SUPPORT FOR HOST COMMUNITY AND REFUGEE EMPOWERMENT (SHARE)

Kenya’s Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

October 2020
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<td>ADB</td>
<td>Africa Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>ARV</td>
<td>Antiretroviral</td>
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<td>ASAL</td>
<td>Arid and Semi-Arid Lands</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<td>CBC</td>
<td>Competence Based Curriculum</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIDP</td>
<td>County Integrated Development Plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>CoI</td>
<td>Country of Origin Information</td>
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<td>CoO</td>
<td>Country of Origin</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRA</td>
<td>Commissioner for Refugee Affairs</td>
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<td>CRRF</td>
<td>Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTD</td>
<td>Convention Travel Documents</td>
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<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECDE</td>
<td>Early Childhood Development Education</td>
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<td>ESP</td>
<td>Economic Stimulus Programme</td>
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<td>FCLTS</td>
<td>Fragile Community-led Total Sanitation</td>
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<td>FDSE</td>
<td>Free Day Secondary Education</td>
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<td>FGM</td>
<td>Female Genital Mutilation</td>
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<td>FKE</td>
<td>Federation of Kenyan Employers</td>
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<tr>
<td>FNSP</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Security Plan</td>
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<td>FPE</td>
<td>Free Primary Education</td>
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<td>GAM</td>
<td>Global Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<td>Gender-Based Violence</td>
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<td>GCR</td>
<td>Global Compact on Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>GJLOS</td>
<td>Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector</td>
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<td>GOK</td>
<td>Government of Kenya</td>
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<td>GRF</td>
<td>Global Refugee Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
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<td>IFIs</td>
<td>International Financial Institutions</td>
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<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Authority on Development</td>
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<td>IGOs</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>INGOs</td>
<td>International Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>IPRS</td>
<td>Integrated Population Registration System</td>
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<td>KESHP</td>
<td>Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy</td>
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<td>KHSSIP</td>
<td>Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan</td>
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<td>KISEDIP</td>
<td>Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan</td>
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<td>KNAP</td>
<td>Kenya National Nutrition Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>LPG</td>
<td>Liquefied Petroleum Gas</td>
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<td>MIS</td>
<td>Management Information Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoWSSI</td>
<td>Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation</td>
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<td>MRCTDs</td>
<td>Machine-Readable Convention Travel Documents</td>
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<td>MTP III</td>
<td>Medium Term Plan III</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEMIS</td>
<td>National Integrated Education Management Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NHIF</td>
<td>National Health Insurance Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIIMS</td>
<td>National Integrated Identity Management System</td>
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<td>NNAP</td>
<td>National Nutrition Action Plan</td>
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<td>NSC</td>
<td>National Steering Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>OAU</td>
<td>Organization of African Unity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>PoC</td>
<td>Persons of Concern (refugees and asylum seekers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>Refugee Affairs Secretariat</td>
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<td>RSD</td>
<td>Refugee Status Determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
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<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNE</td>
<td>Special Needs Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAC</td>
<td>Technical Advisory Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSC</td>
<td>Teachers Service Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVET</td>
<td>Technical and Vocational Education and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Education Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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Table 1: Composition of the National Steering Committee

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FOREWORD

Kenya has hosted refugees during its existence as an independent country with the numbers increasing significantly from 1990 onwards. The increase in the number of refugees was due to the influx of refugees mainly from neighbouring countries of Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan. The high number of refugees has brought with it many challenges with serious security implications. Today, there are more than 498,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya. A total of 88,687 and 37,198 refugees have been assisted to voluntarily repatriate and resettle in third countries respectively since 2009. Kenya’s refugee situation is one of the most protracted in the world as it clocks three decades. As the refugee situation remains protracted, it has become clear that the traditional “care and maintenance” approach towards refugees has to be revisited in order to address the needs of both, refugees and their host communities in a comprehensive manner. The shift is to apply development oriented approaches in refugee management in order to address the challenges brought about by the current approaches.

At the global level, this shift is at the core of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The CRRF is set out in Annex 1 of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 September 2016. The CRRF forms an integral part of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) which was affirmed by the UN General Assembly in 2018 after two years of engagement with states and relevant stakeholders.

Given the challenges surrounding effective refugee management and the cost of hosting a large number of refugees present to host countries and their communities, the Government of Kenya officially announced its application of the CRRF with regards to refugee management during the 68th Session of UNHCR’s Executive Committee. In addition to applying comprehensive responses to refugees in the country, Kenya has also been playing a pivotal role in regional efforts to pursue a common approach for the Somali refugee situation through the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), where Heads
of States adopted the Nairobi Declaration in March 2017. Further, Kenya participated in the First Regional Ministerial Conference on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States in December 2017. We were also represented in the second regional ministerial conference on livelihoods and jobs in March 2019 in Kampala, Uganda.

Given the outlook of both the GCR and CRRF which have the same key objectives of, easing the pressure on host countries; enhancing refugee self-reliance; expanding access to third-country solutions; and supporting conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity, the Government of Kenya remains committed and continues to play its role as a host country. In particular, a comprehensive refugee response will enhance refugee and host community resilience, including through education, economic inclusion and livelihoods, as well as provision of security in refugee-hosting areas. In turn, based on the principles of international cooperation as well as burden and responsibility sharing, Kenya expects that its efforts are matched by support from the international community, including development actors, humanitarian agencies and the private sector to deliver services to refugees and their host communities as well as finding solutions for refugees.

Dr. Fred Matiang’i, PhD, EGH  
Cabinet Secretary  
Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
PREFACE

For three decades, Kenya has hosted a large population of refugees whose current total number is 498,422. Majority of the refugees are from neighbouring countries in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region. Kenya’s political stability and its geopolitical positioning in a region plagued by conflicts makes it a preferred destination for forced migrants.

A National comprehensive refugee response strategy is, therefore, key in achieving objectives set out in Annex 1 of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants adapted on 19 September 2016 by the UN General Assembly.

The Kenyan Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) is guided by principles of humanity and international solidarity with emphasis on the shift from humanitarian to development assistance. The framework analyses the current refugee situation from a Kenyan context, emerging challenges and sets out strategic responses to meet the needs of refugees and host communities in a more effective manner.

The Government of Kenya in collaboration with the International Community will address specific needs of refugees and host communities in areas such as Education, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health and nutrition, Housing, land and property, Livelihood, self-reliance and Social Protection, Environmental Management and Energy and Agriculture. The important aspect is to have a service delivery system that caters for refugees and host communities by eliminating duplication and parallel service delivery systems in the identified sectors.

It is expected that successful implementation of the CRRF will build capacity for sustainable development by empowering refugees and host communities to be resilient and self-reliant. More importantly, it will empower refugees for sustainable return.

A Plan of action which is set to run from 2020 to 2022 has been put in place to facilitate the implementation of the CRRF. A whole of Government and Society approach will be employed and will include National Government, Ministries,
Departments and Agencies (MDAs), County Governments, IGOs, IFIs, NGOs, Refugees and Host Communities.

Finally, I wish to thank all the stakeholders that participated in drafting this CRRF and urge our partners at all levels to support its implementation.

Dr. (Eng.) Karanja Kibicho, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department for Interior and Citizen Services
1. INTRODUCTION

On 19 September 2016, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a set of commitments to enhance the protection of refugees and migrants known as the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (the New York Declaration).\(^1\) The New York Declaration, together with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)\(^2\) endorsed by the international community in December 2018, establish a framework that is aimed at facilitating efficient and predictable global responses to refugees and migrants’ crises. The New York Declaration and the GCR therefore set out a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), with four key objectives to be applied, namely to:

- Ease pressure on host countries;
- Enhance refugee self-reliance;
- Expand access to third country solutions; and
- Support conditions in countries of origin to support return in safety and dignity.\(^3\)

In the spirit of responsibility sharing encapsulated in the New York Declaration, Kenya hosted the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Special Summit in March 2017 to address the protracted situation of the Somali refugees in the region, resulting in the *Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia* (The Nairobi Declaration).\(^4\) A ministerial meeting, organized by IGAD and hosted by the Government of Djibouti in December 2017, led to the *Djibouti Declaration on Regional Refugee Education* that stipulates the need to enhance the capacity of IGAD Member States to implement commitments to quality education and learning for refugees and host communities. The Kampala Declaration\(^5\) emphasizes the crucial

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\(^2\) Available at: [https://www.unhcr.org/gcr/GCR_English.pdf](https://www.unhcr.org/gcr/GCR_English.pdf).

\(^3\) The four key objectives are outlined in both the Annex on the CRRF attached to the New York Declaration and the proposed Global Compact on Refugees, released on 20\(^\text{th}\) July 2018 following negotiations in six formal consultations by United Nations member states in Geneva.


importance of planned and active participation, inclusion and collaboration of all parties as being fundamental in realizing refugees’ rights to work and access to economic opportunities. In full recognition of Kenya’s regional and national commitments to the protection of refugees, Kenya declared its willingness to roll-out the CRRF in October 2018. The declaration recognized Kenya’s past application of the principles of the CRRF and gave impetus to other initiatives.

The Kenya CRRF and its Action Plan will help strengthen responses to the refugee situation in a comprehensive manner that puts in mind governance and security arrangements involving a broad array of stakeholders to prepare for and facilitate durable solutions in a more effective manner. This considered the deliberations of the 2018 IGAD Extra-Ordinary Summit on South Sudan.

2. RATIONALE FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK IN KENYA

For close to three decades, Kenya has hosted over 500,000 refugees in the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps and urban areas. The protracted refugee situation in Kenya and the new approach in refugee management, as envisioned in the New York Declaration and the GCR, call for greater international support to countries hosting refugees, coupled with a shift of emphasis from humanitarian aid to a more comprehensive, sustainable and broader development-oriented approach for managing refugees and host communities. Importantly, the Declaration provides the guidance for the establishment of a framework for implementation of a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.

During the IGAD Special Summit in March 2017, the Government committed to the Nairobi Declaration including the development of a country action plan for its implementation. Therefore, Kenya’s CRRF and its Action Plan envisage implementing the commitments of the New York and Nairobi Declarations. Further, Kenya’s CRRF and its Action Plan will be aligned with the Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States (adopted on 14
December, 2017), the GCR (endorsed in December 2018) and the *IGAD Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods, and Self-reliance* (adopted in March 2019).

It should be noted that voluntary repatriation is the preferred durable solution and therefore Kenya will continue to play its role in preventing and resolving conflicts as a root cause of displacement in the region, in order to promote conditions in the country of origin for voluntary return of refugees in safety and dignity. In addition, Kenya acknowledges the need to strengthen the capacities and build the resilience of refugees while in the host country. At the heart of this approach is the need to ensure that refugees enjoy various rights and freedoms so that they can develop their skills, become self-reliant and contribute to local economies and to their own and their communities’ well-being thereby decreasing their dependence on humanitarian aid.

The application of the CRRF through a coordinated multi-stakeholder approach, will no doubt create an opportunity for a paradigm shift from humanitarian response to a more predictable and sustainable response in addressing the needs of both refugees and host communities. While the approach remains Government-led, key stakeholders such as the host communities, the refugees, Non-Governmental Organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector, development partners, humanitarian agencies, financial institutions, academic and faith organizations will be encouraged to support various initiatives and projects that are accessible to both the host communities and refugees.

While these projects will foster the resilience of both refugees and host communities, in the end, the country will benefit from long-term development projects and will ensure that host communities are not left vulnerable when refugees leave, either for their countries of origin or third countries.
2.1 CRRF Pillars of Engagement in Kenya

In realization of the objectives as outlined in the New York, the Nairobi, Djibouti and Kampala Declarations, Kenya has formulated three pillars for this CRRF document which are:

1. Enhancing the protection space for asylum seekers and refugees;
2. Supporting immediate and ongoing needs for asylum seekers, refugees and host communities (also in line with the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan-KISED in Turkana West);
3. Promoting regional cooperation and international responsibility sharing in the realization of durable solutions for refugees.

2.2 Legal and Policy Context: Application of the CRRF in Kenya

Kenya’s application of the CRRF builds on existing legal frameworks, policies, strategies and plans for a comprehensive refugee response. This will be an all-inclusive process through the incorporation of the commitments made by Kenya at the international, regional and national levels. They include:


2. **International commitments:** Following the adoption of the New York Declaration, Kenya has been actively participating in the informal and formal consultations on the Global Compact on Refugees,\(^6\) as well as the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) held in Geneva in December 2019 where the Government made three pledges.\(^7\) The Programme of Action contained in

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\(^7\) The Government made three pledges at the Global Refugee Forum that relate to supporting refugee and host communities’ education, the integration of refugees in CIDPs and area-based approaches, and support for the strengthening of institutions and structures that manage asylum, deliver services and provide security in refugee-hosting areas.
the proposed compact offers arrangements for burden and responsibility sharing and highlights areas in need of support, including solutions.

3. **The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** adopted by all UN Member States in September 2015 cover social and economic development issues relevant in the CRRF context.

4. **Regional declarations:**
   a. The Nairobi Declaration plays a critical role in shaping refugee responses across the region to address the Somali displacement.
   b. The *2017 Djibouti Declaration on Regional Refugee Education* adopted by IGAD calls for quality Education Standards and inclusion of Refugee Children into national education systems.
   c. The *2019 Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods and Self-Reliance* provides a framework to support the GCR objectives and supports refugees and their hosts to achieve self-reliance.

5. In addition, the CRRF approach will strive to meet the goals of the **African Union Agenda 2063**.

6. **National legislation for the protection of refugees:** The 2010 Constitution, the 2006 Refugees Act, its Regulations and all other relevant laws.

7. **National policies and development plans:** This comprises, inter alia, the Medium Term Plan III 2018-2022 (MTP III), Kenya’s Vision 2030 and the priorities of the Government (The Big Four Agenda). The MTP III is in turn reflected within respective County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) for Turkana and Garissa Counties which host the majority of asylum seekers and refugees residing in Kenya.

8. This notwithstanding both the national and County Governments will factor the same in their development planning.
3. PILLAR I: ENHANCING THE PROTECTION SPACE FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

Kenya maintains an open-door policy for persons seeking refuge and international protection. In order to address emerging challenges, Kenya will continuously review its refugee management policies and legislations to be in tandem with the changing global policy environment. The objectives under this pillar include:

a. Reception, Registration and Documentation
b. Refugee Status Determination
c. Safety, Security and Peaceful Coexistence

3.1 Reception, Registration and Documentation

The Government maintains reception centers in both urban areas and refugee camps where asylum seekers and refugees are received, screened, registered and documented. The reception centers are based in refugee camps in Kakuma, Dadaab and urban areas, such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret. The reception offices in the urban areas also facilitate the movement of asylum seekers to the camps for further processing. The registration documents issued to refugees enable them to access various services in the country.

3.1.1 Challenges in Reception, Registration and Documentation

Refugees and asylum seekers encounter challenges during reception and in documentation and registration due to:

- Lack of awareness on reception procedures at the designated points of entry causing protection risks to refugees.
- Lack of adequate infrastructure and human and financial resources, which limit the capacity of the Government to offer these services, particularly during emergencies.
- Lack of inter-linkages of the existing refugee database to other national population databases, limiting access to services.
- Lack of awareness by some Government and private sector agencies on refugee documents, thus limiting service delivery to refugees and asylum seekers.
● Lack of awareness by refugees and asylum seekers of rights, duties, procedures and relevance of refugee documentation.
● The suspension of registration asylum seekers in Dadaab, thus leaving them undocumented which may threaten national security and limit access to basic services for the most vulnerable.
● Challenges with identifying and ensuring corrective action for double registered individuals, namely those who are erroneously registered in either the Kenyan or refugee database.
● Delay of issuance of birth certificates for newly born in the refugee camps.
● Existence of gaps in the Marriage Act of 2014 in that there is no mention of refugees or asylum seekers (only foreign nationals with passports and work permits are mentioned as conditions to get married).

3.1.2 Required Strategic Responses on Reception, Registration and Documentation

In order to enhance the reception, registration and documentation processes, the following should be prioritized:

● Enhance capacity of the Government to respond to all refugee situations;
● Ensure proper coordination, adequate infrastructure, technology and screening capability in the reception and registration process of asylum seekers and refugees;
● Resolve the issue of double registration and regularize the registration of refugees and citizens in the country;
● Resumption of registration of asylum seekers in Dadaab refugee camp;
● Train frontline and law enforcement actors, inter alia, on child rights and child-sensitive procedures;
● Interlink all asylum seeker and refugee data and synchronize it with the existing Integrated Population Registration System (IPRS) and NIIMS;
● Ensure linkages to the Civil Registration Services for the issuance of birth and death certificates for refugees, as well as to the Registrar of Marriages for the issuance of marriage certificates for refugees;
● Adequately capture asylum seekers and refugees in the national census and demographic surveys;
• Automate issuance of asylum seeker and refugee Identity documents; and
• Conduct awareness campaigns and sensitization forums for Government agencies, banking institutions, the public, private sector, refugees and asylum seekers on procedures and significance of refugee rights and duties.

3.2 Refugee Status Determination (RSD)

The overall objective is to have a Government-led RSD system, which is fair, efficient and sustainable as part of a national legal and administrative governance system.

Following reception, registration and issuance of an asylum seeker pass, asylum seekers undergo a Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process to determine their eligibility for refugee status. Decisions for refugee status are taken through an individual RSD process or for a class of persons so declared by the Cabinet Secretary, on a prima facie basis.

Successful applicants are granted refugee status. The unsuccessful applicants have a right to appeal to the Refugee Appeals Board (RAB) and a final appeal to the High Court. If unsuccessful at the High Court, the applicant can seek asylum in another country of their choice or return to their country of origin.

3.2.1 Challenges in the RSD Process

The main challenges include but are not limited to:

• An existing RSD backlog\(^8\) that is limiting access to documentation and services;
• Lack of sufficient refugee management officers within the civil service; and
• Inadequate capacity of the Refugee Appeals Board to handle its functions.

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\(^8\) As of October 2018, there are about 28,000 cases amounting to about 54,000 individuals in the urban areas, Kakuma and Dadaab according to UNHCR Kenya.
3.2.2 Required Strategic Responses on RSD

To ensure that Kenya has effective and sustainable RSD systems and structures in place, the following interventions will be required:

- Provide required facilities and financial resources for timely RSD process;
- Ensure continuous training for officers engaged in the RSD process, including for the processing of complex cases;
- Build the capacity of the department responsible for refugee affairs by recruiting competent and trained Refugee Management Officers;
- Maintain a system of regular monitoring of asylum decisions and related processes;
- Strengthen the capacity of the Refugee Appeals Board;
- Improve the coordination mechanism for the processing of the exit of rejected individuals who have exhausted the appeal process;
- Leverage the GRF pledges to strengthen asylum institutions and reinforce legal aid and representation in asylum procedures.

3.3 Safety, Security and Peaceful Coexistence

Asylum seekers and refugees are governed by Kenyan laws and as such, they must adhere to existing legal frameworks. Kenya has hosted one of the largest refugee populations globally over the years that have caused enormous strain on an already stretched security system. So far, this burden has been falling on the Government with some support from the UNHCR in Dadaab and Kakuma. Ongoing projects include a Security Partnership Agreement between the UNHCR and the Government of Kenya. Additionally, there are projects targeting host community interventions, activities to counter radicalization, community policing in the camps (Nyumba Kumi) and cross-border initiatives. The purpose is to strengthen efforts to combat communal conflicts, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), human trafficking and smuggling of persons.
3.3.1 Challenges in Safety and Security
The Government faces the following challenges in providing security to Kenyans and refugees:

- Criminal activities which include terrorism, money laundering, human trafficking and smuggling of persons and goods, etc.;
- Inter-ethnic tensions as well as conflict between refugees and host communities;
- Inadequate education and employment opportunities that make youth susceptible to radicalization, drug trafficking and engagement in gang-related activities;
- Limited capacity of law enforcement agencies in refugee-hosting areas.
- Inadequate capacity for security screening of asylum seekers; and
- Risk of exposure to sexual and gender-based violence among refugee women and children;

3.3.2 Required Strategic Responses on Safety and Security
The Government, in collaboration with its humanitarian and development partners and other stakeholders, needs to put in place various strategies to ensure adequate security in refugee-hosting areas. This would include:

- Enhance security screening of new arrivals, including identification of risks, threats and separation of combatants from civilians;
- Counter violent extremism in refugee-hosting areas by carrying out sensitization programmes on radicalization targeting individuals and groups at risk;
- Enhance safety and security in refugee camps and host communities through various measures including supporting capacity development of relevant Government agencies in preventing and countering sexual and gender-based violence as well as human trafficking and smuggling of persons;
- Ensure the inclusion of refugee children in laws and policies on the protection of children;
- Strengthen community policing practices among refugees and asylum seekers;
- Enhance capacity of all relevant security agencies and improve security-related infrastructure;
- Provide for adequate rehabilitation and monitoring of former child soldiers and combatants;
- Enhance peaceful coexistence by strengthening community-based protection mechanisms and promoting targeted interventions for refugees and the host communities;
- Support initiatives by faith-based organizations to be part of the peace-building efforts and investments in socio-economic infrastructure in host communities and countries of origin; and
- Engage refugees and asylum seekers on psychosocial interventions;
4. PILLAR II: SUPPORT FOR IMMEDIATE AND ONGOING NEEDS FOR HOST COMMUNITIES, ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

In line with the New York Declaration and the GCR, the Government, in collaboration with humanitarian and development partners, will ensure delivery of assistance to asylum seekers, refugees and host communities, through appropriate service delivery structures. The sectors which will need additional resources for service delivery include:

a. Education
b. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
c. Health and Nutrition
d. Housing, Land and Property
e. Livelihoods, Self-Reliance and Social Protection
f. Environmental Management and Energy
g. Agriculture

4.1 Education

Every child in Kenya has the right to access compulsory early learning and basic education. Kenya has made great progress in increasing access, transition and participation in education through provision of County-based Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), Free Primary Education (FPE) and Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE).

The Djibouti Declaration outlines the need to enhance the capacity of IGAD Member States to implement commitments on quality education and learning for refugees and host communities. The Government is committed to progressively advance the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers into the national education system by eliminating all disparities and inequalities in education and promoting a safe, inclusive and protective learning environment. Towards this end, a draft policy document for the inclusion of refugees is being developed with corresponding implementation plans and budgets.

Approximately 20,000 refugee children attending public schools outside of the refugee camps have been enrolled in line with the “Guidelines on Admission of Non-Citizens to Institutions of Basic Education and Training in Kenya”. They

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*9 As stipulated in the 2010 Constitution and 2013 Basic Education Act.*
are already fully mainstreamed and benefit from Government programmes, such as capitation grants for Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education and other initiatives.

The majority of refugee learners (over 150,000) are enrolled in learning institutions located in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei settlement. Camp-based learning institutions have been managed and financed by UNHCR and the international community for almost three decades. The governance and management of learning institutions in refugee camps by the international community has led to a parallel system of service delivery that is less sustainable and does not adequately respond to the needs of refugees, asylum seekers and their host communities.

There is need for Government to take the lead in the management of the learning institutions in the refugee-hosting areas for more equitable and sustainable social-economic development. In line with the global commitments for international burden-sharing, the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers will require partnership between the Government of Kenya, the humanitarian and development partners.

4.1.1 Challenges in Education

The specific challenges faced by learners in both the refugee and host communities in accessing quality education are similar and include:

- Overcrowding due to significant growth in school enrolment without corresponding investment in the education sector;
- Parallel education institutions in the refugee camps that are not managed by the Government leading to services that are less predictable, sustainable and often of lower quality;
- Inadequate number of qualified and experienced teachers (TSC teachers) in refugee-hosting schools;
- Low transition rates to tertiary and TVETs; and
- High proportion of out of school children (both primary and secondary) in refugee-hosting areas of Turkana and Garissa10;

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10 According to UNHCR 2017 data, Turkana West Sub-County, which includes Kakuma refugee camp, has a low girl child enrolment level especially in ASAL areas and refugee camps. The average gross enrolment rate at the secondary level is 4% for refugee girls in Kenya compared to 21% for refugee boys.
4.1.2 Required Strategic Responses on Education

Based on the foregoing, there is a need to:

- Expand the provision of public education and training in refugee-hosting areas, including the integration of camp-based learning institutions in the national education system;
- Strengthen teacher management and their professional development and certification by increasing the number of qualified Kenyan teachers in refugee-hosting areas, as well as investing in training of refugee teachers as professionals, thus building human capital for both themselves and their learners;
- Enhance support for refugee learners with disabilities in line with the existing Government policy;
- Enhance the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in teaching in line with the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC);
- Mainstream refugee learners in the National Integrated Education Management Information System (NEMIS);
- Improve institution-based quality assurance services; and
- Invest in expansion of higher education opportunities for refugees and host communities to overcome the unique challenges within refugee-hosting areas;

4.2 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Article 43(1) of the 2010 Constitution stipulates that every person should have access to clean and safe water in adequate quantities, as well as reasonable standards of sanitation. MOH environmental health and hygiene policy (KESHP) 2015 – 2030 provides broad guidelines to both state and non-state actors at all level to work towards universal access to improved sanitation leading to improved quality of life for the people living within Kenya borders. The policy commits the Government of the Republic of Kenya at both national and county levels to pursue a robust strategy that will not only enable all Kenyans to enjoy their rights to attainable standards of sanitation but also a clean and healthy environment as guaranteed by the Constitution.
Water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are devolved functions of the
County Governments, with the National Government supporting in policy,
strategy and guideline development and provide trainings and oversights to all
major WASH activities in the Counties. Two Ministries play a big role in WASH.
Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation (MOWSI) provides water and
develops sewerage systems, while the Ministry of Health oversees safety of all
drinking water (including water used for personal hygiene) and promotes
decentralized sanitation in informal settlements, displace people/refugees,
schools and rural communities as a public health measure to mitigate diseases.

Therefore, it is important to address all essential WASH needs holistically to
enable more positive outcomes in both public health and nutrition.

4.2.1 Challenges in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
The main challenges experienced include:

a) Water
• Scarcity of water, limited natural water resources and progressing
desertification due to global warming and depletion of vegetation in refugee-hosting areas;
• Heavy reliance on borehole water, which attracts high operational costs
despite the recent solar energy installation in most boreholes in Dadaab and in Kakuma;
• Water scarcity for both human and animal consumption in refugee-hosting
counties which contributes to the severe challenges in sanitation, lack of
sewerage systems and poor waste water disposal practices;
• Lack of clean water sources and inadequate hygiene practices leading to a
high risk of water-borne diseases; and
• Insufficient and superannuated water harvesting techniques in refugee-hosting areas.
b) **Sanitation and Hygiene**

- Lack of adequate household toilets, leading to rampant open defecation;
- Lack of hand washing facilities with water and soap next to toilets and at household levels;
- Lack of adequate water containers at household level;
- Lack of awareness on how to effectively use toilets and maintain personal hygiene;
- Lack of appropriate facilities for children under five years;
- Lack of adequate cleanliness of toilets and fly proofing;
- Poor ventilation in many residential shelters;
- Lack of anal cleaning materials;
- Lack of dish racks for utensils;
- Lack of drying lines for washed cloths; and
- Poor waste water drainage;

### 4.2.2 Required Responses on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

There is need to put specific measures in place to ensure that adequate WASH services are established in refugee-hosting areas in order to ensure access and to foster peaceful coexistence between the refugee and host populations. The government and its humanitarian and development partners should intervene by:

#### a) Required Strategic Responses on Water

- Improving understanding and practice of water resource management in both communities;
- Systematically monitor water resources like rainfall and groundwater levels against water demand patterns;
- Improving water conservation and water resource harvesting at all levels from roof tops and rain water pans to sub-surface dams, sand dam technologies, dehumidification, desalination, filtration and rock catchments (for example, make water pans a common and locally appropriate Kenyan water technology);
- Constructing new dams to increase the water supply levels in the refugee-hosting areas;
Changing the way existing boreholes are managed by ensuring rigorous and systematic monitoring and control; and

Focus on future water supply sustainability through system improvements and a shift to commercialization of water for refugees and host communities (e.g. introduction of tariffs);

**b) Strategic Responses on Sanitation & Hygiene**

- Provide each family a toilet, so that they can effectively use, clean and maintain;
- Each toilet to have a hand washing facility, with water and soap at all times;
- Build the capacity of local community resource persons on the concept of hygiene promotion through training on Fragile Community-led Total Sanitation (FCLTS) approach;
- Support households to construct their own dish racks and drying lines;
- Form a cluster/block sanitation and hygiene committees among the community members;
- Provide at least 100 litter water container per household so that household members can appropriately practice good hygiene measures;
- Facilitate households to acquire anal cleaning materials;
- Provide adequate utensils (non-food items-NFIs);
- Individual household or blocks to have their own refuse pit or transfer stations; and
- Ensure all residential dwellings have adequate natural lighting and ventilation;

### 4.3 Health and Nutrition

The Government is committed to providing quality health services and implementing health system reforms aimed at moving Kenya towards universal health coverage. Through this, the Government will help actualize the right to health as envisaged in Article 43(1) and Article 53(1)(c) of the 2010 Constitution. In addition, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has made several commitments to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable women and children in ASAL, through the Vision 2030, MTP III, Big Four Agenda, KHSSIP, FNSP and KNNAP 2018-2022, all of which aim to contribute to the realization of SGDs,
especially Goal 2 ("Zero Hunger"). The Government has already taken a number of steps forward, such as implementing maternal health care programmes (which include iron/folic acid supplements that apply to all expectant mothers in Kenya), as well as universal access to anti-retroviral drugs. Additionally, the government is implementing high impact nutrition interventions which include; exclusive breast feeding, timely complimentary feeding, iron and folic acid, Vitamin A and Zinc supplementation, hand washing, deworming, food fortification and management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition. Further, the Government has included refugees and asylum seekers in their COVID-19 Prevention and Response Plans and the Ministry of Health is supporting laboratory testing, contact tracing and community engagement in the refugee camps.

The Government also conducts regular immunization against communicable and non-communicable diseases, such as polio and measles, among others. Health facilities in the refugee settings provide free services to refugees and the host community. The Government supports the facilities with vaccines and other commodities like ARVs and STI treatment, and TB and malaria medicines. Under the Universal Health Coverage, the Government has established health financing through the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), which refugees access under the same conditions as Kenyan citizens.

Refugee-hosting areas are food-insecure and record a high level of malnutrition among children, pregnant and lactating women. The Government is committed to improving nutrition within the country which will be achieved through implementation of the KNAP 2018-2022. As refugees face similar circumstances, they also need assistance to access such services. While the Government and UNHCR partnership has done much in this area, it will be important for development partners to provide the required resources to support these initiatives.

4.3.1 Challenges in Health and Nutrition
The specific challenges within the health sector include:

- Lack of sufficient and reliable resources (in terms of specialist medical personnel, supplies and equipment);
- Disproportionate demand for services at overstretched and limited public health facilities in refugee-hosting areas;
- Constraints by refugees to financially cater for the NHIF enrollment and monthly premium costs;
- High turnover rates of medical practitioners within refugee-hosting areas;
- The high level of malnutrition in refugee-hosting areas occasioned by food insecurity (especially due to frequent droughts, poor access to water and sanitation, infections, especially from diarrhea, HIV & AIDS, malaria, poor maternal nutrition and poor child feeding practices12);
- Limited numbers of qualified nutritionists and dietitians within public health facilities and at the community level13;
- Perceptions that refugees are provided with higher level of services, which creates tension with the host communities;
- Lack of sufficient resources to respond to emergency health outbreaks/needs within refugee communities; and
- Lack of integration of health and nutrition services for refugees into the host county health annual work plans;
- Monitoring and Evaluation systems including KHIS;

4.3.2 Required Strategic Responses on Health and Nutrition
To ensure an inclusive healthcare programme that caters for both the refugees and host communities, there is a need to build upon existing frameworks, avoid duplication of structures and safeguard the use of valuable resources.

In the context of the Big Four Agenda, the Government aims to ensure access to quality and affordable healthcare for a reduced cost by 2022. To achieve this,

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13 According to the Kenya Nutrition and Dietitians Institute, there are 1,290 nutritionists, with 600 in public health facilities. This translates to a ratio of 1:31,000 of the total population in Kenya.
there is need for strong collaboration between the Government, humanitarian agencies, private sector and development partners\textsuperscript{14}.

Further, the following interventions will be necessary to improve the situation of health and nutrition:

- Collaboration with stakeholders to better equip health infrastructure and resources in refugee-hosting areas to respond to emerging health needs;
- Enhancement of health and nutrition screening mechanisms in refugee-hosting areas;
- Leveraging of funding from development actors in supporting interventions which seek to improve the nutrition of both hosting communities and refugees;
- Improvement of community-driven nutrition and related livelihoods interventions such as backyard gardening, poultry farming and communal agricultural projects;
- Provision of integrated services for both refugees and host communities by the Ministry of Health through the devolved units with support from the International Community; and
- Strengthening of monitoring systems essential in the successful management of the health and nutrition of the refugee and host populations.

4.4 **Housing, Land and Property (including Spatial Planning)**

Article 43(1) of the 2010 Constitution stipulates that every person has the right to accessible and adequate housing, and to reasonable standards of sanitation.

The majority of asylum seekers and refugees are housed in refugee camps: 221,102 refugees in Dadaab and 197,341 refugees in Kakuma/Kalobeyi. To further social-economic inclusion, Kalobeyi has been set up as an integrated settlement, with more permanent housing and key social services infrastructure (schools, health centers and police station) for refugees and host community.

\textsuperscript{14} Some of the important areas to address include reviewing the rules governing private insurers, lowering the cost of cover, protecting both the Government, Kenyans and refugees from fraud and abuse, and permitting private insurers to invest more in providing medical cover.
the end of 2020, a total of 6,030 sustainable shelters will have been built by UNHCR, with another 1,490 planned for 2021. In urban areas, asylum seekers and refugees make their own accommodation arrangements (renting accommodation or living with friends and relatives).

While the laws of Kenya may allow foreign nationals to own property in Kenya, provided certain criteria are met, refugees find themselves in uncertain situations due to either lack of documentation or non-recognition of existing documents. Because of this, development partners and private sector can leverage on the Big Four Agenda on housing to develop affordable housing for rent in refugee-hosting counties. This will minimize the expansion of the refugee camps and create business opportunities. Policies and regulations on registration of movable properties also need to be reviewed to enable refugees to register movable property such as motor vehicles.

The Constitution of Kenya states that all land belongs to the people of Kenya collectively as a nation, as communities and as individuals. Article 65 clarifies that non-citizens, including refugees, are not allowed to own land except under leasehold tenure not exceeding 99 years. Refugees in Kakuma and Dadaab are, therefore, users of the land not owners. The land where the refugee camps in Kakuma and Dadaab and the Kalobeyei Settlement have been established belongs to the community. It is envisioned that refugee camps will be transformed into urban settlements to fully integrate them into the local administrative structures. For instance plans are underway by the Turkana County Government to transform Kakuma into a municipality for efficient service delivery. To further promote this development, the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISEDPA) outlines options of land tenure arrangements that will be implemented.
4.4.1 Challenges in Housing, Land and Property (including Spatial Planning)

Some of the housing/land/property-related challenges for refugees, asylum seekers and host members of the community include:

- Overwhelmed human settlements that limit integrated housing development;
- Unavailable land for construction and settlement;
- Low quality housing characterized by poor sanitation and insufficient affordable housing;\(^{15}\)
- Unfavorable land tenure systems in the ASAL areas that are likely to limit integrated housing development; and
- Poor accessibility due to inadequate road infrastructure.

4.4.2 Required Strategic Responses on Housing

In order to meet the housing needs, the following steps will be taken:

- Develop a Land Use Management Framework to guide the allocation of land and possible land tenure systems in refugee-hosting counties to encourage private investment in rental housing;
- Develop a multi-sectoral approach to investment in social housing (including rehabilitating existing houses) targeting asylum seekers and refugees, as well as low income or vulnerable members of the host communities, in line with the Government’s Big Four Agenda;
- Work on gradual upgrade and re-design of the existing refugee camps in line with the existing initiatives for upgrade of informal settlements, which should introduce urban spatial planning, together with affordable durable housing solutions and environmentally friendly sanitation systems; and
- Ensure a multi-stakeholder referral system for effective coordination among different agencies aimed at creating a diverse and complementary supply of housing for refugees and host communities.

\(^{15}\) Poor quality and lack of shelter is cited as one of the challenges faced by refugees and asylum seekers in the joint UNHCR/IFC study on Kakuma- A consumer and market study of a refugee camp and town in northwest Kenya (Creating Markets, Creating Opportunities Study), May 2018, available at: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/8fb8fab4-af24-4b09-bdff-2109d2c45974/20180427_Kakuma-as-a-Marketplace_v1.pdf?MOD=AJPERES.
4.5 Livelihoods and Self-reliance
Refugees’ ability to work is key in sustaining themselves and their families in countries of asylum (host countries). The ability to work legally also marks a degree of integration into the host economy as well as a clear move from humanitarian response to a more sustainable, development-oriented approach. The Citizenship and Immigration Act, 2011 provides for:

- Issuance of class M work permits to recognized/qualified refugees;
- The work permit is issued gratis (free);
- It further provides for grant of Kenyan citizenship to refugees upon attaining the prerequisite conditions;
- The Act further provides for issuance of passes (dependent and student) to family members of refugees, hence encouraging family reunification/movement and access to education.

National legislation (Refugees Act, 2006 and Section 40 of the Citizenship and Immigration Act, 2011) stipulates that recognized refugees have access to class M work permits to be issued by the Department of Immigration. At the time of application, refugees should list the kind of profession, employment or business they wish to undertake. A job offer is a prerequisite for the issuance of a work permit.

If refugees want to engage in business, they need to register their business online\(^\text{16}\) and apply for appropriate business permits issued by Counties (e.g. health permits for food service establishments, small business permits).

Refugees, like members of the host community, are mostly working in the informal sector. Refugees participate in micro and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with host communities, most of which are based on informal arrangements. These business activities are mainly focused on the trade sector without much value addition. Such livelihood projects are therefore not adequate to cater for their needs and to make them self-reliant. As a result, they supplement their earnings with aid from international organizations (e.g. food

\(^{16}\) At time of registration, they need to provide: KRA PIN; ID/Passport of the proprietor; colored passport size photos; and partnership deed.
rations and other forms of humanitarian assistance). In addition, UN agencies and NGOs offer work opportunities to a limited number of refugees.

Overall, refugees have stimulated the economies in the host regions through trade, remittances from abroad, small businesses and infrastructure, as confirmed by the World Bank\textsuperscript{17} and IFC\textsuperscript{18} for the Kakuma area. The increase of commerce in these areas has spurred the establishment of various private sector enterprises, including banks and telecommunications companies.

4.5.1 Challenges in Livelihoods and Self-reliance

- Lack of awareness on legislation, business and other registration processes and obligations for application of relevant documentation at national and county levels by refugees and host communities;
- Difficulties faced by refugees in obtaining work permits (the current online-application platform is not refugee-friendly; the process does not take into account the special circumstances of refugees. Only refugees with special skills or capital that they can invest are successful in obtaining a work permit from the Department of Immigration), which limits their opportunities to work in the formal sector and pay taxes;
- Barriers to registration of businesses, including lack of documentation, technical barriers in accessing online registration, low ICT knowledge and access to ICT services;
- Lack of inter-linkages between different databases leading to lack of recognition of relevant documentation;
- Limited resources to expand competency-based skills training and livelihood interventions, coupled with limited access to credit facilities for business start-ups and poor financial management;

\textsuperscript{17} Sanghi, Apurva; Onder, Harun; Vemuru, Varalakshmi. 2016. ‘Yes’ in My Backyard?: The Economics of Refugees and Their Social Dynamics in Kakuma, Kenya. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank available at: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25855 License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

• Low levels of financial inclusion for refugees and host communities. This is further exacerbated by the lack of clarity in the legal and regulatory framework governing the financial sector with regard to refugees’ access to financial services;
• Limited job opportunities within the local labour market;
• Limited infrastructure development in refugee-hosting areas to catalyze economic development and growth for both host and refugee communities;
• Limited use of land for crop and livestock production and commercial manufacturing;
• Absence of interconnected infrastructure to stimulate growth and trade promotion and need for increased engagement of the private sector (areas include water, improved roads, Last Mile Electricity and internet connectivity);
• Policy on registration of mobile phone SIM cards for refugees hindering and limiting access to mobile money services;
• Lack of reliable and valid data on refugee skills and capacities; and
• Lack of capacities to engage in meaningful employment or economic activities due to special needs and vulnerabilities.

4.5.2 Required Strategic Responses on Livelihoods and Self-reliance
Economic opportunities in refugee-hosting areas can be expanded through cooperation and good economic initiatives. These initiatives will serve to foster the economic growth of the host area within which refugees reside. To enhance livelihoods, the following actions will be undertaken:
• Review current regulatory framework at national and county levels to improve livelihood opportunities for refugees, including easing access to the labour market, business registration and other services, as well as addressing administrative and technical barriers.
• Create an enabling environment where intellectual property is protected (patents, trademark, copyrights);
• Streamline the issuance of relevant documentation to facilitate access to business licenses, formalization of economic driven groups (CBOs and Self...
Help groups) and financial services (access to banks, credit facilities, company registration, KRA PIN);

- Support a market-based and value chain approach in areas hosting refugees, consisting of a mix of refugee and community member entrepreneurs, social enterprises and commercial firms;
- Promote agriculture and agri-business initiatives for both host communities and refugees;
- Invest in comprehensive skills development for refugees and host communities through access to basic education and market-driven Technical Vocational Educational Training (TVET);
- Encourage private-public partnerships investment;
- Support infrastructure investment\(^\text{19}\) in the refugee-hosting regions as part of the wider county development plans;
- Facilitate access to financial services (including access to SIM cards, mobile money and bank accounts) and expand cash-based assistance;
- Enhance security to create a conducive environment for economic development;
- Conduct studies to assess the socio-economic impact of the presence of refugees in the country;
- Improve infrastructure to help increase economic activity in refugee-hosting areas;
- Enhance inter-agency coordination with UN agencies and development actors;
- Increase information awareness on the business registration processes;
- Support development of ICT infrastructure and knowledge to increase access and usage by the refugee and host communities;
- Build the capacity of both refugees and the host community to increase financial literacy and knowledge of various business models and opportunities;
- Nurture talents through athletics and sports as a form of livelihood and occupation for youth;

\(^\text{19}\) Such as transportation, communication, sewage, water, electric as well as ICT systems.
● Enhance refugees’ freedoms and rights (reviewing and amending policies and legislations on freedom of movement and access to labour markets);

● Work with state authorities, employers, educational institutions and other stakeholders to ensure that the documentation issued to refugees is recognized and accepted;

● Facilitate the access of refugees to work and education opportunities through the articulation of suitable refugee assistance programmes geared towards self-reliance;

● Advocate for refugees related freedom of movements and the right to work (reviewing and amending policies and legislation around freedom of movement and access to labour markets); and

● Promote solutions for refugees including through the issuance of residence permits /grant of citizenship to refugees who are eligible; in addition facilitate third country solutions as well as support to those opting to return.

4.6 Environmental Management and Energy

Environmental management and energy are key sectors in settlements, such as the large refugee camps in the country. Environmental degradation in refugee camps is a major challenge, which resulted in the over-exploitation of underground water and depletion of vegetation.

4.6.1 Environmental Management

In Turkana County, approximately 95% of the households use wood, kerosene and charcoal for fuel\textsuperscript{20}, which has contributed to deforestation in the area. There is a strong need to plant trees to increase forest cover in refugee-hosting regions. In light of the environment in Turkana County, the seedlings should be drought-resistant and be able to grow harmoniously with the indigenous vegetation.\textsuperscript{21}

Government and development partners will continue collaborating to conserve the environment for sustainable settlement of both refugees and host communities. In Dadaab for instance, the Post Repatriation Rehabilitation Plan was prepared under the guidance of the Camp Consolidation/Closure Task Force

\textsuperscript{20} Turkana CIDP 2013-2017

\textsuperscript{21} In Kakuma, 293.1 hectares which represents about 30% of the degraded areas have been rehabilitated through support from UNHCR, WFP – climate change resilience programme, GIZ and Zurich foundation – community flood resilience programme.
in 2017 and various activities were carried out over the years, including: landscape clean-up of the closed camps at Kambioos and Ifo 2; demolishing, disinfection and backfilling of 16,000 pit latrines; sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management through green-belts (10 ha), orchards (34 ha), tree nurseries (5 ha), pivot farm (34.4 ha) and four self-initiated farms in Hagadera camp; maintenance of 90 hectares of already established greenbelts; support of refugee and host communities in operating beehives in Dagahaley, Hagadera camps and Dadaab centre; support of the Kenya Army with over 3,000 seedlings of assorted trees for planting in the newly established military base at Modika, Garissa. Residential and institutional compound tree planting was sustained through the promotion of “plant one tree campaigns”. In addition, all the existing tree nurseries were maintained as “centres of excellence” where both refugee and host community members received exposure on the nexus between environment, agriculture and eco-friendly sources of livelihoods. UNHCR and partners in close cooperation with the County Government will continue to focus on enhancing sustainable management of environment, natural resources and energy, increased livestock and agricultural production and productivity and strengthening of human, institutional and organizational capacities.

4.6.2 Challenges in Environmental Management
Overall, some of the effects of environmental degradation include:

- Decrease of the water table
- Loss of biodiversity
- Climate change
- Flooding
- Reduction in precipitation
- Deforestation and desertification
- Soil degradation
4.6.3 Required Strategic Responses on Environmental Management

To manage and reduce the impacts of climate change, efforts should be geared towards:

- Increased use of renewable sources of energy;
- Intensified afforestation or reforestation activities;
- Sustainable and eco-friendly shelter construction; humanitarian projects such as UNHCR’s new Cash Based Interventions (CBI) for shelter initiative in Turkana West inject cash into the economy, transforming demand and supply for goods and services in the area and further strengthening the economy; and
- Mass public mobilization on environmental management.

Linkages with existing Government and UN interventions, as reflected in the 2018-2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), will need to be made in order to ensure climate-smart interventions and rehabilitation of degraded areas in and around the camps. This will contribute to the realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets regarding re-afforestation cover, as captured in MTP III.

The above will result in increased resilience of both refugees and host communities residing in environmentally fragile areas in the Garissa and Turkana Counties and will mitigate inter-communal conflict over scarce natural resources. Investments in alternative and renewable sources of energy, including solar and wind, will go a long way in reducing the dependence on wood and fossil fuels at both household and institutional levels.

4.7 Energy

In recent years, there has been a substantial level of solar solutions penetration in both the refugee and host communities by private sector. At the same time, humanitarian and development partners are implementing several market-based energy projects in refugee camps and hosting areas, which are introducing diverse renewable energy sources. Such initiatives need to be greatly expanded and done on a large scale in the county to spur development and business opportunities in refugee-hosting areas.
4.7.1 Challenges in the Energy Sector
Some of the challenges in the energy sector include:

- Supply and distribution remain a challenge in the refugee-hosting counties of Turkana and Garissa, as these counties/sub-counties have limited coverage of the national electrical grid\textsuperscript{22};
- Sparse coverage of areas in these counties has contributed to limited business opportunities and has hindered industrial endeavors being initiated in these areas; and
- Diesel-powered generators are limited in capacity, prone to failure and resource intensive.

4.7.2 Required Strategic Responses on Energy
The following responses would be needed to meet the needs in the energy sector:

- Exploit the potential of solar and wind energy (e.g. investments in solar mini-grids) in the Turkana and Garissa Counties for private and public use and encourage the private sector to invest in renewable energy;
- Connect the refugee-hosting areas to the power grid;
- Shift from firewood as the main source of cooking energy by adopting eco-friendlier alternatives, such as LPG and Ethanol; and
- Promote livelihoods/income generation activities for the refugee and host communities based on the supply of energy-saving stoves.

4.8 Agriculture
In refugee-hosting areas such as Garissa and Turkana, most of the land is communally owned and held in trust by the county, resulting in limited private sector investment.

Food security is on the Big Four Agenda. Accordingly, the Government will strive to increase irrigation agriculture to foster food security countrywide. Considering that a significant amount of land in refugee-hosting areas remains under-utilized, the National Government and the relevant County Governments will promote irrigation schemes in these areas. The Government will seek the support

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\textsuperscript{22} Kainuk shopping center is the only area in Turkana County connected to the electricity grid.
and partnership of development and private sector actors to help actualize this goal.

County Governments are partnering with humanitarian and development agencies, the refugees and the host communities through rehabilitation of farmland, introduction of kitchen gardens, raring of small livestock, food preservation and installation of rain harvesting systems in an effort to improve household nutrition and diversified diet.

4.8.1 Challenges in Agriculture
The current agricultural challenges include:

- Semi-arid climate and a fragile environment;
- Nomadic pastoralism;
- Insufficient infrastructural agricultural investment required to advance production with meaningful impact;
- Insufficient water supply for agricultural use, which is a major impediment for agricultural development; and
- Lack of agricultural knowledge or lack of diverse livelihoods/agricultural opportunities affects the further development of the sector.

4.8.2 Required Strategic Responses on Agriculture
To enhance food security and livelihoods in refugee-hosting areas, refugees and host communities will be encouraged to engage in appropriate agricultural activities. The following interventions are proposed:

- Adopt appropriate farming practices and technology;
- Establish and expand irrigation schemes in and around refugee-hosting areas;
- Conduct demonstrative community training on agricultural practices for both refugees and host communities;
- Provide investment opportunities for mechanized farming and other specialized farming methodologies through public-private partnerships;
- Provide revenue pathways through the sale of surplus produce;
- Diversify crops to improve nutrition;
- Construct dams for domestic, livestock and agriculture production;
● Develop value chains which will support local production of food supplement (for consumption and sales) and create job opportunities for refugees and members of the host community;
● Embrace environmentally sound and sustainable community-based natural resource management approaches and community empowerment to enable community ownership and improved rangeland management solutions; and
● Support policy and county planning on user rights and land use.

4.9 Social Protection

Part 3 of the 2010 Constitution takes particular note of special groups and their needs. 11% of the refugee population falls under this category. In the refugee camps male and female refugees are equally affected, while in urban areas a higher percentage of female refugees are recorded as having specific needs.23 This category includes children, persons with disabilities, youth, minorities and marginalized groups, women at risk, survivors of torture, trauma, gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse or harmful practices, persons with medical needs and the elderly. Most support in this area comes from humanitarian actors focusing on both prevention and response. Increased support to these groups can be attained through collaborative efforts between the Government and humanitarian and development agencies.

4.9.1 Challenges in Social Protection

● Limited specific resources dedicated to refugee child protection, youth activities, marginalized and vulnerable groups;
● Lack or limited presence of Government-appointed officials for child protection and SGBV issues in refugee-hosting areas;
● Limited or inadequate prevention measures on specific protection issues like female genital mutilation (FGM) and early/forced marriages;
● Limited comprehensive assistance to SGBV survivors;
● Lack of appropriate measures to meet the needs of children with special needs and ensuring their inclusion;

23 According to the UNHCR Kenya statistics, September 2018.
● Insufficient funding of the social protection sector, resulting in gaps in coverage even for Kenyan citizens; and
● Lack of proper identification documents compatible with the Government’s Management Information Systems (MIS) for beneficiary identification, verification and case processing;

4.9.2 Required Strategic Responses on Social Protection
● Undertake a review of existing legal and administrative obstacles hindering the inclusion in social services;
● Improve data and information management to inform responses with all partners in order to increase knowledge and data for efficient processing;
● Ensure capacity building and deployment of dedicated Government officials for child protection and SGBV issues at county and sub-county level;
● Expand and fund adequately child protection and SGBV prevention and response initiatives in order to improve resilience through life skills;
● Advocate for inclusion of SGBV survivors and refugee children in need of physical protection at public facilities in line with the existing Gender Policy 2011;24
● Support the eradication of FGM in refugee-hosting areas;
● Strengthen and support existing national child protection/social welfare systems to include refugees and asylum seekers;
● Advocate for inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees with special needs into the social protection programmes.
● Collaborate with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities among refugees to access assistance and services;
● Align, to the extent possible, UNHCR’s assistance programmes with the Government’s social assistance programmes; and
● Collaborate with humanitarian and development actors with a view to support the social protection sector.

5. PILLAR III: PROMOTING REGIONAL COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY SHARING IN REALIZATION OF DURABLE SOLUTIONS FOR REFUGEES

Millions of refugees around the world have limited access to timely and durable solutions, which is a cardinal goal of international protection. Efforts to address the refugee situation must be anchored on firm and sustained international cooperation and burden and responsibility sharing, as well as support to countries of origin to enable them to absorb returnees.

With respect to durable solutions, the preferred goal is to bring about conditions that would enable refugees to return voluntarily to their countries of origin in safety and dignity. However, recognizing that there may be diverse challenges to achieve this goal, the New York Declaration, the CRRF and the GCR provide for States to make commitments to expand third-country solutions, including increasing resettlement for refugees and exploring complementary pathways for admission. Kenya will continue to offer protection to refugees hosted in the country, but will also support programmes that will equip them for either repatriation or resettlement. The shift from humanitarian to development assistance, coupled with the socio-economic inclusion of refugees, should ensure that there will be a more sustainable use of resources and that refugees and host communities alike will be offered more opportunities, which will, at the same time, foster peaceful coexistence between the two communities. The key areas of focus under this pillar are:

a. International responsibility sharing
b. Voluntary repatriation
c. Resettlement and complementary pathways\textsuperscript{25}
d. Socio-economic inclusion

\textsuperscript{25} This would also include the exploration of solutions within the East African Community (free movement of persons, free movement of workers, right of establishment and right of residence of nationals/citizens of East Africa within EAC).
5.1 International Responsibility and Burden Sharing

The need for international burden and responsibility sharing when dealing with influx of refugees cannot be over-emphasized. The New York Declaration and the GCR spell out various objectives to be met through a concerted effort. Key among them is ensuring greater and much needed support for the host countries and shared responsibility in refugee management by the international community. The Declaration also spells out various obligations of the host country and the international community, including the 193 Member States of the United Nations, multilateral donors and private sector partners.

5.1.1 Challenges in International Responsibility and Burden Sharing

With protracted and new refugee situations, Kenya has faced many challenges including but not limited to:

- Mixed refugee and migrant movements;
- Lack of harmonized approach in resource allocation and implementation; and
- Shrinking donor support for durable solutions.

5.1.2 Expected Responses for International Responsibility and Burden Sharing

These challenges can be addressed by the following actions:

- Increased, predictable and sustainable donor support in both countries of asylum and origin;
- Strengthened Government capacity to manage refugee operations;
- International and regional cooperation to address root causes of displacement;
- Improved conditions for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity, in close coordination and collaboration with the country of origin and the international community;
- Expansion of the resettlement space for those refugees who are unable or unwilling to return or stay in the host country;
- Advocacy efforts for increased opportunities through complementary pathways (family reunification, labour mobility, educational and sports scholarships);
Increased support for development initiatives and projects targeted towards socio-economic, peace and state building will ensure that development actors, including international and regional financial institutions, dedicate resources under favorable terms through both bilateral and multilateral channels, with direct benefits to host countries and communities, as well as to refugees;

- In addition, prioritizing development action in favour of countries of origin will create conditions for voluntary return, where appropriate.

### 5.2 Voluntary Repatriation

Voluntary repatriation is considered the most desirable solution to the situation of refugees, the right to return to one’s country of origin being fundamental as refugee status is temporary in nature. The skills acquired during the period that refugees and asylum seekers spend in the country of asylum provides them with a foundation upon which to start rebuilding their lives when they return to their country of origin. There is also need for adequate socio-economic infrastructure to support social services and livelihoods to the returning refugees in their countries of origin.

Kenya, UNHCR and the countries of origin will need to work together to ensure that refugees willing to be repatriated are assisted to return sustainably. As of September 2020, voluntary repatriation figures stand at 88,697\(^2\)\(^6\), of whom more than 85,060 are Somali returnees. Majority (81,378) of the returnee population have successfully reintegrated in Somalia. However, a small group of 3,682 persons have come back to Dadaab after they were facilitated through the voluntary repatriation programme.\(^2\)\(^7\) This clearly shows that with empowerment, refugees can sustainably return.

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\(^{26}\) According to UNHCR Kenya statistics, September 2020.

\(^{27}\) The main reasons cited by this group for returning to Dadaab are issues related to lack of access to basic social services mainly education, access to health, shelter and income earning and generating opportunities; some cited security concerns, particularly possible recruitment by military groups.
5.2.1 Challenges to the Voluntary Repatriation Process

Challenges encountered during the voluntary repatriation process are largely infrastructural and financial and include:

- Lack of adequate funds for voluntary return;
- Poor road network that delays the process, particularly during the rainy season;
- Legal issues, including mixed marriages, double registration cases and an expired Repatriation Policy Framework\(^{28}\);
- Limited areas of return and conditions in countries of origin; and
- Countries of origin that are not deemed safe for purposes of return or where there is no agreement in place governing return.

5.2.2 Required Strategic Responses on Voluntary Repatriation

As elucidated in the Nairobi Declaration, Kenya will continue to play a central role in the collective regional pursuit of durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation, together with the international community, thereby supporting countries of origin’s stabilization efforts that would allow the continued return of refugees in a voluntary, dignified and safe manner. The responses would include:

- Regularization of the ongoing return process through a Tripartite Framework;
- Increased funding for the voluntary repatriation process;
- Investment in building the capacity of countries of origin to receive and reintegrate returnees;
- Greater engagement of the Governments of countries of origin in regional and international platforms to achieve a permanent solution to the conflicts;
- Investment in skills building and technical training for refugees while in the country of asylum, as a foundation for sustainable return and reintegration;

\(^{28}\) Tripartite Agreement 2013.
- Information-sharing with the refugee leadership and community on current conditions in countries of origin with regards to security, social amenities and livelihood opportunities;
- Increase in "Go - see - come - tell" visits in order to dispel myths and rumors about conditions in countries of origin; and
- Support of cross-border education, skills and livelihood programmes, which will facilitate the return of refugees, their reintegration, allowing them to support the reconstruction of their countries in the recovery phase.

5.3 Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

In recognition of the value of resettlement and complimentary pathways for admission to third countries as an important tool for global responsibility sharing, the New York Declaration, CRRF and the GCR emphasize the need to expand access to third-country solutions.

Resettlement is a tangible form of solidary with hosting countries, particularly in mass and protracted displacement contexts. Kenya is working closely with UNHCR to facilitate resettlement of those refugees who meet the criteria and cannot return to their countries of origin. Further, support and facilitation will continue to be offered to refugees through complimentary pathways. They are not meant to replace the existing durable solutions, but rather complement them and have significant potential, given the decline in resettlement quotas. Complementary pathways include family reunification, educational scholarships and labour mobility schemes, as well as private and community sponsorship programmes. The New York Declaration, the CRRF and the GCR provide a new impetus for expanding opportunities for refugees in this area.
5.3.1 Challenges in Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

In general, refugees are formally submitted by UNHCR to resettlement countries for consideration. The process of resettlement is often long and subject to requirements of the resettlement states and security clearances. Contrary to the vision of the New York Declaration, CRRF and the GCR, resettlement quotas have contracted and resettlement benefits less than 1% of the refugee population. Other challenges with resettlement of refugees are:

- Resettlement countries imposing non-protection related preferences (nationalities, family composition, etc.) on cases to be submitted;
- Managing refugee expectations who see resettlement as their desired durable solution;
- Countering fraud in the resettlement processes;
- High costs associated with processing visas;
- Documentary requirements to qualify for the visas;
- Accessing embassies in Nairobi for camp-based refugees; and
- Lack of information by refugees on complimentary pathways opportunities and procedures.

5.3.2 Required Strategic Responses on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Kenya will work with UNHCR to promote the expansion of resettlement opportunities in traditional and emerging resettlement countries and expand complementary pathways opportunities through the following actions:

- Participate in information-sharing with the refugee community and stakeholders on complementary pathways;
- Collect relevant data on resettlement and complementary pathways (e.g. relatives in third countries, educational achievements, skills, job experience) during registration;
- Issue necessary documents in a timely manner, including refugee identification documents, birth certificates, exit permits and Machine-readable Convention Travel Documents (MRCTDs);
- Advocate for greater resettlement quotas through diplomatic engagement.
In support of advocating for labour mobility and its related rights of establishment and residence within the East African Community (EAC), the Government will:

- Engage the EAC Secretariat in a legal study of the EAC Protocol on the applicability of the treaty and related protocol to refugees;
- Advocate with parties of the Treaty and Protocol for the full inclusion of refugees in the framework; and
- Assess refugees’ opportunities under the EAC framework to reside and work in other EAC countries.

5.4 Socio-economic Inclusion
Refugee status is by nature temporary, as it is expected that either the situation in the country of origin has changed to such a degree that the refugee can return home in safety and dignity or s/he is able to benefit from a durable third country solution. For those who cannot return home there is a need to identify a local durable solution. When refugees develop their capacities and skills, they are not only able to support themselves and their families, but also contribute to local economies, start businesses, pay taxes and eventually reintegrate in their home countries in a sustainable manner. The area-based support model targeting both refugees and host communities, coupled with the refugees’ socio-economic inclusion and a focus on durable solutions, provides an effective framework for the protection and management of refugees during their stay in the host country.

5.4.1 Challenges to Socio-Economic Inclusion
Some of the challenges include:

- Presence of large refugee population is a strain on existing resources;
- Inadequate policy and legal framework socio-economic inclusion;
- Language and cultural barrier to socio-economic integration;
- Refugees seen as a threat/competition in the local labour market;
- Lack of cohesion within the refugee community; and
- Lack of skills and qualifications which limits their inclusion.
5.4.2 Required Strategic Responses

Efforts on socio-economic inclusion and support for durable solutions, including at local level, should ensure;

- Inclusion of refugees in Government policies and development plans at national and county levels;
- Support to the MTP III at the national level and the CIDPs at the county level including support for transition of refugee camps to integrated urban settlements;
- Putting in place measures to absorb facilities (schools, hospitals) and water borehole after camps are consolidated;
- Removal of legal and administrative barriers to socio-economic inclusion, including access to the labour market, relevant documentation and facilitation of a longer-term stay (particularly for those who cannot return home);
- Increased funding by development partners for inclusion and solutions strategies.
6. COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

To enhance the implementation of the CRRF, the whole of society approach is required. Specific roles in implementation, monitoring and oversight will be designed to ensure community ownership, transparency of processes and accountability of the implementing actors. County Governments, the private sector, UNHCR, NGOs and other institutions will also form a crucial part of the planning and execution of the CRRF and plan of action. The overall coordination of the implementation of the CRRF will be led by the Government of Kenya and through the National Steering Committee (NSC). The Chair of NSC will be the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (Principal Secretary State Department of Interior and Citizen Services) and co-chaired by the Principal Secretary Ministry of Devolution and ASALs (State Department for Devolution). The NSC may co-opt any other member as deemed necessary. The NSC comprising membership from government ministries, departments and other organizations as shown in Table 2:

6.1: Composition of the National Steering Committee

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Government (MDAs)</th>
<th>Non-government</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (Chair)</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ministry of Devolution and ASALs (Chair)</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The National Treasury and Planning</td>
<td>World Food Program (WFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td>Representative from INGOs (DRC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td>Representative from one national NGO (RCK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning</td>
<td>2 Representatives from local development partners/donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>2 Representatives from humanitarian donor group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation</td>
<td>3 Representatives from the private sector (banking, Telcos, FKE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ministry of Energy</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Forestry</td>
<td>2 Representatives from the refugee community (male and female)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>State Law Office and Department of Justice,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>The Council of Governors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Turkana County Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Garissa County Government</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.2 CRRF Secretariat

A CRRF Secretariat will be created by secondment of key personnel from relevant Ministries, departments and humanitarian and development partners. The secretariat will be hosted at the office of the Principal Secretary for Interior and Citizen Services. The Chair of the CRRF Secretariat will be the Director for CRRF. The responsibility of the Secretariat will be:

- Planning of the comprehensive refugee response;
- Conduct analysis on the implementation of a comprehensive refugee response;
- Knowledge management in support of the implementation of a comprehensive refugee response;
- Mobilizing resources for the comprehensive refugee response;
- Monitoring and tracking of progress of the implementation of the comprehensive refugee response; and
- Liaison with key stakeholders and actors.
6.3 CRRF Sector Working Groups (SWG)

During the actual implementation, the various components of the CRRF will be realized by the line ministries and departments responsible for the respective sectors. The function of the Sector Working Groups will be to implement sector plans and report on implementation progress to the CRRF secretariat. The following SWGs will be formed:

- Education
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Health and Nutrition
- Housing, Land and Property
- Livelihoods, Self-Reliance and Social Protection
- Environmental Management and Energy
- Agriculture
- Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS)
6.4 National CRRF Coordination Structure
7. ACTION PLAN
The CRRF will be implemented through a Plan of Action that will bring together all actors from the Government of Kenya, relevant UN agencies, donors, local and international NGOs and the private sector.

Importantly, the Plan of Action will be crucial in mobilizing and utilizing resources to achieve both short and long term goals of the Kenyan CRRF to bring self-reliance among refugees and host communities as well as socio-economic integration. These goals are clearly explained in table 2 below.

**TABLE 2:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION PLAN (2020-2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>By 2022, the Government has in place local arrangements for burden and responsibility sharing for the refugees hosted in Kenya. Focus will be on areas where the Government will need support to meet the needs of refugees and host communities.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a.</strong> Establish National and County Government structures to coordinate and implement the framework. The purpose is to create capacity at both national and county levels on localizing the agenda of the Global Compact for refugees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong> Kenya develops comprehensive sector plans in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
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<td>• Health and Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Housing, Land and Property</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Livelihoods, Self-Reliance and Social Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Environmental Management and Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>The sector plans will need to show the existing budgetary gaps that need international support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c.</strong> Mobilize international support from the international community to enable the government to implement the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 <strong>By 2022, the Government is able to address long term interventions through improved data collection at the reception, registration and documentation phase and has in place effective institutions for refugee status determination.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a.</strong> Equip the National and County Governments to be able to adequately respond to emergencies. Contingency planning will be key to strengthening Kenya’s comprehensive refugee response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong> Kenya refugee management policies and relevant legislation are reviewed to be in tandem with the new global refugee management policies. This will cater for current refugee populations in the country and any future refugee influxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>c.</strong> Develop a comprehensive database that is interlinked with other national registration databases to enable effective service delivery. Comprehensive data of refugees and their hosts will be used to identify people with specific needs and skills to inform comprehensive responses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>d.</strong> Relevant institutions have the necessary resources and capacities to process refugee status determination claims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 <strong>By 2022, the Government of Kenya is able to meet the needs of refugees and host communities through the implementation of the sector plans.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a.</strong> Implementation of the sector plans to enable provision of social services to both refugees ad host communities. The sector plans to be implemented are as follows;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   | Health and Nutrition  
|   | Housing, Land and Property  
|   | Livelihoods, Self-Reliance and Social Protection  
|   | Environmental Management and Energy  
|   | Agriculture  

b. Strengthen the Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) to provide security to the host and refugee communities with special consideration to women, children and persons with specific needs. Deliberate steps will be taken to prevent and respond to all forms of violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual- and gender-based violence and harmful practices.

c. Invest in the development of infrastructure (roads, housing, sewerage and ICT) in the refugee-hosting regions as part of the wider county development plans.

4 **By 2022, Kenya has adopted plans further facilitating durable solutions for refugees both locally and internationally.**

a. Support local integration programmes that empower refugees and host communities through education, jobs and livelihoods. This will guarantee resilience and self-reliance among refugees and host communities.

b. Inclusion of refugees in national and county development plans (MTP IV, 2022-2027, CIDPs 2022-2027). This will further integrated refugees into the local economy and facilitate access to essential services.

c. Kenya to engage more with resettlement countries and the international community for increased refugee resettlement quotas as part of responsibility and burden sharing.

d. Develop a strategy to support complementary pathways for refugees who qualify under programmes such as education scholarships, family reunion and access to jobs abroad.

e. Kenya in collaboration with the UNHCR and countries of origin will put measures in place to support voluntary repatriation.
8. CONCLUSION
The CRRF gives Kenya the opportunity to widely collaborate with the International Community, development partners, humanitarian agencies, NGOs and the private sector in a whole-of-Government and whole-of-society approach with regard to the management and support of refugees. As the Government attends to the security challenges brought about by hosting a large population of refugees, the private sector will explore the potential for investment in the refugee-hosting areas. The Government in cooperation with the International Community (the humanitarian agencies and development partners) will need to provide the required resources for the provision of social services to refugees and the host communities. The ultimate goal is to offer international protection to refugees, while empowering and preparing them for a sustainable durable solution, with a particular focus on return.