



Hard Living: Equality and Inclusion of Refugees in Kenya

A Mission to Kakuma Operation Centre and Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Settlement Program in Turkana County



Photo Courtesy/Reuters

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Table of Contents

List of Acronyms.....	3
Foreword.....	4
PART 1: About the Mission	5
1.1 Introduction	5
1.2 The Mission.....	7
1.4 The Delegation	8
1.5 Expected Outcomes.....	9
1.6 Structure of this Report	9
PART 2: Site Visits and Deliberations	10
2.0 DAY ONE.....	10
2.1 Courtesy Call to the Deputy County Commissioner Turkana West Sub-County	10
2.1.2A visit to the Integrated GBV Center.....	11
2.1.3 Meeting with Refugee Women in Leadership	12
2.1.4 Visit to Economic Empowerment Women Group.....	13
2.1.5 Visit to Host Community	13
2.1.6 Refugee Women Economic Empowerment	14
2.1.7 Visit to Angelina Jolie/Morneau Sharple Secondary School	15
2.1.8 Working Dinner	17
2.2 Day Two	19
2.2.2 Kakuma Police Station	22
2.2.3 PWDs Refugee Community.....	23
2.2.4 Meeting with UNHCR Leadership	25
2.3 Day Three.....	27
2.3.1 Meeting with Turkana County Commissioner	27
2.3.2 Meeting with Turkana County Government.....	28
2.3.3 Meeting with Working Group on Children's Issues	30
3.0 Key Issues for Consideration by Various Actors.....	33

List of Acronyms

AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AIM	Application for Integration Management
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEC	County Executive Committee
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women.
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
E&ITWG	Equality and Inclusion Technical Working Group
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HI	Humanity and Inclusion
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JRS	Jesuit Refugees Service
KASI	Kiosk for Access Service and Information
KEMIS	Kakuma/Kalobeyi Education Information Management System
KISDEP	Kalobeyi Integrated Socio-Economic Development Settlement Program
KRC	Kenya Red Cross
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MoE	Ministry of Education
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NCPWD	National Council for Persons With Disabilities
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCS	Officer Commanding Police Station
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
PRC	Post Rape Care
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RC	Refugee Council
RCK	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SIGs	Special Interest Groups
SMS	Short Message Service
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WTK	Windle Trust Kenya

Foreword

The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) wishes to register its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Kakuma Sub-office under the stewardship of Ignazio Matteini for agreeing to host the Commission for the Kakuma Operation. This mission provided a rare opportunity for the Commission to interact with the refugees, host community and agencies working on refugees’ affairs. We are profoundly grateful for the seamless execution of the operation from the logistics to the mobilization of resources on the ground and the commitment of the entire team of the Kakuma UNHCR refugee Sub- office among them senior protection officers Robin Lyambila and Seda Kuzucu.

The Commission wishes to applaud the Turkana County Commissioner’s office for ensuring the security of the entire County for both the local/host community and the refugees. We also wish to thank the Turkana West Sub- County Deputy Commissioner’s office for ensuring our security as we interacted with the refugees, the host community, State and Non-state actors during our mission.

Our appreciation also goes to the Office of Governor Turkana County for the warm reception and hospitality as well as rolling out progressive programs to respond to issues of special interest groups.

I wish to thank all the partners who made time to interact and share their concerns with the Commission. Your feedback to us will inform considerations for appropriate policy advice and action points for implementation by relevant agencies.

Lastly, I wish to thank the entire team of NGEC Commissioners, members of the Secretariat and the UNFPA program analyst Florence Gachanja for their time and contribution to make the operation successful.

DR. JOYCE M. MUTINDA (PhD)

CHAIRPERSON

PART 1:

About the Mission

1.1 Introduction

About NGE

The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) is a Constitutional Commission established by the National Gender and Equality Commission Act. No. 15 of 2011 pursuant to Article 59 (4) & (5) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The Commission's mandate is to promote gender equality and freedom from discrimination for all people in Kenya with focus on special interest groups, which include: women, children, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), older members of society, minorities and marginalized groups.

Section 8 of the National Gender and Equality Commission Act of 2011 provides key functions of the Commission that include among others; to coordinate and facilitate mainstreaming of the issues of gender, PWDs and other marginalized groups in the national development and advise the Government on all aspects thereof as well as audit the status of the special interest groups. The refugee populations that consist of people who are terrified and are away from familiar surroundings and who are likely to suffer instances of exploitation at the hands of enforcement officials, citizens of the host country, and even United Nations peacekeepers are classified as vulnerable populations and whose rights must be promoted and protected.

By virtue of its location in a conflict-prone area, Kenya is a host to one of the largest proportions of the refugee population in the World. Turkana County is one of the four counties (others are Nairobi, Wajir and Garissa) that host large populations of the refugee population in Kenya.

About UNHCR

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is a United Nations program with the mandate to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people, and assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country. UNHCR has been operational in Kenya in line with its international mandate and on invitation from the Government of Kenya for over fifty years. Refugees and asylum seekers from countries surrounding Kenya have been received and provided with assistance. In addition, UNHCR Kenya has provided much-needed aid to persons who have been internally displaced from their homes as a consequence of unrest, fighting and environmental factors such as flooding. Further humanitarian aid has also been provided to returnees (former Kenyan refugees abroad coming back to Kenya). UNHCR also advocates on behalf of stateless persons with a

view to securing documentation and end their status as “citizens of no country”. In executing its core mandate of providing international protection and assistance to refugees, UNHCR works closely with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and other UN agencies.

Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement Program

UNHCR Sub-Office Kakuma has two areas of operation; Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement. Kakuma Camp is divided into four areas namely: Kakuma 1, 2, 3 and 4 while Kalobeyei Settlement comprises of 3 villages: Village 1, 2 and 3.

Kakuma refugee camp is located in the North-western region of Kenya. The camp was established in 1992 following the arrival of the “Lost Boys of Sudan”. During that year, large groups of Ethiopian refugees fled their country following the fall of the Ethiopian Government. Somalia had also experienced high insecurity and civil strife causing people to flee.

The camp is located on the outskirts of Kakuma town, which is the headquarters for Turkana West Sub-county of Turkana County. By the end of August 2019, Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement had a population of 191,500 registered refugees and asylum-seekers.

With an influx of new arrivals in 2014, Kakuma surpassed its capacity by over 58,000 individuals, leading to congestion in various sections. Following negotiations between UNHCR, the National Government, the County Government of Turkana and the host community, land for a new settlement was identified in Kalobeyei, 20km from Kakuma town.

The local Kenyan population is largely comprised of nomadic pastoralists from the Turkana community. According to the 1999 Kenya Census, the population of Kakuma town was 97,114 persons, making it nearly twice as populous as the camp.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) administers humanitarian Aid and Governance of Kakuma Refugee Camp. The UNHCR is assisted in its duties by a wide range of organizations, including World Food Program (WFP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK), Windle Trust Kenya (WTK), Film Aid International, and Salesians of Don Bosco in Kenya. The camp falls under the jurisdiction of the Kenyan Government and the Department of Refugee Affairs.

Turkana County



<https://www.unhcr.org/ke/kakuma-refugee-camp>
<https://kanere.org/about-kakuma-refugee-camp/>

Turkana County is a county in the former Rift Valley Province of Kenya. Turkana is the second largest, by land area, (after Marsabit County) and also the northwestern-most County in Kenya. It is bordered by the countries of Uganda to the west; South Sudan and Ethiopia, to the north and northeast; and Lake Turkana to the east. To the south and east, neighbouring counties in Kenya are West Pokot, Baringo and Samburu Counties, while Marsabit County is located on the opposite (i.e. eastern) shore of Lake Turkana

1.2 The Mission

Based on a mutual and complementary role between the NGE, UNHCR, County Government of Turkana and other arms of Government in the Turkana, the agencies designed an extra-ordinary mission where NGE leadership consisting of the Chairperson and Commissioners and senior members of the Secretariat visited the Kakuma Operation Centre and Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Settlement Program in Turkana County.



On 25th July 2019, The United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Kenya, via a letter from the Senior Protection Officer, UNHCR Sub-Office in Kakuma invited the Commission for a mission to Kakuma Refugee Operation in Turkana County. The Commission accepted the invitation. A two-member liaison team was then established consisting of the Director for Programs and Research at NGE (Paul Kuria), and the UNHCR program officer (Robinson Lyambila) to plan for the execution of the mission.

UNHCR transport sector preparing for the field visits: The Mission involved NGE, international NGOs, UNFPA and the UNHCR senior and program teams

1.3 Objectives of the Mission

The objectives of the Mission were:

1. To appraise the National Gender and Equality Commission on the joint coordinated program undertaken by the UN agencies, Turkana County, National Government and the non-state actors, directed to both the host community and the refugees (The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Settlement Program);
2. To identify opportunities for partnership and collaboration between UNHCR and NGE on equality and inclusion programs including the elimination of GBV in the Kakuma refugee camp; and
3. To forge stronger working relationships, partnerships and collaboration between NGE, UNHCR and the County Government of Turkana in matters of equality and freedom from discrimination with a focus to women, youth, children, PWDs, the older members of society and the minority and marginalized groups in both host and refugee communities

1.4 The Delegation

The delegation to the Kakuma Mission comprised leadership and technical officers from NGE, UNHCR and UNFPA as detailed in table 1.

Table 1. The list of delegation

SN	Name	Institution	Designation
1	Dr. Joyce Mutinda PhD	NGEC	Chairperson Head of Delegation
2.	Dr. Chomba Munyi, PhD,	NGEC	Vice-Chairperson
3.	Dr. Florence Wachira, PhD, MBS	NGEC	Commissioner
4.	Paul Kuria	NGEC	Director Program and Research
5.	Winfred Wambua	NGEC	Asst. Director Programs
6.	Desire Njamwea	NGEC	Asst. Director Legal, Complaints, Investigation and Redress
7.	Joseph Ndiku	NGEC	Asst. Director Finance and Planning

8.	Goretty Osur	NGEC	Head of Regional Coordination
9.	Carolyn Munyua	NGEC	Head of Minority and Marginalized Division
10.	Daniel Waitere	NGEC	Head of Public Communications Division
11.	Josephine Mwatibo	NGEC	Personal Assistant to the Chairperson/ Program Officer
12.	Nahashon Lotaruk	NGEC	Program Officer
13.	Ignazio Matteini	UNHCR	Head of Sub Office Kakuma at UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency
14.	Seda Kuzucu	UNHCR	Senior Protection Officer
15.	Robin Masinde	UNHCR	Senior Protection Officer
16.	Florence Gachanja	UNFPA	Program Analyst

1.5 Expected Outcomes

NGEC is the principal organ of the State in ensuring compliance with all treaties and conventions ratified by Kenya relating to issues of equality and freedom from discrimination and relating to special interest groups including minority and marginalized persons, women, persons with disabilities, and children. UNHCR relies on international and national laws, regional treaties, conventions, policies and guidelines to prevent and respond to SGBV as a human rights issue. This is reflected in the global strategy which looks at key strategic priorities, protection of children against SGBV, addressing survival sex, engaging men and boys, safe environment and access to natural resources, protection of persons against SGBV because of their sexual orientation and protection of PWDs against SGBV. The expected outcomes of the mission were:

- 4. Identification of emerging issues affecting refugee and host community that NGEc would consider for programming and/or develop advisories on; and
- 5. Identification opportunities for partnership and collaboration between NGEc, UNHCR, national government agencies and county governments for better protection and promotion of the rights of refugees and host communities.

1.6 Structure of this Report

This report is organized into three parts. Part 1 presents the conception, preparation and objective of the Mission. Part 2 presents the daily proceedings of the Mission and visit and summary of key issues emerging during the Mission. Part 3 presents the key recommendations and possible areas of partnership and collaboration between the agencies involved in the Mission.

PART 2:
Site Visits and Deliberations

2.0 DAY ONE

2.1 Courtesy Call to the Deputy County Commissioner Turkana West Sub-County



NGEC and UNHCR teams pose for a photo during a courtesy call to the Turkana West Sub-County, Deputy County Commissioner

The Mission team paid a courtesy visit to the Deputy County Commissioner (DCC) Turkana West Sub-County Mr. Ronard Mwiwawi. Also present were senior government officers from the Ministry of Education, the office of Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), the National Police Service, and the Sub-County department of social services. The DCC welcomed the delegation. In his welcome remarks, he stated that the presence of the refugees in the Sub-county had opened up the region hence modernity. He noted that the refugees had contributed to the rapid economic growth of the County and expansion of businesses in Kakuma. He observed that any withdrawal of hosting refugee communities within the area would have a negative effect on

the total economic value of the County and the Sub-county. He, however, stated that some of the refugee families have grown from generation to generation posing challenges on birth registration, child marriages and Gender-Based Violence. The current refugee population stood at about 191,500 with a total of about 19 different nationalities. In order to manage the growing population, the Commissioner stated that the Refugees bill 2019 would provide guidance in the expected interaction with refugees given that the refugees now consider Kakuma home and would wish to settle and do normal operations like the host communities. He, however, thanked the donor organizations for their support to the refugees and host communities.

2.1.2 A visit to the Integrated GBV Center

The delegation proceeded to Kakuma Gender-Based Violence (GBV) one-stop centre that is implemented by the Kenya Red Cross Society in cooperation with UNFPA Kenya. The Center was established to specifically handle cases of Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Kakuma refugee camp. The key activities undertaken by the Center include community sensitization on GBV prevention and services available for survivors. The Center also conducts community sensitization on available sexual and reproductive health services with a focus on maternity and emergency referrals system for complications of pregnancy at childbirth.

The Center employs a survivor centred approach by following below procedures: -

1. Ensuring respect and confidentiality of the survivor;
2. Ensuring the safety and security of the survivor;
3. Obtaining consent from survivor;
4. Maintaining the dignity of the survivor; and
5. Leaving the survivor better than found.



Image of the GBV one-stop-centre in Kakuma

The architectural floor plan of the Center is designed in a manner that guarantees unobtrusive clinical management of SGBV cases reported at the facility. The Mission noted that the architectural design of the Centre should be recommended to national and county governments for consideration when establishing similar facilities.

2.1.3 Meeting with Refugee Women in Leadership

The delegation was led by Dr. Joyce Mutinda, Chairperson, NGEK and other staff and members of other UN agencies and development partners in the camp. The leadership, empowerment and protection program was spearheaded by the Danish Refugee Council. The group was drawn from Kakuma 4 camp and actors working in the camps. The program sought to ensure that it provided economic opportunities for women in temporary shelters and also empower them in leadership skills.



NGEC Chairperson (fifth from right in hat standing) together with a group of refugee women in leadership

The beneficiaries included groups of youth, women and persons with disabilities. The beneficiaries had formed a network of women refugee leaders.

Some of the challenges faced by the network included; the inability of refugees to put their skills to use having completed training programs or even higher education meaning they had been unable to pursue opportunities in their fields of expertise or training. The youth leaders noted that there were high incidences of drug abuse and prostitution among young women and men. The women leaders also reported that the refugee camp has over years experienced an increase in the number of single parents and orphan headed households. This had contributed to the high incidences of suicide among the youth and women refugees. The women also noted that in cases of employment, preference was given to men leaving them out in any gainful employment. It was agreed that there was a need to review the education curriculum for vocational courses and establish training centres to accommodate the influx of many youths who did not transit to secondary schools. There was also a need for empowerment of women, PWDs and youth in the network to access available Government opportunities in the camps.

2.1.4 Visit to Economic Empowerment Women Group

The delegation was led by Vice- Chairperson Dr. Chomba Munyi, It comprised of Commissioner Dr. Florence Wachira, a UNFPA official: Florence Gachanja, program staff of International Rescue Committee (IRC), The NGECDirector for Programs and Research: Mr. Paul Kuria, Assistant Director, Program Winfred Wambua, Senior Program Officer Caroline Munyua, and Regional Coordinator Gorrety Osur. This was an initiative of the International Rescue Committee funded by UNHCR. The group comprised mostly of Sudanese Nationals who had settled in the village within the camp and had 25registeredmembers. Most of the group members were widows, single mothers and orphans who were involved in embroidery and merry –go- round activities to improve on their economic status and that of their families. Most of their hand made products were sold off in the international markets, an initiative that has enabled the groups to expand their business. The members indicated that they lacked machines to hasten their embroidery work and also suffered from fluctuating international market opportunities.

2.1.5 Visit to Host Community

The team was led by Comm. Dr. Florence Wachira. It comprised of Florence UNFPA, Winfred Wambua, NGECDirector Programs, NGECCarolyn Munyua senior Program Officer and Nahashon Lotaruk NGECDirector Program Officer. The forum was attended by the host community led by the Sub- County Administrator Mrs. Esther Kiyonga, Ward administrators, Secretary Maendeleo ya Wanawake Turkana County, youth representatives and PWDs.

The stakeholders reported that most of the NGOs in the region channelled their resources and service to refugees leaving out the host community. The local population was therefore subjected to poverty due to food shortage, insufficient basic services and uneven income opportunities. The living conditions were also insecure. As a result, conflicts between the host community and refugees were very common. The youth noted that there were high incidences of unemployment among the host community as compared to the refugees, lack of access to procurement services at the County Government, many street families and high cases of GBV, prostitution, drug and substance abuse among youth. Retrogressive cultural practices, for instance, child marriages, FGM, together with drought and poverty led many girls, from the host community, to drop out of school in order to get married in the camps where life was perceived to be slightly better.

Recommendations

The stakeholders recommended that,

6. There was a need for equitable access to resources and services among the host community and refugees;
7. UNHCR to ensure that they involve the host community in their corporate social

responsibility initiatives;

8. UNFPA to reconsider supporting the establishment of health facilities in the Sub-counties to offer sexual and reproductive health services;
9. NGECDto collaborate with UNHCR to facilitate the creation of awareness about GBV issues;
10. The County Government to consider employing youth when opportunities arise;
11. There was a need to engage sign language interpreters
12. There was a need for the establishment of special schools that are easily accessible to PWDs in the County; and
13. There was a need to establish a centre for PWDs to develop their talents and initiate empowerment and entrepreneurship activities.

2.1.6 Refugee Women Economic Empowerment

The visit to the refugee women economic empowerment program was led by Commissioner Dr. Florence Wachira. Other participants included UNFPA representative, Ms. Florence Gachanja and NGECDstaff. The visiting team was informed that the program was initiated as one of the measures to empower women and to connect the refugee women products to both national and international markets. The women in the project were individuals who were either GBV survivors or exposed to GBV. The project had about one hundred (100) women who were nationals of Congo, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Burundi. The women were engaged in weaving, tailoring and beading. The women were also trained on entrepreneurship, financial management and quality-for- market production. During the visit, the women presented some of the gains that they had made and the challenges that they had faced in their day-to-day work.

Gains

1. The income drawn from the project had enabled them to meet their basic needs.
2. The project had reduced GBV incidences since women who would otherwise find themselves in conflict with partners over basic needs were able to provide for themselves and their families.
3. The project had created a forum where women were trained together with their spouses on GBV related issues and this had led to greater male involvement in GBV mitigation and prevention.

Challenges

1. The markets for the finished products were limited.

2. The activities that the members involved in such as beading and tailoring are laborious and time-consuming leading to negative health effects such as back pains.
3. The economic empowerment component of the project was limited to women. This meant that the spouses were left out of gainful occupations.

2.1.7 Visit to Angelina Jolie/Morneau Sharple Secondary School

Introduction:

In the afternoon of 2nd October 2019, the National Gender and Equality Commission Vice Chairperson Commissioner Dr. Chomba Munyi led a delegation to learn about progress made by the UNHCR, County Government of Turkana, the National Government and other partners in advancing inclusive Secondary School education in Kakuma refugee camps. Commissioner Dr. Chomba was accompanied by the Director for Programs and Research NGE: Mr. Paul Kuria and a protection officer UNHCR: Mr. Robinson Lyambila. The delegation visited The Morneau Sharple Girl's Boarding School established to proof a concept of a girl's protection and learning centre. The delegation received a brief from the School's Deputy Principal: Ms. Josephine Nguta and held brief conversations with 50 girls drawn equitably from each grade (Form One to Form Four).

Background:

Three-quarters of the population in Kakuma Refugee Camp, at the time of the Mission, was of the age of 25 years. They were from about 21 nationalities. The education sector had over years experienced high demand due to increasing refugee arrivals with most of them being school-going children and youth. However, some of the refugee children were over-age learners and this strained the school's program.

Access to Education:

At the time of the Mission, there were 52 educational institutions (Early Childhood Development and Education [ECDE] Centers, Primary and Secondary schools) in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei Integrated Social Economic Development Plan (KISDEP). These included 18 ECDE centres in refugees' settlements as compared to 100 ECDE in the host community. There were 26 primary schools in the settlements compared to 59 in the host community and 7 secondary schools in the settlement and an equivalent number in the host community. Of the seven secondary schools in the settlement, five (5) were in Kakuma and two (2) in Kalobeyei. Only one (1) of the seven secondary schools was a Boarding School for girls.

The Morneau Sharple School: A Protection Model Learning Center:

The School had been in existence since 2013 and was established with the support of a Canadian Company under a program for girls' sake. As of October 2019, the school had a total enrolment of 347 girls representing nearly 15 per cent of the total secondary school female enrolment in the Kakuma Camp. The School was using the 8.4.4 Kenya education system. It had allocated 10% of the opportunities to the host community. The Deputy Principal noted that only one girl in 10 joins high school. In many countries where refugees come from and in the host community girls are traditionally removed from education systems to help with domestic chores, to be married off and earn dowries for their parents and brothers. In the camp, many girls arrived as size one (they had no relatives) they, therefore, suffered multiple cases of abuse from the men who hosted them and 'protected them' on the way to safety. Most of the girls were also exposed to prostitution and HIV, as well as arranged marriages for girls as young as 12 years old. The Morneau Sharple School was therefore established not only to provide conducive learning environment for girls but also provide them with safety and protection required for them to participate in learning. At the time of the visit, the School had invested in talent development and sports. Being a multi-faith, multi-ethnic student body, the girls were selected based primarily on academic excellence and vulnerability. This means that perhaps little room was left for deliberate affirmative actions. This perhaps explains why there was only one student with a physical disability in the school.

Emerging Issues

Conversations with the students and the Deputy Principal revealed that they were appreciative of the environment the School provided not only to learn but also protect girls from harms and influence to get married. The School was having a positive impact on the young girls in the settlement as well as the host communities in the Turkana West sub-county. In 2018, the School produced the best results of all schools in Kakuma and the entire Turkana West Sub-county where the school is located. The School was also recognized as the best school in the 2018 Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education, exceeding 12 other secondary schools in the Turkana West Sub-county (including schools in the refugee camp and host communities). Since its establishment, 1690 girls had graduated. The School had continued to receive exceedingly many applications from students who wanted to join. Students in the school also received scholarships for higher education. In 2018 two graduates from the school began their studies at a university in Ontario, Canada.

Other key emerging issues from the visit for consideration by the UNHCR, NGE, county and national governments include:

1. Introduction of inclusive education and enrolment of more girls with disabilities.
2. The built environment of the school should also embrace the barrier-free school.

3. The school relies on clean green energy (solar panels) to expose children to ICT programs. This effort is worth sharing with other schools.
4. The teachers employed by the school should be qualified and registered by the TSC.
5. The protection model and plan carried by the Morneau Sharpel School should be replicated to other parts of the country sharing a similar social-cultural profile with Turkana County. More of such schools should be considered in the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Settlement Program

Commitment

NGEC committed to reaching out to TSC and with support of the leadership of UNHCR educate teachers on inclusive education. NGEC also committed to reach out to TSC and advocate for posting of adequate teachers to schools in Turkana West Sub-county and especially Kakuma.

2.1.8 Working Dinner

In the evening, the NGEC delegation was hosted to a courtesy dinner by the UNHCR Kakuma Sub-office inside the complex. Participants included the leadership of NGEC and the Kakuma Sub-office as well as technical officers working on various programmatic projects. During the briefing, the delegation was informed of the various ICT solutions that had been developed and operationalized at Kakuma. These solutions were backed by the following facts:

1. 98.7 per cent of adult refugees in Kakuma had mobile phones. This has promoted the development of mobile phone-based solutions. Women have equal access to mobile phones like men
2. There was good (often 3G) Internet coverage in Kakuma. This has promoted the development of web-based solutions
3. 60 per cent of adult refugees had smart and feature phones with access to the internet. This has promoted the development of I Monitor
4. 70 per cent of refugees had no email address promoting the need to use SMS
5. The most commonly used application in Kakuma was WhatsApp – hence the WhatsApp Communication Tree.



Senior Protection Officer, Seda Kuzucu, briefs the delegation during a courtesy dinner at Kakuma UNHCR Complex

The sections that follow provide some details about key ICT solutions that UNHCR and partners have developed and deployed to improve on service delivery to the refugees. They include:

1. Enhanced predictability in the issuance of refugee movement permits through Kiosk for Access Service and Information (KASI): The KASI system is innovative has allowed the issuance of travel and movement passes in an easier manner for refugees as well enhanced the recruitment process of beneficiaries by organizations working in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement. As an innovative tool, KASI has promoted more efficient use of refugees existing data and ensures that their information is available and verifiable using biometrics. The commission learned that since April 2019, 728 individuals had applied for movement passes using KASI out of which 661 were approved.
2. Automation in the Resettlement process and management efficiencies through AIM (Application for Integration Management). The Commission learned that AIM had promoted the effective use of human capital while increasing efficiency by 66%. The processing time has similarly been cut down from 6 to 1 month achieving 87% efficiency. UNHCR also submitted that the use of AIM had ensured predictability in resettlement processes hence enhancing accountability and integrity of the process.
3. Kakuma/Kalobeyei Education Information Management System (KEMIS). This is a student-based education information management system currently being integrated with the Ministry of Education, National Education Management Information System (NEMIS). UNHCR has used this system to store data about the refugee students, track and Record whole students and teacher's history, facilitate transfers of students or teachers from one school to another among other functions. Overall the system has improved the management of the education sector and services in Kakuma.

2.2 Day Two

2.2.1 Multi-Sectoral Conference

The multi-sectoral conference brought together the NGEK delegation comprising of Dr. Joyce Mutinda, Chairperson, Dr. Chomba Munyi, Vice Chairperson, Commissioner, Dr. Florence Wachira, MBS, Secretariat Staff led by Mr. Paul Kuria, Director Programs and Research, and the host stakeholders who included representatives of the UNHCR, Refugee Council, Kenya Red Cross, UNFPA, Judiciary, the National Police Service and the Norwegian Refugee Council.

The representatives of the various organizations/institutions that participated in the conference made their presentations. These presentations formed the background to the ensuing discussions on various issues. Most of the issues discussed were on the refugees and the host community's access to sexual and reproductive health rights, challenges faced by duty bearers and some possible solutions to ensuring citizens of Turkana West Sub-County got timely access to quality SRH services.



UNHCR and their partners making presentations to NGEK team about their equality and inclusion related programs in Kakuma.

The following are the presentations by the various organizations/institutions and the discussions that ensued:

The Judiciary

The submission was made by Ms. Jackline Mukhwana, the Magistrate, of Kakuma Law Courts. The participants were informed that the Kakuma law courts served both the refugees and the host community. Most of the cases handled by the court included but were not limited to, drugs and criminal acts perpetrated by children in the streets, gender-based violence including defilement and incidences of trading with illicit brews. The Magistrate was however concerned that parents had neglected their children hence exposing them to criminal acts.

The Magistrate specifically raised concern on:

1. Lack of proper evidence collected to enable the courts to make accurate decisions. Most perpetrators were set free due to lack of evidence and witnesses. The Magistrate proposed the need for a curriculum on gender-based violence to be offered to all actors in the justice sector and a detailed refresher training for all actors involved in the collection and preservation of evidence, especially on GBV.
2. The few female police officers in Turkana West Sub-county. She recommended the increase of female police officers in Kakuma Police Station to facilitate handling of Gender-Based Violence related cases where women are the survivors. The Magistrate appealed to NGEK to follow up with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government on refresher training for police officers on response to incidences of GBV.
3. The substantial number of youth engaged in criminal activities. She proposed that the youth be engaged in extra curriculum activities to reduce their involvement in criminal activities.
4. Children in conflict with the law who were held and remanded in police cells that were meant for adults. She recommended the establishment of a rehabilitation centre for children in Turkana County to avoid sending children in faraway counties such as Kakamega, which was the case at the time. In her opinion, this was being unfair to the children since it removed them from their families and communities.



Kenya Red Cross

The Kenya Red Cross (KRC) submitted that they mainly deal with cases of disaster management including gender-based violence in fragile contexts. KRC noted the high rates of teenage pregnancies in refugee camps and high rates of discontinuation of schooling by pregnant and lactating girls due to stigma.

The Refugee Council

The Refugee Council (RC) submitted that they mainly focused on the prevention of harmful practices that threaten the lives of women and girls through community-based interventions that include:

1. Working with refugee community-based organizations and village committees to respond to cases of GBV including timely reporting of the incidences;
2. Working closely with schools where they teach about reporting incidences of GBV, resilience, prevention and response when attacked;

3. Involving men in ensuring condoning of female genital mutilation, preventing child pregnancies, sexual and gender-based violence to intimate partners; and
4. Using the family unit, especially for single 2 and above, to prevent violence at home and family level.

The National Police Service

The presentation was made by Ms. Benjamin Ejore Lolume, Police Constable at Kakuma Police station.

At the time of the conference, the Kakuma Sub-County had three (3) female officers against 160 200 officers and hence the need to deploy more female officers to not address issues of gender imbalance in the refugee camps but also provide female police officers opportunity to serve host and refugee communities. Of concern was lack of any gender social protection officer in the refugee camp.

In her submissions, Ms. Benjamina noted the following challenges:

1. Kakuma Police Station did not have an office or desk dedicated to deal with SGBV cases;
2. The Police station did not have different cells for women and children;
3. The police largely depended on the International Rescue Committee (IRC) hospital to make medical examinations to determine if crimes related to sexual and gender-based violence had been committed;
4. The P3 or Post Rape Care (PRC) forms were filled at a fee because such services were only available in private health facilities. Where survivors did not have the money to pay for the examination and the form, the police at times met such expenses;
5. The police had challenges of assessing the age of children accused of being in conflict with the law due to lack of birth certificates and shortage of government doctors to undertake age assessment;
6. The Kakuma Police Station lacked sanitary towels for female suspects in custody; and
7. The police were not routinely trained on how to deal with and/or manage GBV related issues

The participants proposed the following:

1. The UNHCR and other actors to put measures in place to ensure that P3 or PRC forms were offered free of charge to the survivors of SGBV and that medical examination in all facilities including private was free of charge and any costs incurred be met by the Government and other actors;
2. NGEc to follow up with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government on possibilities of offering on-job training for police officers on matters of SGBV: collection, preservation and presentation of evidence gathered for SGBV related cases;

3. NGEc to follow up with relevant government agencies on the possibility of establishing children rehabilitation centres in each County and especially in Turkana County and where not possible within each regional economic block

2.2.2 Kakuma Police Station

The Kakuma mission team visited the Kakuma Police Station. The objective of the visit was to assess the capacity of the Station to handle and manage the gender-based violence-related cases. The team established the following:

Infrastructure:

The Station did not have adequate infrastructure. What existed was a sea container that was being used as a cell divided into three chambers (Two for male and one for female cells). Additionally, there lacked a specific space dedicated to handling SGBV cases. The office of the Officer Commanding the Police Station (OCS) served as the space for handling SGBV related cases.

Staff:

There were only three (3) female officers out of the one hundred and sixty (160) police officers in the Kakuma Sub-county. This led to a gender imbalance in terms of numbers and distribution of the police officer. It was also noted that the police officers who had earlier on been trained to handle SGBV cases were occasionally transferred to other stations hence creating a consistent gap in staffing for trained SGBV police officers at the Kakuma Police Station. The OCS requested the continuous capacity building of the police officers about SGBV. One main proposal was to integrate SGBV as course in the police training curriculum.



NGEC team and partners of UNHCR during their visit to the Kakuma Police Station

Implementation of the Law:

The OCS reported that there was a challenge about the implementation of the Law given that the refugees had limited understanding of the Kenya law, which is used to govern the host and

refugee population. Also, the governance suffers none attendance of court proceedings by both host communities and refugees accused persons either due to their pastoralist activities that take them from one zone or country to another and for refugees who ran back to their country of origin after taking a plea. This, the OCS said, affected handling criminal and civil cases to conclusion.

External Support:

The OCS acknowledged support from the donor community including UNHCR, Refugee Council of Kenya (RCK), amongst other non-governmental organizations. A case in point, he said was the Child Protection Centre at the Police Station. This Centre had holding cells for both female and male children, toilets and bathrooms as well beds, mattresses and beddings for children in conflict with the law. However, the OCS reported that he was yet to start using the Center due to lack of funds to feed the children when they are relocated to the Protection Center. The public hospitals had also offered support to the Police Station through the provision of sanitary towels to girls and women in conflict with the law.



2.2.3 PWDs Refugee Community

The Mission team had a session with refugee persons with disabilities (PWDs) from various countries: Somali, Congo and Burundi. The visit was led by the NGEK Chairperson: Dr. Joyce Mutinda, who was accompanied by the Vice-Chairperson: Dr. Chomba Munyi and six technical officers from the Commission. The meeting was organized by Humanity and Inclusion (HI). During the visit, NGEK informed the PWDs about the mandate of the Commission and functions of the Commission that address the plight of the PWDs. The refugee PWDs made the following submissions:

Economic Concerns

The refugee PWDs requested for exemption concerning the acquisition of the work permits in Kenya. They observed that they were required to pay for business licenses. They requested

to be considered for exemption in payment for business licenses. They also requested to be facilitated to access adult education services to increase their chances of getting employment at the community level.

Food and Other Basic Needs

There was a general concern, by the PWDs, that they were harassed and abused by the police and/or security officers during the supply of food rations at the store and distribution centres. They requested consideration of affirmative measures where PWDs would be served at a separate queue.

Education Services for Children with Disabilities or Children of Parents/Caregivers with Severe Disabilities

The refugee PWDs submitted that children with disabilities were being punished when and if they reported late in school. Teachers seemed not to understand that the area was not easily accessible to children on wheelchairs especially when it was either too wet or too sandy. Also, there were cases where children with disabilities were bullied by the other children in full knowledge of teachers who took no measures to address the matter. The refugee PWDs requested that all teachers be trained on the handling of children with disability. Schools should also put in mechanisms of educating all children in school on how to live and study together with children with disabilities.

Access to Specialized Health Services

Some of the refugee PWDs required specialized medical services yet this was only available on specific medical camps, at specific days, offered by medical specialists. Because of this, some of the PWDs were unable to undergo medical examination and re-examinations as scheduled due to long waiting queues. The refugee PWDs put a request directed to the Ministry of Health officials to consider making special consideration in the delivery of medical services to sick PWDs some of which required consistent and multiple medical examinations.

From observation made during this visit, the UNHCR committed to following up with the police and the security personnel on the best modality to apply during the supply of foods to refugee PWDs. Humanity and Inclusion (HI) also promised to work closely with the NCPWD and the County Government in regards to the waiver of the business permit fees for PWDs and provision of assistive devices for refugee PWDs.

2.2.4 Meeting with UNHCR Leadership

Both the UNHCR and the NGEK team had a reflection moment later at the end of day 2. The meeting was led the NGEK Chairperson, Dr. Joyce Mutinda and the Head of Sub-office, Kakuma, Mr. Ignazio Matteini. The purpose of the meeting was to identify lessons learned so far. The meeting provided the following raft of good practices and lessons for scale-up and possible areas of improvement.

Lessons learnt:

1. The Refugee Kenya Red Cross SGBV centre was an excellent good model with an elaborate architectural layout that allows optimal service delivery with required levels of confidentiality and anonymity. The model can be recommended for other counties to learn from.
2. The strong collaboration and partnerships in the SGBV sector and the established referral system within the actors enhanced optimal delivery care and services to the refugees.
3. The structures especially housing/shelter for the refugees were generally good and conducive for habitation.
4. The work by the UNHCR had greatly improved the livelihoods of the refugees and the host community. The new Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Settlement Program is expected to further enhance the co-existence of the host and refugee communities and improve overall human development in the region.



UNHCR and NGE team in a debriefing meeting about the Kakuma Mission

5. The excellent working relationship between UNHCR, other UN agencies and other actors with the national and county governments had contributed significantly to peaceful co-existence between the host and refugee community.
6. The economic empowerment program had greatly impacted positively on the refugees and stabilized their families.
7. The application of ICT and smart technologies to capture data of refugees and personal access about their profiles and status marked the height of innovation in the management of refugee affairs.
8. The promotion and exploitation of the youth talents among the refugee population and their

exposure to international markets and opportunities had led to re-positioning of refugee young population in Kenya as progressive with potential to change economic, social and political life of the host country and their country of origin.

9. Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Settlement Program in Turkana County had the remarkable potential of changing the status of Turkana County. The proposal to establish an international university in Kakuma would be a game-changer not only on higher education in Kenya but also on greater regional and global integration.

Areas of Improvement:

The participants in the meeting discussed and agreed that there was a need:

1. for continuous awareness creation to the refugees on their rights and opportunities available for them including where to obtain essential services.
2. to offer more structured GBV services to the host community.
3. to make all public structures and places in Kakuma accessible without barriers to all persons including children and PWDs.
4. to consider affirmative action programs for PWDs even during delivery of essential services such as food rations.
5. to employ teachers registered by the TSC to teach in the schools in the Refugee Camp because the curriculum taught in the schools is Kenyan and it is illegal for anyone to teach in any school in Kenya without a teaching license that is issued by the TSC after registration of an individual as a teacher.
6. for continuous training of gender officers on matters relating to GBV and SIGs

Commitment by NGE

NGEC committed to:

1. follow up with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to establish the measures that the Ministry has put in place to facilitate the timely registration of births and deaths in Kakuma.
2. follow up with NCPWD to assist the camp in the assessment of children for early detection of disability and early rehabilitation.
3. follow up with the State Department of Social Protection on the full operationalization of the Kakuma Police Children Protection Center.
4. issue advisory to relevant authorities against charging host and refugee community members for issuance of P3 or PRC forms to survivors of SGBV

2.3 Day Three

2.3.1 Meeting with Turkana County Commissioner



NGEC team during a courtesy call to the Turkana County Commissioner

After a visit to the Kakuma refugee camp and has held meetings with the refugee community, UNHCR, other actors and host community groups within the camp, it was noted with concern that the key issues emerging from these discussions needed to be addressed with government officials at national and county levels. The NGE led by the Commission Chairperson, Dr. Joyce Mutinda visited the office of the County Commissioner. They were received by Mr. Charles Mbuliche, Deputy County Commissioner, Loima Sub-County, who represented the County Commissioner-Turkana with whom they held a briefing meeting. During this meeting the NGE Chairperson highlighted the following pertinent concerns that needed to be looked into by the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government at the County Commissioner's Office in Turkana:

1. There was a capacity gap with regards to the number of police officers at the Kakuma Refugee Camp to handle the overwhelming cases that were SGBV related.
2. The refugee community lacked adequate services on civil registration of births and deaths resulting in missed opportunities, rights and privileges accruing to citizens.
3. Generally, there was a lack of awareness on legal rights for the SIGs on matters relating to sexual and gender-based violence; to this end, young girls and children with disabilities were most affected.

Recommendations

After some discussions on the issues raised by the NGE Chairperson, the County Commissioner's representative, the UNHCR and the NGE cordially agreed on the following recommendation:

1. There was a need to increase the number of police officers with the necessary competencies and capacity to handle the overwhelming cases of SGBV in Kakuma refugee camp.
2. The Refugee Bill 2019 that was in Parliament at the time, required review to ensure that it addressed the civil registration challenges for the refugee communities in Kenya.
3. The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government should use its structures at the Sub-county and Ward level, to sensitize the public especially the SIGs on their rights and available opportunities for livelihoods and empowerment.

2.3.2 Meeting with Turkana County Government

The NGE and UNHCR were hosted by the Mr. Peter Lotethiro, the Deputy Governor, Turkana County, Mr. Peter Eripete, the County Secretary, Ms. Jennifer Nawoi, the Chief Executive Committee Member (CEC) for Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs, Ms. Susan Aletia, UN-Women gender advisor and other Directors.

UN- Women reiterated that they were passionate about issues of gender equality and were providing technical support to Turkana County on the same. She stated that the County Government was keen to ensure that all the legal and policy frameworks within the County were gender-responsive. She also stated that the County had developed various policies, pieces of legislation and programs to safeguard the rights of the SIGs. These included the Turkana County PWDs Empowerment Bill 2016, Women Empowerment Fund Bill 2016 and Biashara Fund Bill 2017. She further stated that all County staff had been trained on Gender-responsive budgeting to guide in the development of the Sector Plans.

The County Government had so far constructed 60 ECDE centres to facilitate access to quality basic education. She informed the delegation that, adherence to Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) was strictly observed by the County. Finally, she informed the delegation that a County bursary scheme had been established to benefit needy and deserving students.



The Deputy County Governor of Turkana with NGE Chairperson, Commissioners and some staff of Turkana County Government and NGE, at Turkana County Headquarters

The presentation by the Turkana County Government was followed by discussion. The following are key issues that emerged from the discussions;

1. 1. There was a concern on the increased number of street children in Kakuma town and incidences of child labour, attributed to booming business activities between the refugee and host community.
2. 2. The County raised a concern on how exclusive their policy documents were to PWDs and was looking into ways of ensuring these documents were in braille formats and that they would hire more sign language interpreters to aid better service delivery for PWDs across the board.
3. 3. The Turkana County Government was in the process of developing a county gender mainstreaming policy and called for technical support from NGEK.
4. 4. Most of the Turkana community at the border points, (Kenya-Uganda, Kenya-Ethiopia and Kenya-Sudan Borders), did not have identification cards due to lack of access to service delivery units.
5. 5. The existing children rescue centres were not equipped to provide the necessary safe spaces for the children. The County Government was to look into possibilities of establishing a Children Rescue Center in the County
6. There was a concern regarding the low enrollment, retention and transition of girls in schools in rural parts of Turkana County.
7. Child marriage; Girls being married off by their parents and guardians to wealthy men in exchange of resources such as livestock had been on the increase at the time.
8. The County Government acknowledged that in terms of employment, 54% of the total workforce were women. However, a significant number of these women were employed in very junior positions.
9. The team reiterated that even though SGBV cases were reported, it took too long to conclude these cases hence delays in justice citing advocates' legal fees as being too high for the SGBV victims to raise.

Recommendations/Commitments

1. The County Government committed to capitalizing on the existing Turkana Child Protection Network bringing together State and non-state actors working on children matters to promote and protect the rights of children.
2. NGEK committed to providing technical support in the development of the Turkana County Gender Mainstreaming Policy.
3. NGEK in collaboration with Turkana County Government to revive and strengthen the Equality and Inclusion Technical Working Group established by NGEK in early 2019 for purposes of coordinating gender equality and inclusion issues.

4. The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to work closely with the County Government to conduct rigorous vetting for the people seeking entry from neighbouring countries via Turkana County to ensure only genuine cases are provided with necessary entry authorization documents.
5. The County Government of Turkana to conduct sensitization sessions among opinion leaders in the rural areas of Turkana to encourage parents to invest in basic and secondary education for their children. The sessions should also cover child rights. This will deter the community from engaging their children in harmful traditional practices, ensure girls are not married off while in school and that boys and girls are encouraged to pursue tertiary education.
6. The County to put immediate measures to ensure women like men hold senior positions in the County Government including at the levels of CEC, Chief Officers and Directors.
7. Both levels of governments to put measures to ensure legal services to survivors of SGBV were reasonable and affordable and for very needy cases waivers or free legal aid services are offered to the survivors.

2.3.3 Meeting with Working Group on Children's Issues

The Turkana County Working Group on Children's issues held a meeting with the NGEK Chairperson, Dr. Joyce Mutinda, Vice-Chairperson, Dr. Chomba Munyi, Commissioner, Dr. Florence Wachira, MBS, Director Programs and Research, Secretariat staff and the Turkana County CEC responsible for Youth, gender and social services.

About the Turkana Gender and Child Protection Network

Turkana Gender and Child Protection Network was established in 2009 in response to the drought situation in the County. The Network later expanded to include more partners to coordinate children's activities, resource mobilization and building of synergy in programming on child issues. The Network composed of stakeholders from: the National Government: Department of Children Services, the Ministry of Education, Judiciary, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP), Probation; the County Government of Turkana- the Department of Gender and Social Services, INGOs, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, the Advisory Councils involved in gender and children issues in the County. Several issues were discussed during the meeting including achievements and challenges faced by the Network in addressing gender and children issues in the County.

Some Achievements of the Network:

1. A coordinated approach towards addressing children issues in the County;
2. Development of a child protection strategy to address child protection needs in the County; and
3. Protection of Children in emergencies and conflict with the law.



NGEC team with members of the Turkana Gender and Child Protection Network: UNICEF offices in Turkana Central

Some Challenges Faced by the Network:

- 1. Few teachers posted in the County leading to low teacher-child ratio;
- 2. Child marriages;
- 3. Disruption of children’s education by the nomadic way of life for the rural/ local population;
- 4. Lack of children protection centres/units;
- 5. High incidences and low reporting levels of SGBV cases; and
- 6. Inadequate resources and skills, among the members of the Network, to respond to some of the emerging issues.

Emerging Issues

Discussions during the meeting unearthed the following issues:

- 1. Need to develop innovative ways to ensure children access education in the County;
- 2. Need for children’s protection units;
- 3. The commitment of the County towards the implementation of the Children Protection Strategy;
- 4. Compliance with the Law through recruitment of qualified licensed teachers;
- 5. Protection of Children in conflict with the law; and
- 6. Strengthening Turkana Equality and inclusion Technical Working Group.

Recommendations
NGEC

- 1. Strengthen the Turkana County E& ITWG.

TSC

- 1. To consider the hiring of more teachers for Turkana County

Ministry of Education (MoE)

- 1. Continue to support Mobile schools in Turkana County given the nomadic lifestyle of the people of Turkana.
- 2. Ensure that all teachers teaching in Turkana County are licensed by the TSC.

County Government of Turkana

- 1. Make deliberate efforts to finance priority interventions provided in the Turkana Child Protection Strategy.
- 2. Continue to provide the Gender and Child Protection Network with necessary technical support.

Children Services Department

- 1. In collaboration with the County Government and other stakeholders ensure the establishment of children protection units/centres in Turkana County.

3.0 Key Issues for Consideration by Various Actors

SN	SECTOR	KEY ISSUES
1.	Parliament	1. Pass the Refugee Bill 2019 to guide on the integration of the host community and refugees 2. Ensure compliance with international standards in the management of the refugee camps 3. Ensure compliance with international and regional reporting to provide the status of the refugee communities. This include compliance with reporting obligations by the International Conventions on Refugees
2.	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection2.	1. Intensify assessment of children with disabilities in both host and local communities. 2. In partnership with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, operationalize the Child Protection Centre at the Kakuma Police Station to fully serve children in need of protection

3.	Ministry of Education	1. Within the few primary and secondary schools available in the host and refugee communities, there is a need to expand opportunities for inclusive education so that children with disabilities can access education services within the available school infrastructure. Part of these efforts includes adjusting the built environment in schools and education centres to remove barriers that may hinder children within different forms of disabilities from accessing education. 2. Ensure that all teachers are employed by any school are qualified and teaching license issued by TSC. 3. Refugee students should be entitled to accessing opportunities in the Kenya Universities. 4. The protection model and plan carried by the Morneau Sharple School should be replicated to other parts of the country sharing a similar social-cultural profile with Turkana County. More of such schools should be considered in the Kalobeyei SEDP. 5. Create gender clubs in schools. 6. Create awareness on children's right to education and therefore the need to educate pastoralist girls. 7. Create awareness of the need to abandon harmful cultural practices.
4.	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	1. To review the curriculum of the National Police Service to include training aspects on GBV. 2. Establish a remand home for children in conflict with the law in Turkana County. 3. With the support of the Ministry of Public Service and Gender Affairs, ensure the establishment of Gender Desks in all police stations, manned by officers trained on gender issues
5.	County Government of Turkana	1. Advocate for policies that actively seek to promote livelihood opportunities for refugees. 2. Establish more health centres in Sub-counties 3. In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Service and Gender Affairs and Ministry of Health establish a Gender Recovery Centre in Lodwar level 4 and 5 Hospitals. 4. Advocate for the establishment of remand homes for children in the County. 5. Create awareness of the need to abandon harmful cultural practices. 6. Form SGBV Committees. 7. Encourage NGOs to build health facilities in the refugee camps. 8. Creation of awareness among the SIGs on available special Government funds for youth, PWDs, women and older members of the society 9. Facilitate SIGs including youth, PWDs and women Access Government Procurement Opportunities, available in the County.
	National Council for Persons with Disabilities	Develop empowerment centres for PWDs where they can learn about independent living, disability rights, rehabilitation, and economic empowerment.

	UNHCR	1. UNHCR and other actors/partners to work closely with the host community and County Government authorities to promote peaceful coexistence around and within the camps. 2. Support the integration of refugee and host community economies, schools, health facilities and employment. 3. Promote effective SGBV case management and referral, so that survivors benefit from physical protection, medical support, psychosocial counselling and legal aid. 4. Facilitate refugees access to justice through continuous collaboration with the judiciary. 5. Support training of partners, community workers and security personnel on issues of SGBV 6. Work with representatives of Government in all levels on issues that relate to refugees. 7. Create barrier-free UNHCR offices that allow PWDs to access services just like other persons. 8. Improve communication with the host community about the needs they have as well as risks they may be experiencing. 9. Establish some daycares for children within the refugee camps.
	NGEC	1. Strengthen equality and inclusion, technical working group. 2. Educate the host community and refugees on their rights 3. Advocate for gender equality in the Police Service. 4. Advice on posting of female police officers to manage Gender Desks in Police Stations to improve on females' levels of reporting cases of SGBV 5. In collaboration with TSC, State Department of Basic Education and support of the leadership of UNHCR educate teachers on inclusive education 6. Review national policies and enacted laws to ensure they take cognizance of equality and inclusion of pastoralist communities.
		7. Advocate for the posting of adequate, qualified licensed teachers to schools in Turkana West Sub-county 8. Ensure Kenya is compliant with international and regional reporting requirements to provide the status of the refugee communities. Many international and regional instruments require integrated reporting on the status of vulnerable populations including the status of refugees (women, youth, children, PWDs, older members of society) in a country. Further, the Commission should ensure Kenya comply with reporting obligations by the International Conventions on Refugees 9. Review and submit comments to the Parliament on the Refugee Bill 2019 10. Facilitate the Refugee Affairs Secretariat formulate a refugee policy that is considerate of the principles of equality and freedom from discrimination
	UNFPA	Conduct community awareness and gender mainstreaming campaigns including adolescent girl mentorship programs and neighbourhood forums on SGBV reporting.

