



Agents of Peace-Kenya Annual Report for 2025



Agents of Peace [AoP]

A Working Report

Youth Forum on Peace, security and Prevention and Countering of
Violent Extremism [PCVE]



Violent extremism in the form of religious fundamentalism is a growing concern for the Horn of Africa region and specifically, Somalia, however, other forms of violent extremism, based on other catalysts and triggers including economic and political, are also growing and pose a major threat to peaceful democratic societies. Further, it is important to use clear, non-discriminatory language when talking about violent radicalization. This is because, being radical can lead to positive change, challenging mainstream thinking. There must be space for positively radical ideas to emerge while condemning violent extremism.

Agents of Peace further recognizes and appreciates that, in order to effectively include and increase the participation of young people in decision making processes particularly relating to peace and security, there has to be conscientious efforts to build capacity, enhance awareness and functionalize all round skills, capacities and competencies. These core actions will be anchored on the primary priority by AoP and like-minded organizations to deliberately and meaningfully include youth in their broad diversities in policies and policy making processes & spaces and, implementation and monitoring of strategies that speak not only to their diverse needs as the youth are not a homogeneous group but also afford them the opportunity and spaces to actively take roles and responsibilities in contributing to the peace agenda.

As such, to fight violent radicalization, the youth sector must develop counter-narratives and be better at showing the opportunities it can offer to all young people. Youth voices and work should be more vocal and explicit on the great opportunities it offers, inspiring more young people to participate, and also through online communication. Though youth work alone cannot combat violent radicalization, it can address some of the root causes.

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Agents of Peace [AoP], was established as an organization in response to the growth of violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism acts against innocent lives in Kenya. AoP's core mandate is on Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism [P/CVE] and Radicalization within the community and to promote peaceful coexistence among our society regardless of Religious, Ethnicity and tribal backgrounds. To deliver on its cultural identity [vision and mission], AoP organizes and convenes various activities and programs centered at empowering key social actors on prevention of P/CVE, enhancing prospects for peace and security. Its core activities include street campaigns addressing and awareness on violent extremism and terrorism, peace walks against terrorism attacks, peace summit with religious leaders to address radicalization and true position of faith and how it shapes narratives around extremism and university programs on preventing/ countering violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism. As AoP, the organization strives to eradicate the myths, negative perceptions and assumptions within Kenyan Communities on religious, ethnicity and tribal grounds, which leads to some YP becoming alienated and disempowered.

Informative Background and Logical Foundation of the Forum

World continues to face persistent challenges related to insecurity, violent extremism and political instability with young people often being both victims and at times agents in these cycles of violence. The country's prolonged conflict, marginalization, unemployment, and limited access to education and opportunities have created fertile ground for extremist groups to radicalize and recruit vulnerable youth. Youth represent more than 70% of the world's population, making them critical stakeholders in the quest for peace and national development. However, young people often remain excluded from decision making processes and meaningful engagement in peace and security efforts. Agents of Peace, a youth-led and community-focused organization with a track-record in peace-building and civic-engagement, recognizes the urgent need to empower young people with the knowledge, skills and platforms necessary to actively contribute to sustainable peace and to resist the appeal of extremist ideologies.

Design and Implementation of the Forum

The forum had the deliberate participation of young professionals - male and female - and was led by a moderator who facilitated by discussions between the participants and the expert panelist. The forum was held at the Agents of Peace [AoP] offices and lasted for five hours. The main goal was to initiate and contribute to operationalization and enhance the quality and scope of young engagement in peace building, prevention and countering of violent extremism in the world. By supporting this broad objective, the specific objectives were [a)] to create a safe spaces for dialogue on the drivers of violent extremism and the role of youth in PCVE, (b) To identify and amplify successful youth-led peace-building initiatives and innovations, [c] to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaborations between youth, government institutions, civil society organizations and international partners, and [d] To develop concrete action points and community-based strategies to prevent youth radicalization.

Strategic Positioning of the Forum to PCVE in the Horn of Africa

If accorded the requisite space and empowered with relevant tools, skills and knowledge relevant to reach their potential, the young people across the Horn of Africa will be the drivers to the development and political agenda therein readily and meaningfully influencing the peace and security challenge in Somalia, South Sudan and across the Horn of Africa at large.

However, this is not the case hence continued disenfranchisement, passiveness to regional processes & commitments and nonchalant engagement in regional, national and subnational processes of young people. The young populace through their movements are a demographic dividend that if harnessed can be central to alignment, shared experience and expertise and coordination/domestication of; the Africa Youth Charter, the Africa Union Continental Framework on Youth, Peace and Security and The United Nations Security Council Resolution [UNSCR] 2250 into local, national, and regional contexts. While they have an important role to play in the policy formulation, policy review, policy monitoring, implementation of interventions/programmes, this is not possible devoid of country political commitment, programme investment, capacity building, regional networking and engagement for shared learning and effective mobilization of young people in their diversity.

Currently, there exists a series of processes, coordination efforts, alignment of efforts and strategies to achieve peace and security that is young people-centric and driven. First and foremost; the alignment to output 5¹ and indicator I² of the UNFPA strategic plan of 2022-2025 that is keen on working within YP across different countries as drivers of change in actualizing the AU-led CFYPS and broadly, the peace and security agenda. Secondly, the adoption of the UNSCR2250 which calls for **formalization of the youth, peace and security agenda**. Thirdly, the AYC under articles I I and I 2 which call for **youth meaningful participation in social, economic and political spaces as well as calls for personal responsibility on how they engage**. Fourth, Agenda 2063 which has one core flagship project that is mandated to **ending all wars, civil conflicts, gender-based violence, violent conflicts and preventing genocide** and overall, the UNSDGs which recognizes the role, voice, agency and qualitative/quantitative benefits to YP globally in achieving the priorities of all the I 7 goals.

Emerging Lessons from the Forum

1. **Participants' mapping and engagement enables better results:** AoP conducted a robust participants mapping which led to a diverse participation by young people of different professional and academic back-grounds. As such, key national and regional scenarios were discussed as relates to, occasioned or influenced by local CVE actors, influential community members, political and religious leaders etc. This conceptualized critical buy-in for meaningful action by participants for pilot activities. One particularly useful approach was engagements that are coordinated and conducted collaboratively at different levels.
2. **Multi-level security sector stakeholders mapping is crucial:** Violent extremism interventions are highly risky and rely on continuous and sustained support of key government stakeholders. Hence, the young people as key stakeholders and main entry points at national and subnational levels. Activities at sub-national levels are coordinated by local government structures. Failure to get this approach right would likely lead to unnecessary delays which will mean that young people voice, agency and contribution may not be effectively and meaningfully harnessed.

¹ By 2025, strengthened the capacity of critical actors and systems in preparedness, early action and in the provision of life-saving interventions that are timely, integrated, conflict- and climate-sensitive, gender-transformative and peace-responsive

² Number of countries that have endorsed a youth, peace and security framework



1. **Localization of PCVE content and delivery is crucial:** The use of local partners and in-depth analysis in developing training content enhances local acceptance, relevance, ownership and sustainability. Furthermore, the engagements and particularly such forums should be designed with local realities, vulnerabilities and opportunities in mind. This was learnt as part of participants-moderator-panelists feedback. As such, participants resonated well with the forum contents that were primarily delivered by subject matter panelists who are well versed with prevailing local situations.

Conclusion

The Forum on Youth, Peace and PCVE forum is believed and expected to enhance collaborations among young people as well as enable harmonized voice and agency of young people to on-going PCVE interventions. Therefore, for easier and effective engagement of participants it is further recommended that a simplified version of CVE materials to be developed or provided for the young people. In addition, to further enhance greater sensitization of the PVCE, there is need to translate content into a language that can be easily understood by grassroots communities. The feedback from the training conducted for the diverse young professionals, was that the concept was well thought out, timely and will go a long way to improve the situation.

The participants appreciated the training and requested more forums. The participants were very receptive of and related well to the training highlighting a need for further training to build their knowledge base and skills to prevent and counter violent extremism. The Moderator and Panelist who are well grounded on the context ensured relevance in their forum approach.

However, the content covered during the forum needed to be documented in form of resource book/handbook for participants to refer to in their daily engagement on the issue of preventing and countering violent extremism. Feedback from the participants showed that the forum was able to achieve its objectives and meet the participant's expectations. However, a specific training needs to be organized on effective counter narratives delivery techniques.

Recommendations

- a) AoP should consider development of PCVE curriculum incorporated with CVE and value-based education.
- b) Young people should be at the forefront of championing governments and social organizations like AoP to hold frequented and joint CVE forums that will bring together both religious leaders from different faith groups, corporates, political actors, and security agents - to "talk with/to each other not at/against each other".
- c) There is need to increase youth CVE outreach seminars and economic empowerment programmes for the many 'idle and frustrated' youth, particularly targeting young professionals – employed and in business as well as out-of-school youths.
- d) There is need for stakeholders to ensure that school-based CVE interventions enhance school-level prevention of radicalization. This may take form of organized intra- and inter-school debates on CVE in order to help youth at schools be more responsible and create sense of patriotism in the fight against terrorism.

An INSIGHT Report

COMMUNITY PEACE FORUM LEADERS' CAPACITY BUILDING AND SENSITIZATION



Workshop Convened By
Agents of Peace, and held at the Agents of Peace Centre
On 22nd July, 2025

I.0 Agents of Peace [AoP]

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Its core activities include street campaigns addressing and awareness on violent extremism and terrorism, peace walks against terrorism attacks, peace summit with religious leaders to address radicalization and true position of faith and how it shapes narratives around extremism and university programs on preventing/ countering violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism. As AoP, the organization strives to eradicate the myths, negative perceptions and assumptions within Kenyan Communities on religious, ethnicity and tribal grounds, which leads to some young people becoming alienated and disempowered.

I.1 Vision Statement

To promote peaceful coexistence among societies regardless of religion, ethnicity, race or color

I.2 Mission Statement

To provide a platform of peace in which peoples differences and misunderstandings can be dealt with non-violently through dialogue and discussions.

I.3 Core Principles

- a. AoP BELIEVES CONFLICTS CAN BE RESOLVED WITHOUT VIOLENCE. Conflict is inevitable and not necessarily a bad thing. Managed through nonviolent means, societal conflict is often a transformative force for positive change.
- b. AoP ADAPTS TO THE DYNAMICS OF EACH CONFLICT. Efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflicts should be tailored to each issue because the complexity of violent conflict requires responses with constant adaptation.
- c. AoP IS GUIDED BY FACTS. Efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent conflicts must be grounded in empirical evidence and rigorously evaluated for impact.
- d. AoP PARTNERS. We believe that our programmatic and advocacy impact is wider and more enduring when we work with partners in government, academia, multilateral organizations, and civil society.

2.0 The concept of peace as interpreted & championed by AoP

Based on multi-stakeholder conversations that AoP has either convened or participated in and which have guided its on-going approach and five key outcomes; AoP perceives that peace is not the responsibility of an individual, a community, an organization or the government. Rather, this is the responsibility of all in the society, collectively. As such, it is imperative that prior to have a guiding strategy to achieve and sustain peace, it is necessary that a society becomes well informed and aligned on the issues that can cause conflict, what can be done to sustain peace and, what are the broad opportunities that come with having a peaceful society.

Through the AoP-Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism [PCVE] Strategic Framework, the organization sets out a whole-of-society approach to prevention of radicalization to violence and building resilience to violent extremism and facilitating peace for sustainable societies. The framework sets out a shared path for government, public sector agencies, research, civil society and communities on best approach modalities for peace and non-violent societies, besides it also sets out priority outcome areas for design

modalities for peace and non-violent societies, besides it also sets out priority outcome areas for design and delivery of a peace programs, advocacy drives and fundraising.

AoP recognizes the need to transform unequal political, social, religious, cultural and gender power structures and dynamics in societies. To support the achievement of the 5 transformative outcomes, while working effectively and coherently within the overall framework of a renewed Programming, Advocacy, Governments and Partnerships system, AoP must also transform itself. To achieve this and more, AoP ensures that all essential organizational processes (policies, programmes, technical support, human resources, resource mobilization, partnerships and communications) fully align with the mission and vision of AoP.

1.0 Workshop Rationale

This forum is anchored on AoP's 2nd operation objective which is, **“To facilitate institutionalization of community initiatives on PCVE through community-driven policies, programmes and movements towards building on matters of peace and security”** which notes that, by expanding and deepening its engagement with community and national organizations, and other stakeholders, AoP will help to reinforce inclusive national and local capacities for peace-building, conflict-prevention, open dialogue and facilitation. Partnerships position stakeholders to help address drivers of conflict through technical and programmatic support; to be responsive to new and emerging risks, notably climate change; and to link local engagement to longer-term sustainable outcomes at national level.

2.0 Workshop Goal

The overarching goal of the workshop was, **“to facilitate a learning and exchange session among community peace leaders from different parts of Nairobi, to discuss in detail gaps, challenges and opportunities in peace building efforts.**

3.0 Locations Represented

The session enlisted the meaningful participation of representatives from; Ruaraka, Roysambu, Dagoreti, Komarock, Embakasi South, Embakasi North, Starehe, Embakasi East, Njiru, Mathatre, Embakasi South, Eastleigh, Kamukunji, Kibra, Makadara, Embakasi Central, Westlands, Kasarani & Dagoreti South. However, there was only 1 female and 1 youth during the session.

4.0 Highlights of Key Issues

- a. The workshop convened all key Community Peace Forum Leaders/Members [adults - male & female, youth - male & female, Persons with Disability [PWDs], members of the National Government Administration Organization [NGAO].
- b. All present stakeholders were accorded ample time to affirm or counter the issues raised as the effects of lack of peace and cite the cause and effect as well as cite contentious the catalytic factors to the existing tension and aggression.
- c. Despite varied perspectives and underlying tensions over common issues, the workshop was able to guarantee respect for individual opinions and perspectives therein limiting occurrence of conflict
- d. All issues raised as of concern were classified [for strategic action in collaboration] either as; immediate, mid and long-term. This action empowered the workshop to be able to address issues on a case and priority basis therein providing an opportunity to map successes and opportunities.
- e. All key stakeholders present affirmed their individual and collective support to ensure that peace is fully restored and meaningful restoration and best practices are applied and harnessed by the entire community.

1.0 Conclusion

The workshop concluded that;

- a. Tensions were mainly as a result of differing perspectives on issues such as religion, generations, economics and political which lead to intolerance but were finally amicably addressed. As such, the workshop called for co-existence and appreciation of each and everyone's public views and positions on matters related to religion, politics, culture and gender as a learning curve.
- b. The workshop also noted that, it is key all stakeholders to work together to achieve much more through coordination and social action. This approach will reduce cases of duplicity of efforts and also show the larger community of the collaborated action to support peaceful co-existence and tolerance.
- c. The workshop also noted that, the relations between the security apparatus and the general citizenry is quite problematic and this reduces scenarios where the police can effectively cater or support the community, or case unto which the communities can at all-time engage the police for support. Community policing was cited as an opportunity to improve the relations and enhance collaborations.
- d. Lastly, the workshop noted that tensions were rife when based on issues that are not peace, for existence age becomes a factor when different generations have different viewpoints of what the bottlenecks to peace are.





- a. AoP to facilitate a meeting with the County Commissioner to share updates of the sensitization and capacity building forum.
- b. AoP to facilitate an inter-generational dialogue to establish a cross-generational understanding of peace, conflict triggers, challenges occasioned by lack of peace and social, economic, development and cultural opportunities in peaceful societies.
- c. AoP to convene sessions with the authorities at county, sub-county and ward levels to foster improved cooperation and coordination between the government and the communities in their diversity.
- d. The Community Peace Forum Leaders to document the activities of each location as a measure aimed at guiding and informing advocacy targeted at government, development agencies and other stakeholders for strategic or financial support.
- e. There is a strategic opportunity for AoP to enlist the representation of PWDs, Youth and Women – in their diversity into the peace committees. This will in effect, ensure that the voice and agency of PWDs, Youth and Women is not only heard but meaningfully represented in County and Sub County action plans.

ACTIVITY REPORTING TEMPLATE

Name of Focus Area:	Kibra, Nairobi County
Date report is compiled:	10 th October 2025
Objective:	To promote sustainable peace and social cohesion in Kibra by facilitating an inclusive intergenerational dialogue that fosters mutual understanding, empathy, and collaboration among participants from different age groups, enabling them to collectively address contemporary societal challenges and strengthen community bonds.
Target Participants:	The target participants were individuals from four generational cohorts namely: Generation Z, Millennials, Generation X, and Baby Boomers, all drawn from multistakeholders like, peacebuilders, community leaders, workers unions, politicians, NGAO and other duty bearers, all brought together to foster inclusive dialogue and strengthen social cohesion in Kibra.

	ACTIVITY SUMMARY
Name of Activity:	Intergenerational Dialogue for Peacebuilding in Kibra
Date of Activity:	8 th August 2025
Venue of Activity:	Kibra CDF Hall
	NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED <i>(refer to participants registration form (PME24-P01))</i>

Female	Male	Total	35years & below	Over 35 years	Women with Disabilities	Remarks

1.0. **ACTIVITY INTRODUCTION**

(This section is to provide Aim/ Purpose of Activity, target population)

Short and concise introductory section that gives a quick overview of the activity, expected outcome, outputs, target beneficiaries, geographical locations, etc. This is a standardized paragraph that can be used in each quarterly report (Max 250 Words

Update on the operating environment/context for the project activity (why is the activity being conducted? What gap, problem is it addressing?)

This activity aimed to foster intergenerational dialogue for peace and social cohesion in Kibra, Nairobi, by bringing together 23 participants from four generational cohorts—Generation Z, Millennials, Generation X, and Baby Boomers—alongside peacebuilders, community leaders, politicians, duty bearers, workers union and other stakeholders. The meeting was convened by Agents of Peace in collaboration with Amani Kibera and the Kibra Sub- County Peace Committee, the initiative sought to create an inclusive platform for shared learning, open discussion, and collaborative problem-solving across age groups. The expected outcome was to strengthen mutual understanding, bridge generational divides, and enhance community-driven peace efforts. Key outputs included enriched community insights, a documented set of shared concerns and solutions, and strengthened networks for future engagement. The primary beneficiaries were local residents of Kibra, especially youth and community influencers, with potential ripple effects across broader peace and development efforts within the sub-county. The activity took place within Kibra, a dynamic but historically fragile area where peacebuilding remains essential to sustainable development.

Kibra continues to face challenges related to youth marginalization, generational mistrust, and weakened community structures, all of which threaten long-term peace and cohesion. In an environment marked by economic hardship, political tensions, and social fragmentation, there is an urgent need to create safe, inclusive spaces for honest conversations across generations. This activity responds directly to that gap, offering a proactive, community-based model for re-establishing connections, promoting empathy, and co-creating locally grounded solutions for sustainable peace.

2.0. **ACTIVITY RESULTS**

Highlight key result achievements for the quarter. Use a result-based reporting language by developing a “story line” starting by outcome – output – activities. This section should also be able to answer the question of “So what?”

Include summary of the project positive and/or negative unintended impacts (where applicable)

Outcome:

Improved intergenerational understanding and strengthened community cohesion in Kibra through inclusive dialogue, resulting in increased collaboration across age groups and renewed commitment to community-led peacebuilding initiatives.

Outputs:

- 23 participants from four generations (Gen Z, Millennials, Gen X, and Baby Boomers) engaged in a structured intergenerational dialogue.
- A safe space was created for honest conversations, where participants acknowledged generational differences, explored common values, and identified shared solutions to social issues.
- Stakeholders including peace actors and service providers deepened community awareness around critical services and responsibilities.

Activities:

A panel-format intergenerational dialogue session was conducted in Kibra, facilitated by Amani Kibera in partnership with the Kibra Sub-county Peace Committee. The session fostered rich exchanges between generations on topics such as identity, civic responsibility, inclusion, and peaceful coexistence.

This activity led to greater awareness among youth, particularly Gen Z, about the importance of civil documentation, such as national IDs and birth certificates. A participant from the Huduma Centre shared that their facility offers a wide range of services, including registration for identification documents, which many young people admitted they lacked. Interestingly, several Gen Z participants expressed frustration at their parents (older generations) for not initiating this process earlier in their lives, highlighting a generational disconnect around civic engagement and access to public services.

This revelation not only sparked critical dialogue but also informed future action points, including the need for targeted civic education and outreach programs to help undocumented youth access legal identity.

The Huduma Centre’s presence and input unexpectedly bridged an information gap, empowering young people with **actionable knowledge. It also opened opportunities for collaboration with government service centers** to address a long-standing issue that affects access to education, employment, and participation in governance.

The intergenerational dialogue not only achieved its core objectives but also surfaced underlying systemic challenges, enabling stakeholders to realign strategies for deeper, more inclusive community development.

3.0. CHALLENGES AND RESOLUTIONS

Programmatic, Context and Operational challenges encountered and how they were resolved (where applicable)

During the activity, several challenges were encountered, including generational sensitivities and communication gaps that initially created tension between older and younger participants, particularly around civic responsibility and access to documentation such as IDs and birth certificates. A significant issue was the rise in civic engagement and youth-led protests in Kenya over the past two years, where Gen Z played a central role in demanding good governance and accountability. This growing activism created visible tension in the room, as many older participants felt the younger generation was acting impulsively and without considering long-term consequences. Additionally, low awareness among youth about public services highlighted the need for targeted civic education. Logistical challenges in coordinating across age groups, and limited time for in-depth engagement, also emerged. These issues were mitigated through skilled, conflict-sensitive facilitation, real-time input from a Huduma Centre representative, flexible follow-up planning, and inclusive mobilization strategies, ensuring the dialogue remained impactful, balanced, and solution-focused.

1.0. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ø There is a clear need for more regular and structured intergenerational engagements to sustain momentum, deepen understanding, and build trust between generations. Ongoing forums will help normalize open dialogue and reduce tensions rooted in misunderstanding.
- Ø Future engagements should incorporate civic education sessions, especially targeting youth, to raise awareness on critical services such as national ID and birth certificate registration, voting rights, and government accountability mechanisms.
- Ø Institutions like Huduma Centres and other duty bearers should be consistently involved in community dialogues to directly address service gaps, clarify processes, and offer on-the-spot support or referrals, especially for undocumented youth.

- Ø Create spaces and communication channels that resonate with Gen Z, including digital platforms, creative arts, and storytelling formats, to allow them to express concerns constructively and engage in peacebuilding processes meaningfully.
- Ø Encourage co-creation of community initiatives that bring together diverse age groups to jointly design and implement solutions to local issues, ensuring inclusivity, shared ownership, and mutual respect.
- Ø Integrate emotional intelligence, trauma-informed approaches, and mental health awareness into future dialogues to help participants navigate sensitive conversations more constructively.
- Ø Establish mechanisms for tracking outcomes of the dialogues, documenting stories of change, and ensuring action points are followed through with stakeholder accountability



1.0. LESSONS LEARNED (PROGRAMMATIC)

Please provide a few examples of highlights of project learning. These can either be successes or failures but show how adaptive learning is used in the program to improve implementation.

Through the intergenerational dialogue in Kibra, the project adapted by addressing critical civic knowledge gaps among youth via direct engagement with service providers, while managing initial generational tensions through skilled, trauma-informed facilitation to ensure respectful communication. Additionally, learning from participant feedback emphasized the need for ongoing, regular dialogues rather than one-off sessions, leading to plans for sustained, structured engagement to deepen understanding and strengthen community cohesion over time.

ANNEXES – *where applicable*

List of Participants/attendance list (signed by each participant)

Program/Agenda/ Timetable for the event.

Activity photos with captions

Distribution list

Any other relevant attachments depending on the nature of activity: e.g., Success Story

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE [IDOP] ACTIVITY REPORT

2025 Theme: Act Now for a Peaceful World



Report Formulated By

Agents of Peace

www.agentsofpeace.net

Introduction

International Day of Peace, observed annually on **21st September**, was established by the United Nations in 1981. The day is dedicated to strengthening the ideals of peace, both within and among nations, peoples, and communities. It provides a platform for dialogue, reflection, and action towards building non-violent, inclusive, and sustainable societies.

The theme for the IDoP 2025 is “Act Now for a Peaceful World”. Specifically, this theme emphasizes that, everyone in society including children has a role to play or a situation to contribute to in ensuring that peace is either sustained or achieved among a people, in households, in communities and in the larger societies.

A Brief Global Peace Situation

The world today is faced with multiple armed conflicts, civil wars, and violent extremism - from protracted wars to emerging localized conflicts that have a political, religious, cultural, economic angling. Collectively or individually, these factors create humanitarian crises, mass displacement, and threatens international security. Further to these, there are resultant economic and development stagnation which means that democratic nations are unable to compete regionally, continentally or globally.

In the recent past, climate change, pandemics, and resource competition have increasingly becoming “conflict multipliers,” therein intensifying instability at various level. Lastly, in an evolving era whereby multilateral cooperation is key and where multilateralism is under pressure, the Day serves as a reminder of the United Nations [UN] Charter’s Vision¹ of a collective security and shared responsibility for peace by all. Locally, social and economic disparities, as well as marginalization of women, youth, and minorities, fuel grievances and tensions that undermine peace.

Relevance of the IDoP to Peace and Conflict Resolution

- a. **Raising Awareness:** The IDoP celebrations mobilizes governments, civil society, schools, and individuals to reflect on what peace means and how to achieve it.
- b. **Conflict Prevention:** The IDoP underscores the urgent need for dialogue, negotiation, and mediation as tools to resolve disputes peacefully at all levels.

¹ [The UN Charter: A Living Document for Peace, Justice, and Global Cooperation | United Nations](#)

- a. UN Security Council Resolution 1325¹ and the Sustainable Development Goals [especially SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions]².
- b. **Global Solidarity:** The IDoP provides stakeholders with an opportunity to reflect and observe a shared day of peace fosters unity across cultures and religions, emphasizing humanity's common aspiration for a world free of violence.
- c. **Practical Action:** Beyond symbolic gestures, the IDoP encourages initiatives such as ceasefires, humanitarian access, peace education programs, and grassroots peacebuilding activities.

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Its core activities include street campaigns addressing and awareness on violent extremism and terrorism, peace walks against terrorism attacks, peace summit with religious leaders to address radicalization and true position of faith and how it shapes narratives around extremism and university programs on preventing/ countering violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism. As AoP, the organization strives to eradicate the myths, negative perceptions and assumptions within Kenyan Communities on religious, ethnicity and tribal grounds, which leads to some young people becoming alienated and disempowered.

As an organization, our vision is to promote peaceful coexistence among societies regardless of religion, ethnicity, race or color while our mission to provide a platform of peace in which peoples differences and misunderstandings can be dealt with non-violently through dialogue and discussions. Guided by its vision and mission, AoP seeks counter unequal political, social, religious, cultural and gender power structures and dynamics in societies while working collaboratively within the overall framework

¹ [S/RES/1325 \(2000\) - Security Council resolution 1325 \(2000\) \[on women and peace and security\] - UN Documents: Gathering a body of global agreements](#)

² [Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions - The Global Goals](#)

approach, therefore, offers a methodology for how AoP will lead the way forward in enhancing the voice and agency of youth, women, and marginalized demographics in policy and programs.

The IDoP aligns well with AoPs program area number three, which is;

Peace Building and Social Cohesion: Reflecting on the rights, needs and concerns of all groups is fundamental to the sustainability of social cohesion and peace in any social setting. For AoP, the peace-building approach puts children and young people, in their diversity, at the Centre of strengthening social cohesion among communities, mapping and forging impactful relationships between stakeholders, and developing community-centric support programs and advocacy agendas that drive the attainment of qualitative and sustainable peace and cohesion.

AoP's view of the importance of Celebrating the IDoP

Peace allows societies to thrive, families to feel safe, and individuals to dream without fear. This day serves as a reminder that we are all connected, and our collective efforts shape the future.

Key Build Up Action to IDoP 2025

In anticipation of the IDoP 2025, the Nairobi County Peace Forum [NCPF] initiated a series of strategic build-up activities aimed at discussing in greater detail emerging conflict trends with the core aim of fostering a culture of peace across the county.

These efforts were informed by introspective plenary insights shared during a one-day consultative meeting held at the AoP office in Eastleigh, where Sub-County Peace Chairpersons from all 17 sub-counties convened to assess the rising tensions - particularly among youth - linked to electoral campaigns leading up to the 2027 general elections.

Generally, the meeting highlighted the potential for violent conflict, especially among young demographic [commonly referred to as Gen Z] demonstrators, and emphasized the urgent need for early warning and early response mechanisms to prevent probable escalation upon occurrence.

In response, the NCP Office, under the leadership of AoP and Nairobi County Peace Committee [NCPC], rolled out a proactive peace strategy focused on community engagement, youth inclusion, and institutional strengthening.

Forums and Workshops

To counter the identified risks, the Peace Forum launched a series of age-sensitive and community-tailored forums designed to promote dialogue, build trust, and disseminate peace messaging throughout Nairobi's diverse communities. These included:

1. **Youth and Peace Actors Open Dialogue Forum** *Theme: Peace and Conflict – Reflections on Gen Z Protests*: This forum provided a safe space for young people and peace actors to unpack the root causes of youth-led demonstrations and explore constructive avenues for civic engagement.
2. **Peace Activities Planning and Stakeholders' Engagement Workshop**: A collaborative platform for peace stakeholders to co-design interventions, align resources, and build synergy across sectors.
3. **Grassroots Peace Community Dialogues**: Localized conversations aimed at bridging divides, reviving dormant peace structures, and empowering community leaders to take ownership of peacebuilding efforts.

Institutional Strengthening

In line with the forums and workshops, the Peace Office undertook a revitalization campaign to re-establish inactive peace offices. New, passionate individuals were appointed and elected into various roles, injecting fresh energy and commitment into Nairobi's peace architecture.

The Nairobi County Peace Forum IDoP planning and coordination.

Over a two-and-a-half-month period, the Nairobi County Peace Forum meticulously planned the International Day of Peace celebrations. The NCPF held impactful activities in collaboration with the Embakasi East Sub-County Leadership and other partners, with pre-event activities leading to the day, on-the-day celebration activities, and post-event engagement to foster a deeper commitment to peace in line with the 2025 IDoP theme. The main celebration was held at Tassia Grounds, Embakasi East Sub – in Nairobi County on 21st Sept 2025. Parallel activities took place across the county and the country at large.

Core activities leading to the main activities included: formation of planning committees to steer activities leading to, during and after the celebration, multistakeholder identification and modalities of meaningful engagement, resource

mobilization to undertake all three phases of the activities, IDoP 2025 theme alignment to local activities and program design and scheduling.

Collectively, these activities were geared at ensuring continuous awareness creation of the day and its theme, invoking popular dialogue by stakeholders on the status and opportunities for meaningful and sustainable peace in society and inclusive consultations with civil society, religious institutions, youth groups, and government agencies aimed at co-creation modalities and collaboration opportunities.

Highlights of the main IDoP activities at Tassia Grounds, Embakasi East Sub-County

The celebrations attracted the participation of a cross-section of stakeholders that included; the National Administration Officers [led by the County Commissioner (CC)], Local Peace Structures, National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding & Conflict Management, Faith Leaders, Civil Society Organizations [CSOs], Youth Representatives, a cross-section of artists and the Fourth Estate.

The NPF provided a strategic platform and opportunity for both government and other stakeholders including the CSO & FBO representatives from across 17 sub-counties to share best practices, engage in partnership building and social integration, and identify ways in which communities across the 17 sub-counties can address their internal challenges without resorting to violence and harnessing opportunities to inculcate a culture of conflict resolution and peace building. Participants focused on various themes, including transitional justice, peace and security, media and peace, the role of the private sector in peace building, and religion and peace.

The highlight of the IDoP celebrations was the presentation of Peace Awards to individuals [see pictures below], institutions and organizations who have contributed to the consolidation, maintenance, and enhancement of peace across the 17 Sub Counties.

Art, music, dance, theater, poetry, film, creative writing, and photography are engaging and powerful ways to express our thoughts, emotions, and visions about peace. Art has the power to affect us deeply, whether we are in the role of creator or viewer, and to connect us to our common humanity. The arts give creative voice to our human experience and can inspire and heal us in ways dialogue sometimes cannot.

Speeches and Acknowledgements

Mohammed, the AoP Executive Director noted that; This day comes at a time when the world is at a crossroads; global conflicts, poverty, political challenges and poverty. One may ask; why commemorate the International Day of Peace, when there are nations in conflict, communities are in strife as a result of limited productive resources and opportunities, governments are increasingly not focusing on the immediate needs of their people?

However, on this day we are reminded of its establishment in 1981 by resolution 36/67 of the United Nations General Assembly¹, when member states recognized the need to dedicate this day to strengthen and call to attention the ideals of peace both within and among all nations and peoples. That is the reason why our work on conflict prevention, security challenges, poverty alleviation, political conflict among other challenges in an effort to foster peacebuilding to promote social cohesion and empower nations and communities to become inclusive and resilient to external and internal shocks.

On his part, the NCPF Chair extended his heartfelt gratitude to all partners, especially AoP, whose support covered well over 75% of the event's logistical and administrative requirements. Other speakers were; The County Commissioner – Nairobi County, The Chair, National Steering Committee, Religious Leaders, and representatives of the Gen Z/Youth.

Strategic Recommendations

To enhance future peace initiatives, the following actions are proposed:

1. There is need for considered and targeted capacity building aimed at enhancing the expertise and confidence of Peace Committee Members. This will effectively contribute timely documentation and follow-through of conflict

¹ [A/RES/36/67 - International Year of Peace and International Day of Peace - UN Documents: Gathering a body of global agreements](#)

Tent Theme	Key Issues Discussed
Security and Rule of Law	Youth-Police Relations, Community Policing
Governance and Human Rights	Civic education, youth participation in governance
Climate and Land Injustices	Environmental justice, equitable and accessible
Culture, Religion, Intergenerational Leadership	Bridging generational gaps, mutual respect

“On this auspicious day, we as a community affirm our individual action and collective commitment to ensuring sustainable peace by building and sustaining peace from as low as our household to the society and the county at large. We commit to peace in meaningful solidarity with other counties, the nation of Kenya, the east African region, the continent, and the globe at large” **AoP and the NCPF.**

We are guided by the global observance of the IDoP that reminds us that, “peace is not simply the absence of conflict, it is the meaningful existence or presence of justice, peace and equity” **United Nations, Actions for a Peaceful World**



Youth voices from across the 17 sub-counties represented at the event dominated the discussions, with calls for employment opportunities, inclusion in decision-making, and an end to negative profiling. Elders emphasized the importance of intergenerational respect and skill development.

Edutainment

Performances by Nawiri Arts Production and other groups featured spoken word, music, acrobatics, and drama, creatively conveying peace messages. The use of edutainment is key as it entertains and informs on the strategic value of peace in a progressive society. As such, engaging in arts activities is a great way to engage in Peace Day.



Peace Processions and Dialogues

A symbolic peace walk was conducted to raise awareness among residents. During the walk, peace actors hailed the strides made in fostering harmony in the county, attributing the sustained peace to the deliberate efforts of the Peace Actors Forum, Nairobi Chapter.



Speaking during celebrations to mark the International Day of Peace, leaders and stakeholders acknowledged the gains achieved but warned that challenges remain persistent due to various contextual and situational realities that influence.

Peace march was one of the most visible and impactful

activities of the Day. These event involved hundreds of people walking together through the Embakasi neighborhoods, holding banners and signs that call for peace and justice. Eventually, people gathered to raise awareness about the need for global peace and to advocate for conflict resolution at the IDoP Nairobi County venue.

The march served as a powerful symbol of unity, as diverse groups of people came together to show their commitment to peace. It also provided an opportunity for participants to hear speeches from activists and leaders who champion the cause of peace. This was followed by interactive sessions in themed peace tents:

1. There is need for deliberate investment in Peace Structures to support timely community action and support towards sustaining and nurturing peace initiatives.
2. There is need for recognition and promotion of long-serving peace volunteers.

Way Forward

World Peace Day is a day to celebrate the ideals of peace, understanding, and cooperation. Through a variety of activities and events - ranging from peace marches and edutainment sessions to community service and cultural celebrations - people around the globe come together to promote a culture of harmony and justice.

As communities join in these celebrations, there is need for considered sharing of peace messages with crafted, personalized greetings. By doing so, communities help spread the message of World Peace Day and contribute to a global movement for a more peaceful world

In Embakasi, the 2025 IDoP celebrations marked a pivotal moment in the county's peacebuilding journey. Through inclusive dialogue, youth engagement, and creative expression, the event not only commemorated peace but also laid the groundwork for sustained conflict prevention ahead of the 2027 elections. The lessons learned and recommendations provided will serve as a blueprint for future interventions and reinforce Nairobi's commitment to a peaceful and united society.



INTER-GENERATIONAL DIALOGUE

Community Peace Forum



Venue: Jesus Fellowship Church, Tassia Kwa Ndege [within Embakasi East Sub-County]

Date: 11th Sept, 2025

Report Formulated By

Agents of Peace

development stagnation which means that democratic nations are unable to compete regionally, **Introduction**

International Day of Peace, observed annually on **21st September**, was established by the United Nations in 1981. The day is dedicated to strengthening the ideals of peace, both within and among nations, peoples, and communities. It provides a platform for dialogue, reflection, and action towards building non-violent, inclusive, and sustainable societies.

The theme for the IDoP 2025 is “Act Now for a Peaceful World”. Specifically, this theme emphasizes that, everyone in society including children has a role to play or a situation to contribute to in ensuring that peace is either sustained or achieved among a people, in households, in communities and in the larger societies.

A Brief Global Peace Situation

The world today is faced with multiple armed conflicts, civil wars, and violent extremism - from protracted wars to emerging localized conflicts that have a political, religious, cultural, economic angling. Collectively or individually, these factors create humanitarian crises, mass displacement, and threatens international security. Further to these, there are resultant economic and continentally or globally.

In the recent past, climate change, pandemics, and resource competition have increasingly becoming “conflict multipliers,” therein intensifying instability at various level. Lastly, in an evolving era whereby multilateral cooperation is key and where multilateralism is under pressure, the Day serves as a reminder of the United Nations [UN] Charter’s Vision¹ of a collective security and shared responsibility for peace by all. Locally, social and economic disparities, as well as marginalization of women, youth, and minorities, fuel grievances and tensions that undermine peace.

Relevance of the IDoP to Peace and Conflict Resolution

- a. **Raising Awareness:** The IDoP celebrations mobilizes governments, civil society, schools, and individuals to reflect on what peace means and how to achieve it.
- b. **Conflict Prevention:** The IDoP underscores the urgent need for dialogue, negotiation, and mediation as tools to resolve disputes peacefully at all levels.
- c. **Promoting Inclusion:** The IDoP highlights the role of women, youth, and marginalized groups in peacebuilding, aligning with global frameworks like UN Security Council Resolution 1325² and the Sustainable Development Goals [especially SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions]³.
- d. **Global Solidarity:** The IDoP provides stakeholders with an opportunity to reflect and observe a shared day of peace fosters unity across cultures and religions, emphasizing humanity’s common aspiration for a world free of violence.

¹ [The UN Charter: A Living Document for Peace, Justice, and Global Cooperation | United Nations](#)

² [S/RES/1325 \(2000\) - Security Council resolution 1325 \(2000\) \[on women and peace and security\] - UN Documents: Gathering a body of global agreements](#)

³ [Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions - The Global Goals](#)

- a. **Practical Action:** Beyond symbolic gestures, the IDoP encourages initiatives such as ceasefires, humanitarian access, peace education programs, and grassroots peacebuilding activities.

Agents of Peace [AoP]

Agents of Peace [AoP], was established as an organization in response to the growth of violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism acts against innocent lives in Kenya. AoP's core mandate is on Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism [P/CVE] and Radicalization within the community and to promote peaceful coexistence among our society regardless of Religious, Ethnicity and tribal backgrounds. To deliver on its cultural identity [vision and mission], AoP organizes and convenes various activities and programs centered at empowering key social actors on prevention of P/CVE, enhancing prospects for peace and security.

Its core activities include street campaigns addressing and awareness on violent extremism and terrorism, peace walks against terrorism attacks, peace summit with religious leaders to address radicalization and true position of faith and how it shapes narratives around extremism and university programs on preventing/ countering violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism. As AoP, the organization strives to eradicate the myths, negative perceptions and assumptions within Kenyan Communities on religious, ethnicity and tribal grounds, which leads to some young people becoming alienated and disempowered.

As an organization, our vision is to promote peaceful coexistence among societies regardless of religion, ethnicity, race or color while our mission to provide a platform of peace in which peoples differences and misunderstandings can be dealt with non-violently through dialogue and discussions. Guided by its vision and mission, AoP seeks counter unequal political, social, religious, cultural and gender power structures and dynamics in societies while working collaboratively within the overall framework of a renewed Programming, Advocacy, Governments and Partnerships system. This approach, therefore, offers a methodology for how AoP will lead the way forward in enhancing the voice and agency of youth, women, and marginalized demographics in policy and programs.

The IDoP aligns well with AoPs program area number three, which is;

Peace Building and Social Cohesion: Reflecting on the rights, needs and concerns of all groups is fundamental to the sustainability of social cohesion and peace in any social setting. For AoP, the peace-building approach puts children and young people, in their diversity, at the Centre of strengthening social cohesion among communities, mapping and forging impactful relationships between stakeholders, and developing community-centric support programs and advocacy agendas that drive the attainment of qualitative and sustainable peace and cohesion.

AoP's view of the importance of Celebrating the IDoP

Peace allows societies to thrive, families to feel safe, and individuals to dream without fear. This day serves as a reminder that we are all connected, and our collective efforts shape the future.

The Intergenerational Peace Dialogue Forum was convened to foster inclusive civic engagement, bridge generational divides, and promote peaceful approaches to rights advocacy in Embakasi East. Against a backdrop of rising youth unrest, mistrust in institutions, and moral fragmentation, the forum served as a timely platform for honest reflection, mutual accountability, and collaborative problem-solving.

Key Build Up Action to IDoP 2025 - Intergenerational Peace Dialogue Forum

a) What is Intergenerational Dialogue [IDG]?

Intergenerational dialogue is meaningful the exchange of ideas and perspectives between people of different age groups, is crucial for building strong, cohesive communities. IDG fosters mutual understanding, breaks down stereotypes, and promotes collaboration on shared challenges. Public engagement, with its focus on citizen participation and deliberation, offers a fertile ground for cultivating such dialogues.

b) Why is Intergenerational Dialogue a Strategic Concept in Peace Discourse?

In an increasingly age-segregated society, where people primarily interact with those of similar ages, intergenerational dialogue can bridge the generational divide and foster a sense of shared purpose.

The IDP is strategic because it provides for;

- **Mutual Learning and Understanding:** Each generation possesses unique experiences, knowledge, and perspectives. IDG allows for the sharing of these assets, leading to mutual learning and a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing different age groups. For example, older adults can share their historical knowledge and life experiences, while younger generations can offer insights into technological advancements and contemporary social trends.
- **Breaking Down Stereotypes:** Stereotypes about different age groups can perpetuate prejudice and discrimination. IDG helps to challenge these stereotypes by providing opportunities for individuals to interact with and learn from people of different ages. This can lead to greater appreciation for the diversity within each generation and break down harmful assumptions.
- **Strengthening Communities:** IDG fosters social cohesion by bringing people of all ages together to address common concerns and work towards shared goals. This can lead to stronger, more resilient communities where everyone feels valued and included. For example, a community garden project can bring together older adults and young people to share gardening skills, build relationships, and beautify their neighborhood.
- **Promoting Civic Engagement:** IDGs can encourage civic participation among all age groups. By engaging in discussions about community issues and working together to find solutions, individuals feel a sense of ownership and responsibility for their community's well-being. This can lead to increased voter turnout, volunteerism, and other forms of civic engagement.
- **Supporting Policy Development:** IDG can inform policy decisions by ensuring that the perspectives and needs of all age groups are considered. By engaging in public discourse and sharing their experiences, individuals can influence policy development and advocate for policies that benefit their communities. For example, intergenerational discussions about public transportation can lead to policies that address the needs of both older adults and young people.

a) Why was IDP applied as an approach in the IDoP build up activities?

The Intergenerational Peace Dialogue Forum was convened to foster inclusive civic engagement, bridge generational divides, and promote peaceful approaches to rights advocacy in Embakasi East. Against a backdrop of rising youth unrest, mistrust in institutions, and moral fragmentation, the forum served as a timely platform for honest reflection, mutual accountability, and collaborative problem-solving.

b) The IDG Convener, Venue and Audience

The IDP was convened by the Chair of the Sub-County Peace Committee – Embakasi, and sponsored by Agents of Peace [AoP]. The discussions were held at Jesus Fellowship Church, Tassia Kwa Ndege within Embakasi East Sub-County on 11th Sept, 2025. The IDP target audience were mapped as; Youth, Administration, Religious Leaders, Community Elders, Human Rights Defenders, Political Party Representatives. The IDP registered the participation of 77 community members.

Sessional Proceedings

The forum commenced with a word of prayer and energizing activities to build rapport among participants. Mr. Thomas Akendo, County Peace Forum Chairman, delivered opening remarks urging all stakeholders to embrace peaceful civic participation and intergenerational dialogue as pillars of sustainable peace. He emphasized the importance of youth inclusion, institutional integrity, and faith-based moral leadership in shaping a cohesive society. Participants introduced themselves, representing a rich tapestry of voices from youth groups, religious institutions, local administration, civil society, and political formations.

The IDG was facilitated in three core phases.

Phase I: Youth Centered Issues

Positive youth development is a holistic approach that focuses on creating a developmentally appropriate learning setting for young people. Positive youth development strategies focus on forging positive relationships; strengthening academic, soft and technical skills; cultivating trustworthy, safe spaces; and offering youth opportunities to succeed in meaningful ways. Another defining characteristic of Positive Youth Development is that youth are treated as equal partners and engage with their communities, schools, organizations, peer groups and families in ways that are both constructive and productive.

During the IDP, the Youth participants voiced deep frustrations over systemic exclusion and moral hypocrisy. Key concerns included:

- Proliferation of youth gangs (e.g., Chapakali in Umoja), recruiting minors aged 13–16 years of ages.
- Escalating Gen Z-led protests and violent counter-reactions from rival groups ("Goonzies")
- Rampant drug abuse and lack of employment opportunities
- Corruption among elders, clergy, and administrators
- Marginalization in peacebuilding efforts, especially by Nyumba Kumi structures
- Exploitation by plain-clothed officers under local chiefs
- Biased conflict resolution and absence of community dialogue platforms
- Mistrust between youth and security agencies, especially in drug enforcement and domestic disputes

Youth demanded recognition not just as “leaders of tomorrow,” but as active stakeholders in today’s peace and governance processes.

Phase II: Security Agencies [Chiefs and Police]

The office of the chief and assistant chief are important offices in the public administration structure in Kenya. The chief office draws the authority from the Chiefs’ Act 1998; revised edition 2012 as read with National Government Co-ordination Act, 2013. Kenya’s chiefs offer a unique lens for exploring ways of public administration and execution of government policies. Chiefs form the foundation of National Government Administration, which has remained the last mile cornerstone of the Kenya’s administrative structure since independence. However, chief’s power has become increasingly fragmented over the years due to over dilution of chiefs’ authority in the Chiefs’ Act 1998; revised edition 2012 and changing crime dynamics.

Concerns raised against security agencies included:

- Profiling and criminalization of youth without due process
- Allegations of planted evidence, extrajudicial violence, and sexual abuse
- Collusion with entertainment venues and selective enforcement based on financial incentives
- Lack of transparency and accountability in community policing

Youth called for reforms in law enforcement culture, emphasizing the need for trust-building, fairness, and youth-sensitive policing.

Phase III: Elders and Parents

As key actors in the community, the elders and parents have traditional resources, including a social governance system and traditional law that improves the legitimacy and ownership of local initiatives geared toward achieving SGD 16. Their participation and practical approach to promoting social relations and resource access using traditional mechanisms ensures ownership and legitimacy. As custodians of traditional laws, they influence community attitudes, behavior, and perception that can create an enabling environment to build sustainable peace.

The generational disconnect was clear. Youth lamented:

- Elders’ resistance to alternative perspectives and moral mentorship
- Parental absence due to economic pressures
- Overemphasis on child rights perceived as contributing to indiscipline
- Lack of structured moral guidance and intergenerational engagement

Elders acknowledged the need to balance discipline with empathy, and to create safe spaces for youth expression and mentorship.

Phase IV: Religious Institutions

Prior to exploring some possible ways of engaging religious stakeholders and policymakers, and the challenges associated with this path, let us acknowledge several positive developments in the field of interreligious peace-making. Second, there is a substantial set of empirical data that points to the significant role that religious leaders are playing, especially at the community level and third, there is a growing awareness in the field for the need for the further inclusion of women, especially at senior levels, both when it comes to interreligious peacebuilding and institutional representation.

Faith leaders faced scrutiny over moral integrity and institutional accountability:

- Churches were accused of commercialization, political infiltration, and exploitation of youth
- Mosques were praised for moral discipline but challenged on radicalization risks
- Muslim leaders clarified misconceptions on conversion, marriage, and dietary laws
- Christian leaders responded to concerns on noise pollution, pastoral conduct, and church proliferation

Both the faith communities affirmed their commitment to moral leadership, youth protection, and interfaith unity.

Overall Responses

The Representatives from religious and administrative sectors offered clarifications and commitments:

- Muslim Leaders: Emphasized unity across faiths, condemned radicalization, and clarified religious practices.
- Christian Leaders: Called for moral accountability, environmental sensitivity, and respectful worship.
- Security Agencies: Acknowledged human error, encouraged formal reporting of misconduct, and defended Nyumba Kumi efforts.

The IDG achieved the following;

- Acknowledgment of youth grievances and structural exclusion
- Affirmation of interfaith and intergenerational unity
- Exposure of institutional gaps and moral contradictions

Conclusion

The Intergenerational Peace Dialogue Forum marked a critical step toward healing, accountability, and inclusive civic transformation in Embakasi East. By confronting uncomfortable truths and embracing shared solutions, the community reaffirmed its commitment to peaceful coexistence and generational solidarity.

“Demand your rights—but do so peacefully. Let your voice be firm, your actions lawful, and your vision inclusive.” — Mr. Thomas Akendo - County Peace Forum Chairman.

Recommendations

- a) There is need for institutional reforms in local administration and faith leadership
- b) There is need for strengthening of youth participation in peacebuilding and governance
- c) There is need of establishment of regular community forums for accountability and collaboration
- d) There is need for development of youth-friendly civic education and mentorship programs
- e) There is need for enhanced transparency and oversight in law enforcement and Nyumba Kumi structures.

Closing Remarks and Call To Action

Mr. Thomas Akendo closed the IDG with a timely reminder that; peace is not the absence of conflict, but the presence of justice, dialogue, and shared responsibility. He also urged communities to engage in noble processes such as; International Peace Day Planning Meeting (Tassia Assistant Chief's Office) and Peace Procession and Youth Engagement Tents on International Day of Peace. He wrapped up by making a three-tier Call To Action:

Call To Action I: Embrace peaceful avenues for demanding rights

Call To Action II: Reject radicalization and divisive narratives

Call To Action III: Participate actively in upcoming peace events:

PICRURIAL



Training and engagement 30 participants - 15 refugees and 5 host communities

This report provides an overview of Enhancing social integration and peaceful coexistence of immigrant communities from Somalia in Kenya as a significant topic that addresses the challenges and opportunities for promoting and advancing better relationships and integration between Somali immigrants and the local Kenyan population. It involves exploring social, political, and economic aspects of the integration process, ensuring both communities live in harmony.

Currently, tensions between Kikuyus and Somalis in Kenya have been influenced by a mix of historical, social, and political factors. These tensions have been particularly pronounced in areas like Nairobi and the northeastern regions when the current president removes all vetting process during the application Kenya National Identification, where Somalis in Kenya and Kikuyu communities often interact. Some of the friction arises from competition over resources and power such as land and employment especially in key security sector in the country. These tensions are exacerbated by misunderstandings, media portrayals, and a lack of community dialogue, making it critical to promote initiatives aimed at building trust and fostering peaceful coexistence.

Promoting social integration and peaceful coexistence in Kenya is crucial for ensuring national unity and stability. Kenya is a diverse country with various ethnic groups, including Kikuyus, Somalis, Luo, Luhya, and many others, each contributing to the nation's rich cultural heritage. However, this diversity can sometimes lead to misunderstandings, stereotypes, and even conflict. Fostering social integration allows different communities to appreciate and respect each other's cultures, values, and traditions. By promoting peaceful coexistence, Kenya can strengthen its social fabric, reducing the risk of ethnic tensions and ensuring that all groups, including Somali immigrants, feel valued and included in the national identity. This sense of unity is especially important in times of political or economic challenges, as it creates a more resilient and cohesive society.

Enhancing integration and peaceful coexistence has significant economic and social benefits. Immigrant communities, such as the Somalis, often bring skills, entrepreneurial spirit, and cultural diversity that can boost local economies and create a more dynamic workforce. When Somali immigrants and other communities feel welcomed and integrated, they are more likely to contribute positively to the country's development, whether through business, education, or cultural exchanges. Moreover, reducing tensions and building stronger community bonds can improve overall public safety and security, ensuring that all Kenyans, regardless of their ethnicity or origin, can thrive in a stable and peaceful environment. Thus, promoting social integration and peaceful coexistence is not just a moral imperative but also a pragmatic approach to fostering long-term prosperity for all.

Enhancing social integration and promoting peaceful coexistence of Somali immigrant communities in Kenya is critical for fostering national unity and stability. While Kenya has a long history of hosting Somali immigrants, particularly in areas like Nairobi and the North Eastern region, tensions can sometimes arise due to cultural differences, economic disparities, or political factors. Here are some recommendations to enhance the integration of Somali immigrants and promote peaceful coexistence:

1. Promote Intercultural Dialogue and Awareness Programs

- Organize community forums and educational events that allow Somali immigrants and local Kenyan communities to engage in dialogue and promote understanding. This will bring mutual understanding, reduce stereotypes, and encourage respect for diversity.

2. Support Economic Integration through Entrepreneurship and Employment

- Provide targeted support for Somali entrepreneurs, including access to micro-financing, business development training, and opportunities in local markets. Encouraging investment in areas with high concentrations of Somali immigrants can also create jobs and stimulate local economies.

3. Enhance Educational Inclusivity and Language Programs

- Offer language courses for Somali immigrants to improve proficiency in Swahili and English, which will enhance their integration into the broader society. Schools should also be encouraged to include cultural education about Somali heritage to promote inclusion and understanding.

4. Strengthen Community-Based Peacebuilding Initiatives

- Promote community policing and peacebuilding efforts that involve Somali immigrants as active participants in local security initiatives. Collaboration between local authorities and Somali community leaders can help build trust and prevent ethnic tensions.













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