the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). The chapter concludes with an account of the methodology employed, and an outlining of the guiding principles that inform this CAP.

Factors that may lead to Violent Extremism in Baringo

Baringo County is situated in the Rift Valley Region and shares borders with eight Counties including, West Pokot to the North West, Turkana to the North, Samburu to the North East, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru to the South, Kericho and Uasin-Gishu Counties to the South West, and Elgeyo-Marakwet to the West. The County is divided into six sub-counties, namely, Baringo South, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Baringo North and Tiaty. The County occupies an area of 11,015 square kilometres. It has an estimated population of 555,561 as per the 2009 national census, and is projected to rise to 853,515 by 2022. Baringo is mostly rural, with only 11 percent of its population living in urban and peri-urban areas.

Baringo County is partially an Arid and Semi-Arid Area (ASAL), which has led to acute competition for natural resources such as wetlands, forests, pasture, and water. The County has experienced protracted cases of resource conflict with the most common being violent raids for cattle that escalate and reflect inter-communal rivalries. For instance, the Kenya Red Cross Society in one of their reports indicated that Baringo County experienced 55 cases of violent inter-communal conflicts between January and June 2018¹ that were resource-based. The negative impact of this resource-based conflict is aggregated by the ease of access to illicit small arms by warring elements within communities.

The Baringo CIDP 2018-2022 identifies Makutani, Ambai, Chemorongion and Arabal as the major hotspots of resource-based conflict. These conflicts have had calamitous effects including death and loss of property. Population displacement has occurred due to the violence. Schools and health centres have been burnt, businesses disrupted, and markets closed, all of which have undermined economic activity and livelihoods.

¹ The Kenya Red Cross Society. (2019). "Baringo residents struggle with drought and conflict over resources". *The Kenya Red Cross Society*. Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/baringo-residents-struggle-drought-and-conflict-over-resources> Accessed on 9 May 2019.

With time, these resource-based conflicts have become reflected in a ferocious political competition of ‘us versus them’ that utilises ethnocentric narratives. These fuel emotional and psychological enmity on an ethnic basis. Minority groups such as the Camus, Ndorobo and Ogiek, and others have been victim of such negative profiling. The ethnocentric labeling, that in the past has been recruited into political competition, includes narratives about “foreign” communities — such as the Gikuyu. This drove, and was driven, by the destructive post-election violence in 2008.

Al Qaedaism seeks to exploit local divisions and conflicts to find space to recruit and operate. The inter-communal conflicts and ethnic politics that can generate violence in Baringo are therefore a vulnerability to the security of the residents, and Kenya, from Al Qaedaism and its associated terrorism.

Overview - County Action Plans

Kenya and Kenyans are under a vicious assault by global and regional terrorist groups. The security services have deployed means to detect, deter, disrupt and dismantle the threat. Like other countries, it has become clear that combined with counter terrorism, strong preventive action that embraces civil and non-government actions is critical to ensuring that more Kenyans are not drawn to VE and terrorism. The national response to this threat is increasingly guided by the national strategy to counter violent extremism that was launched by H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta in September 2016 and updated in March 2019. It offers the guidance and coordination for all CAPs.

The first CAP was launched in Kwale in 2017. It marked the start of a unique innovation of including citizens and communities in terrorism prevention, utilising Kenya’s devolved system of governance and public participation. The CAPs are inspired and aligned by the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (NSCVE). They are fast becoming embraced regionally and globally as an emerging best practice. CAPs allow citizens and institutions at the county level to be involved in mitigating the threat of VE, while increasing resilience within communities. They are also platforms for action through solution-seeking, collaboration, coordination and accountability. NCTC in collaboration with other government institutions, particularly the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, and bilateral and multilateral partners, have catalysed the development and implementation of CAPs for the last 2 years.

The urgent need to safeguard Kenyans and Kenya has led to the CAP model that will deliver prompt and concrete actions that target low-hanging fruits and make an immediate impact in preventing and mitigating Violent Extremism.

The key question the CAP will answer is what are the immediate actions that can be undertaken in the next 6-18 months, are required to lower the chances or instances of recruitment into violent extremism in Baringo County?

The CAP will offer Baringo County’s stakeholders an immediate action plan to protect communities and citizens from violent extremism. It has been developed within a period of two and a half days. It has included national government officials under the County Commissioner, County government officials under the Governor, NGOs with the interest and aptitude in working in CVE, and those with unique contributions to make on building resilience, citizens and community leaders. The process has produced a CAP that is aligned to the national strategy, with a small number of priorities, and whose implementation is coordinated and monitored by a County CVE Forum.

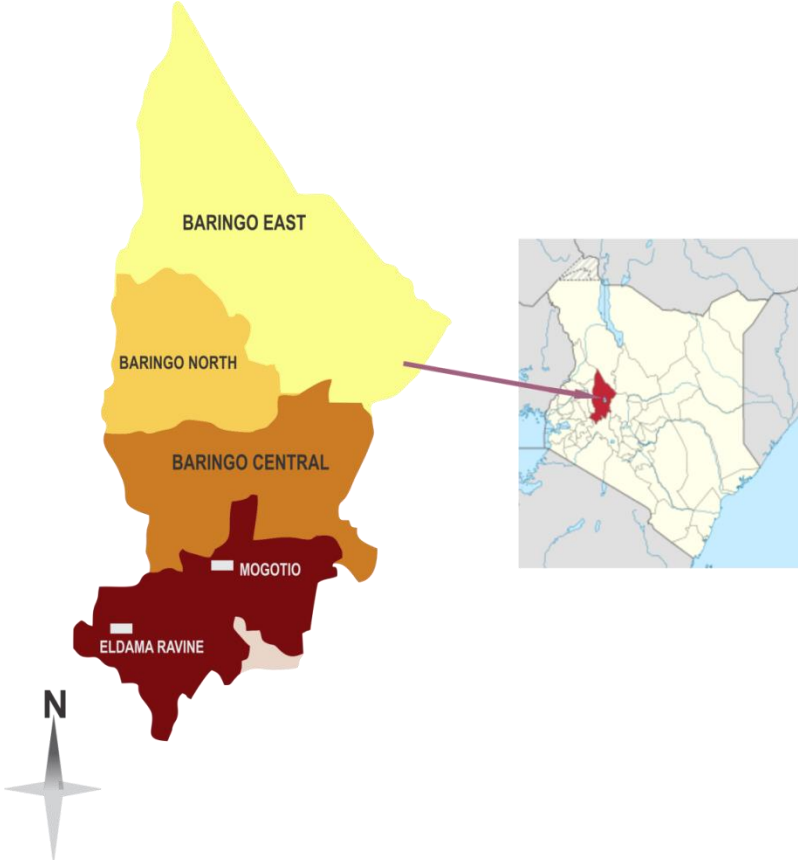


Figure 2: Baringo County Map

CHAPTER 2

DETECTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN THE COUNTY OF BARINGO

Stakeholders Survey

The development of the Baringo CAP used a participatory and evidence-based approach in identifying priority areas of vulnerability to VE and radicalisation, and opportunities to develop effective preventive and counter VE mechanisms. A short survey was administered to the diverse group of workshop participants on 6th May 2019 in Baringo County. This sample of 50 men and 36 women had members from the County Government, the National Government, security agencies, civil society, academia and the private sector. Its results are indicative, rather than a scientific survey of the County; nevertheless, they reveal important information that is relevant to CAP development.

The data reveals that in Baringo County there is a higher community affinity towards the security institutions, closely followed by high levels of trust towards community elders. Community affinity towards the security institutions is highest within the 65 years and above age-set, with 67.7% of the respondents indicating they would report security matters to the police/military first compared to 16.7% who said they would initially report to the community leadership. A similar pattern emerged within the 20-24 age set, with 60% indicating they would first report to the security institutions. Notably, 40% of the respondents within this age-set opted to first share information on planned violence with their friends.

The survey also exhibited that men and women alike have significant trust in security agencies within the county, with 58% and 31.8% of the male and female respondents, respectively, indicating they would go to the police/military first to share concerns of planned acts of violence; followed by 24% and 22.7%, respectively, who would go to the community leadership.

In addition, more female respondents recorded higher trust levels of their local political leadership with 9.1% of the indicating they would go to their local political leadership as opposed to 2% of the male respondents. 18% of female respondents revealed they would share their concerns with their friends/extended families, which is triple the 6% of male respondents who would do the same.

The survey exposed a pattern of appreciation of the threat perception proportional to increase in age. This trend was observed based on the variance in familiarity with al Qaedaism in the country ranging from 20% for the age bracket 20-24 years, and gradually rising to 100% for age 65 and above.

There is a large number of respondents between the ages 20-55 years who revealed that they would support a person close to them who had indicated interest in going to fight in Somalia or the Middle East. The highest such support was 40% for those between 20-24 years.

There is a striking correlation between education and support for individuals leaving for Somalia or the Middle East to fight for terror related causes. A higher percentage of those with lower educational qualifications indicated that they would report such individuals. 75% of respondents with basic primary education indicated that they would report such individuals as compared to 25% of the respondents in the same group who indicated they would talk to them. Similarly, 66% of the respondents with basic secondary education indicated that they would report them in comparison to 33% of the respondents in the same category who said they would talk to them. The inference from this study paints a worrying trend showing that individuals that have completed secondary education and those in university are more likely to support such individuals.

Appreciation of the context of VE in Baringo County is evidenced through the range of triggers and indicators of violence in different parts of the county. The table below provides a summary of key security issues emanating from the county.

Table 1: Perceptions of Vulnerabilities that can lead to Radicalisation

Issues	Responses	
Potential for vulnerability to VE and radicalisation	Categories of Vulnerability	Explanations
	High- Risk (Red) Tiaty, Soi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cattle rusting 2. Ease of access to illegal firearms and ammunition 3. Historical boundary disputes as part of resource competition and conflict 4. High illiteracy levels 5. Perceived marginalisation 6. Poor infrastructure 7. Acute gap between the poor and the rich 8. Cultural practices in conflict with the letter and spirit of the Kenya constitution 9. Inadequate numbers of security personnel
	Medium-Risk (Amber) Kabarnet, Kapropita, Tenges, Barwessa, Ravine, Marigat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment and idleness especially within urban areas 2. Poverty 3. Prevalence of drug abuse and illicit brews 4. Urbanisation and potential entry of new residents promoting VE narratives and religious extremism 5. Impact of gambling on livelihoods

	<p>Low-Risk (Green) Sacho, Muchongoi, Emining, Kipsaraman, Kabartonjo, Lembus Perkerra</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engagement in alternative income generating activities such as agriculture 2. Preservation of cultural practices and norms which shield against entry of VE narratives 3. Minimal exposure to conflict 4. Good infrastructure including lighting and communication networks 5. Baringo is largely a one-ethnic community county hence minimal cases of inter-communal violence 6. Presence and role of the civil society in building cohesion 7. Active local peace committees – Niemba Kumis initiative
<p>Most at-risk individuals of being recruited</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployed youth ▪ Illiterate members of the community ▪ Drug addicts ▪ Young children from poor families ▪ Orphans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Widows and young women ▪ Groups from some religions ▪ Officers dismissed from duty as a result of misconduct

There is growing appreciation in Baringo that VE is an eminent threat. The ethnicised politics and resource-based conflicts offer potential in-roads, as does the attitude and perception of al Qaedaist violent extremism in a percentage of the younger residents. The table below summarises existent and emerging factors that expose the community members and especially the youth to vulnerabilities of VE and radicalisation.

Table 2: Factors that increase the threat of violent extremism in Baringo County

Factors	Issues	Strategies for redress
Structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployment ▪ Historical injustices ▪ Corruption ▪ Discrimination ▪ Marginalisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County government should create more economic opportunities for the youth. ▪ TJRC should work with the county government to address border disputes ▪ Increased public participation in budget allocation and spending

SWOT/BEEM Analysis

Table 3: County SWOT/BEEM Analysis

SWOT	BEEM
<p style="text-align: center;">Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No religious conflicts ▪ Strong civil society which fosters cohesion ▪ Political good will ▪ High literacy levels ▪ Diverse resources and plenty of natural resources ▪ Improved economic stability ▪ Strong cultural values that deter VE ▪ Niemba kumi initiative ▪ Ethnic diversity and tolerance 	<p style="text-align: center;">Building on Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased inter-religious dialogue ▪ Continuous civil society support in the areas of promotion of accountability, transparency and good governance ▪ Sensitisation and inclusion of political leaders in CVE ▪ Inculcating teaching of moral values within the school curriculum ▪ Strengthen cultural values through the roles played by community elders ▪ Continue building cohesion among Baringo Communities ▪ Strengthening community Policing ▪ Promote respect for ethnic diversity
<p style="text-align: center;">Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployment ▪ Illiteracy ▪ Establishment of social institutions ▪ Ease of access of firearms ▪ Boundary conflicts between sub counties and wards ▪ Propaganda and political interference ▪ Corruption which influences wrong decision making ▪ Business enterprises of unknown individuals ▪ Cattle rustling ▪ Resource based conflict - pasture /grazing field conflicts due to nomadic culture 	<p style="text-align: center;">Eliminate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job creation for the youth who are vulnerable ▪ Civic education and encourage profiling of foreigners by the business community ▪ Enforcement of laws and policies on disarmament ▪ National government to work with county government to curb boundary conflicts ▪ Prosecution of corrupt individuals within government. ▪ Vetting of persons intending to set up businesses within the county. ▪ Construction of dams to increase water supply and reduce competition for the resource ▪ Encourage alternative income distribution

<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Active preservation of norms by the community ▪ Strong religious foundations ▪ Self-employment initiatives ▪ High level of awareness ▪ Good community and government relations ▪ Inter-religious tolerance which reduces prevalence of violence ▪ Good communication and networking which enhances communication of security concerns ▪ Education to harmonise religion within the Kenya Constitution 	<p>Exploit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultivating sustenance of cultural norms throughout all age groups ▪ Developing and supporting frequent religious activities ▪ Training of the youth in life skills and nurturing talents ▪ Continuous awareness of the community on CVE ▪ Convening CVE frequent participatory meetings ▪ Niemba Kumi initiatives and appointing leaders of integrity ▪ Use of media and sharing information with security agencies
<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concealing of information ▪ Low levels of awareness ▪ Negligence by security agencies ▪ Cultural practices that contravene the spirit of constitutionalism ▪ Poor transition of the youth from college into jobs ▪ Abuse of social media and the internet ▪ Political incitement ▪ Access to illegal firearms 	<p>Mitigate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouraging sharing of information with security agencies. ▪ Regular awareness creation among the public on VE and the threat of radicalisation ▪ Training of security agencies on CVE ▪ Community vigilance and increased sensitisation on good cultural practices in Barraza's ▪ Encouraging and supporting adoption of alternative income generating activities and creation of employment opportunities ▪ Controlled use of the internet and social media especially by parents ▪ Implementation of laws that curb incitement by politicians ▪ Disarmament of members of the community and establishment of alternative dispute resolution mechanism

Strategic Pillars and Prioritisation

An intensive and stakeholder-owned process of identifying practical interventions against violent extremism key CVE issues in the county materialised in the process of CAP development. These interventions are primarily located in five national strategy pillars. Their justification is shown below.

Table 4: Strategic Pillars and Prioritisation

Pillar	Justification for Selection
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It can be an instrument for incitement due to ethnicisation of politics ▪ Conflict caused by unequal public resource distribution ▪ Marginalisation of certain ethnic groups and communities ▪ Demarcation of boundaries and sharing of natural resources at the boundary with other counties is a political flashpoint ▪ Employment, especially among the youth, is too often shaped by favouritism, nepotism and ethnic affiliation. This plays up difference between communities which can escalate into conflict
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Media is a cross cutting issue across all pillars and serves as a powerful tool for fighting VE and radicalisation ▪ It is an effective tool for collecting and disseminating information on P/CVE ▪ The media is critical in promoting positive cultural values and the respect for difference and diversity
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education can enhance patriotism if utilised to this end ▪ Instills and preserves values ▪ Education empowers citizens and is an equaliser of people and communities ▪ It reduces vulnerabilities to radicalisation and VE ▪ Builds county capacity to differentiate between good and bad practices
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender mainstreaming is fundamental in curbing cultures in conflict with the constitution that increase the vulnerability of communities to VE and radicalisation ▪ Women in the community may be radicalised in the hope of a better future ▪ Both men and women take part in fuelling conflict within the community
Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Security agencies to provide information that can help target prevention efforts ▪ Law enforcement action against radicalisers and inciters ▪ Stringent prosecution for perpetrators of VE activities ▪ Regulating access to and use of firearms

Action Plan for the Baringo CAP

Table 5: County Action Plan

Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4	Pillar 5
<p>Political</p> <p>Objective: Rally political leadership to use their influence across the county to Prevent and Counter Violence Extremism in public gatherings, and dedicating resources towards implementation of the CAP</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>Objective: Include learning institutions to roll out county wide-awareness creation in convening meetings on the threat of VE</p>	<p>Media and Online</p> <p>Objective: Increase local media capacity to develop and disseminate narratives that counter VE targeted to the most at-risk populations and areas</p>	<p>Gender</p> <p>Objective: Support female leaders and female-focused organisations with information and skills to detect and appropriately respond to VE in their areas of work and influence</p>	<p>Law Enforcement</p> <p>Objective: Strengthen collaboration between law enforcement agencies and citizens and communities in reporting and responding to VE and radicalisation threats</p>
Progressively achieved by the Key Results	Progressively achieved by the Key Results	Progressively achieved by the Key Results	Progressively achieved by the Key Results	Progressively achieved by the Key Results

<p>KR 1: Identify and sensitise 140 Political CVE champions from each sub-county on the emerging threat of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to Prevent and Counter VE by November 30th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u> Profile and select 140 political champions divided evenly across all the six sub-counties July 30th 2019</p> <p>Undertake a 3-day training of the selected 140 political champions on emerging threats of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to Prevent and Counter VE by November 30th 2019</p>	<p>KR 1: Mapping all learning and religious-based institutions in Baringo County by September 15th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u> Undertake a census of all learning and religious-based institutions within Baringo County by County Director of Education and County Commissioner by September 15th 2019</p>	<p>KR 1: Train the 5 local media houses in the county on CVE and how to develop and disseminate counter narratives on VE by August 30th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u> Design and undertake training of 5 staff from the 5 local media houses on CVE and how to develop and disseminate counter narratives on VE by August 30th 2019.</p>	<p>KR 1: Identify and train 210 women CVE champions from the local leadership and civil society on emerging threat of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to curb VE by September 20th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u> Profile and select 210 women CVE champions from the local leadership and civil society July 30th 2019</p> <p>Provide 7 three-day training to the selected 210 women CVE champions on emerging threats of VE and P/CVE methods and techniques by September 20th 2019</p>	<p>KR 1: Integrate CVE awareness creation activities within the Community Policing/Niamba Kumi initiative and Peace Committees by October 20th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u> Conduct a baseline survey of existing Community Policing initiatives and Peace Committees across the county by June 30th 2019</p> <p>Undertake 10 CVE sensitisation meetings with the leaders and key members of the Nyumba Kumi initiative and Peace Committees in each of the six sub-counties by October 20th 2019</p> <p>-</p>
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<p>KR 2: Allocate funds towards implementation of the CAP and put in place measures to monitor use of allocated resources through the CVE Forum by August 30th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activities</u></p> <p>Form a Secretariat within the CVE Forum to oversee utilisation of allocated funds by June 15th 2019</p> <p>Table the CAP implementation budget at the County Assembly and lead budget allocation dialogues by June 20th 2019</p> <p>Develop funding proposals to augment allocated funds by the county government to the business community and development partner by the budget implementation Secretariat by August 30th 2019</p>	<p>KR 2: Undertake training of 80 learning and religious-based institutions on CVE including administrators and students by November 20th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activities</u></p> <p>Design and undertake CVE training for 2 students and 2 administrators from each of the 80 selected learning and religious-based institutions by November 20th 2019</p>	<p>KR 2: Develop 100 written and audio narratives on CVE disseminated through the local media houses by February 20th 2020</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u></p> <p>Develop and assemble 100 CVE narratives from the county leadership, civil society and youth and women groups in the county by December 30th 2019</p> <p>Disseminate 100 narratives through the five trained local media by February 20th 2020</p>	<p>KR 2: Map all female-focused CBOs in the county and provide training to 200 members in identifying and responding to VE by December 20th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u></p> <p>Conduct a census of all women CBOs in the county by August 20th 2019</p> <p>Provide training to at least 200 women from the mapped CBOs on CVE including identification and response to early VE warning by December 20th 2019</p>	<p>KR 2: Develop 50 counter narrative CVE resource materials tailored for the community policing initiatives for creating awareness and preventing community members from engaging in VE activities by February 10th 2020</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u></p> <p>Develop at least 50 counter VE narratives resource materials tailored specifically for Community Policing Initiatives in the county by February 10th 2020</p>
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<p>KR 3: Review county laws policies and regulations that impede inclusion and cohesion by September 30th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u> Train 15 members of the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee on CVE August 30th 2019</p> <p>Lobby the Committee to propose a bill or develop policies and regulations which address issues of inclusivity and cohesion September 30th 2019</p>	<p>KR 3: Form CVE Student clubs/ associations in at least 80 learning and religious based institutions and build their capacity to develop audio visual activities that effectively sensitise on the VE threat by October 30th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activities</u> Develop guidelines for mainstreaming CVE and CVE-relevant content in learning and religious based institutions by August 20th 2019</p> <p>Form CVE Student clubs/ associations in at least 80 of the learning and religious based institutions and provide CVE training to the leadership of the clubs/associations by October 30th 2019</p>	<p>KR 3: Design a media awareness creation campaign that lasts for 12 weeks by September 30th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activities</u></p> <p>Work with local media houses CVE, the CVE Forum, communication officers from the County governor's and commissioner's and civil society to design a media awareness campaign on P/CVE by September 30th 2019</p>	<p>KR 3: Design and undertake a 10-week long campaign to provide skills and tools to challenge the VE threat of radicalisation and recruitment, with a focus on the role of women and CVE by December 15th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u></p> <p>CVE Forum to develop 50 narratives on the role and importance of gender mainstreaming in CVE by October 20th 2019</p> <p>CVE Forum to hold a 10-week campaign on the role of women in CVE by December 15th 2019</p>	<p>KR 3: Train relevant security agencies and departments on CVE approaches, tools and procedures including techniques of engaging the local community by 20th February 2020</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u></p> <p>Design and conduct training of security agencies on CVE including relevant materials on approaches tools and procedures for P/CVE through community engagement by 20th February 2020</p>
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<p>KR 4: Convene monthly public CVE meetings spearheaded and addressed by political leaders in each of the six sub-counties by February 2020</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u></p> <p>Convene four public CVE meetings in each sub-county collaboration with political leaders in the county by February 20th 2020</p>	<p>KR4: Identify and train CVE champions in at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions for peer to peer awareness campaigns using popular mediums by August 30th 2019</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u></p> <p>Profile and select CVE champions from at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions by July 30th 2019</p>	<p>KR 4: Create and undertake 5 media public campaigns in each of the sub-counties, featuring arts and traditional cultural displays that protect against VE narratives by March 20th 2020</p> <p><u>Minimum Activities</u></p> <p>Work with local artists including traditional organisations, the CVE Forum and the media to design 5 media campaigns 10th August 2019</p> <p>Conduct 5 road shows on CVE awareness creation and communicating tools to detect and report radicalisation in each of the six sub-counties by March 20th 2020</p>	<p>KR 4: Conduct an evaluation of the role of women in Preventing and Countering VE in the County and presenting findings to the CVE Forum on July 14th 2020.</p> <p><u>Minimum Activities</u></p> <p>Undertake an evaluation of the role of women in CVE including showcasing impact and presenting the findings to the CVE Forum by October 2019.</p>	<p>KR 4: Convene at least 24 CVE multi-stakeholder forums with security agencies that should score at least 70% percentage in community satisfaction by March 20th 2020</p> <p><u>Minimum Activity</u></p> <p>Conduct 3 multi-stakeholders forums with security agencies per sub-county by March 20th 2020</p> <p>Develop a stakeholder satisfaction assessment tool apply the tool after each of the forums by August 20th 2019</p>
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CHAPTER 3 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

This CAP shall be implemented under the joint leadership of the Governor and County Commissioner of Baringo County. They shall work with a team of stakeholders to implement and monitor this CAP; with the day-to-day work supported by a secretariat. Ultimately, the team shall work with a stakeholders’ steering group that shall meet at least twice in the year and on a need basis. The complete structure that shall be used in this process is as below.

National CVE CAPs Implementation Network

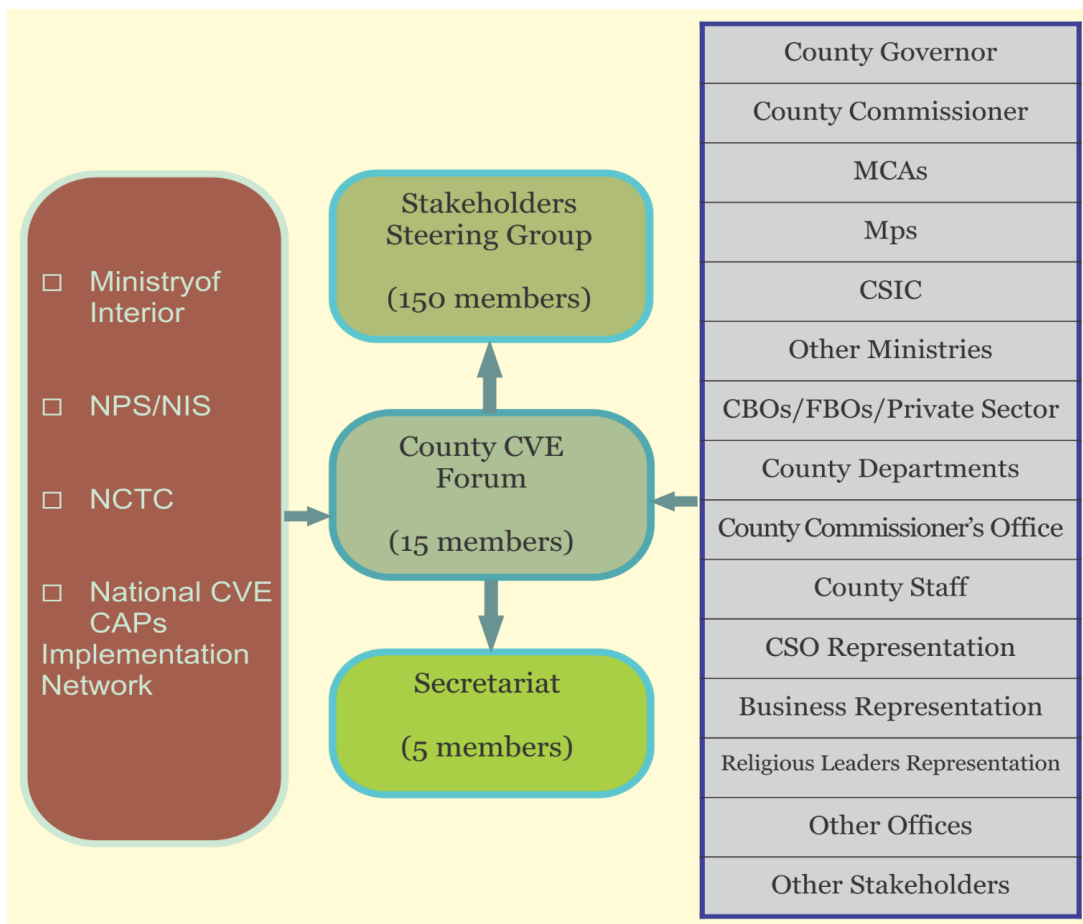


Figure 4: National CVE CAP Implementation Framework

Principles Binding Development and Implementation of the CAP

It is on this backdrop that this CAP has established the following as the guiding principles:

1. **Patience and Affordability:** The terrorists are patient in seeking recruits and exploiting differences and grievances, they utilise very few resources to cause their damage. A major principle of how to finance and resource this CAP is that it should be affordable for the reasons of sustainability. *There is a strong emphasis that the work of mapping, data gathering, analysis and training should be conducted by the youth and not by expensive consultants. Gifted youth in contact with at-risk groups should be recipients of training to enable them to undertake the work.* This first phase of the plan through June 2020 should not exceed Kshs 30 million, which the stakeholders strongly hope the County Government will provide. Any further expenses should be supported by stakeholders such as the private sector, NGOs and bilateral and multilateral partners.
2. **Targeting CVE efforts:** This CAP is focused on safeguarding the people of Baringo County and Kenya from violent extremism and terrorism. The efforts should reflect the urgency.
3. **Devolution:** Devolution introduced by the 2010 Constitution has been a strong anchoring point in ensuring solidarity and unity among different counties. This unity within diversity is a strong impetus that anchors this CAP.
4. **Civil Society:** The development of this Cap is based on respect of the right of citizens to act as an organised group as well as through their independent organisations. Sharing of power among the people, their representatives, and the different communal institutions have been utilised to ensure solidarity and strong communal ties against VE.
5. **Patriotism:** The design and implementation of this CAP work shall try to inculcate a love and appreciation of Kenya, our democratic way of life and the values articulated in the Constitution.
6. **Human Dignity:** Support of the inherent worth and value of every person in the community regardless of origin, race, tribe, clan, or gender ensures that sympathisers of VE can be easily weeded out.
7. **Inclusivity and Participation:** These principles ensure that all people living and working within Baringo County from different ethnicities and of different religious groups do not feel threatened or discriminated.
8. **Constitutionalism, Accountability and Monitoring:** All actors in P/CVE should be committed to the protection and advancement of the letter and spirit of the Kenyan constitution, and particularly its values. They should be committed to the freedom of association and religious belief and practice, the equality of both genders and of all ethnic and racial groupings, and the freedom of all Kenyans, regardless of their religion, ethnicity or origin, to live in any part of Kenya.

9. **Risks and Security Factors:** CVE is being conducted as terrorist organisations plot to carry out attacks in Kenya. CVE efforts should be aware of the risk to their personnel, civilians and the State at all times. There should be an explicit risk analysis in every programme proposal. All actors should embrace a ‘Do no Harm’ approach: CVE is a sensitive activity that is being conducted in the context of determined terrorist operations to radicalise, recruit and attack Kenyans. As such, all CVE initiatives should ensure that they do not exacerbate radicalisation or aid terrorism in any way. Be especially aware not to make promises that cannot be kept and may lead to acute feelings of betrayal which can drive up vulnerability to extremism. This sensitivity should be explicitly built into all programme concepts, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.
10. **Coordination:** The NCTC will be the lead agency to coordinate actors (state, non-state and bilateral and multilateral partners) involved in the development and implementation process. This CAP provides clear guidelines for stakeholder engagement, accountability and measurement.

Operational Implementation Plan

Table 6: County Operational Implementation Plan

PILLAR	OBJECTIVE	KEY RESULT	MINIMUM ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS IN %	KPI
POLITICAL	<i>Rally political leadership to use their influence across the county to Prevent and Counter Violence Extremism by addressing the VE menace in public meetings and political gatherings and dedicating resources towards implementation of the CAP</i>	<i>Identify and sensitise 140 Political CVE champions from each sub-county on the emerging threat of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to Prevent and Counter VE by November 30th 2019</i>	<i>Profile and select 140 political champions divided evenly across all the six sub-counties July 30th 2019</i>	<i>NGAO, CBOs and NGOs, Community Leadership</i>	0%	▪ Number of champions profiled
			<i>Undertake a 3-day training of the selected 140 political champions on emerging threats of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to Prevent and Counter VE by November 30th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum Secretariat and CSIC</i>	0%	▪ Number of trainings undertaken

		<i>Allocate funds towards implementation of the CAP and put in place measures to monitor use of allocated resources through the CVE Forum by August 30th 2019</i>	<i>Form a Secretariat within the CVE Forum to oversee utilisation of allocated funds by June 15th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum secretariat</i>	0%	▪ Formation of a CVE secretariat
			<i>Table the CAP implementation budget at the County Assembly and lead budget allocation dialogues by June 20th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum secretariat, CSIC, Governor and County Assembly</i>	0%	▪ Tabling of the CAP at the County Assembly
		<i>Review county laws policies and regulations that impede inclusion and cohesion by September 30th 2019</i>	<i>Train 15 members of the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee on CVE August 30th 2019</i>	<i>NCTC in coordination with the CVE Forum, and Deputy Speaker of County Assembly</i>	0%	▪ Number of members of the Justice and legal affairs committee on CVE trained
			<i>Lobby the Committee to propose a bill or develop policies and regulations which address issues of inclusivity and cohesion September 30th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum Secretariat in coordination with the Speaker of County Assembly</i>	0%	▪ Number of bills and policies formulated
		<i>Convene monthly public CVE meetings spearheaded and addressed by political leaders in each of the six sub-counties by February 2020</i>	<i>Convene four public CVE meetings in each sub-county collaboration with political leaders in the county as at February 20th 2020</i>	<i>CVE Forum in collaboration with the NGAO and county government</i>	0%	▪ Number of public CVE meetings convened

EDUCATION	<i>Enhance the engagement of learning institutions in rolling out county wide-awareness creation activities and convene sensitisation meetings on the threat of VE.</i>	Mapping all learning and religious-based institutions in Baringo County by September 15 th 2019	<i>Undertake a census of all learning and religious-based institutions within Baringo County by County Director of Education and County Commissioner by September 15th 2019</i>	<i>County Director of Education in coordination with the CEC Education</i>	0%	▪ Number of institutions reached
		Undertake training of 80 learning and religious-based institutions on CVE including administrators and students by November 20 th 2019	<i>Design and undertake CVE training for 2 students and 2 administrators from each of the 80 selected learning and religious-based institutions by November 20th 2019</i>	<i>CSIC in partnership with CEC Education and NCTC</i>	0%	▪ Number of trainings conducted
		Form CVE Student clubs/ associations in at least 80 learning and religious based institutions and build their capacity to develop audio visual activities that effectively sensitise on the VE threat by October 30 th 2019	<i>Develop guidelines for mainstreaming CVE in learning and religious based institutions by August 20th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with NCTC and the CEC Education</i>	0%	▪ Number of guidelines developed
			<i>Form CVE Student clubs/ associations in at least 80 of the learning and religious based institutions and provide CVE training to the leadership of the</i>	<i>CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with NCTC and the CEC Education</i>	0%	▪ Number of students' clubs/associates formed and institutions reached

			<i>clubs/associations October 30th 2019</i>			
		Identify and train CVE champions in at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions for peer to peer awareness campaigns using popular mediums by August 30 th 2019	<i>Profile and select CVE champions from at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions by July 30th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with NCTC and the CEC Education</i>	0%	▪ Number of CVE champions profiled
MEDIA AND ONLINE	Increase local media capacity to develop and disseminate narratives and increase their reach to rural areas of the county and reduce citizen vulnerability to radicalisation through effective media campaigns	Train the 5 local media houses in the county on CVE and how to develop and disseminate counter narratives on VE by August 30 th 2019	<i>Design and undertake training of 5 staff from the 5 local media houses on CVE and how to develop and disseminate counter narratives on VE by August 30th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with Media Houses and CSIC</i>	0%	▪ Number of trainings undertaken
		Develop 100 written and audio narratives on CVE disseminated through the local media houses by February 20 th 2020	<i>Disseminate 100 narratives through the five trained local media by February 20th 2020</i>	<i>CVE Forum through representatives from the media and CSOs</i>	0%	▪ Number of written and audio messages developed and platforms shared on
		Design a media awareness creation campaign that lasts for 12 weeks by September 30 th 2019	<i>Work with local media houses CVE, the CVE Forum, communication officers from the County governor's and commissioner's and civil society to design a media awareness campaign on</i>	<i>CVE Forum in collaboration with Media houses, Involved CSOs</i>	0%	▪ Media awareness campaign created

			<i>P/CVE by September 30th 2019</i>			
		Create and undertake 5 media public campaigns in each of the sub-counties, featuring arts and traditional cultural displays that counter VE and radicalisation by March 20 th 2020	<i>Work with local artists including traditional organizations, the CVE Forum and the media to design 5 media public campaigns 10th August 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum in collaboration with Media houses, county government and Involved CSOs</i>	0%	Number of artists engaged for the media campaign
			<i>Conduct 5 road shows on CVE awareness creation in each of the six sub-counties March 20th 2020</i>	<i>CVE Forum in collaboration with Media houses, county government and Involved CSOs</i>	0%	Number of road shows conducted
GENDER	Support women leaders and women organisations within the County in the fight against VE and radicalisation by providing them with required apparatus and techniques and building their capacity in CVE	Identify and train 210 women CVE champions from the local leadership and civil society on emerging threat of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to curb Prevent and Counter VE by September 20 th 2019	<i>Profile and select 210 women CVE champions from the local leadership and civil society July 30th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum in coordination with Women leaders, County government, CSIC</i>	0%	Number of women CVE champions profiled and engaged
			<i>Provide 7 three-day training to the selected 210 women CVE champions on emerging threats of VE and P/CVE methods and techniques by September 20th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum in coordination with Women leaders, County government, CSIC</i>	0%	Number of trainings conducted and CVE champions reached

		Map all women-based CBOs in the county and provide training to 200 members of various women organisations in identify and responding to early VE warning by December 20 th 2019	<i>Conduct a census of all women CBOs in the county by August 20th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum in partnership with CBOs and NGAO</i>	0%	▪ Number of women CBOs reached with the census
			<i>Provide training to at least 200 women from the mapped CBOs on CVE including identification and response to early VE warning by December 20th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum in partnership with CBOs and NGAO</i>	0%	▪
		Design and undertake a 10 weeks public sensitisation and awareness creation campaigns on the role of women and CVE by December 15 th 2019	<i>CVE Forum to develop 50 narratives on the role and importance of gender mainstreaming in CVE by October 20th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum in collaboration with CSIC and Women organizations</i>	0%	▪ Number of narratives developed and the number of people reached
			<i>CVE Forum to hold a 10-weeks public sensitisation campaign on the role of women in CVE .by December 15th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum in collaboration with CSIC and Women organizations</i>	0%	▪ Number of public sensitisation campaigns held
		Conduct an evaluation of the role of women in Preventing and Countering VE in the County and presenting findings	<i>Undertake an evaluation of the role of women in CVE including showcasing impact and presenting the</i>	<i>CVE Forum, CSIC, Women organizations</i>	0%	▪ Number of women CVE beneficiaries reached

		to the CVE Forum on July 14 th 2020.	<i>findings to the CVE Forum by October 2019.</i>			
LAW ENFORCEMENT	Strengthen the relationship between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders including the community by enhancing communication and responsiveness to emerging VE and radicalisation threats within the County	Integrate CVE awareness creation activities within the Community Policing/Nyumba Kumi initiative and Peace Committees by October 20 th 2019	<i>Conduct a baseline survey of existing Community Policing initiatives and Peace Committees across the county by June 30th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum in partnership with CSIC and NGAO</i>	0%	Number of baselines conducted and results obtained
			<i>Undertake 10 CVE sensitisation meetings with the leaders and key members of the Nyumba Kumi initiative and Peace Committees in each of the six sub-counties by October 20th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum in partnership with CSIC and NGAO</i>	0%	Number of sensitisation meetings held
		Develop 50 counter narrative CVE resource materials tailored for the community policing initiatives for creating awareness and preventing community members from engaging in VE activities by February 10 th 2020	<i>Develop at least 50 counter VE narratives resource materials tailored specifically for Community Policing Initiatives in the county by February 10th 2020</i>	<i>CVE Forum in consultation with CSIC, NGAO and Media houses</i>	0%	Number of counter VE narratives conducted

		Train relevant security agencies and departments on CVE approaches, tools and procedures including techniques of engaging the local community by 20 th February 2020	<i>Design and conduct training of security agencies on CVE including relevant materials on approaches tools and procedures for P/CVE through community engagement by 20th February 2020</i>	<i>NCTC in partnership with the CVE Forum Secretariat</i>	0%	▪ Number of trainings undertaken
		Convene at least 15 CVE multi-stakeholder forums with security agencies that should score at least 70% percentage in community satisfaction by March 20 th 2020	<i>Conduct 3 multi-stakeholders forums with security agencies per sub-county by March 20th 2020</i>	<i>CVE Forum in partnership with CSIC, and other county security stakeholders</i>	0%	▪ Number of multi-stakeholder forums conducted
			<i>Develop a stakeholder satisfaction assessment tool apply the tool after each of the forums by August 20th 2019</i>	<i>CVE Forum Secretariat</i>	0%	▪ The tool developed

CHAPTER 4
FINANCIAL PLAN AND BUDGET SUMMARY

Baringo County Action Plan

Table 7: Budget Estimates for the Period June 2019-May 2020

Description	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q 4	Total		
		Aug-Oct 2019	Nov 2019-Jan 2020	Feb –Apr 2020	May-Jul 2020			
		Ksh.	Ksh.	Ksh.	Ksh.	Ksh.		
CORE ACTIVITIES								
National Objective 1: To rally all sectors of Kenyan social, religious, and economic life to emphatically and continually reject violent extremist ideology and aims, prioritising al Qaedaism and its underlying extremism	<i>County Objective 1</i> <i>Rally political leadership to use their influence across the county to Prevent and Counter Violence Extremism by addressing the VE menace in public meetings and political gatherings and dedicating resources towards implementation of the CAP</i>	<i>Salaries and Remuneration for the Secretariat</i>	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	
		<i>KR 1: Identify and sensitise 120 Political CVE champions from each sub-county on the emerging threat of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to Prevent and Counter VE by November 30th 2019</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Profile and select 140 political champions divided evenly across all the six sub-counties July 30th 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of champions profiled 	450,000				450,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 2: Undertake a 3-day training of the selected 140 political champions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of trainings undertaken 	1,500,000				1,500,000

		<i>on emerging threats of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to Prevent and Counter VE by November 30th 2019</i>						
		<i>KR 2: Allocate funds towards implementation of the CAP and put in place measures to monitor use of allocated resources through the CVE Forum by August 30th 2019</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: <i>Form a Secretariat within the CVE Forum to oversee utilisation of allocated funds by June 15th 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of dialogues conducted 	100,000				100,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 2: <i>Table the CAP implementation budget in the County Assembly and lead budget allocation dialogues June 20th 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CAP tabled in the County Assembly 	200,000				200,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 3: <i>Develop funding proposals to augment allocated funds by the county government to the business community and development</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding proposal(s) developed 	500,000				500,000

		<i>partner by the budget implementation Secretariat by August 30th 2019</i>						
		<i>KR 3: Review county laws policies and regulations that impede inclusion and cohesion by December 2019</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Train 15 members of the justice and Legal Affairs Committee on CVE by 30th August 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of trainings conducted and audience reached 		450,000			450,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 2: Lobby the Committee to propose a bill or develop policies and regulations which address issues of inclusivity and cohesion by 30th September 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of policies and regulations lobbied 		400,000			400,000
		<i>KR 4: Convene monthly public CVE meetings spearheaded and addressed by political leaders in each of the six sub-counties by February 2020</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County minimum activity 1: Convene 4 public CVE meetings in each sub counties in collaboration with political leaders in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of CVE public meetings convened 	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,000,000

		<i>the county as at 20th February 2020</i>							
County Objective 2 Objective: Enhance the engagement of learning institutions in rolling out county wide-awareness creation activities and convene sensitisation meetings on the threat of VE.	<i>KR 1: Mapping all learning and religious-based institutions in Baringo County by September 15th 2019</i>								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum activity 1 <i>Undertake a census of all learning and religious-based institutions within Baringo County by County Director of Education and Commissioner by September 15th 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of learning institutions reached 							
					500,000				500,000
	<i>KR 2: Undertake training of 80 learning and religious-based institutions in CVE including administrators and students by November 20th</i>								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum activity 1 <i>Design and undertake CVE training for 2 students and 2 administrators from each of the 80 selected learning and religious-based institutions by November 20th 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of trainings conducted and audience reached 								
					1,000,000			1,000,000	
	<i>KR 3: Form CVE Student clubs/ associations in at least 80 learning and religious based institutions and build their capacity to develop audio visual activities</i>								

		<i>that effectively sensitise on the VE threat by October 30th 2019</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: <i>Develop guidelines for mainstreaming CVE in learning and religious based institutions by August 20th 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of guidelines developed 	250,000				250,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 2: <i>Form CVE Student clubs/ associations in at least 80 of the learning and religious based institutions and provide CVE training to the leadership of the clubs/associations by October 30th 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of CVE students' clubs/associations formed and institutions reached 		4,000,000			4,000,000
		<p>KR4: <i>Identify and train CVE champions in at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions for peer to peer awareness campaigns using popular mediums by August 30th 2019</i></p>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: <i>Profile and select CVE champions from at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions by July</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of CVE champions profiled and institutions reached 	500,000				500,000

		30 th 2019							
	County Objective 3: <i>Increase local media capacity to develop and disseminate narratives and increase their reach to rural areas of the county and reduce citizen vulnerability to radicalisation through effective media campaigns</i>	KR 1: <i>Train the 5 local media houses in the county on CVE and how to develop and disseminate counter narratives on VE by August 30th 2019</i>							
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Identify media practitioners with popular programs in Baringo County to be trained on CVE by July 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of media practitioners identified 						
					200,000				200,000
		KR 2: <i>Develop 100 written and audio narratives on CVE disseminated through the local media houses by February 20th 2020</i>							
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Assemble content developers and bloggers to develop standard CVE content to be shared by all participating media channels by August 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amount of content developed and bloggers reached 						
				200,000				200,000	
	KR 3: <i>Design a media awareness creation campaign that lasts for 12 weeks by September 30th 2019</i>								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Work with local media houses, the CVE Forum, communication officers from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of local media houses engaged 							
				450,000				450,000	

		<i>County governor's and commissioner's and civil society to design a media awareness campaign on P/CVE by September 30th 2019</i>						
		KR 4: Create and undertake 5 media public campaigns in each of the sub-counties, featuring arts and traditional cultural displays that counter VE and radicalisation by March 20th 2020						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Work with local artists including traditional organisations, the CVE Forum and the media to design 5 media public campaigns by August 10th 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of local artists engaged 					
				900,000				900,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 2: Conduct 5 road shows on CVE awareness creation in each of the seven sub-counties by March 20th 2020 	Number of road shows conducted					
						5,000,000		5,000,000
	County Objective 4: Support women leaders and women organisations within the County in the	KR 1: Identify and train 210 women CVE champions from the local leadership and civil society on emerging threat of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to curb Prevent and Counter VE by						

	<i>fight against VE and radicalisation by providing them with required apparatus and techniques and building their capacity in CVE</i>	September 20 th 2019						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Profile and select 210 women CVE champions from the local leadership and civil society July 30th 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of CVE women champions profiled 	300,000				300,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 2: Provide 7 three-day training to the selected 210 women CVE champions on emerging threats of VE and P/CVE methods and techniques by September 20th 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of trainings conducted and women CVE champions engaged 		3,500,000			3,500,000
		KR 2: Map all women-based CBOs in the county and identify and provide training to 200 members of various women organisations in identify and responding to early VE warning signs by December 20 th 2019						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Conduct a census of all women CBOs in the county by August 20th 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of women CBOs reached 	300,000				300,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 2: Provide training to at least 200 women from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of trainings conducted 		1,500,000			1,500,000

		<i>mapped CBOs on CVE including identification and response to early VE warning by December 20th 2019</i>						
		<i>KR 3: Design and undertake a 10 weeks public sensitisation and awareness creation campaigns on the role of women and CVE by December 15th 2019</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: CVE <i>Forum to develop 50 narratives on the role and importance of gender mainstreaming in CVE by October 20th 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of narratives developed 			250,000		250,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 2: CVE <i>Forum to hold a 10-weeks public sensitisation campaign on the role of women in CVE by December 15th 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of sensitisation forums held 			2,500,000		2,500,000
		<i>KR 4: Conduct an evaluation of the role of women in Preventing and Countering VE in the County and presenting findings to the CVE Forum on July 14th 2020.</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Undertake an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of women reached in 			300,000		300,000

		<i>evaluation of the role of women in CVE including showcasing impact and presenting the findings to the CVE Forum by October 2019</i>	the evaluation					
	Objective5: Strengthen the relationship between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders including the community by enhancing communication and responsiveness to emerging VE and radicalisation threats within the County	<i>KR 1: Integrate CVE awareness creation activities within the Community Policing/Nyumba Kumi initiative and Peace Committees by October 20th2019</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: Conduct a baseline survey of existing Community Policing initiatives and Peace Committees across the county by June 30th 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of baselines conducted and results obtained 	250,000			250,000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 2: Undertake 7 CVE sensitisation meetings with the leaders and key members of the Nyumba Kumi initiative and Peace Committees in each of the seven sub-counties by October 20th 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of sensitisation meetings undertaken 		1,000,000			1,000,000
		<i>KR 2: Develop 50 counter narrative CVE resource materials tailored for the</i>						

		<i>community policing initiatives for creating awareness and preventing community members from engaging in VE activities by February 10th 2020</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: <i>Develop at least 50 counter VE narratives resource materials tailored specifically for Community Policing Initiatives in the county by February 10th 2020</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of counter VE narratives developed 			500,000		500,000
		<i>KR 3: Train relevant security agencies and departments on CVE approaches, tools and procedures including techniques of engaging the local community by 20th February 2020</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum Activity 1: <i>Design and conduct training of security agencies on CVE including relevant materials on approaches tools and procedures for P/CVE through community engagement by 20th February 2020</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of trainings conducted and audience reached 			1,000,000		1,000,000
		<i>KR 4: Convene at least 24 CVE multi-stakeholder forums with security agencies that should score at least 70% percentage in community satisfaction by March 20th 2020</i>						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Minimum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of 			2,500,000		2,500,000

		<i>Activity 1: Conduct 3 multi-stakeholders forums with security agencies per sub-county by March 20th 2020</i>	multi-stakeholders forums conducted					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>County Minimum Activity 2: Develop a stakeholder satisfaction assessment tool apply the tool after each of the forums by August 20th 2019</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The stakeholder satisfaction tool developed 	200,000				200,000
		GRAND TOTAL		7,300,000	16,400,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	34,700,000

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CHAPTER 5

MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL) FRAMEWORK

County MEARL Framework

Table 8: County MEARL Framework

MEAL PLAN				
Indicator	Indicator Definition (& Unit of Measurement)	Data Collection Methods/Sources	Timelines	Responsibilities
OBJECTIVE 1: Rally political leadership to use their influence across the county to Prevent and Counter Violence Extremism by addressing the VE menace in public meetings and political gatherings and dedicating resources towards implementation of the CAP				
Indicator O1. a	Number of public meetings and political gatherings convened on VE	Quarterly monitoring Reports	November 30 th 2019	CVE Forum in collaboration with the CSIC and county government
Indicator O1. b	Tangible and intangible resources dedicated to CAP implementation	Quarterly monitoring Reports	November 30 th 2019	CVE Forum in collaboration with CSIC, and County Assembly
Assumptions	There will be political goodwill from both the county assembly and the county governor			
KEY RESULT AREA 1.1: Identify and sensitise 140 Political CVE champions from each sub-county on the emerging threat of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to curb Prevent and Counter VE by January 30th 2020				
Indicator 1	Number of political CVE champions identified from each sub-county	Quarterly monitoring Reports	July 30 th 2019	NGAO, CBOs and NGOs, Community Leadership
Indicator 2	Number of sensitisation meetings held with identified political CVE champions	Minutes from sensitisation meetings	November 30 th 2019	NGAO partnership with in the CVE Forum
Assumptions	Identified champions will be evenly distributed across all sub-counties to ensure representation			
Activity 1.1.1	<i>Profile and select 140 political champions divided evenly across all the seven sub-counties by July 30th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of selected political CVE champions across the seven sub-counties	Monthly progress reports	July 30 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat and CSIC
Indicator 2	Profiling and selection criteria adopted by the CVE Forum	Monthly progress reports	July 30 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat and CSIC
Assumptions	Political CVE champions will be representative of all the seven sub- counties			
ACTIVITY 1.1.2	<i>Undertake a 3-day training of the selected 140 political champions on emerging threats of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to Prevent and Counter VE by November 30th 2019</i>			

Indicator 1	List of training participants and methods used to train	Political champions training on CVE report	November 30th 2019	CVE Forum secretariat, CSIC and NCTC
Assumptions	The training will provide a take-off platform for Political champions to disseminate information on CVE to the public			
KEY RESULT AREA 1.2: Allocate funds towards implementation of the CAP and put in place measures to monitor use of allocated resources through the CVE Forum by July 30th 2019				
Indicator 1	Amount of funds allocated for CAP implementation.	Monthly progress reports	July 30th 2019	CVE Forum secretariat, CSIC, and County Assembly
Assumptions	Adequate monitoring mechanisms will be put in place to ensure effective utilisation			
Activity 1.2.1	<i>Form a Secretariat within the CVE Forum to oversee utilisation of allocated funds by June 15th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Constitution of the M&E Secretariat	Secretariat briefing	June 15 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat
Assumptions	M&E secretariat section criteria will take into consideration key cross cutting issues in addition to required capacity			
ACTIVITY 1.2.2	<i>Table the CAP implementation budget at the County Assembly and lead budget allocation dialogues by June 20th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	County assembly deliberation proceedings on the CAP implementation budget	County assembly deliberation proceedings	June 20 th 2019	CVE Forum secretariat, CSIC, Governor and County Assembly
Assumptions	Good political will towards resource allocation for the CVE budget			
KEY RESULT AREA 1.3: Review county laws policies and regulations that impede inclusion and cohesion by September 30th 2019				
Indicator 1	Number of reviewed laws and policies that impede inclusion and cohesion	Quarterly progress reports	September 30th 2019	CVE Forum secretariat, CSIC and County Assembly
Assumptions	A participatory process is adopted in the review of laws and policies that impede inclusion and cohesion			
ACTIVITY 1.3.1	<i>Train 15 members of the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee on CVE August 30th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Trained number of the Justice and Legal Affairs committee	Participant list	August 30th 2019	NCTC in coordination with the CVE Forum, Deputy Speaker of County Assembly
Indicator 2	Justice and Legal Affairs committee training report including topics covered	Training report	August 30th 2019	NCTC, CVE Forum, Deputy Speaker of County assembly

Assumptions	NCTC develops a training curriculum			
ACTIVITY 1.3.2	<i>Lobby the Committee to propose a bill or develop policies and regulations which address issues of inclusivity and cohesion September 30th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Proposed bill, policy or regulation addressing issues of inclusivity and cohesion	List of proposed bills, policies or regulations	September 30 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat in coordination with the Speaker of County Assembly
Assumptions	County Assembly cooperates and supports bills on inclusivity and cohesion			
KEY RESULT AREA 1.4: Convene monthly public CVE meetings spearheaded and addressed by political leaders in each of the seven sub-counties by February 20th 2020				
Indicator 1	Number of monthly public CVE meetings spearheaded and addressed by political leaders	Monthly progress reports	February 20 th 2020	CVE Forum in collaboration with the NGAO and county government
Assumptions	Members of the CVE forum are selected on a rotational to attend public CVE meetings with the guidance of the CVE Forum secretariat			
Activity 1.4.1	<i>Convene monthly public CVE meetings in collaboration with political leaders in the county as at February 20th 2020</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of monthly public CVE meetings convened collaboratively	Monthly progress reports	February 20 th 2020	CVE Forum in collaboration with the NGAO and county government
Assumptions	Political champions play a critical role in the convening of public CVE meetings in partnership with the CVE Forum			
OBJECTIVE 2: Enhance the engagement of learning institutions in rolling out county wide-awareness creation activities and convene sensitisation meetings on the threat of VE.				
Indicator O1. a	Number of institutions involved in county wide-awareness creation activities and convene sensitisation meetings on the threat of VE.	Quarterly progress reports	September 15 th 2019	CVE Forum in collaboration with the NGAO and CEC Education
Assumptions	There is adequate goodwill from all learning institutions - primary, secondary and tertiary			
KEY RESULT AREA 2.1 Mapping all learning and religious-based learning institutions in Baringo County by September 15th 2019				
Indicator 1	Mapping report of all learning and religious-based institutions in Baringo County	Catalogue of all learning and religious-oriented learning institutions in Baringo County	September 15 th 2019	County Director of Education in coordination with the CEC Education
Assumptions	There are available records from the national and county government which will hasten the mapping process			
Activity 2.1.1	<i>Undertake a census of all learning and religious-based institutions within Baringo County by County Director of Education and County Commissioner by September 15th 2019</i>			

Indicator 1	Number of learning and religious-based institutions captured in the survey	Census report	September 15th 2019	County Commissioner and County Director of Education
Assumptions	There is high level coordination and information exchange between the County Commissioner's office and the County's Ministry of Education			
KEY RESULT AREA 2.2: Undertake training of 80 learning and religious-based institutions on CVE including administrators and students by November 20th 2019				
Indicator 1	Number of teachers and staff trained per institution	Training report	November 20th 2019	CSIC in partnership with CEC Education and NCTC
Assumptions	1. Goodwill from the various learning institutions			
Activity 2.2.1	<i>Design and undertake CVE training for 2 students and 2 administrators from each of the 80 selected learning and religious-based institutions by November 20th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of teachers and students trained from each of the 80 selected learning and religious-based institutions	Training report	November 20th 2019	CSIC in partnership with CEC Education and NCTC
Assumptions	NCTC will provide clear training guidelines for both teachers and students			
KEY RESULT AREA 2.3: Form CVE Student clubs/ associations in each of the supported learning and religious based institutions and build their capacity to develop audio visual activities that effectively sensitise on the VE threat by October 30th 2019				
Indicator 1	Number of CVE Student clubs/ associations formed and trained on CVE in each of the supported learning and religious based institutions	Quarterly Monitoring Reports	October 30 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with NCTC and the CEC Education
Assumptions	NCTC in collaboration with the CVE Forum Secretariat will guide on the process and requirements for forming CVE clubs/associations			
Activity 2.3.1	<i>Develop guidelines for mainstreaming CVE in learning and religious based institutions by August 20th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Guidelines developed on mainstreaming CVE in learning and religious based institutions	Quarterly Monitoring Reports	October 2019	NCTC in partnership with the CVE Forum Secretariat
Assumptions	Guidelines are developed with participation of the County Governor and County Commissioner to ensure key issues are addressed			
Activity 2.3.2	<i>Form CVE Student clubs/ associations in at least 80 of the learning and religious based institutions and provide CVE training to the leadership of the clubs/associations</i>			

Indicator 1	Number of CVE Student clubs/ associations formed and trained on CVE in each of the supported learning and religious based institutions	Quarterly Monitoring Reports	October 30 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with NCTC and the CEC Education
Assumptions	NCTC in collaboration with the CVE Forum Secretariat will guide on the process and requirements for forming CVE clubs/associations			
KEY RESULT AREA 2.4: <i>Identify and train CVE champions in at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions for peer to peer awareness campaigns using popular mediums by August 30th 2019</i>				
Indicator 1	Number of CVE champions selected and trained in at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions	Quarterly Monitoring Reports	August 30 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with NCTC and the CEC Education
Assumptions	The CVE Forum secretariat will devise a criteria for identifying and selecting CVE			
Activity 2.4.1	<i>Profile and select CVE champions from at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions by July 30th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of CVE champions selected and trained in at least 80 learning and religious-based institutions	Quarterly Monitoring Reports	August 30 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with NCTC and the CEC Education
Assumptions	The CVE Forum secretariat will devise a criteria for identifying and selecting CVE			
OBJECTIVE 3: <i>Train the 5 local media houses in the county on CVE and how to develop and disseminate counter narratives on VE by August 30th 2019</i>				
Indicator O1. a	Trends in knowledge and awareness levels of CVE as a result of media engagement	Quarterly Monitoring Reports	August 30 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with NGAO and CSIC
Assumptions	NCTC has a CVE training curriculum that will be tailored for media training			
KEY RESULT AREA 3.1: <i>Design and undertake training of 5 staff from the 5 local media houses on CVE and how to develop and disseminate counter narratives on VE by August 30th 2019.</i>				
Indicator 1	Number of counter VE narratives developed by trained media houses	Quarterly Monitoring Reports	August 30 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat in partnership with Media Houses and CSIC
Assumptions	The CVE Forum provides directives on the nature and form of counter CVE narratives that should be disseminated			
Activity 3.1.1	<i>Design and undertake training of 5 staff from the 5 local media houses on CVE and how to develop and disseminate counter narratives on VE by August 30th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of local media trained on CVE	Media train on CVE report	August 30 th 2019	CVE Forum media representative, NCTC and CSIC

Assumptions	Media houses are willing to undergo training and effectively employ training received in disseminating CVE information			
KEY RESULT AREA 3.2: Develop 100 written and audio narratives on CVE disseminated through the local media houses by February 20th 2020				
Indicator 1	Number of CVE narratives disseminated through the local media houses	Quarterly monitoring reports	February 20 th 2020	CVE Forum
Assumptions	There is an elaborate targeting criterion for all residents of the County in both rural and urban areas			
Activity 3.2.1	<i>Disseminate 100 narratives through the five trained local media by February 20th 2020</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of narratives disseminated through the local media	Monthly monitoring reports	February 20 th 2020	CVE Forum through representatives from the media and CSOs
Assumptions	Narratives are reviewed by the CVE before dissemination			
KEY RESULT AREA 3.3: Design a media awareness creation campaign that lasts for 12 weeks by September 30th 2019				
Indicator 1	Number of media awareness creation campaigns conducted	Activity reports	September 30 th 2019	CVE Forum in collaboration with Media houses, Involved CSOs
Assumptions	Clear awareness campaign guidelines are provided by NCTC through the CVE Forum Availability of resources			
Activity 3.3.1	<i>Work with local media houses, the CVE Forum, communication officers from the County governor's and commissioner's and civil society to design a media awareness campaign on P/CVE by September 30th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Media awareness campaign	Activity reports	September 30 th 2019	CVE Forum in collaboration with Media houses, Involved CSOs
Assumptions	There is adequate goodwill and support from the county government			
KEY RESULT AREA 3.4: Create and undertake 5 media public campaigns in each of the sub-counties, featuring arts and traditional cultural displays that counter VE and radicalisation by March 20th 2020				
Indicator 1	Number of public media campaigns held in each of the seven sub-counties	Quarterly monitoring reports	March 20 th 2020	CVE Forum in collaboration with Media houses, county government and Involved CSOs
Assumptions	The media awareness campaign is domesticated to the culture of the local community and embraces art			
Activity 3.4.1	<i>Work with local artists including traditional organisations, the CVE Forum and the media to design 5 public media campaigns 10th August 2019</i>			

Indicator 1	Local artists engaged in the design of the public media campaigns	List of local artists engaged	10 th August 2019	CVE Forum in collaboration with Media houses, county government and Involved CSOs
Assumptions	Local artists including traditional artists are actively involved in the			
ACTIVITY 3.4.2	<i>Conduct 5 road shows on CVE awareness creation in each of the six sub-counties March 20th 2020</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of CVE awareness roadshows held in each sub-county	Quarterly monitoring reports	March 20 th 2020	CVE Forum in collaboration with Media houses, county government and Involved CSOs
Assumptions	Adequate resources are dedicated for the road show			
OBJECTIVE 4: Support women leaders and women organisations within the County in the fight against VE and radicalisation by providing them with required apparatus and techniques and building their capacity in CVE.				
Indicator O1.a	Number of women leaders and organizations empowered in CVE	Quarterly reports	August 2020	CVE Forum, Women leaders, CSIC
Assumptions	Reduction in radicalisation and VE as a result of empowered Women.			
KEY RESULT AREA 4.1: Identify and train 210 women CVE champions from the local leadership and civil society on emerging threat of VE and methods and techniques which can be used to curb Prevent and Counter VE by September 20th 2019				
Indicator 1	Number of women CVE champions trained on CVE	Monthly reports	September 20 th 2019	CVE Forum, Women leaders, County government, CSIC
Assumptions	Women are identified for training on threats levels of radicalisation and violent extremism			
Activity 4.1.1	<i>Profile and select 210 women CVE champions from the local leadership and civil society July 30th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of profiled and selected women champions	reports	July 30 th 2019	CVE Forum in coordination with Women leaders, County government, CSIC
Assumptions	Women champions are identified from local leadership and civil society.			
ACTIVITY 4.1.2	<i>Provide 5 three-day training to the selected 210 women CVE champions on emerging threats of VE and P/CVE methods and techniques by September 20th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of training sessions for selected women CVE champions	Monthly reports	September 20 th 2019	CVE Forum, Women leaders, County government, CSIC
Assumptions	Women champions are objectively selected for training on CVE			

KEY RESULT AREA 4.2: Map all women-based CBOs in the county and provide training to 200 members of various women organisations in identify and responding to early VE warning by December 20th 2019				
Indicator 1	Number of women-based CBOs identified and trainings conducted	Quarterly reports	December 20 th 2019	CVE Forum and CSIC,
Assumptions	There will be regional and other relevant categories represented among the selected women.			
Activity 4.2.1	<i>Conduct a census of all women CBOs in the county by August 20th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of existing women CBOs identified	Weekly reports	August 20 th 2019	CVE Forum, CBOs, NGAO
Assumptions	Identified women CBOs will be evenly distributed across the county			
ACTIVITY 4.2.2	<i>Provide training to at least 210 women from the mapped CBOs on CVE including identification and response to early VE warning by December 20th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of women trained on CVE	Monthly reports	December 20 th 2019	CVE Forum, CBOs, NGAO
Assumptions	Training of women trainers on CVE warning early systems will reduce vulnerability.			
KEY RESULT AREA 4.3: Design and undertake a 10 weeks public sensitisation and awareness creation campaigns on the role of women and CVE by December 15th 2019				
Indicator 1	Weekly public sensitisation awareness sessions	Weekly reports	December 15 th 2019	CVE Forum, CSIC, Women organizations
Assumptions	Women playing a critical in CVE awareness			
Activity 4.3.1	<i>CVE Forum to develop 25 narratives on the role and importance of gender mainstreaming in CVE by October 20th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Women actively involved in CVE	Weekly reports	October 20 th 2019	CVE Forum in collaboration with CSIC and Women organizations
Assumptions	The narratives will enhance gender mainstreaming on CVE			
ACTIVITY 4.3.2	<i>CVE Forum to hold a 10-weeks public sensitisation campaign on the role of women in CVE December 15th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Weekly public sensitisation awareness sessions	Weekly reports	December 15 th 2019	CVE Forum in collaboration with CSIC and Women organizations
Assumptions	Women will effectively participate in CVE			
KEY RESULT AREA 4.4: Conduct an evaluation of the role of women in Preventing and Countering VE in the County and presenting findings to the CVE Forum on July 14th 2020.				

Indicator 1	Evidence of role of women in P/CVE	Evaluation report	July 14 th 2020.	CVE Forum, CSIC, Women organizations
Assumptions	Impact of women in CVE is gradually tracked by the CVE Forum			
Activity 1.1.1	<i>Undertake an evaluation of the role of women in CVE including showcasing impact and presenting the findings to the CVE Forum by July 14th 2020.</i>			
Indicator 1	Documented evidence of the role of women in CVE	Evaluation report on role of women in CVE	July 14 th 2020.	CVE Forum, CSIC, Women organizations
Assumptions	Exhibition of CVE women champion success stories			
OBJECTIVE 5: Strengthen the relationship between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders including the community by enhancing communication and responsiveness to emerging VE and radicalisation threats within the County				
Indicator O1.a	Improved working relationship between law enforcement agencies and stake holders.	Quarterly reports	January 2020	CVE Forum, CSIC, Community leaders,
Indicator O1.b	Enhanced communication and response to emerging Violent Extremism.	Quarterly reports	January 2020	CVE Forum, CSIC, Community leaders
Assumptions	Strengthened working relations between the law enforcement agencies and stakeholders will enhance response to emerging VE in the County.			
KEY RESULT AREA 5.1: Integrate Community Policing, Nyumba Kumi initiative and Peace Committees into CVE awareness programs October 20th 2019				
Indicator 1	Integrated program on CVE for Community Policing, Nyumba Kumi and Peace Committees.	Monthly reports	July 29 th 2019	CVE Forum, CSIC, NGAO
Assumptions	Integration of Community policing, Nyumba kumi and Peace Committees will enhance CVE awareness programs.			
Activity 5.1.1	<i>Conduct a baseline survey of existing Community Policing initiatives and Peace Committees across the county by June 30th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of surveys on existing Community Policing and Peace Committees in the county	Monthly reports	June 30 th 2019	CVE Forum in partnership with CSIC and NGAO
Assumptions	The survey will inform on the number of Community Policing and Peace Committees that will work law enforcement agencies in CVE.			
Activity 5.1.2	<i>Undertake 10 CVE sensitisation meetings with the leaders and key members of the Nyumba Kumi initiative and Peace Committees in each of the six sub-counties by October 20th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of sensitisation meetings with the leaders and key members	Quarterly reports	October 20 th 2019.	CVE Forum in partnership with CSIC and NGAO

	of the Nyumba Kumi initiative and Peace Committees held.			
Assumptions	Improved working relations between Nyumba Kumi and Peace Committee; and law enforcement agencies on CVE.			
KEY RESULT AREA 5.2: Develop 50 counter narrative CVE resource materials tailored for the community policing initiatives to be used by administrators during barazas in creating awareness and preventing community members from engaging in VE activities by February 10th 2020				
Indicator 1	Number of Counter narrative CVE resource materials to be used for awareness developed	Monthly reports	February 10 th 2020	CVE Forum in consultation with CSIC, NGAO and Media houses
Assumptions	There will be CVE Counter narrative resource materials developed for community policing initiatives			
Activity 5.2.1	<i>Develop at least 50 counter VE narratives resource materials tailored specifically for Community Policing Initiatives in the county by February 10th 2020</i>			
Indicator 1	Number of Counter narrative CVE resource materials to be used for awareness developed	Monthly reports	February 10 th 2020	CVE Forum in consultation with CSIC, NGAO and Media houses
Assumptions	There will be CVE Counter narrative resource materials developed for community policing initiatives			
KEY RESULT AREA 5.3: Train relevant security agencies and departments on CVE approaches, tools and procedures including techniques of engaging the local community by 20th February 2020				
Indicator 1	Diversity of security agencies trained on CVE approaches	Quarterly reports	February 20 th 2020	NCTC in partnership with the CVE Forum
Assumptions	Security agencies trained will enhance coordination on CVE approaches.			
Activity 5.3.1	<i>Design and conduct training of security agencies on CVE including relevant materials on approaches tools and procedures for P/CVE through community engagement</i>			
Indicator 1	Training of security agencies on CVE approaches and procedures in community engagement.	Report on training of security agencies on CVE	February 20 th 2020	NCTC in partnership with the CVE Forum Secretariat
KEY RESULT AREA 5.4: Convene at least 15 CVE multi-stakeholder forums with security agencies that should score at least 70% percentage in community satisfaction by March 20th 2020				
Indicator 1	Number of County laws and policies that impede inclusion and cohesion reviewed	Quarterly reports	March 20 th 2020	CVE Forum, County Assembly, CSIC,
Assumptions	Inclusive and cohesive Community happy to engage with law enforcement agencies			
Activity 5.4.1	<i>Conduct 3 multi-stakeholders forums with security agencies per sub-county by March 20th 2020</i>			

Indicator 1	Number of multi-stakeholder forums with security agencies held to build inclusion and cohesion.	Quarterly reports	March 20 th 2020	CVE Forum in partnership with CSIC, and other county security stakeholders
Assumptions	Multiple forums will enhance law enforcers' efforts in CVE.			
ACTIVITY 5.4.2	<i>Develop a stakeholder satisfaction assessment tool apply the tool after each of the forums by August 20th 2019</i>			
Indicator 1	Stakeholder satisfaction assessment tool developed	Monthly reports	August 20 th 2019	CVE Forum Secretariat
Assumptions	Satisfied security stakeholders will conduct activities on CVE effectively.			

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THE SECRETARIAT

IN LIAISON WITH THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Baringo County Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism

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