

KALOBYEI INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN



PROGRESS REPORT

July 2019 - June 2021

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Turkana County Government and UNHCR Kenya wish to acknowledge the contributions made by all partners for the elaboration of this report.

We would like to extend special thanks and appreciation to representatives and experts from the Government, civil society, UN sister agencies, non-profit organizations, development and private sector actors, and others for their invaluable contributions to this report.

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AIM	APPLICATION FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT
CBI	CASH-BASED INTERVENTION
CECM	COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER
CBO	COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION
CBC	COMPETENCY-BASED CURRICULUM
CHS	COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES
CIDP	COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
CRRF	COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK
CSP	CONFLICT-SENSITIVE PROGRAMMING
CWC	COMMUNICATING WITH COMMUNITIES
DHIS	DISTRICT HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM
DRDIP	DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE TO DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS PROJECT
ECDE	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION
EMIS	EDUCATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
GAM	GLOBAL ACUTE MALNUTRITION
GCR	GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES
GDP	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GIS	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
GOK	GOVERNMENT OF KENYA
GRF	GLOBAL REFUGEE FORUM
ICT	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
KASI	KIOSK AUTOMATED SERVICES AND INFORMATION
KDHS	KENYA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
KEPSA	KENYA PRIVATE SECTOR ALLIANCE
KHSSIP	KENYA HEALTH SECTOR STRATEGIC AND INVESTMENT PLAN
KISEDIP	KALOBEYEI INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
KKCF	KAKUMA KALOBEYEI CHALLENGE FUND
KNBS	KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
KPHC	KENYA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS
LAPSSET	LAMU PORT-SOUTH SUDAN-ETHIOPIA-TRANSPORT CORRIDOR
LED	LOCAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT
M&E	MONITORING AND EVALUATION
MEI	MOVING ENERGY INITIATIVE
MFI	MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION
MPG	MULTI-PURPOSE CASH GRANT
MSME	MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE
MTP	MEDIUM-TERM PLAN
NESP	NATIONAL EDUCATION SECTOR PLAN
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
NHIF	NATIONAL HOSPITAL INSURANCE FUND
NYD	NEW YORK DECLARATION
ODF	OPEN DEFECATION FREE
OSS	ONESTOP SHOP
PoC	PERSON OF CONCERN
PDM	POST-DISTRIBUTION MONITORING
PPP	PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Acronyms & Abbreviations (Cont.)

PROSPECTS	PARTNERSHIP FOR IMPROVING PROSPECTS FOR FORCIBLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND HOST COMMUNITIES
RHIS	ROUTINE HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS
RLO	REFUGEE-LED ORGANIZATIONS
RSD	REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION
SES	SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SDGs	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
SEA	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE
SGBV	SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
TORS	TERMS OF REFERENCE
TSC	TEACHER SERVICE COMMISSION
TVET	TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
TWG	THEMATIC WORKING GROUP
UN DAO	UNITED NATIONS DELIVERING AS ONE
UNDAF/UNSDCF	UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
WASH	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
WSTF	WATER SECTOR TRUST FUND

Partners:

AAH-I	Action Africa Help International
AAR JAPAN	Association for Aid and Relief, Japan
AEC	Africa Entrepreneur Collective
AECF	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund
AICHM	African Inland Church Health Ministries
CWS	Church World Service
CVT	The Center for Victims of Torture
Danida	Danish International Development Agency
DCA	DanChurch Aid
DBK	Don Bosco Kenya
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FAK	FilmAid Kenya
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCA	Finn Church Aid
EAA	Education Above All Foundation
EAC	Educate a Child
EUTF	EU Trust Fund
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLP	Green Light Planet
GIVE	Green Innovations Ventures Limited
IDA	International Development Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization

Acronyms & Abbreviations *(Cont.)*

IRC	International Rescue Committee
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IsraAID	Israel Aid
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
JWL	Jesuit Worldwide Learning
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KCRS	Kenya Red Cross Society
KENINVEST	Kenya Investment Authority
KHPOA	Kenya Health Professions Oversight Authority
KidsOR	Kids Operating Room - Surgery for Children
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
LOKADO	Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization
MFA	M-pesa Foundation Academy
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NCKK	National Council of Churches Kenya
PWJ	Peace Winds Japan
RAS	Refugee Affairs Secretariat
RCK	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
REFUNITE	Refugee United
RUH	Raj Ushanga House
Swiss Contact	Swiss Contact
SNV	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
TCG	Turkana County Government
TBHF	The Big Heart Foundation
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIK	Windle Trust International
WUSC	World University Service of Canada
WV	World Vision
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas
Xavier	Xavier Project

01

Foreword

Following the launch of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED P) in 2018, the Turkana County Government, in collaborative partnership with UNHCR, and in close consultation with and support from its line Ministries, Departments, and other local Government bodies, development and humanitarian donors, financial institutions, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, among other stakeholders, have made considerable progress.

Embarking on Phase I of the 15-year plan by employing a whole of society approach has created a myriad of opportunities for refugees and Kenyans alike. By leveraging strategic partnerships, including the private sector, and meaningfully engaging refugees and Kenyans in decisions affecting their communities, KISED P is a true manifestation of the Global Compact on Refugees in action. Through KISED P, refugees are being presented opportunities for comprehensive and sustainable solutions.

The unprecedented circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic created challenges for the multitude of actors involved. Financial entities are impacted by the economic impact of the pandemic and some donor countries have been forced to review their funding priorities. Nevertheless, financial contributions towards the realization of KISED P not only had a profound impact on progress achieved and in supporting COVID-19 responses, but it also highlighted the continued value of investing in the area. Our collective efforts and abilities to maximize comparative advantages resulted in the achievement of key milestones and deliverables, greatly advancing our results between July 2019 and June 2021.

We take this opportunity to appreciate the KISED P Steering Committee and the Secretariat – including all KISED P partners, and in particular, the Government of Kenya and the donors – for their continuous support, valuable contributions and active engagement. We would like to extend our appreciation to all stakeholders, who have engaged not only as donors, but also as key partners in the process to ensure the effective and swift implementation of the KISED P for the people and residents of Turkana County.

We look forward to another successful year of implementation and our readiness to transition from Phase I to Phase II of KISED P. We remain confident that together we can continue to further the application of integrated approaches in support of refugees and the communities that host them in Turkana County.



Fathia Abdalla
Representative
UNHCR Kenya

Date: 06/01/2022



H.E. Joshat Nanok,
Governor,
Turkana County

Date: 06 January 2022

At a Glance



Two Years of Implementation



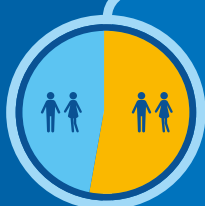
ONE Coordination mechanism: Steering Committee supported by the Secretariat. **EIGHT** Thematic Working Groups
10 UN Agencies • **30** Local & International NGOs & Partners
50+ CBOs and RLOs, National and County Government • Development & Private Sector Partners



\$ 500 Million
KISED P PHASE I

Financial Snapshot

FY July 2019 - June 2020		FY July 2020 - June 2021	
Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)
\$106.3M	\$ 54.4M	\$ 111.6M	\$ 52.9M



Target population reached in Turkana West
211,000 Refugees
239,627 Host Communities

KISED P Steering Committee Oct 2019

KISED P Progress Report Nov 2021

KISED P Final Report (Phase 1) Oct 2022

M&E Log Frame Finalization 2022

KISED P Timeline

KISED P Thematic Working Group Meetings 2021

KISED P Steering Committee Dec 2021

KISED P Thematic Working Group Meetings 2022



KISED P COMPONENT 1

- 13 hospitals, 19 health centres, 177 dispensaries and 168 community health units providing healthcare
- COVID-19 response
- Universal Health Care and National Hospital Insurance Fund
- Specialized staff and equipment in place
- 22 service providers on mental health and wellbeing in place
- District and routine health information systems operating



KISED P COMPONENT 2

- 122 facilities
- 49,561 net and 81,446 gross enrolment
- Qualified staff and incentive workers at education facilities
- Inclusion of refugee learners in the national education system
- 896 teachers trained on competency-based curriculum
- Education management information system's ongoing development
- Progress made towards digital and inclusive learning



KISED P COMPONENT 3

- 08 new and 10 boreholes solarized (cumulative 158 boreholes and 26 hybrid-solar)
- 5 water pans and harvesting structures constructed
- 50km of pipeline constructed
- 9 water reservoirs constructed
- 101 villages in Kalobeyei declared 'open defecation free' (ODF)



KISED P COMPONENT 4

- Evidence generation through studies, reports, surveys
- 61% of bank holders are female
- Memoranda to the Senate on the Persons with Disabilities Bill 2020 submitted
- SIMS, AIM & KASI operational
- Communication with communities revamped



KISED P COMPONENT 5 & 7

- 4,899 permanent shelters (cummulative 5,619)
- Cash-Based Interventions for shelter, latrines, energy, core relief items, nutrition and food
- Plans for municipality
- Kakuma & Kalobeyei Spatial plans
- Road infrastructure improved
- LAPSSET work ongoing
- 4 mini-grids operating
- 4 livestock yards, 20 butchers
- 1 bus stops constructed



KISED P COMPONENT 6 & 8

- Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund running
- Kakuma Biashara Huduma Centre construction/ rehabilitation ongoing
- 34,958 bank accounts in Kakuma; 7,386 bank accounts in Kalobeyei
- 11,495 kitchen gardens, realized income produce worth 500,000 + USD
- Kangura earth dam (100,000m3) and Pelekech (50,000 m3)
- Business incubation centre up and running
- Micro Finance Institution presence

Flagship projects/targets prioritized and strengthened during this phase are explained further in this report. They included but were not limited to:

HEALTH

- Strengthening inclusive and sustainable access to quality health and nutrition services by scaling up the enrolment process for both communities in NHIF, including COVID-19 response and support.
- Continuing to invest in human resources through deployment and training of professional and specialist health workers.
- Providing psychological and social services, in addition to mental health care.
- Strengthening the community health strategy through increased support and recruitment of community health workers.
- Synchronizing health information management systems and strengthening data quality and availability, to improve evidence-based programming.
- Continuing to invest and expand infrastructure, specialised equipment and medical supplies.
- Addressing social and cultural behaviour through implementing social and behaviour change communication strategy

EDUCATION

- Continuing to support the inclusion of refugee children in the national education system by finalizing ongoing strategic and policy development and costing planned work with the Ministry of Education.
- Expanding education access and improving the quality of teaching and learning at the pre-primary, primary, junior and secondary stages. This is ongoing through the competency-based curriculum, carrying out significant school construction ensuring the provision of additional infrastructure, resources and amenities needed for learners to succeed, quality assurance and local participation to help ensure sustainability.
- Supporting schools with education technology solutions and equipment (including but not limited to computers, laptops, tablets, multi-touch display).
- Increasing support for the education of marginalized children through an integrated inter-sectorial linkage and support.

WATER AND SANITATION

- Supporting the Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan and advocating a county-wide plan for improved water resource planning and management.
- Assessing water supply and demand with a view to introducing tariff systems.
- Building the technical and institutional capacity of government and quasi-government, as stipulated in the 2019 Water Act.
- Investing in large-scale development projects and innovative solutions to improve water supply for all purposes (Tarach dam, Lotikipi aquifer).
- Achieving 100% 'open defecation free' status in nearly all Kalobeyei settlement by implementing the community-led total sanitation approach and expanding to other areas.
- Strengthening local capacity to address water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) issues at communal level.
- Increasing data availability, quality, and integrity, especially data on supply and demand for water needs for evidence-based programming.
- Integrating a solid waste management system for long-term enhancement of the community's environment, job creation and wellbeing.

PROTECTION

- Building the capacity of national and county protection providers responsible for persons of concern to UNHCR.
- Continuing to promote inclusion in public participation processes for national and county bills and policies.
- Empowering young people to actively participate in sports activities, including by tailoring communication, boosting their capacity to lead.
- Strengthening regulatory and legislative frameworks.
- Improving access for refugees and hosting community to documentation and information, through the one-stop shop; Biashara Huduma Centre.
- Mainstreaming gender, age, diversity and disability in programming and planning.
- Improving data collection on host community needs and vulnerabilities to inform evidence-based programming.

SPATIAL PLANNING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SHELTER

- Strengthening and supporting spatial planning to develop the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) corridor section in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Also developing a local economic strategy to complement the LAPSSET corridor development in line with Kakuma Kalobeyei Municipality.
- Establishing an urban observatory to support the county Government's use of interactive maps to inform decision making on land use.
- Supporting the registration of community land and where need be revision of requisite legislation and regulations to protect the rights of the community. This includes the adjudication and administration of registered and unregistered community land, and the promotion of legislative approaches and implementation that are gender sensitive and prioritise the rights of vulnerable groups.
- Expanding road infrastructure to improve communities' access to service provisions and private sector development.
- Strengthening and developing local refugee and host community capacity to construct shelter and household latrines through cash-based interventions.
- Developing a thematic or sectoral database with geographic information systems (GIS) data and strengthening data quality and integrity to ensure programming is evidence-based.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Increasing efforts to obtain water for crops and livestock through rainwater harvesting structures.
- Making more land arable for high-value crop production using smart farming technologies such as drip, spate irrigation and shade nets.
- Reclaiming and rehabilitating land for crop production to increase food security and livelihood opportunities.
- Strengthening land governance and management systems for commercial agricultural production to stimulate socio-economic development.
- Exploring and investing in value-addition products from livestock, such as dietary and leather products, to increase productivity and use of livestock resources.
- Increasing the self-reliance and sustainability of Government institutions and communities by investing in capacity strengthening.
- Strengthening production and consumption of livestock, nutrient-dense vegetables and food crops by establishing vegetable gardens, scaling up the production of indigenous vegetables and using innovative farming technologies.
- Improving knowledge management systems to inform evidence-based programming.

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS

- Expanding off-grid solutions in the short- to mid-term by connecting facilities and institutions to additional mini-grids, which will provide renewable energy at affordable prices using the economies of scale.
- Finalizing the Turkana County Energy Sector Plan 2020-2025 by the County Government - the implementation of this will require funding support.
- Strengthening cash assistance for cooking energy as a first step to ensuring people of concern to UNHCR can afford clean cooking energy.
- Collecting data to inform energy planning, as required within the collaborative implementation framework of the TCG's capacity development strategy.
- Increasing the number of private sector partners in clean cooking and lighting interventions.

PRIVATE SECTOR AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- Operationalizing the Biashara Huduma Centre and continuing to support the enterprises set up through the Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund, to increase private sector, and social sector engagement and the growth of small and medium enterprises.
- Increasing private sector engagement and bringing in new actors to invest in Turkana.
- Strengthening market system analysis and vocational and business training. There is however still a need for stronger partnerships on market system analysis to identify the sectors and sub-sectors in Turkana West that can maximize jobs and income.
- Enhancing the involvement of community-based organizations and refugee-led organizations as part of integration efforts.
- Boosting financial inclusion opportunities.
- Expanding agriculture and agribusiness as livelihood tools.



02

Executive Summary

The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED P) offers a strategic roadmap for the evolution of Turkana West over 15 years. Phase I of the strategy is in its fifth year of implementation with support from various donors and based on the commitments of, and deepening collaboration between, the Government of Kenya, the Turkana County Government (TCG), UNHCR, sister UN agencies and a range of humanitarian, development and private partners.

To assess their achievements during the past two years, this report reflects progress on commitments, strategic collaborations and priorities set out in the KISED P framework between July 2019 and June 2021. It also recommends action points moving forward. It includes details of impact to date and captures best practices, as well as the inherent challenges to responses. It also lists a financial summary.

Stakeholders' joint efforts have led to new strategies aimed at achieving shared results in integration and self-reliance. This is paramount to ensuring integrated access to services, as partners work together to address needs and ensure no one is left behind.

The period between July 2019 and June 2021 presented complex challenges, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the socio-economic situation of both refugees and the communities that host them. Nonetheless, progress continued in Kalobeyei. Joint efforts made it possible to advance access to protection for populations of concern, improved access to socio-economic integration, and support for local solutions. It also created opportunities to foster action or put steps in place aimed at expanding investment in education and health and enhancing access to formal labour markets and other livelihood opportunities for both the refugees and host communities.

All partners have invested in sustainable service delivery models, in line with the principle of leaving no one behind, and in support of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key achievements include access to sustainable and affordable energy solutions through the promotion of market-based approaches, the solarization of major facilities (100 per cent green electrification) and higher-tier electricity access for households through mini-grids and the launch of the Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan.

Strategic partnerships between UNHCR, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce were created and strengthened, aimed at building a vibrant and prosperous business community in Turkana County. Collaboration between UNHCR and Africa Entrepreneur Collective, a microfinance institution was put in place, and the implementation of increased cash assistance programmes, bolstered local economies, with post distribution monitoring better assessing impact.

Some other interventions during the reporting period were at advanced stages and due to be launched by the end of 2021. These included the operationalization of the Turkana West Education Hub which will help facilitate academic collaboration between universities and act as an educational broker for distance learning with educational institutions who are interested to support refugee and host community tertiary education. Advancements in education also included an additional secondary boarding school for girls being established near Kalobeyei settlement. Further, the promotion of Universal Health Coverage, which remained a national priority, for the sustainability of health care through the enrolment of refugees and Kenyans in the National Hospital Insurance Fund. Other interventions set to continue the transformation of Kalobeyei include a sports complex and an associated sports for protection project which will strengthen social inclusion, cohesion, and the psychological and social well-being of young people. The Turkana County Energy Sector Plan for 2020-2025, awaits final approval and the Kakuma Kalobeyei Municipality is expected to receive its charter soon, cementing its authority and defining the functions and essential procedures as a new municipality. This will open the doors for Kakuma becoming officially an administrative entity within Turkana County which would facilitate development of the entire area for the benefit of all residents, including both hosts and refugees.

Between July 2019 and June 2021, refugees participated publicly in important policy and legislative frameworks, and there were further efforts to include refugees and asylum seekers in national systems, including education and in the National Unemployment Insurance Fund set to be established in 2022. The Government of Kenya also endorsed the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) action plan in October 2020, further supporting the eligibility of its application under the

World Bank IDA-19 sub-window for host communities and refugees, and in line with its Global Refugee Forum pledges. These achievements will be later underpinned by the new Refugee Act.

Development actors and the private sector are increasingly engaged and included refugees in their planning objectives and outcomes. The PROSPECTS partnership is an international partnership programme to improve the hosting and protection of refugees within their region of origin. Spearheaded by the Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), ILO, UNICEF, UNHCR and the World Bank have responded to forced displacement crises and complemented humanitarian assistance through a development-led approach. They focus on the links between education, protection, employment, training and financial inclusion and as such the impact has reached beyond the major refugee hosting locations in Kenya to benefit Kenyan communities.

The European Union (EU) Trust Fund supports self-reliance for refugees and host communities. It also attracts private sector and social enterprise investments to the Kakuma and Kalobeyei area. This has fostered better employment opportunities for refugees and Kenyans. Meanwhile, the PAMOJA project, which is funded by the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), is facilitating durable, inclusive, integrated and sustainable humanitarian and development solutions. The contributions of Danida and GIZ in the water, livelihoods and economic inclusion sectors, along with the support of the Big Heart Foundation (TBHF)

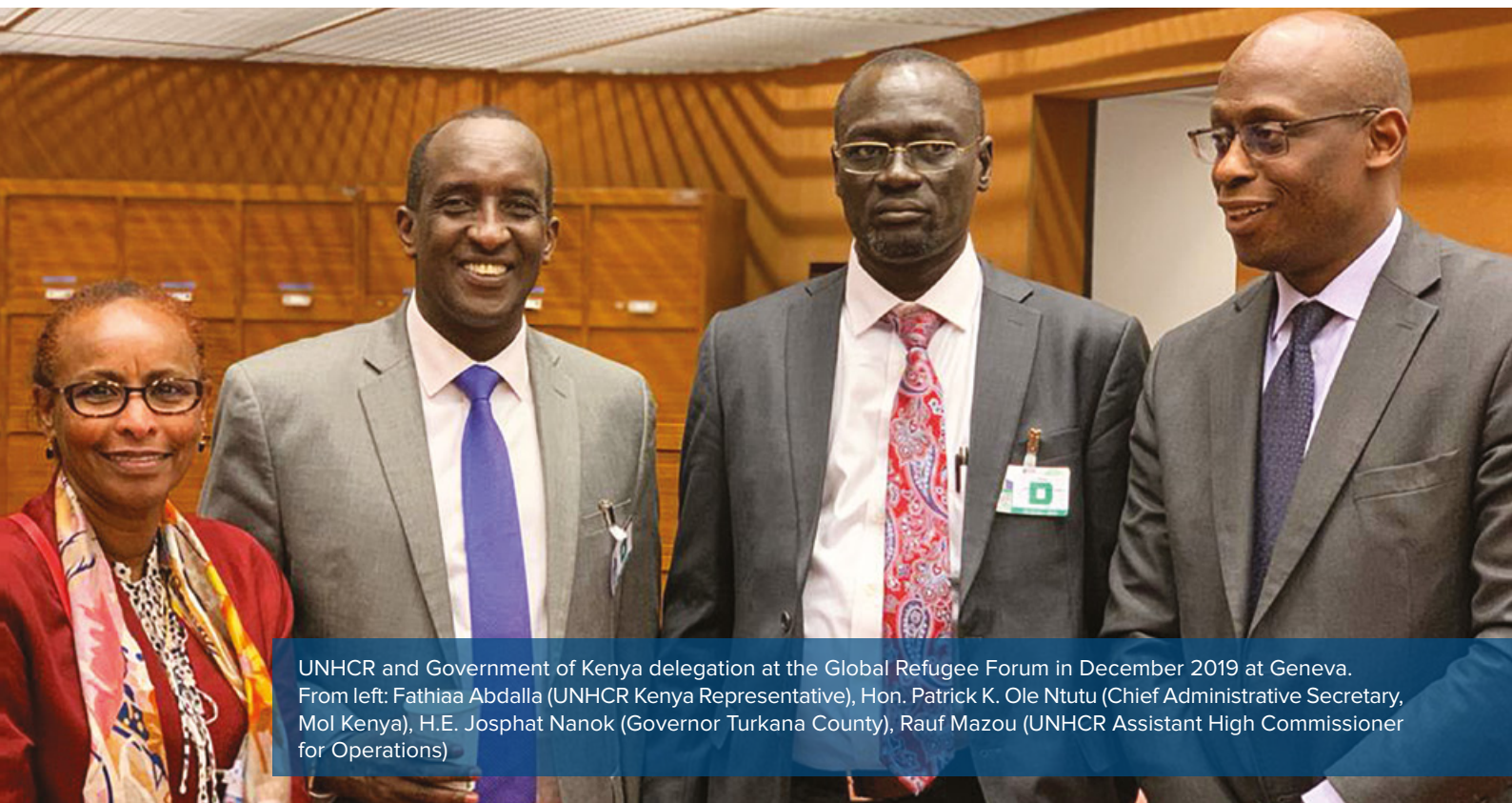
in the education sector, are promoting links with development-led approaches. Others, such as the Kenya Development Response to Displacement Impacts project, complement the KISED P framework.

Evidence has been generated through lessons learned and best practices drawn from various initiatives, surveys and studies. This evidence informs effective development policy, strengthens future programming, and supports annual revision of the plan.

Despite the global economic challenges COVID-19 brought, solidarity with and for refugees persevered. The total budget between July 2019 to June 2021 stood at USD 217.9 million. Of the total budget, only USD 127.4 million was funded. The expenditure stood at USD 107.3 million. The funding gap stood at USD 90.5 million. Despite major needs, significant funding shortfalls were observed, particularly in basic services like WASH, agriculture and spatial planning/shelter.

While major refugee hosting states, including Kenya, often rely on fragile health systems, they generously included refugees in their COVID-19 health responses. Donors funded a large percentage of the COVID-19 response, led by contributions from the United States of America, Germany and the EU.

The progress made on KISED P has been possible because of the generous support of donors, private individuals, academics and the collective efforts of all KISED P partners.



UNHCR and Government of Kenya delegation at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019 at Geneva. From left: Fathiaa Abdalla (UNHCR Kenya Representative), Hon. Patrick K. Ole Ntutu (Chief Administrative Secretary, Mol Kenya), H.E. Josphat Nanok (Governor Turkana County), Rauf Mazou (UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Operations)

The scale and complexity of forced displacement today means that the response cannot be provided by humanitarian action alone. Recognizing this, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018, established a framework for more predictable and equitable planning and management of refugee situations, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Galvanizing approximately 1,400 pledges and contributions, the world's first Global Refugee Forum in December 2019 rebooted the response to displacement and support for host communities. It aimed to translate the principles of international solidarity, and burden and responsibility sharing, into action, and it sparked a collective effort to identify concrete, long-term solutions. Kenya made pledges especially in education, support to KISEDPA and others nearly two years later, against the evolving backdrop of COVID-19, and this report reflects on its successes, work in progress, and the opportunities and challenges ahead.

Through the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a regional political body which includes Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda have been working with UNHCR and other key partners to commit to finding solutions for refugees and to encourage thematic approaches to supporting refugee and host communities in the areas of education, livelihoods and self-reliance and health. On December 16 2019, IGAD and UNHCR jointly launched the IGAD Support Platform in Geneva, Switzerland, during a Special event moderated by Ambassador Mohamed Affey, UNHCR's Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, at the first ever Global Refugee Forum. The platform aims to galvanize political commitment and advocate for solutions, mobilize financial, material and technical assistance, maintain a high-level overview and ensure coherence to relevant humanitarian, development and peace initiatives to the region and to play a convening role, bringing together member states to provide an overview of gaps, challenges and progress made in the region.



Representatives of seven African countries from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) including Kenya discussing the refugee crisis at a session chaired by UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi at the Palais des Nations, during the Global Refugee Forum in Geneva

Other engagement with UN agencies through UNSDCF (previously UNDAF) continued supporting the people of Kenya to realize their development agenda and attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

There are more than 500,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya. Their protracted presence has had multi layered impacts on host communities. In Turkana, the poorest county in the country, around a quarter of



UNHCR Kenya Representative, Fathiaa Abdalla and H.E. Governor Nanok having a discussion during the KISED P Steering Committee Meeting in Oct 2019

its residents are refugees, mainly from South Sudan. Kakuma and Kalobeyei are now vibrant communities with refugees from more than 20 nationalities positively contributing to the local economy, however, there are increasing needs for public and private sector investments that would spur building of marketable skills and capacities amongst both locals and refugees.

The KISED P is an area-based development framework that was formulated in 2016. It envisions both refugees and host communities benefiting from strengthened national service delivery systems, increased socio-economic opportunities and sustained investments in people’s skills and capabilities, so that they can become drivers of economic growth in Turkana West.

Other key characteristics of the Plan include investment in infrastructure across various sectors, engagement with development and private sector actors, and sustainable urban development. The Plan follows a four-phase approach. This includes a preparatory stage in 2016- 2017 followed by Phase I (2018-2022), Phase II (2023-2027) and Phase III (2028-2030). The budget requirement set out in phase I was USD 500 million. The population target was 186,000 refugees and 320,000 host community members – this was recorded at the time (2018) and has increased as time has passed. A steering committee provides the necessary oversight and guidance on policy matters, and a secretariat facilitates effective communication among stakeholders. Programmatic and technical discussions are coordinated on a quarterly basis through Government-led thematic working groups (by the County Executive Committee Members) and

monthly meetings at the technical level chaired by sub-county administration and relevant departments.

KISED P has succeeded in involving a diverse range, and growing number, of partners in implementation, including greater participation by development (as opposed to humanitarian) actors and from the private sector. The roles and responsibilities of the different partners are still evolving, driven by considerations of mandate, comparative advantage and capacity.

Evidence shows that refugee populations bring with them substantial skills and expertise that benefit economies in host countries. The 2018 International Finance Corporation report, ‘Kakuma as a Marketplace’³, indicated Kakuma’s market monetary value to be USD56 million. The World Bank and UNHCR report, ‘Yes’ in My Backyard? (2016)⁴, provided analysis of the impact of refugees on the area, demonstrating the positive overall effect of refugees on economic growth. The UNHCR-World Bank reports, ‘Understanding the socioeconomic conditions of refugees in Kenya (Volume A on Kalobeyei⁵ and Volume B on Kakuma⁶)’, further build on these insights by providing estimates for poverty and other socio-economic indicators for refugees. The World Bank’s ‘Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 in Kenya’ 2020/21⁷ results provide understanding of refugees and hosts’ livelihoods and mental health, as well as variations over time, to inform responses. In doing so, it fills an important data gap. It also contributes to the realization of the KISED P, which focuses on economic development, enabling refugees and host communities to pursue more opportunities together.

1 Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019 (<https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3.amazonaws.com/documents/119746/2019-Kenya-Population-and-Housing-Census-Volume>).
 2 UNHCR Data June 2021
 3 Available at https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Of3e93fb-35dc-4a80-a955-6a7028d0f77f/20180427_Kakuma-as-a-Marketplace_v1.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=mc8eL2K
 4 Available at: Yes in my backyard? The economics of refugees and their social dynamics in Kakuma, Kenya (worldbank.org)
 5 Understanding the Socioeconomic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya Volume A: Kalobeyei Settlement
 6 Understanding the Socioeconomic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya Volume B: Kakuma Camp Results from the 2019 Kakuma Socioeconomic Survey Available at :World Bank Document
 7 Available at: Socioeconomic Impacts of COVID-19 in Kenya (worldbank.org)



A delegation from Kenya participated in the 2019 Global Refugee Forum in Geneva alongside other senior officials. EU Commissioner for International Partnership, Jutta Urpilainen speaks about the benefits of KISEDIP to both refugees and host communities, following her visit to Kakuma

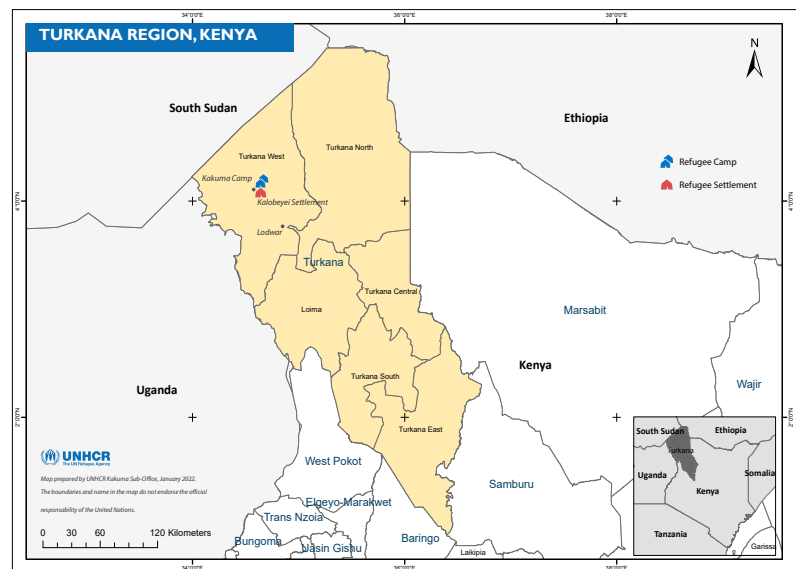
Turkana County is the second largest of the 47 counties in Kenya. It is located in the northwest and borders Uganda to the west, South Sudan and Ethiopia to the north and northeast respectively. Most (80 per cent) of the county is categorized as either arid or very arid, and rain patterns and distributions are erratic. The county is administratively divided into seven sub-counties, 30 wards and 156 sub-locations.

Refugees in Turkana are in two areas: Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei integrated settlement, with a cumulative population of more than 211,000. The refugee population has fluctuated through the years due to the outbreak of different conflicts. The South Sudan crisis of 2013 led to a mass outflow of refugees into neighbouring countries, and more than 85,000 individuals fled and sought asylum in Kenya. Despite the long existence of Kakuma refugee camp (since 1992), more than two thirds (67 per cent) of its population arrived during the last five or so years.

The estimated total population of Turkana County was 926,976 by 2019 (national census)⁸ and is expected to grow to more than 1.36 million (1,366,596) by 2023, according to the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP II). Turkana West, where most refugees are residing, has a population of 239,627 people. The Kakuma ward has 33,539 population and Kalobeyei ward has 17,624 (national Government CDF Board)⁹. The Turkana West population, which includes refugees, has increased by approximately 50 per cent since 2013¹⁰.

In 2015, the Government of Kenya, UNHCR, and partners established Kalobeyei settlement, located 40 kilometers north of Kakuma, to reduce the population burden on the other camps and facilitate a shift towards an area-based development model that addresses the longer-term prospects of both refugees and the host community. Integrated self-reliance for refugees and the host community are at the core of the KISEDIP. This 15-year, comprehensive, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder plan, led by the Government of Kenya and UNHCR, uses an area-based approach. It envisions

that both refugees and host communities will benefit from strengthened national service delivery systems and increased socioeconomic opportunities, along with sustained investments in people's skills and capabilities, so that they can become drivers of economic growth in Turkana West. With its eight components of health, education; WASH; protection; spatial planning and



infrastructure; agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management; sustainable energy solutions; private sector and entrepreneurship, the KISEDIP aims to transition refugee assistance from an aid-based to a self-reliance model, while also increasing opportunities for interaction between refugees and hosts through the 'theory of choice' modality to allow refugees to maximise their potential in an enabling environment. The theory has two main building blocks: create an enabling environment and build people's skills/capabilities.

Improving the availability and quality of inclusive service delivery for both communities is a KISEDIP goal, as well as the social pillar of the Kenya national development strategy, Vision 2030. Significant efforts to implement devolution have already led to some improvements. However, access to basic services, poverty, inequality, recurring droughts, inadequate water, and lack of infrastructure continue to affect the population and requires to be strengthened and prioritized in Turkana County with need for enhanced investments. This is also confirmed by the country's low Human

8 Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019 Available at <https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3.sourceafrica.net/documents/119746/2019-Kenya-Population-and-Housing-Census-Vol-ume.pdf?2>

9 Available at Home - National Government Constituencies Development Fund (ngcdf.go.ke)

10 KISEDIP Framework Phase I Available at [KISEDIP_Kalobeyei-Integrated-Socio-Econ-Dev-Programme.pdf](https://www.unhcr.org/kis-edip-framework-phase-i) (unhcr.org)

Development Index (HDI) in 2020 – a measure for achievements in health, education, income, and other indicators.¹¹

KISED P recognizes the need for collecting and using data when programming and reporting. Specifically, socioeconomic data is essential to understanding specific needs and vulnerabilities, and informing area-based programming and investments, to achieve socioeconomic growth among hosts and refugees.

Since 2016, the UNHCR and the World Bank have worked together to assess the socioeconomic conditions of refugee and host communities in Kenya. The Kenya Analytical Program on Forced Displacement builds on successful UNHCR and World Bank efforts to fill data gaps and inform effective displacement solutions. It also provides important inputs for the KISED P in the wake of the pandemic which has significantly impacted its progress in 2020 and 2021.



According to UNHCR and the World Bank’s ‘Understanding the Socioeconomic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya’ study in 2018¹², refugees in Kalobeyei are younger than the Kenyan population, with virtually no elders 65 years or more. This results in a high dependency ratio and increased need for basic services for children and young people. To contribute positively to future economic prospects, children and young people require investment, in terms of their health, education, skills, and experience.

The survey further confirms the large proportion of children and young people in Kalobeyei’s refugee population. Only 39 per cent of the population is of working age (15 to 64 years). Comparatively, 55 per cent of the total population of Kenya falls in this age range, as well as 46 per cent of Turkana County. Even among those of working age, labour force participation

rates are low. In Kalobeyei, 39 per cent of the working-age population are classified as employed, while more than half (59 per cent) are outside the labour force - a classification that includes caring for household members and students. The remaining 2 per cent of those who are available and looking for work are considered unemployed.

In Kakuma Camp, most refugees are literate, 50 per cent know how to use the internet, and more than 70 per cent know mathematics and have valuable experience as entrepreneurs. However, only 20 per cent of working age refugees are employed, compared to 62 per cent of Turkana hosts.¹³ In comparison, 71 per cent of Kenyans have an occupation, 26 per cent are outside of the labour force, and 2 per cent are unemployed¹⁴.

11 Human Development Index Report 2020 Available at Human Development Reports (undp.org)
 12 Understanding the Socioeconomic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya Volume A: Kalobeyei Settlement Results from the 2018 Kalobeyei Socioeconomic Survey 2019 10184_Kalobeyei_Socioeconomic_CVR.indd 1 World Bank Document
 13 Understanding the Socioeconomic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya Volume B: Kakuma Camp Results World Bank Document
 14 Understanding the Socioeconomic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya Volume A: Kalobeyei Settlement Results from the 2018 Kalobeyei Socioeconomic Survey 2019 10184_Kalobeyei_Socioeconomic_CVR.indd 1 World Bank Document

Though the government and organizations implement programmes to provide these services, most of the Turkana population have limited access to clean drinking water and use unimproved sanitation (Reach Report).

In 2020, the World Bank economic analysis for Kenya recorded the economy at 3 per cent,¹⁵ as ongoing COVID-19 containment measures and behavioural responses restricted Kenya's trading activity, as well as that of its trading partners. The Kenya Economic Update, 'Navigating the pandemic', notes the downturn in economic growth and reflects a more severe economic impact of the pandemic to date than had been initially anticipated, with education institutions hit particularly hard. In response, the Government has deployed both

fiscal and monetary policies to support the healthcare system, protect the most vulnerable households, and support firms to preserve jobs, incomes, and the economy's productive potential. With a sharp decline in tax revenues due to less economic activity, tax relief, and more significant COVID-19 related spending needs, the fiscal deficit has widened, and the debt vulnerabilities have risen. The fiscal deficit of Kenya stood at 7.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the fiscal year (FY) 2019/20, which is much larger than the 6.0 percent of GDP budgeted before COVID-19 (World Bank, 2021). The debt to GDP ratio has risen from 59 per cent in 2019 to 69.7 per cent in 2021 (IMF, 2021).

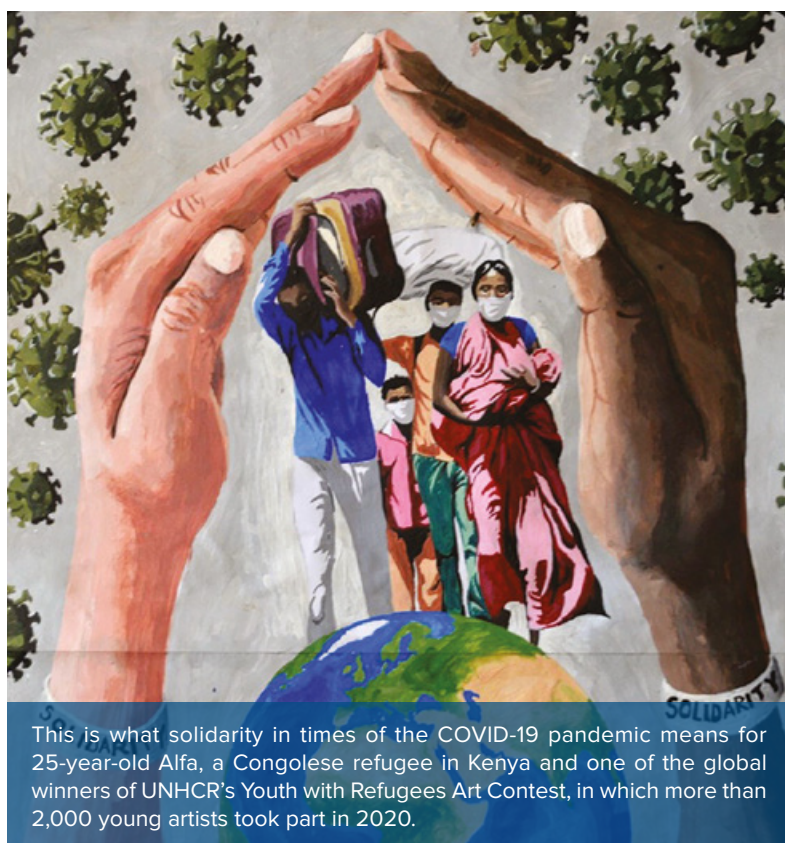
The COVID-19 pandemic has had critical socioeconomic impacts on Turkana's population, which needed to be understood to inform timely policy responses. School closures, restrictions on movement, bans on social gatherings and limitations on economic activities have hit hard, causing income loss and increased food insecurity that was exacerbated by a locust invasion.

The COVID-19 pandemic created an urgent need for timely data and evidence to help monitor and mitigate the social and economic effects of the crisis. Responding to this need, the World Bank conducted high-frequency phone surveys with households in Kenya to measure the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in Kenya.¹⁶

The survey aimed to fill socioeconomic data gaps and provide initial evidence to inform targeted policy and programme responses. Its data shows that refugees are disproportionately vulnerable to the COVID-19 shocks and are facing lower employment rates than nationals. Employment declined sharply in the early

months of the pandemic but has gradually returned to pre-pandemic levels. Employment recovery is slower for refugees than nationals. Though refugee employment was recovering in June 2021, the crisis has widened the gender employment gap among refugees. Urban refugees and nationals are more likely to use negative coping strategies, but the most prevalent strategy for both refugees and hosts is reduced food consumption. In the early months, food insecurity was alarmingly high, especially among urban refugees, though it has since improved.

Periodic polling by Kenya's rapid response phone survey – a collaboration between the World Bank, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, UNHCR and the University of California, Berkeley also showed that in contrast to national households, refugees had greater and growing anxiety about the pandemic. They had concerns about money, food shortages, school closures and access to health facilities (Figure 1). Moreover, the wide gap between employment rates



This is what solidarity in times of the COVID-19 pandemic means for 25-year-old Alfa, a Congolese refugee in Kenya and one of the global winners of UNHCR's Youth with Refugees Art Contest, in which more than 2,000 young artists took part in 2020.

¹⁵ Kenya GDP 2020 Available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?end=2020&locations=KE&start=2020>
¹⁶ Monitoring COVID-19 Impact on Households in Kenya (worldbank.org)

of nationals and camp-based refugees was sustained during the pandemic because of widespread job losses (Figure 2)¹⁷.

Figure 1

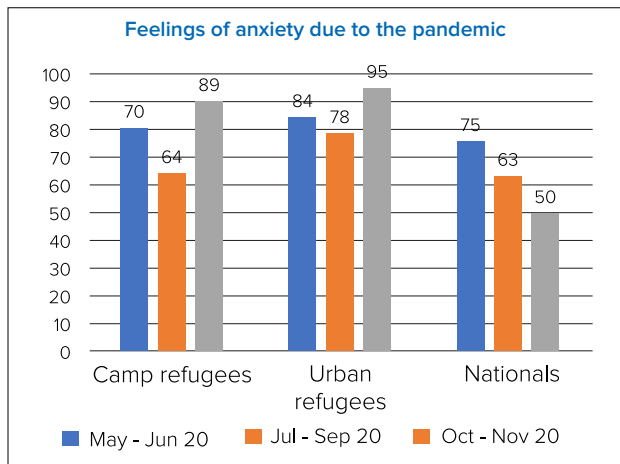
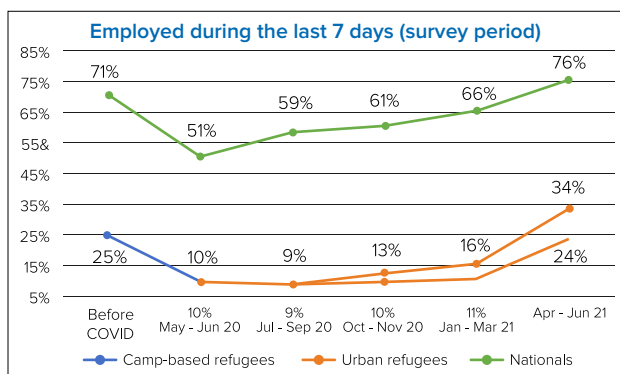


Figure 2



Despite all the challenges, there have been advances that continue to attract new players from the development and private sector, such as the ongoing work on the LAPSSET Corridor, ongoing work on the Biashara Huduma Centre, the Kakuma Kaobeyei Challenge Fund, road constructions and other sector specific interventions. Such developments expand existing partners' operations and support local businesses to expand job opportunities for refugees and host communities.

They also improve services, provide more choices, reduce prices, and contribute to self-reliance and the economic development of the region, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and, more widely, the SDGs.

Laden with transformative potential, the LAPSSET Corridor is a mega infrastructure project, covering roads, railway, ports, airports, and telecommunications. It holds significant opportunities for investors, countries,

millions of Kenyans and sections of Sub-Saharan Africa. KISEDPA aims to leverage economic growth opportunities likely to emerge from the LAPSSET corridor. The newly-reconstructed A1 road that is part of the LAPSSET connects South Sudan and Kenya through Kalobeyei. The on-going formulation of an advisory plan for the Kalobeyei Corridor development area will provide a guiding framework for investments that aims to enhance local economic development, by leveraging opportunities likely to emerge from LAPSSET and the A1 road connectivity. When road works in Turkana are complete, the LAPSSET Corridor will strengthen Kenya's position as a gateway and a transport and logistics hub in East and Central Africa. It will facilitate trade and promote regional economic integration and interconnectivity as well as the region's socio-economic development. The LAPSSET Corridor project is essential for spurring growth. In addition to providing direct employment, it will trigger opportunities for building both human and technological capacities in the infrastructure industry.

Turkana County Government has increasingly embarked on unprecedented urbanization processes, where urban governance will play a critical role to promote sustainable development. The County Government has also started considering innovative delivery modalities to support the proposed municipality for Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Partners have additionally embarked on the planning of the land adjacent to the Kalobeyei settlement to provide a spatial development framework that will guide the development of the anticipated special economic zone and manage the human settlements that are likely to take place in the area. The establishment of the Kalobeyei settlement and presence of LAPSSET investments in the area are the main factors informing imminent land use change in the area; hence, there is increasing attention to be paid towards planning for the area to mitigate speculative and unplanned development. The Kakuma Kalobeyei Municipality is at its advanced stages, all processes completed by the ad hoc committee constituted by the Governor in 2020. At this stage, the process is complete and a charter to confer Kakuma Kalobeyei municipality status is to be obtained.¹⁸

Danida-funded projects have been creating a transformative impact on the lives of refugees and their host population by increasing their resilience and creating opportunities for economic growth. Growth opportunities include climate-smart surface and underground water harvesting techniques for crop and livestock production, as well as improving domestic water and sanitation. A Master Water and Sanitation

17 UNHCR Global Report 2020

18 Urban areas and cities act 2011 Act- Available at http://www.parliament.go.ke/sites/default/files/2017-05/UrbanAreasandCitiesAct_No13of2011.pdf

Plan developed with the support of GIZ and validated by the county Government and WASH partners, will serve the dual purpose of promoting residents' access to clean and safe water and resolving local sanitation challenges. The Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan aims to solve the perennial water scarcity challenges in the area and form part of the Kakuma Kalobeyei area municipality, as envisioned by the CIDP II and KISED P plan.



The Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund (KKCF)²⁰, is a five-year programme of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), implemented with Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund, Turkana County Government, and UNHCR designed to support private sector investment and unlock the economic potential of refugees and their hosts, in Turkana County. The Fund is attracting private sector business in Turkana and providing an opportunity for new and existing businesses to venture into diverse sectors that will contribute to local development while creating employment.

Renovations and construction of the Biashara Huduma Centre are ongoing, and will be operational in 2022. This will result in the reduction in time and/or cost needed to obtain specific business permits, licenses, and registrations. There exist opportunities for reforms in the re-engineering, process automation as well as legal and regulatory space within the ministries/directorates. Such reforms would entail leveraging on technology to automate private sector facing and back-office operations and streamlining processes and procedures by reducing or eliminating repetitive inspections and checks, and re-engineering of the processes to adopt global best practices. An access road between the Biashara Huduma Centre and the A1 road is also under construction, with support from ILO.

The Africa Entrepreneur Collective (AEC), a microfinance institution in Turkana and Kakuma, is supporting micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises – inclusive of Kenyans, refugees and all those who are seeking to grow their business by providing training, consulting, and access to affordable finance.

In December 2019, the ILO and UNHCR organized a scoping mission to Kakuma for five Kenyan microfinance institutions so they could assess business viability in the refugee hosting areas. The majority (four) of these institutions will now be providing services to refugees and hosts in Turkana West.

The ILO adopted a results-based management approach to project implementation linked to the objective of achieving decent work for all. PROSPECTS activities during the two-year period were geared towards project set up and understanding the refugee context in Kenya. This is mainly because the ILO was responding to forced displacement for the first time in the country. The responses to date in Kenya have also been largely humanitarian in nature. Development responses are an emerging area of work and relatively new to most actors, including local governments in refugee-hosting counties.

With the ILO being a new actor in forced displacement in Kenya, the first months were spent carrying out exploratory studies and missions to develop a solid baseline for programmes and to establish relationships with key stakeholders. Key studies and assessments conducted in the reporting period include business development services assessments, mapping the supply and demand of financial services in Kakuma, an assessment on digitally empowering young people in refugee and host communities, an integrated labour market assessment to inform market system approaches in Turkana County, and an assessment on public employment services and active labour market policies to strengthen the National Employment Authority and the reach of its services to Turkana county. The unique tripartite structure of the ILO gives an equal voice to workers, employers, and governments to ensure that the views of social partners are closely reflected in labour standards and in shaping policies and programmes. The ILO brought on board its tripartite constituents, the Central Organization for Trade Unions (COTU-K), the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection who are all new players in the displacement context. The social partners (COTU-K and FKE) and the Ministry of Labour) undertook a scoping mission to Turkana County – the first time they had engaged with the target communities. This provided a good opportunity to identify, in a preliminary way, entry points for their subsequent engagement in the programme. Following this scoping mission, COTU-K and FKE undertook studies to inform their engagement in counties affected by displacement, including through the mobilization of

19 Kakuma as a market place . 2018 Available at https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/0f3e93fb-35dc-4a80-a955-6a7028d0f77f/20180427_Kakuma-as-a-Marketplace_v1.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=mc8eL2K

20 Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund available at [KKCF - Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund \(kkcfke.org\)](http://kkcf.org)

workers, advocacy and service provision. The need to look at the informal sector has emerged as a key issue, with COTU-K considering mobilizing workers in the informal economy. In addition, FKE concluded a study in Kakuma looking at how to support informal businesses towards formalization.

One key milestone included establishing and affirming critical and relevant project partnerships to facilitate the implementation process. They included a memorandum of understanding with the County Government of Turkana; an implementation agreement with Turkana Chamber of Commerce to support business development services and formalization of micro, small and medium scale enterprises in the county, and agreements with the East African Institute of Welding for industrial welding skills training and the Kenya Association of Manufacturers for industrial placements to support work-based learning in industrial welding skills.

With the Turkana County Government, ILO has worked closely with the Ministries of Trade, Education and Infrastructure to deliver outputs promoting the inclusion of refugees and host communities. Working closely with UNHCR both on joint interventions and coordinating ILO-specific interventions, along with links to various field working groups, was instrumental in achieving results, which included advocacy with microfinance institutions to extend credit facilities to refugees and host communities, and mobilizing people for ILO training programmes. The ILO and UNHCR are also aiming to reach 3,000 young people through a digital programming project, which is part of PROSPECTS. Multilateral agreements with ILO have also resulted in the roll-out of 'Recognition of prior learned skills' among refugees and the host community, which sees the Kenya National Qualifications Authority practically assess individuals' skills and award equivalent Government of Kenya certificates to promote their employability.

ILO and UNHCR are also working closely with Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry on rights and labour frameworks. A mapping of businesses within Turkana County identified 7,159 businesses working in different sectors. Of those businesses, 1,500 (including 120 refugee-owned businesses) registered to join the

Chamber's Turkana Chapter and have been benefiting from its services, which include business information services, market link and advocating a better business environment. Another 30 groups were identified, a needs assessment conducted to identify their needs and plan for their capacity building scheduled for the next quarter. The Turkana Chamber of Commerce continues to grow, with its membership increasing from 300 in 2019 to 3,100 (1,304 refugees) in 2021. During the reporting period, KES 9 million (approximately \$79,578) was disbursed via Mastercard to 300 members by the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Working with the Chamber, the Turkana chapter commissioned an assessment of the cooperatives sector in Turkana County to understand the status of co-operatives, farmers and producer groups, and other similar organisations whose membership may include refugees and people in the Turkana County. The scope of the analysis will include relevant social and



Group photo after meeting between UNHCR and KNCCI officials to discuss the private sector framework in Turkana West to safeguard both refugees' and hosts' businesses.

solidarity economy organizations, such as cooperatives and social enterprises, involved in providing livelihood opportunities to refugees and host communities.

Kakuma and Kalobeyei enjoy a vibrant informal economy, with sizable markets and potential for growth. The refugee presence in Kakuma continues to have an overall beneficial and permanent impact on Turkana's economy. Different financial technologies, including Kenya's leading mobile money transfer MPESA, have tried to fill this gap in financial inclusion as much as possible, but more could be done to support enterprises towards financial inclusion and literacy. Refugee-owned businesses have been serving both communities and have boosted overall economic activity, which has led

to better nutritional outcomes and greater physical wellbeing. The devolved system has created numerous opportunities – renewing investment in infrastructure, opening opportunities for public tendering at county level, and seeing the emergence of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that support emerging sectors. Key financial service providers now have a presence in Turkana, but most of them are in larger towns and much of the population don't have access to bank or business services, including refugees.

The Refugee Act will open new opportunities for socio-economic integration of refugees, including alternative stay arrangements and work permits for refugees who originate from countries within the East African Community. Refugees have the right to engage in gainful employment, however in the past, the number of those granted work permits has been low especially in the refugee camps/settlement. The process of acquiring work permits remains unpredictable, without clear timelines and requirements. Under the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act,

refugees can apply and obtain a Class M permit that allows them and their spouse to take up employment or engage in a specific occupation, trade, business or profession. For refugee entrepreneurs, movement restrictions resulting from the encampment policy have meant that refugees have to source inputs locally, which may hamper business growth.

Following the announcement by the Government of Kenya to close Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps by June 2022, UNHCR and the Government developed a joint Roadmap for Solutions for refugees, in line with the GCR and in partnership with key stakeholders, including UN agencies, NGOs, donors and development partners. UNHCR participates in the Joint Committee that was formed by the Government to oversee the implementation of the Roadmap. The Roadmap has six pillars including provisions for the voluntary return of refugees in safety and dignity, departures to third countries under various arrangements, and alternative stay options in Kenya under the EAC Common Market Protocol.



Strategic Objective 1

Create a conducive environment for socio-economic development and sustainable economic growth

Achievements

Increased public participation in legal and policy frameworks. As an integral part of the 2018-2022 CIDP II, the KISEDIP led to refugees being included in the CIDP II and also public participation in various bills and policies, including the Refugees Bill, at national level and at county level in the Turkana County Finance Bill. A memorandum to the Senate on the Persons with Disabilities (Amendment) Bill 2020 has also been submitted.

Some of the major interventions during the reporting period included advocacy work on national bills. These include the Huduma Bill, which signifies that every Kenyan from 6 years of age and foreign nationals, including refugees living in the country, will have to register for the unique personal identification number, and the Refugees Bill, which ensures recognition and protection of refugees and asylum seekers. It also saw ILO engage in the policy development process of a National Unemployment Insurance Fund, specifically advocating refugees' inclusion.

UNHCR and other partners also developed an inter-agency suicide prevention and response strategy and established a suicide information system (SIMS). With a view to transitioning towards Government-led integrated services for children in refugee and host communities, UNICEF undertook an exercise to determine the investment needed, which included analysis of existing investment levels. It finalized a child protection investment case for Turkana County within the reporting period, along with a brief guidance note on developing other county-specific investment cases which is an essential strategy that will assist in determining the investments needed to transition towards government led integrated services for children in refugee and host community.

Age, gender, diversity mainstreaming and inclusion. Protection activities implemented during the reporting period have had strong emphasis on gender, age and diversity mainstreaming. This included promoting the mainstreaming of assistance and support to people living with disability, in line with the objectives of the local authorities at county and sub-county levels.

The National Council for Persons with Disabilities registered refugees to foster their socio-economic inclusion and ensure they could enjoy their rights, including tax exemption. UNHCR's market-based MADE51 model, which promotes economic inclusion of refugees in global value chains, was also embedded to tackle sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) risks associated with socio-economic vulnerability. More than 300 women participated, creating products for the global market.

Two-way communication. Two-way communication systems ensure feedback between humanitarian and development actors, refugees and host communities. This communication has become a crucial to enabling partners to continue their engagement with refugees and their host community despite lockdowns and limits imposed on face-to-face communication due to COVID-19. The kiosk automated services and information (KASI) system, and the Application for Integrated Management (AIM), also remained operational and were important communication tools. In addition to other communication modes, such as the WhatsApp tree, communication was advanced through the refugee leaders, local radio stations and filmmaking. The theory of change is based on the integration of access, creativity and participation, which drive individual and community change, contributing to positive social impact. Underpinning this approach is community collaboration, drawing from the 'Communicating with communities' (CwC) approach, which was significantly revamped to enable communities to voice their ideas and concerns to positively impact their situation.

Investment climate and business environment for private sector development. Work on the Biashara Huduma Centre in Kakuma town is ongoing and will be operational in mid- 2022. This centre will service local Turkana communities and refugees and make it easier for small business owners to access services and information, including on how to apply for class M work permit, business licenses and registration. The centre will provide services by various government agencies, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and cooperatives, under one roof. Established through the partnership between Turkana County Government, IFC and UNHCR, this centre will not only boost trade will address the significant gap in provision of business licenses and civil documentation to local communities and wards in Turkana West, and refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Once up and running, the services delivered from this centre will be instrumental in positively changing the economic landscape. It will also be a key component of transforming Kakuma into a municipality.

UNHCR and the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry have entered into a national MoU to advance entrepreneurship among refugees and include refugee entrepreneurs as Chamber members. The collective arrangement aspires to safeguard enabling reforms and regulations for all. It incorporates Class M permits for refugees to work, and to establish, diversify and expand their livelihoods. Similarly, ILO in partnership with the Chamber is working on rights and labour frameworks. ILO and UNHCR, under the PROSPECTS project, are also aiming to reach 3,000 youth through digital programming (Opportunity fund) to expand their skills leading to employment opportunities

Businesses and economic stimulation. Kakuma and Kalobeyei enjoy a vibrant, informal economy. In 2019, and 2020, KES 6 million (approximately \$52,000) was collected by Turkana County's Revenue Authority. The Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund aims to support inclusiveness by strengthening and deepening local markets in the refugee-hosting areas of Kakuma and Kalobeyei. It hopes this will enhance the socio-economic environment and increase the livelihood opportunities and self-reliance of refugees and the communities that host them. The multi-year partnership (PROSPECTS) between the Government of the Netherlands, the IFC, the World Bank, ILO and UNICEF for inclusive jobs and education is empowering refugee and host communities through innovative education and skills development, the creation of job opportunities and strengthening markets, with a particular focus on youth.

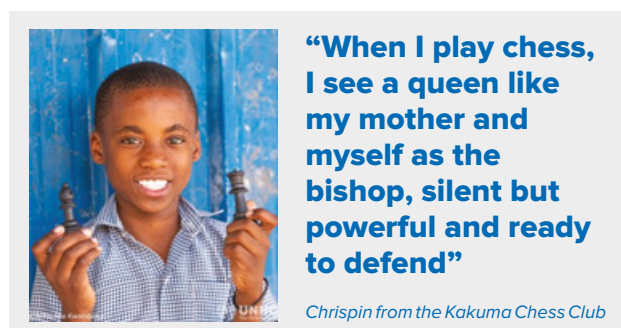
Households benefit from livestock, crop production and veterinary interventions. Agriculture and livestock management activities thrived and continued to contribute to economic activity, particularly among local communities. Access to water relieved livestock-rearing households from the stress of moving long distances in search of water during the reporting period. Approximately 40,000 livestock accessed water from water pans constructed in Kalobeyei, while 356,705 goats, 18,565 cattle, 15,900 chickens, 954 camels and 136 donkeys were vaccinated and treated.



Horticultural farm in Village 1 of Kalobeyei settlement that uses solar energy for irrigation

In Kalobeyei settlement, three new crop production water pans were constructed and planned fencing of agricultural land there will benefit both 1,160 refugees and 1,500 host community farmers. The Turkana County Directorate of Livestock Production facilitated the construction of four livestock sale yards in Turkana West. A new livestock sale yard and slaughter slab was established in Kalobeyei settlement, which is managed by 56 traders, including 20 refugee butchers. There are now 20 butcheries in Kalobeyei settlement. This has cut costs for local traders who may otherwise slaughter their animals at Kalobeyei host town and Kakuma town abattoirs. This is increasing access to meat value chains in Kalobeyei settlement and nearby host community villages. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is also supporting Turkana County Government (TCG) in developing the county's Animal Health Policy and Bill, which is currently at public participation stage, and implementing with INSTA Products Ltd, a groundnut project to produce ready to use therapeutic foods in East Africa. The World Food Programme (WFP) is also supporting the County Government to develop a food systems strategy, aimed at building capacity to address long-term hunger and nutrition issues.

Young people as agents of social cohesion and change. Engagement programmes targeting young people have been strengthened and linked with a protection initiative that goes beyond physical activities. The 'Sport for protection' approach is based on the belief that sport and physical exercise can help combat some of the challenges of forced displacement by enhancing the protection, well-being and social development of young people. The sports complex is almost completed, and a governance and management plan is being devised for a full handover to Turkana County Government.



Youth Groups were supported through the 'Kakuma's got talent: Season 7' event and youth innovation platforms. More than 3,500 young people from host and refugee communities took part in 'Kakuma's got talent', and various sports activities like football, chess and others, including Kakuma United Football Club and the Kakuma Stars team.

A team of four young refugee athletes – two men and two women – participated in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games as part of the second Refugee Olympic Team. The four long-distance runners who used to live in Kakuma have been part of a bigger cohort of refugee athletes who reside at the Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation training center in Ngong outside Nairobi. The Olympians were also offered full education sponsorship by the World University Service of Canada (WUSC) and three of them went to Canada in August to start their studies at Sheridan College in Oakville, Ontario.

The World Athletics U20 Championships was held in August 2021 in Nairobi, Kenya. UNHCR, in collaboration with Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation, supported another four refugee athletes (two men and two women) to travel to Nairobi with their coach to compete. Prior to the championship, eight athletes had competed to be among the four representing Kakuma in the Championship. Chess clubs have also been formed to expand sports interventions.



Education and health services enhanced. As of end 2019, all schools and hospitals were registered as Government facilities and follow all national guidelines. Health and education service delivery was strengthened through the joint efforts of the county Government, and humanitarian and development partners. The construction of permanent housing units and sanitation facilities through cash-based interventions began, with health care provided by facilities that were run by partners and accessible to both hosts and refugees. These facilities have been accredited as public facilities, as part of efforts to promote Universal Health Care. Efforts to strengthen the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in the national education system are being carried out through the ongoing development of the refugee education policy.



Kakuma and Kalobeyei taking advantage of economic growth potential. In line with CIDP priorities and with the support of the World Bank, the Turkana Government and the national Government have funded the Kenya Urban Support Programme. The establishment of Kakuma Kalobeyei Municipality is now at an advanced stage and nearing completion. The Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan and Turkana County Energy Sector Plan, as envisioned by the CIDP and KISED, have contributed to the systematization of public good components. The LAPSET road systems are expected to enhance cross border and inter-city connectivity and to stimulate the economy.

An enabling environment for energy on sustainable models of delivery. Aligned with provisions of the Energy Act of 2019, a project focused on energy solutions for displacement settings in Kenya is being implemented in Turkana County. This project supported

Turkana County Government in finalizing the Turkana County Energy Sector Plan 2020-2025. The Plan underwent a series of stakeholder consultative forums. The draft plan was validated in 2021 and awaits County approval processes before launch. The two mini-grids located in Kalobeyei settlement and the host community have been in operation since the end of 2019, with plans for expansion. The 60 kWp Kalobeyei settlement mini-grid is currently serving 353 households, 144 SMEs and 19 social institutions, such as health facilities, schools, religious institutions, and humanitarian organizations, including UNHCR and its partners. While the 20 kWp Kalobeyei town mini-grid is serving 100 households, 30 SMEs and six social institutions. An additional two mini grids were constructed in Kalobeyei and Kakuma.

Yelele Limited, a refugee-managed company, constructed and has been operating a 7 kWp mini-grid at Kalobeyei Village 3. It also possesses a tariff approval and construction permit from Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority. Additionally, solar energy projects to ensure 100 per cent green electrification were also developed.

Sustainable solutions through cash-based interventions (CBIs). Partners continued their efforts to improve the urbanization of Turkana West. For the Kalobeyei settlement, the cash for shelter programme continued to be implemented along with cash assistance in other sectors. This approach has empowered communities and will help enhance economic returns for both refugees and host community. The circulation of cash enhances the local economy and encourages financial management.

Cash Based Interventions			
	Shelter and latrines	14,152 individuals	KES. 705,347,450
CRI	Core relief items and energy	196,477 individuals	KES. 373,934,937
	Nutrition	677 individuals	KES. 267,000
	Cash for work	77 people	KES. 2,278,250
	Food Security	200,282 individuals	KES. 2,382,399,180

Total KES: 3,464,266,817 (approximately \$30.6 million)

Post-distribution monitoring was undertaken to collect and understand refugees' feedback on the quality, sufficiency, utilization, and effectiveness of the UNHCR assistance through the cash the refugees received.



Flagship targets to be prioritized and areas to be strengthened

Establishment of Kakuma Kalobeyei municipality.

The eventual charter of the municipality status of Kakuma Kalobeyei will create new opportunities for service delivery and will require strengthened and coordinated responses. The operationalization of the Kakuma Biashara Huduma Centre, the finalization of the Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund's Local Enterprise Development Window, the launch of the Turkana County Energy Sector Plan and the Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan, as well as the spatial planning for development of the LAPSSSET corridor section in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, will all need coordinated support to ensure their sustainability.

Capacity building of national and county through the provision of technical advice. Direct technical support and training will need to continue to the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), law enforcement, sub-county authorities and other national actors.

Empowering young people through active and tailored participation, communication and leadership.

Partners will need to maintain strong focus on engaging and empowering young people in both refugee and host communities. Establishing a governance and management system for the sports complex will be important to the sustainable and long-term use of

the facility after its handing over to Turkana County Government.

Promotion of inclusion in public participation processes for national and county bills and policies.

Legislative and public participation processes will need to continue to better regulate systems in an age, gender and diversity mainstreaming approach.

Greater private sector engagement, with the set-up of business incubators and the strengthening of partnerships with new and existing private sector actors will be needed. New private sector entrants in microfinance and business will need to continue.

Stronger land governance and management systems for commercial agricultural production, to stimulate socio-economic development in Turkana West.

Support will be needed for the registration of community land, improving the land tenure system, adjudication and administration and promoting land tools that are gender sensitive and prioritize the least wealthy.

Continue to expand and support integrated service delivery.

The National Hospital Insurance Fund will need to continue, as will access to energy, shelter, education and health services.



Strategic Objective 2

Invest in basic socio-economic infrastructure, introduce sustainable models and strengthen capacities for an enhanced and inclusive service delivery system

Achievements

Inclusive and sustainable health financing through the enrolment of vulnerable refugees and their host community in the National Hospital Insurance Fund.

In Kakuma and Kalobeyei, eight health facilities continue to provide health services at no cost to refugees and the host community. These facilities were assessed and registered as Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities and are at the final stages of acquiring National Hospital Insurance Fund accreditation. This will bring them on par with existing public health facilities in Turkana. This, in addition to the planned enrolment of both refugees and host community into the insurance fund will establish sustainable health care financing within the county.

Investment in human resources through the deployment and training of professional and specialist health workers.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been collaboration between the MoH and various health and sanitation partners to ensure all health care workers are trained. The areas of training have included case management, risk communication and community

engagement, infection prevention and contact tracing. More than 350 qualified health care workers and at least 400 community health care workers were trained. This has enabled a good response to COVID-19 cases within the sub-county. High levels of malnutrition prompted a surge response in Ammusait Hospital and two other facilities. The model affirms that strengthening the entire health system's capacity to withstand and recover from short-term increases in demand is essential to ensuring quality health services in the longer term.

Investment in mental health and psychological and social support.

There has been investment in counselling and other interventions to address mental health illness in its early stages, in an effort to prevent people needing clinical intervention. UNHCR, with support from various partners, provided mental health and psychological and social services that have supported training on Problem Management Plus (or PM+) - an evidence based, scalable psychological intervention that can be applied in communities that have experienced trauma and adversity, including displacement. About 22 service providers have been

trained as 'trainers of trainers' and are in the process of training other facilitators in PM+ to increase the programme's impact in refugee and host communities.

A stronger community health strategy through increased support and recruitment. In total, 416 community health workers have been recruited to overcome specific challenges like need vs existing capacity and structures for the host communities, especially those living in remote areas. There are 288 community health care workers in seven community health units in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, while there are 374 community health volunteers working in 43 community health units within Turkana West. This has improved various health indicators through health education, close follow-up within the community, and contact and tracing of people who have fallen out of health programmes. All have been trained and are working according to the Kenya Community Health Policy 2020-2030. Turkana County Government also enacted the Community Health Act in 2019 to strengthen community health services and regulate pay for community health workers.

Synchronized health information management systems and stronger data quality and availability, to improve evidence-based programming. The Government's official health information reporting system, called DHIS2, is now being used by eight health facilities within Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei settlement. This was achieved with county-provided training support and reporting tools. As a result, health records from these facilities are integrated in county and national health reporting, facilitating inclusion when planning health services. This transition will be further enhanced by the introduction of electronic medical records in Ammusait General Hospital and Nalemsekon Dispensary. This will enable real-time reporting for better decision-making and data storage.



GeneXpert machines installed in Kakuma refugee camp Hospital and in Lodwar County Hospital to enable immediate testing for Covid-19 reducing critical gaps in diagnosis



An IRC Laboratory Technologist performing COVID-19 testing using the GeneXpert machine at Ammusait General Hospital in Kakuma donated by UNHCR

Investment in, and the expansion of, infrastructure, specialized equipment and medical supplies.

Although not initially envisioned in the flagship targets, the installation of COVID-19 GeneXpert machines - a 'reference lab quality' test that can be run at the point of care to rapidly detect SARS-CoV-2 - at Ammusait Hospital and Lodwar County Referral Hospital, has greatly supported COVID-19 response in Turkana West and Turkana County at large for both refugees and their host community.

Laboratory technologists drawn from non-governmental organizations and the County MoH have received training on testing using the GeneXpert platform; infection, prevention, and control measures; and reporting test results. Alongside this, the MoH approved three vaccination sites for COVID-19 within Turkana West at Ammusait General Hospital, Kakuma Mission Hospital, and Lokichoggio sub-county Hospital. A maternity facility was also constructed at the Kakuma sub-county hospital aimed at increasing the host community's access to skilled health professionals during delivery.

Opening of two COVID-19 isolation wards. One in Ammusait General Hospital and another in Natukubenyo Health Centre. An additional isolation ward is under renovation in Kaapoka Health Centre in Kakuma. These facilities remain open to both refugees and their host community. These are further complemented by two quarantine facilities in Kakuma refugee camp and one in Kalobeyei settlement. There has also been a roll-out of home-based care and follow-up for COVID-19 patients and their contacts. This was introduced by the county in partnership with various humanitarian organizations. It was accompanied by the training of community health workers, who were provided with personal protective equipment (PPE).

Establishment of a pediatric operating room. Through the support of a charitable organization known as KidsOR, a new, fully equipped operating room was opened at the Ammusait General Hospital. This coupled with support from visiting specialists will enable children in both the host and refugee communities to access surgery services within the county. Previously, all children in need of such services would have to be referred outside the county. The project will also develop the paediatric surgery skills of local doctors working in the facilities, which are run by the MoH and non-governmental organizations.



Cataract Surgery performed by an Ophthalmologist assisted by the Ophthalmic nurses at the newly set up KidsOR at Ammusait Hospital

Implementation of a social and behaviour change communication strategy. The MoH and various health partners, in collaboration with WFP and UNHCR, implemented the strategy to share key messages aimed at improving the nutritional status of both the host and refugee communities. The programme targets school children and aims to help the communities make better food choices with the limited resources available so they can improve their nutrition and health status.

Increased school enrolment, transition and completion rates between 2019 and 2021. When schools closed in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the national radio education programme was extended and additional investments in connectivity and educational technology supported remote teaching and learning. Following the expansion of education infrastructure, equipment and supplies - both in the camp and settlement in Turkana West - schools were able to re-open safely, adhering to social distancing and other mitigation measures to prevent the virus' spread.

More equitable access to education. This was in line with the priorities outlined in the National Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018-22, and it was achieved through the expansion of education infrastructure (pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary), including the

construction of additional day and boarding schools, the rehabilitation of classrooms, latrines and handwashing facilities for the benefit of both refugees and host communities. To ensure schools are accessible to children with disabilities, infrastructure has also been adapted, assistive devices provided and the capacity of education assessment and research centres strengthened.

Tertiary education opportunities supported through new and strengthened partnerships. University scholarships, both in Kenya and abroad, were made available through new or existing partnerships. Additionally, opportunities for online and blended learning were expanded through academic and technical partnerships, as well as new investments in connectivity. Efforts to operationalize the Turkana West Education Hub are ongoing with the aim of providing a dedicated space with shared infrastructure, equipment and connectivity, to enable more refugees and host communities to engage in tertiary education opportunities and continuous professional development.



UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador and Refugee Olympic member, Pur Biel from the Kakuma Camp, is a graduate from Iowa Central Community College

Conditional cash grants and access to remedial classes, as well as counselling and peer-to-peer mentorship for children with disabilities. There was greater community dialogue on the value of education. Over-age and out of school children and young people were supported to join an accelerated education programme that enables them to learn in ways more appropriate for their age and academic level.

Stronger quality and relevance of education in Turkana West, through teacher training and capacity development.

The Ministry of Education supported the roll-out of the competency-based curriculum by training all teachers in pre-primary to fourth grade. Additional training sessions on child protection and mental health, and psychological and social support, were carried out in response to the specific needs of refugees, which were compounded by the COVID-19-related school closures. Textbooks and teacher guides were also distributed, while participation in co-curricular activities - including art, sport, and drama - was maintained. At county and sub-county levels, the Ministry of Education supported activities linked to quality assurance and standards. Technology was also leveraged to enrich teaching and learning, both in the classroom and in the community.

Thousands of kitchen gardens and the introduction of new farming and gardening methods increased the consumption of nutritious agricultural products among refugees and the host community.

UN and partner agencies established 11,495 kitchen gardens between 2019 and 2020, under the leadership of the county's Department of Agriculture, which gave refugee and host community households access to fresh and nutrient-dense vegetables. The sale of surplus produce also generated USD 500,000+ for them. Other crop production technologies employed to increase crop yields were hydroponic farming, which was established across 26 sites and spearheaded by WFP and GIZ in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and organoponics, established by the FAO in 32 sites distributed across the Kalobeyei settlement and its host community which is a system of urban agriculture using organic gardens.

Partners piloted and disseminated zai pits (farming technique that involves digging pits in the soil to catch water and concentrate compost) and multi-story garden technologies in partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Turkana County Government and UNHCR in the settlement through training refugee and host community persons. Market and agricultural designated areas, such as kitchen gardens, were established as part of the Kalobeyei settlement plan, while self-reliance programmes have largely replaced in-kind food rations with monthly cash vouchers under the World Food Programme's Bamba Chakula programme, which allows refugees to have more choice and control over what they eat and can diversify their diets.

Earth dams constructed to support and transform subsistence agriculture to commercial crop and livestock production.

The European Union in Kenya, through WFP, established the Kangura earth dam in

Kalobeyei. It can hold an estimated 100,000m3 of water to transform subsistence agriculture to commercial crop and livestock production. Through the Water Sector Trust Fund, two animal troughs were constructed, along with a 50,000 m3 earth dam at Pelekech that has an offtake and infiltration system for access. Farmers were also trained on the use of Prosopis for animal feed supplement and biogas production.

Water services expanded. Turkana Rural and Urban Water Companies was registered by the County Government. A comprehensive COVID-19 response included the construction of toilets, hand washing stations and the distribution of soap to quarantine and isolation facilities. The procurement and deployment of emergency WASH equipment and materials included hand washing stations, chlorine and tap stands. WASH and water resources management projects were implemented in Kakuma, Kalobeyei, Lokichoggio, Lopur and Songot wards through the Water Sector Trust Fund.



Hand washing station at the Kakuma field post. Similar hand washing stations installed at critical sites to curb the spread of Covid-19

Through Danida, multiple projects have been making a transformational impact on the lives of refugees and the host population complementing ongoing efforts. They include the WASH Improvement for Refugees and Host Communities project, the Enhancing Livelihoods through Water Supply and Sanitation (ELIWAS) improvement project, the Turkana West Water, Sanitation and Livelihood project, along with support for sustainable and resilient WASH services for Kakuma town.

These projects have increased the population's resilience and have created opportunities for economic growth through climate smart surface and underground water harvesting techniques for crop and livestock production, as well as domestic use. The Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan will further serve the dual purpose of promoting access to clean and safe water for the residents and will resolve sanitation challenges in the area. In Turkana West, 101 villages were also certified open defecation free.

Better sanitation and hygiene with KISEDIP-guided approach inspiring new national guidelines. The community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach was adapted, developed, piloted and implemented in Kalobeyei settlement and Kakuma camp, in collaboration with Turkana County Government and the Government of Kenya. Funded by UNHCR, UNICEF and Japan Platform, the approach mobilizes communities to eliminate open defecation. The camp and settlement's progress in its sanitation status and service provision has been integrated within, and monitored by, Turkana County Government and the national Government through a CLTS knowledge hub, using a real time implementation monitoring system.

Adapted CLTS has been recognized at a national level as an alternative rural sanitation strategy in forcibly

displaced communities. It will be incorporated in the Kenya Government's revised rural sanitation guidelines because of the KISEDIP-guided initiative. It has also been coupled with market-based sanitation and hygiene approach, in this case a private sector such as LIXIL which has been engaged as alongside local entrepreneurs.

A comprehensive menstrual hygiene management programme was also launched in Turkana West, which aligned with a new national policy on menstrual hygiene management that was enacted in December 2020. Focused on improving the wellbeing of women and girls in refugee and host community settings, it was developed and implemented with Turkana County Government, the national Government and various partners in this sector.

“I came here when I could not even feel myself. I am so happy that I am okay, and I can see my small baby. The doctors here are very good and I am doing everything they tell me to do” says Akitela.

Akitela Adapal, an 18-year-old Kenya, Kalobeyei Resident

Akitela Adapal an 18 year old Kenyan, lives with her with her family in Lonyeduk village in the outskirts of Kalobeyei settlement. She delivered for the first time on 1 January, 2022 having presented to the hospital late in her second stage of labour. Both the mother and the baby were in stable condition at the time and had no complications after delivery. They were observed in the ward and later discharged.

While visiting a friend, Akitela suddenly started convulsing. The friend immediately called a Kenya Red Cross ambulance which rushed her to Natukobenyo Health Centre in Kalobeyei settlement. She was semiconscious when she arrived at the health centre. She had two more episodes of convulsions while receiving emergency treatment. She was diagnosed with postpartum eclampsia, a potentially fatal complication of pregnancy and childbirth which causes convulsions and high blood pressure.



This required treatment at a better equipped health facility and she was immediately transferred to Ammusait General Hospital, a level four hospital in Kakuma refugee camp operated by the IRC with the support of UNHCR and other donors.

Having tested positive for Covid-19, Akitela and her four-day-old baby were transferred to an isolation ward where she was intensively nursed under oxygen support. On her third day of hospitalization, her condition had improved significantly, and she was taken off oxygen support. The mother and the baby were discharged and are doing well now.



Flagship targets to be prioritized and areas to be strengthened

Universal health coverage. This can be accelerated by ensuring all public health facilities are accredited to provide services supported by the National Hospital Insurance Fund, quick identification and support of families not able to pay for health insurance, and education for those able to afford health insurance on the importance of having it. This will require partner support for sustainability including expansion to Kakuma Camp (currently piloted in Kalobeyei).

Mental health service provision. There is a need for both county and partners to invest more in training current mental health and other health care workers. The process of reverse referral should also include specialist mental health experts to consult on complex mental health conditions periodically.

Provision of blood and blood bank products. Due to reduced funding of the National Blood Transfusion Centre, there has been reduced access in the area to blood and blood products. This need could be met by having a centralized blood unit for the county, jointly supported by the county and various partners. This can be achieved by investing in renewable energy and the use of solar driven fridges. This will lead to a reduction in the number of referrals and ensure essential lifesaving interventions are provided in good time.

Develop capacity and increase quality of services. Technical and institutional capacity and continual support will need to be provided to recruit and train teachers and health personnel. There is a need to continue to invest in human resources through the deployment and training of professional and specialist health workers, community workers, teachers and quasi-Government entities, such as the Water Resources Authority for water service provision, to improve access to quality and sustainable services.

Progressively include refugees in the national education system through advocacy, planning support and evidence generation. Efforts to align camp-

based services with national policies, regulations and standards will be amplified.

Increase access to education for refugees and host communities at all levels, with a particular focus on secondary school, in support of 100 per cent transition from primary to secondary education. This will include the provision of additional infrastructure, equipment and education staff.

Improve the quality and relevance of education at all levels through the implementation of national education reforms, strengthened quality assurance and local participation.

Expand opportunities for tertiary education through new partnerships for in-person, online and blended courses, including the operationalization of Turkana West Education Hub. A particular focus will be extended to technical and vocational education and training (TVET) opportunities, in line with the learning needs of refugee and host communities, and national reforms.

With a Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan, advocate and support a county-wide Plan for improved water resource planning and management.

Invest in large-scale development projects and innovative solutions that increases water supply for all purposes (Tarach dam, Lotikipi aquifer). There is need for investment along with focus on strengthening data quality and availability on supply and demand for water needs and services.

Integrated solid waste management system for building recycling in peri urban communities and climate resilience/adaptiveness and disaster risk reduction. Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) with UN Habitat recently conducted a survey for land rehabilitation as a flood risk mitigation for areas that require investment to develop infrastructure and system for sustainable service provision.



Strategic Objective 3 & 4

Promote human capital development, financial inclusion, and employment creation through increased opportunity to access higher education, market-driven skills development, innovation, and maximizing local capacities

Achievements

Market system analysis and vocational, skills and business training. The reporting period saw increased engagement with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. There was also strengthened partnerships with IFC and ILO through a market system analysis that identified the sectors and sub-sectors in Turkana West best placed to maximize job and income generation. In early 2021 the Kenya National Qualifications Authority's bilateral arrangements with ILO extended the recognition of prior learning process to assess, recognize and issue Government certificates to refugees and asylum-seekers who arrived with useful skills from their countries of origin.

Increased involvement of community and refugee based organizations (CBOs/RLOs) as part of integration efforts. UNHCR and partners are looking into more avenues to strengthen CBO/RLOs' capacity to register and implement community-level programmes

under KISED. Since July 2019, more than 55 RLOs led by locals and refugees and spread across the host and refugee communities, delivered services to communities that enabled continued service delivery during the pandemic. The livelihoods database was expanded to include CBOs and RLOs during the reporting period.

Increased cash based interventions (CBIs). The flexibility that cash assistance offers makes it a more dignified form of assistance, giving the ability to immediately prioritize and choose what they need. UNHCR provides cash assistance in Kalobeyei settlement through Equity Bank and in Kakuma camps through KCB bank. There are three cash grants that are currently being disbursed to refugees and asylum-seekers: shelter grants for selected or targeted refugee and host families, hygiene items, energy grants and education scholarships. WFP also provides cash assistance through its Bamba Chakula programme, giving electronic vouchers to refugees that can be used at pre-selected traders, offering refugees more autonomy and dignity.



Nuru Osee's skills acquisition is now leading to employment opportunities for others

Nuru Osee graduated from Don Bosco Technical Institute, Kakuma with a Certificate in Dress making course. He started in 2018 with Grade I and by the end of 2019 he was able to complete Grade III. While studying he was attached to a dress making workshop at Ethiopian market in Kakuma refugee camp, and was among the graduates given a business start-up kit in 2019 by UNHCR through Don Bosco Kakuma.

Having used the kit at home and worked at the market, in mid-2021 he was able to start his own dress-making shop and buy a sewing machine. *"I have been saving money that I got from my private customers and the commission I was getting from the workshop I was attached to the Ethiopian market, this money helped me established my own shop"* said the Former Don Bosco Graduate.

In his shop, Osee was able to buy another machine. While he was using one machine for repairs and another



Some of the fabrics being sold and used in dress making

for sewing new clothes. He had tutored and employed one of his friends as an Intern and currently the friend is able to do alterations and even sew new clothes. *"I taught him in my shop and now he is able to do almost everything. I believe I am a teacher and, given the opportunity, I can do it well,"* said Osee.

Osee is optimistic and believes his shop will soon be one of the greatest workshops in Kakuma 1. *"I know I am going to add more machines and employ people to work with me".*





Evidence-based Programming

Data is central to the success of global efforts and constitutes an essential input to link humanitarian and development activities. Reliable, comparable, and timely data are key to policy making and targeted programming, and to effectively use humanitarian and development resources. Socioeconomic data on refugees and hosts particularly are crucial and can inform effective interventions, and link humanitarian and development work. The UNHCR and World Bank study on understanding the socioeconomic differences of urban and camp-based refugees in Kenya - a comparative analysis brief from 2018 Kalobeyei, 2019 Kakuma, and 2020-21 Urban Socioeconomic Surveys - is being concluded.²¹ Summary findings and recommendations have been listed below:

²¹ This brief was prepared by a team led by Utz Pape (World Bank) and Theresa Beltramo (UNHCR). The team consisted, Jedidiah Fix (UNHCR), Florence Nimoh (UNHCR), Ibrahima Sarr (UNHCR) and Laura Abril Rios Rivera (World Bank). This work is part of the PROSPECTS partnership programme funded through the Multi Donor Trust Fund for Forced Displacement (FDTF) administered by the World Bank.

Summary findings and recommendations




The comparative analysis on the socioeconomic conditions of urban and camp-based refugees in Kenya builds upon the findings of the Kalobeyei, Kakuma and Urban Socioeconomic Surveys (SES). It offers an analytical understanding of key differences between refugees, while providing explanations and policy recommendations.²²

Finding		Recommendations
	Refugees in Kenya are not systematically included in national surveys, which results in a lack of comparable socioeconomic data of refugees and their hosts.	Systematic inclusion of refugees in national household surveys complemented by specific refugee and host community surveys can provide evidence for policy planning and programming. Panel surveys can offer a better understanding of changes over time to inform durable solutions.
Urban and camp-based refugees		
	Camp-based refugees are more likely to live in unimproved houses, suffer from overcrowding and use biomass fuels for cooking than those in urban areas (65, 17 and 65 percentage points respectively). Urban non-protracted households are more likely than protracted ones to live in unimproved houses, with protracted households more likely to suffer from overcrowding. Although less often than in camps, urban households also use biomass fuels for cooking.	Short-term priorities: Scaling up permanent shelters in Kalobeyei, with extension to Kakuma, through ongoing cash-based interventions as well as subsidies and vouchers can be crucial to improve refugees' living conditions. ²³ Increasing funding for national housing programmes, such as the informal settlements upgrade schemes, to address host's needs while including refugees can also reduce overcrowding. Increasing access to clean cooking fuels is key to enhancing health outcomes, mainly for women and children under 5 years. Expanding energy access, particularly moving host and refugee households up the energy ladder to non-biomass fuels, is key to enhancing health outcomes specifically for cooks, who are primarily women, and their accompanying children.
	Bank account ownership is low in both locations (10%). Camp-based refugees are 40 percentage points more likely to have bank accounts while urban refugees are more likely to use mobile banking. Access to loans in both areas is mostly informal with camp-based refugees being 22 percentage points less likely to have access to loans.	Medium-term priorities: Expanding access to bank accounts and mobile money, particularly among urban refugees, is key to increasing access to formal loans, improving savings, and accessing credit. This can help start and grow businesses, and smooth consumption shocks. Collaborations with the private sector, simplification of requirements for SIM card registration, and embedding refugees in government-led social protection safety nets can support these efforts.
	Camp-based refugees are 19 percentage points less likely to have positive perceptions about trust in the host community than urban-based refugees. However, perceptions of security and participation in decision-making are higher in camps than in urban areas.	Medium-term priorities: Accelerating area-based interventions, providing integrated service delivery for refugees and hosts, while fostering socioeconomic interactions and expanding similar programmes in urban areas, will all be crucial to improving social cohesion. Collaborating with governments to enhance security in urban areas is important to improve safety perceptions. Strengthening communication mechanisms between refugees, organizations, and the Government could be instrumental in raising concerns of refugees and improving participation in decision making.


²² Comparability between camp- and urban refugees may be affected by the timing of the data collection and the COVID-19 outbreak.

²³ UNHCR, "KISEDIP: Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan in Turkana West."

Kakuma and Kalobeyei-based refugees

	<p>Refugees in Kalobeyei spend around 50 per cent more than those in Kakuma on food and non-food items, which can be partly explained by the difference in the type of food assistance.²⁴ More than half (60 per cent) of camp-based refugees are highly food insecure without significant differences between camps.</p>	<p>Short term priorities: Synchronizing cash transfer between agencies is essential to improve food assistance and support households' capacity to allocate resources and prioritize cash use. Shifting from in-kind to cash transfers will be crucial to improving food security among camp-based refugees. Cash transfers for refugees can be a more cost-efficient way forward and can increase food consumption.²⁵</p>
	<p>Employment rates are low, with refugees in Kakuma being 21 percentage points less likely to be employed than those in Kalobeyei. Literate refugees are 11 percentage points more likely to be employed than those who are illiterate. Around half (52 per cent) of young people aged 15 to 29 in camps are not in employment, education, or training (NEET). People NEET are more likely to be in their 20s, to have no education and not proficient in Kenya's official languages.</p>	<p>Short-term priorities: Increasing employment opportunities by improving pathways for refugees to legally access work can be further enhanced. Strategies may include the engagement of the private sector to enable the creation of job markets, easing access to credit markets and strengthening business skills coupled with cash grants. Other strategies may include second-chance education programmes for adults and children out of school that are linked to financial support and competency-based training or apprenticeships. Kiswahili and English literacy programmes can help increase participation in the paid labour market.</p>
	<p>Attendance rates, particularly at the secondary level, are low and not significantly different (5 per cent in Kalobeyei and 14 per cent in Kakuma).</p>	<p>Short-term priorities: The transition to secondary school can be enhanced by investing in scholarship programmes and conditional cash transfers, strengthening the Free Day Secondary Education programme, and recognizing prior learning.</p> <p>Medium-term priorities: Constructing new facilities and classrooms in existing schools and including refugees in the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) can also increase transition to secondary school.</p>

Refugee women specific vulnerabilities

	<p>Women refugees are more likely to live in overcrowded rooms, are less likely to receive remittances and have lower access to loans and mobile banking. Women-headed households have worse perceptions of safety than those headed by men. Camp-based women who head households with at least one child under 5 years of age are less likely to be employed. Youth who are NEET are more likely to be women.</p>	<p>Short-term priorities: Women and girls' empowerment programmes in camp and urban areas can help alleviate barriers to access socioeconomic opportunities as well as to build and maintain human capital. Financial inclusion programmes coupled with entrepreneurship skills, business training and cash grants targeting women, particularly those with young dependents, can be a starting point to unlocking refugee women's socioeconomic potential.</p> <p>Medium-term priorities: Further research is crucial to provide a deeper understanding regarding such barriers and how to overcome them through gender-responsive solutions.</p>
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24 While refugees in Kakuma receive 70 per cent of food aid in kind and 30 per cent in cash, refugees in Kalobeyei receive 100 per cent of food aid in cash through the Bamba Chakula programme. Bamba Chakula ("get your food") is a monthly transfer on SIM-cards that beneficiaries use to purchase food items from registered traders.

25 Delius and Sterck. 2020. "Cash Transfers and Micro-Enterprise Performance: Theory and Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Kenya."

In Kenya, the COVID-19 pandemic has had critical socioeconomic impacts on the population. School closures, restrictions on movement, bans on social gatherings, and limitations on economic activities hit Kenya's socioeconomic life, creating negative consequences, such as income losses and increased food insecurity, which has been exacerbated by a locust invasion. It was crucial to understand the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and identify the most critically affected populations. To assess the impacts of COVID-19 and help inform policy responses in Kenya, the World Bank, in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, UNHCR, and researchers from the University of California, Berkeley, are implementing rapid response phone surveys for: (i) Kenyan and refugee households, (ii) microenterprises run by young entrepreneurs, and (iii) formal enterprises.²⁶

The Kenya Analytical Program on Forced Displacement (KAP-FD) will produce socioeconomic panel data and implement as well as evaluate socioeconomic interventions. This will sustainably improve livelihood opportunities for refugees and hosts in the presence of climate-induced shocks while engaging the private sector, building capacity and strengthening collaborations. The panel survey and complementary qualitative work will help understand the socioeconomic characteristics of refugees and hosts over time. Tailored livelihood interventions integrating socioemotional skills and mental health components will be implemented and evaluated to design programmes that improve socioeconomic opportunities. A draft tool for a panel survey on socio-economic analysis of refugees and host communities under the Kenya Analytical Programme on Forced Displacement had been finalized at the time of reporting. Field work and data collection is planned for the last quarter of 2021.

An energy baseline study by IFC has mapped access to and demand for energy for lighting, cooking, and productive use among households and businesses in the Kakuma Kalobeyei area. The report will be finalised in third quarter of 2021 and shared with Turkana County Government. It will be presented in the next KISED meeting. The preliminary findings of the study identified high prevalence of solar products - 29 per cent of households use solar lanterns and 16 per cent use solar home systems as their primary lighting source (the latter is mostly the case in Kakuma town and Kakuma camp). This is followed by dry cell torches at 13 per cent, mobile phones with a built-in torch function at 11 per cent, and independent power producers (a private mini-grid in Kalobeyei or unregulated power providers

operating in Kakuma camp) at 11 per cent. The same trend is observed for businesses – just over a quarter (27 per cent) of the businesses interviewed use solar home systems as their primary lighting source, followed by solar lanterns (22 per cent) and electricity generated by independent power producers (21 per cent).

Firewood and charcoal constitute the main cooking energy sources among both hosts and refugees, however, the dependence on firewood appears to be particularly high among refugee households. More than three quarters (78 per cent) of households report using firewood for cooking and more than half (59 per cent) of households use charcoal, with the percentage of those using charcoal particularly high in Kakuma town (79 per cent). Households and businesses expressed strong preference for grid-quality electricity connections (national grid or private providers), followed by solar home systems and solar lanterns. There is also a strong preference for liquefied petroleum gas among households, with 61 per cent of households saying they considered acquiring it in the past.

In addition to the study, other actors also carried out evidence work on potential mini-grid sites in Turkana County through several programmes, such as the Kenya Electricity Modernization Project and the Kenya Off-Grid Solar Project. Additional studies by the Moving Energy Initiative which looked at opportunities for energy interventions within Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Several projects have been implemented or are planned, including by Energias de Portugal (EDP) (solar streetlights), the IKEA Foundation (solar streetlights and solar lanterns), SNV Netherlands Development Organization and the Moving Energy Initiative (SHS supply-chain support), the International Rescue Committee (institutional solar at clinics), and the German development agency GIZ (mini-grids). Historically, projects have been limited in scope, sustainability, and impact. Upcoming opportunities to finance off-grid energy activities in the region include the IFC Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund and KOSAP. The mapping exercise identified several opportunities for private-sector off-grid companies to deliver clean, reliable power at un-electrified and diesel-powered sites, working with existing donor agencies, NGOs and informal energy providers. There are also potentially significant opportunities for companies to develop local markets.²⁷

On the labour and market side, to advance recognition of prior learning (RPL) work, the ILO collaborated with the Kenya National Qualification Authority (KNQA)

26 "World Bank. 2021. Socioeconomic Impacts of COVID-19 in Kenya on Households: Rapid Response Phone Survey, round 1. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35173> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO."

27 Smart Communities Coalition - make Change pilot 2019 Available at Microsoft Word - SCC - MAKE Change Mapping - Final Report_030419_designed (energy4impact.org)

which is a regulator on qualifications and RPL in the country. This is to support a national RPL system that would benefit refugees as well. Part of the support included a review of the national RPL Policy Framework and Implementation Guidelines to ensure it includes refugees and other marginalized groups. Both the policy and guidelines will be validated in the third quarter of 2021, with plans to launch them by the President before the end of 2021. Capacity strengthening of the RPL ecosystem has included the development of a road map for RPL implementation in Kenya. As set out in the RPL policy, the ILO supported the capacity building of a national steering committee to guide and advise on RPL's implementation. The Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) is part of that national steering committee to ensure refugees' inclusion in the roll-out of RPL. Turkana County partners in the KISED working group were also sensitized on RPL - its benefits, process and criteria for selection of candidates - as they will support its mobilization.

The ILO, in collaboration with the National Employment Agency, validated an assessment on public employment services and active labour market policies in Kenya. Its recommendations pointed to staff development

and capacity strengthening at the NEA on both public employment services and active labour market policies, as well as establishing job centres. It also recommended coordinating with partners' employment services and forming partnerships that will enable the Agency to build capacity and increase impact. With these recommendations, the ILO has commissioned the development of a training manual that will build Agency staff capacity before enabling them to deliver that training to local and international NGOs, as well as community-based organizations and other partners who offer employment services to refugees and host communities. An integrated labour market assessment was conducted to inform market systems approaches in Turkana County. A follow up rapid assessment on the findings will be commissioned to provide deeper insights for interventions.

Evidence was also generated by lessons learned and best practices drawn from other surveys, assessments and evaluations to inform effective development policy, strengthen future programming and annual revision of the Plan. The list of all studies, research or assessments carried out between July 2019 to June 2021 is listed below.

Evidence Generated July 2019 - June 2021

Health

- Kakuma and Kalobeyei preliminary standardized expanded nutrition surveys report, UNHCR/WFP 2019
- Report of baby-friendly hospital initiative assessment for Kakuma refugee camp, IRC 2019-2020
- Maternal infant and young child nutrition knowledge attitude and practices survey, IRC and partners 2019
- Mental health quality of care assessment, Kakuma, IRC 2020
- COVID-19 rapid assessment report UNHCR and health partners 2020
- COVID-19 knowledge, attitude and practices survey, PWJ 2020
- Multi-client satisfaction survey conducted in Kakuma in July 2020, IRC
- IPC baseline assessment report, UNHCR 2020

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Assessment report, UNHCR 2020 • APPROVED KEEP II midline report-Vol 1, WIK 2020 • Mobile Mentoring Experts Report, FCA 2021
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge attitude practice survey, Kakuma refugee camp, NRC 2021 • Proposed transition strategy from direct service delivery of water to a sustainable commercial model in Kakuma and Kalobeyei camps, NRC 2021 • Field survey for adapting CLTS in Kalobeyei Integrated settlement, PWJ 2019
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on mapping, learning and best practices assessment on child SGBV coordination structures and referral pathways in Songot and Letea wards, Turkana West Sub County, Turkana County • Child protection investment case for Turkana County, UNICEF 2020 • Communication needs assessment for persons with disabilities, UNHCR • Suicide and self-harm situational analysis report, UNHCR 2020
Spatial planning, infrastructure and shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakuma and Kalobeyei spatial profile, UNHABITAT, 2021 • Kalobeyei infrastructure corridor development plan stakeholder workshop on mobilizing investments, summary report, UNHABITAT 2020
Agriculture, livestock and natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fodder production manuals- Turkana, GIZ 2019 • Reconnaissance study on suitable sites for production of Groundnut and other high value crops, FAO 2021 • Farm mechanization study Turkana County, FAO 2021 • Rapid diagnostic assessment of land and natural resources degradation in areas impacted by South Sudan refugee influx in Kenya, FAO 2019 • Impact of traders' competitive rivalry on supply and demand relations in livestock markets in the drylands of Kenya • Agricultural value chains study for cowpeas, goat meat, and sorghum in Turkana, WFP 2019 • Food systems study, WFP 2021
Sustainable energy solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakuma participatory assessment, UNHCR 2020 • Social institutions cooking and lighting assessment-MBEA 2, 2020 • Access to energy for (micro) businesses in Kakuma refugee camp & Kalobeyei integrated settlement business survey, SNV 2020 • Energy monitoring survey 2019 and 2021

Private sector and entrepreneurship

- Access to labour market for refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya Report, RCK 2019/2020
- Disability livelihood assessment in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, UNHCR/HI/JSR/AAH-I, 2020.
- Youth employability and work readiness and online business model report, DCA 2019.
- Labour market report, Swiss Contact 2020.
- Livelihood market assessment and SEA Assessment, NRC 2020.
- CartOng (baseline/endline for livelihoods beneficiaries), UNHCR 2020.
- UNHCR/FAO Collaboration framework: Agriculture and Livestock Sector Development in Refugee hosting areas of Ethiopia- Value Chains Selection Report, Apr 2020
- Doing Business in Kakuma: Refugees, Entrepreneurship, and the Food Market- WFP/ University of Oxford Aug 2019
- Youth Employment Opportunities in Kenya's Digital Economy ILO, Sep 2020

* To access any of the studies/assessments not published, please reach out directly to the partners listed.



Flagship targets to be prioritized and areas to be strengthened

COVID-19 has prompted a need for programme changes. Adopt cash-for-work models to trigger household income and support the local market ecosystem. Launch a business grants pool to finance affected entrepreneurs' recovery or enable them to start new businesses, facilitate access to farm implements to intensify agricultural production, and strengthen internet connectivity for trainees' and learners' access to online study platforms, in preparation for national examinations. Expand digital skills learning and digital programmes for employment opportunities..

Attract more commercial banks and microfinance institutions to the area, to support access to business capital for refugees and host communities.

Further improve Turkana County's general business environment and perception of the private sector outside Turkana to operate and have access to business opportunities that are available along different value chains, unlocking the potential for income distribution.

Evidence-based programming. Further strengthen evidence by improving data collection and analysis, and strengthen knowledge management systems.

Support the development of refugees' market-driven skills for employment and job creation in Kenya, their countries of origin or third countries as complimentary pathways. There is a need to enhance skills training for refugees and certification efforts, so skills acquired are relevant to rebuilding their livelihoods in their countries of origin or in third countries.

Invest in social protection programmes, including social safety nets and social health protection, working closely with the GoK. Where possible seek to include refugees in national schemes, where this is not possible align our assistance and ensure a transition action plan. Social protection programmes have been proven to have significant positive impacts on education, health, and food security and can also promote households' ability to generate income. These changes can all have positive impacts on local economies and strengthen local service delivery.

Embed age, gender and diversity mainstreaming in programmes for self-reliance and financial inclusion. Strengthen efforts to mainstream these things for meaningful livelihoods engagement.

Promote good-governance and financial accountability in all programming.

Distribution of Population by Sex, Number of Households, Land Area, Population Density and Sub County

Sub County	Total	Sex*		Total	Household		Land Area Sq. Km	Density Persons per Sq. Km
		Male	Female		Conventional	Group Quarters		
Turkana	926,976	478,087	448,868	164,519	162,627	1,892	68,233	14
Kibish	36,769	18,651	18,117	5,805	5,699	106	10,466	4
Loima	107,759	54,341	53,453	19,438	19,139	299	9,102	12
Turkana Central	185,305	93,145	92,160	38,173	37,917	256	6,415	29
Turkana East	138,526	76,871	61,643	17,981	17,887	94	11,396	12
Turkana North	65,218	32,810	32,408	13,119	12,964	155	7,012	9
Turkana South	153,736	78,402	75,329	24,552	24,281	271	7,045	22
Turkana West	239,627	123,867	115,758	45,451	44,740	711	16,779	14
Kakuma	129,545	67,297	62,247	26,122	25,674	448	3,816.3	34
Kalobeyei	35,512	17,751	17,759	7,230	7,227	3	1,670.7	21

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019

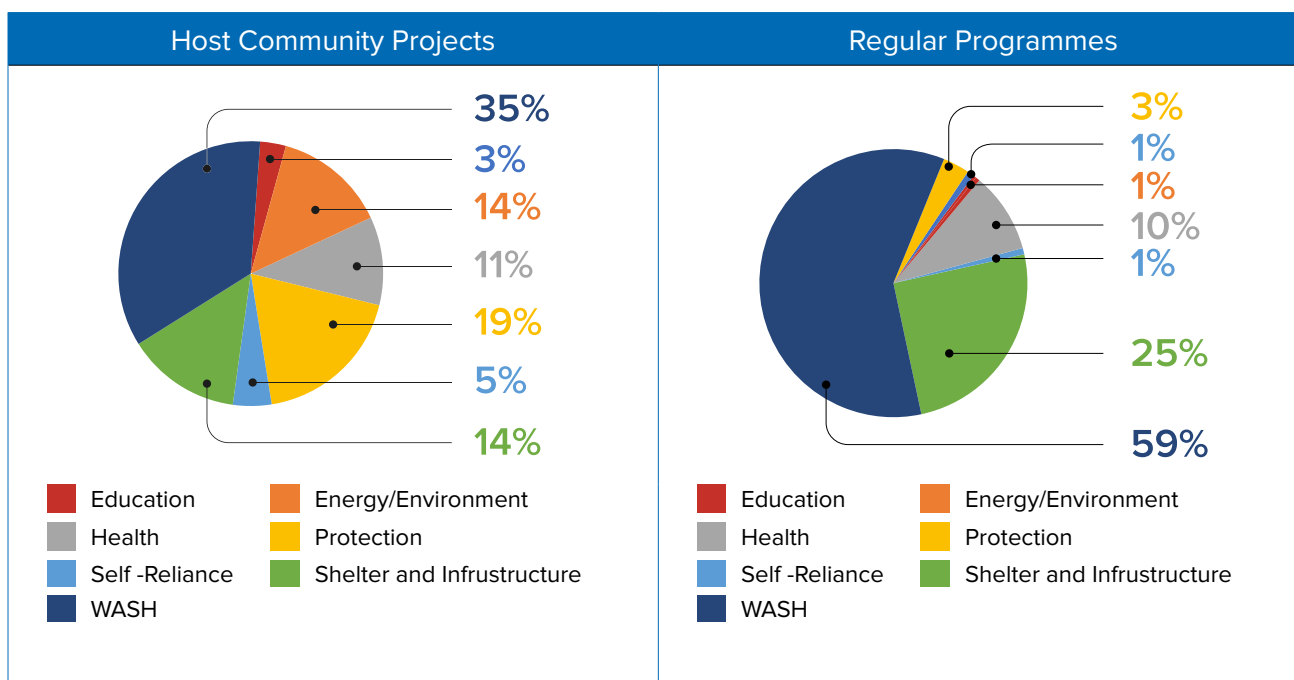
An analysis of host community projects and interventions by UNHCR and a non-exhaustive list of its partners covering the period from July 2019 to June 2021 was undertaken to determine the outreach under multiple integrated services and responses.

During the reporting period, there were 37 projects targeting host communities, which the host community members accessed more than 330,000 times (the number of services accessed is analyzed as against the number of beneficiaries reached to avoid overlap). The main partners in this work included UNHCR, the World Bank, Danida, GIZ, World Vision, Energizing Development, Australian Lutheran World Service

(ALWS), among others. Most of these projects were in relation to WASH (35 per cent), followed by protection (19 per cent), shelter and infrastructure (14 per cent), and energy and the environment (14 per cent) (see figure 3). UNHCR funded around a quarter (24 per cent) of these 37 projects, with an overall budget of USD 3.05 million.

During the period under review, UNHCR and partners implemented 40 projects that assisted the host community some 240,000 times through various interventions, alongside refugees. Most of the regular programme outreach was in WASH (59 per cent), shelter and infrastructure interventions (25 per cent), health (10 per cent). See Figure 4 for details.

Figure 3. UNHCR and Partner host community projects and/or interventions also benefitting refugee community
 Figure 4. UNHCR and Partner regular projects and/or interventions also benefitting host community



In summary, during the two years reported, each person in Turkana West County received some form of service or assistance on average **2.3** times. If analysed at Kakuma and Kalobeyei level only, each received some service or assistance more than **4** times on average. Important to note that some of these services are recurrent, such as WASH and health.

In addition to the services accessed, Kenyans, and in particular Turkanas are hired by the humanitarian and private sector actors which has been contributing towards KISEDIP achievements and overall economic empowerment and social wellbeing.

The support provided through various services is aligned with the county’s development priorities and basic needs. It has injected funds into the local economy, which continues to enhance local capacities and contribute to development outcomes.

Government-led coordination structure

The implementation of KISED P is co-led by Turkana County Government and UNHCR, in close collaboration with all partners and with initial financial support from the EU, complementing other multilateral and bilateral assistance in Turkana West.

KISED P is a collaboration of various stakeholders actively working and investing in Turkana West. Its Steering Committee provides oversight and guidance on policy matters and is co-led by the Turkana County Government and UNHCR, while the Secretariat facilitates effective communication and coordination among all stakeholders. KISED P interventions are structured within eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components. They are health; education; WASH; protection; spatial planning and infrastructure development; agriculture, livestock and natural resource management; sustainable energy solutions; private sector and entrepreneurship, which are closely aligned to the CIDP sectors.

Each component has its own sectoral objectives, indicators and budgets that directly contribute to one or more of the four strategic objectives. Cross-cutting elements include the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities of Government and local partners, private sector engagement, the introduction of innovative delivery models, protection mainstreaming, gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as disability inclusion.



Group Photo after a successful Steering Committee meeting in 2019 between Turkana county officials, UNHCR and Partners

The Thematic Working Group meetings in 2020 and Steering Committee meeting were scheduled, but the combination of the worst desert locust invasion in decades, damage to crops and pasture, and the COVID-19 pandemic, stalled momentum. For the rest of

2020, the responses to the locust invasion and COVID-19 pandemic became Turkana County Government's priorities. This slowed progress on KISED P, as COVID-19 interrupted regular coordination meetings. Work on KISED P gradually gained momentum again as Government and key stakeholders adapted to the new virtual working environment. A new KISED P calendar was shared with all stakeholders. All thematic working groups resumed discussions and started coordinating, albeit virtually, during the partial or full shutdown to limit the spread and impact of COVID-19. In 2021, the meetings picked up and all had been concluded by June. Members of the County Executive Committee and in some cases, the chief officers, led and maintained coordination. Technical meetings were held monthly, led by the sub-county officers. The KISED P report is expected to inform and lead the Steering Committee meeting planned for the last quarter of 2021.

The Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) under the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government is the government entity responsible for refugee management in Kenya. RAS worked closely with UNHCR and other partners in protecting and improving the lives of refugees living in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and regularly participated in inter-agency platforms, including KISED P. The Turkana County Commissioner also provided support and guidance on the legislative and policy framework, delivering quality services to people of Turkana and closely coordinating with humanitarian, private and development actors. The support of the security agencies under the leadership of the Deputy County Commissioner and Sub County Police Commander has been commendable as they ensured that there was peaceful coexistence between the refugees and host community in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The County Government at the Sub County level represented by the Sub County Administrator (SCA) also played a critical role in the liaising and administration of various Government ministries across the eight thematic KISED P component.

Other development programmes like the Kenya Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project also complemented the work of KISED P. UNHCR sits on the County Steering Committee to approve annual work plans and budgets. The Committee is composed of county Secretary (Chair), county project coordinator (secretary), County Executive Committee Member for Finance, local UNHCR representative, an independent expert (as required), and a representative from the National Project Implementation Unit.

Under the Delivering as One Framework coordination and partnership arrangement, with the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and Turkana County Government, all partners met regularly and provided updates in line with the UNDAF/UNSDPF (formerly known as the UN Development Assistance Framework and now referred to as the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework).

In 2020 and 2021, two Turkana community development forums brought host community actors and leadership together. They acknowledged the KISED P and the role it played in providing a change in the current socio-economic environment and infrastructure, with marketplaces emerging, innovation underway and rights for everybody.



Steering Committee Membership; H.E Governor, Turkana County & UNHCR Kenya – Chairs
 MP, County Assembly, County Commissioner, CECs, 2 NGOs, UN agencies, Private Sector (IFC); World Bank, Donors



Monitoring and evaluation

Lessons learned and best practices drawn from various evaluations conducted have been fully incorporated into the monitoring, evaluation and coordination mechanism to strengthen future programming and annual revision of the Plan. These include but are not limited to the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa's mid-term evaluation as well the May 2020 Danida report, 'Keeping the promise: the role of bilateral development partners in responding to forced displacement'.²⁸

In 2019, Danida and UNHCR jointly evaluated the KISED P. The results of that evaluation were tested to explore their global relevance for future approaches to displacement situations. Lessons from KISED P, as a first-of-its-kind approach, are relevant to bear in mind for future nexus approaches aiming to operationalize the GCR. The evaluation noted achievements in Government-led development planning, service delivery and self-reliance, and highlights the need for sustained sector investments to boost delivery capacity and economic activities. Most importantly, it points to the need to establish an agreement on burden and responsibility sharing. In light of this, the key recommendation emphasizes the need for high-level discussions between the Government of Kenya and its development partners to come to a burden and responsibility sharing agreement, basically requiring more central engagement from the development partners. Supporting recommendations include a) further alignment of policy frameworks; b) promoting full mainstreaming in development plans; c) support to government planning; d) delivery and monitoring capacity to enhance service delivery, e) further refugee inclusion and self-reliance; and f) improved fundraising efforts. While conclusions and recommendations from the evaluation were used as the basis for the consultation process of this study, the input from respondents was predominantly on the global approach to future displacement situations, inspired by the evaluation's takeaways.

Under the leadership of the County Monitoring and Evaluation Director, supported by the KISED P secretariat, a multi-stakeholder KISED P unit consisting of focal point(s) for each component was established to finalize and automate a robust and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework that is aligned with the county, national and SDGs' indicators. The framework would consider all aspects of monitoring and evaluation, project management, budgeting and risk assessments. However, this did not materialize owing to the COVID-19 situation. Efforts will be undertaken to finalize the framework for the second phase of KISED P.

²⁸ Available at: [https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Report from side-event on nexus approach to displacement in the Central Sahel 15 October 2020.pdf](https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/Report%20from%20side-event%20on%20nexus%20approach%20to%20displacement%20in%20the%20Central%20Sahel%2015%20October%202020.pdf)

Component	FY July 2019-June 2020		FY July 2020-June 2021		Expenditure Total	Source of funding
	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)		
Health	13.9M	0.2M	16.4M	0.7M	0.9M	Government
		11.6M		12.6M	24.2M	International Community
Education	19.2M	0.2M	23.0M	0.3M	0.5M	Government
		11.3M		14.4M	25.7M	International Community
WASH	15.3M	0.1M	16.0M	0.1M	0.2M	Government
		4.7M		3.5M	8.2M	International Community
Protection	7.2M	0.0M	6.5M	0.1M	0.1M	Government
		9.4M		6.1M	15.5M	International Community
Spatial Planning and Infrastructure	10.7M	0.7M	10.3M	0.4M	1.1M	Government
		5.8M		4.4M	10.3M	International Community
Agri, Livestock and NRM	10.5M	0.6M	11.2M	0.3M	0.9M	Government
		2.3M		2.6M	5.0M	International Community
Sustainable Energy Solutions	9.5M	1.4M	13.3M	0.0M	1.4M	Government
		1.4M		3.7M	5.1M	International Community
Private Sector & Entrepreneurship	20.1M	0.1M	15.1M	0.1M	0.2M	Government
		4.4M		3.6M	8.0M	International Community
Grand Total	106.3M	54.4M	111.6M	52.9M	107.3M	

Overall, humanitarian funding for Kenya dwindled between 2010 and 2013, ranging from USD 417 million to USD 646 million per year. It dropped again between 2015 and 2018 to between USD 207 million and USD 340 million, a pattern that has continued in recent years.²⁹

Resource mobilization

Despite Somalia and South Sudan being two high-profile regional situations, the Kenya operation experienced funding challenges for regular programming. However,

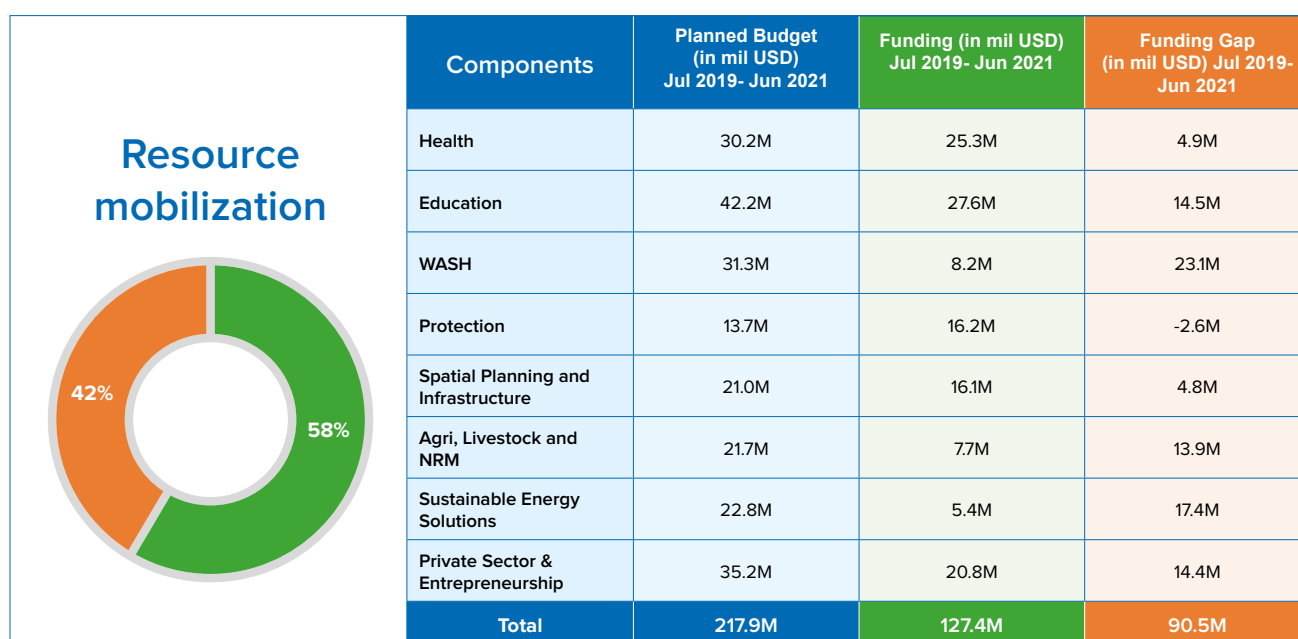
donors stepped up their support for the COVID-19 response. While they have continued to provide considerable support to the Kakuma programme over the years, there is growing unpredictability regarding funding levels. The Government of the Netherlands have joined forces with UNHCR, the World Bank, IFC, ILO and UNICEF to improve protection, education and income-generating opportunities for refugees and host communities. The EU Trust Fund (EUTF), Kenya is enhancing the self-reliance of refugees and host communities by attracting private sector

29 O'Callaghan, et al., (2019). A stocktaking of progress under the CRRF in Kenya. London: ODI.

and social enterprise investment to the Kakuma and Kalobeyei area, and supporting local entrepreneurial potential, to foster better employment opportunities for refugees and the host community. The FCDO-funded Pamoja project is facilitating durable solutions and inclusive, integrated and sustainable humanitarian and development solutions. Danida, GIZ and the Water and Sanitation Development Project in the water and economic inclusion sectors, as well as the Big Heart

Foundation in the education sector, are undertaking significant development projects, while microfinance institutions like the AEC are enhancing access to financial inclusion. Kakuma is also a refugee-hosting area benefiting from the Development Response to Displacement Impacts projects in Turkana that along with other Government and World Bank projects are complementing the KISED DP framework.

Figure 5



Despite the global economic challenges COVID-19 brought, solidarity with and for refugees persevered. The total budget stood at USD 217.9 million. Of the total budget, only USD 127.4 million was funded. The expenditure stood at USD 107.3 million, mainly owing to COVID-19-related delays. The funding gap stood at USD 90.5 million. Despite major needs, significant funding shortfalls were observed, particularly in basic services like WASH, agriculture and spatial planning/shelter

The resource requirements for January to December 2018 were estimated at USD 51 million (reflected in the previous report). Against this, KISED DP partners reported receiving 81 per cent of the planned budget, or USD 41.5 million. The resource requirements for January to December 2019 were estimated at approximately USD 105 million, of which partners reported receiving nearly 33 per cent by June 2019.

So, in summary, between January 2018 and June 2021, USD 184.7 million was recorded in expenditure. There still remains a significant funding gap which will

negatively affect KISED DP implementation unless donors step up to meet the needs.

KISED DP partners reported receiving 43 per cent of their funds, which indicates a 57 per cent funding gap. Investing time and effort in attracting new funding from non-traditional donors has yielded results, though not on the scale required for an operation the size of Kakuma. It is hoped the steps taken by the Kakuma operation to bring on board other actors, including by strengthening ties with existing ones, would provide much-needed funding for the KISED DP Phase I, which is budgeted at USD 500 million and ends in June 2022. More effort will be required to strengthen resource mobilization and advocacy with potential donors and through new prospective partners, including private sector, to ensure the success of the Plan and that the needs for the planned objectives. Gaps in funding will negatively impact KISED DP's implementation and risk delaying progress in Turkana West achieving self-reliance and socio-economic development.



1

There is need for the automation of KISED P indicators and targets. A critical step as KISED P Phase II approaches.

2

Increased donor support will be required to meet the needs and gaps identified in Phase I, particularly as Phase I is coming to an end.

3

Preparedness by the communities and stakeholders to transition under the municipality requirements for Kakuma and Kalobeyei is needed. Property rights, land ownership, engagement with communities and land lease may be part of the municipality process.

4

Both refugees and host communities face significant challenges regarding the availability of water for farming, agriculture and irrigation. Support needs to be fast tracked to resolve water issues in Kakuma, Kalobeyei and adjacent areas in Turkana county, to address food security for both communities.

5

There is greater need for joint evaluation and reporting between partners and Government to inform policy and programming, especially for Phase I and eventual planning for Phase II.

6

There is an imperative need to consider the eventual project closure to measure impact and institute sustainability accordingly.



10

Partners and Donors





We acknowledge the generous funding and support of governments, development actors, UN agencies, civil society and private sector partners that have supported KISED P directly or indirectly in the period July 2019-June 2021.



Angelina Jolie School was connected to the Internet in 2016 with help from the Vodafone Foundation. Through the Vodafone Foundation's Instant Network Schools initiative, selected schools and community centres receive computer tablets, solar-powered batteries, a satellite or mobile network, and a suite of software and online learning material



Permanent Shelters constructed in Kalobeyei Settlement through Cash (CBI) which are built by refugees and host community members themselves

**Kalobeyei Integrated
Socio-Economic Development Plan**

Detailed Report

July 2019 – June 2021



Detailed Report

Component 1



Health



374 CHVs working in 43 community health units among the host community.

288 CHVs working in 7 community health units in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

NHIF

08 Health Facilities recommended by KHPOA for accreditation into NHIF



13 Hospitals,
19 Health Centres,
177 Dispensaries
168 Community Health Units

Access to health services in the County has improved in the last two years. There are 13 hospitals, 19 health centres, 177 dispensaries and 168 community health units. Of these, there is one hospital, two health centres with maternity wards, and five health clinics serving refugees and host communities in Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei settlement.

Despite progress, some challenges exist. County mortality rates remain high, with HIV/AIDS, lower respiratory infections, tuberculosis (TB), diarrhea and malaria remaining major contributors. Rising cases of cancer, hypertension, heart diseases and diabetes, micronutrient deficiency disorders for children and under-fives, inadequate rapid referral systems and ineffective maternity services are common in most parts of the county. The establishment of devolved governments has limited the provision of health services in the Counties.

Health risks include a growing camp population, which has caused congestion and overcrowding, along with new

arrivals from areas with low vaccination coverage because of collapsed health systems. There are inadequate water and sanitation facilities; and disease prevention and control activities in the camp and settlement are hampered by poor knowledge, attitude, and practices. This situation has been made more fragile by the global COVID-19 pandemic, with the congestion in the camp risking rapid and vast spread of the disease. This requires an integrated public health response for safety and health.

The health indicators for refugees remained stable, with crude mortality and under five mortality rates at 0.2/1000/month and 0.6/1000/month respectively, which are within the UNHCR rate of 0.8/1000/month and 1.5/1000/month respectively. However, continuous support and service provision is needed to further reduce mortality and morbidity rates and improve the population's health and nutrition status. All projects implemented in Kakuma and Kalobeyei are implemented in line with the KISED P and the 2018-2022 CIDP.

COVID-19 Response



24,810

Host population in Kalobeyei, Lokichogio, Kakuma, Letea, Aposta, and Lopur reached with community sensitization on COVID-19

159,490

Refugees mainly in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei Settlement reached with community sensitization on COVID-19



1,774

Individual (Humanitarians and Refugees) were vaccinated through phase 1 of the COVID-19 vaccination exercise

13,302

Cumulative COVID-19 test done since May 2020



1,053

Cumulative positive cases

Key Highlights

Some key achievements include:

- Introduction an electronic medical records system at Ammusait General Hospital and plans to expand the system to others in preparation for the National Hospital Insurance Fund roll out.
- Constructing and operationalizing Naregae and Locher Ang'amor dispensaries, serving both refugees and host communities in Kalobeyei and Kakuma camp respectively.
- Eight health facilities recommended by the Kenya Health Professions Oversight Authority for accreditation into the insurance fund to benefit both refugees and host community.
- Renovating and equipping a children's theatre at Ammusait hospital, which will benefit both refugees and host community but also boost retention of health workers in the county and enable them to gain additional pediatric surgery skills.
- Delivering a comprehensive COVID-19 response, including getting COVID-19 isolation wards at Ammusait General Hospital and Natukubenyo Health centre up and running, providing an ambulance to the sub-county MoH, and procuring and distributing PPE as well as other COVID-19 supplies.
- Successfully rolling out the COVID-19 vaccination, reaching 1,774 humanitarian workers and refugees. UNHCR supported the MoH in facilitating health workers' training and logistical support for vaccine distribution.
- Installing two COVID-19 GeneXpert machines at Ammusait General hospital and Lodwar County Referral Hospital, which boosted the county's testing capacity.

Key achievements by objective

<p>Objective 1</p> <p>Strengthen institutional and technical capacities to provide effective health care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been monthly health, nutrition, and outbreak coordination meetings co-chaired by UNCHR and sub-county MoH. Through this coordination forum, it was possible to establish there have been good COVID-19 and cholera responses among both the refugee and host community. • Developed annual workplans to implement health programmes for all MoH-registered facilities. Hosted a training for 28 health facility leads (10 from the Ministry and 18 from health NGOs) on the formulation of annual workplans. • In conjunction with the MoH and other partners, built the capacity of its staff. Training on the integrated management of acute malnutrition programme and infant and young child feeding for 55 national and 365 incentive staff ensured they could use standard protocols when managing acute malnutrition. • Partnered with the NGOs on the Kids Operating Room to improve the health team's capacity to provide pediatric surgical services. Mentorship was provided to six medical officers, two from MoH facilities and four from camp facilities. • All eight health facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei can report health data into DHIS2, which is the official reporting tool of the MoH. This ensures services reported in these facilities are included in County and National reporting. This is with support and training from County. In addition, there is piloting of an EMR in one facility with the possibility to expand to other public facilities, if successful.
<p>Objective 2</p> <p>Enhance community and health partner engagement in preventive interventions to reduce morbidity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 374 community health volunteers working in 43 community health units among the host community. There were 288 volunteers working in seven community health units in Kakuma and Kalobeyei's refugee population They are implementing the community health strategy that sees community taking the lead in their own health through education and follow-up. • Community sensitization on COVID-19 focused on transmission, prevention, and control, as well as vaccination. In total, 184,300 people were reached with key messages on COVID-19 (24,810 host population in Aposta, Kakuma, Kalobeyei, Letea, Lokichogio and Lopur were reached and 159,490 refugees mainly in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei Settlement). This was achieved through community health volunteers' home visits, their use of public address systems, and the use of radio through talk back shows and radio spots in different languages. which proved to be effective. • There have been two cholera outbreaks recorded during the reporting period that have involved both host and refugee community. In that time, more than 254 refugees and 168 host communities have also been line-listed with cholera. The response, which has included an increase in sanitation and hygiene interventions, also provided clean drinking water and more than 70,000 jerricans among both host and refugee community. There has been a decrease in the number of outbreaks of cholera due to the various measures undertaken. In 2021 only one case of cholera has been reported.

	<p>Recovery rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Target: >75 per cent ○ Reached refugees: 86.7 per cent, host 76.9 per cent. <p>There have been biannual Malezi Bora campaigns targeting children under five with deworming medication and vitamin A supplementation twice a year. At least 35,346 refugees were able to attend twice a year and more than 27,564 people in the host community participated.</p>
<p>Objective 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deployment of 164 qualified health personnel working in Kakuma and Kalobeyei’s eight health facilities, while 181 qualified health care workers in host community facilities in Turkana west that are run by MoH.
<p>Improve access to quality healthcare services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 operational facilities, including the newly-constructed Lochangamor dispensary, which has the highest utilization rate by the host community – more than 30 per cent of consultations there are among host community members. There are 45 operational health facilities run by the MoH in Turkana West and 12 that need to be operationalized. A record 300,000 consultations were given across host community and refugee facilities. • The deployment of 164 qualified health personnel working in Kakuma and Kalobeyei’s eight health facilities, while 181 qualified health care workers in host community facilities in Turkana west that are run by MoH. • A 24/7 ambulance service supports referrals from both host and refugee communities to Lodwar County Referral Hospital has been operationalized. The partners have donated three ambulances to serve the host community -one went to the county’s Ministry of Health Services and Sanitation and two to the Kakuma Mission Hospital to assist the referral of complicated cases, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. • The area has capacity for COVID-19 testing due to the procurement of two GeneXpert machines, one in Kakuma and one in Lodwar Hospital. This allows for quick PCR testing and contact tracing, which is vital to control the spread of COVID-19. It has been achieved with support from UNHCR. This has supplemented the introduction of rapid tests for COVID-19. More than 13,000 PCR-tests for COVID-19 were undertaken locally along with more than 2,500 rapid tests. This has contributed to Turkana County being able to independently test for COVID-19. • The facilities within Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei settlement have been able to fully run integrated tuberculosis (TB) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) programmes. Reporting uses MoH tools and supplies are seamlessly provided through consistent reporting. There are more than 884 patients in the HIV programme, of which 254 are from the host community and access medication in these facilities. The facilities within the camp have also consistently provided TB testing with GeneXpert machine to allow early detection for multiple drug-resistant TB for both refugees and the host community.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialized services through reverse referral included delivering 2,464 ophthalmology consultations, 265 eye surgeries, 879 orthopaedic consultations (72 orthopaedic surgeries), 584 medical and general surgery consultations and 43 general surgeries. Dental services 3,166 consultations. This allowed both the host community and refugee community access to specialized quality health services without need for referral to other regions, which can present financial and logistical challenges. This process will be enhanced by the establishment of a Kids Operating Room theatre, which will ensure refugee and host community children can access paediatric surgery.
Objective 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realignment of the National Hospital Insurance Fund roadmap following COVID-19-related delays.
Promote sustainable health financing through inclusion in the national hospital insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing the electronic medical record system to support the collection and storing of patient medical records and billing details for the National Hospital Insurance Fund. The insurance fund board has assessed and accredited five health facilities.



Flagship targets met and progress on way forward set in 2019

Provide inclusive and sustainable access to quality health and nutrition services by scaling up the enrolment of refugee and host communities in NHIF.

All eight health facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei continued to operate and provided health services at no cost to refugees and the host community. These facilities were assessed and registered as MoH facilities and are at the final stages of acquiring NHIF accreditation. This will bring them on par with existing public health facilities in Turkana West. This, accompanied by the next phase of enrolment of both refugees and host community into the National Hospital Insurance Fund, will establish sustainable health care financing within the county including financing for rolling it out in Kakuma (currently piloted in Kalobeyei)

Continue to invest in human resources through deployment and training of professional and specialist health workers.

During the COVID-19 pandemic the MoH and various health and sanitation partners have collaborated to ensure all health care workers have been trained, including in case management, risk communication and community engagement infection prevention and contact tracing. More than 358 qualified health care workers and at least 400 community health care workers were trained. This has enabled a good response to COVID-19 cases within the sub-county. High levels of malnutrition prompted a surge response in Ammusait Hospital and two other facilities. The model

affirms that strengthening the capacity of the entire health system to better withstand and recover from short-term increases in demand for services is essential to ensure quality health services in the longer term.

Synchronize health information management systems and strengthen data quality, and availability to improve evidence-based programming.

The eight health facilities within Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei settlement can report on the DHIS2, the official Government health information reporting system. This was achieved with county training support on the respective HIS focal points and the provision of reporting tools. Health records from these facilities are integrated in the county and national health reporting, facilitating inclusion when planning for health services. This transition will be enhanced by the introduction of electronic medical records in two facilities (Ammusait General Hospital and Nalemsekon dispensary) by IRC. This will enable real-time reporting for improved decision making and better data storage.

Strengthen the community health strategy by increasing support through the recruitment of community health workers, to overcome specific challenges for the host communities, especially those living in remote areas.

There are 288 community health care workers in seven community health units in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and 374 community health

volunteers working in 43 community health units within Turkana West. This improved various health indicators through the health education, community follow-up, and contact and defaulter tracing that takes place. All have been trained and are working according to guidance from the community health strategy.

Investment in psychological and social counseling, as well as other interventions, enables the treatment of mental health illness in its early stages. They prevent deterioration to a more severe stage that requires clinical intervention. UNHCR, with support from various partners, provided mental health and psychosocial services have supported training on problem management plus (PM+). This is an evidence-based, scalable psychological intervention that can be used in communities, especially with those who have a history of experiencing trauma or displacement. In total, 22 services providers have been trained as 'trainers of trainers' and are in the process of training other facilitators to enable to deliver it to both the refugee and host community.

Continue to invest and expand infrastructure, specialized equipment and medical supplies. Although not initially envisioned in the flagship targets, the installation of COVID-19 GeneXpert machine at Ammusait Hospital and Lodwar County Referral Hospital has greatly supported COVID-19 response in Turkana West subcounty and Turkana County at large, for both refugees and host community. Laboratory technologists drawn from NGOs and the county MoH have received training on testing using the GeneXpert platform; infection, prevention, and control measures; and test results reporting. This has been complemented by the establishment of three COVID-19 vaccination sites within Turkana West subcounty at Ammusait General Hospital, Kakuma Mission Hospital and Lokichoggio Sub-county Hospital.

Operation of two COVID-19 isolation wards, one in Ammusait hospital another in Natukubeny Health Centre. An additional isolation ward is under renovation in Kaapoka Health Centre in Kakuma. All these facilities remain open to both refugees and the host community. They are supported by two quarantine facilities in Kakuma refugee camp and one in Kalobeyei settlement. This complements the roll-out of home-based care and the follow-up of COVID-19 patients and contacts, which was introduced by the county in partnership with NGOs through the training of community health workers, who were equipped, including with PPE including continued support in this area along with consideration for an Oxygen Plant..

Establishment of paediatric operating room. With the support of charity organization Kids Operating Room, a new and fully-equipped operating room was launched at the Ammusait General Hospital. Coupled with support from visiting specialists, it will enable children in both the host and refugee community to access surgery services within the county. Previously, all children in need of such services would have to be referred elsewhere. The project will also enable local doctors working in the facilities run by MoH and NGOs to develop skills in paediatric surgery.

Implement the social and behavior-change communication strategy to address social and cultural beliefs and low education and literacy that continue to hinder early health-seeking behaviour. The MoH and various health partners, in collaboration with WFP and UNHCR, implemented a social behaviour change communication strategy with key messages aimed at improving the nutrition status of the population, including both the host and refugee community. The programme particularly targets school-going children to help their various communities make better food choices with the limited resources available to improve their nutrition and health status.

Challenges

- In 2019, a standardized expanded nutrition survey (SENS) aimed to ascertain the malnutrition status of children in the settlement. It showed a high level of both malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
- The SENS, which was carried out in December 2019 (UNHCR SENS), showed a slight improvement in the global acute malnutrition prevalence rate of 8.2 per cent compared to 9.3 per cent in 2018. However, the prevalence of acute malnutrition is not within acceptable levels and the nutrition situation is

classified as poor. Another one is planned in the last quarter of 2021.

- Anaemia levels in children remain critical and continue to rise. Rates were at 57.5 per cent in the 2019 SENS results compared to 56.2 per cent in 2018 and 57.8 per cent in 2017 – anything at or above 40 per cent is considered critical. Anaemia rates among non-pregnant women of reproductive age rose slightly in 2019 to 29.7 per cent according to the SENS result compared to 27.5 per cent in 2018, though those numbers are down on 34.2 per cent in 2017 and 45.3 per cent in 2016 – a sign of high micronutrient deficiencies.

- There are significant shortages in health care workers. As Turkana is a hardship area, attracting workers has remained a challenge. There is also a high turnover of existing staff. Most facilities, whether NGO-managed, or county-managed, are understaffed by MoH standards. Increased investment is needed to enable existing health staff to increase their skills and gain certification to practice.
- The region needs a centralised blood bank that ensures both refugee and host community facilities can access blood and blood products for emergencies, particularly obstetric emergencies. This will reduce maternal mortality, reduce need for referrals from remote areas and ensure every mother in Turkana has equal access to emergency services while pregnant.
- Kakuma needs three health facilities reconstructed. There are 12 incomplete facilities within the host community catchment needing completion and to be connected to water and energy. Road infrastructure also needs to improve within refugee camps, to improve the accessibility of health facilities and those in host community catchment areas.

Impact of COVID-19 on this Component

- COVID-19 containment measures imposed by the Government included restrictions on physical meetings and movement in and out of Kakuma. This made implementing crucial activities challenging, key among them being specialist reverse referrals, to medical and surgical camps, as well as physical

training and community forums (such as dialogues, leaders' meetings, action days, national and international events).

- Isolation and quarantine measures introduced to curb the spread of COVID-19 through and among humanitarian workers worsened the existing shortage of health workers. At least 53 qualified health personnel were infected with COVID-19, with some remaining persistently positive for more than eight weeks. Their cumulative absence from work negatively impacting on the quality of health services provided.
- To enhance the prevention, diagnosis, care and treatment of COVID-19, and bridge staff shortages caused by staff catching the virus, UNHCR provided partners with 45 additional staff, established and equipped isolation and quarantine facilities, and procured and distributed PPEs and other medical supplies. Even though limited in supply, both refugees and host communities who visited the camp health facilities were provided with reusable cloth face masks. UNHCR also provided an ambulance to Turkana West to reinforce and improve referrals. This expansion of the operation significantly increased its cost during the reporting period.
- On a positive note, there was a significant reduction in cases of watery diarrhoea and other hygiene-related diseases which could be attributed to heightened COVID-19 prevention measures, which included frequent handwashing. This led to reduced hospitalization from both refugees and the host community.

Way forward

There is need to strengthen integration with the County Department of Health. An initial point of entry would be seconding staff to MoH-registered facilities within Kakuma and Kalobeyei to reinforce health care worker numbers in facilities already providing services to both refugee and host community.

Quality improvement across all facilities can be achieved by institutionalizing quality improvement committees in all facilities. An important component of this will be the inclusion of more health workers to meet the gap and providing training and certification the health workers already operating in the existing facilities. In Turkana West, there was insufficient provision of mental health services for refugees and their host community. The county did not have a specialist mental health facility. There is also no specialist for complex mental health patients. This can be improved by setting up a mental health facility or ward that could serve people from the host and refugee community.

Investing in training for mental health and other health care workers is a must for county and partners. The process of reverse referral should also include specialist mental health experts, who can consult on complex mental health conditions when needed.

Due to reduced funding of the National Blood Transfusion Centre, there has been reduced access in the area to blood and blood products. This is particularly the case in more remote facilities due to a lack of capacity for storage. This could be improved by having a centralized blood unit for the county which it supports with partners. The capacity of

peripheral facilities to provide blood also needs to improve. This can be achieved by investing in renewable energy and the use of solar-driven fridges. This will lead to fewer referrals and ensure essential lifesaving interventions are provided in good time. There is also need to set up an Oxygen Plant and a High Dependency Unit (similar to ICU) to meet the growing needs in an efficient and cost effective manner.

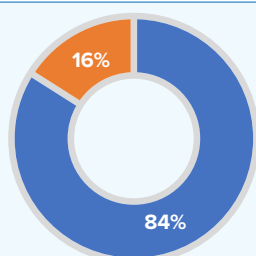
High on Kenya’s agenda is ensuring its citizens can access health services by providing financial protection through health insurance. Much has been done to achieve this, including restructuring the National Hospital Insurance Fund as social insurance and enrolling individuals who cannot afford health insurance into the Fund. It is important to ensure this work is not forgotten. It can be accelerated by ensuring all public health facilities are accredited to provide services supported by the Fund, ensuring it’s possible to quickly identify and support families unable to pay for health insurance, and educating those able to afford health insurance on its importance. This awareness raising must remain a focus for county Government and partners.

Financial Summary

Component	FY 2019 July 2019 - June 2020*			FY July 2020 - June 2021		
	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)
Health	\$13.9M	\$11.4M	\$11.8M	\$16.4M	\$13.9M	\$13.3M

* For details on previous years, please go to the KISED Progress Report that covers the period between Jan 2018-June 2019.

July 2019 - June 2021		
Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Funding Gap
\$30.2M	\$25.3M	\$4.9 M



Funded ●
Unfunded ●

Health partners that directly and indirectly contributed include:

Turkana Ministry of Health and Sanitation, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, NCCK, AICM, IRC, KRCS and others.

Within this, the Government’s spending between July 2019 to June 2021 was reported to be approximately \$0.9million.

The financial contribution of the international community between July 2019 to June 2021 was approximately \$24.4 million.



Detailed Report

Component 2



Education



Improved classroom and latrine sharing ratios from

1:160 in 2019
to **1:146** in 2021



Classrooms/latrines in new/existing schools constructed/rehabilitated

more than **3,500+**
desks supplied



126,827

Learners enrolled at pre-primary, primary and secondary school level increased since 2018 by 35.2%, 15.1% and 22.2%

In line with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Sustainable Development Goal 4 (quality education), the GCR and the Djibouti Declaration on refugees' education, and the educational component under the multi-stakeholder KISEDIP initiative, the provision of accessible and inclusive quality education for refugees and host community children remained a priority during this reporting period. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, at national and county level, programmes have been implemented to increase school enrolments, undertake education quality improvements, increase graduation, and transition rates, better support the education of marginalized children, and contribute to efforts to include refugees in the national education and training system.

While most refugee children attend primary school, transition into secondary school is low, with members of protracted households being more likely to attend secondary school than those who are members of non-protracted households.

School attendance does not significantly differ between Kalobeyei and Kakuma. In addition, children with disabilities are less likely to attend school than those who do not have a disability. The COVID-19 related school closure in 2020 caused school attendance rates and new enrolments to fall at all levels during the reporting period.

As envisioned in KISEDIP and in the broader GCR, advocacy and strategic engagement continued with the Ministry of Education to include refugees in the national education system. They were included in the national COVID-19 Education Response Plan and camp schools followed the same remote learning strategies and re-opening protocols as public schools during the 10-month school closure. In particular, the partnership with the Ministry of Education and the Kenya Institute for Curriculum Development enabled camp and host communities to benefit from the national radio education programme through broadcast on local and community radio stations. Investment in school infrastructure, latrines and handwashing facilities, as well as sanitation equipment

and supplies, thermo-guns and face masks, also ensured both the camp and host community schools were able to re-open safely.

To enhance the teaching and learning process, and to mitigate learning loss, education technology was expanded during the reporting period. Projects such as the Vodafone Foundation-supported Instant Networked Schools, the Google-supported Kolibri platform and Computers for schools project supported teacher preparation and continuous professional development during the school closure, increasing student and teacher engagement, motivation, and school attendance when schools reopened. A Microsoft-supported digital literacy project continued to support young people in the community. In addition to the coding classes, the iamtheCODE Foundation also supported with mentorship programs to support young women and girls.



The Big Heart Foundation girls' boarding secondary school undergoing construction, set to be operationalized in 2022

Additional interventions were implemented across the education continuum (pre-primary, primary and post-secondary education levels) in line with the priorities of the National Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2022. These included further expanding education infrastructure by constructing and rehabilitating schools, classrooms, and WASH facilities. In addition, work on a secondary boarding school funded by the Big Heart Foundation is ongoing and due to complete by the end of 2021. This served to reduce school congestion, and allow the additional enrolment of out-of-school children. Furthermore, additional desks, teaching and learning materials, and equipment were supplied.

The continuous professional development of teachers was supported predominantly through the implementation of Kenya's newly-introduced competency-based curriculum (CBC) as well as on meeting the pedagogical demands of teaching children in large classroom environments with wide language

and age variations. School administrators and boards of management's capacity to manage and administrate schools was also enhanced through targeted training that was reinforced with regular quality assurance support and visits.

Provision for the education of girls, children with disabilities, nomadic children and over-age learners was also strengthened. Inter-agency efforts aimed to address some of the complex community and school-level barriers affecting girls' enrolment and retention was made through the provision of conditional cash grants, remedial teaching, increased community dialogue on the value of education, as well as the provision of counselling and peer-to-peer support. Children with disabilities learnt in an inclusive environment, after the setting up of adaptive infrastructure, the provision of assistive devices, better identification and referral capacity through the establishment of an educational assessment resource centre, EARC community awareness and increased teacher numbers and capacities in 26 schools. Out-of-school and over-age children and young people from both the refugee and host communities completed their primary education at a pace more appropriate to their age and academic level through an accelerated education programme. While reaching nomadic host children remains challenging, the improvement of infrastructure of host schools, equipment of boarding schools, provision of scholarships for secondary education and community outreach efforts by the Ministry of Education and partners are important steps to build support for these children.

Partnerships with the Ministry and other education authorities were strengthened following a high-level familiarization visit for senior Ministry of Education officials, including the Principal Secretary for the State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education.

Collaboration between these bodies included training teachers on the CBC, extending quality assurance support, registering schools, extending Government scholarships for secondary schools and during national co-curricular activities.

In collaboration with more than 10 local and international universities, access to higher education for refugees and the host community was expanded, with students following programmes through online, onsite, and blended learning approaches. To further expand and meet the growing higher education demand, the construction of the Turkana West Education Hub is underway - a dedicated space with requisite infrastructure, equipment, and connectivity.

Other actors like 'Hands on Art Workshops' provided a series of practical art sessions to primary and secondary school students along with Colart donations.. Their work was represented at The National Gallery in London

in what was the world's first live-streamed school trip of a gallery. Scholarship support through UNHCR and MPESA also continued across Kenyan Schools, including through DAFI programme.

Elmi Ibrahim, a 2020 graduate from the School of Dentistry, spent eight years in Kakuma and hopes to return one day to provide dental care to the refugees who live there.



Key Highlights

- School enrolments had risen. Rates at pre-primary, primary and secondary school levels were 126,827 (52,633 girls) as of March 2021, representing a 15 per cent increase on 2018.
- Remote learning support, including the distribution of 9,000 solar radios, enabled teachers and pupils to maintain learning continuity despite COVID-19-related school closures. This included Other support offered included textbooks, home learning materials and communication through WhatsApp groups.
- COVID-19 prevention support for host schools included 30 handwashing stations, 1,420 kgs of soap, and 13,000 reusable facemasks.
- Nearly 9,000 refugee children (8,925 total including 2,955 girls) participated in national examinations for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education and Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education. Among the top 1 per cent country-wide were two candidates from the camps.
- The Equity Group Foundation awarded 11 refugee children with Elimu scholarships for secondary school.
- Improved learner to classroom and learner to latrine ratios in refugee camp schools from 1:160 and 1:146 respectively in 2019, and 1:93 and 1:66 in 2021.
- Tertiary education access increased by 25.8 per cent.

⁴² Available here; <https://dentistry.umn.edu/news-events/graduating-dental-student-elmi-ibrahim-reflects-why-he-driven-serve>

Key achievements by objective

<p>Objective 1</p> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and strategic engagement for the development of the National COVID19 Education Response Plan and the Joint Sector Review was strengthened through participation in national and county sector coordination forums. • The Ministry of Education carried out quality assurance and standards assessments, and supported the registration of newly-established schools in Kalobeyei settlement • Regular KISED P technical working group meetings, and a KISED P thematic meeting in 2021 on education, were convened to coordinate education response among education actors.
<p>Objective 2, 3 & 5</p> <p>Expand access and retention to integrated and public preprimary and primary education services for refugees and host community children</p> <p>Expand access to and retention in secondary education within an integrated public system for refugees and host community children</p> <p>Increase the number of young men and women benefitting from tertiary education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expansion and improvement of education infrastructure; the provision of school materials, enhancing teacher numbers and capacities; and increased efforts to improve retention, contributed to improved learning outcomes and transition from one level to the other. • Six schools with 56 classrooms were established, six temporary learning spaces of 52 classrooms set up and 110 classrooms constructed in existing schools. • 23 early childhood development centres were rehabilitated along with 82 classrooms in existing primary and secondary schools • Additional latrines, water points and hygiene equipment were provided. • 1,024 girls received mentorship and 15,567 children had health checks. • All newly-constructed schools, classrooms and rehabilitated classrooms were furnished with 3,500 desks. • A teacher resource centre was built within the Turkana West Education Hub. • Teacher housing units were built in one school to help motivate teachers and used as an incentive to teach in locations like Turkana. • 2,650 learners benefited from uniforms, school bags, student kits (including books, pens and pencils) and teaching aids. • 10,645 learners benefited from the distribution of textbooks, education kits, recreational kits, early child development kits, maths and science kits, stationery, desks, laboratory materials and other equipment. • 3,710 learners had a better night's sleep after beds were delivered to five boarding schools in Turkana West. • 896 teachers, including 266 female teachers, were trained in the new CBC and the 'Teacher in crisis contexts' pack better equipping them to meet changing needs and as per Kenya's CBC requirements. • 3,000 girls accessed remedial classes, received cash grants and dignity kits, as well as benefitted from advocacy sessions on linkages between health, hygiene and education.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School enrolment at pre-primary, primary and secondary school level increased by 35.2 per cent, 15.1 per cent and 22.2 per cent respectively. Girls' enrolment also grew by 41.6 per cent at pre-primary, 19.1 per cent in primary and 30.7 per cent in secondary schools. • The pupil to classroom ratio improved from 1:93 to 1:160, pupil to textbook ratio from 1:7 to 1:4, pupil to desk ratio from 1:6 to 1:4, and pupil to latrine ratio from 1:146 to 1:66. • 116 refugee students excelled in co-curricular activities including art, drama, and sports, with one of the camp primary schools winning the best primary school category at the 2019 Kenya Schools Music Festival, with refugees winning over 10 trophies including the Presidential trophy. • Digital learning was strengthened in primary and secondary schools, and in communities, including through the 'Instant network schools', Computer 4 Schools, and Kolibri learning platforms, as well as Microsoft digital skills training. • Young girls particularly benefited from coding and wellbeing clubs, as well as mentoring programmes, run by iamtheCODE. • Pupils were encouraged to express themselves artistically at Hands on Art workshops and with art donations supplies to schools. • 1,509 students (338 female) enrolled in tertiary education. This included 150 scholarships to public and private universities across Kenya, 46 to universities abroad, and 1,313 through online and blended learning courses offered in the refugee camp and settlement. This is an increase of 25.8 per cent on 2017 figures.
<p>Objective 4</p> <p>Recognize and respond to the distinct learning needs of learners with specific vulnerabilities and at risk of drop-out</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,854 children with disabilities (740 girls) were better able to access pre-primary, primary and secondary education following the provision of assistive devices, modification of school facilities, teachers training in special needs education, and the launch of an educational assessment resource centre to help identify and place of children with disabilities in the appropriate educational setting. Scholarships were also given to 13 children with disabilities to join special schools across Kenya. • 2,065 refugees(1,052 female) and members of the host community were targeted by new accelerated education programmes, set up in response to the large numbers of over-age learners. This included the establishment of accelerated education programme centres, teacher recruitment and training, and the provision of psychological and social support.
<p>Objective 6</p> <p>Improved education data, research, and information management to inform responses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts were made to improve education data integrity and reporting. The development of the local education management information system, aligned with the national education management information system and UNHCR's ProGres, is ongoing.



Flagship targets met and progress on way forward set in 2019

Supporting post-COVID-19 education recovery efforts with an emphasis on the requirements for safe school operations, making up for lost study time, teachers' professional development and meeting the specific needs of girls and children with disabilities.

Improving teacher numbers, quality, and motivation including through increased opportunities for pre-service and in-service training, registration of refugee teachers, and teacher interns' deployment. Teacher mentorship and coaching support is needed.

Expansion of secondary education infrastructure associated facilities and provision of scholastic materials remains a priority. Progress was made during the reporting period, but the high number of learners in schools means gaps remain.

Support schools with education technology solutions and equipment (such as computers, laptops, tablets, multi-touch display) to complement the curriculum and increase student motivation and experiences. Continue to deploy and train professional teachers, expand infrastructure, and support with learning materials to address the increasing demand for

education and insufficient supply, by further including digital learning.

Support with the roll-out of the new competency-based curriculum. Continued to support the curriculum roll-out with additional material and time resources.

Promotion of mental health and psychosocial support in schools for teachers and children to improve school enrolment and retention rates.

Strengthened advocacy with the Government and Ministry of Education on inclusion of refugee children in the national education system. The alignment of refugee education to Government policies and national priorities is ongoing.

Support interventions that address the transition crunches at secondary and post-secondary school.

Despite ongoing efforts through Kakuma Education Management Information System, there is a need to strengthen data quality and integrity to ensure programming is evidence-based.

Challenges

- Despite the progress made in expanding educational opportunities and increased resources mobilised for KISED implementation, around 24,000 children remain out of school that require support which includes reduced congestion in schools through expansion of schools, community mobilization on out of school children and other interventions. Insufficient and overcrowded schools, a shortage of qualified teachers, inadequate access to school materials, and insufficient water, sanitary and hygiene facilities demonstrate a need for continued education response and investment.
- Girls' education participation lags below that of boys', with barriers to their education mainly due to socio-cultural reasons linked to early marriage, teenage pregnancies, domestic chores, and poverty. As of June 2021, 41 per cent of girls were enrolled in school and 2.4 per cent had dropped out of school between July 2019 and June 2020. While targeted support led to increased enrolment, these efforts

were still inadequate and needed to be sustained and grown. Notwithstanding ongoing support for the education of children with disabilities, additional measures were needed to address access, retention, and completion barriers. More than 40 per cent of those enrolled are over-age and while accelerated education programmes are in place, they remain inadequate and need to be scaled up to meet the education needs of such large numbers.

- Although demand for education among the nomadic host community is increasing, there is a need to reconcile their lifestyle and frequent travel with the requirements of formal schooling. Distances between home and school, along with educational costs, present further enrolment barriers. Investment in low-cost boarding schools, feeder schools, mobile schools and the use of technology remains key to reaching these children and guaranteeing their right to education.
- While an increase in graduation numbers during the past few years is a positive development, the

inadequate number of secondary schools remains a concern and has constrained pupil's transition from primary to secondary education and prevented the Government achieving its 100% transition target. More resources are needed to establish additional schools and maintain them.

- Higher education access is constrained by the high cost of studies, insufficient availability of scholarships and issues with recognition of prior learning for refugees. Additional university partnerships, support to complete infrastructure, the provision of equipment and connectivity remain key gaps to getting the Turkana West Education Hub up and running. The Hub will open access for both refugee and host community students.

Impact of COVID-19 on this Component

- Schools in the Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei Settlement were closed in mid-March 2020 due to the evolving COVID-19 situation. Following the closures, the Ministry of Education's introduced online and offline mechanisms to support learning continuity. However, inequity in access to digital devices, internet and electricity remained key bottlenecks for refugee and host community children. Social distancing and other restrictive health measures also presented practical challenges. The pandemic has not only disrupted learning but also denied children access to vital school services, such as school meals, psychological and social support, and the safety, routine and protection that school affords them. Girls and children with disabilities have been disproportionately affected by the closures.
- To mitigate COVID-19 disruption, an inter-agency education response plan was developed. It included a daily, five-hour lesson broadcast by radio. Radios, textbooks, and printed materials were distributed. An education-focused communication tree was also activated on WhatsApp to share important health and educational information with teachers and learners. Teachers were mobilized to develop short lesson notes, accompanied by audio recordings they would share with students. As most online and offline digital resources are not adapted for children with disabilities, efforts were made to provide home-based learning support. With adolescent girls facing risks of early marriage, sexual abuse and teenage pregnancies due to extended school closure, community awareness was conducted, and cash grants, dignity kits (which included hygiene and sanitary items) and solar lamps were provided. Children were also given remote psychological and social support and life skills to improve mental health, as well as personal and family resilience.
- Schools re-opened partially in October 2020 for grades four and eight, as well as form four. All other classes opened in January 2021. Children, particularly adolescent girls, faced multiple risks during the long closure, which affected their study and wellbeing. This and inadequate school infrastructure - 113 children sharing a classroom and a shortage of qualified teachers - meant nearly a third (30 per cent) of children did not return to school. All schools reopened in line with the Ministry of Education's health guidelines. To ensure compliance with physical distancing requirements, schools were supplied with facemasks, cleaning products, temperature checks and handwashing stations.
- Efforts have been made since reopening to align the post-COVID-19 education recovery efforts with KISED P education objectives, to build sustainable education solutions that use technology and distance education to support the curriculum.

Way forward

Focus is now on supporting post-COVID-19 education recovery efforts and complying with Government health guidelines to ensure physical and social distance mechanisms are adhered to. Teachers and learners are keen to make up for lost study time, and there are plans to continue with distance learning interventions, such as the lessons broadcast by radio, support teachers' professional development and meet the specific needs of girls and children with disabilities.

There is need for continued support to embed refugees in the national and county education and training sector plans and budgets.

It is important that education access is expanded and the quality of teaching and learning is improved at the pre-primary, primary and secondary school levels by all actors. This can be done through the provision of additional infrastructure, and the resources and amenities needed for learners to succeed. Quality assurance should be built into programming and planning.

Other priorities include improving teacher numbers, quality, and motivation, including by increasing opportunities for pre-service and in-service training, the registration of refugee teachers, the deployment of teacher interns and Board of Management recruited teachers. Teacher mentorship and coaching support will remain key.

Schools require education technology solutions and equipment, with support from the private sector key to accessing items such as computers, laptops, tablets and multi-touch display technology. This will support the curriculum, increase student motivation, and increase the relevance of their study by teaching additional transferable skills, such as problem-solving and greater digital competency

Education management at all levels needs to improve to manage and plan for an integrated system. That said, it is important to remain realistic about resource expectations and to seek efficiencies while helping to identify new resources.

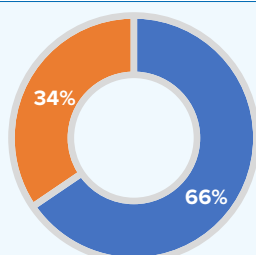
Finally, efforts to expand higher education access will continue through the launch of the Turkana West Education Hub and increased partnerships for online, onsite and blended learning.

Financial Summary

Component	FY 2019 July 2019 - June 2020*			FY July 2020 - June 2021		
	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)
Education	\$19.2M	\$12.1M	\$11.5M	\$23.0M	\$15.5M	\$14.7M

* For details on previous years, please go to the KISED Progress Report that covers the period between Jan 2018-June 2019.

July 2019 - June 2021		
Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Funding Gap
\$42.2M	\$27.6M	\$14.5 M



Funded ●
Unfunded ●

Within this, the Government's spending between July 2019 to June 2021 was reported to be approximately \$0.5million.

The financial contribution of the international community between July 2019 to June 2021 was approximately \$27.1 million.

Education partners that directly and indirectly contributed include:

Ministry of Education, Sports and Social Protection, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, LWF, AAR Japan, WIK, JRS, JWU, University of Geneva, World Vision, FCA, GIZ, Don Bosco, Xavier Project, IamtheCODE, Hands On, Mastercard Foundation, Education Cannot Wait, Educate a Child Programme, MPESA, Vodafone TBHF, LifeWorks (Morneau Shepell), EAA Foundation and others.



Detailed Report

Component 3



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



8 new & 10
boreholes solarized
(cumulative 158
boreholes and 26
hybrid-solar)

101

villages in Kalobeyei
declared 'open
defecation free'

50km of pipeline
constructed

9 Water reservoirs
constructed

Improving the water supply infrastructure has been a priority in Turkana County Government. Partners continued to fundraise and invested in projects aimed at improving water access and its equitable distribution. To increase the amount of water for both domestic, institutional and agricultural use, several projects were undertaken. This included drilling eight new boreholes across the sub-county. For sustainability, and another 10 boreholes were equipped with solar pumping systems. In total, 60km of pipeline was constructed and nine high-capacity water storage reservoirs were constructed and installed.

Following the operationalization of the Turkana Water Act 2019, the County Government registered two water companies - Turkana Rural Water Company and Turkana Urban Water Company. The structure of the management team, plans to acquire infrastructure like offices and other logistics were ongoing at the time of reporting.

The Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan by His Excellency

Governor Nanonk with support from GIZ will paved way for proper management of water resources. The Plan proposes several interventions geared towards improving water access and sanitation conditions in the sub-county.

Water for agriculture and livestock has improved through the construction of five water pans for the harvesting and storage of surface runoff. The introduction of CLTS in Kalobeyei settlement has improved sanitation, with 98 per cent of the population reporting open defecation free status. Of 196 villagers who received an initial physical demonstration of their sanitation problems (a process called 'triggering'), 119 villagers adopted the community-led total sanitation approach and 101 were certified open defecation free status during the reporting period in Turkana West'. To enhance water resources management, several water users associations were registered and trained. Latrine coverage continued to improve as more were constructed through cash-based initiative and CLTS was rolled out in the host community.

Key Highlights

- Registration of the Turkana rural and urban water companies by the County Government.
- Comprehensive response to COVID-19 through the construction of toilets and hand washing stations and the distribution of soap to places of quarantine and isolation.
- Procurement and deployment of emergency WASH equipment and materials, including 130 handwashing stations, chlorine and tap stands.
- WASH and water resources management projects implemented in Kakuma, Kalobeyei, Lokichoggio, Lopur and Songot Wards with support from the Water Sector Trust Fund.
- Ongoing WASH support from the Kenya Development Response to Displacement Impacts project, KDRDIP and Water Sector Trust Fund complementing the WASH interventions under KISEDIP.
- 101 villages certified open defecation free in Turkana West.
- Launch of the Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan by the Governor.

Key achievements by objective

<p>Objective 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan
<p>Strengthen sub-county and quasi- Government institutional and technical capacity in WASH management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of water users associations through the Water Sector Trust Fund project • Technical capacity building in the in the WASH sector • Total of three WASH working group meetings took place • Logistical support to county water team • Implementation of Turkana County Water Act, 2019
<p>Objective 2, 3 & 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of eight new boreholes (three in Kakuma town, three In Kakuma refugee camp, one in Lopur Ward and one in Songot) • Solarization of 10 boreholes and conversion to hybrid pumping system
<p>Increase availability of water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural, and industrial purposes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of five water pans in Lokichoggio, Lopur and Songot • Construction of nine elevated steel tanks in the five wards of Kakuma, Kalobeyei, Lokichoggio, Lopur and Songot
<p>Promote equitable distribution of water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laying 60km pipeline and construction of water kiosks across the sub-county.
<p>Promote effective and efficient use of limited water resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydraulic modelling carried out in Kakuma 2, 3 and 4 to make water distribution more equitable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of Kakuma town water supply system to address inequitable water access • Water trucking support was also provided to the national and county offices upon request, including reaching out with water support to host community residents.
<p>Objective 5, 6 & 7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than half of the villages in Kakuma and Lopur wards achieved open defecation free status during the reporting period, along with 30 per cent of villages in Kalobeyei and Letea wards.
<p>Improve access of communities to sanitary facilities</p> <p>Improve solid waste management services</p> <p>Promote hygiene awareness and practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of 105 neighborhoods in Kalobeyei integrated settlement, 90 achieved that same status through adapted CLTS. <p>Construction of the following sanitation facilities in Kakuma town:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Urinal section for men ○ Two bathrooms and two changing rooms (gender non-specific). ○ Two shops ○ One cafeteria with a kitchenette and a store chamber ○ Four door communal sanitation facilities for men and one accessible toilet for men with disabilities ○ Six-door sanitation facility for women with one accessible toilet for women with disabilities. <p>Following activities implemented in Songot ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of six blocks of four-door ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines in three schools <p>15 villages adopted the CLTS approach and of those, eight were verified Sanitation projects in Kalobeyei</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of 10 blocks of VIP latrines in three schools ○ Sanitation activities in Lokichoggio ○ Construction of seven blocks of four-door VIP latrines in two schools ○ Construction of two blocks of four-door septic latrines in one school



Flagship targets met and progress on way forward set in 2019

The Kakuma Kalobeyei Water and Sanitation Master Plan and its environments. The Master Plan was launched and ready for adoption. This includes improved water resource planning and management. The draft county plan was finalized ready for adoption, which will require all stakeholders' response and funding allocations.

Assess water supply-demand. Explore people's willingness to pay for water services and then consider introducing tariff systems for long-term sustainability of water services

Build the technical and institutional capacity of Government and quasi-Government, as stipulated in the Turkana Water Act 2019, to improve access to quality and sustainable WASH services. Capacity

building sessions, workshops and WASH forums with partners were conducted and will continue to be needed to build capacity.

Promote affordable and innovative toilet solutions through increased private sector engagement that address the lack of space and high fill-up rates and increase latrine coverage. Construct urine diversion dry toilets as an alternative to pit latrines and accessible latrines in the camp for people with disabilities.

Attract investments and engagement from development and private sector actors for large-scale, long-term solutions in order to improve water resources management in Turkana West, including Tarach Dam and Lotikipi aquifer. These along with others need to be sustainably run.

Increase monitoring and solarization of water boreholes across the sub-county. Aquifer monitoring for the boreholes is conducted monthly, while three new boreholes and two existing ones were solarized. This will continue to require support.

Expand CLTS, focusing on behavioural change and market-based sanitation, which is aimed at commercializing sanitation services.

CBI approaches for improved sanitation and economic growth have been expanded, with more than USD 65 million injected so far into the local economy.

Challenges

- There has been sustained damage to pipelines crossing the laggas (river) where farming is done. This leads to frequent disruption to the camp's water supply.
- Theft of nozzles at the tap stands, which are expensive and take time and money to replace. Mishandling these leads to water losses.
- The drying up of the aquifer, particularly during the dry season. The yield from the boreholes has been decreasing over the years. Most boreholes are along the Tarach River.
- The sub-county water office faces logistical challenges and isn't able to effectively follow up on WASH projects.
- A lack of funding to implement KISEDIP flagship projects, such as the Tarach Dam and the exploration of Lotikipi aquifer.
- Low uptake of CLTS in host community villages is leading to few villages being reclaimed and declared open defecation free.

Way forward

Funding permitting, WASH partners will continue to supply and distribute potable water to beneficiaries for domestic use and conduct routine operation and maintenance of water supply systems to ensure effective and efficient running of the system. With the camp population increasing, there is need to conduct hydraulic modelling for Kakuma 1 to revise the water distribution table.

With the falling water tables affecting the yield of boreholes, River Tarach climate-proofing measures need to be addressed, such as subsurface and sand dams to recharge the aquifer, planting more trees, and installing gabion boxes to protect the riverbanks.

There is a need to support the operationalization of the water companies formed to run the urban and rural water supply schemes with more funding and capacity building.

Continue to strengthen local capacities to address WASH issues at communal level. In Turkana West, 101 villages were certified open defecation free. There is need for strengthening and sustaining these efforts.

Need for strengthening data availability, quality, and integrity. Data on supply-demand for water is critical to support with evidence-based programming.

- Lack of vector control chemicals has led to delays in importation and more malaria cases.

Impact of COVID-19 on this Component

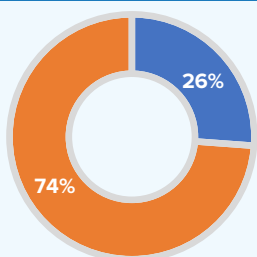
- The COVID-19 pandemic required a strong WASH response to limit the spread of the virus. This had a knock-on effect on WASH actors capacity to continue with the day-to-day and non-essential works and community. However, COVID-19 containment measures within communities were implemented through the provision of masks and sanitizers to staff and people of concern to UNHCR.
- In addition, staff were encouraged to work remotely unless making essential community visits. Providing handwashing facilities was prioritized for communities within the camp and vulnerable households and select villages within the host community. People received bars of soap and 250-litre or 10,000-litre water storage containers. Activities that were stopped to address the pandemic were CLTS, as it involved more community engagements and increased the risk of COVID-19 exposure.

Financial Summary

Component	FY 2019 July 2019 - June 2020*			FY July 2020 - June 2021		
	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)
WASH	\$15.3M	\$4.8M	\$4.8M	\$16.0M	\$3.5M	\$3.6M

* For details on previous years, please go to the KISED P Progress Report that covers the period between Jan 2018-June 2019.

July 2019 - June 2021		
Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Funding Gap
\$31.3M	\$8.2M	\$23.1 M



Funded ●
Unfunded ●

Within this, the Government's spending between July 2019 to June 2021 was reported to be approximately \$0.2million.

The financial contribution of the international community between July 2019 to June 2021 was approximately \$8 million.

WASH partners that directly and indirectly contributed include:

Turkana Ministry of Water Services, Environment and Mineral Resources, Turkana Ministry of Health and Sanitation, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, NCKK, Team&Team, GIZ, JICA, NRC, PWJ, Sanivation, LWF and others.



Detailed Report

Component 4



Protection



3500 +

Youth engaged in sports



1946

Birth certificates issued

61%

of bank holders are females

2600+

Trained on SEA, SGBV, Social Protection

84000

Supported on psycho-social awareness raising

The KISED P protection component aims to strengthen the capacity of national protection providers and support national authorities to provide specialized services to refugees and host communities in Turkana West. Through the promotion and support of two-way communication systems and strengthening community-based organizations, it engages communities as agents of protection.

Protection activities address the specific needs of various age, gender and diversity groups among the refugee and host communities. The work of protection actors is structured around specific topics, such as child protection; prevention, response and mitigation of GBV; youth engagement; protection and services to those with specific needs; access to asylum; access to durable solutions for refugees; legal protection; and community engagement and promoting peaceful co-existence.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major effect on all activities under the protection component. Nevertheless,

UNHCR’s partners have continued delivering critical protection services and reviewing, restructuring, and adopting their interventions to the changing reality. They have maintained their focus on KISED P objectives and adopted alternative approaches to achieve them.

COMEDY WITH A PURPOSE SHOW!
 DECEMBER 13, IT'S TODAY!
 8:00PM NAIROBI | 7:00PM ACRA & LONDON | 5:00PM NEW YORK
 LuQuLuQu Tribe showcasing their talent through a "Comedy with a Purpose" show joined live by many

The existing investment in focus areas through KISED, such as two-way communication systems, became a crucial to partners continuing their engagement with refugees and host communities despite the lockdowns and limits imposed on face-to-face communications. Partners worked to support Government capacity to protect host communities and refugees at both the national and county levels. Partners conducted public participation forums with host and refugee communities to get their views on the Refugees Bill, 2019. There was an emphasis on public participation as the earlier Refugees Bill, 2016 was rejected by the President citing lack of public participation. The process was led by members of the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee and the Kenya National Assembly's Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security, who came to Turkana West to gather views of refugees, members of host communities and other local stakeholders. At the county level, refugee inclusion in public consultations on legislation that affects them has now become the norm. Refugees were included in discussions on the Finance Bills of 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. The forums were led by the Finance Committee of the County Assembly of Turkana. Advocacy by child protection actors resulted in the deployment of a children's officer to Kakuma camp by the national Department of Children Services. The officer is stationed within the refugee camp and works with child protection partners to address the needs of vulnerable children. Conversely, work has continued to make child protection services accessible to children from the host community. Community structures created around the network of Furaha centres for children with cerebral palsy, autism and Down's Syndrome in Kakuma and Kalobeyei include parents from both the refugee and host communities. Active engagement continued with Kenya's Department of Civil Registration and Turkana County registrar to bring services closer to Turkana West.

Turkana county has the lowest rate of birth registration in Kenya. Partners supported health providers in Turkana West to build and maintain systems for birth and death registration and facilitated missions by the Lodwar civil registrar to issue civil registration documentation to members of the host community and refugees, during which some 5,700 birth certificates were issued. To facilitate the issuance of refugee identification, live capture units were deployed to Kakuma and Kalobeyei to enable electronic applications and processing of IDs by the National Registration Bureau.



Rita, a yogi in Kakuma finding wellbeing through yoga

KISED presents opportunities in the broader scheme of the Roadmap for Solutions. Partners believe that the Kalobeyei integrated settlement and KISED represent a proven and viable solution to the traditional encampment policies and can effectively address the Government's concerns that prompted the announcement in March 2021 to close the refugee camps. While the Government has yet to provide guidance on how it may affect refugees in Turkana West, opportunities for alternative status, residency and work permits under the EAC Common Market Protocol could potentially lead to solutions for large numbers of refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

Key Highlights

- The child protection investment case for Turkana county's guidance finished, determining the investments needed to transition to Government-led integrated services for children in the refugee and host communities; it aims to facilitate the expansion and replication of child protection services.
- A memorandum was submitted to the Senate at County level on the Persons with Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2020.
- UNHCR and other partners developed the inter-agency suicide prevention and response strategy and established SIMS.
- 215 women learned how to analyse conflict and apply various negotiation and mediation techniques.

- More than 3,500 young people engaged in sports programmes, directly and indirectly.
- 488 people were trained on GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), including national staff of DRC and other partner agencies along with their refugee staff.
- 1,320 staff members of KISEDIP partners were trained (or provided refresher training) on protection from SEA.
- 1,946 birth certificates were issued.
- 780 parents of children under six years of age with disabilities were trained on parenting skills (71% female).
- 787 male community leaders and members improved knowledge on GBV prevention and response and women's rights through advocacy campaigns and community dialogue.

Key achievements by objective

Objective 1

To strengthen the capacity of national protection providers through the provision of technical advice

- UNICEF and UNHCR co-drafted an information sharing protocol and held consultations on aligning foster care procedures for refugee children to the national alternative care framework. These initiatives contributed to strengthening integrated, government-led service delivery to children in host communities and refugee camp and settlement.
- To better understand service delivery gaps for children in host communities and contribute to GBV risk mitigation coordination, which is spearheaded by UNHCR in refugee camps, UNICEF facilitated a learning and best practices assessment on child sexual abuse and violence in Turkana West. The assessment mapped GBV service providers for children and women in hard-to-reach communities and the functional referral pathways. It provides evidence for lobbying local and national government to improve service delivery and enhance referral mechanisms for child survivors of GBV in Turkana County, incorporating meaningful community engagement to promote behaviour change.
- UNICEF Kenya finalized a child protection investment case for Turkana County, as well as a brief guidance note on developing county-specific investment cases. The guidance is an essential strategy note to facilitate upscaling and replication of the child protection costing model, in line with UNICEF's strategy to advocate for more public financing for children. The overall objective is to determine the investments needed to transition towards government-led integrated services for children in refugee and host communities. Based on the costing model, the proposed child protection investment in Turkana County covering both refugee and host communities is KES 655 million (approximately \$5.954 million) over the next five years. This comprises of KES 575 million (approximately \$5.08 million) on recurrent costs and KES 80 million (approximately \$706,720) on development.
- RCK trained 19 Government officials on refugee protection, child protection and GBV. Another 15 from across the sub-county had virtual training on conflict management and GBV via Strathmore University Dispute Resolution Centre.
- 175 police and members of the community peace and protection team received community engagement training aimed at strengthening their professionalism, legitimacy and gender sensitivity. Partners are committed to ensuring host and refugee communities receive services from security providers (police, G4S services, CPPT) who understand their needs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Danida-supported humanitarian disarmament and peace-building programme, conflict-management and sensitivity training sessions were given to 61 newly-posted police officers in Kakuma and Kalobeyei (three women and 58 men). • Providing training to protect communities from sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as GBV, was a key aim of the PSEA task force. Between 2019 and 2020, 1,320 partner staff in educational settings received such trainings. • 215 women learned how to analyse conflict in the house and community, and apply various negotiation, mediation and communication techniques, through training sessions. • In collaboration with the Department of Children Services, 30 Area Advisory Council (AAC) members and the child protection partner officer in Turkana were trained on AAC roles, responsibilities and child protection mainstreaming in sub-county plans. • In 2019, the Civil Registrar of Turkana County delivered a three-day training to 26 people (4 women, 22 men), including staff of host community schools and local chiefs in Lokichoggio on understanding birth registration methods. • Educational sessions were provided to 780 parents of children under six in Kakuma refugee camp, and 60 parents of children with disabilities from the host community, focused on ways to ensure children meet their developmental milestones and enrol in schools at the right age. Most of the participants were women. • Parents and inter-agency protection teams also linked up to strengthen protection and safeguarding in schools and homesteads through structured identification and referral of children with protection concerns, including children with disabilities, to the education, assessment and research centre for functional assessment and school placement.
<p>Objective 2</p> <p>To support authorities and other service providers for specialized protection services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With UNICEF support, the sub-county children’s officer for refugee children attended a 10-day social welfare workforce training programme at the Kenya School of Government, to enhance their ability to effectively support integrated service delivery for children and coordinate the child protection sector in Kakuma. • With the Department of Children Services, UNICEF facilitated a five-day training course on social welfare for 119 front-line child protection incentive workers, including refugee incentive workers and host child protection volunteers in Turkana West. The training was based on the Government’s social welfare workforce para-professionals training curriculum and helped strengthen the social welfare workforce and ensure a more integrated approach when addressing the needs of refugee and host children. • Remote psychological and social support, as well as COVID-19 awareness raising, was provided to 84,620 children, 4,316 caregivers and 83 other community members between July 2019 and June 2021 was provided. RCK Supported the National Council for People with Disability to conduct a survey of beneficiaries who are not registered with NCPWD for them to be eligible for exemptions to access services. RCK together with UNHCR and HI submitted a memoranda to the Senate on the Persons with Disabilities Amendment Bill 2020.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and furnishing of child-friendly space and youth centre in Kalobeyei Village 2 is in process, which has started improving the existing child-friendly spaces across three villages in Kalobeyei settlement where refugee and host children will participate in play and art therapy, access digital learning and learn through live theatre and puppetry. These spaces improve children’s self-esteem, confidence, and ability to apply positive coping strategies. • In 2019, the National Council for People with Disability surveyed refugees, to assess their eligibility for support and rights, including tax exemption. They then registered those eligible, with support from the Norwegian Refugee Council and Handicap International - fostering their socio-economic inclusion. • Training in refugee status determination (RSD) procedures continued. In November 2019, UNHCR trained the RAS on the exclusion aspect of RSD processing, strengthening Government capacity in this procedure. • Another seven Government staff involved in RSD and protection also gained general knowledge about RSD, as well as the legal framework in Kenya and protection interventions during a March 2021 training session. • Despite a prolonged COVID-19-induced suspension of birth registration documents being processed, 1,946 birth certificates and death certificates were processed and issued across Kakuma and Kalobeyei during the reporting period. UN Women established a Women Empowerment Centre in Kalobeyei Village 3 to strengthen protection and GBV services as well as livelihood opportunities for 5,400 women and girls. The County Executive Committee Member for Trade, Gender Youth Affairs officiated the centre in February 2020 and promoted women’s engagement in empowerment programmes and peer network at the centre.
<p>Objective 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 court interpreters and 11 protection monitors, were trained to offer legal assistance to refugees.
<p>To engage communities as agents of protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIZ trained eight refugee leaders from Kakuma and Kalobeyei on conflict management and SGBV through Strathmore University Dispute Resolution Centre. • 100 newly-elected community leaders were trained on gender-based violence and harmful cultural practices. The men and women who participated developed draft work plans to increase awareness among their communities. • 200 foster parents were trained on child protection and positive parenting skills to enhance their capacity to support children following growing concerns about COVID-19’s effect on children’s mental health and psychological and social well-being. • A child-friendly spaces committee was set up in Kalobeyei village 3, which increased cooperation between parents, facilitators and organizations working in those spaces, as regular meetings offered opportunities to voice and address concerns and let the community know about activities there. • More than 850 parents, including from the host community, were also more aware of the services provided at child-friendly spaces (also known as Furaha centres), as well as their roles and responsibilities, after attending Waldorf-run sessions.

- Quarterly therapeutic activities were also run at child-friendly spaces in Kalobeyei settlement, for 155 children with disabilities from refugee and host communities.
- A three-month virtual mentorship programme on the management of child-friendly spaces, aimed at developing community capacity to operate their own such spaces in future, was attended by 25 community members, organized by IsraAID.
- To ensure the continual integration of refugees, DRC has created a platform to address common conflicts arising from cultural diversity through inter-community dialogue. During the reporting period, 550 people had used it from both the refugee and host communities.
- To enhance trust between security providers and the community, community-police dialogues in Kalobeyei settlement - efforts were made to reach out to 725 (341M:384M) people from the refugee and host community were undertaken.
- Cross-border mediations in partnership with peace actors, including the county and national Governments were conducted. During the period under review, dialogue between 65 (20F:45M) council of elders and peace committee from the Kenyan pastoral community bordering South Sudan were supported. Participants deliberated on possible measures and approaches that could be adopted to engage their counterparts in South Sudan.
- To support children in foster care, 118 active and potential foster parents were trained on positive parenting and communication skills. It also ran five feedback sessions, where foster parents shared their experiences and challenges as well as solutions and approaches they found useful. The meetings were helpful platforms to discuss issues affecting refugee and host children.
- Support from LWF also enabled 67 Foster parents, an Area advisory council, community leaders, and 10 child protection volunteers and community child protection workers from host and refugee communities to identify and provide appropriate interventions to vulnerable children or refer them for further support.
- Material assistance for 95 vulnerable children in foster and child-headed households improved their wellbeing and safety, and cushioned them from the impact of COVID-19.
- A mentorship programme aimed at helping persons of concern to develop positive coping mechanisms by learning how to manage conflict, life skills and stress (149 mentors to support 455 persons) was implemented..
- To increase awareness of SGBV and child protection violations, as well as the support available, murals were created and displayed in seven secondary schools in Kalobeyei and Kakuma and three signposts with messaging related to sexual exploitation and abuse and child protection were erected near a food distribution centre and at reception centres in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- To engage communities as agents of protection, collaborative dispute resolution training for 120 leaders from the refugee and host communities were undertaken, which focused on dispute resolution mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration and negotiation.
- Eight conflict management education sessions for 194 community leaders, council of elders and peace committee member were also conducted aimed to strengthen local capacities for peace and conflict resolution mechanisms.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through DRC's 'Young, empowered and safe' framework, 381 young people, including one person with a disability, received training in life skills, conflict resolution, leadership and communication. Financial literacy was also recently added. Social cohesion activities, such as inter-generational dialogue and recreational activities, were also organized. This sought to enhance the ability of young people affected by violence or displacement to live dignified lives with access to security, social and legal protection, and sustainable livelihoods. • Around 3,000 young people from host and refugee communities in Turkana West showcased their talents and marketed their skills through the seventh season of 'Kakuma's got talent'. Contestants received cash prizes to upscale or start a business in entertainment industry, fashion and design, or to hone their talents. • Some 300 young women and 480 young men directly benefited from sports activities and 3,120 others indirectly benefiting. LWF worked with the Turkana branch of Football Kenya Federation to facilitate Kakuma United Football Club's participation in national and regional leagues and also supported with sports items to young people in the host communities through the Kakuma Sports Association and young refugees through the Refugee Sports Council. Sports teams from both host and refugee communities were also registered through those bodies. • Around 200 young people from host and refugee communities were brought together for the annual Turkana youth conferences, where they met representatives from agencies and representatives from Turkana West sub-county. The conferences provided a platform for young people to discuss issues affecting them, youth programmes, opportunities and gaps. • UN Women trained 315 women on leadership, gender responsive humanitarian programming and conflict management, of which 43 became the members of 3 peace committees in Kalobeyei.
<p>Objective 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentorship programmes reached 3,000 girls with messages of girls' and women's empowerment. Girls from refugee communities participated in peer-to-peer and mentorship sessions.
<p>To advocate for strengthening resilience and expanding solutions for refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two business training forums for 23 community-based organizations with refugees and the host community were conducted reaching a total of 23 (13F:10M) informing them on legal requirements for registration and legal compliance. • 45 teenage mothers, including 10 from the host community, enrolled in six-months tailoring and hairdressing skills training courses, with UNICEF support. They received tailoring machines, assorted fabrics and start-up kits to help them use the skills gained as source of income as part of protection programming. • To mitigate negative coping strategies and stigmatization during COVID-19, UNICEF also distributed dignity kits to 946 vulnerable children in host communities within seven wards of Turkana West, including 100 children with disabilities. • In Kalobeyei settlement, 25 community coaches and sports teachers received training by GIZ, which also distributed physical education and sports equipment to schools in both the refugee and host community and helped the Ministry of Education, Sports and Social Protection launch a PE and sports policy.

- A workshop for 19 members of the County Assembly of Turkana attended a workshop featuring sessions on national, regional and international instruments governing refugees, highlights from the Refugees Bill 2019 and the case for socio-economic inclusion of refugees in host countries.
- To combat the spread of COVID-19 in child-friendly spaces, 500 bottles of liquid soap, 85 bottles of hand sanitizer, 150 water jerricans and 10 boxes of surgical masks were distributed. It also increased the number of child-friendly spaces to ensure children from the host community could access them, established standard operating procedures for them, digitalized their data collection and collation and strengthened the community's capacity to manage and further facilitate with resilience and protection.
- Training on aspects of leadership, governance, conflict resolution and group management was delivered to 34 refugee and host community officials from community-based organizations and self-help groups.
- UN Women reached 1,615 women and 1,023 men on gender equality, GBV prevention and response and women's rights through community dialogue, sports tournaments, training on gender and human rights and celebration of calendar events to advance gender equality and women empowerment. These activities utilized creative male engagement strategies to change male perceptions. As a result, 77 per cent of male participants reported improved knowledge on GBV prevention and response while it was 60 per cent at the baseline.
- UNHCR continued to promote complementary pathways for refugees to admission in third countries, with 543 cases (including 911 individuals) supported in the reporting period. Two labour mobility projects with Canada were also launched, with facilitation by UNHCR. One focused on economic mobility pathways for which 22 Kakuma refugees' CVs were submitted to employers. The second, with WUSC Hospitality Industry, which welcomes Refugee Employment-linked Sponsorship (HIRES). This is a combination as the project offers successful refugees a job in the hospitality industry and resettlement at the same time. There were more than 600 applications for this project, and approximately 20 qualified refugees are to be selected.
- UNHCR Kakuma remained committed to identifying durable solutions for refugees in the area and submitted 2,094 people with particular vulnerabilities to third countries for resettlement States. During the reporting period, 866 people left for third countries under the resettlement programme. UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of 776 refugees to Burundi, Ethiopia and Somalia.



Flagship targets met and progress on way forward set in 2019

Capacity building of national and county protection providers through the provision of technical advice.

Direct technical support and training was provided to RAS, law enforcement, sub-county authorities, national and county child protection and SGBV prevention and response actors, among others. Where face-to-face activities were impossible, trainings took place online.

Continue promoting inclusion in public participation processes for national/county bills and policies.

Legislative process in general, and public participation process in particular, slowed down nation-wide. Partners were successful in facilitating the Refugees Bill 2019 consultation in late 2019 and participation in discussions on county-level bills in 2020, despite the pandemic.

Empower youth through active and tailored participation, communication and leadership.

Partners maintained their strong focus on engaging and empowering young people in refugee and host communities. Even though sports for protection activities, one of the principal vehicles for youth engagement, suffered greatly due to COVID-19 lockdowns, other forms of engagement were found. Before the pandemic, Turkana West Youth Council brought 200 young representatives of the host community together. 'Kakuma's Got Talent' season 7 was conducted in a new online format, involving around 3,000 young people. Efforts will need to be scaled up to include more refugee youth.

Develop a common communication and advocacy strategy for all protection activities within KISED.

Communicating with Communities working group was established in Kakuma and brought together a wide range of actors in both protection and other sectors. The group develops common two-way communication strategies, coordinated messaging and pulls together communication resources. One of its principal products is <https://help.unhcr.org/kenya/kakuma> - a depository of useful information for refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. These efforts will need to continue.

Support with documentation for increased mobility for refugees to engage in business opportunities and gain income.

The live capture unit's deployment greatly simplified and streamlined the issuing of refugee IDs. Issuance of movement passes by RAS continued through the KASI in line with Government decisions on imposing and lifting the lockdowns, however, efforts will need to be scaled up to facilitate this documentation at a speedy level.

Strengthen coordination on project proposals on protection/education related activities through an established forum for a better resource allocation.

Partners coordinated their activities through the protection working group and its various sub-groups.

Mainstream protection and disability in all technical sectors. Procedures for systematic protection review of all partnership agreements were put in place by UNHCR and most other donors for 2020 and 2021.

Improve data collection on host community needs and vulnerabilities to inform evidence-based programming. Partners included host community in assessments conducted to inform their programming (including an inclusive communications needs assessment, access to mental health and psychosocial support services, needs assessments). Discussions continue with county authorities on technical assistance for a county-level social protection and assistance database.

Kiosk Automated Services and Information (KASI).

This was operational, allowing refugees to access the key information in their files and to schedule their appointments.

A multi-purpose sports complex in Kalobeyei, which is soon to be operational, would provide a safe and supportive environment for refugee and host youth population to engage in sport activities that promote meaningful engagement and foster social cohesion. The Government will need to be supported during its eventual handover and for its operational sustainability.

The establishment of the Women Empowerment Centre met the needs of women in Kalobeyei where women are hesitant to access public spaces when men are present due to the social norms of many refugee communities. It became the first community centre dedicated to women in the area and will be a model to demonstrate gender responsiveness in infrastructure in the humanitarian-development nexus.

Challenges

The COVID-19 pandemic was undoubtedly the biggest challenge facing the sector during the period. Other challenges also remained, including:

- Turkana West is remote and underserved by Government services. Many of the non-devolved Government services are only available in the county capital, more than 100 kilometres away. Long distances and low population density make it difficult to ensure host communities can access protection services in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

- Poverty is high among both refugees and members of host communities. Continued instability in South Sudan and other countries in the region resulted in the arrival of substantial numbers of asylum-seekers, especially in 2021, and a very modest number of returns.
- Most of the child-friendly spaces in Kalobeyei are not accessible to the host community due to long distances. Most of the spaces in these facilities are not accessible by children with disabilities, leading to few children accessing the centres. The closure of the spaces as a mitigation measure to curtail the spread of COVID-19 affected the activities available

there. Identification of children with protection concerns at these spaces was a challenge, as few children were allowed to access case management at a time.

- Inadequate playing equipment, insufficient age-appropriate learning materials, not enough counselling rooms for case management, a limited number of rooms for children's indoor activities, and inadequate numbers of latrines (there should be separate latrines for boys, girls and staff) meant these fell below international standards for child-friendly spaces.
- Partners could maintain the pace of resettlement and complementary pathways activities, but the availability of places remained limited.

Impact of COVID-19 on this Component

- COVID-19 mitigation and containment measures adversely affected programme implementation. Particularly early on in the pandemic, schools were indefinitely closed while delivery of child protection services that often entails home visits were suspended. RAS continuous registration activities were suspended, although registration of new arrivals continued. Face-to-face protection
- COVID-19 also created new protection challenges and exacerbated existing problems. Partners worked to address an increase in incidents of GBV, particularly intimate partner violence and increases in child abuse and child delinquency, mental health and psychological and psychosocial needs, and incidents of suicide.

Way forward

The situation in Kakuma and Kalobeyei in 2021 and 2022 will continue to be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This will make the KISED P objective of empowering communities as agents of protection even more important. Partners will continue building capacity and facilitating registration of community-based organizations and other local initiatives. They will also maintain and expand mechanisms for two-way communication with communities. Digital communication and self-service solutions will continue gaining importance, particularly as connectivity becomes more accessible to refugees and the host community.

The Refugees Act, 2021 is expected to open new opportunities for the socio-economic integration of refugees. Alternative stay arrangements, including residency status and the issuance of work permits under the EAC Common Market Protocol will also become increasingly available to refugees. Partners will work to ensure refugees can effectively benefit from these opportunities and in doing so contribute to the overall economic development of the area. Refugees will also benefit from voluntary repatriation assistance, should they choose to return to their countries. Resettlement and complementary pathways to solutions will become more available to those in need.

Partners will need to continue working closely with Government authorities at the county and national level. They will support efforts to expand protection services and bring them closer to the community. The establishment of Kakuma Kalobeyei Municipality and the opening of the Kakuma Biashara Huduma Centre will create new opportunities for service delivery. The protection thematic working group will continue to ensure that protection priorities and age, gender and diversity are mainstreamed in all areas of KISED P. UNHCR and partners will also continue to strengthen the capacity of the members of the AAC both at county and sub county level, support on the registration of the Furaha centres with the Government and make all efforts to increase the number of child-friendly spaces to reach out to children from the host community.

The ongoing developments on the Kakuma Kalobeyei municipality, and the establishment of the Kalobeyei settlement, and presence of LAPPSET investments in the area are the main factors that are and will be informing imminent

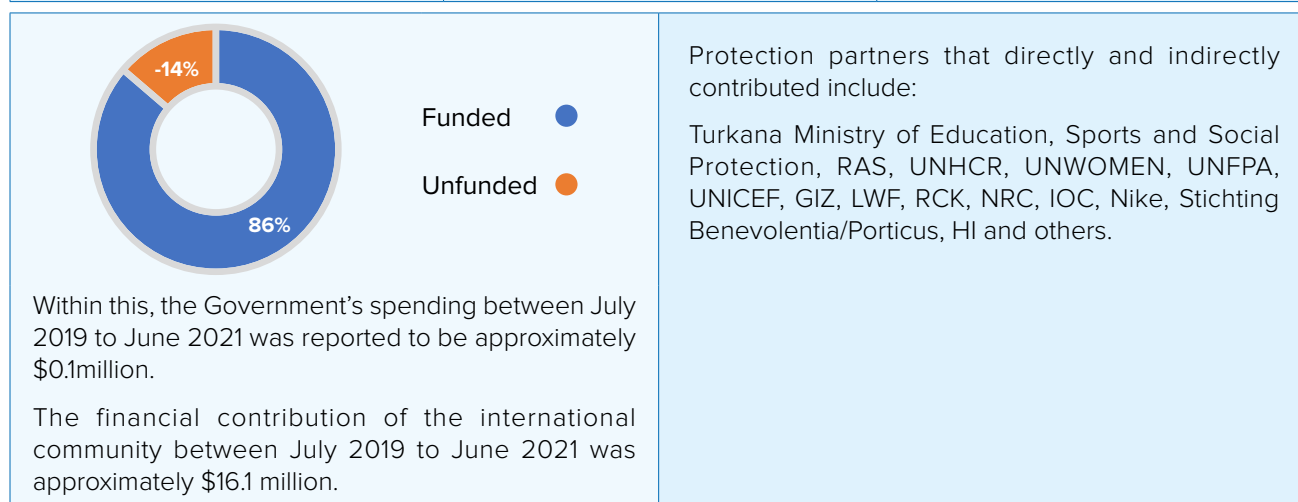
land use change in the area. For this reason, there will be greater attention on planning for the area to mitigate speculative and unplanned development.

Financial Summary

Component	FY 2019 July 2019 - June 2020*			FY July 2020 - June 2021		
	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)
Protection	\$7.2M	\$9.7M	\$9.4M	\$6.5M	\$6.6M	\$6.1M

* For details on previous years, please go to the KISED Progress Report that covers the period between Jan 2018-June 2019.

July 2019 - June 2021		
Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Funding Gap
\$13.7M	\$16.2M	\$-2.6 M





Detailed Report

Component 5



Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development

8Km maram road constructed

2.7km A1 road rehabilitated

7km bitumen road planned



4,889 permanent shelters constructed for host and refugee community through CBI

LAPPSET
corridor work ongoing

Urbanization is critical to achieving economic growth in the region and constitutes a key building block for this phase of KISED. Levels of urbanization vary across Kenyan counties. While urban development and planning are still at a nascent stage in Turkana County, developments including its spatial growth, new investment opportunities and the classification of Kakuma, Lodwar and Lokichogio as towns have built expectations for an unprecedented urbanization process. Partners supported the Government to develop the Kalobeyei spatial plan using a participatory approach. This involved consulting with communities, members of the County Assembly and county officers. Partners also established a geo-referenced property registry for the Kalobeyei settlement to provide physical addresses to all residents, including 2,508 permanent shelters that were constructed and managed by refugees. The national and county Government

continued constructing roads, which are expected to connect Lodwar to the whole of Turkana West by 2022, enhancing connectivity between the towns. Partners also repaired access roads in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei refugee settlement as part of KISED collective efforts to increase mobility. To improve urbanization of the settlement, shelters and latrines were constructed in Kalobeyei for both refugees and hosts. To realize the multiple physical and socio-cultural benefits of shelter, two-thirds of shelters were constructed under refugees' supervision. This allowed greater ownership and the construction of better quality homes faster and at a lower cost (they were 14 per cent cheaper), with better economic returns for both refugee and host communities. PWJ supported refugees technically to build quality permanent houses, using cash-based interventions. The aim was to provide a decent housing model for host community members with household latrines.

Key Highlights

- Greater access to decent housing for refugees and their host community – 4,899 shelters were built during the reporting period.
- Improved access roads for the transportation of goods and services.
- Increased workers' capacity on quality control and assurance
- Raised knowledge on community mobilization, project management, activity monitoring and evaluation.
- A spatial profile for Kakuma Kalobeyei was prepared by UN-Habitat and disseminated to Turkana County Government and UNHCR.
- UN-Habitat, in partnership with the County Government of Turkana, UNHCR and other partners, additionally embarked on the planning of the land adjacent to the Kalobeyei refugee settlement, which also happens to be within the LAPSSET corridor.
- Construction of seven semi-permanent shelters for the vulnerable people living in Kaabokorit village in Kakuma.
- Road construction between A1 main road and Biashara Huduma Centre by ILO.
- NCKK established a poultry feed processing unit, which became self-sustainable in 2020, promoting livelihoods for the host community and refugees.

Key achievements by objective

Objective 1	
Strengthen technical and institutional capacity in relevant ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sub-county-wide socio-economic survey was conducted • Two joint technical review sessions were undertaken for the Kalobeyei Corridor development planning • A joint site topographical survey was completed by the county planning department and UN-Habitat in the Kalobeyei Corridor development planning area. • Best practices in planning and urban development were shared with 25 members of the County Assembly, who also learned how to improve their role in supporting planning. • A consultative meeting with the county legislature, including 15 participants from the County Assembly and six from the Ministry of Land, familiarized them with the plan proposal for Kalobeyei and Kakuma Integrated Sustainable Development Plan (ISUDP). It built their knowledge on urban planning and strategic leadership skills to support the validation of the two spatial plans before approval. • Officials from both national and county Government attended a private sector workshop on their role in developing settlements and how to leverage opportunities for revenue enhancement while facilitating private sector investments.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another private sector workshop proposing key infrastructure and service needs for the corridor development engaged 41 stakeholders, including 26 Government officials, five local business leaders and 10 partners.
<h2>Objective 2</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community planning groups have been formed and ongoing engagement included virtual workshops held at both Kakuma camp and Kakuma town, where the refugee community and host community engaged. A community planning group also in Kalobeyei settlement.
<p>Promote participatory spatial planning processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a national and county Government coordination mechanism comprising 15 local-level stakeholders to support the ongoing Corridor planning process and ensure alignment to the local and national Government plan and flagship projects. • The formation of settlement development groups in Kalobeyei settlement and Kalobeyei Town, each comprising 12 members, to support participatory spatial planning processes. • A situation analysis exercise for the Corridor involved 15 stakeholders, including Government officials. This included gathering community proposals and interest from participatory meetings with 28 households, including members of the settlement development groups for Kalobeyei Town. • A joint kick-off planning session for the Kalobeyei Corridor development was held in Kakuma sub-county administrator office. Participants were the county planning department, the sub-county administrator, Kalobeyei host community leaders, and UN-Habitat officers. • A community consultation meeting was held in Kalobeyei with local leaders representing the villages occupying the corridor development planning site.
<h2>Objective 3</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kakuma and Kalobeyei Spatial Profile was published and disseminated in June 2021: https://unhabitat.org/kakuma-and-kalobeyei-spatial-profile
<p>Promote land-use system to manage the growth for sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A land rehabilitation strategy and design for flood-affected areas in Kalobeyei Settlement was developed. • UN-Habitat conducted a training session on its social tenure domain model for NRC in December 2020. The training sessions covered the model's installation, introduced it and its key concepts, explained how it could be applied in various contexts, as well as the customization of data profiles, data management, document design and reporting. The trainees were also encouraged to conduct self-paced exercises and to keep consulting with the UN-Habitat focal point on the social tenure domain model.
<h2>Objective 4</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An 8km marram road linking the A1 road to Kakuma refugee camp, was constructed.
<p>Develop transportation system to increase mobility and economic growth in Turkana West</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bus station in Kalobeyei integrated settlement was built. • UNHCR is tendering for construction of a 7km bitumen road in Kalobeyei integrated settlement. • A 2.7km stretch of Kakuma 1 main road was rehabilitated.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the sport complex in Kalobeyei integrated settlement for sports in Turkana West is almost complete. It has a football pitch, basketball court, running track, sitting terrace, changing rooms, washrooms, an elevated water tank and other features and will soon be operationalised. • The Lochangamor clinic in Kakuma 1 was constructed. • The maternity ward of Clinic 7, in Kakuma 4, was renovated. • A nutrition centre in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement was also built.. • A girls' secondary boarding school was being built by UNHCR in Kalobeyei, which is due for completion by the end of 2021.
<p>Objective 5</p> <p>Promote sustainable shelter solutions through cash-based initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,579 permanent houses were constructed under a cash-based initiative for the refugee community in Kalobeyei settlement by UNHCR, bringing the total shelters to 5,299. • 220 permanent concrete houses were constructed for the host community in Kalobeyei town with UNHCR funding and support from PWJ. In addition, 100 shelter units were created through a cash-based initiative along with 70 household latrines for 70 families (350 persons) in Kalobeyei Village 2, neighbourhood 1, supported by PWJ through Japan Platform funding. There were 74 double units and 26 standard houses. • More than 252 temporary shelters in Kalobeyei settlement were repaired by PWJ, helping about 1,260 family members access and live in adequate housing. To identify these beneficiaries, an assessment was carried out. • To improve and fast-track the implementation of permanent shelters and latrines, 20 artisans from Kalobeyei – both the host community and settlement – received training on quality assurance and quality control. • Leaders from neighbourhood 1 in Kalobeyei village 2 were trained on community mobilization and engagement, resource mobilization, project management and monitoring and evaluation. • NCKK undertook construction of seven semi-permanent shelters for vulnerable people living in Kaabokorit village in Kakuma



Flagship targets met and progress on way forward set in 2019

Engage refugees and host community-based organisations and self-help groups to gradually handover the monitoring of shelter construction. A group of artisans were brought to improve the quality of permanent shelters and latrines built by PWJ in the host community and by refugees in the Kalobeyei settlement as part of a cash-based initiative. UN-Habitat also supported the development and improvement of a systematic approach to operating and maintaining

Kalobeyei settlement community centre under its 'Community-based stabilization programme for resettlement and integration of refugee communities in Kalobeyei'. The aim is to ensure the centre can be easily handed over to the community to enhance its long-term sustainability.

Approve the spatial plan for Kalobeyei integrated settlement in 2019. UN-Habitat supported the County

Assembly committee of lands to validate the spatial planning proposals for Kalobeyei's new settlement and Kakuma's integrated urban development plans. The aim was to expedite the approval process and understand the implications of the plans for urban development of the area through several exercises. Those exercises included validation of the settlement boundary, and capacity-building exercises to get familiar with the plan proposals.

Strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the planning department on urban governance and legislation for urban development. Capacity development has been embedded in workshops held between UN-Habitat and Turkana County Government as part of the Kakuma and Kalobeyei Spatial Profile and visioning. In addition, UN-Habitat and Cities Alliance are partnering on a joint work programme with Turkana County to formulate a development plan for Kalobeyei Corridor development area. This is under the Sustainable Economic Development Along Turkana West Development Corridor through Enhanced Connectivity project. This work has required joint socio-economic surveys in Turkana West, joint feedback sessions on survey findings, and periodic joint reviews of the planning. UN-Habitat and the Government of Japan undertook capacity building exercises supporting the development of practical hands-on tools and guides, the transfer of knowledge and encouraged best practises on planning and urban development. To support the spatial plan and project's long-term success, they also supported engagement with the county officer, policy makers and community leaders to develop integrated systems, such as settlement management boards, guidelines and stakeholder identification.

Develop a thematic or sectoral database using (GIS) data and strengthen the quality and integrity of that data to ensure programming is evidence-based. The GIS database of Kakuma and Kalobeyei spatial data and analysis has been made more comprehensive because of data shared by partners as well as UN-Habitat analysis. Systems have been developed for the categorisation and request for GIS data.

Trained neighbourhood leaders supported shelter and household latrine construction, which is a cash-based initiative, in Kalobeyei village 2, neighbourhood 1, on community mobilization and engagement, as well as resource mobilization, project management and monitoring and evaluation. This training was conducted with a view to strengthening their capacity to monitor cash-based initiatives linked to shelter and latrine construction and manage their resources prudently.

UN-Habitat supported the Turkana County Government and Kalobeyei settlement with the development of spatial planning guidelines for the settlement extensions and adjacent corridors. This was done to prevent informal development and to reduce the risks of conflict from land tenure between refugees and host communities.

Develop an integrated strategic urban development plan for the towns and settlements in Turkana West (in the short-term for Kakuma-Kalobeyei). Under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa programme, the spatial profile for Kakuma and Kalobeyei was prepared, disseminated to the Turkana County Government and UNHCR, finalized and published in June 2021. The profile involved research, mapping and analysis of the existing conditions and development trends impacting Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlements, as well as the surrounding region. Consultation and capacity-building with the Turkana County Government was part of this process. A brief land rehabilitation study for the flood-affected areas in Kalobeyei settlement, aimed at informing the development of long-term strategy to mitigate floods and rehabilitate flood-affected , was prepared within the Enhancing Land Efficiency as a Conflict-resolution Strategy for Refugees and Host Communities in Kalobeyei project, funded by the Government of Japan.

Strengthen spatial planning for development of the LAPSSSET corridor section in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The Kakuma and Kalobeyei Spatial Profile analyses the opportunities of Kakuma and Kalobeyei, which include the LAPSSSET Corridor construction. The LAPSSSET Corridor is considered a catalytic project that will improve connectivity and regional, national and international integration, and spur growth. It is included in the projected growth scenarios in the Kakuma and Kalobeyei Spatial Profile. UN Habitat, Cities Alliance and Turkana County have been formulating a plan for the area adjacent to the Kalobeyei new settlement, referred to as the Kalobeyei Corridor development area. This plan aims to leverage economic growth opportunities likely to emerge from the LAPSSSET Corridor and the newly-reconstructed A1 road that connects South Sudan and Kenya through Kalobeyei. A local and regional economic strategy has been developed to complement the development of the LAPSSSET corridor and create an enabling environment for private sector investment in the area.

The on-going formulation of an Advisory Plan for the Kalobeyei Corridor development area will provide a guiding framework for investment that aims to enhance local economic development. It will leverage

opportunities that are likely to emerge from LAPSSSET and the A1 road connectivity. Together with North Rift Economic Bloc, Turkana County and Cities Alliance, UN-Habitat conducted a regional stakeholder workshop to bring together stakeholders (85 participants) from the national and county Government, civil society, private sector, international organizations, refugees and host communities, development partners and representatives from the bordering secondary cities of Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia. The workshop facilitated critical discussions and networking among stakeholders on the challenges, experiences and good practise relating to migration, urbanization and socio-economic development in the region.

Develop a local and regional economic strategy to complement the development of the LAPSSSET corridor and create an enabling environment for private sector investment in the area.

Support the registration of community land and the requisite regulations and institutions to improve the land tenure system, adjudication and administration, and promote land tools that are gender sensitive and

prioritise the least wealthy. An introduction to UN-Habitat's social tenure domain model was conducted in December 2020 between UNHCR and UN-Habitat to learn about data collection methodology using the model. The session concluded that it is compatible with the UNHCR system of data collection, ProGres V4. The data collection tool was subsequently designed and discussions with key stakeholders followed. When the tool was approved for use, a pre-test in the pilot area was done in accordance with COVID-19 prevention measures. UN-Habitat is currently revising the tool to accommodate changes that will improve its efficiency.

Expand road infrastructure together to improve communities' access to service provisions and private sector development. Community resilience was enhanced by critical infrastructure and measures for disaster risk reduction, which were delivered through the public space project in Kalobeyei village 2, and road rehabilitation projects in the settlements. UN-Habitat partnered with a private sector company from Japan (Oriental Consultants Global Ltd.) to design and rehabilitate flood-affected road sections and formulate a rehabilitation plan around Kalobeyei village 2.

Challenges

- The investment in strategic, bulk infrastructure (especially water supply, sanitation, and electricity) for Kakuma Kalobeyei towns and settlements remain a challenge. The sector is yet to see significant commitment from donors or government on such investments and more attention is required .
- A Kalobeyei advisory development plan by UN-Habitat, shared with the Government in 2017 and updated in 2018 as requested, was still not approved. This remains a significant area of concern as the plan is to be used by partners, including the Government, as a coordination tool for all projects within the settlement that supports further development in the region.
- During this reporting period, Kakuma experienced torrential floods that rendered more than 1,000 families homeless across the camp.
- Poor road network affected mobility and logistics, which had a knock-on effect on delivery of services
- Harsh climatic conditions, which sometimes affect the spun life of materials, such as the warping of timbers at the yard.

- The increasing number of new arrivals means the available plots have been used and there is a need for new land on which to settle refugees.

Impact of COVID-19 on this Component

- Some of the activities that were suspended had their funding redirected to COVID 19 interventions.
- The 2020 outbreak of COVID-19 in Kakuma-Kalobeyei has reduced or prevented the movement of UN-Habitat personnel within the camps throughout 2020 and 2021. This has caused general disruption to the programme as many aspects require substantial field work by UN-Habitat staff.
- Workshops with Turkana County Government officials, refugees and host communities had to be moved to fully virtual and in some cases blended with small physical and big virtual participation. While workshops with Turkana County Government were successful, organizing the community planning groups remained a challenge, as the visioning phase of the programme would require discussion and engagement on spatial challenges and opportunities that affect residents of Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- Restriction of movement has disrupted the baseline socio-economic survey work in Turkana County. The

baseline surveying was done there in late 2020 and the essential groundwork was undertaken in accordance with COVID-19 safety measures, including the wearing of masks and social-distancing.

- The pandemic disrupted and delayed activities planned to enhance community resilience by providing critical infrastructure and measures for disaster risk reduction. These included the implementation of a public space project in Kalobeyei Village 2. Community engagement for the design processes was successfully carried out through a series of workshops but construction activities are still to be completed.
- The impact of COVID-19 hampered some of the original programme outputs, as COVID-19 response took priority. This included reports on the role of public spaces in the pandemic, the guidelines for participatory approaches in light of COVID-19, the repurposing of schools into temporary facilities, as well as the identification of hotspot zones through

mapping exercises to promote safety in mobility and circulation

- As fewer new arrivals were anticipated, NCK's plans were amended, with some activities completely removed or postponed in the third quarter of the year. This included removing training and sensitization of community-based organizations, as containment measures did not permit gatherings. Road construction was moved to the second half of the year. Targets on some activities were reduced; including shelter construction for new arrivals which was reduced from 2,000 to 1,600 units, though that rose to 1,800 when the situation began to stabilize.
- The procurement of round poles and long poles was reduced.
- In total, 1,266 of a target 1,611 dilapidated shelters were repaired, though remaining budget was redirected to construct 51 units for refugees with protection issues.

Way forward

Partners will continue to strengthen land management and spatial planning to promote private sector investment and manage the growing population in urban centres. They will do this by fostering projects that would help demonstrate sustainable approaches to human settlements development and the harmonious integration of refugee populations and host communities. This will include implementing and monitoring the Kalobeyei spatial plan and seven others. The planning process for the Corridor adjacent to Kalobeyei refugee settlement and Kalobeyei town will continue with County Government leadership. Partners will work with the county and national Government to lead a participatory, strategic, urban planning process with various stakeholders for the vision-setting of the corridor plan.

The county Government will support partners to carry out a contextual analysis survey, which will inform the planning and design for the Corridor and Kalobeyei town. Local capacities will be strengthened to provide services by constructing the administration block in Kalobeyei settlement to accommodate both county and national Governments. Efforts will be closely linked to the Biashara Huduma Center, which is expected to be operational in 2022. The administration block is likely to include services to obtain national and refugee identity cards, birth and death certificates, registration for business licenses, drivers' licenses, among others.

The county administration is committed to deploying staff, including a Civil Registrar, Social Development Officer, sub-county children's officers and gender officers, as stipulated under the protection component of KISED. Additionally, a set of activities covering good governance, financial accountability and coordination will be provided to county and sub-county officials to enable them to effectively undertake and discharge their responsibilities in land management and spatial planning.

Partners will continue their efforts to improve the urbanization of Turkana West. The cash-for-shelter programme at the Kalobeyei settlement will continue in 2022. Cash-transfers will be further expanded to other sectors to enhance economic returns for refugees and their host community.

PWJ has constructed 100 permanent shelters and 70 household latrines in Kalobeyei settlement, raising the percentage of permanent shelters and household latrines there and helping ensure refugees and their host community can access decent shelter. An additional 70 permanent shelters and 70 household latrines are due to be completed by the end of November 2021.

The Kalobeyei Advisory Development Plan needs to be approved by the county. Partners have requested dissemination of the spatial plans to guide the other thematic working groups in their implementations. UNHCR highlighted the importance of the thematic working group discussing ways to enforcing the spatial planning guidelines and principles in Kalobeyei settlement.

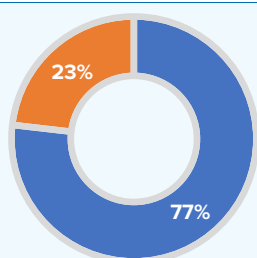
The Kalobeyei Corridor development planning is due to be finalized, and a draft plan shared with KISED P stakeholders and the local communities before closure of the exercise in 2021. In addition, the visioning stage of the EU Trust Fund for Africa-funded programme has commenced, which will inform the regeneration strategy. The UN Habitat, Cities Alliance and Turkana County partnership has been planning ways to leverage economic growth opportunities for the area adjacent to the Kalobeyei new settlement, likely to emerge from the LAPSSET corridor and the newly reconstructed A1 road that connects South Sudan and Kenya, through Kalobeyei. The on-going formulation of an advisory plan for the Kalobeyei Corridor Development Area will offer a guiding framework for investments that aim to enhance local economic development, by leveraging opportunities that are likely to emerge from LAPSSET and the A1 road connectivity.

Financial Summary

Component	FY 2019 July 2019 - June 2020*			FY July 2020 - June 2021		
	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)
Spatial Planning and infrastructure	\$10.7M	\$7.0M	\$6.6M	\$10.3M	\$9.2M	\$4.8M

* For details on previous years, please go to the KISED P Progress Report that covers the period between Jan 2018-June 2019.

July 2019 - June 2021		
Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Funding Gap
\$21M	\$16.1M	\$4.8M



Funded ●
Unfunded ●

Spatial planning, shelter and infrastructure partners that directly and indirectly contributed include:

Turkana Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Area Management, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, PWJ, NRC, NCKK and others.

Within this, the Government's spending between July 2019 to June 2021 was reported to be approximately \$1.1million.

The financial contribution of the international community between July 2019 to June 2021 was approximately \$15 million.



Detailed Report

Component 6



Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resource Management



11,495

kitchen gardens, realized income produce worth 500,000+ USD



22

metric tons of assorted seeds procured

Kangura earth dam
(100,000m³)
and Pelekech
(50,000 m³)



20,000

pastoralists benefitted from livestock production and veterinary interventions

Agriculture is a major driver of Kenya's economy and the main source of employment for more than half of Kenyans. Animal agriculture is promoted in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya, which make up 80 per cent of Kenya's land mass and are home to around 16 million people (30 per cent of Kenya's population). Livestock are a source of livelihood for about 70 per cent of Turkana County's population. In Turkana, 30 per cent of soil is suitable for crop production, while the rest is suitable for rangeland production systems. In Turkana County, there are 51 irrigation schemes, spate and drip irrigation technologies. The irrigation schemes are not reaching their full potential. The presence of refugees denotes a growing demand for agricultural products for food, income and nutrition needs. Hindrances to agriculture are enormous - from the soil, climate, disease and policy through to market inefficiencies and a lack of capital. Poverty and vulnerability make most host community populations focus on subsistence production.

Recurrent drought makes climatic shocks, risks, and uncertainties are inevitable.

This KISED component focuses on three sub-components; production and productivity, which priorities breed improvement and restocking; digitizing, branding and identifying livestock, and the modernization of slaughtering processes and livestock development through fodder establishment and pasture production, livestock insurance sensitization, poultry and rabbit production and livestock watering points and natural resource management..

On safeguarding human and veterinary health, the aim is to develop veterinary stores and social enterprises, livestock disease and vector control, and construct diagnostic laboratories. Increasing crop production and productivity is critical. Priorities include giving vulnerable refugees and host community members agricultural inputs, such as seeds; agri-forestry; supporting agricultural extension teams; community sensitization on drought-tolerant crops and support to producers on high-value crops. To realize the productivity of agricultural investments, agencies specialized in this KISED component also need to support

the modernization and scaling-up of climate-smart agriculture technologies; sustainability assessments of irrigation systems and rehabilitation work; the use and management of rainwater harvesting structures; and agricultural mechanization. An increase in the consumption of nutritious livestock and agriculture products is possible by expanding school and kitchen gardening, increasing indigenous vegetable production, diversifying production, and establishing vegetable gardens around watering points.

Access to markets (economic activity) and building institutional capacities of POCs and county officials is critical and can be achieved by conducting comprehensive value chain analysis and mapping of livestock, crops, and fisheries, which will identify gaps and opportunities. It also requires inclusive business models for value chains that are linked to the private sector, as well as market information systems, producer groups, farmer associations, and support to research institutions.

The third focus area is natural resources management, which concentrates on the conservation of natural resources for livestock production, the rehabilitation of degraded lands and management, facilitating conducive use of the invasive short shrub *Prosopis Juliflora*, and conserving existing forest to protect, rehabilitate and restore indigenous trees. This is done well through strengthening the management institutions, identifying ecosystems sites and management plans, training refugees and host communities on these things, and adopting a participatory land use plan.



A Burundian refugee farmer with her produce

Work on agriculture, livestock and natural resources, which is led by Turkana County Government unites more than 10 UN, NGO and local partners implementing programmes in these areas. The agencies use CIDP and KISEDIP models as frameworks that guide the delivery of interventions from refugees and host community populations. National Government agriculture and livestock policies and laws, county Government draft bills for agriculture, livestock, and marketing are helping to achieve its objectives under KISEDIP. Livestock partners solicit resources from their donors to contribute to the sector goal. Government ministries and departments provide various services and inputs to enable refugee and host community farmers and beneficiaries (consumers) to improve their self-reliance.

Key Highlights

- 20,000 pastoralists' households benefitted from livestock production and veterinary interventions in the sub-county through interventions by Turkana County Government and humanitarian agencies implementing KISEDIP.
- 216,000 sheep and goats, 12,960 cattle and 17,280 camels were traded, worth \$ 28.3 million with a 4 per cent increase on 2019/2020 livestock sales.
- 28,543 chickens supplied to refugees and host community households produced \$ 400,000 in income for refugee and host community beneficiaries.
- Fodder production returns were \$ 46,000 with knowledge and skills benefitting 6,600 pastoralist households.
- 1,200 goats were given to vulnerable households impacted by cross-border conflicts. The restocking was done by LWF.
- 40,000 livestock accessed water from water pans constructed in Kalobeyei. Access to water meant more than 1,000 livestock households did not face the stress of moving long distances in search of water.
- 356,705 goats, 18,565 cattle, 15,900 chickens, 954 camels and 136 donkeys were vaccinated and treated.

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Key achievements by objective

Objective 1

Increase livestock production and productivity

- In Turkana West, 20,000 livestock-keeping households had access to livestock production initiatives in the eight wards covered by KISED P, including Nakalale. This meant 50 per cent more pastoralists benefitted from livestock production and productivity interventions. Training on and exposure to livestock production matters, facilitated by Government, agencies, and community-based extension agents, enabled them to increase their knowledge and skills, and change their mind-set to livestock husbandry and management practices.
- Sales of livestock across the sub-county's six markets between July 2019 and June 2022 were more than \$ 28.3 million – a 4 per cent increase on 2020.
- Animals traded at Kakuma's main livestock market included 216,000 sheep and goats, 12,960 cattle and 17,280 others, which were valued at \$ 12.5 million; \$ 3.6 million; and \$ 7.6 million respectively.
- Traders at five primary livestock markets in Letea, Lokangae, Lokichoggio, Lokore and Lopur received training, mentoring, and coaching on diverse areas of livestock production, agribusiness and marketing in the sub-county as a result of an initiative by the county's Directorate of Livestock Production, FAO, GIZ, the national agricultural and rural inclusive growth project, and WFP. This led to sales of 80,000 sheep and goats valued at \$4.6 million in 2021, a 10 per cent increase on 2020 sales.
- Proceeds from the livestock markets enabled more than 600 livestock traders to sustain their marketing initiatives and thousands of livestock producers to access money for their household needs. FAO's livestock market survey for the sub-county identified livestock production zones and trade routes. This information creates more efficient links between livestock producers and primary and secondary traders in their area. The initiative is crucial for organizing livestock marketing.

- Poultry keeping was a livelihood source for sedentary host community and refugee households and improved their access to meat and egg products, manure and income. During the reporting period, humanitarian organizations supplied 28,543 local chickens worth \$ 114,172 to 4,486 refugee households in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei integrated settlement, as well as host community households in Turkana West. There were four poultry and egg marketing outlets or kiosks with an additional five poultry production units in Kalobeyei settlement used to promote poultry production and consumption of value chains.
- Two poultry entrepreneurs in Kakuma town and another in Kalobeyei settlement began intensifying production and supply of chicks, eggs, market weight chicken, and manure to customers, generating an estimated \$ 400,000 in revenue per year. On average, poultry entrepreneurs breed around 2,000 chicks each, accruing \$ 6,000 per year. The introduction of improved local chicken breeds has advanced the quality and quantity of poultry value chains and local breeds in the sub-county. The refugees' poultry farming success is a point for learning for the host community.
- Eight sites identified for fodder production in the sub-county were Host, Kalobeyei, Lokangae, Lokore, Nangole-echom hills, Nanam, Naremeto, Oropoi and Pelekech.
- Lokangae and Naremeto fodder production groups cumulatively produced 1,000 kgs of fodder seeds and 1,200 Hay bales produced from 100 acres of land. The hay bales and seeds were valued at \$ 46,000.
- More than 6,600 pastoralist households benefitted from training on organized grazing, fodder production, preservation and rangeland management offered by AAH-I, AICHM, FAO, GIZ, Turkana County Government and community-based facilitators. Organized grazing, pasture reseeding and differed grazing has further reduced pastoralists' mobility, with more than 50,000 animals leveraged from the effects of drought and scarcity of feeds. This is benefitting more than 1,000 pastoralists' households continuously impacted by drought.
- To support livestock development, GIZ is focusing on the rehabilitation of water-harvesting structures, mapping the strategic livestock migratory routes, identifying infrastructure gaps to be addressed, and developing a digitized livestock investments maps in the targeted host community areas.
- Upgrading local breeds is a strategic action for Government and agencies supporting livestock development in the sub-county. LWF is procuring six Boer bucks and FAO obtaining 20 Galla bucks for distribution at 14 livestock production sites in Turkana West, while AAH-I procured and supplied nine Galla bucks and 50 local bucks in Turkana West with ongoing training to orient livestock keepers on maximizing the benefits of the new livestock breeds. FAO plans to procure an additional 5,000 improved chicken through a partnership with the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization.
- LWF distributed 150 metric tonnes of livestock feed and concentrate, and restocked, distributing 1,200 goats to vulnerable households and victims of resource-based conflicts. Four apiaries were established in sub-county. AICHM is procuring a tractor and equipment, including a baler, trailer, chisel plough and mower, to support fodder-producing groups in the sub-county. Under the leadership of the county range management unit, and land reclamation, 300 acres of land invaded by Prosopis has been reclaimed for agricultural use.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three livestock water pans constructed by WFP through KISED resources were still operational. The Kangura earth dan capacity was 100,000m³, while Kanak and Esiele water pans are 30,000m³ each. It is estimated that 40,000 livestock continue accessing water from the livestock water pans in Kalobeyei constructed by WFP annually. This is a 50 per cent increase in water access due to drought, which that high livestock and pastoralist mobility through Kalobeyei settlement area. • NCKK established two poultry feed manufacturing units in Kakuma and Kalobeyei to improve access to poultry feeds in the sub-county. This initiative will help reduce costs and time taken to supply feeds to poultry keepers in Kakuma, Kalobeyei and the host community.
<p>Objective 2</p> <p>Safeguard human and veterinary health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The county's Directorate of Veterinary Services led livestock vaccinations, emergency livestock mass treatment, disease surveillance, veterinary public health, and extension services. As a result, 356,706 sheep and goat were vaccinated between July 2019 and June 2021 against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR); 18,563 cattle were vaccinated against lumpy Skin Disease; 15,900 chickens were vaccinated against Newcastle disease; and 954 camels and 136 donkeys were treated for different ailments. A total of 1,420 households (51 per cent refugees) benefitted from knowledge and skills on poultry disease prevention and management. • Through community disease reporters and livestock marketing associations, participatory disease surveillance is ongoing at livestock production areas and in all livestock markets. • GIZ supported the directorate in the training of 25 community disease reporters in Songot ward, who were issued with Android phones for disease surveillance, data collection, and timely reporting. The initiative increased the submission of reports in Songot ward, an area with a higher livestock population. • LWF supported disease surveillance, vaccination and community disease reporters' training, as well as treatment for livestock and humans through the WHO's 'One Health' approach.' This led to the vaccination of another 10,643 goats and 6,355 sheep against CCPP and PPR diseases respectively, benefitting 135 pastoralist households. • In total, 1,776 cattle, 1,592 camels, and 12,526 sheep and goats were slaughtered and inspected.
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>Increase crop production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two irrigation water pans, which hold 30,000m³ and 47,000m³ respectively and were constructed in 2019 and 2020 in Kalobeyei settlement for horticulture production, continue collecting water every rainy season. This enables farmers to produce vegetables. WFP constructed another three water pans for horticulture and field crop production in Kalobeyei settlement. Horticulture farms measuring 3.5 acres are being established at each pan and fitted with water infrastructure and irrigation technologies. • WFP in collaboration with FAO are planning to initiate gradual fencing of 220 of the 400 hectares of agricultural land in Kalobeyei settlement for purposes of field crops production. This will empower around 1,500 refugees and host community farmers to grow crops at scale.

- The 183 trapezoidal bands constructed in 2019 will be rehabilitated to enable adequate in-situ water harvesting.
- Horticulture water pans will benefit 1,160 farmer households (50 per cent of refugees). The 50-hectare spate area in Kalobeyei settlement is used by refugees and host community farmers to produce vegetables every rainy season. More than 1,000 farmers (80 per cent of whom are refugees) continue benefitting from spate irrigation area in Kalobeyei settlement. The 4,186 households in Kalobeyei and the host community whose shelter roofs were gattered by WFP, continue harvesting rainwater, enabling them to sustain their kitchen gardening.
- The essential aspects of good agricultural practices have been disseminated by FAO, WFP, and the county Department of Agriculture to 1,500 farmers in Kalobeyei settlement (88 per cent of whom are refugees), 6,000 host community households by the county Department of Agriculture, 330 host community farmers by AICHM, 650 host community and refugee households by Welthungerhilfe, and 230 host community households on climate smart agriculture by LWF and AAH-I.
- Good agricultural practices were shared with farmers by the taskforce agencies, including: the knowledge and skills to raise healthy and productive crops; how to select farm sites; soil management; crop handling; water use and management; use of agrochemicals, fertilizer, and organic manure. In addition, the productivity of farming activities was shared; alongside management of farm labour - human, animal, and machine; methods of crop harvesting; postharvest handling, transportation and selling of products in the market; essential information for farm products; and customer loyalty and expectations management.
- In 2021, the Department of Agriculture supported the use of 79 farming sites in the sub-county, totalling 5,070 hectares, where 12,500 farmers focused on producing crops. This campaign was hugely affected by the delayed rains. In Nawauntos 40 acres of land were reclaimed for crop production using spate irrigation and in-situ water harvesting structures. The growing of crops on the 12 mega trapezoidal bands benefited 100 households.
- A borehole was made for horticulture production in Lokirieriet, in Lokichoggio ward, to irrigate a 3.5-acre horticultural farm under the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Project for Turkana West.
- The Department of Agriculture, WFP, FAO, AICHM, WHH, and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany supplied 12 MTs of assorted seeds to farmers in the sub-county, with more than 7,500 farmers benefitting from extension services on crop production and management of various crop challenges.
- GIZ piloted the production of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes on two acres of land in Kakuma, leading to the production of 1.5 MT of crops benefitting local farmers. Such pilots are increasing adoption of new crops in Turkana West.
- FAO, WFP, Egerton University, and Turkana County Government under the FAO-funded IKEA project have cumulatively grown groundnut on 20 acres of land for seeds and for household consumption.
- 270 acres of farmland were mechanically ploughed and prepared in Nasinyono and Nanam with support from Turkana County Government, GIZ, and AICHM. GIZ trained 300 pupils (50 per cent of them refugees) on good crop husbandry practices and school gardening, promoting access to agricultural knowledge and skills among the junior farmers and access to fresh produce.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LWF, through food-for-work programmes, supported 161 households to utilize climate-smart agriculture technologies to grow crops even during seasons of low rains. In Agis, Lokangae and Nakoyo, 233 farmers were given farm tools, organic farming training and household shade netted farms. • DRC also ensured 136 farmers received hands-on permaculture training, including on perma-garden techniques, post-harvest processing and management, seed conservation, pest and disease control, and soil fertility management. • AICHM procured and installed two mills to grind cereals. WFP procured and installed three toll and one medium-scale millers in Turkana West and established 174 village savings and loan associations in the sub-county, in which 30 per cent of groups are accessing County youth and women empowerment funds. In addition, AAH-I supported the establishment of 30 acres of land where, through a cash-for-work scheme, 1,400 households made the trapezoidal bunds benefitting 300 farmers (82 per cent of whom are female). Innovative dryland farming technologies are increasing the adoption of kitchen gardening. They also established two shade nets to benefit 30 women in Kalobeyei. Assorted farm tools and seeds were distributed to households in Lopur ward, with 3.5 MT of dichotomous earth used in Choro farm for organic pest management. • AICHM procured and installed two mills to grind cereals. WFP procured and installed three toll and one medium-scale millers in Turkana West and established 174 village savings and loan associations in the sub-county, in which 30 per cent of groups are accessing County youth and women empowerment funds. In addition, AAH-I supported the establishment of 30 acres of land where, through a cash-for-work scheme, 1,400 households made the trapezoidal bunds benefitting 300 farmers (82 per cent of whom are female). Innovative dryland farming technologies are increasing the adoption of kitchen gardening. They also established two shade nets to benefit 30 women in Kalobeyei. Assorted farm tools and seeds were distributed to households in Lopur ward, with 3.5 MT of dichotomous earth used in Choro farm for organic pest management.
<p>Objective 4</p> <p>Increase consumption of nutritious agriculture products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was an increase in consumption of nutritious agricultural products among refugees and host community households, through the leadership of county Department of Agriculture in 2019/2020 establishing 7,495 kitchen gardens, which alongside household access to fresh and nutrient-dense vegetables realized income from the sale of surplus produce worth \$ 500,000+. Other crop production technologies employed to increase crop yields were hydroponics farming spearheaded by WFP and GIZ in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and organoponics gardening by FAO in 32 sites distributed across Kalobeyei settlement and host community. JICA, FAO and Turkana County Government piloted zai pit technology in the host and Kalobeyei settlement, respectively. • TGardening was implemented in primary schools. These projects benefitted 28 primary schools , with WHH supporting 20 of them. The school gardens, and hydroponic and organoponic farms, also acted as practical learning sites where refugees and host farmers, young people, and technicians on scholarships, were taught to grow nutritious vegetables and fruits using dryland-farming techniques. • The 474 multi-story kitchen gardens, 151 shade houses and 107 drip irrigation kits accrued a cumulative revenue of \$ 20,900, \$ 43,600, and \$ 6,200, respectively - totalling \$ 70,700. Refugees and host community farmers have also introduced the indigenous vegetable varieties they prefer. This has led to nutritional diversity among households, access to food, and income.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2021, FAO, WFP, and the Department of Agriculture supported the establishment of 4,000 kitchen gardens in Kalobeyei settlement and 1,200 in the host community villages of Turkana West. GIZ supported 650 households to home garden as a COVID-19 response measure for nutrition security. The 1.5 MT of orange-fleshed sweet potato also improved food security at household level. • GIZ in collaboration with WFP, FAO, and the county Department of Agriculture established a modern hydroponics unit in Kalobeyei, benefitting 60 households producing assorted vegetables and fruits, half of whom were refugees. • Households made nutritious food recipes using local and traditional foods, with AICHM support and 750 households benefitted from practical training. In addition, mother-to-mother support groups benefited 72 households. This also improved the handling of nutritional referral cases in the health centres. • AAH-I gave 300 farmers start-up kits to grow assorted vegetables, drought-tolerant sorghum and cowpeas varieties.
<p>Objective 5</p> <p>Develop market systems for livestock, crop and fisheries value chains.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Government's national agricultural and rural inclusive growth project strives to transform the livestock value chain from study outputs into business models that livestock-based stakeholders can apply to strengthen businesses focused on livestock and livestock products. WFP undertook value chain studies to define the scale of maximizing sorghum, goats, cowpeas, and poultry value chains in Turkana County's predestined markets to support the national agricultural and rural inclusive growth project in 2019. The outcome of those studies led the UN agency to develop cowpea and poultry business models for Turkana County. Kenya's World Bank-funded Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project for Turkana West sub-county also aims to pilot livestock value chain models for future adoption, replication, and broader dissemination among livestock-dependent communities and entrepreneurs. • With the intensification of horticultural production in Kalobeyei, funded by the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, value chain studies of market-demanded products will be undertaken to create a niche for them in the potential markets. • GIZ supported the Kakuma Livestock Marketing Association to develop a business plan for the Kakuma slaughterhouse. It also conducted a fodder production value chain study and, in collaboration with DRC, developed a poultry value chain study for Turkana West. • FAO conducted a market survey study on the state of livestock marketing in Turkana West to define the livestock production zones, trade routes, relationships of the market and non-market forces, and links with market categories. GIZ; LOKADO; AAH-I; Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Turkana's Ministry of Energy, Environment and Natural Resources; World Agroforestry (ICRAF); UNHCR; WFP; and FAO identify Prosopis Juliflora products as possible value chains for development, including charcoal, firewood, poles for construction, pods as livestock feeds, and compost for energy production. • In Kalobeyei settlement, WFP is supporting refugee and host community farmers to preserve and market their produce. DCA is also supporting farmers to trade and preserve fresh produce in Kalobeyei markets.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO is supporting livestock market associations through training and mentorships that enable them to organize livestock trade – from livestock production catchment areas through primary and secondary markets and slaughter slabs. WFP provided meat boxes and protective gear to butchers in Kakuma and Kalobeyei and Lokichoggio, enabling them to maintain hygiene in the transportation and retailing of livestock products. FAO supports Turkana County Government in developing an agribusiness model that will support the development of business ideas, including defining the systems in which enterprises can be marketed and traded. In 2021, WFP conducted an assessment for 12 livestock marketing associations in Turkana West to document their strengths and weaknesses so that information could direct livestock marketing activities.
<p>Objective 6</p> <p>Strengthen producer groups and link to market and providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkana County Government, including its Ministry of Agriculture, Pastoral Economy, and Fisheries and agencies continued applying Government and community-led extension systems, in mobilization and the engagement of farmers and pastoralist groups, to the production and capitalization of markets. Field schools and community-based facilitators champion farmers, and cooperatives are the primary community-based approaches for learning and production. While many potential farmers have been trained in field school methodology, 95 trained facilitators supported the establishment of 49 field schools in the Kalobeyei settlement and 50 in the host community. Between 2019 and 2021 in Turkana West, 17,221 crop and livestock farmers benefitted from these field schools. They include 4,180 crop farmers from the host community, 5,884 crop farmers from Kalobeyei settlement, 5,811 livestock farmers from the host community, as well as 1,346 junior farmers from six primary schools in Kalobeyei settlement and the host community, through the ‘junior farmer fields and life skills’ concept as well as school gardens. • Some 50 resource management committees were trained to manage respective water structures for livestock in the host community, horticulture production, 400 hectares of agricultural land in Kalobeyei settlement, and the integration of host and refugee households. The department of cooperatives trained and registered six producer cooperatives in Turkana West, which include Pokotom farmers’ cooperative association, Choro farm cooperative, the Kalobeyei farmers integrated cooperative, Nasinyono farmers’ cooperative, Lomidat multi-purpose pastoralists cooperative, and Kakuma poultry farmers’ cooperative societies. Mentoring and coaching by the Government and agencies is ongoing to facilitate the efficiency of established farmer groups and cooperatives on objectivity and their business agenda. • In the sub-county, two farmer cooperatives (Nasinyono farmers’ cooperative, and Kakuma poultry farmers’ cooperative societies) had group projects funded under the national agricultural and rural inclusive growth project, with funding totalling KES 4.8 million and KES 5.5 million respectively. • The county directorate of livestock production facilitated the construction of four livestock sale yards in Turkana West. A new livestock sale yard and slaughter slab was established in Kalobeyei settlement, where 56 traders, including 20 refugee butchers, manage it. The butcheries in Kalobeyei settlement have increased to 20, cutting the cost for local traders from slaughtering their animals at Kalobeyei host and Kakuma town abattoirs. This is increasing access to meat value chains in Kalobeyei settlement and nearby host community villages.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With support from the Department of Agriculture, LWF and AAH-I supported 300 farmers in Agis, Kalobeyei, Lokangae and Nakoyo to increase the supply of produce to markets. This has been done through training and linking producers and consumers to markets. Through an AAHI business incubation programme. 10 farmers nurtured their agribusiness ideas into working agricultural businesses. • Horticultural farmers in Kalobeyei and Kakuma are being linked to fresh produce markets established by WFP. • DCA has extended mini shade-netted farms to individual households in Kalobeyei and host community villages, enabling households to produce assorted vegetables for consumption and market.
<p>Objective 7</p> <p>Build institutional capacity of relevant Government entities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO, with WFP, contributed to the institutional capacity development of county departments of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, trade, social services, cooperatives and natural resource management. FAO is supporting the county to put in place an agricultural web-based monitoring and evaluation system, which will allow key agricultural, livestock and natural resource management indicators to be tracked. This system was in the final stages of development at the time of reporting. • FAO is supporting the county to strengthen its capacity to support agro-enterprise development. It has trained 23 county Government personnel from the departments of agriculture, trade and cooperatives, as well as Lotus Kenya Action for Development organization (LOKADO) and AAH-I NGOs in Kakuma, on business appraisals and methods guiding agro-entrepreneurs to develop business models suited to their contexts. • FAO and WFP are supporting the county Government to put in place a community-based extension system using a team of community-based facilitators. More than 50 (56) such facilitators were trained in Turkana West, of which 19 are from Kalobeyei settlement.
<p>Objective 8</p> <p>Conserve natural resources and rehabilitate and manage sustainably degraded lands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing local capacity to manage natural resources and increasing awareness of the sustainable use of sub-county environmental resources, has enhanced access and utilization of nature-based resources for livelihoods. Partners such as GIZ, LOKADO, AAH-I, KEFRI, ICRAF, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, RAS, UNHCR, KEFRI, and national and county Governments made significant contributions to ensure environmental protection and sustainable use. • Identified nature-based livelihoods used by households and groups include establishing tree nurseries; pasture enclosures to leverage animals during times of drought and feed scarcity; mobilizing raw construction materials such as sand, ballast, clay and dry wood for sale. Also, prosopis exploitation and management; sisal harvesting; aloe vera collection and sap extraction; magadi ash collection for sale; quarry and marble stones extraction; and minerals exploitation. • With ongoing community training, exposure, and efforts to create harmony between the population and the environment, nature is becoming a source of livelihoods for households and groups in the sub-County. The host community is harvesting oxides for cultural activities; producing honey; collecting wild fruits and herbs; managing and protecting wildlife, oases and natural springs; and conserving and managing artefacts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many institutions focused on natural resource management operating in the area, including: GIZ, LOKADO, AAH-I, KEFRI, ICRAF, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, as well as other regulatory bodies such as RAS, UNHCR, KEFRI, and national and county Governments. • The County Department of Natural Resources supported the establishment, distribution and planting of 56,052 assorted tree seedlings in the Kalobeyei and host community. This included the management of the green belts in the sub-county. This campaign is working towards achieving 10 per cent tree cover, as per the national target. • 20 hectares of land has been put under conservation and biodiversity protection in Kakuma. Community sensitization, boundary marking, biodiversity assessment, environment and social impact assessments, and plans for green belts' gazettelement are ongoing. • AAH-I put in place water infrastructure, which includes 10 shallow wells rehabilitated to support farming at Choro Farm; one borehole in Lopur; two in Kalobeyei; one water pan in Lopur, and another in Kalobeyei for 500,000 livestock. Water management committees help manage the water resource. • Kalobeyei water shed management plan is being put in place to help coordinate the work of farm and water management committees
<h2>Objective 9</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO and WFP work with the county Department of Natural Resources and LOKADO to strengthen the conservation, management, and protection of the Kalobeyei and host community environment.
<p>Strengthen natural resource management institutions for improved disaster and conflict risk management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community focal points have been empowered to check on the utilization of the environmental resources. The Pastoral Field Schools Association, community-based facilitators, the RAS' conflict management focal points, and community leaders in Kalobeyei and the host community are engaged to ensure the environment is well managed. • The county Department of Natural Resources and LOKADO are also strengthening the capacity of Lotikipi Community Wildlife Association and Lopur community forest associations, which oversee the use and protection of natural resources from exploitative practices.



Flagship targets met and progress on way forward set in 2019

Increase efforts to obtain water for crop and livestock production through rainwater harvesting structures. In Kalobeyei and its surrounding area, eight water pans (three for livestock) have been established to harness water. Through funding from different donors, partners increased the number of boreholes, shallow wells and water pans that farmers and pastoralist use in the sub-county.

Make more land arable for high-value crop production using smart farming technologies such as drip, spate irrigation and shade nets. There is an increase in land use for horticulture production in Kalobeyei settlement and the entire sub-county, which needs to be expanded.

Invest in capacity strengthening of Government institutions and communities for increased self-reliance and sustainability. Livestock trade is on the

rise in the sub-county, which needs to be supported, particularly by the private sector.

Improve knowledge management systems to inform evidence-based programming. Several studies have been conducted that are facilitating evidence based programming.

Reclaim and rehabilitate land for crop production to increase food security and livelihood opportunities. Farmers are opening more land for crop production and this needs to be supported to facilitate empowerment and economic growth.

Strengthen land governance and management systems for commercial agricultural production to stimulate socio-economic development in Turkana West. Community farms in Kalobeyei and the host community are manned and governed by committees. For Kalobeyei settlement, committees are made up of the refugees and host community members, which require strengthening and capacity building.

Explore and invest in value-addition products from livestock, such as dietary and leather products, to increase productivity of livestock resources. There was an increase in sale yards, traders, and butcheries in Kalobeyei settlement and the host community areas, which needs to be scaled up.

Strengthen production and consumption of nutrient-dense livestock, vegetables and food crops by establishing vegetable gardens, expanding production of indigenous vegetables, and using innovative farming technologies to combat high malnutrition prevailing among refugees (12 per cent) and the host community (19 per cent). During rainy seasons, farmers grew assorted vegetables in the horticultural farms, at the backyards of their shelters, at the spate area, and open lands within the settlement. Within the host community, farmers are practicing intercropping of cereals with vegetables. This is also increasing their access to vegetables. Such programmes need to be expanded.

Challenges

- Reduced production, access to production sites, mobilization labour, dissemination of knowledge and skills posed challenges. There was also reduced monitoring of community projects during the reporting period because of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Due to prolonged droughts, crops and livestock could not get enough water.
- Disease outbreaks in sheep and goats were also realized, such as CCPP and PPR.
- Majority of producers are lacking enough capital to transport their goods to the market.

- A lack of feeds is threatening the productivity of the improved livestock species introduced to the sub-county, particularly poultry and small stock.

Impact of COVID-19 on this Component

- The COVID 19 pandemic is greatly affecting partners' and communities' efforts to deliver project activities. It is the most serious challenge hindering the realization of opportunities for the component in Kalobeyei settlement and the host community.
- Agencies and communities are struggling to realize projects in a more challenging environment and within disease containment Government protocol.

Way forward

There is need to finalise a livestock water dam just outside Kalobeyei Settlement. The livestock water pan was completed in 2020 and two irrigation water pans were completed and functional. A horticultural farm was established at Kalobeyei village 1, which is served by the water pans, and a hydroponics unit was installed at Village 2 water pan. A Government manual for the operations and maintenance of irrigation water pans and horticultural farms has been developed and is in use. Additional guidelines were crafted and in use by the farm management committees in the management of the water pans, farmer and operations. Training was delivered for 50 community management committees on operational and maintenance practices for the water-harvesting infrastructure. The 30 committees managing the new water pans receive mentoring and coaching in preparation for planned technical training sessions.

To support agricultural mechanization for crop and fodder production funding permitted, partners will support upgrading and studies of that mechanization were being done. Implements will be procured to facilitate mechanization of the agricultural activities.

New livestock producer groups for bees and poultry will continue to be established using the field school approach – 240 FFS associations that have been formed and are operational. They are taking on different enterprises, such as goat, poultry and fodder production. Partners will continue to procure and distribute Gala goats, poultry, hives, and honey processing equipment. Boers, Galla bucks, and improved KALRO chickens will be supplied to refugees and host community groups. Partners will continue to solicit resources to supply more livestock resources to communities. It will be necessary to set up a small-scale honey processing and packaging unit, and to invest in marketing systems for poultry, honey and pasture.

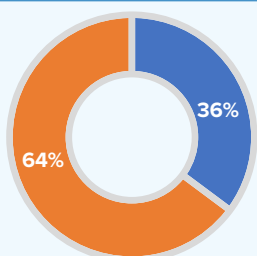
GIZ and AICHM are already capitalizing honey production in the areas of potential. WFP through Lodwar office programmes will empower many groups to capitalize honey production. Partners will continue to support the County Government to root out livestock disease and improve surveillance, Partners will continue to support Turkana County Government to prevent and manage livestock diseases through curative and prophylactic initiatives

Financial Summary

Component	FY 2019 July 2019 - June 2020*			FY July 2020 - June 2021		
	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)
Agriculture, livestock and natural resource management	\$10.5M	\$2.9M	\$2.9M	\$11.2M	\$4.8M	\$2.9M

* For details on previous years, please go to the KISED Progress Report that covers the period between Jan 2018-June 2019.

July 2019 - June 2021		
Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Funding Gap
\$21.7M	\$7.7M	\$13.9 M



Funded ●
Unfunded ●

Agriculture, livestock and natural resource management partners that directly and indirectly contributed include:

Turkana Ministry of Agriculture, Pastoral Economies and Fisheries, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, GIZ, LWF, DRC, JICA, LOKADO, AAH-I, DCA and others.

Within this, the Government's spending between July 2019 to June 2021 was reported to be approximately \$0.9million.

The financial contribution of the international community between July 2019 to June 2021 was approximately \$6.8 million.



Detailed Report

Component 7



Sustainable Energy Solutions

2 mini grids, 20kWp and 7kWp were constructed in Kakuma 3 and Kalobeyei village 3

17.5 kWp

solar PV system was constructed at Turkana West Education Hub.



22 metric tons of assorted seeds procured

25 social institutions

174 SMEs and

453 HHs are connected to Kalobeyei settlement and town mini grids

Almost invariably, Turkana West residents lack access to modern, clean, affordable and reliable energy sources. Providing clean and reliable electricity, cooking fuel and energy-efficient cook stoves is a major challenge for the county Government, humanitarian agencies and development partners alike. A myriad of issues hampers reliable energy access. These include the lack of alternative cooking fuels, lack of sufficient power generation capacity, lack of or poor transmission and distribution infrastructure, high costs of supply to remote areas, low per capita power consumption, and poorer households not being able to afford electricity, clean fuels and modern cookstoves. For off-grid electrification, including mini-grids, the biggest challenges are poor policies, inadequate regulations, a lack of planning and institutional support, a lack of financing for off-grid entrepreneurs, and being able to afford it. The Turkana County Government and partners are beginning to recognize the environmental impact of relying on fossil fuels and biomass for electricity generation and cooking.

Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2030. Partners recognize that energy access is not only a development goal in its own right, but also a bridge between short-term responses and longer-term development goals. For example, ensuring safe access to affordable, reliable and modern energy is essential to attaining SDG 5 on gender equality. A review of all SDG targets based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development showed that energy was a factor in 125 (74 per cent) of the 169 targets. A well-established energy system therefore supports all sectors, from medicine and education to agriculture, infrastructure, communications and high technology.

Access to reliable, inexpensive, and sustainable energy is essential to the wellbeing of Turkana County residents. In alignment with the provisions of the Energy Act of 2019, the Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings in Kenya project supported the county Government in

finalizing the Turkana County Energy Sector Plan 2020-2025. The plan takes into consideration the unique energy needs of both refugee and host community in Turkana County, places emphasis on investments and promotion of renewable energies – particularly solar, for which the county is richly endowed and integrates the provisions of the County Integrated Development Plan, KISED P and the Kenya national energy policy, among other relevant national energy sector strategies.

The finalization of the Turkana County Energy Sector Plan for 2020-2025 underwent a series of stakeholder consultative forums. It received inputs from relevant ministries in the county Government, national Government, state agencies with representation in Turkana County, development partners and agencies, private sector players, community-based organizations,

and other stakeholders. This has ensured the plan, once adopted, serves as a one-stop shop for energy stakeholders, with flexibility of adjustments depending on emergent needs and paradigm shifts. It also serves as an integrated guide for partners implementing energy projects in the county, while opening opportunities for further collaboration based on the priority energy demand and supply areas.

Coordination of stakeholder activities will remain to a key requirement to avoid duplication of roles, enable resolution of conflicts mutually, and build synergies to accelerate energy access in line with KISED P sustainable energy component objectives, and broadly within Turkana County where the rate of energy access continues to lag as compared to the national average.

Greening the Blue

Real-time monitoring (RTM) energy meters

The green data initiative replaces manual systems of energy measurement and reporting with automated, real-time monitoring utilizing the internet of things. In this initiative, UNHCR Kakuma, with support from I/c energy experts from the Geneva Technical Hub (GTH) installed automated energy meters, at Field Post 4 and Kalobeyei field post to collect energy data in real time. This data will allow UNHCR to monitor and sustain the energy consumption and changes over time as well as complement the planned solarization of these facilities.



Key Highlights

- Finalized data collection and revision of the draft Turkana County Energy Sector Plan, which has integrated the energy needs of refugees and host community. The document was validated by stakeholders, submitted to the county and awaits approval processes before launch.
- Conducted a capacity needs assessment of Turkana County energy sector and developed the appropriate capacity development strategy. Priority capacity building measures were approved by the county Government and are under implementation. Trainings on inclusive policy development and dissemination, energy efficiency and conservation are planned.
- Coordinated and collaborated with Turkana County Government, the Ministry of Energy's Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project, the Ministry of Energy's European Union technical assistance project, and other energy partners towards the joint implementation of capacity-building measures.

- Higher-tier electricity access for households and institutions: 453 households, 174 SMEs and 25 social institutions are connected to Kalobeyei settlement and town mini grids. As part of COVID-19 response measures, partners supported the electrification of three health facilities, four schools, two medical staff quarters and one WFP horticultural farm in Kalobeyei settlement and host community that were earmarked to offer medical and isolation services for COVID-19 patients. This was completed in September 2020. An additional two mini grids, 20kWp and 7kWp were constructed in Kakuma 3 and Kalobeyei village 3 respectively. Partners are collaborating with the mini-grid operators in Kalobeyei settlement and Turkana County Government to expand the distribution network in Kalobeyei Settlement and Kalobeyei host town. It is projected that the expansion will be carried out in the second half of 2021. Partners are also providing technical assistance to the private sector to expand the generation system of the 60 kWp Kalobeyei settlement mini-grid.
- A 17.5 kWp solar PV system was constructed at Turkana West Education Hub. Plans are also underway to upgrade the system to reach 30 kWp, which will cover 100 per cent of the energy demand by renewable resources.
- Efforts to fully solarize (100 per cent green electrification) eight health facilities and more than 25 education facilities in Kakuma camps, Kalobeyei settlement and the host community are underway. The facilities will serve as energy hubs where power systems are installed and lighting units at different zones in the camp will be provided.
- Clean cooking and green lighting achievements included: supporting the fabrication, production and distribution of 8,597 energy efficient stoves in Kakuma and Kalobeyei; 2,556 solar lanterns and 4,322 Solar Home Systems were sold under the market-based energy access project (MBEA II project) in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. 5,391 solar products (both lanterns and SHS) for productive use of solar were sold by the Private Sector Partners against a target of 5,125 under the scaling up of the MBEA II project in Kakuma and Kalobeyei; 153 jobs (120 men and 33 women) were created along the electrification, stove and SME value chains.
- More than KES 41 million (KES 41,035,428 or approximately \$362,507) was injected into the local economy as cash assistance for the purchase of cooking energy just in 5 months between February and June 2021. MBEA II project conducted behaviour change communication research on clean cooking and developed a communication strategy. The tools identified in the research have been tested and implementation of the strategy through a behaviour change communication campaign had begun. It included radio campaigns, posters, fliers, a human chat box, a stove library, public service announcements, raffles and market demonstrations.

Key achievements by objective

Objective 1

Create an enabling environment for energy

- Partners supported the finalization of the Turkana County Energy Sector Plan for 2020-2025. The document was submitted to Turkana County Government and awaits additional comments or approval before launch.
- Humanitarian organizations transitioned from in-kind assistance to cash-based interventions to enhance the purchasing power of people of concern to UNHCR, hence attracting private sector companies and stimulating economic growth in Turkana West. From February to June 2021, KES 41 million (KES41,035,428 or approximately \$362,507) has been injected into the local economy as cash assistance for the purchase of cooking energy.
- Energy actors invested in data collection and sharing (including socioeconomic surveys and market assessments) to inform programming, strengthen available data and increase evidence on demand and supply in the energy sector, which serves as a roadmap for private sector investments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplied frequent market intellectual and supported camp access through collaboration with RAS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of capacity development measures to enhance the County Government’s ability to create an enabling environment for energy access commenced. Priority activities are expected to run until October 2022, whereas the short- to long-term activities will continue to seek additional stakeholder collaboration. • The energy and environment working group continued to meet virtually to ensure coordinated interventions, knowledge sharing, partnerships and technical cooperation among the humanitarian and private sector entities on energy access.
<h2>Objective 2</h2>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brought on board private sector actors to strengthen partnerships and work towards finding solutions in clean energy in Kakuma, Kalobeyei and the larger Turkana West.
<p>Facilitate the adoption of clean cooking technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, there are five clean cooking private partners operating in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei. • Introduced three types of alternative fuels (including bioethanol, briquettes and pellets). LPG adoption also went up – 3 per cent of households in Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei settlement use it to cook. • AAH-I is piloting a biogas project in Kakuma camp, Kalobeyei settlement and host community where three hotels and schools are currently connected and using the clean energy for cooking. • 120 large and medium-sized enterprises were trained on the sales and marketing of clean energy products, strengthening distribution. • Supported the fabrication, production and distribution of 8,597 energy efficient stoves in Kakuma and Kalobeyei areas to increase energy efficiency and reduce demand for cooking fuel, as well as address health and environmental concerns and challenges posed by the community’s reliance on firewood and charcoal. • 5,275 of the stoves were sold under the MBEA II project and 3,322 locally-made, hybrid, dual energy efficient cook stoves donated to refugees. • Supported the installation of four new institutional cook stoves in social institutions. • Despite the impact of COVID-19, partners still managed to conduct training sessions on clean cooking, cooking demonstrations and market awareness and market activation campaigns on the benefits of adopting clean cooking solutions. • Conducted an assessment on the institutional cook stoves and lighting systems used in 59 social institutions. • Conducted an SME survey on their cooking and lighting needs. • Conducted behaviour change communication research for clean cooking and developed a clean cooking communication strategy.

Objective 3

Maximize the utilization of renewable energy sources for electricity generation

- Sales of solar home systems and solar lanterns, which are primarily used by households and businesses within and outside the camps for lighting and productive use, were as follows:
 - 2,556 solar lanterns and 4,322 solar home systems sold under the MBEA II project.
 - Phase one of MBEA II project (ongoing scaling-up phase)
 - 5,086 solar products (both lanterns and solar home systems) sold by the private sector partners against a target of 4,500 in phase one of the MBEA II project.
- 305 solar products sold to SMEs (productive use of solar) against a target of 625.
- 3,480 solar lanterns (Bright Sunbell 2.0) were donated to schools, people with disabilities and older people in Kakuma camps and surrounding villages, improving communities' welfare in terms of safety and number of productive hours.
- 153 jobs were created (120 for men and 33 for women) along the electrification, stove and SME value chains.
- Currently 453 households, 174 SMEs and 25 social institutions are connected to Kalobeyei settlement and town mini grids. Among those, three health facilities, two medical staff quarter houses and four schools were electrified in 2020 to offer medical and isolation services in response to COVID-19. The extension and upscaling of two mini-grids (generation, distribution and connections) to ensure reliability, power quality, tariff stability and customer satisfaction is underway.
- Two additional mini-grids were constructed in Kalobeyei village 3 and Kakuma 3
- 20kWp mini-grid operated by Okapi Green Energy Ltd. (a refugee-owned Company) and serving 35 households and 23 businesses
- 7kWp mini grid operated by Yelele Limited (a host community owned company) are serving 30 businesses and 20 households.
- The two companies acquired construction permits and end user tariffs from the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority to sell electricity to businesses and households. The utility rates for households are USD 0.47 per kWh, or KES 50.67 per kWh, with a connection fee of KES 2,050; businesses or commercial rates sat at USD 0.73 per kWh, or KES 79.10 per kWh, with a connection fee of KES 3,050 (approx. \$26.94).
- A 17.5 kWp solar PV system was constructed at Turkana West's university college campus to power the university and enable digital and e-learning. Plans are also underway to upgrade the system to reach 30 kWp to cover 100 per cent of the energy demand by renewable resources.
- In 2020 and 2021, seven solar energy projects were developed for four education facilities, two youth centres and one Government building (Biashara Huduma centre: 60kWp) the projects will meet the facilities' electricity need for the next decade.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts to fully solarize (100 per cent green electrification) eight health facilities, RAS offices, police stations and more than 25 education facilities in Kakuma camps, Kalobeyei settlement and the host community are underway. The facilities will serve as energy hubs where power systems are installed and lighting units at different zones in the camp will be provided. • Energy efficiency assessments were done at institutions to ensure measures were in place to lower overall electricity demand, meet growing energy demand and manage the operation's carbon footprint by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. • Feasibility studies were completed, including energy data collection and analysis, functional specifications, system sizing and technical designs for proposed development of a hybrid solar power plant that could power UNHCR infrastructure, WFP, NCCK and LWF compound.
<p>Objective 4</p> <p>Private sector partnerships on models of delivery for sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy partners continued to provide technical assistance to private sector companies and linked them to local entrepreneurs to support in distribution of clean energy products. • Private sector partners were given financial facilitation to conduct business and technical skills training to their sales team. • Energy sector actors continued to provide commercially viable energy solutions to institutions and communities through innovative solutions, such as pay-as-you-go (Pay Go), pay-as-You-Cook, group cooking facilities and more. • Partners onboarding is ongoing for the supply of high-tier electricity to refugees, host communities, institutions and humanitarian residences, such as the UNHCR compound, for example through power purchase agreements with private power producers.



Flagship targets met and progress on way forward set in 2019

Finalize development of the draft Turkana County Energy Sector Plan for 2020-2025 by the end of 2019. The draft Plan was finalized and validated in 2021 and awaits additional inputs and approval by the county Government before launch. Approval stage requires targeted coordination and fast-tracking of relevant statutory processes observed by Turkana County Government.

Strengthen access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services. Cash-based interventions for cooking energy were a first step to ensuring refugees have the purchasing power for clean cooking energy. Expansion of the distribution network that currently exists in Kalobeyei settlement and the host town is ongoing, with designs complete and procurement underway. The aim is to reach more households, businesses and social institutions. Partners

are providing technical assistance to the private sector for the expansion of the generation system of the 60 kWp Kalobeyei settlement mini-grid. The MBEA II project has supported private sector companies to conduct awareness creation of their modern energy products through product and cooking demonstrations, market activations and roadshows. MBEA II project conducted a behaviour change communication research on clean cooking and developed a communication strategy. The tools identified in the research have been tested and implementation of the strategy through a communication campaign has commenced, which includes radio broadcasts, posters, fliers, a human chat box, a stove library, public service announcements, raffles and market demonstrations.

Enhance conductivity for private sector engagement in energy provision. Private sector engagement in

high-tier electricity access through feasibility studies for mini grids development is ongoing and further needed to be enhanced. The MBEA II project onboarded 12 private sector companies to scale up market-based access to energy for clean cooking and lighting solutions in the refugee and host communities. MBEA II continually supported the private sector partners by providing grants to conduct market activities and train the sales team. It also supported the provision of market intelligence and technical assistance, as well as the linking of partners to local entrepreneurs, to support product distribution.

Strengthen Government capacity. A capacity needs assessment to identify the existing capacities, gaps and priority needs was completed in 2021. A capacity development strategy was prepared, and 2021 priority measures for implementation discussed with, and approved by, Turkana County Government. Implementation of 2021 capacity-building measures is ongoing.

Train host and refugee communities in solar and other marketable skills to drive demand and expand distribution networks, to deliver power to host and refugee populations while enhancing energy efficiency and supporting more affordable end-user tariffs in Turkana West. Partners continued to train members of the host and refugee communities on business skills and absorbed them into their sales team to intensify outreach plans. The private sector partners developed sales agency network and distribution points where agents could pick products to service their orders. Some partners, such as, BBOX, Pawame and GLP, operate a shop model in Kakuma town and have developed a distribution team to support demand creation and close sales. The shops also act as the first contact for repairs and service warranties. Despite recruitments of sales agents and partners' efforts to

build a sales team, one common challenge is the huge turnover of sales agents and this can be attributed to the pressure and demand of sales activities. Partners continued to train members of the host and refugee communities on business skills and absorbed them into their sales team to intensify outreach plans.

Strengthen data collection, data quality and monitoring and evaluation. UNHCR and partners invested in training solar technicians to raise the capacity for installation of solar infrastructure and their maintenance. Several surveys and assessments (an energy monitoring survey, a 2020 participatory assessment, market assessment, Kakuma socioeconomic survey, energy sector baseline study in Kakuma and Kalobeyei) were carried out to collect data in the energy sector. This data will guide the design of programmes and responses and align interventions to the needs and aspirations of refugees and the host community as well as to promote socio-economic development for all residents of Turkana West. Data collection to inform energy planning has been suggested within the collaborative implementation framework of Turkana County Government's capacity development strategy. It is still not clear how this will be implemented. The Energy Solutions in Displacement Settings project continues to coordinate with partners who are implementing related capacity building components for counties at national-to-sub-national level. Continuous training on data management is a key priority for partners. MBEA II project held several sessions with partners on data collection and reporting. However, many partners still face the challenge of getting end-user data since most customers are not willing to share personal data and their contacts. Private sector partners' activities in clean cooking and lighting were frequently monitored and quarterly data verification done to ensure accuracy of data reported.

Challenges

- At policy level, the introduction of value-added tax (VAT) on solar products by Kenya's Finance Act of 2020 implied an increased market price of solar products. The effect is further exacerbated in the displacement context. Although the tax introduction has been reversed through Kenya's 2021 Finance Bill, lack of a stable policy environment can affect investor appetite, hindering the promotion of energy access through market-based approaches in the long run.
- A delay in implementing project activities caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Activities that required

physical presence were either cancelled, delayed or postponed.

- COVID-19 affected the income generation of many households and SMEs, exacerbating their purchasing power and in turn affecting the adoption of energy products.
- In the implementation of the Roadmap for Solutions there are a number of opportunities to be seized by development actors and private sector partners.
- There is considerable duplication of activities, and a lack of coordination, among existing small scale mini-grid operators. This has led to fragmentation

in approach, inefficiency, and an inability to expand distribution and production. Additionally, the mini-grid operators are struggling with expanding their customer reach, which is exposing them to inconsistent income flows that do not meet their energy generation costs.

Impact of COVID-19 on this Component

- Resources were stretched as funds were diverted to put measures in place to combat the global COVID-19 pandemic. There were also COVID-19-related delays in implementing project activities. Activities that required physical presence were either cancelled, delayed or postponed. For instance, the installation of solar PV system projects was delayed. COVID-19 affected awareness activities for both solar work and clean cooking as partners could not hold market activation activities and trainings. It also affected the supply of products, as most companies have their manufacturing units or warehouses in Nairobi and for several months Nairobi was locked down from the rest of the counties. Most activities and site visits had to be postponed or conducted virtually,
- such as behaviour change communication research for clean cooking, since consultants could not travel because of COVID-19 travel restrictions and advisories. Verification of products sold by partners was also affected as the project team could not access most of the end-user households. Generally, though, energy actors adapted to the new ways to working and continue to push to achieve set indicators despite the challenge.
- Activities affected included: donor missions, site visits to the camp by energy consultants, the deployment of components for solar energy projects, installation projects for solar PV systems in social institutions, physical engagement in data collection to finalize the Turkana County Energy Sector Plan, quarterly in-person KISED stakeholder meetings.
- The electrification of institutions earmarked to offer medical and isolation services in response to COVID-19 were prioritized, which included three health facilities, two medical staff quarter houses and four schools.

Way forward

Create an enabling environment for energy. Strengthen the institutional capacities in the energy sector, increasing private sector engagement and employment opportunities and ensuring skills and knowledge are transferred to the local community to guarantee interventions are sustainable.

Implement the goals set out in the Turkana County Energy Sector Plan for 2020-2025, scale-up existing mini-grids and develop new mini-grids to connect more households, institutions and businesses. This will ensure households have access to at least 200-Watt per hour/ day, allowing basic lighting and connectivity as well as ensuring energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy are used to meet the electricity needs of social institutions, water supply (full solarization of boreholes), street lighting and humanitarian support facilities, such as offices and staff accommodation.

Intensify the adoption of solar systems in households and business settings. The priority is to continue supporting solar partners and engaging more partners with diversified product portfolios to increase the choices in the market. Through competition in the market, the product prices will likely reduce. Creating stronger links with financial institutions to support the purchase of solar household systems is also essential.

Develop spare parts supply chains and partner with a tertiary-level training institution to provide training that builds local capacity of renewable energy technicians. This should ensure the maintenance and repair of systems, including solar housing systems, which is key to sustainability, as is linking these trained personnel to local power providers.

Ensure communities have sufficient access to clean, safe, affordable & sustainable energy to cook three daily meals. This will be achieved by:

- Identifying opportunities and developing supply chains for alternative cooking fuel supply, such as briquettes, LPG, pellets and bioethanol, to lower the energy bill and reduce over reliance on biomass-based fuels. Biomass usage continues to dominate in Turkana West, and the wider Turkana County, where it is used to meet household and institutional cooking energy needs.

- Enhancing community sensitization, and promoting research, development and private sector engagement in alternative, renewable and sustainable energy solutions needs to be prioritized to gradually ease the environmental burden placed on an already fragile ecosystem.
- Promoting market entry and the adoption of higher-tier cookstoves in households and social institutions, as well as including refugee and host communities in supply chain development.

Address high, up-front payment barriers by deploying flexible payment models. Implement the behaviour change communication campaign on clean cooking, raising awareness in households and business settings.

Partner with development partners to support investments in the Energy sector. Upfront investments in alternative and clean fuels could help private-sector entrants to reach a scale at which they are able to take on the market risks associated with displacement settings.

Strengthen Turkana County Government in its KISED P implementation role, and the overarching role of creating an enabling policy environment for acceleration of energy access within Turkana County.

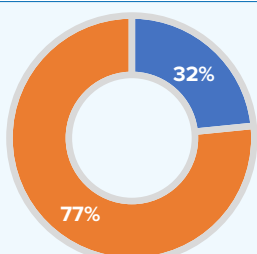
Continue to collect and share data to provide market insights and trends to support decisions on energy investment, inform planning and stakeholder engagement.

Financial Summary

Component	FY 2019 July 2019 - June 2020*			FY July 2020 - June 2021		
	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)
Sustainable Energy Solutions	\$9.5M	\$1.7M	\$1.4M	\$13.3M	\$3.7M	\$3.7M

* For details on previous years, please go to the KISED P Progress Report that covers the period between Jan 2018-June 2019.

July 2019 - June 2021		
Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Funding Gap
\$22.8M	\$5.4M	\$17.4 M



Funded ●
Unfunded ●

Energy partners that directly and indirectly contributed include:

Turkana's Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Management, UNHCR, SNV, GIZ, AAHI and Private Sector Companies such as Renewvia Energy, Okapi Green, Yelele Ltd. Other companies such as Raj Ushanga House (RUH), Green Light Planet (GLP), BBOXX, Pawame, Solaria, Solar Freeze, Green Innovations Ventures Limited (GIVE), Engie Mobisol, Sunken, Rokim, Usafi Green Energy and Lean Energy Solutions.

Within this, the Government's spending between July 2019 to June 2021 was reported to be approximately \$0.1million.

The financial contribution of the international community between July 2019 to June 2021 was approximately \$5.3 million.

“I’m hoping to connect 200 clients more – 50 businesses and 150 households. So far 58 clients are connected through a pilot project including 25 businesses.”

Vasco Amisi - A refugee from the DRC

Vasco Amisi, a refugee from the Democratic Republic of Congo, has lived in Kakuma for over ten years. He is the brain behind Okapi Green Energy Limited company that provides access to clean energy and internet connectivity for Kakuma refugee camp residents. He runs & operates the 20 KiloWatt solar mini-grid located in Kakuma 3 at the heart of Kakuma refugee camp.

“We conducted an assessment and realized that we were only using 28 per cent of the solar energy we are producing,” says Vasco. “We wanted to extend the solar powered energy to the community. In return, the community would contribute to the maintenance of the system.”

Vasco realized overwhelming demand for energy from the businesses and community residing adjacent to the market centre.



Vasco aims at providing clean, reliable and affordable energy to the nearly 157,000 refugees in Kakuma refugee camps. He says most refugee families cannot afford to light their houses at night.

“I decided to go into green energy because when I had arrived I struggled to get lighting. I had to buy a torch and spend 30 – 50 Kenyan Shillings per week for lighting.”

“Although the town of Kakuma uses a Kenya Power diesel mini-grid, many inside the refugee camps and settlement have no access to power. Those who do get it from expensive and unreliable sources such as informal diesel mini-grids or rooftop solar systems that are often out of order.”





Detailed Report

Component 8



Private Sector and Entrepreneurship



Biashara

Huduma Center

construction/rehabilitation ongoing and to be operational in 2022



Kakuma

Kalobeyei

Challenge Fund

attracting businesses to Turkana and providing opportunity for the existing ones

Youth

benefitting from TVET courses and programmes on business/entrepreneurship

Building on progress between July 2019 and June 2021, emerging critical gaps show high unemployment among the host and refugee residents. Despite making up a large percentage of the refugee group in Kakuma women continue to remain far behind men in terms of employment and running their own business. There is also low business compliance on permits to operate, which calls for outreach activities to inform refugees and Turkana locals on the mandatory processes. Costs associated with obtaining business licenses also need to be examined, as they remain discouraging. Insufficient water for agriculture, manufacturing, and domestic consumption caused by perennial droughts, hamper consistent production despite a ready market in the existing population and a cash injection into the economy for food and non-food items.

According to the World Bank socio-economic studies, employment rates are low, with refugees in Kakuma 21 percentage points less likely to be employed than those in Kalobeyei. Literate

refugees are 11 percentage points more likely to be employed than those who are illiterate. More than half (52 per cent) of young people aged 15 to 29 in camps are not in employment, education, or training (NEET). People NEET are more likely to be in their 20s, have no education and not be proficient in Kenya's official languages.

People living with disabilities and their caregivers are inadequately targeted by employment services, making them more susceptible to variant shocks. Constrained financial access services and reduced business activities continue to affect entrepreneur's potential to access financial loans.

Despite Kakuma's robust informal economy, refugees face barriers to obtaining proper identification, including work permits or business licenses. These barriers include restricted freedom of movement; difficulty accessing financial services, including social safety nets; a lack of job opportunities; unsafe working conditions; and poor access to childcare, among others.

Partners sought to achieve an enabling environment that supports decent work for Kakuma residents and income that is commensurate with their skills. Using the whole-of-society approach, Turkana County Government led efforts collaboratively with UNHCR, the private sector and development partners to advocate and lobby for conditions that foster economic inclusion for all.

The KISED P private and entrepreneurship sector supported the positioning of Turkana West as an emerging market and developing economy to unlock investment opportunities that tackle pressing development challenges. There is need for increasing digitization and innovation for everyday use and value for both communities to tap into e-commerce and embrace digital ecosystems for trade and investment promotion.

Additional, diverse actors, including international investors, multinational development partners and policy makers were mobilized, strengthening national service delivery systems for increased socio-economic opportunities along with sustained investments in building people's skills and capabilities, so they could become the drivers of economic growth is needed. Embedding cash-based transfers for resilience and a vehicle for including refugees in development processes, national structures and safety nets needs to be scaled up or expanded.

As part of Kenya vision 2030 and contributions to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', UNHCR jointly with multi-dimensional partners provides support. The Biashara Huduma Centre is undergoing construction/rehabilitation and will be operational in 2022. It will provide legal documentation and business development services to refugees and host community entrepreneurs. The centre will strive to provide well-coordinated, demand-driven, and needs-based responses for micro and SMEs in Kakuma. The launched Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund, coupled with gradual phased opening of local roads and airspace, will be key to helping businesses survive the pandemic and enable them to access substantial, concessional and affordable loan plans.

A multi-year partnership between the Government of the Netherlands, IFC, ILO, UNICEF, UNHCR and the World Bank (PROSPECTS) seeks to foster inclusive jobs and education for young refugees and young people in the host community.

The Africa Entrepreneurship Collective (AEC) microfinance institution is an important support mechanism for SMEs, as it provides them with capital. The use of cash transfers for permanent housing solutions in Kalobeyei has also enabled refugee households to access bank accounts.



High quality products produced by talented refugee artisans and sold globally under the MADE 51 programme

Key Highlights

- 3,382 people were trained in entrepreneurship development skills across four sessions, including 1,749 women and 1,633 men (2,493 were refugees and 889 were people living in the host community). Business consulting and advisory services were also provided by 3,382 people.
- To ensure financial inclusion, refugees were supported to access business loans, COVID-19 relief grants and village savings and loans associations. During the reporting period 516 loans were issued, valued at KES 30.1 million (KES 30,107,000), approximately USD 265,965. They included 212 loans for female entrepreneurs and 304 loans to male entrepreneurs. In addition, 409 loans and another 107 Sharia-complaint loans were also supported.
- More than 1,000 (1,057) COVID-19 relief grants, valued at KES 45.1 million (KES 45,155,000, approximately \$398,899) were issued in two waves –October and December 2020. Of those who received these grants, 45 per cent were women, with 75 per cent of the money going to refugee entrepreneurs and 25 per cent of the grants disbursed to host community members.
- Village Savings and Loans Associations savings and lending groups were trained who reported savings of USD 75,286 (approximately KES 8,52 million). They further lent more than KES 20 million (approximately \$177,736.55) and reported having 1,291 active members between September 2019 and May 2021.
- People in Kakuma mobilized and established 50 VSLAs with 1,817 members (refugee and host). Cumulatively, their savings and loans portfolio expanded to approximately KES 7.7 million (KES (approximately \$67,946.8) and KES 4.4 million (approximately \$38,346) during the reporting period.
- A WFP solution that offered tailored access to credit saw wholesalers in Kakuma and Kalobeyei advance credit worth KES 760.4 million (nearly \$7 million) to more than 370 food retailers.
- Two round table discussions were held with the County Government focused on enhancing sustainable business and trade environment in Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement.

Key achievements by objective

Objective 1

Build institutional capacity and accelerate institutional transformation

- With Turkana’s department of Trade and Agriculture, WFP undertook preparatory activities to review the county agricultural marketing strategy, aiming to make it more inclusive and beneficial to producers, traders and consumers. This included desk reviews and consultative meetings to incorporate livestock value chains (meat, goat, fish and poultry). WFP lobbied for the inclusion of smallholder producers and small-scale processors in Turkana County to be included in the procurement plans for 2021. If this is successful, both refugees and host communities can benefit from this market opportunity.
- WFP supported on-site refresher training for 24 (seven men and 17 women) county public health officers to support food inspection, sample collection, and food safety and quality testing services in the sub-county. The County Government teams also conducted an inspection of food safety and food quality tests in mini-labs previously installed. These testing services continue to be used by local farmers, traders, and county Government institutions, such as schools and health facilities. Their increased use has seen a reduction in incidences of food contamination or aflatoxin-related food poisoning in the County. These services are useful for both refugees and host communities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International ‘training of trainers’ on retail best practices was given to four retailers and six county officers by Metro, an international retailer training provider. The training covered front-of-shop routine tasks, presentation, promotion and merchandizing, food safety and hygiene, customer service and complaint management, supplier management, back office routine tasks, business management, information management and analytics. These 10 individuals will now become trainers within the community, cascading the learning to market actors. This was restricted by COVID-19 measures but will be done in late 2021, if the situation allows. • Five small-scale millers planning to launch their products in the Turkana County market received mentorship, support to link with markets, and milling equipment (packaging materials, ballers, hermetic bags, silos, pallets, and packaging tables). WFP also linked three small-scale millers to the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) for product certification. Two rounds of samples failed, so these millers will need additional support to make the necessary corrections. WFP continued its partnership with Techno Serve Kenya, to help the millers become more profitable by equipping them with the knowledge, training and tools they need, but effective support was hampered by COVID-19 restrictions. • The ILO Gender and Entrepreneurship Together (GET Ahead) programme aims to address some of the barriers women face to starting and running a business and bridges the gender gap by building women and men’s business management skills and key soft skills. In November 2020, nine business development trainers from local and international organizations and the Turkana Chamber of Commerce, who work with refugees and host communities in the county, were trained in the GET Ahead methodology. Another 197 entrepreneurs (140 women, 57 men) were also trained. Those that participated are anticipated to be involved in the development of various value chains. An additional eight business development trainers from Turkana (two women and six men) were trained on ILO Start and Improve Your Business, the largest global business management training programme.
<p>Objective 2</p> <p>Reduce and manage legal, regulatory, and administrative obstacles to business development and investments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 refugee self-help groups (supported by the NRC’s information, counselling and legal assistance programme) and community-based organizations were supported with their registration process. • Traders’ awareness enhanced on their financial obligations according to the Turkana County Finance Act 2021. • Business revenues increased overall by 129 per cent. • A 50 per cent increase was seen in the number of customers served per business that have been set up or established. • Monthly sales rose by more than 34 per cent. • Turkana County Government’s 2020 mass revenue collection was recorded at KES 2.4 million (approximately \$21,200) which included the camp and settlement businesses. • Partnership established with Equity bank to facilitate the opening of business bank accounts and disbursement of business grants of KES 664,000 to 51 fish traders.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A partnership with Equity bank provided farm input vouchers worth KES 1.5 million to 205 households (160 refugees and 45 from the host community) at Kalobeyei to support their agriculture and poultry production. The project is set to expand to Kakuma. • A total of 344 PoCs benefited from a multi-purpose cash grant support in Kakuma and Kalobeyei via their bank accounts. • Income generation among 109 business groups with 1,261 members (including 958 refugees and 719 women) generated KES 6.3 million (KES 6,306,700, approximately \$63,067). • Through the reporting period, 58 people received business cash grants. • In total, 941 people have been trained and supported to form Village Savings and Loan Association groups, with an average membership of 20 people per group. • To protect consumers and ensure fair trade, WFP supported Turkana’s Department of Trade to conduct impromptu surveillance and compliance inspections in Turkana West to ensure fair trade. Things they considered included accurate weighing and measuring equipment, and the sale of safe and quality food commodities to consumers. Noncompliant traders were reprimanded, charged, and ordered to rectify their unfair trade practices. • To strengthen food safety and quality assurance for market actors, 54 traders in Kakuma and Kalobeyei (20 host and 34 refugees) were trained on food, safety and quality, food inspection, sampling, storage and handling. The role of Public Health Officers in enforcing standards and laws on food safety and quality was also shared with traders during the training.
<p>Objective 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three fresh food markets that were constructed in the previous phase of KISED P were fitted with functional, eco-friendly cold storage and handed to the county Government through a launch that was presided over by the County Governor. Traders are now able to store excess quantities of fresh foods for up to two days. The market tenants were provided with pallets and crates, and meat vendor stalls were linked to the solar mini grid for continuous cooling. WFP also fenced Towokayeni market during the reporting period and, in collaboration with the Department of Trade, helped establish management committees to oversee day-to-day operations of the markets. • In collaboration with Turkana County Government, the East Africa Institute of Welding and Kenya Association of Manufacturers, the ILO designed a dual learning industrial welding programme targeting the oil and gas sector in the county that involved both institutional and workplace learning. There were 68 young graduates during the reporting period (12 of them were women and two were people with disabilities) with a national qualification award of technical vocational education and training (TVET), a CDACC level 4 and level 3 certification in industrial welding skills, and an international standard (ISO 9606) certification which allows them to work anywhere in the world as an internationally-recognized, certified welder. They also received a National Construction Authority certificate-, which allows them to register as contractors in the construction industry, and the ILO’s Start Your Business training module, which is part of the organization’s entrepreneurship training course. All this was aimed at equipping young people for salaried or self-employment. Industries retained 17 young people who completed their internships and are currently on rolling employment contracts.
<p>Revitalize Trade facilitation and investment promotion</p>	

The ILO is currently planning the roll-out of the industrial welding skills through vocational training centres in Turkana County to reach more young people.

- Through an ILO collaboration with Kenya Institute of Building and Highways Technology and through the Employment Intensive Investment programme, 44 young people (including 12 refugees and 14 women) have accessed jobs at the 2.2km road construction demonstration site at Kakuma. Not only do they earn an income, but they have also gained skills in the road construction sector, an experience that they will help them access other jobs when the project ends. Going forward, young people will be exposed to entrepreneurship training to generate and start businesses.
- To strengthen Turkana County's capacity to apply labour-based works approaches when delivering community infrastructure, and to help ensure quality infrastructure and create jobs, the ILO has trained 10 Department of Infrastructure technical staff, 18 contractors and 25 supervisors on labour-based works.
- In 2020, IFC and UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding during a joint high-level visit to Kakuma refugee camp that outlined the roles and responsibilities of both organizations regarding the launch and implementation of Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund. Relations between the two organizations were formalized further when they signed an agreement in support of a Biashra Huduma Centre in Kakuma. The agreement also includes Turkana County Government. Work is progressing on this front and the centre is set to be operational in 2022.
- Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund launched the private sector window and social enterprise windows of the competitive business challenge in November 2020. In total, 123 applications were received: 84 for the private sector window and 39 for the social enterprise window. Of 123 applications received, 13 companies were approved. As of October 2021, contracts with 11 companies were signed. The selected private sector window winners will be involved in sectors such as poultry farming, beekeeping, mini-grid development and cookstoves production. The social enterprise window winners provide financial services, hydroponics, childcare, sanitation, and personal health. The range of Challenge financing to private sector windows is between USD 100,000 and USD 750,000 while for the SEW it is between USD 100,000 and USD 700,000. All successful businesses are Kenyan companies.

Private and social enterprise windows at a glance:

Activity	Social Enterprise Window	Private Sector Window
Reviewing or marking	January/February – 39 concepts	January/February – 84 concepts
Due diligence	March - 16 companies	March/April – 16 companies
Presented to internal investment review meeting	April – 14 companies	May – 14 companies
Presented to investment committee	April/May - 7 companies	May/June - 6 companies
Approval by the investment committee	7 companies	6 companies
Contracted	6 companies	5 companies

*Disbursements to start in next reporting phase.

	<p>The Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund's second component focuses on creating a business environment that enables the growth and development of refugee- and host-community-owned businesses. The Fund has been working on attracting larger businesses to Kakuma.</p>
<p>Objective 4</p>	
<p>Promote and facilitate firm-to-firm linkages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To nurture business-to-business and financial links, WFP in collaboration with the World Bank-funded National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project conducted a joint business-to-business linkage forum to enhance market access and connections between sorghum and cowpeas producers, sellers and buyers, and to provide a podium for proper networking between the two groups. The meeting, which was conducted in Lodwar town, was attended by eight county government staff, one WFP staff and eight representatives, including one woman, from local farmer organizations (Kangalita, Lokubae, Morulem, Nasinyono) and small-scale millers (Etic Katilu, Loyal, Moruese). The buyers in this case were the millers supported during the EU Trust Fund for Africa 1 to develop their milling and fortification capacities. Etic women group bought 100 50kg bags of white maize from Katilu farmers for the milling and fortification activities. Morulem farmers later offered more than 800 bags of sorghum for sale to local markets. The farmer organizations that attended appreciated the existence of markets within local markets. • WFP organised another market links forum between the fresh food traders in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, as well as farmers from Kalobeyei horticultural farms, to expand business networks and facilitate information exchange on the demand and supply of vegetables. The exercise was attended by six trader representatives from across Kakuma and Kalobeyei and 18 farmers from the horticulture farms in Kalobeyei. • Efforts to link fishing groups to the Kakuma Kalobeyei market saw WFP start developing a modern cold chain stretching system from the lake to Towokayeni fish market in Kakuma. This aims to address poor post-harvest handling practices and because low prices greatly hampered the ability of the fishermen to potentially reap the rewards of their produce being used. WFP also trained 200 members of fishing groups in Kalokol, Kalimapus, Kataboi, Katiko, Lomekwi, Nasechabuin, and on fish production, safety, quality assurance and marketing. This support leveraged ongoing investments by other donors.
<p>Facilitate the development and accelerate growth of new and existing SMEs to adequately respond to increasing local demand and reduce poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry and cowpeas business models were successfully developed with up to five go-to-market pathways developed for each of the value chains. • The Challenge Fund local enterprise development window aims to enable better economic inclusion and self-reliance of refugees and hosts in the Kakuma and Kalobeyei area. It specifically targets local SMEs from the refugee and host communities in Turkana County. The LED Window covers Kakuma town, Kakuma refugee camp(s), Kalobeyei town, and Kalobeyei settlement area in Turkana West. The competition is open to entrepreneurs that might come from outside this core area but within Turkana County. The LED window competition will be undertaken quarterly, with the initial one open between 14 September and 5 November 2021. Ticket size is capped at USD 50,000, with no financial contribution (matching funds) requirement. Up to 100 local SMEs will be funded within this window to scale up their businesses on a quarterly rolling basis. In total, 784 applications were received. • Ongoing renovation and construction and eventual operationalization of the Kakuma Biashara Huduma Centre will reduce the time needed to obtain specific business permits, licenses, and registration, and the cost.

Develop services and education for ensuring the acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary for start-up and business expansion

- Introduced market-driven technical and professional courses for young people in refugee and host communities, which ran from seven vocational and training facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- In 2019, Don Bosco facilitated job transition and internship opportunities for 20 graduates in various counties, including those outside Kakuma, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kajiado.
- Multilateral agreements with ILO resulted in recognition of prior learned skills being rolled out among refugees and the host community. The Kenya National Qualifications Authority practically assessed individual skills before awarding a Government certificate for the same qualification to promote employability
- The established business incubation centre nurtured 53 growing business in the manufacturing, construction, transport, film and entertainment industries.
- In addition to Kang'ura water pan and Kalobeyei hortifarm water pans, the Danida funding enabled a 50,000m3 water pan to be established in Lopur ward, serving more than 30,000 clients and facilitating businesses.
- At least 75 per cent of clients said they were satisfied with the loans from AEC.
- About 20 per cent of total clients served have accessed affordable capital and loan repayment rates were at 95 per cent.
- In total, 17 solar technicians from the refugee and host community were trained in solar installation and maintenance facilitating with self-reliance.
- In Kalobeyei settlement communities, 121 people from refugee and host communities have been trained on hydroponics skills, crop production and management and business development facilitating economic growth.
- 11 green houses have been constructed and will be allocated to 11 groups.
- Training on entrepreneurial skills, financial management and business plan development was delivered to 246 people from refugee and host communities in Turkana West. Of them, 132 entrepreneurs have been issued with business tool kits to support their businesses.
- Balls stitching and repair skills were given to 30 women and men from the refugee and host community, as well as entrepreneurial skills to enable them to use balls stitching as a business. All participants were given tool kits to start production and sale.
- Some 25-host community young mothers and women successfully trained and graduated in tailoring and dressmaking skills. Of the participants, 19 graduated from dress making and were issued with starter kit - including tailoring machines and accessories.
- More than 2,000 participants from host and refugee communities received information, legal counselling and legal aid on business registration and documentation.
- The ongoing construction of Don Bosco's fitter turner, motor vehicle and welding workshop, and childcare centre will support training of 600 youths (50 per cent target will be refugees).

- DCA modelled a work readiness and employability skills programme for young people in Kakuma. Consequently, 37 young people (30 men and seven women, of whom eight were refugees and 29 from the host community) were taken through the programme. Some of the aspects covered included the skills needed to secure and sustain a job, as well as CV and interviewing skills.
- To advance agricultural skills development and livelihood objectives, three self-help groups were formed and officially registered in Kalobeyei host community.
- In Kalobeyei, households from refugee and host communities developed their smallholder kitchen gardening skills. 800+ trained on zai pit dry-land gardening technology by JPF and JICA, while more than 100 households were shown multi-layer gardening technologies using old tyres donated by UNHCR. Another 118 people from 10 learning institutions were also trained on dry-land kitchen gardening skills, so they could disseminate that knowledge to learners. The project sparked them to launch agricultural clubs and continue to maintain the school gardens even after the project was complete. During focus group discussion, some pupils and school representatives were reported to have started the practices in their homes.
- Further training on integrated crop pest management using locally available resources was given to 95 kitchen garden trainees in Kalobeyei refugee and host communities. To prepare a valuable resource from post-harvest waste and kitchen refuse, 25 people from Kalobeyei refugee and host communities learned how to make compost manure. Others were engaged in orientation sessions on manure acquisition from the host community through purchase and value exchange.
- Improved the capacity of 25 micro-entrepreneurs (including 17 men and eight women) to grow their businesses. In addition, between July 2019 and June 2021, 6,619 students were TVET-trained in employable skills.
- At the vocational training centre in Kalobeyei, 61 students sat for the National Industrial Training Authority Examination (NITA) grade test III.
- DRC provided opportunities to upskill refugees and host community members in electrical, hairdressing and dressmaking skills, with 68 people (27 men and 41 women) enrolled for grade 2 vocational skills.
- On-the-job training benefited 26 refugee apprentices (including 19 women and seven men). A capacity assessment informed their placement.
- At Kakuma 4 training centre, 157 students from the refugee community (124 men and 33 women) completed their basic ICT skills training. At St. Clare of Assisi Training Institute, 75 host community students (including 50 men and 25 women) completed their basic ICT training. Additionally, 24 male refugee students completed their advanced ICT skills training.
- Literacy and numeracy skills training was provided to 309 people, including 189 women and 120 men.
- 153 businesses have been incubated in the construction, entertainment, farming, IT, beauty therapy, community-based financial services, local taxi services and retail sectors. Of them, 57 were linked to other institutions to apply for acceleration loans.

- Through the Government of Kenya’s on-line registration system, 10 businesses registered their businesses. The registration makes them formal and now able to solicit for business with Kenyan enterprises.
- Another 3,477 more aspiring business owners have been trained on entrepreneurship and business skills to help them develop business ideas.
- At Kalobeyei business centre, 130 women artisans who produce handicrafts for the local and international market gained knowledge, skills and confidence from their craft.
- There were 143 graduations from the Refugee employment and skills programme, with 56 in 2019 and 87 in 2020.
- The Digital agents for energy project on last mile distribution of solar products attracted six Kakuma-based wholesalers and 25 agents.
- NRC, in partnership with Trickle Up undertook a one-year design of a future graduation approach programming in Kakuma.
- Competency-based training offered rigorous on-the-job training through a partnership with the Kenya Association of Manufacturers and the East Africa Institute of Welding. UNHCR coordinates the partnership, links partners to ILO and participates as an observer in the selection process.
- The ILO PROSPECTS partnership supported Kenya National Qualifications Authority to develop an recognition of prior learning policy framework, which was geared towards recognizing refugee skills and certifying them.
- Some 130 female artisans in Kalobeyei who produce handicrafts for the local and international market, gained knowledge, skills and confidence at Kalobeyei business centre. The women beneficiaries reported an increase in their average monthly income from KES 500 (USD 4.4) to KES 3,000 (USD 26.5). This opened a wider opportunity for the women artisans to establish market access and seek for financing from the commercial banks.



Flagship targets met and progress on way forward set in 2019

Strengthened private sector engagement (set up of business incubators, identification of Biashara-Huduma centre in Kakuma and the approval of Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund. The reporting period saw an increase in new private sector entrants like AEC Kenya, a Toyota Kenya market driven upskilling for practicing automobile mechanics was undertaken, L’Oréal Foundation signed an MOU with UNHCR to support beauty and hairdressing practitioners to upskill and expand their businesses. In addition, UNHCR and Kenya National Chamber of Commerce

and Industry also endorsed a MOU to include refugee entrepreneurs as Chamber members, which aspires to safeguard enabling reforms and regulations for all. This incorporate Class M permits for refugees to work; and establishing, diversifying, and expanding their livelihoods within the procurement requisites. Efforts also included the expansion of programmes in digital skills and a digitalization project by ILO and UNHCR’s opportunity on digitalization, which sits within the PROSPECTS partnership (Opportunity Fund).

Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund, a business competition that will identify and support the roll-out of new businesses or support the expansion of existing operations that are commercially viable. The private sector window was launched, targeting private companies as per the eligibility criteria. Prioritized sectors include renewable energy, fragmented value chains and financial service provision. Funding ranges from USD 100,000 to USD 750,000. The social enterprise window was also launched for enterprises demonstrating a balance between social impact, profit and solutions for public good, such as sanitation and childcare services. Funding ranges from USD 100,000 to USD 750,000. The local economic development window is scheduled for launch in the second half of 2021 for entrepreneurs in Turkana County. Qualifying businesses will receive technical assistance and businesses can co-acquire or merge with a Kakuma or Kalobeyei entity. Funding ranges from USD 10,000 to USD 100,000.

Increase involvement of community-based organizations as part of integration efforts. UNHCR and partners are looking into more avenues to strengthen the capacity of these organizations to register and implement community-level programmes under KISED. Between July 2019 and June 2021, more than 20 community-based organizations spread across the host and refugee community delivered services to communities during the pandemic.

Facilitate the entry and operations of microfinance institutions, such as Africa Entrepreneurship Collective to remove barriers to financial access with stratified loan products for start-up, expansion and diversification. AAH-I and AEC Kenya offered semi-formalized loans. Through AEC, traders will be able to access KIVA loans. With partners, UNCHR is in the process of establishing a financial access and loans database. Partners continue to advocate microfinance institutions set up in Kakuma as an enabler to affordable lending facilities. By the end of 2019, four microfinance institutions had conducted a scoping mission to identify gaps and opportunities that will guide them to generate products relevant to the context.

Promote specialized trainings that prepared refugees and host communities to actively engage and market their skills and capabilities in their new market environment. In 2019, Don Bosco facilitated job transition and internship opportunities for 20 graduates in various counties, including outside Eldoret, Kajiado, Kakuma and Nairobi. They established an employment tracking database, which revealed 668 graduates were either employed in agencies or self-employed. Multilateral agreements with ILO resulted in the roll-out

of the recognition of prior learned skills among refugees and the host community whereby the Kenya National Qualifications Authority practically assess individual skills and award the Government of Kenya certificate for the same qualification to promote employability. Established business incubation centres nurtured 53 growing businesses in manufacturing, construction, transport, film and entertainment industries.

Improved coordination among livelihoods and private sector partners. An active technical working group was established with endorsed Terms of Reference, a livelihoods database is being set up along with a reports-sharing mechanism from sector actors.

Expansions in agriculture, agribusiness and related sectors. The EU in Kenya, through WFP, expanded agriculture and agribusiness opportunities, which will need to be further upscaled. Creating job opportunities for water vendors and trained plumbers for household water pipes installation, repairs and maintenance will be needed. There are opportunities and needs to harvest rain runoff water by building a dam or drilling and equipping a dedicated borehole for commercial and agriculture use. There is a need to expand Kalobeyei mini grid to serve other villages and to extend business hours. Other areas of expansion to include refrigerating services for perishables for pay-as-you-use models, including setting up of internet hotspots in identified community centres.

Livelihoods approaches embed SGBV responses. Women's empowerment intervention revealed that women's ability to earn an income elevated women's status within the family in which they started being involved in family. They were involved more in family decision making, such as budget allocation, household nutrition, and child education. In addition, an FDG conducted during the project evaluation received feedback that incidences of intimate partner violence were reduced after women's income increased. Efforts continued to embed the MADE 51 model and design similar ones to tackle SGBV risks associated with socio-economic vulnerability. Women were empowered by producing handicrafts production for the global market.

Strengthen peer network and support groups/associations. When vulnerable groups such as female headed household and People With Disabilities (PWDs) are formed into groups such as a peer network, VSLA and a cooperative society, the livelihood interventions become more sustainable and socio-economically resilient. This was clear signified when the Women's Kalobeyei Handicraft Cooperative Society had produced over 26,280 face masks for different humanitarian agencies in Kakuma following COVID-19

outbreak. This led to an eye opener for the humanitarian community that not all refugee women are vulnerable nor dependent on humanitarian assistance, instead they can be service providers in the society.

Challenges

- The financial inclusion value chain boasts of only two commercial banks and one microfinance. These entities serve people of concern to UNHCR in middle-income and better off wealth groups. Yet the most marginalized are the most affected. Refugees practice crop and livestock agriculture production with limited resources, others have small retail kiosks, and some are motorbike operators and a fraction trade in construction poles. This group have social networks such as the Village Savings and Loans Associations, which would benefit from structured graduation systems that are currently lacking.
- Water, electricity and internet connectivity challenges restrict manufacturing businesses from launching successfully. The informal welding, carpentry, plumbing and construction industries are challenged to provide quality services and products to their clients. Also, young people with basic, intermediate and specialized information and communication technology skills are not adequately participating in the digital economy space.
- Market-driven skills development is a common challenge in refugee hosting economies. Designing vocational training sessions, coaching and the way we can go about addressing it is to design our vocational trainings, coaching, and entrepreneurial skills development interventions based on 'prior labour market assessments'. Such assessments can be done through KISEDIP's development partners, notably ILO, which has the requisite expertise and mandate. Despite such assessments, matching skills with limited job opportunities will continue to remain a challenge due to weak economic performance of refugee hosting economies, which are often detached from major urban areas and lack adequate supporting infrastructure (which is noted in the report: deficient electricity, road networks, connectivity and communication networks). Livelihoods programming should leverage on partnerships and strengthen them with the county government, ILO, IFC, academic institutions, and consulting companies to design demand-based skills development programs

Policy on fraud, risk and a communication strategy with the private sector, which are ongoing efforts towards streamlining processes.

(possibly looking at value chains beyond the camp, for example, digital economic sectors abroad, such as Amazon, E-bay, Uber).

- Even though genuine attempts have been made to include people with disabilities in livelihoods interventions, for example, in providing them business or language skills trainings, their long-term engagement and empowerment would require a dual approach employing protection/consumption assistance and livelihoods assistance.

Impact of COVID-19 on this Component

- Measures introduced to reduce the spread of COVID-19, including restrictions on movement and interaction, delayed some planned projects. There were various TCG Acts pending approval, inhibiting the implementation of the investment climate programme and delaying the renovation and launch of Biashara Huduma Centre, as well as other interventions. Restrictions on movement, the right to work, where to reside and exclusion from formal financial systems, along with high unemployment rates among nationals, affected businesses.
- Some activities were repurposed to respond to the pandemic, requiring additional work to assess the impact of COVID -19 on livelihoods, which delayed implementation.
- Graduations, job transitions and internship opportunities for TVET students were put on hold.
- More than two thirds (67 per cent) of learners missed out on class learning for their technical, professional, and vocational courses.
- The 2020 mass revenue collection by the TCG indicated a slump in business activities, contrary to 2019 revenue collection.
- There was a decline in business revenue and household incomes for the refugee and host community, -affecting loan uptake and repayments, the quality of entrepreneur lives and job losses.

Way forward

As the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to be felt, partners will need to focus on adopting cash-for-work models to trigger household incomes for refugees in Turkana West and their host community, and support local market ecosystems.

A business grants pool would help finance entrepreneurs' recovery for those affected by the pandemic or support them as they start new businesses will support with recovery from the impact of the pandemic. Partners will also aim to put in place food and nutrition safety nets in the form of cash-based assistance for segmented age brackets, such as older people.

As a way forward, partners will need to accelerate institutional transformation and manage legal, regulatory and administrative issues (including advocacy) that hinder business development and investments in Turkana for refugees and hosts. Attracting other commercial banks and microfinance institutions to the area will be prioritized to support refugees' and host communities' access to business capital. Efforts will also be poured into improving Turkana County's general business environment for the private sector to operate and to have access to business opportunities available along different value chains, unlocking potential for income distribution. There is also need for continuous labour market intelligence, including skills anticipations and matching, that will inform the skills development programmes offered to the young people.

Water availability will be prioritized for domestic, commercial and agricultural uses to expand economic opportunities. To intensify agricultural production, there will be needed to facilitate access to farm implements. Job opportunities will be created for water vendors and trained plumbers who can work on household water pipes installation, repairs and maintenance. Trained electrical wiring technicians would be needed too, as there is a need to harvest rainwater runoff, either through a dam or by drilling and equipping a dedicated borehole for commercial and agriculture use. Kalobeyei mini grid also needs to be expanded to serve Kalobeyei's other villages to extend business hours and to facilitate with refrigerating perishables in a pay-as-you-use model.

Efforts will also need to be scaled up to ensure skills and specialist training sessions are market-driven.

As not all aspects of TVET can be digitized, there will be a need to adopt a blended learning approach that can offer theoretical lessons online while delivering practical sessions face to face. To support digital TVET delivery, it will be important to invest in building the capacity of trainers as this remains a significant barrier. Other challenges include infrastructure - both equipment and internet coverage. There will also be needed to strengthen internet connectivity hot spots for trainees and learners' access online study platforms in preparation for national examinations in the coming years.

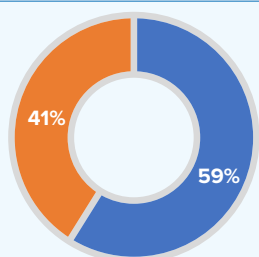
For partners to deliver livelihood support in a sustainable way, the existing approaches will require significant capacity building. Kakuma is a fast-growing town and its economy shows great potential, as highlighted in the 'Kakuma as a Marketplace' consumer and market study. There needs to be a joint advocacy approach to the engagement of the private sector to invest, and partnerships with development and private sector actors to entice the private sector through value propositions.

Financial Summary

Component	FY 2019 July 2019 - June 2020*			FY July 2020 - June 2021		
	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Expenditure (Mil USD)
Private Sector and Entrepreneurship	\$20.1M	\$5.2M	\$4.4M	\$15.1M	\$15.6M	\$3.7M

* For details on previous years, please go to the KISED P Progress Report that covers the period between Jan 2018-June 2019.

July 2019 - June 2021		
Planned Budget (Mil USD)	Funded (Mil USD)	Funding Gap
\$35.2M	\$20.8M	\$14.4 M



Funded ●
Unfunded ●

Within this, the Government's spending between July 2019 to June 2021 was reported to be approximately \$0.2million.

The financial contribution of the international community between July 2019 to June 2021 was approximately \$20.6 million.

Private sector and entrepreneurship partners that directly and indirectly contributed include:

Turkana's Ministry of Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, UNHCR, IFC, KNCCI, WB, ILO, WFP, FAO, DCA, AAHI, DRC, LWF, Swiss Contact, Don Bosco, Xavier Project, GIZ and others.



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