

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND
DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

**Action Document for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-69**

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya		
Total cost	Total estimated cost EUR 33 270 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 33 270 000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Indirect Management through Delegation Agreements with UN agencies Direct Management through award of grants Service contracts for the evaluation, audit and communication component		
DAC-code	73010	Sector	Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation
Derogations, prior approvals, exceptions authorised	Prior approval 20.a		

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

This action directly responds to **Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the Trust Fund** and **Domains 1 and 3 of the Valletta Action Plan** and contributes to **Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, and 11**. These are detailed at the end of this document.

The **overall objective** of the programme is to enhance the self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Kenya.

The **intervention logic** of the action is that if we strengthen the Kenyan national and county governments in a way that will ensure better management and protection of refugees, and support their capacity to roll-out CRRF approaches, as well as couple this with concrete interventions at county-level, we will directly contribute to transforming the humanitarian model of assistance for refugees towards development-oriented solutions that enhance the self-reliance of refugees and host communities.

The action will have three complementary and mutually-reinforcing components to deliver this:

Component 1: Build and strengthen ownership and capacity of the Government of Kenya at both national and county levels to enhance overall asylum management and support CRRF roll-out. Further, in view of the global COVID-19 outbreak, a response to the virus in the camps was added under this component.

Component 2: Provide a second phase of EUTF support towards the implementation of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED) in Turkana County with a focus on sustainable livelihoods, social cohesion and access to markets and services for refugees and host communities.

Component 3: Pilot initiatives in support of self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Garissa County.

The **main beneficiaries** of this action are refugees and host communities with a focus on vulnerable population groups, women and youth.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country context

The Horn of Africa is one of the major refugee producing and hosting regions in the world. Kenya is the third largest refugee hosting country in this region. As of August 2019, it hosted a total of 529,854 officially registered refugees and asylum-seekers. It has been welcoming refugees from neighbouring countries for over 25 years. Most refugees in Kenya are from Somalia and South Sudan (54% and 25% respectively), with significant numbers also from DRC (8%) and Ethiopia (7%), and smaller numbers from Burundi, Eritrea and Sudan.

The majority of refugees are located in refugee camps in Garissa County (Dadaab) and Turkana County (Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement). 44% are in Dadaab, 40% in Kakuma / Kalobeyei (approximately 153,593,000 in Kakuma, 36,099 in Kalobeyei, and 1804 in other urban centres) and 16% in Nairobi. Somali refugees are mainly located in Dadaab while South Sudanese are largely in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement. Both Dadaab and Kakuma camp complexes have existed for almost three decades. Dadaab complex is today divided into three camps: Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera; Kambioos and Ifo2 were closed in April 2017 and May 2018 respectively. Following the conclusion of a Tripartite Agreement between Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR in 2013, Somali refugees have been returning to Somalia. By mid-2019, 83,600 people have been assisted to voluntarily return, although the rate of return has significantly dropped. Concurrently, opportunities for third country resettlement are diminishing.

The Kenyan Constitution, adopted in 2010, introduced an ambitious process of devolution whereby 47 counties assumed responsibilities for delivering a wide range of services. Kenya's devolution process, whilst still experiencing difficulties, offers the space for county governments in refugee-hosting areas to focus efforts on pursuing an integrated approach that includes refugees in local development planning and service delivery.

The main refugee hosting regions, Turkana County, in north-western Kenya, and Garissa County, in north-eastern Kenya, are two of the poorest regions in Kenya. These marginalised borderlands experience significant challenges in terms of poverty reduction, service delivery, infrastructure, economic opportunities, environmental degradation and insecurity. According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 79% of the population of Turkana county and 66% of Garissa's population are living in poverty¹. The refugee population represents some 24% of the total population of Garissa County, and 15% in Turkana County. The refugee presence in these counties, and its protracted nature, has led to pressure on hosting areas. On top of this, Garissa County in particular is characterised by complex clan and political structures as well as security issues related to the Al-Shabaab terrorist threat and its proximity to the border with

¹ Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) Report, 2016

Somalia. However, recent studies have also demonstrated the beneficial economic impact of refugees in Kenya².

In March 2021, the Government of Kenya requested UNHCR to develop a Roadmap to consolidate the two camps, Kakuma and Dadaab by June 2022. Consequently, UNHCR and the Government formed a joint Commission, which is further formulating the next steps towards a humane management of refugees in both camps.³ The main pillars of the Roadmap will consist of:

- Conducting intention surveys among refugees who may return to their countries of origin;
- Further de-registration of Kenyan citizens in the Dadaab camp and issuance of IDs to 11,000 Kenyans who were already identified;
- Gradual move towards a new model of refugee settlements similar to the Kalobeyei model in Turkana and recognition of alternative-stay arrangements to refugees from the East African Community (EAC);
- Resettlement to third countries for a small number of refugees who are not able to return home and face protection risks.

COVID-19 was declared a global health emergency by the World Health Organisation (WHO) on 30 January 2020. Kenya confirmed its first COVID-19 case on 13 March 2020. The Government has suspended air travel, except for cargo flights, banned public gatherings, and enforced a daily nation-wide curfew. Kenya's Finance Ministry also downgraded the country's economic growth prospects for 2020 from 6.1 percent to a conservative 3 percent due to the pandemic, which has disrupted domestic production and supply chains as well as demand from the country's main trading partners. To prevent the spread of COVID-19 to the refugee camps, movement restrictions were enforced, as well as mandatory quarantine upon arrival in the camps. UNHCR has worked on key response interventions, notably measures to suppress transmission such as infection prevention and control (IPC), quarantine, testing, isolation, and contact tracing. Other measures included the reduction of exposure, countering misinformation, protecting the vulnerable and reduction of morbidity and mortality through early diagnosis and quality care.

As of 13 September 2021, a total of 11,882 samples have been tested for COVID-19 since the onset of the pandemic with 922 positive cases recorded in Kakuma. In Dadaab, 16,673 tests have been conducted, with a 788 cumulative COVID-19 positive individuals recorded. Following approval by the MOH, COVID-19 testing using the GeneXpert machines began on 13 June 2021 at Ifo hospital in Dadaab, which has contributed to reduced turnaround time for results relay and will in future enable optimal testing at Dadaab level. However, overall, the testing and contact-tracing capacity in Turkana and Garissa Counties remains limited. Refugees and humanitarian workers are eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccinations, which are administered by UNHCR's health partners in both Kakuma and Dadaab camps. Despite the ongoing vaccination campaign, vaccine hesitancy is being reported due to misconceptions persisting at the community level.

² See section on Lessons Learnt.

³ The joint communication is available here: <https://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2021/4/608af0754/joint-statement-government-kenya-united-nations-high-commissioner-refugees.html>.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Kenya has signed and ratified the key international legal instruments governing the treatment of refugees⁴. National law is enshrined in the Kenya Refugee Act 2006, which is currently under review. The Act supports an encampment policy where refugees are restricted to residing in "designated areas". The Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act 2011 does allow refugees to acquire citizenship provided they fulfil the various criteria, however in practice, the implementation is subject to very restrictive interpretation. A revised Refugee Bill addressing some of the issues related to encampment and socio-economic rights of refugees was endorsed by the Parliament in 2017 but not assented into law by the President due to lack of comprehensive public participation. The Bill has been reintroduced for Parliamentary consideration but has not been passed yet. Aside from the formal legal barriers that restrict prospects for refugee inclusion and self-reliance, there are also a number of informal barriers including administrative hurdles, stigma, and lack of awareness amongst refugees of their rights.

At the same time, the Government of Kenya has recently been at the forefront of seeking international support and responsibility-sharing for durable solutions. It hosted the Nairobi summit of IGAD Heads of State in March 2017 which resulted in the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan (NAP). It was also a pledging member of the U.S. Leaders' Summit and, in late 2017, joined others in becoming a pilot country for implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

The CRRF roadmap whose draft from August 2018 included Kenya's commitments to the Nairobi Action Plan and the Leaders' Summit, was finalised in November 2020 and signed in February 2021. The new Refugee Bill contains some of the provisions that could support its implementation. If successfully passed through the legislative process, the new Bill will ensure: (i) Maintaining the protection space for asylum seekers and refugees, (ii) Support for immediate and ongoing needs of refugees and host communities through integrated approaches, and (iii) Promoting regional cooperation and international responsibility-sharing in the realisation of durable solutions.

In practical terms, with the support of the UN and the EU, the Government has started exploring models for a different, development-oriented response to forced displacement; the primary example of this is Kalobeyei settlement in Turkana which has been supported under the EU Trust Fund since 2016⁵. The 14-year Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme is a collaboration between UNHCR and Turkana County Government which aims to transition towards a model of self-reliance providing both refugees and host communities with better livelihoods opportunities and enhanced service delivery.

In Garissa County, government policy towards Somali refugees is more restrictive. Primarily due to security concerns, the Government has maintained a strict encampment policy and there has been a strong focus on repatriation to Somalia since 2013. A 2016 announcement to close Dadaab refugee camp was blocked by the High Court in early 2017 on the basis that it violated the Constitution and the country's commitments under international humanitarian law. Since June 2019 when the county expressed interest in developing a plan for joint and

⁴ Kenya has signed and ratified the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention) and the 1967 United Nations Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967 Protocol). Kenya has also signed and ratified the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (OAU Convention), 1981 African Charter on Human and People's Rights and the 1990 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

⁵ EUTF05-HOA-KE-17, <https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/node/398>

shared service delivery for the refugees and hosting populations, UNHCR has been providing support which will lead to the drafting of the Garissa Integrated Socio Economic Development Programme (GISED) which seeks to outline various interventions across all sectors that would lead to the development of the three refugee hosting sub-counties of Fafi, Lagdera and Dadaab.

Since its peak in 2011 (519,000 people), the refugee population in Dadaab has decreased to just over 200,000 today, due to both spontaneous and assisted returns as well as the result of a verification exercise. It should be noted that there is an issue of registration of Kenyan nationals as refugees in Dadaab as well as a significant backlog of asylum claims since the government suspension of registration of new arrivals from Somalia since 2014. The departure trend has slowed considerably over the past 12 months and UNHCR is working on the assumption that approximately 150,000-200,000 refugees will remain in Dadaab in need of other durable solutions; many of these refugees being first or second-generation born in the camp⁶.

Despite this difficult context, Dadaab also holds real economic potential for refugees and hosts alike. Over the past three decades, Dadaab has grown into an important commercial hub with many urban features such as high population density, economic activity and concentration of infrastructure. With the presumed residual caseload of refugees and a local population of approximately 85,000, the broader Dadaab conurbation will continue to constitute Garissa County's largest urban area and Kenya's 5th or 6th biggest town⁷.

The Refugee Affairs Secretariat, part of the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, is the government body responsible for refugee management. The capacity of the RAS is limited and it has requested support to help deliver its mandate in terms of registration and refugee status determination, including addressing the current backlog. UNHCR continues to assist RAS in this process, with the objective of soon achieving a full transfer of these responsibilities. RAS is also the government body in the lead for the development of Kenya's CRRF roadmap. At county level, devolved governments face capacity challenges to integrate refugees into their development plans and to provide services to both camps and host communities.

As it stands, whilst refugees are not integrated into Kenya's national development planning framework, work is ongoing to provide for this at the devolved level. Refugees and the integrated settlement approach (Kalobeyei) have been included in Turkana County's Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022.

At sector level, in the context of the Big Four Agenda, the Government of Kenya aims to provide accessible and affordable quality healthcare to all. It endeavours to ensure that every person in Kenya is covered under the NHIF medical coverage. In this context, plans are underway to pilot NHIF in 2020 in Kakuma and Kalobeyei in order to move away from the humanitarian model where UNHCR provides basic and tertiary health care through partners. An assessment of the current health facilities/infrastructure is ongoing in order to determine the scope of works required for the implementation of the NHIF scheme in the camps. Accreditation of health facilities into the NHIF, subsequent enrollment of both refugees and surrounding host community, provides a more sustainable model of health care financing. The health services would be able to run from payments made by health insurance for services provided. This will require increased efficiency within the health care system.

⁶ In a recent survey by NRC and REACH, 67% of refugee households in Dadaab stated that they were unlikely to return: <http://www.reach-initiative.org/kenya-what-are-the-intentions-of-refugees>

⁷ 1. Nairobi, 4 million; 2. Mombasa 920,000; 3. Kisumu 500,000; 4. Nakuru 290,000; 5. Eldoret 250,000. "Population Distribution by Political Units". Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2017.

In the education sector, the Ministry of Education is advancing the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in the national education system. However, the Government's commitment for inclusion is premised on creating conditions that are productive and beneficial for refugees and host communities. In spite of the progress made, challenges remain with growing demand for education services set against inadequate number of schools, materials and qualified teachers with resultant overcrowding in schools and inability to accommodate additional enrolment of out of school children. Gender disparity, enrolment of over-age learners and insufficient adaptive facilities for children with disabilities continue to be critical bottlenecks to accessible quality education for both refugees and host communities.

Supported in part by the 2016-2019 EU Trust Fund project, the Ministry of Education is developing appropriate policy and planning for inclusion with the goal to ensure that refugee learners in Kenya have access to the same education opportunities as Kenyan learners at all levels, and at the same cost. Implementation of inclusion however will depend on significant investment, intensified support and strengthened collaboration and partnership, in the national education system to address both the immediate and longer-term needs of refugees and host communities.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has severely affected refugees and asylum seekers. Since April 2020, access to both Dadaab and Kakuma camps has been limited. Reduced livelihood opportunities together with food ration cuts are already reflected in increasing food insecurity levels and an increase in debt uptake by refugees from retailers. A large number of refugee households have reported that at least one member of their family has lost their job due to COVID-19 related challenges in Dadaab in 2020. Indicators for Moderate and acute malnutrition (MAM) are rising. Food rations provided by WFP have been adjusted to 60% of the minimum recommendation since September 2020. Kalobeyei appears to be more affected, since the population has arrived in Kenya more recently and thus refugees have less coping strategies.

2.3. Lessons learnt

The CRRF is premised on the understanding that protracted displacement situations require development-oriented, sustainable solutions. This implies supporting self-reliance, thereby reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance and addressing the longer-term needs of both refugees and the communities that host them.

Various studies have documented that refugees can make a positive contribution to host economies. A study conducted by the World Bank entitled "Yes, in my backyard"⁸, shows that harnessing the productive potential of refugees and supporting their self-reliance could lead to economic gains for both refugee and host populations in Turkana County, Kenya.

Lessons also illustrate the benefits of an "area-based planning" approach, supporting the needs of displacement affected populations in a given area, including spatial planning. A participatory process is also key; including all relevant stakeholders and promoting locally-driven solutions. In many cases, this requires building the capacity of national and local-level authorities. **Component 1** of this action aims to achieve this through direct support to capacity and planning in Kenya.

⁸ The study found that full economic integration of refugees in Turkana would lead to a 15.1% increase in the County's Gross Regional Product. Sanghi, Apurva; Onder, Harun; Vemuru, Varalakshmi. 2016. *Yes in my backyard? The economics of refugees and their social dynamics in Kakuma, Kenya (English)*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/308011482417763778/Yes-in-my-backyard-The-economics-of-refugees-and-their-social-dynamics-in-Kakuma-Kenya>

Component 2 will build on lessons learnt from the implementation of the ongoing EUTF programme supporting the development of Kalobeyei (2016-2019), in complementarity with other donor interventions. The results-oriented monitoring (ROM) exercise, RDPP case study report and the mid-term evaluation have confirmed the relevance of the project and its noteworthy gains in terms of social cohesion, service delivery and setting the building blocks for self-reliance. Even at this early stage, refugees in Kalobeyei settlement are better off, in terms of income, food security and consumption, than refugees in Kakuma camp⁹. However, more time and further support are necessary to achieve results and build on progress. This will need to be accompanied by humanitarian support to address the emergency needs in the settlement when it comes to access to water, health care, food, education and protection.

This second phase of EUTF support will build on the successes of the first and on where the EUTF as a development instrument has added value. For example, food security and income-generating opportunities (especially beyond incentive work) remain poor but could be addressed through continued support to livelihoods, agriculture and investment in infrastructure that will support the urban development of the settlement whilst helping to expand markets and businesses. Interest in farming is also strong although productivity is limited by lack of water and inputs. Focussing investment on water infrastructure based on feasibility work carried out during the first phase will help to address this. Finally, stronger coordination amongst agencies and with the government is needed as well as community-building efforts between refugees and host communities. Component 2 will seek to address this in tandem with Component 1 which will support planning and capacity building around KISEDIP.

Component 3 is based on the knowledge that the refugee camps in Dadaab have significantly contributed to the local economy by providing employment and a vibrant market for communities in Garissa and beyond. Whilst the camp consolidation process negatively impacts the livelihoods of the host community, there are opportunities to build on already well-established socio-economic interactions, as well as camp assets and infrastructure, towards building the self-reliance of refugees and the local population. This calls for supporting alternative livelihoods for the host community as well as for the residual refugee population to help them to contribute more meaningfully to the economy in Dadaab, but also in their home country, should they return.

The pilot action will build on lessons learnt from previous livelihoods programming in Dadaab that indicate the need to ensure that activities are oriented towards market opportunities and provide sustainable results, based on comprehensive market and value chain analyses. This needs to address the enabling environment in terms of access to finance, market linkages, resolution of localised disputes and documentation. Refugees and host communities have also expressed a clear interest in agriculture. There are some self-initiated small-scale farming activities in Dadaab which, if provided with better linkages to markets, inputs and training, could serve as alternative livelihoods for some of the population.

2.4. Complementary actions

This action encompasses three complementary and mutually-reinforcing components. A capacity building and planning component will help to strengthen the national and county governments in a way that will ensure better management and protection of refugees, and enhance and support their capacity to roll-out CRRF approaches. Complementing this with two further components supporting concrete interventions in Turkana and Garissa is expected

⁹ *Self-Reliance in Kalobeyei? Socio-Economic Outcomes for Refugees in North-West Kenya*, by Alexander Betts, Remco Geervliet, Claire MacPherson, Naohiko Omata, Cory Rodgers, and Olivier Sterck, August 2018

to demonstrate tangible results that will provide impetus for the move towards enhancing refugee self-reliance, whilst also supporting host communities.

The action, particularly component 2 and its focus on sustainable livelihoods in Kalobeyei, is designed to complement the EUTF project "Piloting Private Sector Solutions for Refugees and Host Communities in North-West Kenya", implemented by IFC and AECF, in terms of providing refugees and host communities with the skills they need to enter into business or in promoting alternative livelihoods around agriculture that can subsequently be supported by increased private sector investment¹⁰.

This Action Document has been the result of detailed consultation and coordination with the European Commission's Humanitarian Office (ECHO) in the spirit of the humanitarian-development nexus. Nexus opportunities with ECHO's interventions in both Dadaab and Kakuma have been analysed and reflected in the design of the programme, for example, when it comes to addressing some of the pressing humanitarian needs in Kalobeyei settlement that are a prerequisite for longer-term development.

At the same time, the developmental logic of this action will need close articulation with ongoing development assistance to Turkana and Garissa counties. Complementarity and synergies will be sought with the EU's country-wide support to devolution, to the National Drought Management Authority, to land governance in Turkana County as well as with the EU Trust Fund's work in the cross-border areas around Lake Turkana and South Omo in Ethiopia. Moreover, the project operates in conjunction with the EU's strong engagement on stabilisation and state-building in Somalia, with a focus on creating an environment conducive to the return of refugees. In particular, it will build on some of the lessons learnt from EU support to education for Somali refugees in Dadaab (SERD I and II) and ensure coordination with the EU's support to re-integration of returning refugees in Somalia (RE-INTEG).

Beyond EU support, the action will ensure coordination and complementarity with other key donor interventions in the relevant counties, particularly World Bank programmes benefitting Turkana and Garissa, especially those under the North and North East Development Initiative (NEDI). This includes a loan of approximately USD 100 million to the Government of Kenya to support host communities in Turkana, Garissa and Wajir, which was approved in 2017. Close coordination will be ensured with the World Bank to explore specific areas in which our interventions can complement each other or where scale-up through World Bank financing may want to be considered.

Other donors are expected to cover important sectors which are not taken up under this action, particularly health, education and protection. Key donors in refugee-host community support include DFID, USAID, Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. DFID is heavily engaged in resilience-building activities in the Northern counties and is currently programming a new 5-year investment for refugees and host communities that is expected to focus on complementary areas of intervention in Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Dadaab. The Netherlands has also recently commenced support to UNICEF on education and child protection in Kalobeyei and Kakuma as well as a partnership on forced displacement with UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, IFC and the World Bank that will include activities in Kenya¹¹.

¹⁰ The Action Document for "Piloting Private Sector Solutions for Refugees and Host Communities in North-West Kenya", details the main findings of the Kakuma as a marketplace study carried out by IFC in 2017 which underpins this intervention. Available here: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-of-africa/kenya/piloting-private-sector-solutions-refugees-and-host-communities-north-west_en

¹¹ This will focus on i) jobs/social protection; and (ii) education and learning; and (iii) protection and legal status – with a view to pursuing sustainable and integrated approaches.

2.4.1. Justification for use of EUTF Africa funds for this action

Support to countries hosting refugees in the Horn of Africa and creating an environment conducive for sustainable solutions are EU priorities. One of the main strategic goals of the EUTF in the Horn of Africa region is to enhance the quality of asylum space in the region, including through the delivery of development opportunities for both refugees and host communities, and to support durable solutions. This was reinforced by the EU Trust Fund (EUTF) Board¹², where the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) was identified as one of six priorities for utilisation of EUTF funds. This Action Document therefore directly aligns with this priority objective.

The EUTF is the obvious instrument through which to channel EU support for this action as it is also able to act as a ‘nexus instrument’ that can facilitate the transition between emergency aid and long-term development operations through context-specific, localised approaches.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

Coordination amongst donors active in supporting refugees is ensured through the Refugee Donor Coordination Group which usually meets on a bi-monthly basis. In addition to this, a specific group has been established to bring together humanitarian and development partners around the implementation of the CRRF and the humanitarian-development nexus in Kenya.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The action has been designed mindful of the fact that socio-economic inclusion and integration of refugees are complex and gradual processes with legal, economic, social and cultural dimensions. There is a clear window of opportunity to leverage local and national momentum in this regard in Kenya.

The **overall objective** of the programme is to enhance the self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Kenya.

The **specific objectives (SO)** are:

1. Enhance the Government of Kenya's overall asylum management and support government-led CRRF roll-out at both national and county levels. (Component 1)
2. Contribute to the implementation of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED) for refugees and host communities in Turkana County. (Component 2)
3. Improve self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Garissa County. (Component 3)

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The **expected results** (outputs) are:

Component (SO) 1

Result (output) 1.1 Strengthened capacities of the Refugee Affairs Secretariat to effectively manage refugee affairs.

¹² Minutes of the EUTF Board meeting of 24 April 2018.

This result area is premised on the understanding that registration, refugee status determination (RSD) and timely documentation constitute preconditions for self-reliance. Activities will contribute towards improving the organisational and technical capacities of RAS staff in its Headquarters and sub-offices and staff of the Refugee Appeals Board (RAB) to effectively deal with asylum applications by, for example, reinforcing RAS' in-house training capacity for RSD, developing a training curriculum and reinforcing standard operating procedures for RSD, designing a comprehensive staffing policy to improve retention of RAS staff and their capacity, strengthening monitoring and quality assurance of registration and RSD processes, supporting RAS structures to register asylum seekers and issue documentation in a timely manner.

Result (output) 1.2 Enhanced technical competencies at national and county level to coordinate sustainable development-oriented solutions for refugees and host communities and roll out the CRRF in Kenya.

Defining the CRRF roadmap has put pressure on RAS' capacity; additional capacities in Nairobi as well as in field locations will help to support their leadership of its implementation. The CRRF also implies a strengthened and central role of devolved authorities to lead the implementation of integrated area-based planning for refugees and host communities.

Activities will be preceded by a needs assessment with regards to capacity development and technical assistance at national and county level and a mapping of ongoing/planned capacity building efforts. Activities are likely to focus on providing technical assistance to RAS and other relevant Government of Kenya ministries to support the establishment and operations of an efficient CRRF governance and coordination structure at national level¹³

In particular, in the education sector, the Action will build on progress made under the 2016-2019 EU Trust Fund project, in supporting the Ministry of Education in developing appropriate policy and planning for inclusion with the goal to ensure that refugee learners in Kenya have access to the same education opportunities as Kenyan learners at all levels, and at the same cost. Activities will focus on supporting the implementation of national policy and planning for inclusion, advancing the integration of refugee learners into the national system and supporting increased enrolment and retention of learners from both refugee and host communities.

At county level, technical assistance and training will be provided to Turkana and Garissa county governments to support inclusion of refugees in planning and implementation of their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). In Turkana, in complementarity with Component 2, this will focus on the implementation of KISED, in line with the CIDP. It will specifically involve bringing on board development and sector specialists, as well as refugees and host communities themselves, to support an inclusive process towards the operationalisation of a five-year KISED implementation plan and adjacent investment strategies, as well as specific technical working groups. Knowledge exchange and exposure visits for government officials that promote innovative approaches to refugee management in Kenya and the region may also be supported.

Result (output) 1.3 Participatory spatial planning processes supported in displacement-affected urban areas.

¹³ At the time of writing, the Government of Kenya was yet to outline the institutional set up for CRRF roll out in Kenya. The project will therefore remain flexible to support the most relevant government entities and structures.

This result area will link with result 1.2 by directly supporting the development of spatial regeneration plans for Kakuma and Dadaab, in line with Turkana and Garissa CIDPs. This will be conducted in a participatory, community-based manner and integrate capacity development for county government technical staff. In Dadaab, activities will focus on planning, re-organisation and rehabilitation in the context of the camp consolidation process to provide the basis for a transition towards a sustainable urban settlement. In Kakuma, activities will build on the spatial planning process that has been concluded for Kalobeyei and expand this to produce a regeneration plan for the Kakuma camps.

Result (output) 1.4 Refugees and the Government are supported during the COVID-19 outbreak in Kenya.

This result will respond to the outbreak of COVID-19 in Kenya to support refugees in the areas of public health including in risk-communication, promotion of hygiene, use of facemasks and physical distancing to prevent COVID-19 infections and dissemination of Government guidelines and restrictions. The support will also ensure that food distributions are conducted while respecting social distancing measures. Refugees in urban areas will be supported through direct cash transfers.

The government and health facilities managed by humanitarian agencies in the camps will also be supported through provision of additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), setting up of isolation and quarantine facilities in the camps in order to complement services provided by the Counties, operationalisation of the quarantine and isolation centres through procurement of beds, supplies and materials, procurement of laboratory supplies and equipment such as oxygen concentrators for camp-based facilities and stockpiling of medical drugs and supplies for camp-based facilities. This will be coupled with distribution of water and soap as well as face masks to the refugee and host communities. Health centres in the camps and public spaces such as markets, will be provided with additional water stands and sanitation facilities. UNHCR is working towards securing sufficient quantities of COVID-19 tests which would allow for the establishment of testing sites at the camp level in addition to the current facilities in Lodwar and Wajir respectively.

Component (SO) 2

This second phase of EUTF support will build on progress made in key areas of agriculture, food security, market integration and inclusive healthcare delivery whilst also addressing two key constituents of the enabling environment: infrastructure and social cohesion efforts. All activities will mainstream a gendered approach to self-reliance, particularly relevant for beneficiaries within Kalobeyei settlement. Activities are aligned to the KISEDIP implementation plan and specific sector strategies. Following the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security, component 2 will support cash transfers to refugee households in Kalobeyei, as well as provide cash assistance to the school meals programme.

Result (output) 2.1 Improved capacities, inputs and infrastructure for production in agriculture and livestock subsectors for host and refugee communities in and around Kalobeyei

This result area will use a multi-pronged approach to increase productivity that will primarily focus on crucial investments in the development of water infrastructure for use in agriculture alongside increasing agricultural mechanisation and ensuring farmers and pastoralists have access to appropriate, affordable, quality agricultural inputs, livestock breeds and knowledge. Activities will also test additional innovation for dry land agricultural production, promote

climate smart agriculture and support the County Government to provide extension services and advice to farmers. Together, these elements are expected to enable the commercialisation of agriculture. Close attention will be paid to social cohesion and conflict sensitive programme design including advocacy and social dialogue around land use/tenure issues.

Result (output) 2.2 Promotion of agribusiness, entrepreneurship and trade at individual, group and community-level in and around Kalobeyei

For agriculture to impact the livelihoods and incomes of refugee and host communities, it must move from being subsistence to being market-oriented. Therefore, this result area will, on the one hand, support the institutional framework for agribusinesses and market linkages and build the capacity of the County Government to develop and implement policies that facilitate the development of agribusiness¹⁴. On the other hand, it will support entrepreneurship and business models along selected value chains through strengthening collective action (groups, cooperatives) in effective production and marketing, linking entrepreneurs to access credit, providing start-up kits and improving agricultural market information and linkages to business development services and markets. The capacity of traders in key business and retail skills will be enhanced. County government will be supported to improve efficiency in issuance of business licences, improve revenue collection and in turn improve services to traders in market places.

Result (output) 2.3 Improved access to, utilisation and sale of diverse, safe and nutritious locally produced food for both host and refugee communities in and around Kalobeyei

This result area will build on one of the successes of phase 1 of the EUTF's support in Kalobeyei by expanding the number of people supported to establish kitchen gardens and improve access to water for gardening (in Kalobeyei settlement, this will have a particular focus on villages 2 and 3). The kitchen gardens contribute to improvement of household income and promote dietary diversification. Activities will include supporting households to set up kitchen gardens and water harvesting techniques, promoting innovative practices and produce not just to supplement and diversify household consumption but for potential income-generating purposes and be accompanied by nutrition promotion and education activities, including on household processing, storage and preservation. County government will be supported to put in place systems that promote consumer rights and protection, as well as food safety and quality. To address the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and 2021 drought on food security scores, while maintaining self-reliance progress already achieved, this result will support general cash transfers in Kalobeyei settlement and the school meal programme. Both of these activities contribute to local economic development and complement self-reliance activities because the cash injections enable people to purchase items of daily need in the local market.

Result (output) 2.4 Enhanced urbanisation and high-impact infrastructure development within Kalobeyei settlement

Kalobeyei has been organised with more attention to spatial design, infrastructure planning and land use. Support to the urban development of the settlement through targeted investment in infrastructure and in conjunction with the Kalobeyei spatial plan is expected to have a transformative effect on socio-economic development in terms of facilitating access to markets, services and energy. The EU's support will target some initial high-impact investments identified in the 5-year KISED implementation plan that will need to be

¹⁴ This will be done in strict coordination with the existing County Value Chain Forums established under the ASDSP programme (co-funded by the EU under the 11th EDF), avoiding the establishment of parallel institutions, but focusing on the specificities of refugees and host communities.

complemented by additional funding from other sources (government, donor, private sector) to comprehensively cover infrastructure needs. This could include upgrading of schools to provide boarding facilities, market infrastructure and transport linkages. Following discussions with the county, the main activities that have been prioritized under this action are the construction of a municipal centre, transport linkages and the upgrading of schools to provide boarding facilities for learners. The main road works will include connection from the main Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) corridor to Village 1 and additional road network between Village 1 and Village 3 with the necessary drainage works. This will facilitate market expansion and interaction between the communities from Kakuma and Kalobeyei.. The programme also proposes to upgrade two secondary schools and provide boarding facilities learners in order to increase retention and enrolment particularly targeting host community children. This will support increase of enrolment by host community learners in the settlement schools thus providing leverage with government for public funding in support of the schools including posting of teachers and grants.

Result 2.5 Roll-out of the National Hospital Insurance Fund in Turkana West

In an effort to transition to the use of government universal health care provision structures, UNHCR proposes to roll-out the implementation of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) first in Kalobeyei and then Kakuma. Building on ongoing pilot activities in 2019, this Action will support the upgrading of a number of facilities to NHIF standards, establishment of an NHIF satellite office in Kakuma and capacity building on NHIF systems. This work will be accompanied by a further in-depth feasibility assessment and economic modelling of the integration of refugees into the NHIF.

Result (output) 2.6 Peaceful coexistence and social cohesion promoted between refugees and host communities in and around Kalobeyei.

This result area will support community-building efforts between refugees and host communities through specific sensitisation activities towards the host community to better understand the KISED and strengthening respective understandings of intercommunity differences. Based on an overall analysis of community-based groups, it will build the capacity of selected community leaders and structures from both refugee and host communities towards having well-organised engagement in social cohesion activities including community-led alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Activities will look in particular at sensitisation against and response to SGBV, the inclusion of youth and community-based monitoring systems and feedback.

Component (SO) 3

As a first initial investment for the EUTF in Garissa, and given the specific context of Dadaab outlined earlier, this component aims to pilot support that will serve to illustrate the potential of a move away from dependence on humanitarian assistance towards self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods for the residual refugee population and the local community. As part of the process towards an integrated socio-economic plan for this area, the programme aims to build sustainability on the remaining parts of the Dadaab refugee complex for the benefit of the remaining populations comprising both refugees and locals by supporting the development of an integrated health facility that can service both host populations and refugees inclusively and efficiently. It is hoped that this will be supported by further development investments and will remain flexible and adapt in line with the evolution of GoK policy on closure of the Dadaab.

Activities under results 3.1-3.3 will be preceded by a market study to identify high potential value chains and business opportunities as well as ensure a thorough understanding of the business and trade environments and actors in Garissa County.

Result (output) 3.1 Enhanced employability and self-employment capacity of refugees and local communities in and around Dadaab.

This result area will seek to equip refugee and host community beneficiaries with skills that match market demand, focussing on market-driven and commercially viable solutions. Trainings will be done in partnership with relevant private sector actors (social enterprises and private companies) as well as accredited Kenyan training institutes. The focus will be on production areas that have a direct link to provision of essential goods and services in the camps and surrounding areas, or have potential for rapid market connection. Digital skills and business process outsourcing (BPO) have been identified for scale-up. Provision of foundational skills (life skills, language, literacy and numeracy) will also be supported, focussing on empowerment of vulnerable women and youth¹⁵, and beneficiaries will be supported with on-the-job mentoring or apprenticeship placements. Access for qualified refugee or host community individuals to formal higher education opportunities will also be supported.

Result (output) 3.2 Entrepreneurship and business development supported in and around Dadaab.

This result area will work with market actors to create market-driven (self-) employment. It will offer entrepreneurship and business development services focussing on increasing the capacity of local MSMEs. High potential value chains will be identified and support provided along the chain, building supply connections and market access. Access to formal and informal financial services will also be prioritised. Specific focus is likely to be given to livestock value chains and agribusiness through the scaling up of some existing small-scale dryland farming activities (provision of better inputs, training, water harvesting techniques, market linkages, etc). Such activities would mainstream environmental rehabilitation needs.

Result (output) 3.3 The business environment is enhanced to allow better access to economic opportunities for refugees and host communities in and around Dadaab.

Activities will also help to address key barriers to self-reliance amongst refugees as a result of the encampment policy and legislative framework. Advocacy will be undertaken with the government to support the engagement of refugees in formal and informal economic sectors through, for example, identifying quick wins to address issuance of movement passes, facilitating access to business permits and financial services. Refugee beneficiaries will also be provided with access to information, assistance to obtain documentation and inter-communal dialogue will be promoted. All activities under this component will also be accompanied by regular engagement and capacity building to support Garissa county government to cope with the challenges of the protracted displacement context and demonstrate the potential for shared economic growth.

Result (output) 3.4 Improve access to inclusive health services for refugees and host communities in and around Dadaab.

In an effort to consolidate services in Dadaab and to improve the provision of health services to refugees and hosting populations, the setup of a Level 4 hospital in Dadaab town is proposed. The facility will serve approx. 340,000 refugees and locals in the region which

¹⁵ Building on an ongoing ECHO-supported initiative that provides livelihoods opportunities to vulnerable individuals in order to simultaneously achieve specific protection outcomes.

currently does not have a similar facility within the three sub-counties of Fafi, Lagdera and Dadaab. The sustainability model is premised on the Garissa County government taking over the ownership and management of the facility. In addition, the facility will be accredited to the NHIF with a view to integration of refugees into the national system building on the conclusions of the sustainability financing model foreseen under result 2.5. The bulk of the equipment will be drawn from existing facilities in Ifo and Dadaab. This facility will serve as the main inpatient facility and referral for the sub-county. The facility will also serve as a nursing and clinical officer (diploma/HD) training facility to build the human resource capacity in Garissa County as well as the surrounding counties. The location is optimal as it is situated along the transport corridor, hence will be easily accessible to both populations.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main risks are:

Risk	Level	Mitigation measures
Low capacity of national and local authorities to engage in the proposed activities.	High	Support to the government at national and county level with capacity building and technical assistance is integrated into the action.
Formal and informal barriers for refugees in Kenya, including the legal and policy framework, impede implementation.	High	At national level, this will be mitigated by continued dialogue with the Government of Kenya around their CRRF roadmap, the full recognition of refugees' rights and revision of the existing legal framework. Direct support to the Government for CRRF roll-out will help to address some of these barriers. On the ground, the implementing partners will engage the relevant government agencies to explore incremental changes in the enabling environment (e.g. freedom of movement at county level).
The Government of Kenya, from a policy and capacity perspective, is not in a position to follow through on CRRF roll-out and implementation of the Nairobi Action Plan.	Medium	The recent international and regional commitments made by the Government of Kenya indicate their commitment to pursuing more durable solutions, including self-reliance and inclusion measures. However, this could be always affected by different political, security or social factors. Integrating these elements into the EU's political and policy dialogue with the GoK will be a crucial element in order to mitigate this risk.
Weak capacity and lack of experience of key partners in implementing development interventions.	Medium	Implementing partners will be selected on the basis of their experience, presence and ability to deliver sustainable, longer-term interventions. This remains a challenge for many actors with traditional presence in the humanitarian-focussed refugee space in Kenya. The action will mitigate this by supporting long-terming planning, strong coordination structures and learning between government, development and humanitarian partners and other key stakeholders.
Instances of fraud and/or corruption affect project implementation, beneficiaries or stakeholders.	Medium	All implementing partners will employ comprehensive fraud and corruption prevention measures. UNHCR Kenya is implementing a

		wide-ranging strategy to improve risk management and prevention as well as addressing the root causes of fraud and corruption in the refugee environment.
Tensions (including conflicts and competition over limited resources) between refugees and host communities prevent progress towards an integrated approach.	Medium	The action adopts an inclusive and integrated approach targeting both refugees and host communities, applying conflict sensitivity principles and implementing economic and social development initiatives to the benefit of both populations to foster social cohesion. In addition, specific sensitisation activities will be integrated and efforts will be made to ensure planning is a participatory process where the voices of both refugees and host communities can be heard.
Deteriorating security situation in Dadaab and Kakuma and Nairobi hampering project implementation	Medium	Work with government to ensure security is provided through Security Partnership Project and logistical support to the security personnel. Leverage other projects that focus on peaceful coexistence. Work with both national and county governments in the implementation of the <i>nyumba kumi</i> initiative.
The spread of COVID-19 in Kenya affecting the implementation of key activities for the Action including registration and RSD as well as disrupting interventions in the health sector with regard to NHIF registration.	Medium	<p>UNHCR is working closely with the Ministry of Health at the national level as well as with the Turkana and Garissa counties on COVID-19 mitigation measures in the camps. All protocols and Government guidelines are being adhered to.</p> <p>UNHCR will coordinate response to COVID-19 in refugee hosting areas together with the Government and ensure that health facilities and staff are adequately equipped to deal with the health crisis.</p> <p>Implementation of safety measures in registration and RSD government sites as well as in the field office to ensure that risk to staff and beneficiaries of contracting COVID-19 is minimised. Remote working arrangements in place for all staff, including RAS through provision of air time and connectivity.</p>

The assumptions for the success of the project and its implementation include:

- The security situation in the main implementing areas remains stable.
- The refugee population will remain more or less stable in Kalobeyei and Dadaab and there will be no massive influx of refugees that would significantly affect the implementation of activities during the project period.
- Humanitarian actors remain engaged in providing the necessary emergency assistance to refugees.
- Other development partners continue and step up longer-term investments, particularly in Kalobeyei.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Conflict-sensitivity: Through its focus on providing support to both refugees and hosts, ensuring that they can benefit from the same services and opportunities, as well as promoting inclusive and consultative planning processes, the action as a whole will serve to mitigate conflict between the two groups.

Gender: Gender considerations will be a central part of beneficiary targeting. Activities will include attention to female-headed households (this is relevant in both Kalobeyei and Dadaab), women's empowerment through sustainable livelihoods interventions and the specific protection needs of women and girls. Gender indicators will be disaggregated whenever possible.

Youth: Youth have been identified as target beneficiaries for the programme's activities in Kalobeyei and Dadaab. Both areas have a high youth population facing difficulties in accessing market systems and livelihood opportunities, which, in turn, can lead to social and economic exclusion.

Environment: The impact of refugee presence in Turkana and Garissa has heavily impacted an already fragile environmental situation. Environmental degradation and natural resources are a key concern for the host communities and government and have been drivers of conflict between refugees and host communities. Activities in both areas, particularly those focussing on agriculture, will mainstream environmental concerns, promote climate-smart agriculture techniques and increase access to water.

3.5. Stakeholders

Refugees and host community Turkana and Garissa counties: The project will target refugees and host communities in these two counties with specific activities that aim to expand their economic opportunities, access to services and overall self-reliance. Both groups should also be closely involved in planning and coordination efforts to ensure accountability, inclusivity and sustainability.

Government of Kenya: At the national level, the Ministry of Interior, particularly the Refugee Affairs Secretariat, will be the main stakeholder and will also benefit from direct support. Other relevant line ministries (e.g. education, devolution, health, etc.) are also stakeholders and their involvement in rolling out the CRRF approach in Kenya will be essential.

County Governments: The devolved governments of Turkana and Garissa counties are key stakeholders and will benefit from support under component 1. All interventions in each geographical area will be designed and implemented in close coordination with the county authorities in order to ensure and promote their alignment with their local development plans.

Private sector and academia: Both the private sector and academia may be involved in project implementation where they can bring added-value. The involvement and development of the private sector will be an important factor in relevant livelihoods and health sector interventions.

Other donors, UN agencies and NGOs active in refugee response and the CRRF process are relevant stakeholders, whilst the latter two will also have a role in the direct implementation of activities.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

It is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will begin from the date of signature by the last party of the first contract implementing this Action, or from the earliest starting date of implementation period at contract level in case of retroactive financing, whichever occurs first, and will last until the 31/12/2025.

This operational implementation period will be followed by a liquidation period of 18 months which will end on the 30/06/2027.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

Component 1: The envisaged method of implementation is indirect management through the conclusion of a Delegation Agreement with UNHCR, in collaboration with UN-Habitat and other UN agencies. This implementation is justified because of the mandate of UNHCR for the protection of refugees and its leading role in coordinating and facilitating the roll-out of the CRRF, whereas UN-Habitat will bring specific expertise and experience in delivering urban spatial planning in Kenya, including in displacement-affected areas.

Component 2: The envisaged method of implementation is indirect management through the conclusion of a Delegation Agreement with UNHCR and other relevant UN agencies. This implementation is justified based on the results achieved with the implementation set-up used during the first phase of the EU's support to Kalobeyei. UNHCR co-leads the whole KISEDIP process with county government. They will partner with other relevant UN agencies that will bring specific technical expertise in the relevant sectors of intervention¹⁶.

Component 3: The envisaged method of implementation is twofold; direct management through the conclusion of grants with non-governmental organisations and indirect management with UNHCR. For direct management, the contracting modalities will be based on flexible procedures with a direct award applicable in crisis situations as defined by the Financial Regulation. As such, a prior approval 20a is requested (*Use of direct award for grants without call for proposals*) as per section 8.5.2 of the DEVCO Companion. The criteria for selection of an appropriate implementing partner will be based on experience in implementing humanitarian-development nexus interventions, presence in Garissa county and expertise in delivering in the sectors identified in this Action Document.

¹⁶ This contract might be combined with Component 1 into a single contract, if deemed appropriate. Similarly, there could be more than one contract concluded for components one and two depending on the outcome of negotiations with the relevant UN agencies.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Original Amount EUR	Amount after addendum 1	Amount after addendum 2	Amount after addendum 3	Amount after addendum 4
SO 1: Capacity building and planning	2 600 000	4 100 000	4 133 000	4 133 000	4 133 000
SO 2: Support to KISED P	10 000 000	13 800 000	13 999 500	18 999 500	21 869 500
SO 3: Self-reliance in Dadaab	5 000 000	7 000 000	6 767 500	6 767 500	6 767 500
M&E, Learning, Audit and Communication	200 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
Total	17 800 000	25 400 000	25 400 000	30 400 000	33 270 000

A governance and coordination structure will be put into place to oversee the overall programme and progress in the implementation of the CRRF. This would be a Government-led coordination mechanism which may also include the participation of other donors and stakeholders beyond those mentioned in this Action Document. Components 2 and 3 will also have their own project level steering committees.

4.5. Monitoring and reporting

Various levels of monitoring and evaluation are foreseen. Each implementing partner will be in charge of the regular monitoring of the action, drawing on their own capacities.

All components of this action will have to be integrated with the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System (MLS)¹⁷ for the reporting of selected output and outcome indicators, and project implementing partners must take part in case study exercises and the learning strategy developed by the MLS. Project implementing partners will be expected to provide regular (at least quarterly) data to the MLS in a format which will be introduced during the contract negotiation stage.

Project implementing partners will have to report against a selected number of the MLS output indicators (see full list in annex IV). The monitoring of these indicators will therefore have to be included in the M&E systems of each component (in addition to the indicators already existing in the project logical framework, see annex III).

4.6. Evaluation and audit

If necessary, ad hoc audits, evaluations or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

¹⁷ T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in the budget (section 4.4). Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the negotiated or the single tender procedure.

4.7. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on specific Communication and Visibility Plan for each component. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the procurement contracts. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action¹⁸ shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Akvo RSR¹⁹ on-line reporting platform, which is available to the public, will be used to communicate and report on this action as well as on all project components. Akvo RSR links directly to the EUTF website. The project logical frameworks will be encoded in their respective Akvo pages and regular reporting of project activities and outputs will take place on this platform.

¹⁸ <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/17974>

¹⁹ Akvo Really Simple Reporting

Annex I: Alignment with EUTF objectives, Valletta Action Plan and Sustainable Development Goals		
EU Trust Fund Strategy	Valletta Action Plan	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Four main areas of intervention	Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives	17 goals
<p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p>	<p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities 2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas 3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances 4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships 6. pool offers for legal migration 7. organise workshops on visa facilitation <p>3) Protection and asylum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes 9. improve the quality of the asylum process 10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans 12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking 13. pilot project in Niger 14. information campaigns <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications 16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Annex II: Alignment with OECD DAC Policy Objectives and Rio Markers

Policy objectives and Rio markers data are descriptive rather than quantitative. It gives information on the degree to which Members implement the agreed policies in their aid programmes.

Mark in table below with:

Principal (=100%) (primary) policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity.	2
They may be selected by answering the question “would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?”	
Significant (=40%) (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.	1
Not targeted (=0%) means that the activity has been screened against, but was found not be targeted to the policy objective.	0

Policy Objectives		(more info on http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm)
GENDER EQUALITY	Activity intended to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex.	1
AID TO ENVIRONMENT	Activity intended to produce an improvement in the physical and/or biological environment of the recipient country, area or target group concerned (linked to Rio Markers hereunder)	0
PARTICIPATION DEVELOPMENT / GOOD GOVERNANCE	Activity intended to enhance elements of participatory development (PD), democratisation, good governance (GG) and the respect of human rights.	1
TRADE DEVELOPMENT	Activity intended to enhance the ability of the recipient country to formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade.	0
REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH (RMNCH)	An activity should be classified as RMNCH related if it enables the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prevent unintended pregnancies by enabling women and girls to choose whether, when and how many children they have •Ensure pregnancy and child birth are safe for mothers and babies •Promote child health (up to year 5) 	0
Rio Markers		(more info on https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/dg/devco/thematic-activities/rural-development-food-security-nutrition/Documents/rio_markers_info_note.pdf)
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	It promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.	0
CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION	It contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.	0
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	It intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.	0
COMBAT DESERTIFICATION	It aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.	0

Annex III: Indicative Logical Framework

The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action and can be revised as necessary: The activities, the expected outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the Action, no amendment being required to the financing decision.

	Results chain	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Enhance the self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Kenya.	<p>1. Government's CRRF roadmap is approved and implemented with clear provisions for socio-economic inclusion</p> <p>2. Integration of refugee matters into local government planning in Turkana and Garissa (County Integrated Development Plan, spatial plan, etc) and relevant national government sectoral plans</p> <p>3. Proportion of the targeted populations (host communities and refugees) living below the national poverty line, compared to the national average (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p>	<p>1. CRRF roadmap</p> <p>2. Local development plans</p> <p>3. Socio-economic profiling exercise to be conducted by UNHCR and World Bank</p>	<p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>The Government of Kenya remains committed to the CRRF process and implementation of the Nairobi Action Plan</p> <p>No major influxes of refugees that would affect Government policy or capacity</p> <p>Legislative framework will allow for implementation of activities as planned</p>
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	1. Enhance the Government of Kenya's overall asylum management and support government-led CRRF roll-out at both national and county levels	<p>1.1 Ratio of asylum cases dealt with by RAS compared to UNHCR</p> <p>1.2 # of refugees and asylum seekers with RAS documentation (disaggregated by sex and type of document: movement pass, asylum-seeker pass, exit permit)</p> <p>1.3 Level of implementation of GoK commitments as set out in the Nairobi Action Plan or CRRF roadmap.</p> <p>1.4 Government-led cooperation and coordination amongst stakeholders around CRRF roadmap/Nairobi Action Plan implementation</p> <p>1.5 Finalisation of KISED 5-year implementation plan</p>	M & E reports, progress reporting, policy documents, coordination meeting minutes, spatial plans	<p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>The Government of Kenya remains committed to the CRRF process and implementation of the Nairobi Action Plan.</p> <p>No major influxes of refugees that would affect Government policy or capacity</p>

		<p>and accompanying sector strategies</p> <p>1.6 Local spatial plans prepared clearly integrating the refugee dimension</p> <p>1.7 Refugee learners included in government systems and structures in the education sector</p>		
<p>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</p>	<p>2. Contribute to the implementation of the Kalobeyi Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED P) for refugees and host communities in Turkana County</p>	<p><i>[to be further refined following the completion of the KISED P phased implementation plan]</i></p> <p>2.1 % of refugees and host community having access to integrated services (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>2.2 % of targeted households who report improved income (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>2.3 Average income derived from agriculture/livestock (disaggregated by refugee/host)</p> <p>2.4 # of people employed in agriculture (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>2.5 # of households deriving additional income from kitchen gardens (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>2.6 Food and nutrition security levels</p> <p>2.7 Quantity of locally produced food (tonnes)</p> <p>2.8 # of conflict incidences reported amongst and between beneficiary populations</p>	<p>Evaluation reports, M+E field reports, Project reports and beneficiary data base, socio-economic profiling exercise</p>	<p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>No major influx of refugees into Kalobeyi</p> <p>Humanitarian actors remain engaged in providing the necessary emergency assistance to refugees.</p> <p>No major shocks which result in further humanitarian – basic needs</p> <p>Other development partners continue and step up longer-term investments, particularly in Kalobeyi</p> <p>Effective participation by the target beneficiaries in the planned project activities</p> <p>Weather patterns are normal</p>

Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	3. Improve self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Garissa county.	<p>3.1 % of individuals who report improved income (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>3.2 # of individuals with new/diversified income sources (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>3.3 # of acres of dryland agricultural production</p> <p>3.4 # of instances where barriers to self-reliance are reflected in targeted policies and decisions, and included in county and national plans</p> <p>3.5 # of beneficiaries who report/are observed taking appropriate action towards obtaining relevant business documentation</p> <p>3.6 % of refugees and host community with access to integrated health services (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p>	Evaluation report, M+E field reports, Media reports, Policy documents, Minutes of meetings, Written feedback by stakeholders, Public statements	<p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>Political conditions remain favourable for beneficiaries to access work / jobs for income generation.</p> <p>No major shocks which result in humanitarian – basic needs</p> <p>No major influx of refugees into Dadaab camps or displacement into the host community</p> <p>Effective participation by the target beneficiaries in the planned project activities</p>
Outputs	1.1 Strengthened capacities of the Refugee Affairs Secretariat to effectively manage refugee affairs.	<p>1.1.1 # of RAS staffed trained on registration/RSD</p> <p>1.1.2 Standard Operating Procedures in place within RAS for refugee registration and RSD</p> <p>1.1.3 Reduction in period of time from registration to RSD decision</p>	M & E reports, progress reporting, RAS/UNHCR reports and databases	<p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>The Government of Kenya remains committed to the CRRF process and implementation of the Nairobi Action Plan.</p> <p>No major influxes of refugees that would affect Government policy or capacity</p> <p>Effective ownership and participation of RAS and Ministry of Interior in planned project activities.</p>
	1.2 Enhanced technical competencies at national and county level to coordinate sustainable development-oriented	1.2.1 # of CRRF/ development officers deployed within Turkana and Garissa county governments	M & E reports, progress reporting,	Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation

	<p>solutions for refugees and host communities and roll out the CRRF in Kenya.</p>	<p>1.2.2 # of government officials trained on CRRF and refugee inclusion in development plans</p> <p>1.2.3 # of county/local development plans supported to include refugees</p> <p>1.2.4 # of multi-stakeholder coordination groups formed and/or supported at county level</p> <p>1.2.5 # of government officials supported to participate in study tours/exchanges for government officials</p> <p>1.2.6 % of study tour participants who can give an example, after 1 year, of applying what they learned on the CRRF roll-out at national/county level (disaggregated by sex and government level)</p> <p>1.2.7 # of workshops/events held on the inclusive education policy</p> <p>1.2.8 # of plans developed providing a framework for implementation of policies</p>	<p>policy and planning documents, meeting minutes</p>	<p>The Government of Kenya remains committed to the CRRF process and implementation of the Nairobi Action Plan.</p> <p>No major influxes of refugees that would affect Government policy or capacity</p> <p>Effective ownership and participation of central and county governments in planned project activities.</p>
	<p>1.3 Participatory spatial planning processes supported in displacement-affected urban areas</p>	<p>1.3.1 # of spatial regeneration plans prepared</p> <p>1.3.2 # of county government staff trained on spatial planning processes in Garissa and Turkana</p>	<p>M & E reports, progress reporting, policy and planning documents, meeting minutes</p>	<p>Effective ownership and participation of county governments in planned project activities.</p> <p>Commitment of County Governments to include refugee-hosting areas in spatial planning processes.</p>
	<p>1.4 Refugees and Government authorities are supported during the COVID-19 outbreak in Kenya.</p>	<p>1.4.1 # of refugees and host community member sensitized on COVID-19</p> <p>1.4.2 # water stands and sanitation facilities set up in public spaces and health centres in Dadaab and</p>	<p>Progress reporting, UNHCR reports, M & E reports</p>	<p>COVID-19 continues to spread in Kenya's' refugee camps posing a significant threat to the health of refugees and the hosting community.</p> <p>Effective participation by the target</p>

		<p>Kakuma/Kalobeyei</p> <p>1.4.3 #refugees receiving direct cash transfers</p> <p>1.4.4 # isolation facility units supported with PPEs and medical equipment</p> <p>1.4.5 # PPEs, lab equipment and other medical equipment procured</p> <p>1.4.6 #refugees and host communities receiving face masks, soap and jerry cans (core relief items)</p>		<p>beneficiaries in sensitization and social distancing activities.</p> <p>Government support to the prevention and response plan</p>
	<p>2.1 Improved capacities, inputs and infrastructure for production in agriculture and livestock subsectors for host and refugee communities in and around Kalobeyei</p>	<p>2.1.1 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management</p> <p>2.1.2 Hectares of irrigated land</p> <p>2.1.3 # of water resource infrastructures established</p> <p>2.1.4 # beneficiaries trained on improved agricultural technologies/practices (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>2.1.5 # of beneficiaries trained that have adopted innovative or climate smart agricultural techniques (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>2.1.6 # of beneficiaries linked to or provided with agricultural inputs (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p>	<p>Surveys, project reports, M&E reports</p>	<p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>No major influx of refugees into Kalobeyei</p> <p>Humanitarian actors remain engaged in providing the necessary emergency assistance to refugees.</p> <p>No major shocks which result in further humanitarian – basic needs</p> <p>Other development partners continue and step up longer-term investments in and around Kalobeyei.</p> <p>Effective participation by the target beneficiaries in the planned project activities</p> <p>Beneficiaries' interest in agricultural livelihoods is maintained</p> <p>Weather patterns are normal</p> <p>No major conflict related to land tenure and resources amongst/between beneficiaries.</p>
	<p>2.2 Promotion of agribusiness,</p>		<p>Surveys, project</p>	<p>Stability – no major political, social or</p>

	<p>entrepreneurship and trade at individual, group and community-level in and around Kalobeyei</p>	<p>2.2.1 # of people benefitting from professional trainings and/or skills development (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>2.2.2 # associations/groups formed/supported (disaggregated by refugee/host)</p> <p>2.2.3 # of individuals provided with business support services (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host)</p> <p>2.2.4 # of beneficiaries linked to access to credit (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host)</p> <p>2.2.5 # of agricultural enterprises established or supported (disaggregated by refugee/host)</p> <p>2.2.6 # of policies/strategies supported and implemented to facilitate agribusiness at county level</p> <p>2.2.7 # agricultural market information systems in place</p>	<p>reports, M&E reports</p>	<p>economic change during implementation</p> <p>No major influx of refugees into Kalobeyei</p> <p>Humanitarian actors remain engaged in providing the necessary emergency assistance to refugees.</p> <p>No major shocks which result in further humanitarian – basic needs</p> <p>Other development partners continue and step up longer-term investments in and around Kalobeyei.</p> <p>Effective participation by the target beneficiaries in the planned project activities</p> <p>County government remains committed to promotion of agribusiness</p> <p>Political conditions remain favourable for beneficiaries to access work / jobs for income generation.</p> <p>Beneficiaries' interest in agricultural livelihoods is maintained</p> <p>Weather patterns are normal</p>
	<p>2.3 Improved access to, utilisation and sale of diverse, safe and nutritious locally produced food for both host and refugee communities in and around Kalobeyei</p>	<p>2.3.1 # of households who have been assisted to adopt kitchen gardening (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>2.3.2 # of households supported with water harvesting techniques (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host)</p> <p>2.3.3 # of households informed about practices for preserving nutrient dense foods (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host)</p> <p>2.3.4 # of traders supported to improve/lengthen storage of fresh produce</p>	<p>Nutrition surveys, project reports, M&E reports</p>	<p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>No major influx of refugees into Kalobeyei</p> <p>Humanitarian actors remain engaged in providing the necessary emergency assistance to refugees.</p> <p>No major shocks which result in further humanitarian – basic needs</p> <p>Other development partners continue and step up longer-term investments in and around</p>

		2.3.5 # County plans supported and implemented to ensure food safety and quality in markets		<p>Kalobeyei.</p> <p>Effective participation by the target beneficiaries in the planned project activities</p> <p>Beneficiaries' interest in agricultural livelihoods and kitchen gardening is maintained</p> <p>Weather patterns are normal</p>
	2.4 Enhanced urbanisation and high-impact infrastructure development within Kalobeyei settlement	<p>2.4.1 # of people with improved access to basic services (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host and type of service)</p> <p>2.4.2 # of infrastructure built or rehabilitated</p>	Surveys, project reports, M&E reports	<p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>No major influx of refugees into Kalobeyei</p> <p>Humanitarian actors remain engaged in providing the necessary emergency assistance to refugees.</p> <p>No major shocks which result in further humanitarian – basic needs</p> <p>Other development partners continue and step up longer-term investments in and around Kalobeyei.</p> <p>Effective participation by the target beneficiaries in the planned project activities</p> <p>County government remains committed to KISEDIP integrated approach.</p>
	2.5 Roll-out of the National Hospital Insurance Fund in Turkana West implemented improving access to medical services for refugees and host communities	<p>2.5.1 # of studies conducted on financing model for NHIF in Turkana West</p> <p>2.5.2 # of facilities upgraded and accredited to NHIF</p> <p>2.5.3 # of county officials/health personnel and NGO staff trained on NHIF</p>	Surveys, studies, project reports, M&E reports	
	2.6 Peaceful coexistence and social cohesion promoted between refugees and	2.6.1 # of community structures strengthened through capacity building	Surveys, project reports, M&E reports	Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation

	<p>host communities in and around Kalobeyei.</p>	<p>2.6.2 # of people reached with awareness-raising activities on the KISED P model and promotion of social cohesion</p> <p>2.6.3 # of people participating in conflict prevention and social cohesion activities with the support of this intervention (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p>2.6.4 # of people participating in inter-communal dialogues facilitated by this intervention (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host)</p> <p>2.6.5 % of settled disputes, within and between refugee and host communities</p> <p>2.6.6 # of initiatives promoting social cohesion designed by communities with the support of this intervention</p> <p>2.6.7 Community-based monitoring and feedback systems established/supported</p>		<p>No major influx of refugees into Kalobeyei</p> <p>Humanitarian actors remain engaged in providing the necessary emergency assistance to refugees, particularly protection.</p> <p>Effective participation by the target beneficiaries in the planned project activities</p> <p>County government remains committed to KISED P integrated approach.</p>
	<p>3.1 Enhanced employability and self-employment capacity of refugees and local communities in and around Dadaab.</p>	<p><i>[All indicators to be disaggregated by age, sex and refugee/host]</i></p> <p>3.1.1 # of people benefitting from professional trainings and/or skills development</p> <p>3.1.2 # of individuals receiving apprenticeship/on job training opportunities</p> <p>3.1.3 No. of people assisted to access formal scholarships</p> <p>3.1.4 % of scholarship beneficiaries who graduate from educational opportunities and are able to access a relevant internship or employment opportunity within 3 months of graduation</p> <p>3.1.5 # of people with protection concerns receiving</p>	<p>Enrolment data, attendance registers, exam results, Post training monitoring reports, graduate tracer study, Scholarship registration documents, Field monitoring reports, M+E reports, Annual Project Report, Protection team meeting reports</p>	<p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>Political conditions remain favourable for beneficiaries to access work / jobs for income generation.</p> <p>No major influx of refugees into Dadaab camps or displacement into the host community</p> <p>Effective participation by the target beneficiaries, private sector and training institutes in the planned project activities</p> <p>Continued humanitarian support to address emergency needs</p>

		tailored self-reliance support		
	3.2 Entrepreneurship and business development promoted in and around Dadaab.	3.2.2 # of individuals provided with business mentorship support (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host) 3.2.3 # of individuals provided with business support services (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host) 3.2.5 % of beneficiaries (self)-employed at the end of the project	Project reports, Activity monitoring reports, Field monitoring reports, M+E reports	Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation Political conditions remain favourable for beneficiaries to access work / jobs for income generation. No major influx of refugees into Dadaab camps or displacement into the host community Effective participation by the target beneficiaries, private sector and training institutes in the planned project activities Continued humanitarian support to address emergency needs
	3.3 The business environment is enhanced to allow better access to economic opportunities for refugees and host communities in and around Dadaab.	3.3.1 # of support centres established and operational 3.3.2 # of beneficiaries who receive information, counselling and legal assistance on business registration, groups formation, freedom of movement and work permit (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host) 3.3.3 # of advocacy forums conducted to address barriers to self-reliance 3.3.4 # regulatory / policy briefs on barriers to self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods produced 3.3.5 # of people participating in inter-communal dialogues facilitated by this intervention (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host)	ICLA monthly report, ICLA database, Field monitoring reports, M+E reports, Annual Project Report	Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation Political conditions remain favourable towards expanding enabling environment, particularly for refugees. No major influx of refugees into Dadaab camps or displacement into the host community
	3.4 Improved access to inclusive health services for refugees and host communities in and around Dadaab.	3.4.1 # of health facilities constructed 3.4.2 # of persons receiving integrated health services (disaggregated by sex and refugee/host)	Project reports, Activity monitoring reports, Field monitoring reports,	Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation Political conditions remain favourable for

		<p>3.4.3 # of county officials/health personnel and NGO staff trained on NHIF</p> <p>3.4.4 # of persons receiving medical training at the medical training centre</p> <p>3.4.5 # of households enrolled in NHIF</p>	M+E reports	<p>beneficiaries to access work / jobs for income generation.</p> <p>No major influx of refugees into Dadaab camps or displacement into the host community</p>
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Annex IV: EUTF indicators as part of the Monitoring and Learning System

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS *					
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities		Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)	3. Improving Migration Management		Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)
1.1	Number of jobs created	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Job (permanent, short term, cash for work, etc.) Location	3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members	Type of projects
1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported	Type of support (access to finance, business development, training, equipment, market access, etc.)	3.2	Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Protection (protection measures, medical and psychosocial, shelter, food, legal, etc.)
1.3	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of support (funding, finance education, entrepreneurship prog., business dev service, etc.)	3.3	Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of TVET (professional training, skills dev scheme, internship, other)	3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	Gender Age group Types of assistance (transportation, pre-departures counselling assistance to obtain documents, return tickets, travel escorts, assistance upon arrival, etc.)
1.5	Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Job (permanent, short term, cash for work, incentive, etc.)	3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	Gender Age group Types of assistance (income generating, medical, education, housing support etc.)
1.6	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved		3.6	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	Types of support (capacity building, operational support, etc.)
1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment		3.7	Number of individuals trained on migration management	Target groups (state, non-state)
1.7 bis	Financial volume granted to individual recipients		3.8	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP) Age group
2. Strengthening resilience		Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)	3.9	Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	
2.1	Number of local development plans directly supported		3.10	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	Gender Age group
2.1 bis	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Use of infrastructure (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, domestic energy, legal, etc.)	3.11	Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	Types of activity (media campaigns, etc.)
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Service (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, energy, legal, nutrition, etc.)	4. Improved governance		Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group	4.1	Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of assistance (social protection schemes, training on agri practice, agri inputs, land dev, etc.)	4.2	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Gender capacity building Type of
2.5	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies		4.2 bis	Number of Institutions and Non-State actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Gender capacity building Type of
2.6	Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	Types of support (irrigation, rehabilitation, improved management, etc.)	4.3	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Activities (community dialogue, civilian mediation, peacebuilding, awareness raising, etc.)
2.7	Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of practices and rights (health, education, water, energy, rights, etc.)	4.4	Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Services (medical assistance, psychosocial assistance, counselling, accommodation, legal counselling, family tracking, travel docs, assistance to voluntary return, etc.)
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	Type of service (health, education, etc.)	4.5	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported	
2.9	Number of people having improved access to basic services	Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit)	4.6	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Types of output
CROSS-CUTTING		Optimal disaggregation	4.7	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy	
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathered	Type of actors (state-level, local authorities, civil society) Goal of the group/platform (coordination or learning)	4.8	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Types of tools (studies, needs assessment, market assessments, reporting and statistics, etc.)	* Definition and methodology will be introduced to the implementing partners of the action		
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	Focus of research			