

KENYA COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE PROGRAMME 2019-2020

Programming for Inclusive Solutions and Sustainable Development



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	KASI	- Kiosk Automated Services and Information
AIM	- Application for Integrated Management for Protection and Solutions	KCPE	- Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
AGD	- Age, Gender and Diversity	KISED	- Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme
BIA	- Best Interest Assessments	KKFC	- Kakuma–Kalobeyei Challenge Fund
BID	- Best Interest Determination	KPLC	- Kenya Power and Lighting Company
BIMS	- Biometric Identity Management System	LGBTI	- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
CAN	- Comprehensive Needs Assessment	MCH	- Mother and Child Health
CBI	- Cash-Based Intervention	MIYCN	- Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition
CBT	- Cash Based Transfers (dubbed as Bamba Chakula)	MOU	- Memorandum of Understanding
CBO	- Community-based organisation	MSME	- Micro, Small and Medium scale Enterprise
CIDP	- County Integrated Development Plan	MTP	- Medium Term Plan
CHW	- Community Health Worker	MUAC	- Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
CMR	- Crude Mortality Rate	NESP	- National Education Sector Plan
CPIMS	- Child Protection Information Management System	NITA	- National Industrial Training Authority
CRIs	- Core Relief Items	NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
CRRF	- Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework	NHIF	- National Health Insurance Fund
CSP	- Conflict Sensitive Programming	NRB	- National Registration Bureau
CSK	- Computer Society of Kenya	NYD	- New York Declaration
DRA	- Department of Refugee Affairs	PoC	- Person of Concern
DRDIP	- Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project	PIN	- Personal Identification Number
EAC	- East African Community	PRIMES	- Population Registration Identity Management Echo-System
ECD	- Early Childhood Development	PRRO	- Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
ECHO	- European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection	PSN	- Persons with Specific Needs
EMIS	- Education Management Information System	RAB	- Refugee Appeals Board
EU	- European Union	RAS	- Refugee Affairs Secretariat
FAO	- UN Food and Agricultural Organization	RSD	- Refugee Status Determination
FSD	- FinAccess household Survey	RRRP	- Regional Refugee Response Plan
GAM	- Global Acute Malnutrition	SAM	- Severe Acute Malnutrition
GBV	- Gender Based Violence	SEA	- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
GBVIMS	- Gender-Based Violence Information Management System	SDG	- Sustainable Development Goal
GEEW	- Gender and Economic Empowerment of Women	SGBV	- Sexual and Gender Based Violence
GCR	- Global Compact on Refugees	SNE	- Special Needs Education
GCM	- Global Compact on Migration	SOP	- Standard Operating Procedure
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product	SPP	- Security Partnership Project
GFD	- General Food Distribution	TSC	- Teacher Service Commission
GOK	- Government of Kenya	TWG	- Thematic Working Group
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus	TVET	- Technical and Vocational Education and Training
IcSP	- Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace	UASC	- Unaccompanied and Separated Children
ICT	- Information Communication and Technology	UAM	- Unaccompanied Minors
IDA	- International Development Association	U5MR	- Under 5 Mortality Rate
IFC	- International Finance Corporation	UNDAF	- United Nations Development Assistance Framework
IGAD	- Intergovernmental Authority on Development	UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
IMAM	- Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	UNFP	- United Nations Population Fund
IMCI	- Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses	UNICEF	- United Nations Children’s Education Fund
INS	- Instant Network Schools	UNHCR	- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
ILO	- International Labour Organisation	UON	- University of Nairobi
IPRS	- Integrated Population Registration Services	VIP	- Latrine Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine
ISSB	- Interlocking Stabilised Soil Blocks	WASH	- Water Sanitation and Hygiene
IYCF	- Infant and Young Child Feeding	WB	- World Bank
		WFP	- World Food Programme
		WHO	- World Health Organization

Kenya has a long history of welcoming forcibly displaced people from its neighbouring countries. It currently hosts over 475,000 refugees, mainly from South Sudan and Somalia. The majority resides in camps in the semi-arid areas in the north of the country. The camps depend largely on humanitarian assistance and are located in areas with limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure. Nevertheless, they have evolved into vibrant entrepreneurial communities.

Guided by the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UNHCR's aim is to help both the refugee and the host communities not only to survive, but to thrive and become self-reliant. Therefore, it is important to move away from a solely humanitarian approach and promote a more inclusive and development-oriented strategy that will meet these communities' economic and social needs and aspirations. Bringing different actors together and developing strategic partnership with the private sector, will foster solidarity and cooperation between the refugees and the communities that host them, as well as responsibility sharing.

The development of the Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP) 2019-2020 was guided by these principles. It provides a consolidated overview of the refugee situation: its achievements, challenges, opportunities, planned responses, knowledge gaps and capacity building needs. The KCRP intends to open an informed dialogue across a broad spectrum of stakeholders. The goal is to develop a long-term, inclusive and sustainable approach for the benefit of the populations residing in the refugee hosting areas.

The refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma are already using various innovative tools to study, earn livelihoods and connect to the global community. The camps in Kenya have fostered Olympic athletes, supermodels, artists and leaders who went on to leave their mark in countries across the world. The time is now to strive for new solutions that will allow more refugees to reach their potential and become the role models of tomorrow.

It is my hope the KCRP will be a useful document that will help the reader understand the refugee context in Kenya and will serve as a gate-opener for greater engagement of both existing and new actors in finding sustainable solutions.



Fathia Abdalla
Representative UNHCR Kenya

PURPOSE AND RATIONALE OF THE KENYA COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE PROGRAMME (KCRP) 2019-2020

“There is an urgent need for a more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world’s refugees, while taking account of existing contributions and the different capacities and resources among States. Refugees and host communities should not be left behind.”

Mr Filippo Grandi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to the General Assembly on the Global Compact on Refugees

The Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP) 2019-2020 provides a consolidated and structured overview of context and challenges, strategic priorities, achievements, planned responses and areas in need of attention and knowledge development across locations and sectors of the Kenyan refugee operation.

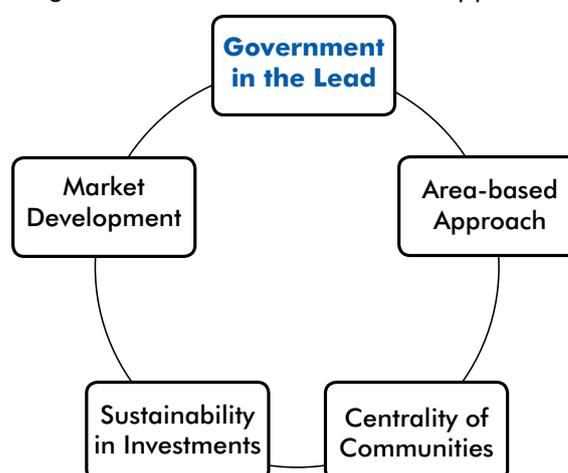
The aim is to:

- Present a gateway to a more comprehensive, development-oriented and inclusive approach to refugee programming in Kenya in line with the principles of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).
- Demonstrate how this approach fits in with existing national, regional and international policy and planning frameworks and priorities.
- Give rationale for a multi-stakeholder approach led by the Kenyan Government articulating the need for increased engagement, support and collaboration among relevant stakeholders, involving government institutions, international development donors, non-governmental organizations, private sector, philanthropic organizations, faith-based organizations, academia and most importantly refugees and host population themselves.

The KCRP 2019-2020 principle point of departure derives from the UN Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) that aims to set the ground for a more sustainable, inclusive and comprehensive response to refugee movements and protracted situations. Guided by the core principle of “leaving no one behind,” as stated in the 2030 Agenda and the call for new and broader constellations of collaboration between different stakeholders that can leverage innovative and sustainable solutions, the KCRP 2019-2020 shall be seen as an attempt to strengthen and develop the linkage between the spheres of humanitarian and development work in a refugee hosting context, without compromising humanitarian principles.

The area- and sector-based approaches come with a firm focus on programming that benefits both refugees and host communities in line with national and local planning and priorities. In doing so, the focus is on supporting an inclusive and sustainable development guided by the following main principles; *Government in the lead, building on a whole-of-government, multi-stakeholder approach*:

- *Government in the Lead* - building on a whole-of-government, multi-stakeholder approach to ensure ownership, control on and support to national and local development and priorities, as spelled out in national and local development plans.
- *Area-based Approach* - to ensure an inclusive development.
- *Centrality of Communities* - to ensure that community identified projects are at centre of programming.
- *Sustainability in Investments* - to ensure application of medium to long-term perspectives in investments.
- *Market Development* - to encourage the role of private sector and private public partnership in development.



Today the impact of forced displacement is increasingly asymmetrical and complex. The rapidly changing global political environment in which displacements take place and lack of appropriate solutions in many protracted situations have given rise to unprecedented demands to which there is an urgent need of sustainable solutions. There are “crises within the crisis” exacerbating the already incredibly difficult circumstances faced by the refugees. The recently endorsed Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) aptly describes the challenging situation facing many refugees and recipient countries. Importantly, it calls for a broadening and more comprehensive perspective on issues relating to protracted refugee situations and the need for international solidarity, responsibility sharing and societal inclusion. While stressing the multi-dimensional vulnerability of protracted refugee situations, the GCR also highlights the interactive dynamism and under-lying potential of development oriented interplays between refugees and host communities.

The need to find durable and development oriented solutions to the problem of forced displacement is more urgent than ever. Today, an unprecedented 70 million people around the world have been forced from their homes. Kenya is at the centre of this development, being one of the larger refugee hosting countries in the world. The refugee operation in Kenya is of a mixed and protracted nature and is today home to almost half a million refugees, of which the majority have fled conflicts in Somalia and South Sudan. Alongside refugees who have been in the country for decades, Kenya receives new arrivals and may continue to do so if the situations in neighbouring countries deteriorate, generating an influx of refugees to Kenya. Currently, 84 per cent of the refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya are living in camps. The counties hosting these large numbers of refugees are the most marginalized and underdeveloped, facing elevated levels of food insecurity, chronic malnutrition rates, high levels of poverty, poor livelihood opportunities, deficits in human capital, limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure.

Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya are facing a protracted exile, meaning they are caught in a situation that have since long moved beyond the initial emergency phase. According to UNHCR’s definition a protracted situation is when 25,000 or more refugees from the same nationality have been in exile for five or more years in a given asylum country. Further, UNHCR describes protracted refugee situations as those in which refugees find themselves in a long-lasting and intractable state of limbo. Their lives may not be at risk, but their basic rights and essential economic, social and psychological needs remain un-fulfilled after years in exile. A prolonged encampment situation potentially leads to a limitation of a number of rights contained in the 1951 Convention including freedom of movement and the right to seek wage-earning employment outside the camp. Faced with these restrictions, refugees become largely dependent on humanitarian assistance. Aside from the many problems associated with this kind of situation, such as passivation and restricted economic potential among refugees, a protracted situation can also potentially lead to direct security concerns, such as organization of terrorism, arms trafficking, drug smuggling, trafficking of women and children and recruitment of child soldiers and mercenaries. There can also be indirect security implications, such as increased competition with the host population over scarce resources. Tensions between refugees and the local populations can arise as refugees are perceived to receive preferential treatment, especially as access to local social services such as health and education becomes increasingly difficult for local rural populations while such services are mostly available in the refugee camps.

In view of the current protracted situations in Kenya, it is clear that a traditional approach to assistance based on only humanitarian assistance does not constitute a long-term solution. Instead there is need for a more integrated and comprehensive approach that considers the needs, concerns and capacities of the host country, the country of origin and resettlement and donor countries along with the needs and capabilities of refugees and host populations themselves. Such an approach needs to break with existing structures of compartmentalization between development and humanitarian programmes and allow for new types of actors to participate and contribute ensuring that individual needs are placed at the centre.

In line with the need of a comprehensive approach, the strategic priorities and planned responses presented in the KCRP 2019-2020 emanate from a number of international, regional and national key policy and planning documents. Internationally, the **2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** is considered the prime guiding framework for the outlined strategic priorities and planned responses in the KCRP 2019-2020. The 2030 Agenda, which is to be fully owned by governments, makes an explicit pledge to *leave no one behind*. With the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) being largely silent on the situation faced by refugees, the overall framework of the 2030 Agenda provides a strong rationale for the inclusion of migrants and refugees as development actors. Importantly, it also recognizes the importance of resilience of hosting communities (2030 Agenda, Paragraph 29). As a means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda (Addis Agenda) on Financing for Development (FfD)** is formulated in response to the need for comprehensive and diverse additional funding for sustainable and inclusive development. The Addis Agenda captures the essence of the challenges to be tackled in the SDGs by turning them into operational commitments. Refugees and asylum seekers are not explicitly targeted in the Addis Agenda, but in view of a more comprehensive and development oriented approach to refugee hosting as outlined in the CRRF, the agenda provides an import framework for the mobilization of financial resources from the Kenyan Government, international public donors as well as the private sector.

The 2016 New York Declaration on Migrants and Refugees (NYD), The 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response framework (CRRF) are milestones for global solidarity and refugee protection. The GCR affirmed by the UN General Assembly on 17 December 2018 contains the CRRF as an integral part and a Programme of Action to reinforce the application of comprehensive responses. Although not legally binding, it provides an important guiding document in supporting refugees, migrants and host countries through the mobilization of political will, a broadening of the base of support and arrangements for more equitable and predictable burden- and responsibility-sharing recognising that refugee camps should be the exception and a temporary measure in cases of emergency and outline a broad range of measures to work towards solutions. The four objectives of the GCR, as already known from the CRRF, are to: 1) *ease pressures on host countries*, 2) *enhance refugee self-reliance*, 3) *expand access to third country solutions* and 4) *support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity*. At the Leaders' Summit on Refugees, in connection to the NYD in September 2016, the Kenyan Government made a few additional commitments in relation to enhancing refugee self-reliance and inclusion, facilitating legal status for refugees and facilitating access to refugee education.

Regionally, the Kenyan Government participates in the **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)** and was a leading state in the adoption of the 2017 *Nairobi Declaration and its Plan of Action* for the benefit of refugees and host communities alike. Kenya also participated in IGAD's first inter-ministerial thematic meeting with a focus on Education, where IGAD Member States adopted the commitment to refugee inclusion in national education systems across the region by 2020 as well as in the inter-ministerial meeting in Kampala that brought about the declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods and Self-reliance for Refugee, Returnees and Host Communities in the IGAD region (Kampala, 28th March, 2019). The Kenyan government also played a significant role in the South Sudan situation through the *Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan*. The adoption of the African Union Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment in January 2018 also provides an opportunity in allowing free movement of refugees and refugees' access to third-country solutions in the region. Kenya is also part of the East Africa Community and has actively engaged in the Partner States' efforts on the development of an EAC Common Policy on Refugee Management.

Nationally, close references are made to the following central policies and planning tools:

- **The Kenya Vision 2030** aiming to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized, middle-income

country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment. Under Vision 2030, a Bill of Rights will be secured and guaranteed, which will cover civil, political, economic, social and, cultural rights as well as women, children, elderly, disabled and refugee rights.

- **Medium Term Plan III** which intends to implement additional legal and institutional reforms to maintain and strengthen macroeconomic stability including public sector and governance reforms in administration of justice and law and order to improve the business environment and promote private sector investment and growth.
- **The Big Four Agenda** should be seen as a fast-tracking strategy for the Vision 2030, comprising four priority areas (i) manufacturing; (ii) food and nutrition; (iii) housing and (iv) universal healthcare coverage for all Kenyans.
- **The County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)** and the KISEDIP which is an integral part of the Turkana CIDP II are central implementing tools for achieving the objectives of the KCRP 2019-2020.

Delivering Together

The United Nation Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018 – 2022 articulates the UN’s commitment to support the people of Kenya to realize their development agenda. With the framework in place, the UN system as a whole is aligning its programmes to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, including its country-based support for national authorities, through contributions under three pillars:

- Empowered nation / transforming government
- Human capital development
- Sustainable economic growth.

The status and needs of refugee and host community populations, stateless persons and migrants are specifically reflected in the UNDAF. At the core of the implementation strategy of the UNDAF is the Delivering as One focus, a deliberate move to entrench coherence in messaging and impact of all UN agencies in the country, as well as optimising available resources for effectiveness.

The KCRP 2019-2020 is also aligned with in the **Kenya Multi Year Multi Partner (MYMP) Strategy for Kenya 2018-2020**, which provides an overall strategic guidance for all partners currently involved in the refugee operation in Kenya. It serves as a vehicle to support the government in applying comprehensive responses, while also expanding its scope to other persons of concern. The focus of the MYMP is primarily to safeguard the protection of and seek solutions for refugees and other persons of concern, supporting a move towards greater government ownership of core protection issues and sustainable alternatives to the encampment policy. The strategy has five main objectives that are reflected in the strategic priorities and planned responses of the KCRP 2019-2020:

- Maintain asylum space, peace and security in the areas of residence of persons of concern (POCs) and uphold protection standards
- Ensure the establishment of efficient and fair government owned protection processes
- Achieve durable solutions (voluntary repatriation, resettlement, local integration) for POCs
- Refugees benefit from basic services, including health, education and water, provided by national authorities and private sector
- Refugees enjoy economic inclusion and increasingly self-reliant through the development of individual capacities and the promotion of a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities.

The Kenyan MYMP is included in the **Solutions Capital Initiative**, which is a donor pact developed in the spirit of the New York Declaration and the consultations leading to the Global Compact on Refugees as well as the commitments made as part of the Grand Bargain. Through this pact, UNHCR is seeking additional funds to enable a select group of operations to implement their MYMPs. The selected operations include: Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Malawi and Kenya.

Kenya has since the early 1970s been a critical hub for refugees and asylum seekers mainly from the East and Horn of Africa. A large share of these refugees has now lived in Kenya for decades creating generations of people who know no other home. With an escalation of the refugee situation in terms of scale and complexity, Kenya has over time gone through policy shifts in the way refugees are perceived and hosted. These shifts span from more integrative solutions in the early days of reception to the current more restricted encampment policy.

Kenya is a State Party to the 1951 *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* and the 1969 *OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa*. The status and treatment of refugees in Kenya is governed by the 2006 Refugees Act and its 2009 Refugee Regulations. Under the 2006 Refugee Act, the Government of Kenya, more specifically the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) under the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, has the overall responsibility for administration, coordination and management of refugee matters. A review of the Act and a drafting of a new refugee policy is in process. A Refugee Bill, containing progressive provisions, went through three Parliamentary readings in the course of 2017, but was then rejected by the President, citing lack of public participation.

The current refugee framework in Kenya contains two critical elements - *encampment and restriction of movement*. Because of security concerns, spurred by a series of terrorist attacks, the Kenyan Government decided in 2012 to tighten its encampment policy requiring all refugees and asylum seekers, including those residing in urban areas, to relocate to designated camps. Although refugees have been allowed to engage in informal employment in the past, this has become increasingly difficult as the encampment policy constraints refugees from leaving the camps without permission. Work permits are available to refugees but only those with special skills or investments will be successful. However refugees are allowed to engage in any form of self-employment inside the camps without the need to obtain formal authorization.

Kenya's legislation also contains provisions that protect stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness. The Constitution of Kenya 2010, contains a progressive Bill of Rights and a revised chapter on citizenship. The Constitution does not pronounce safeguards to prevent statelessness at birth. Kenya has not acceded to any of the Conventions on statelessness. The legislation that provides for the registration of stateless persons in the country is set to expire in August 2019; however, this deadline was extended through a Miscellaneous Act and is currently awaiting gazetting (the new deadline will be August 2025). The new draft Bill on the registration of persons is being reviewed in a bid to include more favorable provisions vis-à-vis the stateless populations. It will also contain provisions for the registration of persons and births and deaths registration.

Once enacted, it will repeal the current Registration of Persons Act and the Births and Deaths Registration Act. It would have provisions for the Huduma Namba registration which is being done through the National Integrated Identity Management System (NIIMS). The draft National Action Plan to Eradicate Statelessness is pending endorsement. Kenya has started the process to amend the Births and Deaths Registration Act creating an opportunity to ensure inclusivity of the registration stateless children and includes provisions for the prevention of future stateless cases from emerging.

In addition, even though, the Kenya Constitution provides that a person who has been lawfully resident in Kenya for a continuous period of at least seven years and who meets other conditions prescribed in the relevant legislation may be naturalized, there have been very few successful cases. Strengthening the case for naturalization of refugees can be found in the Kenyan law on citizenship, which highlights the ability to speak Kiswahili or a local language and the capacity to make a substantive contribution to Kenya's development as approving conditions.

As of July 2019, Kenya is currently hosting 477,451 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from Somalia and South Sudan. It is a decrease of 20% (-116,639) over the past five years or an average decline of 5% per year. The decrease since 2015 is mainly due to voluntary repatriation (88,003 as at end of July 2019), verification and BIMS enrolments exercises conducted in 2016 (Kakuma), in 2017 (Nairobi), and in 2018 (Dadaab). Still, Kenya remained the fifth largest asylum country in Africa.

UNHCR estimates that by the end of 2020, Kakuma will be hosting the largest number of POCs (estimated at 219,818) in Kenya and surpass Dadaab. UNHCR estimates that the increase of refugees will be solely in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and potentially in the urban programme depending on the prevailing policy of the Government, however there is a possibility of a gradual reduction in tandem with the consolidation of situation in South Sudan, Burundi and possibly also DRC. It is anticipated that Kenya, in line with its obligations under the international law, will keep its borders open and ensure that all who seek asylum are protected.

In the case of the urban refugee population, it is anticipated to increase from 75,742 in 2018, to 78,632 in 2020 if urban centres are recognised as legal residence for PoCs and the dispersed population is individually registered and assisted to return.

It is estimated that altogether in Kenya, the population will decrease from 471,724 by end of 2018 to 449,019 in 2019 (5 per cent), 431,098 (4 per cent) in 2020 and then to 428,250 (1 per cent) in 2021. It is assumed that the Note Verbal from the GoK on closure of Dadaab will spawn some new voluntary returns of refugees. It is also expected that among the South Sudanese, an increased number of spontaneous returns will occur for the next three years; 2,000 in 2019 and 2020 then 3,000 in 2021. DRC will continue to generate a constant flow of new arrivals. About 3,000 refugees will depart to third country through resettlement or complementary pathways and 3,500 others will relocate to neighbouring countries (secondary movers).

KENYA

Registered refugees and asylum-seekers

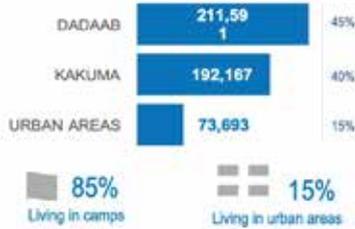
as of 31 July 2019



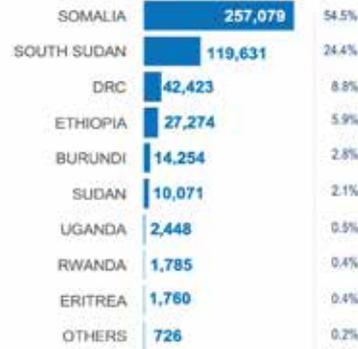
477,451

REGISTERED REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS

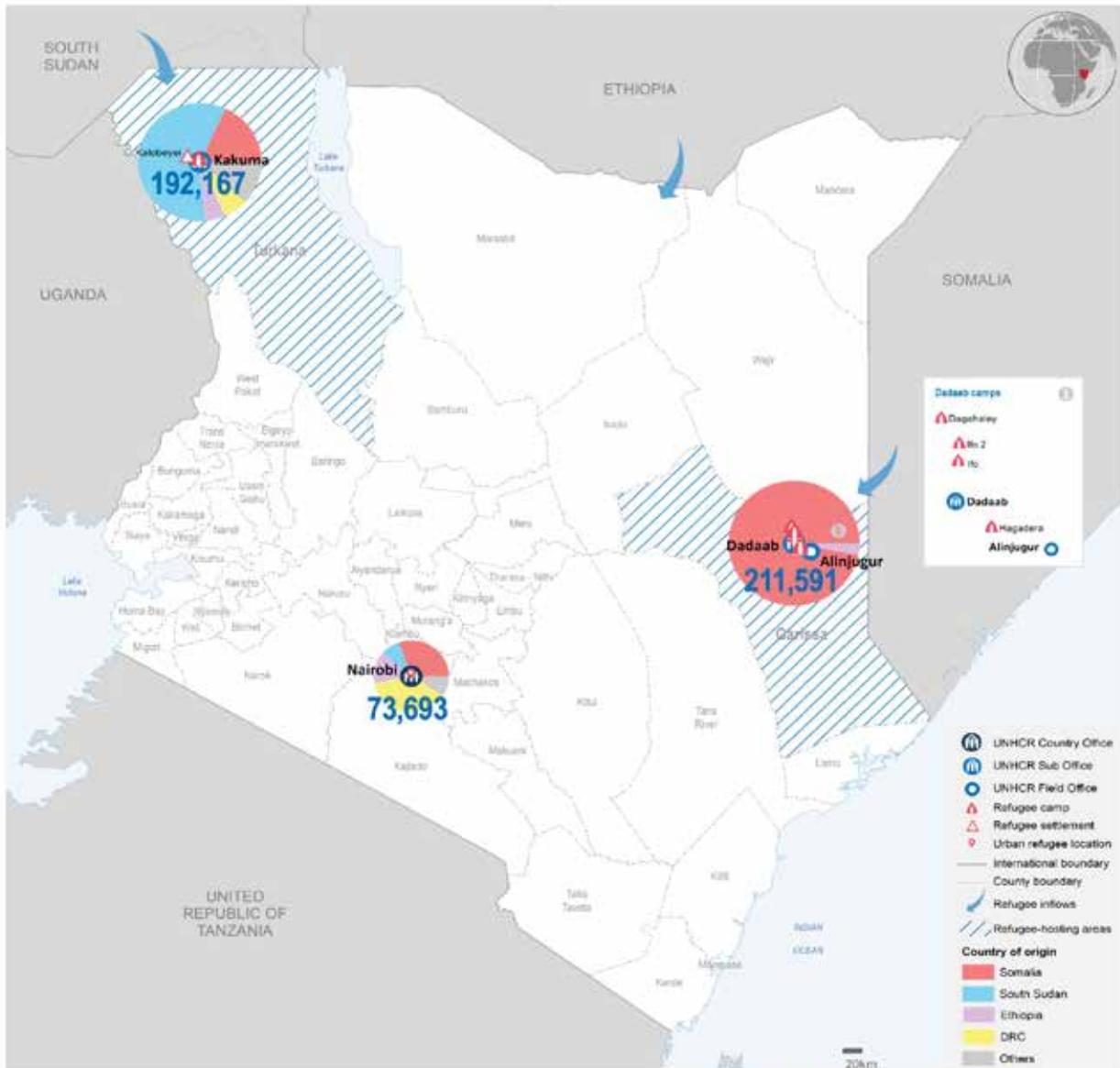
HOST LOCATIONS



COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



DEMOGRAPHICS



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Sources: UNHCR Kenya. Statistics based on UNHCR's Refugee Registration System, proGres Author: UNHCR Kenya - Data Management Unit Nairobi Feedback: kennaodm@unhcr.org

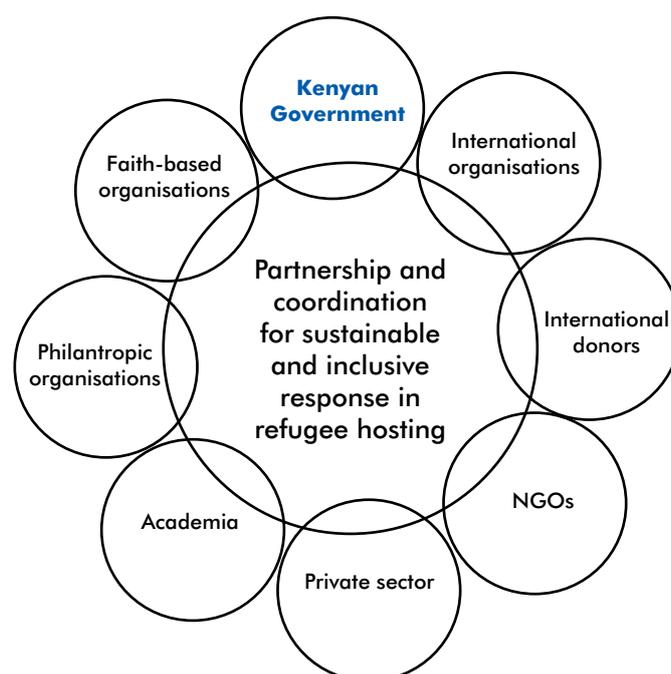
Despite the two high-profile regional situations; Somalia and South Sudan, the Kenya operation experience some funding challenges. While donors have continued to provide considerable support to the Kenya programme over the years, there is growing unpredictability of funding levels, which oblige UNHCR and partner to revise activities, available resources, and to re-prioritise needs.

Building upon existing cooperation and established opportunities, multi-year joint projects are being developed in partnership with humanitarian and development actors to increase donor base and collaborative efforts. Joint programmes have been developed between UNHCR, FAO and WFP under the EU Trust Fund to enhance self-reliance of refugees and host communities contributing to transforming the traditional humanitarian model of assistance towards development-oriented solutions (Phase I- Kakuma/Kalobeyei and Phase II- Kakuma/Kalobeyei and Dadaab). A similar joint programme 'PAMOJA' has been developed between UNHCR and WFP under DFID to support the provision of basic assistance, protection services, and economic integration of refugees and host communities in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, Kalobeyei settlement and refugee-hosting areas of Turkana, Garissa and Wajir.

The government of the Netherlands along with UNHCR and the WB, IFC, ILO and UNICEF are also joining forces to enable a better and more informed response to improve protection, education and income generating opportunities for refugees and host communities. Kenya is also one of the refugee-hosting areas benefiting from the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Projects (DRDIP). A joint proposal with UNCDF for financial inclusion has been prepared with UNHCR carrying out joint fundraising efforts. Through the UNDAF, the UN in Kenya will in the coming five years, commit a total of \$1.97 billion, of which 59 per cent is going to support human capital development programmes where the bulk of refugee programming is concentrated.

However, efforts invested in attracting new funding from non-traditional donors are starting to yield results, albeit not on the scale that is required for an operation of the scale of Kenya. The successful operationalization of the CRRF (notwithstanding other factors such as the legal environment and inclusion of communities, local & national government, at the centre of decision making) will depend on the availability of funds for the operation, including predictable funding in order to implement the MYMP 2018-2020. It is hoped that the steps taken by the operation in 2019-2020 to bring on board development partners and private sectors, would provide much needed holistic, medium to long term perspective on development issues in the refugee camps and their host communities and will start materialising, especially as the Kalobeyei development Phase I has been launched which is budgeted at \$500 million for the next 5 years, and thus will need aggressive fundraising and comprehensive coordination structures.

Innovative partnerships and coherent coordination will be key in achieving the objectives and responses outlined in the KCRP 2019 – 2020. The 2030 Agenda, the Addis Agenda and the GCR underscore the importance of a strengthened institutional framework for sustainable development through greater collaboration between the governments, international donors, international organisations and institutions, CSOs, the private sector, philanthropic organisations, faith-based organisation and academia. The new models of partnership are intended to expand the points of intersection between humanitarian and development interventions. Based on the KCRP priorities for the coming years, UNHCR and partners will continue to increasingly work with new partners and forge alliances in a coordinated manner.



The New Way of Working is particularly important, as the Kenya operation moves towards an integrated model of service delivery in the camps/ settlements requiring a shift in programming models from the traditional partnership model towards county supported programming guided by the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). The application of a more solutions-oriented and inclusive approach to refugee hosting depends heavily on government leadership. Hence, the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs and the CGR/CRRF requires institutional arrangements, within and across national and local governments; involving multiple ministries, departments and government institutions.

Both Garissa and Turkana Counties have reiterated their interest in participating in the ongoing refugee programmes, both at a programmatic and operational level. The CIDPs for Turkana and Garissa provide entry points for coordination and collaboration. For the first time, refugees have been integrated into both counties' development plans.

International development donors, including the World Bank, have an important role to play in supporting the government in finding a sustainable approach to refugee hosting in the country. In order to bridge the humanitarian – development divide, the issue of finding sustainable and market-based solutions to the protracted refugee situations in Kenya has been integrated into the development strategies of international donors as most international donors are guided by the principles of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Highlighting the importance of *leaving no one behind*, refugees can no longer be looked upon in isolation as being solely a humanitarian issue. With refugees and host populations being part of their strategies, international donors can in their dialogue with the Government stress the importance of having refugees and asylum seekers included in national development plans and their readiness to support in line with such approach. National and county sectoral working groups are important forums in this regard. To support a constructive dialogue in these forums, measures are needed to raise awareness in the donor community (collectively and individually) about the GCR and how refugees and host populations can be positioned in existing and future development strategies for Kenya.

The UN agencies play a central role in supporting coordination at the government level. The UN convenes, facilitates and leverages strategic engagement with various partners' drawn from both the state and non-state actors at national and county levels to ensure national ownership and

accountability. Membership in the UNCT is one of the main vehicles for coordination both amongst UN sister agencies and with the Government. At present, the most prominent joint framework is the Kenya UNDAF 2018-2022, which feeds into the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Big Four agenda as well as the Government's MTP III. The UNDAF National Steering Committee and Secretariat (NSCS) co-chaired by both the Government of Kenya at Cabinet Secretary Level and the UN Resident Coordinator provide overall program steering and oversight. Further, it has result area groups providing leadership and oversight for implementation, planning review, monitoring and reporting.

The work of international and national non-government organizations (NGOs) is crucial to the implementation of responses outlined in the KCRP. They are also critical to public engagement and the vision of a *whole of society* approach by raising awareness, conducting advocacy, driving innovation, diversifying support, and contributing financially to planned activities.

To effectively facilitate the collaboration and coordination of the various stakeholders and to provide the required level of support and strengthen technical and institutional capacities at county level, the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (KISED) framework provides all partners with the platform to effectively implement and monitor progress of multi-year and multi-sectoral activities. The KISED has a Steering Committee, a Secretariat and eight Thematic Working Groups led by the County Government. The KCRP considers the coordinating structure of the KISED as being the core modality for implementation and monitoring of activities within the area-based approach involving Kalobeyei and Kakuma.

Given the high degree of complexity involved in the transformative change of strengthening humanitarian and development work in the implementation of the GCR in Kenya, knowledge development needs to have a central position. A closer collaboration with academic institutions in Kenya and internationally is needed to make well-informed decisions based on empirical research on various matters linked to the work on bridging the humanitarian and development divide.

At core of the partnership dialogue is also the inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers and host populations themselves. The GCR presents an opportunity to ensure that the voices of refugees translate into tangible outcomes, provided the inclusion of a diverse set of actors is based on a sound contextual analysis. It is not only about developing and supporting consultative processes with refugees and host communities, but it is first and foremost about empowering them to have a voice where it matters most.

There is a growing recognition of the role of the private sector— individuals, companies, foundations and philanthropists— as a source of innovative solutions to refugee and host community challenges. The sector’s potentially important role as a driver for sustainable and inclusive development is explicitly highlighted in the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Agenda, the NYD and the GCR. Studies on market potentials in the refugee settings (e.g. ‘Kakuma as a marketplace’) suggest that the role of the private sector can be much enhanced, both in relation to consumer markets and productivity. While these studies suggest the presence of a strong driving-force and potential for economic activities among refugees in places like Kakuma, research also shows that refugees face numerous barriers in developing their businesses. Factors caused by distorted economies resulting in local actors monopolising services and cartels, limited access to power, water and infrastructure, discrimination and xenophobia, limited resources/skills, remote location far from existing import/export hubs or major commercial centres, weak comparative advantages e.g. requisite skills compared to other commercially viable locations; can potentially impede the development of business.

The development of a vibrant business climate and the growth of enterprises owned by refugees and host populations is largely dependent on access to investment capital. For refugees this is particularly problematic since they often lack required identification documents to access loans from commercial financing institutions, such as banks. A potential solution to this is the development of a guarantee loan instrument that will enable mobilisation of additional capital for small and medium-sized enterprises in refugee effected areas. Banks and other investors often find it too risky to offer loans to refugees that lack security and credit history.

Importantly, the ambition of increasing the involvement of private sector actors in a refugee-hosting context must come with an awareness of the varieties of incentives and rationales among these actors. Hence, there is need to differentiate between actors on the basis of their profile and intentions - corporate social responsibility (CSR) by for profit businesses, philanthropy and shared values, access to private sector capacity (such as management expertise, operational expertise, or tech), social enterprises etc. A strategy is needed to provide guidance on these aspects.

Working towards a greater involvement of the private sector as a driving force for sustainable and inclusive development in refugee – host settings, will entail a more deliberate strategy and advocacy built on lessons learned from previous and ongoing partnerships in Kenya and other CRRF countries. Foremost, such a strategy will need to build on experiences and outcomes of innovative business models and partnership constellations. Looking in to the role of private sector, the formulation of strategies for engagement need to start out from the following set of questions: 1) Can private sector solve the problem by itself? 2) Could there be a market-based approach to addressing the identified challenge? 3) What are the roles and interests of the private sector in addressing the identified challenge? 4) Are there factors constraining the involvement of private sector? and 5) What can and will be the role of humanitarian/development partners in mobilizing the private sector?

To strengthen the involvement of the private sector engaging in the following areas will be of importance:

- Development of a strategy for private sector engagement including philanthropic organisations/ foundations focusing on area-based programming. This should be a joint undertaking with representatives from the private sector.
- Strengthening coordination between the private sector and Delivering as One (DaO) through closer coordination between all stakeholders, and spelling out the role of private sector.
- Strengthening institutional capacities for public-private partnerships, primarily at county level.
- Promote an enabling environment for collaboration in areas like right to work, freedom of movement, access to finance, commercial regulations, customs, taxes, etc.
- Work with IFC and others promoting private sector development to organize roundtables and field visits to engage the private sector in the refugee setting. This would ideally not be fundraising-

- driven but focused on identifying business solutions through the private sector.
- In line with the forthcoming Global Refugee Forum, find opportunities to showcase best practices and future commitments from the private sector in support of refugees and host communities, which could be an instrument to enable business engagement specific to Kenya.
 - Engage with proactive communication and strengthen public private dialogue. Find champions in the private sector supported by multinational corporates, or entice Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs).
 - Mobilize investments in infrastructure that would support manufacturing in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).
 - Undertake empirically-based research studies on issues relating to private sector engagement thereby looking at various aspects within the dynamics of local enterprises. Suggestions of topics are:
 - √ How to address reputational and financial risks that private sector firms face when entering refugee hosting areas;
 - √ Information management support, specifically for coordination and prevention of crowding out of private sector;
 - √ Role of social enterprises as uniquely suited to bridging the gap between and refugee response;
 - √ Focus on demand driven vocational/skills programming.

While recognizing the need for a more inclusive and sustainable approach in meeting with challenges faced by refugees and host populations in Kenya, the KCRP 2019-2020 identifies five overall strategic priorities. The priorities emanate from the previously outlined guiding principles; *Government led initiative, Area-based approach, Centrality of communities, Sustainability of Investment and Market Development* and are formulated in close reference with earlier described legal, policy and planning frameworks such as the GCR, the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and relevant regional, national and county development frameworks as policy corner stones including the Kenya MYMP 2018-2020. The identified overall strategic priorities are to be seen as overarching and meant to guide actions/responses in the specific locations and sectors.

The overall Strategic priorities are:

1. Strengthen National/County Ownership and Institutional Capacity
2. Support an Enabling Protective Environment and Durable Solutions
3. Promote Innovations in Assistance Delivery and Enhance Development Support for Refugees and Host Populations
4. Create a Conducive Environment for Investments and Stimulate Economic Opportunities for Refugees and Host Populations
5. Enhance Knowledge Development and Data Collection

1. Strengthen National/County Ownership and Institutional Capacity

Government ownership and institutional capacity is crucial for the establishment of efficient and reliable protection processes as well as for the development of sustainable and institutional integrative capacities in hosting communities. Given the long-term presence of refugees in the country and the prospect of future refugee inflows, the Government needs to be accurately equipped to manage refugee processes at various levels within its administration. Embarking on a more integrated approach will require capacity development in a number of areas, such as the ability to effectively plan government expenditure and the delivery of public services, the ability to collect required statistical information for effective policy implementation, development aid absorption and project implementation capacity, tax administration skills, effectiveness to fight corruption and enhance governance and the making and enforcement of rules and laws and judicial reforms. Improvements in the capacity to deliver public services to the population, especially the poor and vulnerable, are crucial to translate both tax revenue and foreign aid into poverty reduction and required integrative measures for refugees.

Drawing on good practices, and recognizing the importance of national leadership, national arrangements need to be established to coordinate and facilitate the efforts of all relevant stakeholders working to achieve a comprehensive response. Securing refugee status and documentation confirming rights to refugee protection as well as access to services is a central requirement of a more inclusive hosting environment. Such efforts need to be supported under national leadership, in line with national policies and priorities, with the assistance of UNHCR and other relevant stakeholders as appropriate, setting out policy priorities, institutional and operational arrangements, requirements for support from the international community, including investment, financing, material and technical assistance.

Key programmatic areas

- Further support the development of RAS as an efficient and strong institution with an adequate financial and staffing structure.
- Support the development and implementation of the national eligibility process at first instance and appeal levels, including the judicial review.
- Promote the availability and affordability of legal aid partners/pro-bono lawyers to enhance the accountability of the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process.
- Ensure an inclusive and reliable registration system across the country.
- Ensure the implementation of an effective and transparent exemption process as long as the encampment policy is enforced.

- Support the Government's effective management of the refugee database and implement quality assurance.
- Support Government's effective management of refugee camps/settlements. Support Government in area of risk management and creating capacity of their side with regards to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).

Areas requiring further attention

- Strengthen institutional and technical capacities at national and county governance levels supporting local development, including resource mobilization, financial management (diversification of funding sources), organizational learning and leadership development.
- Improve service delivery mechanisms by ensuring transparent and accountable use of resources; marked shift in the programming model: i.e. from the traditional project implementing partner model towards national/county supported service delivery.
- Strengthen the ability of RAS, line ministries and County Governments to enable the cross-Government coordination, which is required for comprehensive responses and to take leadership in bridging the development-humanitarian gap

2. Support an Enabling Protective Environment and Durable Solutions

In line with a more development oriented approach to refugee hosting it is important that the Government of Kenya in collaboration with UNHCR and project partners continue to ensure that refugees hosted in the country receive adequate protection and humanitarian support during their stay. The humanitarian response will need to be maintained during 2019-2020 (and even beyond), because of a prevailing insecurity in the refugees' countries of origin and continued application of the encampment policy requiring humanitarian assistance to cover basic needs for the majority of asylum seekers and refugees. With shrinking resources for protection, refugee community involvement will become increasingly important. Age, gender, and diversity considerations will guide all aspects of our work, informed by the imperatives of promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls, as well as by the best interests of the child. A greater role and responsibility of the refugee population will enable creative ways of reaching out to the most vulnerable refugees and providing timely protection interventions which will have to be sought notably in the field of prevention, mitigation and response of SGBV, LGBTI, and identification of children at-risk, youth and support to persons with specific needs. Integration and reintegration efforts will need to be scaled up requiring inclusion of refugees in national services and systems such as those addressing civil registration, education, justice and healthcare, as well as the building of social and cultural ties.

The strive towards solutions is strongly articulated in the GCR, especially in objectives 3 and 4 on expanding access to third country solutions and supporting conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity, and further outlined under 'areas in need of support' in the Programme of Action. Supporting the Government of Kenya finding long-term solutions that enable refugees to access international protection and to live their lives in dignity and peace is core to refugee programming. Protection and solution needs are to be addressed from the outset of the protracted displacement situation in Kenya, especially through the IGAD platform. Importantly, a progressive approach to solutions must also go beyond the traditional durable solutions (voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement) and seek solutions socio-economic inclusion in the country and through complementary pathways such as those used to facilitate international mobility for education, work and family reunion.

Data management and data integrity will also be highly important to enhance the ability of stakeholders to make timely and evidence-informed decisions that can improve the lives of affected people and facilitate access to data, with adequate anonymization and safeguards to ensure the integrity of the legal protection framework. For an enabling protection environment, there will be need to strengthen automation, coordination, partnerships, linkages of services, efficient data management and

collaboration with the Government to support implementation of durable solutions strategies.

Planned key programmatic areas

- Ensure a favourable and inclusive policy and legal framework, support its implementation and address negative perceptions vis-à-vis PoCs.
- Provide a continuous response to influx of new arrivals and continue to carry out border monitoring.
- Develop a communication strategy on protection messaging.
- Improve and harmonise data and information management systems in all activities (ProGres, AIM, and others) in order to accurately capture the needs of refugees and to have a mechanism through which cases may be identified for solutions or referred for specialized protection services.
- Ensure peaceful coexistence and security, including through the Security Partnership Project.
- Ensure that the needs of refugees are addressed through various avenues, including more robust outreach to the communities, access to protection desks as well as usage of 24/7 help line (phone and email), and other innovative tools including KASI for reporting and feedback mechanisms.
- Continue to expand, notably through the use of the 24/7 help line, dedicated phone applications and other innovative tools including KASI for reporting and feedback mechanisms.
- Support the voluntary repatriation programme.
- Use resettlement places in the most efficient and strategic manner through credible and robust identification and processing mechanisms and explore all complementary pathways to resettlement while managing resettlement expectations?
- Devise a robust advocacy strategy to ensure the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in various basic services.
- For an enabling protection environment, strengthen automation, coordination, partnerships, linkage of services and efficient data management.

Areas requiring further attention

- The legal dimension of local integration needs to be further highlighted. There should in principle be no obstacle for refugees married to Kenyan nationals to avail themselves of this option, but those who have applied have not been successful so far. Although not comprehensive, the options made available to refugees are limited and need to be reviewed.
- Renewed engagement on the Tripartite Agreement between Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR should be further explored.
- There should be expansion of development approaches in favour of countries of origin that will enable conditions for voluntary return, where appropriate.

3. Promote Innovations in Assistance Delivery and Enhance Development Support for Refugees and Host Communities

To accelerate a more sustainable and inclusive approach to refugee hosting and host community development in line with the *New Way of Working* and the objectives of the GCR, in particular easing pressures on host countries and increasing refugee self-reliance, innovations can play an important role and be seen as dynamic processes which would focus on the creation and implementation of new or improved services and products, processes, methods, positions, paradigms and partnerships. More specifically, innovations can bring about innovations in (i) *products*, such as improved cooking stoves, food products to counter malnutrition, more efficient energy and water sources; (ii) *processes*, such as improved coordination, improved learning and quality assurance; (iii) *the position* of an organisation and its work in relation to the changing needs; (iv) *paradigms* or combined attitudes determining the fundamental approach to humanitarian work, such as the call for paradigm shifts in humanitarian business model delivery towards beneficiary participation, local ownership and capacity development.

Innovation can boost the welfare of the poorest and marginalized by providing innovative products and solutions that are accessible to a wider share of the population. By this, innovation can help provide opportunities in addition to the two well-known traditional approaches - redistributive policies

and international aid. An attractive element of this approach is the idea that this may create a market for private businesses and thus be self-sustaining. Innovation can also facilitate grassroots' entrepreneurship and could help integrate previously marginalised groups into circuits of economic activities. It often involves either the exploitation of traditional knowledge (agriculture, craftsmanship) or an adapted use of modern technology that most people can afford (mobile phones are the prototype). There is often value in local innovations that are born out of necessity and can help improve living standards more than some technical innovations.

Successful innovations deliver results by improved efficiency, effectiveness, quality or social outcomes and impacts. Although many of the factors determining the success of humanitarian and development work are beyond the control of humanitarian actors, and there are many context-specific transactional innovations in the delivery of aid, the sector needs to capitalise more on its innovative potential. In relation to the overall objective of the KCRP, the use of and investments in innovations are to support an inclusive development in refugee affected areas, including innovative solutions assisting in transitions and structural shifts by economic diversification, redressing widening inequalities resulting from gender and disability, technology and skills alignment, data integrity and accountability to affected populations etc. This will involve greater private sector involvement to boost economies and impact everyone.

The coordination of the social protection system at the national and county level needs to be strengthened as well. One of the key challenges outlined in the 2011/2012 NSPP was the fragmentation of social protection programmes, leading to duplication and inconsistencies in the operation and implementation of interventions in the country, missing opportunities for efficiency gains or economies of scale. In order to address these challenges, it is instrumental to enhance accountability, to monitor and evaluate the planned expansion of social protection programmes as well as its impacts on poverty, vulnerability and inequality. Further it is important to work on a collaborative approach for cash, building on local capacity and systems and leveraging cash assistance to increase impact on social cohesion and coexistence.

Planned key programmatic areas

- Improve the socio-economic conditions of the refugee and the host communities through innovative programming.
- Work on a collaborative approach for cash, building on local capacity and systems.
- Align cash assistance with available social protection and continue cash programming especially for financial inclusion.
- Leveraging cash to increase impact on social cohesion and coexistence in line with the effectiveness research just done with CDA on the effects of cash on social cohesion.
- Promote resource efficiency and eco-innovation, design and implement efficient and innovative health, education and WASH projects.
- Change consumption and production patterns in developing and transitioning economies through encouragement of businesses to reduce their environmental footprint.
- Increase the use of cash based programming in all responses and move towards multi-purpose cash from sectoral cash.
- Increase interconnectivity - multi-faceted partnerships with the technology and telecommunications sectors to ensure that refugees can benefit from the digital revolution.
- Promote adoption of sustainable types of energy (cooking, lighting) and income generating "green" activities.
- Enhance linkages sought with the Government of Kenya programme on Hunger Safety Net that is being supported by DFID and World Bank, and which covers large parts of the Turkana County population.
- Continue to construct permanent shelters strictly according to the Kalobeyei Spatial Plan.
- Reorient healthcare provision towards the national health insurance scheme to be rolled out in

conjunction with the World Bank's support to NHIF for the Kenyan poor, supporting the local Turkana community.

- The current water prospecting and surveys will result in a Water Master Plan that will be adopted by the County and guide water infrastructure development in Kalobeyei and greater Kakuma catchment area with linkages to the Kenya RAPID (Kenya Resilient Arid Lands Partnership for Integrated Development) that includes Turkana.
- Promote the expansion and sustainability of Connected Education initiatives, in refugee hosting areas aligned with government priorities for digital learning and ICT.

Areas requiring further attention

- Strengthen the nexus between humanitarian and development assistance coupled with the socio-economic inclusion of refugees through increased support for development initiatives and projects targeted towards peace and more efficient government structures. This will ensure that development actors, including international and regional financial institutions, dedicate development resources under favourable terms through both bilateral and multilateral channels, with direct benefits to host countries and communities, as well as to refugees.
- Cash based programming in the form of unrestricted cash will need to be programmed by substituting most of the current in-kind assistance, including all sanitary and hygiene items, other Core relief items (CRIs) and also shelter materials for temporary dwellings.
- There should be expansion of development approaches to other areas hosting large numbers of refugees like Garissa and Wajir.

4. Create a Conducive Environment for Investments and Stimulate Economic Opportunities for Refugees and Host Population

Economic inclusion starts from the beginning of the refugee influx, and leveraging the provision of both humanitarian assistance and educational opportunities at this stage can lead to better outcomes for refugees in later phases of displacement. It is important to recognize that positive outcomes for livelihoods and economic inclusion require multi-year strategic planning. While the 2006 Refugee Act and the Citizenship and the 2011 Citizen and Immigration Act, grant refugees the right to employment, the ability of refugees to exercise these rights has been limited by practical and administrative constraints and the ongoing encampment policy. This in turn impedes self-reliance, being associated with negative livelihood outcomes. Due to the protracted nature of the refugee crisis, a key objective is to increase the welfare of both refugee and host communities.

This will ensure the ongoing development of host countries, boost the contributions of refugees to their respective economies and also allow them to maintain their skills. Currently, high amounts of cash go into financial inclusion programmes. As available resources are already under pressure, new economic opportunities for host communities and the economic inclusion of refugees (which at the moment does not imply political rights and access to citizenship) need to be achieved by boosting local economic growth as opposed to redistributing existing resources. Economic inclusion will contribute to the self-reliance and resilience of refugees, empowering them to meet their needs in a safe, sustainable and dignified manner; avoid having to resort to negative coping strategies; contribute to the host economies, reduce the need for aid/welfare; and prepare refugees for their future whether they return home, integrate in their country of asylum or resettle in a third country.

Activities under the KCRP consist not just of direct programmatic support, but also targeted and evidence-based interventions to improve the access to economic rights by refugees (including improved enabling environment), with an emphasis on creating job opportunities for all, reducing the skills mismatch, improving the employability of vulnerable persons, creating improved regulation and investment climate, improving access to external markets, and providing support for public and private sector job creation. Alongside, it will be important to expand the increased use of cash-based interventions (CBI) for efficiency and effectiveness of interventions while promoting (1) a favourable

economic environment for refugees and host communities, (2) peaceful coexistence and (3) the financial inclusion of refugees. One of the main direction will also be to move from the use of CBI for sectoral programming to multi-purpose cash programming covering all basic needs.

Planned key programmatic areas

- Advocate for an environment that will enable the economic inclusion and livelihoods of refugees and enhance their access to decent work based on the principles put forward by the IGAD Kampala declaration.
- Map the state of refugee entrepreneurship in countries of origin and asylum.
- Profile refugee skills, competencies and experience, to understand the potential for entrepreneurship and enhance entrepreneurial education and technical and skills development.
- Encourage the growth of the private sector in order to strengthen markets and access to goods and services.
- Undertake refugee camp consolidation and decommissioning as designated areas for refugee camps. This is in addition to other related activities such as rehabilitation of degraded range areas through establishment of ecological corridors and green-belts, and/or shift towards agriculture.
- Support communities to establish climate-sensitive livelihood enterprises.
- Undertake research and socio-economic studies in Dadaab. The ILO/UNHCR/Samuel Hall market study was a step in this direction.
- Engage a broad range of stakeholders, leveraging the added value and strategic positioning of all actors.
- Increase assistance through CBIs.
- Support sustainable agricultural production and promote intensification of livestock, the latter in coordination with the local population.
- Promote and support self-employment and micro-enterprise opportunities through access to micro-grants/loans from financial institutions and private sector.
- Undertake market surveys in countries of origin/asylum and identify skills and professions needed; in turn increasing access to educational and vocational trainings institutions for refugee youth.
- Facilitate the growth and expansion of Village Savings and Loans groups in the camps and urban areas, as a basis for financial inclusion.
- Advocate for socio-economic inclusion and local integration of refugees with the Government of Kenya.
- Promote equal access of women and girls into livelihood programmes.
- Work on a collaborative approach for cash, building on local capacity and systems and continue cash programming especially for financial inclusion.
- Align cash assistance with the social protection systems with a view as to extend social safety nets to refugees facing the same economic challenges and vulnerabilities as Kenyan nationals.

Areas requiring further attention

- Efforts of complementary actions by various actors exist, for instance in the case of KISED, however, information gaps on livelihoods/economic opportunities exist on 'What the UN, NGOs, private sector, governments achieve as a whole in livelihoods and economic opportunities.' Still strong concentration lies on short-term interventions.
- There is predominance of emergency/short-term initiatives with imbalances/lack of integration between supply (employability) and demand focused interventions. Support is mostly concentrated on the supply side, requiring further investments on the demand side.
- Achieving the Kenyan political goal of creating 1.1 million jobs will require a more strategic and coordinated use of existing scattered, short-term and emergency employment initiatives, alongside the creation of sustainable economic opportunities.
- There is a proliferation of livelihoods indicators that require some rationalization. Results in many areas are not captured well, in many cases, with each actor defining them differently. Often the

targets in activities and outputs do not add up to sector objectives. There is a need for more consistency.

- Approaches to support the employability of refugee and host community women remain ad hoc and clustered around informal employment (largely microfinance) and livelihoods programming is not systematic. Ensuring equality will require a deeper understanding of the barriers to women's work, and specific programming to address these.
- Although private sector involvement in crisis response is at the heart of the resilience-building narrative, there are not yet domestic or international mechanisms for effective integration of private sector partners into the crisis response and this may require efforts to be scaled up for their integration and future prospects. This would also require capacity building of humanitarian actors on the ground to speak the same language.
- Social enterprises as resource needs further exploring.
- Adopt a life-cycle approach, strengthening linkages between investment/ prioritization in education and skills training, and employment/ livelihoods opportunities.
- Strengthen the nexus between humanitarian and development assistance coupled with the socio-economic inclusion of refugees through increased support for development initiatives and projects targeted towards peace and state building. This will ensure that development actors, including international and regional financial institutions, dedicate development resources under favourable terms through both bilateral and multilateral channels, with direct benefits to host countries and communities, as well as to refugees. Opportunities for the expansion of the existing social protection systems to include refugees throughout the displacement cycle need to be explored in order to promote peaceful coexistence, strengthen resilience, and enhance self-reliance.
- Work with the Social Protection authorities and other partners to align cash assistance for refugees facing the same challenges and vulnerabilities as Kenyan nationals with national Social Safety Nets.

5. Enhanced Knowledge Development and Data Collection

Data collection and analysis play a crucial role in the planning as well as decision making process. Hence, given the high degree of complexity involved in a transformative change of bridging humanitarian and development work in terms of areas, actions, actors and methods, knowledge development and data collection need to be placed at the centre of the strategic approach outlined in this KCRP. This would also include data integrity that goes in line with risk management measures. Data limitations is the main constraint when analyzing and assessing the impact of refugees on host countries and integrative aspects of coexistence. Improvement in statistical capacity is therefore crucial for better poverty and social impact analysis and to facilitate more effective monitoring of progress toward development goals.

Understanding the role of knowledge development in the context of the KCRP also includes the importance of acknowledging and building knowledge capacity in the society. The future development of places like Turkana West and Garissa not only depends on the availability of knowledge delivered from outside, but these societies need also to have the ability to self-determine, manage, renew and sustain own knowledge needs and systems. This includes the need to consider knowledge, systems, and an approach which aims to connect people, organizations and institutions through their diverse knowledge. and the need to bridge all divides, both digital and knowledge, especially for girls and women, minorities, people living with disabilities and other vulnerable populations. It is important to recognize and make use of local knowledge identities, cultures, policies, strategies, institutions, partnerships and processes that will help refugees and host population to determine and create their own future for sustainable development in partnership with relevant stakeholders. Political processes, political expediency, money, individual personalities, ideology and the capacity to actually understand and use evidence and make changes are often more important than the research and data itself.

Hence, there is a need to strengthen the links between research and policy by investing in medium to long-term knowledge management systems, relationships, networks, policy engagement and the capacity of researchers, practitioners and policy actors to work better together.

With a clear overall strategy for producing and managing knowledge, concerned stakeholders can develop more innovative products and services that can drive changes in a positive direction. With the increasing complexity of a more inclusive and sustainable approach to refugee hosting, such a knowledge strategy needs to consider the combination of methods, policies, principles, processes, strategies, technologies and tools to provide a foundation for identifying areas in need of knowledge development and data collection. Such a strategy can make the infrastructure surrounding the KCRP more efficient by simplifying implementation processes and collaborative tools, creating conditions for faster responses and more effective decisions ahead of completion, avoiding mistakes and, not least, cutting costs.

Planned key programmatic areas

- Establish an Academic Network among universities in Kenya and elsewhere to enhance knowledge development (e.g. research, evaluations, studies) in areas relevant to the understanding of refugee – host integrative processes in Kenya. Build on the idea of an Academic Network outlined in the GCR.
- Develop a knowledge strategy to support the implementation of sustainable and integrative measures. With a clear overall strategy for producing and managing knowledge, concerned stakeholders can develop more innovative products and services that can drive changes in a positive direction. Such a knowledge strategy needs to consider the combination of methods, policies, principles, processes, strategies, technologies and tools to provide a foundation for identifying areas in need of knowledge development and data collection.
- Collaborate closely with national and international institutions/organizations relevant to knowledge development in areas of importance to refugee/host integration.
- Conduct a systematic mapping of areas in need of knowledge development across relevant sectors and actors and develop a strategy that will help stakeholders to better coordinate, create, apply and transfer knowledge relevant to the objectives of this KCRP.
- Engage potential international donors on supporting knowledge development.
- Studies and surveys that are planned during the KCRP cycle include the socio-economic profiling to be undertaken in Kalobeyei and Dadaab jointly by the WB and UNHCR and the joint DANIDA –UNHCR evaluation of Kalobeyei.
- WFP is currently working with Oxford University (Refugee Studies Centre) on a three-year study of the refugee economies in Kakuma and Kalobeyei for more evidenced based livelihoods programming.
- Leverage university actors, current tertiary students, and alumni of connected learning programs to build and leverage local research capacity and knowledge bases

Areas requiring further attention

- Develop frameworks and analytical tools to promote more systematic analysis of economic benefits and costs of refugees as well as social, political and cultural aspects of refugee integration and host community development.
- Undertake longitudinal studies (i.e. data analysis over time using the same variables and methods) which are currently not available and must be explored especially in other locations.
- Build on previous studies concluded, for example the study on “*Search of Protection and Livelihoods: Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts of Dadaab Refugee Camps on Host Communities*” from 2010 and the recent study – *Doing Business in Dadaab*, conducted by ILO. A further study

building on and evaluating change a decade ago could provide much needed knowledge for future programming. In addition, the Garissa CIDP also calls for the commissioning of a scientific integrated study on the impact of refugee settlements since 1991.

- Gathering data on funding and private sector finance flows to refugees and refugee hosting areas, as well as address definitional challenges on how to assess the extent to which development flows and national actions contribute to refugee self-reliance and inclusion.
- Improve knowledge transfer from universities and other research producing bodies to inform policy development and practical implementation of integrative measures.
- Include refugees into national poverty assessments.
- Provide technical assistance for building capacity in monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

TURKANA COUNTY - KAKUMA CAMP AND KALOBYEI SETTLEMENT

Turkana County is the second largest of the 47 counties in Kenya located in the northwest and borders Uganda to the west, South Sudan and Ethiopia to the north and northeast respectively. 80 per cent of the county is categorised as either arid or very arid and rain patterns and distributions are erratic. The County is administratively divided into seven sub-counties, 30 wards and 156 sub-locations. Turkana is one of the poorest counties in Kenya. According to the Turkana CIDP II close to 80 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line, compared to a national average of 31 per cent. Households and communities suffer from low availability of and access to food resources, resulting in high levels of chronic and acute food insecurity and malnutrition. The county remains prone to drought, insecurity, poor harvests, high malnutrition rates, water scarcity, and high food prices. Subsequently, natural resources are limited and often prompt conflict among neighbouring countries and counties.

Refugees reside in Turkana West Sub county in two areas: Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement. The estimated total population of Turkana County was 1,122,207 by 2017 and is expected to grow to 1,366,596 by 2023. Turkana West, where most refugees are residing, has a population of 320,000 with a growth rate of 3.35 per cent. Some 60 per cent of the population is below 19 years of age. The refugee population in Kakuma has fluctuated over the years and despite the long existence of Kakuma refugee camps, 67 per cent of its population arrived in the past five years. The Turkana West population including refugees has increased by approximately 50 per cent since 2013. This makes Kakuma a vibrant place with refugees from over 20 nationalities whose presence positively contribute to the local economy with increasing needs for public and private sector investments and building of marketable skills and capacities

The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan in Turkana West (KISED)

The Turkana operational context includes the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan in Turkana West (KISED), being a government led approach of developing a settlement that promotes self-reliance of refugees and host communities through better livelihood opportunities and enhanced service delivery. At the heart of KISED is the vision that both refugees and host communities in the Turkana Country will benefit from investments in basic infrastructure, enhanced access to social services, increased opportunities to participate in the local economy and better community participation resulting in improved social cohesion between refugees and host communities. The KISED is a 15 year-long plan and multi-agency collaboration, which forms part of the CIDP. Key characteristics of the plan include sustainable urban and agricultural and livestock development, and enhanced services, all targeted towards host communities and refugees through increased delivery by both national and county governments and supported by increased private sector involvement. This requires developing models for integration of basic services within the existing systems of the government and ensuring that the government will have the capacity to manage the service delivery in a sustainable manner.

The implementation of KISED is led by the County Government in close collaboration with UNHCR and all partners, with an initial financial support of the European Union complementing other multilateral and bilateral assistance in Turkana West. It follows a four-phase approach; a preparatory stage in 2016-2017 followed by Phase I (2018-2022), Phase II (2023-2027) and Phase III (2028-2030). A steering committee will provide the necessary oversight and guidance on policy matters, while a secretariat will facilitate effective communication amongst all stakeholders. Programmatic and technical discussions will also be coordinated on a quarterly basis through Government-led thematic working groups. During phase I of KISED the need for accessible basic social services provision and protection for refugees and host communities in Turkana West will continue to be funded while at the same time there will be efforts to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and scale up innovative delivery modalities such as cash-based KISED PHASE I (2018-2022)

The KISED Secretariat through its M&E unit will design a robust methodology for monitoring and evaluation using a risk-based management perspective which will ensure that proper controls are put in place and reliable analysis is used to ensure continuous improvement. Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, risk logs will be established and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the KISED implementation. The budget requirement for phase I is \$500 million. The targeted population is 186 000 refugees and 320 000 host community members.



Major achievements:

- RAS is fully in charge of RSD procedures in Kakuma, but UNHCR continues to provide technical support to ensure that activities are harmonized, efficient and of quality, and transparent procedures are maintained at all times
- Unified registration process has started from July 2017
- Voluntary return of 1,560 persons to Somalia and Burundi. Another 470 persons departed to third countries on resettlement grounds.

Main Challenges:

- **Protection Space for Asylum Seekers and Refugees:**
 - Limited capacity of authorities in key areas like child protection, female police officers, gender officers, magistrate and civil registry
 - Delays in production of refugee ID cards and a backlog in the RSD procedure.
- **People of concern with specific needs:**
 - Persons with specific needs are highly vulnerable with limited access to health and livelihood; they are exposed to limited mobility, stigma and discrimination. These include LGBTI persons, elderly, and persons living with disabilities, women and children at risk, survivors of violence and gender-based violence (GBV), as well as individuals suffering from mental disabilities or disorders.
 - Safety of women and children is severely threatened by cultural practices and social prejudices which continues to stigmatize survivors, preventing them from seeking available support, and ending certain types of SGBV (particularly Intimate Partner Violence and early/forced marriage).
 - Protection remains a major concern for children residing in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyi Settlement with close to 60 per cent of the population being below the age of 18 years. The large number of unaccompanied and separated children coupled with limited resources for families depending solely on humanitarian assistance, has exposed children to abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect.
- **Community participation and peaceful co-existence:**
 - Limited economic opportunities.
 - Freedom of Movement within the County should be increased.
 - Legal challenges and a complex lengthy process exacerbated by administrative procedures for local integration.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Strengthen the capacity of national protection providers in line with international standards through the provision of technical advice.
- Support authorities and other service providers to provide specialised protection services to prevent and mitigate risks, while strengthening the response.
- Engage communities as agents of protection.
- Advocate for strengthening resilience and expanding solutions for refugees.

Budget 2019: \$36,839,675*
Budget 2020: \$28,571,978

- **Durable solutions (resettlement, complementary pathways, voluntary repatriation and local integration):**
 - Prospects for resettlement is low due to limited resettlement quotas.

Major planned responses:

- In line with the GCR and the MYMP, the Operation will focus on coordinating, building capacity, and strengthening the oversight capacity of RAS staff on the implementation of a unified registration Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Kakuma and Kalobeyi so as to fully handover registration activities to RAS.
- Advocate for posting of a permanent civil registrar in Kakuma to ensure that refugees get crucial documents on time.
- An age, gender and disability sensitive approach will be adopted in support for specialized child protection services, community led initiatives, training on SEA and SGBV prevention and response including youth engagement programmes.
- A roster system will be organized from the different Community-based Rehabilitation Centres in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyi settlement where adolescent boys and girls, men and women will be able to register to provide different kind of services to persons living with disability and elderly such as assisting them in food collection, reaching services centres, doing shopping of basic commodities, etc.
- UNHCR will scale up its protection services to ensure more refugees can access to national services e.g. persons with specific needs in joint consultation with the local stakeholders and county authorities including by advocating for improvement of social services for refugees

- and the host population in Turkana West and building capacity of existing services.
- Support will be provided for capacity building of national and county service providers.
 - Focus on promoting voluntary repatriation and engaging with diaspora, further to promote resettlement and complementary pathways focusing on labour mobility, scholarships abroad and family reunification.
 - Promote meaningful community participation across all protection sectors to encourage refugees to take up delivery of protection services through promotion of CBOs/self-help groups as business partner, expanding interpretation, counselling in camp/settlement orientation and rights and obligations of refugees, provision of legal advice on commercial/ business law, expanded use of innovative tools such as iMonitor to allow refugees to monitor delivery of services, engaging with diaspora on resettlement and complementary pathways, volunteerism initiatives, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, community police, etc.
 - Continued support to Return Help Desk/s (RHD) in Kakuma and Kalobeyei for the provision of information on area of return and general information on the process of voluntary repatriation.
 - Explore and develop complimentary pathways in close co-operation with States, non-profit organizations and operational and project partners.
 - Continue to engage the Government of Kenya in the direction of the inclusion of refugees' needs in the development plans, as pathways to securing solutions.

Areas in need of attention:

- Integrity of protection data across all sectors.
- Continuous capacity-building of RAS with regard to RSD/Registration but also core protection functions and protection specialized services.
- Enhanced coordination of protection programmes among relevant stakeholders and partners including for better streamlining of

fund-raising activities.

- Enhanced partnership with County authorities in line with KISED key strategic objectives.
- Development of a communication strategy towards refugee and host communities among all protection actors.
- Continuous improvement of two-way communication tools with the refugee community.
- Risk management across all protection programs, including prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation.
- Promotion of complementary pathways with States and refugee and host community
- Promoting new protection partnerships including with refugee and host communities (i.e. CBOs and Self-help Groups) and private sectors.
- Gender and Disability Mainstreaming in all programming.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Capacity of local stakeholders, including sub-county authorities, with regard to specialized protection services needs to be strengthened, including access to justice
- Knowledge of the refugee community on their rights and obligations will be further strengthened including their knowledge of applicable frameworks with regard to eligibility and issuance of work permits and licences. Knowledge of the host population of available services provided by UNHCR and partners that are also implemented for their direct/indirect benefit
- Capacity-building of relevant stakeholders like line ministries, including RAS and Immigration authorities, on border management, conflict management and refugee law.
- Support capacity building for the county government officials in realising aspirations of the UNSCR 1325 and the National Action Plan in line with the national government commitments

**Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.*

Major achievements:

- According to the Turkana CIDP II, increased investment in early childhood development centres (ECDCs) has raised the number of children enrolling for basic education in Turkana by over 50,000 in the past five years.
- Collaborative efforts in the new centres and the school feeding programme have raised the enrolment of children across the County from 84,832 in 2013 to over 140,000 in 2017.
- Increase in the number of primary schools from 315 in 2013 to 389 in 2017, 24 of which are located in the Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei Settlement.
- In 2018, there are 121,820 students enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education across public schools in Turkana West which includes schools in the refugee settlement and camps. As indicated in the table below, refugee children constitute 70 percent of school enrolment.
- All pre-schools, primary schools and secondary schools in Kakuma and Kalobeyei are registered as public learning institutions and headed by teachers registered with the Teacher Service Commission.
- The Turkana West University Campus was launched in partnership with the County Government and ten university partners, both Kenyan and international.
- Incentives such as School Meal Programmes and provision of food at vocational training centres.

Main Challenges:

- While significant progress has been made in improving education access for refugee and host community children, nearly half of school aged children are out of school and existing schooling facilities are inadequate; there is an insufficient number of qualified teachers and school materials. Girls and children with disabilities are at a disproportionate disadvantage.
- 82 per cent of teachers in camp-based schools are considered unqualified according to Government standards.
- With an average of 167 learners to one classroom, a learner to desk ratio of 6:1 and a learner to textbook ratio of 7:1, access, participation and potential for study outside of school hours is limited.
- Transition to secondary education is restricted as the number of secondary schools in refugee hosting areas are less than one-third of the number of primary schools
- 47 per cent of enrolled learners in camp-based schools are overage resulting in multiple issues such as drop-out as a result of bullying, and or behavioural problems.

Major planned responses:

- In line with the County Integrated Development Plan II (CIDP II), and the Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic Development Plan in Turkana West, refugees and host communities will be supported to access relevant formal and non-formal education and training. This will be achieved through addressing the

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Advocate for and support the Government to develop appropriate policy and planning instruments to guide the inclusion of refugee learners in the national education system.
- Expand access and retention to integrated public pre-primary and primary education services for refugees and host community children.
- Expand access to and retention in secondary education within an integrated public system for refugees and host community children.
- Recognise and respond to the distinct learning needs of learners with specific vulnerabilities and at risk of dropping out.
- Increase the number of young men and women benefiting from post-secondary education.
- Improved education data, research and information management inform responses.

Budget 2019: \$9,438,080.86*

Budget 2020: \$12,108,958.07

immediate educational needs of refugees and host communities, while at the same time, supporting the Government of Kenya to advance the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in the national education system.

Areas in need of attention:

- Area-based sector planning with a focus on education services that benefit both refugee and host communities.
- Comprehensive education data, and integration of refugee learner data in national system.
- Expansion of education programmes that respond to the specific needs of refugees and nomadic host communities.
- Professional development, certification and recognition of refugee and host teachers to ensure deployment of qualified teachers that are adequate in number in refugee and host learning institutions.
- Post-secondary education and training, with a focus on available areas of employment/ livelihoods.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Private sector partnership/ engagement in education.
- Humanitarian-development nexus – how balance the immediate needs in education with more long-term institutional capacity development.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

Major achievements:

- The doctor to population ratio stands at 1:20,000 compared to 1:70,000 in 2013, while the nurse to population ratio is 1:2,310 compared to 1:5,200 in 2013. The average distance a person needs to travel to the nearest health facility dropped from 50 km in 2013 to 35 km in 2017
- Health Infrastructure maintained, constructed and expanded. This includes construction of Lodwar County Referral Hospital (ICU and HDU, casualty unit, perimeter wall) which is 90 per cent complete, as well as upgrading and equipping seven sub-county hospitals. The number of hospitals has increased from five to nine and 30 health centres have been upgraded and equipped.
- Recruitment of more than 1000 health workers across the County, among the seven sub-counties' health facilities.
- The population receiving services at the health facility in Kalobeyi increased, where an out-patient department with maternity ward was established and is operational.
- Solarisation of the health facility in Kalobeyi.
- NHIF Feasibility Study conducted in Kakuma 2018- showing positive outcomes for rolling out NHIF for refugees
- Nutrition services were integrated with health services, improving communities' access and sustainability.
- Emergency responses for malnutrition are effective, reducing the risk of death and associate morbidities.

Main Challenges:

- Low medical staffing levels.
- High cost of health services especially specialized and tertiary health care services.
- Accessibility to services remains a challenge. According to the Turkana CIDP the average distance a person needs to travel to the nearest health facility is 35km.
- Global acute malnutrition (GAM) has been consistently high in the County, exceeding the WHO emergency thresholds of 15 per cent.
- Water supply, sanitation and physical infrastructure of the health facilities need to be improved significantly.
- Teenage pregnancy in Turkana is 2 per cent higher than the national average of 18 per cent in 2016. There are not enough youth friendly centres and services in the County where teenagers can access family planning methods and counselling.
- There is lack of legislation and policies at National and County level to address immunization and cross-border disease surveillance.
- There is a need for increased interventions in sanitation and vector control needed as in 2018, Kakuma refugee camp experienced two outbreaks of communicable diseases of malaria and cholera.
- Most of the medical facilities in Kakuma camp need additional equipment to adequately respond to diagnostic interventions such as X-rays and ultrasounds.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for the provision of effective healthcare service delivery.
- Enhance community and health partner engagement in preventive health interventions to reduce morbidity.
- Improve access to quality health care services through investment in infrastructure.
- Promote sustainable health financing through inclusion in the national health insurance fund.
- Implement Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategies to address socio-cultural and behavioural factors that contribute to poor health and nutrition.

Budget 2019: \$3,374,372*

Budget 2020: \$8,637,685

Major planned responses:

- Support equitable access to quality, comprehensive and cost-effective health and nutrition services for refugees and the host population in Turkana West.
- UNHCR aims to have the health facility in Kakuma registered as a county facility while at the same time getting accredited as an NHIF facility offering services through the NHIF in 2019.
- WFP and UNHCR will continue supporting the treatment of acute malnutrition among the host population, as well as in Kakuma and Kalobeyi, as part of routine services provided in health facilities. Alongside this WFP will continue to support prevention programmes in the camps as well as in the host population.
- The prevention programme in the larger Turkana will be implemented when acute malnutrition is above critical (≥ 20 percent Global Acute Malnutrition) with a high risk of deterioration.

Areas in need of attention:

- Kakuma is planning to introduce the health insurance scheme from July 2019. This will require close monitoring and an evaluation after one year to establish the benefits and challenges of running a health insurance scheme in remote setting.
- Prospects of HIS/refugee data integration with national health management information system (DHIS2) and disaggregation of data by nationality to the extent possible.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Study to establish unit cost of providing healthcare which will guide planning and emergency preparedness in Kenya and the region.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.



Major achievements:

- From September 2018, WFP increased the proportion of the food basket provided through the cash-based transfers from 30 to 40 per cent of the cereals component of food basket (cereals make up 75 per cent of WFP food basket)
- Recent findings on the effects and cost benefits of the Cash Based Transfers (CBTs) revealed that:
 - CBT in refugee camps is highly relevant and appropriate to the beneficiaries
 - The markets so far are responsive with exponential increase in volumes of sales by traders realised due to CBT
 - CBTs are cost-efficient and effective and provides a good platform for Gender and Economic Empowerment of Women
 - CBTs have promoted refugees and host community connectedness through the trade and business opportunities that has greatly improved livelihoods within the refugee camps/settlements area of operations
- In the Kalobeyei Settlement, since July 2016, the local traders and farmers have sold goods worth more than \$ 1,000,000 to the Home Grown School Meals market.
- In 2017 and 2018 about 3,000 households in Kalobeyei access fresh foods from backyard gardens; 750 refugee and host community households farmed together on 150 ha and produced about 90mt of sorghum.

Main Challenges:

- Multiple shocks and setbacks over the past two decades. Droughts have been longer and more frequent. More than half of children under five are deprived of necessary nutrition, 65 per cent are deprived in terms of health and physical development.
- In Kalobeyei, a nutrition survey showed that GAM rates had increased from 5.8 per cent to 9.3 per cent and from 9.6 per cent to 12.6 per cent in Kakuma.
- Inadequate legal framework and policies governing environmental management.
- No value added in agriculture, livestock and energy inhibiting economic growth. The CIDP states that only 30 per cent of the county's soil is suitable for crop production.
- The interplay of various factors such as drought, poor farming practices, irregular rainfall patterns and the lack of diversified livelihoods have exacerbated hunger and malnutrition experienced by the population.
- Anaemia levels in children, pregnant and lactating mothers remained generally above the critical public health threshold.

Major planned responses:

- Providing food assistance through the general distribution (GD) through in-kind and cash. As part of WFP's strategy, the cash component will increase from 40 per cent in 2019 to 50 per cent in 2020. Kalobeyei continues to receive all food assistance through cash based transfers.
- Support for a transition from subsistence to commercial agricultural (including livestock) production through strengthened linkages between producers, entrepreneurs and financial institutions and other business service providers.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- General distribution: in-kind food and cash.
- Increase livestock production and productivity.
- Safeguard human and veterinary health.
- Increase crop production and productivity.
- Increase consumption of nutritious agriculture products.
- Develop market systems for livestock, and crop value chains.
- Strengthen producer groups and link to markets and providers.
- Build institutional capacity of relevant government entities.
- Conserve natural resources and rehabilitate and manage sustainably degraded lands.
- Strengthen National Resource Management (NRM) institutions for improved disaster and conflict risk management.

Budget 2019: \$54,054,843*

Budget 2020: \$53,482,000

- Increase livestock and crop production and productivity as well as investments into irrigation and infrastructure; adapt and scale up climate smart technologies for crop and livestock production and look into exploiting local demand/market for livestock, fisheries and agriculture products.
- WFP is planning to increase cash-based transfers to meet up to 60 per cent of food cereal component of the food basket by 2020 and continue further to 70 per cent by 2023.

Areas in need of attention:

- Provide support to the County Government in its commitment in the CIDP II to rehabilitate the existing irrigation schemes to make them operate at the optimum and embrace technologies of rainwater harvesting technologies (flood-based farming).
- Support harmonisation of a training manual for school gardens at county level that will support expansion of school vegetable and fruit tree gardens to support nutrition diversity.
- Support the County Government in the development of the Tarach River Dam.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Explore the potential of exploiting the Lotikipi aquifer for household and productive use
- Facilitate enhanced water infrastructure i.e. dams for agriculture, livestock and other users. Advance appropriate agriculture and livestock production technologies; including hydroponic technology. Build and/strengthen institutional capacity of GOK livestock and extension delivery system including policies. Build and strengthen relevant agribusiness value chains linked to private sector.
- Support to strategies for sustainable water use/water harvesting given that the region faces a large water insufficiency problem.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.



SELF-RELIANCE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Major achievements:

- 30 per cent of all businesses in Turkana are constituted by 2,500 shops run in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- The presence of 3G/4G internet connectivity allows the population to access online training platforms to further strengthen their capacities
- Huduma/Biashara center in Kakuma for provision of legal documentation and business development services to refugees and host communities engaging in businesses. The centre strives to provide well-coordinated, demand driven and needs based response for the MSMEs in the Kakuma operation.
- While in the process of digitizing the tax regime, the Kenyan Revenue Authority (KRA) has started issuing single business permits in Kakuma and Kalobeyei that allows for the KRA to tax and register a business simultaneously.
- Roll out the Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund, a business competition that will identify and support the rollout of new businesses or support the expansion of existing operations that are commercially viable.
- Facilitating entry and operations of micro-finance institution such as Africa Entrepreneurship Collective to remove barriers to financial access with stratified loan products for start-up, expansion and diversification.
- Since July 2016, the local traders (refugees and hosts) and farmers have sold food worth more than \$ 25,000,000 to households in Kakuma, and Kalobeyei and to the Home-Grown School Meals market in Kakuma west.
- Through WFP's retail engagement strategy food traders received worth \$ 780,000 short term credit in the form of stocks from local wholesalers.

Main Challenges:

- Lack of market driven vocational skills trades to meet employers' needs and for job creation.
- Business registration, work permit and personal identification number required for formal employment remain under the national government and are only issued in Nairobi, restricting access for refugee traders and exposing them to fraudulent collection. Language barriers for refugees from non-English speaking countries as it is a prerequisite to advance in formal education.
- Low number of university graduates.
- Difficulties in accessing business capital from formal financial institutions (commercial banks and microfinance institutions) due to strict prerequisites.
- Job matching and placements of qualified and skilled youth is low.
- Given the informal nature of the camp economy, and the legal grey area in which they are working, refugees are vulnerable to exploitation, and companies that may want to hire refugees face procedural hurdles.

Major planned responses:

- Promote growth and development of MSMEs in order to enhance employment creation and poverty reduction, focus on formalized trade sectors that are efficient, multi-tiered and diversified in product range and innovation and advocate for barrier removal to facilitate enabling policy environment for private sector

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Build institutional capacity and accelerate institutional transformation.
- Reduce and manage legal, regulatory and administrative obstacles to business development and investments.
- Revitalize trade facilitation and investment promotion.
- Promote and facilitate firm-to-firm linkages.
- Facilitate the development and accelerate growth of new and existing SMEs to adequately respond to increasing local demand and reduce poverty.
- Develop services and education for ensuring the acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary for start-up and business expansion.

Budget 2019: \$6,146,047*

Budget 2020: \$5,815,562

- engagement and entrepreneurship development.
- Involvement of new stakeholders in Kalobeyei, Kakuma and neighbouring centres by bringing about a more pluralistic civil society with business minds that can drive entrepreneurship culture forward.
- Increased availability of local skilled labour which will be strengthened through increasing vocational trainings in masons, carpenters, soap/sanitary items fabrication and other market relevant skills. Utilizing innovative training approaches – e.g. dissemination of training content to vulnerable populations using ICT based approaches.
- To increase the purchasing power of potential customers, UNHCR and partners will scale up efforts to provide assistance to meet basic needs including shelter, food and other core relief items through CBI and gradually rolling out a multi-purpose cash grant (MPG) approach.

Areas in need of attention:

- Support for the establishment of the Biashara centre.
- Legal and technical assistance in drafting of legislative bills to support business regulatory reforms, regulate collection of selected revenue streams among others (county level).
- Technical assistance in communication and investment promotion, construction permits, single business permit and review and automation of revenue streams (county level).
- Technical assistance in building the county's capacity to run and operate the systems for purposes of sustainability (county level).
- Avail opportunities/technical support to expand the employment space for youth by exploring options for online/e-employment.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Support for increasing institutional capacities to provide vocational trainings.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

Major achievements:

- UNHCR launched the Cash for Shelter project in Kalobeyei, the first of its kind globally. UNHCR constructed 1,500 semi-permanent shelters, repaired 300 dilapidated temporary shelters and 1,930 transitional shelters have been converted to permanent shelters leading to approximately 22 per cent total permanent shelter coverage in Kalobeyei through CBI constructed by the refugees and host community members.
- Completion of Kalobeyei settlement spatial plan to guide and promote sustainable integrated development between refugees and host community - within the 5km x 3km = 15km². This is approximately 1,500 hectares in size.
- Construction of permanent shelters for refugees in Kalobeyei through CBI, an innovative aid delivery modality that increases refugees' self-reliance, developing local market systems and promoting socio-economic inclusion.
- Pilot of iMonitor for reporting shelter-related needs.
- Repair of 200km of feeder roads in Kakuma 3.
- In July 2016, a MOU was signed that provides a framework for the development and implementation of spatial planning, infrastructure design and refugee – host community delivery integration for the new settlement under the KISEDIP. Currently, the operation has implemented spatial planning of nine towns (Lodwar, Lokichar, Lokori, Lorugum, Kalokol, Lowarengak, Lokitaung, Kakuma and Lokichoggio) with plans at validation stage.
- Formulated land policies and regulations.
- Efforts underway to increase mobility and accessibility for socio-economic growth in Turkana West by developing the transportation networks and investing in urban structures.

Main Challenges:

- Lack of adequate spaces impacts the standard site planning activities to layout demarcation in Kakuma camp.
- The influx of refugees into the settlement continues to increase daily, posing the risks of increased demands for access to services.
- Financing infrastructure development to the desired standards is a major challenge, which increases risks of building a less-resilient settlement.
- Risk of potential outflow of refugees from the settlement should the crisis in their home countries reduce for adequate repatriation.
- Strong wind storms and rains continue damaging the shelters thus increasing vulnerability of PoCs in Kalobeyei settlement and Kakuma camp.
- Unforeseen circumstances such as repeated heavy rains from February to April, the National Government's ban on timber and the breaking down of Kainuk Bridge affected the timely supply of shelter materials and the construction of shelters in Kalobeyei.
- About 5 per cent of the Kalobeyei road network is developed; the inadequate access of road conditions coupled with lack of drainage structure is hindering transportation of shelter and building materials.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Strengthen technical and institutional capacity in relevant ministries.
- Strengthen spatial planning processes.
- Promote land-use systems to manage the growth for sustainable development.
- Develop transportation system to increase mobility and economic growth in Turkana West.
- Promote sustainable Housing/Shelter solutions through CBI.

Budget 2019: \$8,323,583*

Budget 2020: \$8,028,609

- Inexistence of flood mitigation structures in the settlement poses a danger to some shelters and infrastructure facilities.

Major planned responses:

- To strengthen the technical and institutional capacity in relevant ministries in the fields of urban planning, sustainable infrastructure and transportation design, urban governance and refugee response in settlements along with sensitization sessions to increase refugee and host communities' awareness on land rights including support in shelter assistance
- A Sustainable Infrastructure Development & Management Plan and Transportation Plan will be developed
- CBI in the implementation of sustainable shelter will be enhanced, alongside the engagement of community-based organizations in the repair of dilapidated shelters and the construction and rehabilitation of secondary roads in the community
- Plans to establish a Geo-Referenced Property Registry which will provide physical address to all residents
- A social tenure domain model (STDM) will be established to facilitate the administration of parcels and prepare and issue "certificate of occupancy" to all Kalobeyei settlement inhabitants
- Plans to construct a multi-purpose olympic sports complex based on a compact design model unifying Kalobeyei urban model for athletics and sports culture.

Areas in need of attention:

- In order to deliver on KISEDIP, Kakuma needs to expand its engagement and support the government and other partners in Turkana West. The three interconnected sectors namely road connectivity, energy and water have the biggest potential to impact economic growth into the Kakuma camp, Kalobeyei settlement and Turkana West as a whole.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Analysis on the multiplier effect (disproportionate rise in final income that results from an injection of spending) of CBI on the local economy.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

Major achievements:

- Maintained provision of water within sphere standards, 21.96L/person/day for Kakuma and 19.72L/person/day for Kalobeyei Settlement.
- Drilled and equipped two boreholes in Kakuma. Two elevated steel tanks of 100,000 litre capacity constructed. This improved water access in Kakuma 1 where cholera been recurring.
- Drilled five additional boreholes to support the existing two boreholes currently supplying 1,200m³/day of water to Kalobeyei.
- 8 boreholes were solarized out of 18.
- Constructed four elevated steel tanks in Kalobeyei and installed pipe network effectively reducing water trucking.
- A total of 15,871m and 2000m of pipelines were installed in Kalobeyei and Kakuma.
- In sanitation, 1238 household latrines were constructed in Kakuma while 576 were built in Kalobeyei. To address new arrivals' sanitation needs, 500 communal latrines were also constructed both in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- 500 container based toilets have been installed by the private sector (Sanivation Ltd, operating a subcontract under the WASH Implementing Partner, NRC). The waste from these toilets is collected on a twice weekly basis, mixed with other organic waste (charcoal dust) and made into briquettes.
- Initiated procurement of vector control chemicals to address high cases of malaria in the camp.
- Closely linked to the water resource management flagship under WASH, partners under this component are developing water infrastructure and land for agriculture and livestock production in Kalobeyei settlement and surrounding areas. The utilization of climate smart agricultural technologies (conservation agriculture) and the use of trapezoidal bunds, micro-catchments, spate irrigation, drip irrigation and shade house farming will be scaled up.
- Work is in process to expand dryland farming technologies for kitchen gardens in order to improve household access to fresh and diversified nutritious food and improve food security.

Main Challenges:

- The rainfall in Turkana is bimodal though it is erratic and sparsely distributed. At present the main water sources in the County are boreholes, piped water and river water, and other sources include springs, rock catchments and wells.
- Dependency on only two boreholes and one pipeline puts the inhabitants of Kalobeyei in a precarious situation in terms of reliability in water supply.
- Like other areas in the county, Turkana West Sub County which is the main grazing area for livestock in Turkana County continue to suffer from the prolonged drought that has affected the region over the last three years causing the area to become food insecure and water scarce. The situation has triggered movement of people from rural areas in Turkana County to urban centres such as Kakuma town, areas around

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Strengthen sub-county and quasi-government institutional and technical capacity in WASH management.
- Increase availability of water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural, and industrial purposes.
- Promote equitable distribution of water.
- Promote effective and efficient use of limited water resources.
- Improve access of communities to sanitary facilities and access to solid waste management services.
- Promote hygiene awareness and practices.

Budget 2019: \$8,946,454*

Budget 2020: \$6,782,174

the refugee camp and the settlement in Kalobeyei. Consequently, limited basic services within the host community undermines the resilience and coping mechanism of the people.

- The Government-led rural water schemes are unreliable due to inadequate budgeting and a lack of maintenance of infrastructure. Diminishing water resources require that women and girls walk further to access it, negatively affecting the time spent by girls at school.

Major planned responses:

- Continue to provide water, sanitation and hygiene services to refugees and host community in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- To ensure safe, equitable and adequate water supply for institutional, livestock, agricultural, commercial and domestic purposes, and in light of the growing population and the ambition to launch irrigated agriculture activities, partners will prioritize water availability while also increasing efforts on sustainable use of water. Furthermore, partners will increase their efforts to improve hygiene awareness and practices and invest in innovative modalities for latrine usage and availability. It will also explore strengthening technical and institutional capacities and support.
- Construction of a sludge/waste water treatment plant whose planning is underway led by GIZ.
- Investment in waste management planning, systems and budgeting.

Areas in need of attention:

- Water master plan to guide future investments.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Need for further studies to adequately quantify the ground water reserves and to assess the quality of the water.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.



Major achievements:

- Improved energy access through promotion of Green Energy in Turkana County. Installed solar hybrid mini-grids and standalone systems by both County Government and development partners.
- Increased access to cooking energy through the organized general firewood distributions and energy efficient stove production.
- UNHCR partnered with two organizations namely Energy 4 Impact (Moving Energy Initiative) and SNV Netherlands who have been conducting a series of market based access to energy projects and renewable energy market activation campaigns.
- The Kakuma market has experienced a steady increase in the types and quality of solar home systems in both the refugee and host community markets since late 2017. Clean cooking solutions range from energy efficient stoves/Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) to cleaner fuels such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Electricity, Ethanol, and Biogas among others.
- Establishment of mini-grid projects in Turkana West through financial instruments that leverage private-sector expertise/models of delivery in areas with low population density. These scalable structures will enhance local generation and customers do not have to rely on the relatively few and remote centralized power stations.
- Initial investment in Large Scale Solar Farm for industry, commerce and institutions. This utility-scale power-plant can range anywhere from 10 to 15 Mega Watts and will provide additional power to Turkana West residents and significantly reduce the current energy costs. This will also contribute to a functional economy with between 12 and 14 hours electricity each day.

Main Challenges:

- 80 per cent of refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei rely on solid fuels, such as firewood and charcoal to meet their daily domestic energy needs, which are inefficient, unsafe, inadequate and adversely affect the environment. Only about 5 per cent of the County's households have access to electricity. Households mostly rely on firewood, charcoal, paraffin and solar lanterns for their lighting and cooking.
- Poor transmission and distribution of infrastructure, high cost of power, low per capita power consumption and low countrywide electricity access.
- The amount of firewood and stoves distributed jointly meets only 30 per cent of daily requirements. This lack of access to safe and sustainable energy comes at a high cost to the health, safety and wellbeing of refugees.
- Lack of sufficient cooking fuel impacts nutrition and food security in vulnerable households, since families often resort to under-cooking food or skipping meals to save fuel as well as to bartering food for fuel. Smoke inhalation from cooking over open fires threatens respiratory health.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Create an enabling environment for energy.
- Facilitate the adoption of clean cooking technologies.
- Maximize the utilization of renewable energy sources for electricity generation.
- Private Sector Partnerships on Models of Delivery for Sustainability.

Budget 2019: \$3,977,534*

Budget 2020: \$6,325,486

Major planned responses:

- Continue to address this long-standing energy challenge and build on new opportunities for transforming the cooking sector, partners in response will promote the adoption of cleaner cooking solutions through market based access to energy projects, including developing a coherent policy framework, awareness raising and information exchange, robust resources data, enhanced technical skills, and energy storage.

Areas in need of attention:

- High investment cost of power production, poor transmission and distribution infrastructure, absent metering systems, low per capita power consumption which affects the electricity tariffs and potential return on investment. Households mostly rely on firewood, charcoal, paraffin and solar lanterns for their lighting and cooking needs, with firewood being the main source of energy
- Sanitation Ltd manufactures briquettes from toilet waste mixed with charcoal dust burn faster, for longer and with less smoke than both firewood and charcoal. They are sold to refugees and the host community at the same price as charcoal, with the revenue ploughed back into the sanitation operation to offset costs. The briquettes have gained acceptance but the free firewood distributions have eroded the market and the cost of sales and distribution means that revenues cannot cover the cost of providing the sanitation service and producing the briquettes.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Energy is a crosscutting theme therefore the need for knowledge development with this perspective. Given the complex nature of humanitarian situations and the challenges of integrating sustainable energy solutions, there is a need for collective actions to mobilize resources, build capacity, raise awareness, and use the opportunity to advocate for sustainable energy solutions in order to enhance further, the positive impact in crosscutting sectors such as Health, Food Security, Education, Protection, WASH, Livelihoods & Self-Reliance.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

Garissa County is bordering with the Republic of Somalia to the east, Lamu County to the south, Tana River County to the west, Isiolo County to the north west and Wajir County to the north. It is arid with generally erratic and unreliable rainfall patterns, making it prone to drought and flood emergencies. With 871,644 persons in the county, the population is projected to increase to 948,880 persons by 2020. According to the current classification, there are six unclassified urban centres namely: Balambala, Bura East, Dadaab, Modogashe, Nanighi and Hulugho. The urban population constitutes about 23.5 per cent of the county's total population. Dadaab is one of the urban centres hosting a large population of refugees; mainly from Somalia. Refugees reside in the Dadaab complex (Dagahaley, Ifo 2 and Hagadera Camps), a large proportion of which are children and female mostly of Somali origin. A small proportion of the refugees in the camp come from Ethiopia, South Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, Yemen and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Dadaab over the years has grown to become a vibrant economy.

In Garissa County, close to 65.5 per cent of the population live below the poverty line with Dadaab Sub County particularly being on the borderline for food consumption score. The community is largely pastoralist and pre-dominantly Somali. About 60-70 per cent of the people depend largely on livestock for their livelihood.

Over the course of 29 years, UNHCR and partners have been providing basic services to the refugee population in Dadaab with the "care and maintenance" approach. Today, the search for solutions for the Dadaab situation is ever more imperative due to dwindling resources, the length of stay of refugees and the political situation. This direction is now changing towards a more development and solutions-oriented programming. With the Government directive in February 2019 on Finding Solutions in Dadaab, there is a renewed momentum for a more sustainable, inclusive and comprehensive response to the population in Dadaab (both local and refugees). The Garissa County in close collaboration with UNHCR and partners, are developing a strategic plan for a Dadaab Integrated Settlement.

With multiple consultations already ongoing in the different sectors in Dadaab with County line ministries, a phased approach to develop the Strategy for the Dadaab Integrated Settlement is being devised. Familiarisation missions by the County and national government are ongoing alongside plans for visit to Kalobeyei to understand the KISED model. This will be followed by a Stakeholders Workshop and fundraising event.

The process is completely led by the County Government, with full support from UNHCR. This is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative in which a broad-based partners including the private sector, refugees and host community leadership will collectively agree to respond to the current situation in Dadaab using their comparative advantage through an area-based approach in finding solutions that address the social, economic, and environmental needs among refugees and local communities. Harnessing the varying capabilities and benefiting from comparative advantages that each stakeholder brings to the table is the hallmark of this process. In order to effectively facilitate the collaboration and coordination of the various stakeholders, and to provide the required level of support and strengthen technical and institutional capacities at County level as well as to further nurture existing partnerships, the process will provide all partners with the platform to effectively share information, design, plan, develop, implement and monitor progress of multi-year and multi-sectoral activities that strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and contribute to the overall success drafting the Strategic Plan for the Dadaab Integrated Settlement while preparing for and putting the required measures in place for the next phases (steering committee, secretariat etc).



Major achievements:

- Population Registration and Identity Management EcoSystem (PRIMES) has been rolled out in the Government 5 registration centre of Dadaab camp.
- With rollout of proGres v4 and RApp servers, registration is now fully in the hands of RAS.
- Construction of the Dadaab Courthouse with an aim to bring access to justice and legal remedies closer to the population and to transition from mobile courts, thus minimizing expenses associated with it.
- Ongoing programme of birth certificate issuance through visits of the Registrar.
- Ongoing development of national youth strategy initiative, mapping youth’s engagement in Kenya refugee operation and serve as tool to raise fund in support of youth programming in Dadaab.
- The SPP-project which is contributing in training and awareness of refugees and government personnel, improved ICT capacities, logistical support to security personnel and youth inclusion.

Main Challenges:

- Lack of live capture system linked to the National Registration Bureau, leading to delays in issuance and renewal of refugee identity cards.
- RSD backlog that is limiting access to documentation and services and a lack of a coordination mechanism to process individuals whose applications have been rejected from Kenya after all avenues are exhausted.
- Resettlement countries imposing non-protection related preferences (nationalities, family composition, etc.) on cases to be submitted and limited areas of return and conditions in country of origin including funding.
- Legal issues including mixed marriages and double registration cases.
- Limited specific resources and responses dedicated to child protection, youth activities and marginalized groups and persons with specific needs, SGBV and other protection issues like FGM, early/forced marriages.
- The Tripartite Agreement and the SPP MOU have formally expired and have so far not been renewed.

Major planned responses:

- Support to systems and services in line with the national and county legal framework for the protection of refugees and host communities, addressing the full range of protection risks including mainstreaming gender and disability across programming. This includes:
 - Border monitoring and training to government and partners
 - Provision of legal aid
 - Civil documentation and support in clearing of the backlog
 - Advocacy for the deployment of a permanent Civil Registrar through engagement at the County and National government levels
 - Increased focus on prevention and mitigation measures on child protection and SGBV

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved.
- Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced.
- Civil registration and civil status determination procedures strengthened.
- Undocumented asylum-seekers are registered, coupled with access to and quality of status determination procedures improved.
- Protection of children strengthened.
- Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved.
- Services for persons with specific needs strengthened.
- Community mobilization strengthened and expanded.
- Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted.
- All solutions are promoted to decrease the number of camp residents.

Budget 2019: \$39,678,721*
Budget 2020: \$32,519,615

- Increased support to persons with specific needs and awareness raising and capacity building in all areas of protection and promoting all efforts of peaceful-co-existence.
- Renewed engagement on the Security Partnership Project which contributes heavily to the security of refugee camps and host communities.

Areas in need of attention:

- To ensure that development efforts are nationally owned, sustainable and achieve the goals of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063, a capacity development approach will inform all aspects of this KCRP based on sound capacity assessments and innovative measures to address institutional bottlenecks.
- With no youth empowerment centre in the county, partners to explore if they can support with establishing solar powered youth empowerment centres in all sub counties.
- Support the County in creating an internship strategy for youth (based on the national strategy) transiting from colleges and universities and engagement of multiple stakeholders to assist in internship opportunities
- With the low human resource in the County there is need for increased attention and support from humanitarian and development partners including for safe havens and safe houses.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

Major achievements:

- At the end of the 2018 school year, 60,142 learners were enrolled in formal and non-formal education programmes across the levels, representing 50 per cent of the total school-age population in Dadaab.
- Refugee learners in Dadaab are enrolled in 22 pre-schools, 22 primary schools, six Special Needs Education units, nine secondary schools, 14 alternative education centres, 4 technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centres, and one satellite university campus.
- More than 12,500 learners have successfully completed KCPE while over 7,500 learners have completed Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE).
- 2,563 refugees have joined universities in Kenya and abroad supported with scholarships.
- 14 Alternative Education Centres have been established to reach those who cannot attend formal school.
- Incentives such as School Meal Programmes and provision of food as incentive for attendance at vocational training centre.

Main Challenges:

- Low educational attainment, with 74 percent of the population in Garissa County being illiterate.
- 43 per cent of refugee households in Dadaab reported barriers to accessing education.
- Constraints of physical infrastructure and human resources limit transition to secondary school.
- 65 per cent of refugee teachers do not have recognised teaching qualifications.
- In Dadaab, 128 learners share a classroom at the primary level, and 90 learners at the secondary level, more than double the recommended national standard (1: 45 learners).
- While there is near gender parity at the pre-school level, the enrolment and attendance of girls begins to fall from the upper primary level. By the secondary level, boys outnumber girls by 6:1.

Major planned responses:

- In line with the GCR and Djibouti Declaration, children, youth and adults will have access to relevant formal and non-formal education and training that support their self-reliance and prepare them for durable solutions.
- Strengthen collaboration and partnership between UN agencies, Government and other stakeholders and align financing from Government and partners to strengthen national and county education systems and plans.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Increase access to formal and non-formal education at all levels, with a focus on improved gender equity and enrolment of out of school children.
- Improve transition rates at the secondary and post-secondary levels leading to employment/ self-reliance.
- Enhance quality of education, with a focus on curriculum, the number and qualifications of teachers, and availability of learning and teaching materials.
- Progressively advance the integration of camp-based learning institutions in the national education system.
- Prepare refugee communities for durable solutions through education programmes that respond to the distinct learning needs.

Budget 2019: \$9,046,027*

Budget 2020: \$5,528,025

- Promote that school facilities in closed Ifo 2 and Kambioos camps will be used for further educational/ vocational training purposed, benefiting both refugees and host community members.

Areas in need of attention:

- Area-based sector planning with a focus on education services that benefit both refugee and host communities
- Comprehensive education data including stateless learners.
- Early Childhood Development including the development and expansion of models integrating formal pre-primary education with qur’anic education.
- Professional development, certification and recognition of refugee and host teachers to ensure deployment of qualified teachers that are adequate in number in refugee and host learning institutions.
- Post-secondary education and training, with a focus on employment and livelihoods.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Education data in refugee and host communities
- Private sector partnership/ engagement in education
- Humanitarian-development nexus; how to balance the immediate needs in education with more long-term institutional capacity development

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

Major achievements:

- Multifunctional outbreak control team responded to and successfully contained two waves of Cholera outbreak with more than 1400 cases.
- Improvement of GAM rate from 9.7 per cent in 2017 to per cent in 2018.
- Cross-border training programme on health conducted to empower refugees and local youth (69 refugees and 20 Kenyan students of Hagadera).
- Referral services strengthened with collaboration of national institutions/hospitals (County Health Department, Kenyatta National Hospital, African Medical and Research Foundation).
- Dadaab Sub County operating theatre (OT), supported by UNHCR and partners through provision of supplies and staffing, serving both refugees and host community (especially emergency caesarean maternal cases).
- Nutrition services were integrated with health services, improving communities' access and sustainability.
- Emergency responses for malnutrition are effective, reducing the risk of death and associate morbidities.

Main Challenges:

- The number of trained health personnel is low with the doctor population ratio being currently 1:41,538 while the nurse population ratio is 1:2,453.
- Significant shortage of health workers, skill imbalances, distribution, and challenges in retention.
- While the number of hospitals is adequate, the majority lacks basic equipment. There is a need to upgrade and operationalize all service delivery areas, such as surgical theatres and specialized clinics.
- Shortage of staff houses and offices for the management teams.
- The prevalence of acute malnutrition is consistently borders the emergency threshold of 15 per cent.
- The county currently receives less than one per cent funds for health products and technologies, leaving health facility operations unsustainable and insufficiently funded.
- Lack of awareness and knowledge on health education for disease prevention, health promotion and maintaining routine immunization coverage, including primary/ secondary/tertiary health care.
- The prevalence of stunting in the county is 38.6 per cent (KDHS, 2008-2009) which is low.
- The global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is at 13.7 per cent while severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence was at 2.1 per cent. This is classified as serious based on WHO thresholds.

Major planned responses:

- Maintain robust preventive and community based health care services with emphasis on comprehensive immunization programmes, disease surveillance, health education and emergency preparedness. Aside from the accreditation of facilities with the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIF), the vision

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for the provision of effective healthcare service delivery.
- Enhance community and health partner engagement in preventive health interventions to reduce morbidity.
- Improve access to quality health care services through investment in infrastructure.
- Promote sustainable health financing through inclusion in the national health insurance fund.
- Implement Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategies to address socio-cultural and behavioural factors that contribute to poor health and nutrition.

Budget 2019: \$9,305,175***Budget 2020: \$4,840,384**

is to mainstream and consolidate health facilities for handover to the government.

- Plans are underway to ensure the registration of refugee health facilities by the government and ensure drug supply by the Kenya Medical Supply Authority (KEMSA).
- In 2018 a feasibility study on the cost of introducing the National Health Care Insurance Scheme was undertaken and preparations will start to introduce this new model on a pilot basis for refugees in Dadaab.
- WFP and UNHCR will continue supporting the treatment of acute malnutrition among the host population, as well as in Dadaab, as part of routine services provided in health facilities. Alongside this, WFP will continue to support a malnutrition prevention programmes in Dadaab.

Areas in need of attention:

- Enhancing use of operational research in health information system (HIS) and innovations (e.g., e-health, geographic information systems, cloud computing, and use of mobile technology).
- Piloting and advocating for mass enrolment of population from both host and refugees in the NHIF scheme.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Developing a comprehensive electronic health records (EHR) and networking for all county referral, sub-counties and ESP facilities.
- Improving such health information infrastructure as airtime, computers, and physical infrastructure.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.



FOOD SECURITY, AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Major achievements:

- Rehabilitation of closed camps (Kambioos and Ifo2) in preparation for handover of facilities to the Government of Kenya and local authorities. Rehabilitated 124 hectares of degraded land through the establishment of green belts and orchards (34 hectares) in Ifo2.
- Established irrigation system (34.4 hectares) in Ifo2 aiming at production of fruits, fodder and vegetable crops to enhance food security and resilience of the ecosystem.
- Introduced climate smart agriculture in self-initiated farms (fruit trees and high value cash crops).

Main Challenges:

- Low crop production, unexploited irrigation potential and untapped potential of crop value chains.
- Increased negative impacts of climate on agriculture and livestock resulting in aid dependency. Unfortunately, many poor households have been forced to engage in livelihood activities that have a negative impact on the environment, in particular, cutting of trees for fuel wood or for charcoal manufacture.
- Poor access to water for agriculture.

Major planned responses:

- Partners will continue providing food assistance through the general food distribution (GFD) and other targeted programmes such as nutrition (supplementary feeding), school meals and support to vocational training institutions through food assistance for training, ensuring mainstreaming of age, gender and disability in its targeting.
- Providing food assistance through the general distribution (GD) through in-kind and cash.
- WFP is planning to increase cash-based transfers to meet up to 60 per cent of food cereal component of the food basket by 2020 and continue further to 70 per cent by 2023.
- Rehabilitation of degraded lands by linking environmental restoration with livelihoods - focusing on fruit trees, woodlots and fodder crops through agroforestry approach.
- Heighten environmental consciousness and accountability benchmarks and standards by embracing community based natural resource management approaches so as to enable the local community take increased responsibilities for their landscapes.
- Support to communities who have initiated recycling of solid wastes.

Areas in need of attention:

- Strengthen collaboration mechanisms with research institutions, capacity building of technical staff on modern technologies and enhanced use of ICT.
- Need for human, technical and financial support to community based agriculture, irrigation and forest/natural resource institutions and support to county forest conservation committees to supervise forest issues.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Sustainable management of natural resources and rehabilitation of degraded lands.
- Waste management and recycling of solid wastes.
- Development of water infrastructure for irrigation possible in several river basins/flood plains and utilization of borehole water in closed camps.
- Promote agricultural production and diversification – fruits and high value cash crops through agroforestry approach/climate smart agriculture.
- Support to host communities in range rehabilitation and production of fodder crops to support livestock production.
- Promotion of small scale livestock production (poultry, goats and apiculture).
- Support communities on livestock and crop based cottage industry level enterprise development.
- Provision of food assistance through general rations to refugees delivered in the form of CBT or in-kind (WFP).
- Promote vegetable production using hydroponics technology (WFP).

Budget 2019: \$47,038,538*

Budget 2020: \$40,732,773

- As rehabilitation of refugee hosting areas is undertaken on a large scale, a shift in modus operandi will need to be adopted with more emphasis on diversified rehabilitation through establishment of green-belts and orchards.
- There is need to minimize over-reliance on borehole water for agricultural purposes and focus more on flood water harvesting.
- Farmers will require support so as to practice climate-smart farming which encourages innovative and commercial agriculture.
- Promotion of income generation activities based on eco-friendly interventions such as: generation of cooking energy from garbage using the Community Cooker stove.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Research needed on agriculture and pastoralism as viable economic activities.
- Provide capacity building for local government and hosting community to better manage and benefit from rehabilitated assets and services in the closed camps in view of contributing to long-term and sustainable development.
- Provision of intensive training to farmers on climate-smart agriculture.
- Access the potential of flood based irrigation for Ewaso Nyiro and other neighbouring flood plains.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

Major achievements:

- Training and support to refugee youth to access digital work opportunities has started; some youth have started getting paid for work online.
- All centres which provide skills training and IT trainings are accredited to the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) and the Computer Society of Kenya (CSK), respectively. Graduates from these centres acquire certificates from NITA or CSK which are recognised in Kenya, Somalia and other countries when seeking employment.
- Market assessment in Dadaab (UNHCR-ILO, 2019) conducted with the objective of identifying potential value chains
- Cross border thematic discussions between Somalia and Dadaab and skills development programmes in Dadaab tailor-made to respond to skills demand in Somalia.

Main Challenges:

- The national encampment policy and ensuing limitations on mobility is a significant source of frustration for refugee entrepreneurs or business owners, and limitations on land access can impede attempts to further develop agricultural efforts.
- Limited sustainable livelihood opportunities that include weak business development and obstacles within the business environment, such as the lack of information and appropriate partners with whom to create business partnerships.
- Strong market links need to be developed in order to provide refugees and host community members an opportunity to shift from the model of aid dependency.
- Skill set does not match the needs of the market thus making it difficult for graduates to secure long-term work following graduation.
- There remains a lack of focus on creating an enabling environment for business development, due to Kenya's encampment policy.
- This has led to primarily informal business opportunities for refugees and limited formal trade and business with the host community.

Major planned responses:

- Garissa County aims to create durable solutions for economic integration of refugees through the provision of commercially viable technical and vocational skills, provision of entrepreneurship and business development services (including online freelancing training) and Village Savings and Loans (VSLA) approach to facilitate access to formal and informal financial services.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Enhance human capacity and skills development.
- Promote enterprise development and employment creation.
- Increase access to financial service.
- Advocate for and engage with government at the County level to address business impediments such as business permits acquisition and taxation of refugee businesses.

Budget 2019: \$2,613,214*

Budget 2020: \$2,670,025

- Developing the regional economy as well as connections to other key markets to provide additional economic opportunities to integrate refugees within the host community.
- Together with the Garissa County, develop a long-term, development oriented and area-based strategy for the economic inclusion of refugees in Dadaab.
- Advocate for the legal, regulatory and administrative barriers to refugee economic inclusion to be addressed.

Areas in need of attention:

- Assess status and needs for private – public partnership in the county by supporting research, policy advocacy and planning for private – public investment.
- Studies and surveys to understand market dynamics and relationships between actors.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Market system analysis which includes value chains assessment per sector and the opportunities of including refugees in the different value chains for self and wage employment.
- Carrying out reforms in existing institutions and conducting consumer rights and protection sensitization campaigns/forums in collaboration with County Officials.
- Research on the prominent sectoral value chains undertaken to identify and document areas of potential investment.
- Socio-economic studies of the Dadaab population to better inform the development of solution strategies for the refugee situation.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.



Major achievements:

- Cash-based programming in shelter sector allows beneficiaries the choice, flexibility and dignity whilst stimulating economic recovery. A cost analysis shows that cash programming in the shelter sector reduced costs by \$24 per shelter.
- Shelter construction materials have for the past few years been sourced from Nairobi. The government ban on timber logging in public and community forest however required UNHCR to change from cypress timber to rafters/sticks. This has significantly contributed to a clean and improved environment.
- Kambioos and Ifo 2 camps were closed in April 2017 and May 2018 respectively. All the assets left behind in the two camps will be handed over to the National Government which in turn hands them over to the county. Plans are ongoing on official handover of these assets and its potential use.
- UNHCR and UNHABITAT, in collaboration with the County government, are working on developing a spatial planning framework.

Main Challenges:

- Pressure from decades of rural-urban migration worsened by recurring mismanagement and neglect and/or weak spatial planning frameworks and development to support the stabilization of livelihoods.
- Weak integration of development and upgrading projects within Dadaab that are incorporated into County Integrated Development Plans and subsequent urban development strategies.
- The County Government of Garissa does not have sufficient capacity in handling land management planning, settlement infrastructure development, urbanization and related issues.
- Lack of sufficient existing data, and County plans and maps are not digitized or easily accessible for regular updating and reference.
- Lack of existing community-based participatory planning and regeneration of areas in selected refugee and host community settlements in close collaboration with the County Governments.
- Decline of forest cover due to population increase, fragmentation, over dependency of charcoal and illegal logging.
- The scramble for the additional walling materials from the forests and bushes near the camps have not only endangered the environment but also women and girls who are exposed to sexual and gender based violence.

Major planned responses:

- Coordination with private sector and development partners in shelter assistance and associated risks that include protection services and environmental restoration. This can come in the form of Interlocking Stabilized Soil Bricks (ISSB) or clay bricks for the walls.
- Financial support for the improvement/construction of public infrastructures like roads, sports facilities, markets and schools.
- In 2019-2020, UNHCR and UN-Habitat will also

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Fostering good relations and peaceful coexistence through inclusive and participatory Spatial Regeneration Plans for Kambioos and IFO Settlements.
- Capacity Development for County Technical Staff (Institutional Capacity Development).
- Provide protection through the provision of transitional shelters and emergency shelters.
- Undertake activities to mark camp addresses.
- Increase access through improvement of roads and construction of construction of public facilities.
- Provide core relief items (CRIs).

Budget 2019: \$945,205*

Budget 2020: \$818,237

collaborate to focus on community-based planning, institutional capacity building and regeneration and rejuvenation programmes in Dadaab.

- Development of a spatial planning frameworks to support the stabilization of livelihoods, restoration of damaged and stressed infrastructure and ecosystems will continue to be undertaken.

Areas in need of attention:

- Support the county in conducting large-scale planning and survey activities so as to provide large numbers of land titles to the residents of Garissa.
- Support in the automation of the sector's system from development of the application, building designs, land registration through a land Information Monitoring System (IMS) that will help improve service delivery.
- Support in establishing systems that allow the digitization of maps and sharing of spatial information across interested departments.
- Alignment of host community needs, including considerations for resultant socio-economic opportunities and the impact of hosting refugees on natural resources.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Scale up technical and vocational training institutions, especially in the areas of masonry, carpentry and metal work will afford the youth requisite skills to make a living.
- Capacity development of independent management by County Government representatives for the spatial planning component.
- Raising awareness on land tenure and security issues for host community, and refugees, including capacity development of County Government representation in supporting initiatives.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

Major achievements:

- Solarisation of 20 out of the 22 operational boreholes. Since UNHCR embarked on solarisation of borehole water supply schemes in 2014, a significant reduction of fuel use was realized over the years. For the average 10,000 m³ of water per day for Dadaab refugees, 1,710 litres is used now unlike in 2013 where 3,210 litres was used for the same 10,000m³.
- Attaining and sustaining a per capita water available of 29 litres is a significant step towards achieving target 6.1 of the SDGs.
- Latrine coverage of 76.8 per cent, which can be enhanced by constructing 13,500 household latrines in the next three years.
- Various other interventions have been undertaken to mitigate against water shortages. These include water tinkering and the activation of the rapid response team charged with the responsibility of repairing boreholes during drought.

Main Challenges:

- Low number of hygiene promoters currently number 150 with a ratio of 1:1,467 against sphere standard of 1:500.
- Limited storage facilities as the new solar photovoltaic (PV); diesel hybrids require higher storage capacity. Storage capacity at present is 4,550m³ which needs to be at least 5,500m³ thus 8 per cent of the daily water demand in the camps.
- Limited landfills for solid waste from the refugee camps, insufficient waste management regime and the County governments' and host community's reluctance to provide land for construction of landfills.
- Inadequate equipment and tools to maintain borehole generators with most experiencing breakdowns.
- Declining water levels which is expected to further decline because of population increase and climate change.
- Water quality expected to decline due to increased farming activities, flash floods, turbidity and excessive use of water in the upstream.

Major planned responses:

- UNHCR and partners to work with Garissa County government linking local structures, promoting of the establishment of a sustainable county driven water provision system available for refugees and the host community, expanding the availability of water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural and industrial purposes, promote effective and efficient use of limited water resources, and maintaining supply of potable water along with improving access of communities to sanitary facilities, solid

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Promote the establishment of a sustainable county driven water provision system.
- Expand availability of water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural and industrial purposes.
- Enhancing equitable sustainable water supply.
- Promote effective and efficient use of limited water resources, and maintain supply of potable water.
- Improve access of communities to sanitary facilities and solid waste management services.
- Promote hygiene awareness and practices.

Budget 2019: \$4,327,111*

Budget 2020: \$2,846,060

waste management services and promoting hygiene awareness and practices.

- Achieve sustainable water service delivery, a water institution that conforms to one of the following five water delivery systems in Kenya; (i) Lease Operator Model, (ii) Professional Manager Model, (iii) Private Operator Model, (iv) Delegated Management Model, or (v) Operation and Maintenance Service Contract.

Areas in need of attention:

- Financial and human resource to monitor water levels and quality in the greater Merti Aquifer.
- Regulate waste water and effluents from farms and other sources extending services to cover waste water treatment management.
- Engage Garissa County to allocate land for 2 landfills around Dagahaley and Ifo refugee camps.
- Liaise with National government – Water Ministry, over refugee – friendly water and sanitation service delivery models in line with GCR.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Mapping of resources across the Sub-County.
- There are currently only two staff for the management of 22 solar – diesel hybrid borehole water supply schemes in Dadaab operation. With a ratio of 02:22, there is an essential need to train staff on solar water pumping system to ensure quality and increased coverage.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.



SUSTAINABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Major achievements:

- Fabrication and distribution of energy saving stoves that has cut fuelwood consumption by 45 per cent. UNHCR has also introduced alternative energy such as ethanol and LPG and renewable energy (solar lamps, street lights and mini-grids). Provision of clean energy – a big opportunity for private sector and other actors to come in.
- *Prosopis juliflora* – charcoal transformation project for bridging the energy needs, getting rid of these invasive species as well as employment opportunity for production and trade. This project is in line with the Garissa County Government, Ministry of Environment.
- Development of a roadmap on energy and environment for the Dadaab operation for 2019-2020.

Main Challenges:

- Climate change and environmental challenges that have profound adverse impacts on all sectors like livestock, agriculture, water, energy, health, wildlife and infrastructure.
- Increased frequency and intensity of drought and floods making families vulnerable and dependent on aid.
- In the context of Dadaab, energy interventions are guided by provisions of the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Strategy (2015-2018) which promotes a gradual phase out of firewood use and adoption of clean and sustainable alternative sources of energy. However, due to funding constraints, provisions of the strategy have only been partially implemented.
- Environmental challenges arising from management of invasive alien species such as the *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge).

Major planned responses:

- The Dadaab operation will exploit emerging and innovative opportunities to address the energy deficit at a comprehensive level by promoting use of safe renewable energy technologies that minimize waste, reduce environmental and indoors pollution and is accessible to the poor households for both refugees and host community.
- PV solutions will be provided for powering schools, pumping water as well as acting as fuel saver for existing diesel generator sets in health centers and UNHCR field offices. Provision of solar lamps and streetlights would greatly improve security.
- Partnerships will be enhanced with Garissa County Government, UN Environment (UNEP) and other actors in a bid to manage the risks posed by *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge) through production of energy briquettes/charcoal and managing environmental programme.
- Firewood intervention will be sustained although at

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Improving energy efficiency through fuel efficient stoves.
- Utilization of *Prosopis* as a source of energy.
- Scaling-up alternative energy solutions such as ethanol and LPG for cooking.
- Renewable energy for household and community lighting (solar lamps & streetlights).
- PV Solutions for powering institutions and livelihoods.
- Building a vibrant energy market and incentivizing greater private-sector engagement.

Budget 2019: \$2,462,176*

Budget 2020: \$1,478,227

a significantly lower scale and gradually terminated and a cluster of households will be supported with ethanol fuel.

- Fabrication of Maendeleo firewood saving stove at the Stove Production Unit (SPU).
- Interventions in alternative energy solutions for cooking and lighting require building a vibrant energy market and incentivizing greater private-sector engagement.

Areas in need of attention:

- In building a green economy, Garissa is looking into integrating biogas technology in its service industries to subsidize energy requirements. This could be supported by tapping of solar and wind energy as well as manure for production of biogas. In addition, the invasive *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge) could provide an opportunity to commercially promote efficient production of charcoal using improved kilns. This has the potential of keeping the charcoal prices affordable.
- The LAPSSSET corridor has been identified but no planning has been done across the corridor within the county which could be supported by different actors including the private sector in their spheres of expertise.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Commercialization of alternative energy solutions to meeting refugee energy needs. This entails a study on the potential for private-sector engagement in the supply of alternative fuel for refugees and host communities. This, among others, requires unlocking the business potential for energy service delivery.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

The Urban refugee programme caters for 75,742 asylum-seekers and refugees (as of December 2018) residing mainly in Nairobi and other urban locations including Mombasa, Nakuru, Meru-Maua and Isiolo. A high proportion of the refugees in urban areas are from DRC (40 per cent) and Somalia (30 per cent) while a smaller proportion come from Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Burundi and Rwanda. 51.4 per cent of the urban refugee population represents female and 38.7 per cent children and adolescents age 0-17. UNHCR projects that the urban refugee population will increase from 75,742 in 2018, to 78,632 in 2020 if urban centres are recognised as legal residence for persons of concern and the dispersed population is individually registered and assisted to return.

The protection environment in urban areas is complex and unpredictable as refugees continue to be associated with insecurity and the encampment policy remains in force despite a Court of Appeal decision to the contrary. Consequently, UNHCR continues to prioritize the preservation of urban asylum space, promote access to asylum and respect for the principle of *non-refoulement*. Systematic monitoring of border areas and detention facilities as well as capacity building of law enforcement, immigration officers and other relevant stakeholders thus remain integral. Hand-in-hand with this is the continued provision of legal aid and representation as well as supporting the ongoing Refugee Bill and Refugee Policy processes.

For most refugees, life in Nairobi is a struggle. Areas in Nairobi East that mostly host refugees, such as Kayole, Kasarani, Umoja and Githurai, are characterized by high degrees of informal economic activity as well as poverty. Although refugees appear to be better off than they would be in camps, they are worse off than the local host population across almost at all levels. Limited resources for urban refugees impact self-reliance and livelihoods, child protection response (support foster care arrangements, improve response mechanisms for children at-risk and increase BID and BIA output for urban UASCs), education and services for persons with specific needs (this includes LGBTI, older persons, persons with disabilities including the albinos, women at risk and single heads of households, children, youth, minorities and marginalized groups, survivors of torture, trauma, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse or harmful practices).

Community-based protection therefore, remains essential to the urban operations and requires continuous enhancement to ensure refugees have access to existing services and facilities within their host communities. Community engagement is enhanced in all aspects of protection responses. This includes SGBV prevention and response, including exploring community safe housing and livelihood safety nets, identification or use of foster care arrangements for separated children and unaccompanied minors as well as foster training, vocational assistance including provision and access to primary education and health care (through NHIF). A very small percentage of persons assessed as extremely vulnerable or having specific protection needs (PSNs) continue to be targeted for assistance. Further, self-reliance potential remains under-tapped; hence there is a need for continued scalable livelihood support for refugee entrepreneurs in partnership with private financial institutions.



Major achievements:

- RSD, registration and documentation functions have been handed over to the Government of Kenya, where UNHCR and authorities jointly conduct registration. The Refugee Appeals Board has started addressing its first cases as of September 2018.
- ProGres v4 (part of PRIMES) now collects refugee data while offline when working from remote locations, capture biometrics through BIMS and more importantly, the system facilitates recording of both cash and in-kind assistance including for food and non-food items assistance.
- Through the introduction of a 24/7 toll-free Helpline and Kiosk to Access Services and Information (KASI) platform refugees have access to key information in their UNHCR files and can make an appointment for various services.
- A Complementary Pathways Strategy has been finalised as part of the solution strategy for Kenya. The Labour Mobility pilot (2017) with the Government of Canada and Talent beyond Boundaries (TBB) commenced in 2018 providing necessary support.
- A new Core Group for Enhanced Resettlement and Complementary Pathways along the Central Mediterranean Route has been established since August 2017, which includes Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya, targeting the most vulnerable refugees along the route.
- UNHCR Risk Management Unit: UNHCR is heading the anti-fraud inter agency steering committee maintaining regular coordination with project and operational partners in Kenya. Briefings and reports are shared with the international government partner community every quarter.
- At Nairobi level, a partnership with UNICEF has been initiated to strengthen the child protection workforce, specifically local Sub-Country Children’s Officers (SCCOs) - to be rolled-out in 2019.
- Access to services for SGBV survivors has been improved through coordination and participation in the UN Gender WG with links to national actors.
- A foster care network, including for emergency placements has been expanded.
- The Youth and the Child Protection Working Groups are coordinating youth and protection activities.
- More than 9500 stateless children and those at risk of statelessness have been supported to acquire birth certificates. Major breakthroughs also include the creation of a National Task Force, the 2014 draft Bill on the registration of people and the draft national action plan to eradicate statelessness. The Government has nominated a statelessness focal person, the Deputy Director of the Department of Immigration, which is expected to enhance decision-making and predictability.

Main Challenges:

- Inadequate IT infrastructure and equipment of RAS in regards to the handover/takeover of the refugee database system and in support to interoperability between RAS system and NRB systems.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- National refugee policy developed and the adoption of a new refugee law supported.
- Level of individual documentation increased.
- Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained.
- Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved.
- Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced.
- Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved.
- Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved.
- Services for Persons with Specific Needs Strengthened.
- Child protection is strengthened and youth targeting.
- Potential for durable solutions is realised (e.g. resettlement and complementary pathways; voluntary return; and socio-economic inclusion and local integration for particular groups).
- The stateless population in Kenya is reduced and their rights are promoted and protected.

Budget 2019: \$11,081,319*

Budget 2020: \$16,968,983

- Delays in production of refugee ID cards and errors resulting in backlog.
- Legislation, under which stateless persons can apply for citizenship, is set to expire in August 2019. A high turnover of trained government officers on statelessness is also hindering progress and necessitating more resources for capacity-building.
- Lack of easy access to relevant and adequate information from embassies on private/community sponsorships and family reunification and high costs associated with the processes of acquiring visa and transport.
- Prospects for resettlement is low due to limited resettlement quotas.
- Legal challenges and a complex lengthy process exacerbated by administrative procedures for local integration.
- Documentation remains a big challenge for urban PoCs. Accessing financial services, work permits and licences is difficult and police harassment is rampant for PoCs who only have asylum-seeker documents.

Major planned responses:

- To shift from implementation to support and quality assurance, monitoring systems and in-house training capacities as the Government gradually establishes a quality, fair and sustainable refugee management system.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

- Maintain a focus on preserving asylum space and ensuring unhindered access to asylum procedures and protection responses. The greater role and increased responsibilities of the refugee community is key in the delivery of protection.
- With decreasing resources, creative ways of reaching out to the most vulnerable and providing timely protection interventions will be sought – notably in the field of prevention of, mitigation and responses to sexual and gender-based violence, identification of children at-risk, youth and support to persons with specific needs (PSN) by UNHCR and partners.
- Access to traditional protection services will continue and be expanded through various applications and platforms to enable PoCs to have more direct access to information or services needed, and receive timely feedback. Efforts will be made to strengthen existing standard operating procedures, coordinate meetings to discuss return or potential return activities and other durable solutions, with inclusive participation of the Government of Kenya, country of origin Governments in case of returns, implementing partners and other stakeholders.
- The legal framework and administrative procedures

for the prevention and eradication of statelessness are also expected to be revised and efforts will continue to be made in this regard.

- Capacity development for key government entities and other relevant protection actors will be undertaken and UNHCR will continue to advocate for the inclusion of refugees in strategies, plans, policies and programmes and their economic inclusion as a viable and sustainable solution.

Areas in need of attention:

- Data collection on stateless persons.
- Development of RAS in-house quality assurance and monitoring mechanisms in RSD process.
- For children “ageing out” of child protection (CP) assistance, there is little additional support to assist with this transition in the form of livelihood or social assistance, hence there is need of more attention and donor support for this group.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Capacity building for registrars of births and deaths, particularly in remote areas.

Major achievements:

- Refugees and asylum seekers residing in urban areas across Kenya are already fully mainstreamed in the national education system, and benefit from full Government support. They attend public schools alongside their Kenyan counterparts, and in many cases, their refugee status is not known to those around them.
- Refugees in all locations follow the Kenyan curriculum and sit for Kenyan national examinations.
- Language courses have been introduced for refugees struggling with English. More refugees have their certificates from their countries of origin translated by the Government of Kenya and accredited.
- In 2013, UNHCR was supporting 85 learners per year through secondary school. By 2018 the number had increased to 232. This number has been matched by the efforts of operating partners working with refugees in urban areas of Kenya.
- An extra-curricular camp has been attended by up to 250 secondary school refugee children every year and refugee students have been supported with mentorship, life skills and peace building education opportunities.
- In urban areas, Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) was extended to all learners enrolled in public secondary schools including refugees who continued to benefit from a capitation grant of \$220 per year.

Main Challenges:

- Lack of transition to secondary level from primary school inhibits large numbers of refugee youth to access post-primary qualifications, and therefore without means of gainful employment. It also results in reduced engagement at primary level and a lower primary completion rate.
- Limited engagement and funding to ensure access to quality, relevant, safe, and inclusive education in the hosting institutions, as well as the level of community engagement, lack of psychosocial support, lack formal education, bridging programmes, peace education, and extra-curricular education.
- Education data collection on refugees. Unless a refugee learner is being supported by UNHCR or a partner, it may not be known if or where they are enrolled. Moreover, many refugees in the urban areas have integrated into their communities and may not reveal their status if asked.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Support inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in the national education system.
- Expand access to alternative education.
- Increase access to public secondary education.
- Increase access to post-secondary education.
- Support the recognition of refugee qualifications and prior learning.
- Improve education data, research, innovation and information management.

Budget 2019: \$1,492,121 *

Budget 2020: \$2,026,297

Major planned responses:

- Progressively advance the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in the national education system by strengthening collaboration and partnership between UN agencies, Government and other stakeholders and by aligning financing from Government and partners to strengthen national systems and plans with a focus on the delivery of quality education.
- Addressing quality education in a comprehensive manner, ensuring that healthy and well-nourished learners access knowledge and remain on a lifelong learning path to support self-reliance and nurture talent in line with national and regional commitments.

Areas in need of attention:

- Explore partnerships with private learning institutions at the secondary and post-secondary level, for scholarship and research opportunities
- Explore partnerships to form a hybrid system of public and private education opportunities supporting choice and sustainability.
- Establish education data and information system in the urban areas

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Need for data collection on refugees in urban settings focusing on access, completion and advancement in the education system.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

Major achievements:

- 8,771 urban refugee households are enrolled in the NHIF scheme and continue to access healthcare and improved health options.
- Evaluation of the Urban National Health Insurance Project.

Main Challenges:

- The burden of health financing which has been very heavy for refugees most of whom live in low income neighbourhoods and face water and sanitation challenges, poor access to healthcare facilities, and lack of resources to facilitate financing for healthcare needs.
- High cost of health services, especially for specialized and tertiary health care services.

Major planned responses:

- UNHCR, through the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) will continue to support four Nairobi County health facilities with high concentration of urban refugees namely: Kayole, Kasarani, Eastleigh, Riruta and one health centre in Kitengela, Kajiado County in order to enhance refugees and asylum seekers access to services and optimize NHIF utilization.
- Provision of drugs to buffer supplies, support with laboratory reagents as well as additional staff and interpreters, will continue to be provided to the five health facilities so as to increase their absorption capacity.
- Eastleigh health centre, having the highest concentration of PoCs will remain central to assistance in order to address any emerging need among the refugees and asylum seekers.
- Preventative reproductive health and HIV services will also be provided to 100 per cent of the PoCs having access to comprehensive reproductive health and HIV services, 100 per cent access to male and female sexual interaction measures (condoms).

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Health financing aligned to national priority within Universal Health Coverage (UHC) of Big 4 Agenda of the Government of Kenya.
- Support access to healthcare for Persons with Specific Needs.

Budget 2019: \$1,679,779***Budget 2020: \$2,125,564**

- Provided the current Government policy on provision of free ARVs to all HIV-positive clients who qualify prevails, it is envisioned that the PoCs will continue accessing ARVs from Government facilities under same condition as nationals.
- Medical staff will work with community services and community leaders to ensure survivors of rape seek assistance within stipulated timeframes.

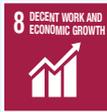
Areas in need of attention:

- Advocacy for increased World Bank and private sector involvement in service provision in urban refugee areas for health services. With NHIF, refugees can seek services in public or private facilities.
- Linking NHIF to livelihoods
- Enhancing utilization of NHIF, including for conditions that requires pre-authorization.
- Advocacy for refugees with income to enrol with NHIF while creating exit strategy for some of those being supported by UNHCR.
- Consider development of a multi-year health integration strategy with a focus on health insurance.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Assessments of livelihood and health financing linkages.

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.



Major achievements:

- Artisan refugees have access to local markets and the total sales in 2018 were \$ 30,000.
- Baseline and endline assessments have been conducted of the urban livelihoods project implemented by the DRC. The assessment shows a positive impact on the expansion of businesses, increase in savings, sustainability of the businesses and the creation of new jobs.

Main Challenges:

- The economic environment (high unemployment/poverty rates at the national level and hence difficulties for refugees as well to seek employment).
- High competition in the informal sector.
- Lack of documentation (i.e. work permits) which hinders access to the formal sector, as well as the overall protection space which affects the sustainability of refugee businesses and the limited resources for urban refugees vis -a -vis their needs.

Major planned responses:

- UNHCR's urban livelihoods strategy is aimed at providing skills development, enterprise development, safety nets and consumption support for refugees, as well as advocacy support for better access to legal permits, admission to vocational institutions, and access to financial services and livelihoods opportunities in the private sector.
- Advocacy with the government on removing legal and administrative barriers and facilitating the provision of class M work permit and business licenses will be promoted.
- Establish an information system which will facilitate access to information for refugees and integrate it in the existing public system i.e. Huduma and Biashara centers.
- Institutional mapping of different service providers i.e. training institutions, business incubators, academies as well as research institutions will conduct market and other relevant assessments.
- Mapping of private entities will need to be done which will include refugees in their business model, i.e.

Key Priorities 2019-2020

- Self-reliance and livelihoods improved.
- Enterprise development (including access to financial services/support for VSLAs) .
- MADE51 is expanded (artisan project/ access to market).
- Socio-economic surveys and market assessments are conducted.

Budget 2019: \$786,750*

Budget 2020: \$267,273

providing jobs, internships, apprenticeships, trainings and sponsorships including others.

- Support will be increased for self-employment through advocacy for financial inclusion (access to micro-loans, bank account, mobile money, non –financial services and support for VSLAs) and facilitate access to market for small entrepreneurs and advocate for their inclusion in the existing value chains.

Areas in need of attention:

- Institutional mapping of livelihoods services.
- Develop a livelihoods database.
- Explore SEEP Network's Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS), which offer guidance on what good programming looks like and what to consider when planning activities.

Areas in need of Knowledge Development:

- Market system analysis including value chains assessment per sector and the opportunities of including refugees in the different value chains for self and wage employment.
- Socio-economic profiling of the refugee population that will guide the design of the livelihoods programme and the establishment of a fair targeting system.
- Explore available national services which can target refugees (e.g. institutions, academies, employment agencies, Huduma centers, microfinance institutions).

*Comprehensive requirements for the year identified in an inter-agency needs assessment.

KCRP Task Force

The KCRP Task Force is a voluntary working group of agencies that work in the Kenya refugee operation and acts as an advisory body for the operation. Meeting quarterly, it identifies and reviews: key strategic issues including operational priorities and modalities, needs for resource allocation and prioritization and also resource mobilization based on tracked funding flows to the operation¹. The more comprehensive, inclusive and development oriented approach taken in this KCRP will need to be reflected in the set-up of the Task Force in terms of members. New representatives and partners need to be identified to supplement the current group of members.

Effective implementation will require that all stakeholders operate in a manner that promotes coherence, ensuring that core programming principles and approaches are fully considered and applied under the unifying principle of *leaving no one behind*. Harnessing the varying capabilities and benefiting from comparative advantages that each stakeholder brings to the table is the hallmark of the KCRP.

KCRP Monitoring Framework

Joint programming is the collective effort through which partners will work together to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate activities aimed at effectively and efficiently achieving the KCRP priorities. A multi-year monitoring framework for the collection, analysis and tracking progress on priorities will be developed for accountability purposes.

The KCRP Task Force will design the monitoring and evaluation plan using a risk-based management perspective which will ensure that proper controls are put in place and reliable analysis is used to ensure continuous improvement. Data collection will record results and progress made against objectives on a yearly basis. An annual review of the KCRP will be conducted to assess the performance of the plan and appraise the plan for the remaining year. Monitoring findings and reports will be shared and discussed with all stakeholders through the KCRP Task-force meetings and, where necessary, relevant mitigation measures will be taken.

Risk Mitigation and Analysis

Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (in the M&E plan), risk registers will be established and quarterly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the KCRP implementation.

¹Importantly, the KCRP Task Force is not a superordinate coordinating and monitoring body for the KISED. As earlier described, the KISED has its own structure which will feed into the KCRP monitoring framework covering the Kenyan programme as a whole. The KCRP Task Force will capitalize on the outcome of the KISED coordination and monitoring to enrich discussions on issues of concern to Dadaab and the urban programme to some degree.

Kakuma/Kalobeyei Partnership profile

Sector	Agency	Partners
Protection	UN	UNHCR
	National and County Government	RAS, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department for Social Protection, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Sports and Social Protection, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Justice, Civil Registration Services, including registrars
	Private Sector	
	NGOs	NRC, LOKADO, DRC, LWF, RCK, , SAPCONE
	CBOs	
	Other	GIZ, Refugees
Education	UN	UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP
	National and County Government	Ministry of Education, Board of Management of Schools
	Private Sector	
	NGOs	WIK, LWF
	CBOs	Catholic Diocese of Lodwar, Aphia Plus Imarisha
	Other	GIZ, Masinde Muliro University, Refugees
Health and Nutrition	UN	UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, WFP
	National and County Government	Ministry of Health, Kakuma Mission Hospital, National Health Insurance Fund
	Private Sector	
	NGOs	IRC, KRCS, AIC, LWF, Impact of Energy, EGPAF
	CBOs	
	Other	GIZ, World Bank, Refugees
Food Security, Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resource Management	UN	FAO, WFP , UNHCR
	National and County Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries,,Ministry of Tourism Culture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Water, Mineral Resources and Environment, Kenya Forest Service
	Private Sector	InstaProducts Ltd, Commercial banks, Financial service providers
	NGOs	NRC, DCA, LWF, DRC
	CBOs	Producer groups, Community forest associations, Livestock marketing associations
	Other	GIZ, KALRO, ICRISAT, KEFRI, Refugees
Self-reliance and Socio-economic inclusion	UN	UNHCR, WFP, FAO
	National and County Government	RAS, Ministry of Economic Planning, Youth, Cooperatives, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department for Social Protection
	Private Sector	World Bank, IFC, Equity Bank

Sector	Agency	Partners
	NGOs	AAHI, DRC, NRC, DCA, FH, Xavier Project, LWF, Swiss Contact, WVI, LOKADO, Kenya Red Cross, SNV, NCCK, Don Bosco
	CBOs	URISE
	Other	GIZ, Refugees and host community
Shelter, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure	UN	UNHABITAT, UNHCR
	National and County Government	County Government of Turkana, Turkana Sub-West County, RAS, Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Area Management, Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Public Works
	Private Sector	Equity Bank (financial service provider for CBI)
	NGOs	NCCK, PWJ, NRC, LOKADO
	Other	World Bank , Local and national contractors/suppliers – refugees and host community members
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UN	WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNESCO
	Government and County	Government of Kenya through Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), County Government of Turkana, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Public Health
	Private Sector	Contractors to be determined as and when the procurement process is complete
	NGOs	NRC, PWJ, AAHI, WVI, KRCS, Team&Team, LWF, LOKADO, Sanivation
	CBOs	
	Other	GIZ, Refugees and host community
Sustainable and Clean Energy	UN	UNHCR, FAO
	National and County Government	Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Area Management, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Finance and Planning
	Private Sector	
	NGOs	SNV, LOKADO
	Other	GIZ, Refugees and host community

DADAAB SECTORAL PARTNERSHIP PROFILE

Sector	Agency	Partners
Protection	UN	UNHCR, UNICEF
	Government and County	County Governments of Garissa and Wajir, County Children's Officer, Judicial Officers of Garissa and Wajir, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department for Social Protection
	Private Sector	NA
	INGOs	Save the Children, Terre des hommes, NRC, LWF, RET, DRC, WIK, IRC.
	NGOs	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
	Other	Refugees

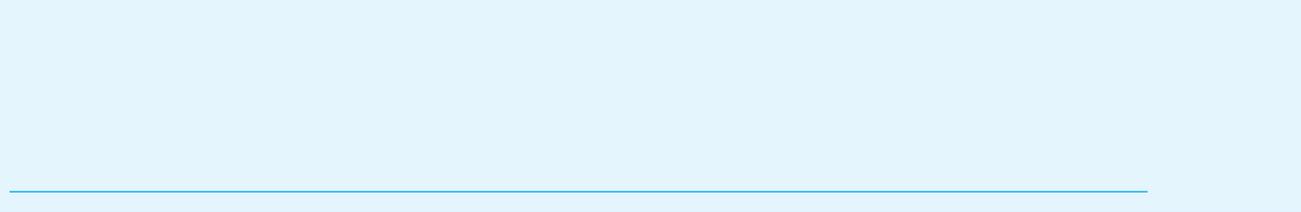
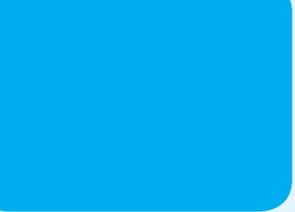
Sector	Agency	Partners
Education	UN	UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP
	Government and County	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior
	Private Sector	Vodafone Foundation
	NGOs	WIK, LWF, AVSI, NRC, Save the Children
	CBOs	
	Other	Universities, Refugees, Host community
Health and Nutrition	UN	WHO, UNICEF, WFP
	Government and County	Garissa County Ministry of Health
	Private Sector	
	NGOs	International Rescue Committee(IRC), Kenya Redcross Society(KRCS), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF Swiss)
	CBOs	
	Other	Kenyatta National Hospital, African Medical and Research Foundation AMREF, Refugees and host community
Food Security, Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resource Management	UN	WFP, FAO, UN Environment, UNDP, UN Habitat, UNESCO, UNHCR
	Government and County	Government Line Ministries in Charge of Environment and Natural Resources, Agriculture, Water, Forests, Lands, Mineral Resources and Environment, RAS and DCC
	Private Sector	
	NGOs	KRCS, RRDO, FaIDA, DRC, LWF, NRC, ICRC, CARE International, PIDAD
	CBOs	Water User Associations, Environmental Working Groups
	Other	EU, DFID, WB
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	UN	UNICEF, WFP, IOM
	Government and County	County Governments of Garissa and Wajir, Line ministries of Water and Health
	Private Sector	Davis & Shirtliff, Solargen Technologies, Epicenter Africa, Amiran, Hydro Water Wells Ltd, DSS, Export-Hydro Pump & Services (Africa) Ltd
	NGOs	CARE, NRC, Faida, RRDO, PIDAD
	CBOs	Hagadera, Dagahaley & Ifo Market Water Committees
	Other	Host community water user associations in the villages surrounding the three refugee camps, refugees and host community
Self-reliance and Socio-economic inclusion	UN	UNHCR, WFP
	Government and County	Education, Agriculture, Trade, Environment, NITA, KALRO, T-VETA, County Administration, , Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department for Social Protection
	Private Sector	Private firms, Consultant Trainers, Solar Energy, Local Banks
	NGOs	LWF, NRC, DRC
	CBOs	RRDO, FAIDA
	Other	Refugees and host community

Sector	Agency	Partners
Shelter, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure	UN	UNHCR, UNHABITAT
	Government and County	Government of Kenya through Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), County Government of Garissa, Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development
	Private Sector	Contractors
	NGOs	CARE, PWJ, DRC, NRC
	CBOs	Shelter construction cooperatives
	Other	World Bank and Host community and refugees engaged as casual labour
Sustainable and Clean Energy	UN	UN Environment, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNDP
	Government and County	Line Ministries and Departments in Charge of Energy, Agriculture, Environment, Forests, Lands, RAS and DCC
	Private Sector	Strathmore University Renewable Energy Centre, Energy 4 Impact, Hashi Energy Kenya (Ltd), PROSOL Ltd.
	NGOs	KRCS, RRDO, FaIDA, PIDAD, DRC
	CBOs	Ishaqbini Hirola Community, Environment Working Group
	Other	World Bank, EU, ICRAF

URBAN PARTNERSHIP PROFILE

Sector	Agency	Partners
Protection	UN	UNHCR, IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNFPA
	National and County Government	RAS, Ministry of Interior, Parliament and Attorney General's office, RAB and Judiciary (High Court), Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Members of the National Assembly, State Department of Gender, Sub County Gender Department, National Council for Persons living with Disabilities, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department for Social Protection
	Private Sector	
	NGOs	For refugees: Kituo cha Sheria, RCK, HIAS, RefuShe, NCCCK, Technobrain, Windle Trust, WUSC, Refuge point, GALCK, KHRC, CVT, JRS, MSF. For stateless persons: Haki Centre Organisation Mombasa, Haki na Sheria –Garissa, Plan International Kenya, NAMATI, EACSO Kenya, University of Nairobi, The Asian Foundation, Kenya Human Rights Commission, Nubian Rights Forum, Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa,
	CBOs	
	Other	Members of the Task Force for the Review of Policy and Refugee Bill, Resettlement and Complementary Pathway countries, Host communities of Kericho, Kajiado, Kwale, Kilifi & Meru, National Police Service, Stateless persons and their host communities, Refugees, Community Committees (refugee and host community), local community administration i.e. Chiefs
Education	UN	UNHCR
	National and County Government	Ministry of Education (MoE)

Sector	Agency	Partners
	Private Sector	
	NGOs	Xavier Project, WIK
	Other	Equity Wings to Fly, KCB, Barclays, Cooperative bank and Mpesa Foundation Academy
Health	UN	UNHCR, UNFPA, WFP
	National and County Government	Ministry of Health, County Health Department, NHIF
	Private Sector	
	NGOs	NCCK, IRC, MSF, HIAS, CVT
	CBOs	
	Other	German Medical Center, Uhai Neema Hospital, CDC, refugees
Self-reliance and Socio-economic inclusion	UN	UNDP, UNHCR, WFP
	National and County Government	RAS and sub-counties; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, State Department for Social Protection
	Private Sector	Toyota, Oracle, CISCO, Equity
	NGOs	AVSI, DRC, JRS, IRC, Refuge Point, RefuSHE
	CBOs	LGBTI and other CBOs
	Other	Refugees





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