

TURKANA COUNTY & UN JOINT INTEGRATED AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



**Programme
Cycle Report**

January 2016 - June 2018



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Source of data: Turkana CIDP I and II, unless otherwise stated.

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***TURKANA COUNTY
& UN JOINT INTEGRATED***
AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Programme Cycle Report
January 2016 - June 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

AMREF	African Medical and Research Fund (now known as Amref Health Africa)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BMU	Beach Management Unit
BeMONC	Basic Emergency Maternal and New-Born Care
BNA	Bottle Neck Analysis
BMU	Business Management Unit
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEC	County Executive Committees
CeMONC	Comprehensive Emergency Maternal and New-Born Care
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CFNSA	County Food & Nutrition Security Advisor
CFS	Child Friendly School
CHMTS	Community Health Management Team
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CHW	Community Health Workers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CMDRR	Community Managed disaster Risk Reduction
CNAP	Costed Nutrition Action Plan
COE	Centre of Excellence
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
CU	Community Unit
DaO	Delivering as One
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPE	Free Compulsory Primary Education
FFA	Food for Assets
FSOM	Food Security Outcome Monitoring
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Aid)
HII	High Impact (lifesaving) Interventions
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
IRC	International Red Cross
JOYWO	Joyful Women's Organization
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KFS	Kenya Forest Services

KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
KLDC	Kenya Leather Development Council
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce & Industry
LAPSSET	Lamu Port & Lamu-Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LCRH	Lodwar County Referral Hospital
LMA	Laryngeal mask airway
LWC	Lodwar Wellness Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBB	Marginal Budgeting for Bottlenecks
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MNH	Maternal New-born Health
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science & Technology
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLSSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security Services
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACONEK	National Council on Nomadic Education in Kenya
NDMA	National Disaster management Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NFI	Non-Food Items
NSC	National Steering Committee
OOG	Office of the Governor
PBF	Performance based Financing
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PRIMERO	Protection Related Information Management System for Emergency refugee Operations
PWD	Persons with Disability
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small & Medium Enterprises
SMS	Short Message Service
SRA	Strategic Result Area
TCG	Turkana County Government
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Technical working Group
UBT	Uterine Balloon Tamponade
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender equality and the Empowerment of Women
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WEF	Women's Enterprise Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

FOREWORD

This second progress report of the Turkana County and UN Joint Integrated Area-based Development Programme covers the period between January 2016 and the first half of 2018. It documents the results of the robust partnership between the Turkana County Government, the UN System and the national and international development community, in line with the UNDAF 2014 - 2018.

In 2015, the County government and the UN entered into a Framework Coordination and Partnership Arrangement for “Delivering as One” (DaO). The DaO approach aims to promote collaboration and cooperation between Turkana County Government, the UN System in Kenya, the national and international development community, the private sector and philanthropic organisations for the achievement of the development goals articulated in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017. This novel approach at the sub-national level is being implemented in Turkana County for the first time and hopefully its successes will be replicated in other counties in Kenya and regions of the world.

The programme consolidates the development efforts of the County and UN System under four key results areas, namely: Transformational Governance; Human Capital Development; Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability, Land Management and Human Security. The Turkana CIDP’s 11 sectors are fully aligned to the four strategic result areas and it is expected that all activities in each sector feed into the realisation of those broad strategic results.

We are also pleased to report that under the stewardship of the Government of Kenya and the UN Country Team, we are close to putting into operation the Turkana Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). This MPTF will be another channel for mobilising resources to finance development in some of the most marginalised regions in Kenya. Despite Turkana County being the second highest recipient of the 15% national budget allocation to counties and with additional funds from the Equalisation Fund, the development challenges remain enormous and require more funding.

This report tells our collective story to the people of Turkana and the world. It is about the work being done to improve education, health, water and sanitation sectors. It is about our collective efforts aim to bring to life the aspirations of Turkana as articulated in the CIDP.

Our vision is for a county whose citizens are socially empowered with equality and opportunities for all women and men; a county where residents can access adequate food, nutrition, clean water, education and health; a country where the youth have opportunities for education and jobs. We are working for a Turkana county where citizens live in a peaceful, socially just and culturally-sensitive environment.

We thank the bilateral partners, private sector and philanthropic organisations who are working with us as we continue moving towards this vision.



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Co-Chair, Joint Programme Committee*



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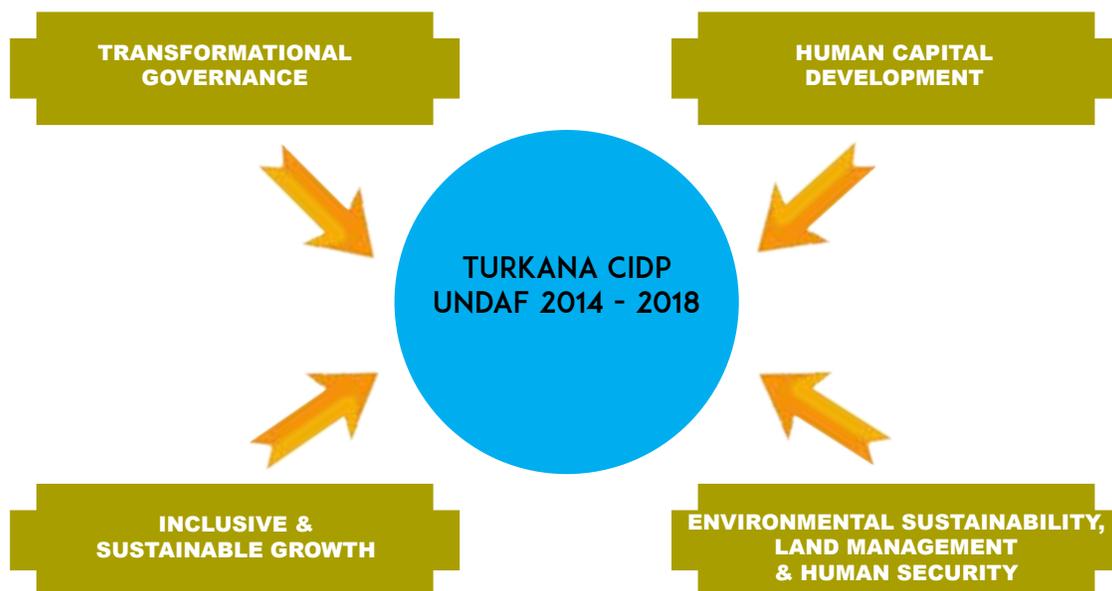
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Turkana County & UN Joint Integrated Area-Based Development Programme cycle report presents highlights of the collective progress from January 2016 to the first half of 2018, towards the outcomes described in the UNDAF 2014-2018 and the CIDP 2013-2017.

The adoption of devolution in Kenya brought resources for the development of the hitherto marginalised parts of the Kenya. However, resources from the National Government have not been sufficient to meet the humanitarian and developmental challenges in Turkana County. The integrated area-based programme approach in Turkana and the FCDC counties was initiated as a result of UN's analysis of poverty and marginalisation in the area, which showed that some of the country had poverty levels beyond 80% against a national average of 40% (KDHS 2014). The sub region and cross-border areas are worst affected by conflict driven by deficits of water and pasture, forced migration and radicalisation. Turkana is home to around 186,000 (UNHCR 2017) refugees and asylum seekers fleeing from neighbouring countries. Development strategies have not been successful enough to bring resilience and long-term development to eliminate the need for constant, short-term humanitarian support.

The integrated area-based programme approach is a frontier effort of the UN reform and repositioning agenda. The agenda responds to UNSG and member states' call for expanding partnerships and financing modalities, bridging the nexus between humanitarian, peace and resilience and ultimately replacing short-term development intervention with socio-economic transformation, while leaving no one behind and going to the farthest first.



Since the inception of this integrated area-based programme approach, Turkana County has gradually moved away from fragmented project approaches towards CIDP aligned planning, with development resources and technical expertise being progressively focused towards Turkana's development priorities.

Most of the interventions and events have been implemented by the County Government and the UN System collectively. They were aimed at contributing to the 11 development priorities laid out in the Turkana CIDP: governance; education, gender, human resources development; health and sanitation services; energy, environment and natural resources; pastoral economy and fisheries; water services, irrigation, lands management, tourism, trade and industrialization; public service, decentralised administration and disaster management.

The priority sectors for interventions in Turkana have been aligned with Turkana CIDP and the four pillars of the UNDAF 2014-2018 Strategic Result Areas (SRAs): Transformational governance, Human capital development, Inclusive and sustainable economic growth; and Environmental sustainability, land management and human security.

During the reporting period, several benchmarking missions have brought international and local attention, dialogue and learning around the Turkana experience and the Delivering as One (DaO) approach. Major DaO missions have included regional missions and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) from Eastern, Central and Southern Africa (R-UNDG) at senior levels; seven county delegations from Northern Frontier Counties, together with central government and the Nairobi heads of mission group.

The Delivering as One (DaO) approach in Turkana has not limited collaboration to that between the County government and UN System but constantly seeks to integrate and expand partnerships with other stakeholders, including the private sector, towards breaking historic marginalisation in Turkana. The "Delivering as One" (DaO) integrated approach strives to improve the county's capability to manage partners within ONE Programmatic framework. Together with the county we have established a ONE Coordination Office and the UN System together with the County is working towards operationalising the ONE Budgetary Framework. The programme has also established ONE shared Leadership and Coordination platform.

During the period under review, the different areas of DaO were either fully operationalised or are in the final stages to be implemented. Although we are far from perfect on all these aspects, this report shows significant trends toward higher efficiency and effectiveness at the repositioning level, the strategic as well as the programmatic levels.

The interventions for creation of wealth and prosperity away from the dominant narrative of poverty and deprivation in Turkana are contained in sections on inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The report also sheds some light on what has been done to promote sustainable environment management, land management and human security.

Towards the end of the report a brief reflection on challenges, opportunities and lessons during the reporting period as well as next steps in new cycle that starts in March 2019 is provided. The current programme has been extended from March 2018 to March 2019. The main reason for extension of the programme was the two elections, which naturally diverted attention to the political process for some time.

The new programme phase aims to take into account the progress and midterm reviews, the UNDAF 2014-2018 evaluation and lessons learned throughout the programme cycle as well as the refined priorities in the new generation of Kenya's midterm planning, the Big Four Agenda, Turkana CIDP II 2018-2022 and the UNDAF 2018-2022.



Community Foundation
of Turkana County



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BACKGROUND

Key Development Strategies for Turkana County

Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013 - 2017

The Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013 to 2017 was launched in September 2014 by the County Government together with international development partners. The Plan was developed in a comprehensive and consultative process involving local communities, professionals, international development partners, experts, local leaders and relevant county government departments. It embodies the development aspirations of the people of Turkana and captures the specific strategies, projects and resources for meeting those aspirations and goals.

The CIDP is fully aligned with the national goals articulated in Vision 2030, the second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) as well as the overall SDG framework. This strategic alignment of goals has given room for a range of actors to participate in transforming Turkana, including the national government, civil society, national and international development partners, faith-based organisations, private sector and philanthropic organisations.

The CIDP was developed against the backdrop of close to 50 years of marginalisation and under-development in Turkana region, which resulted in high poverty and illiteracy indices, the perennial conflicts and insecurities in the region, poor infrastructure and limited access to basic social services and amenities; emerging threats such as the impacts of HIV/AIDS, and environmental degradation.

The Plan also considered the opportunities in the devolution of governance and decentralisation of service delivery; the emerging potential in the exploration of oil, gas and energy in Turkana County and the enormous interest and goodwill of the national and international development partners, including the UN System and other multi-lateral partners in the transformation of Turkana.

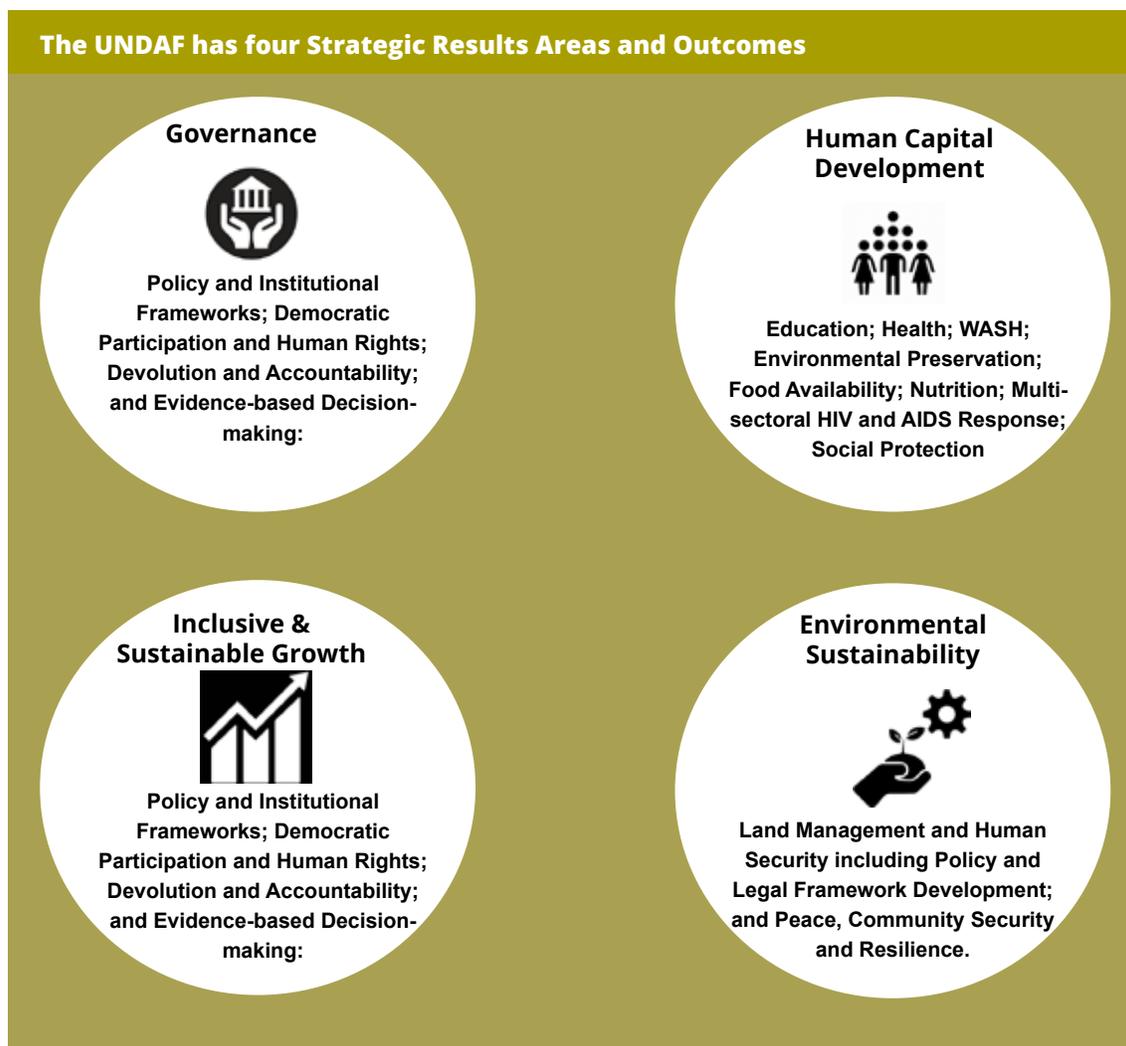
However, since the oil exploration is intensifying in all the seven sub-counties, the anticipated production is creating new dynamics on land and environmental rights. For example, the customary land uses of the local people such as grazing grounds and cultural sites have been altered. There is a scramble for land by internal and external interests including potential investors and speculators.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2014-18)

The fourth generation programme of UN's support in Kenya, the UNDAF, was developed according to the principles of Delivering as One (DaO), aimed at ensuring internal coherence among UN System operating in Kenya. It ensured full alignment to national priorities as defined in Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plan II.

The UNDAF design was informed by strategic discussions both within the UN and with stakeholders to determine how the UN System is best suited to support national development goals. It is guided by the five UNDG programming principles, i) Human Rights-Based approach, ii) Gender equality, iii) Environmental sustainability, iv) Results Based Management, and v) Capacity Development).

The UNDAF has a detailed results framework developed in collaboration with government, civil society, international development community and other partners. The UNDAF Strategic Result Areas (SRAs) are aligned with the three Pillars (Political, Social and Economic) of the Government’s Vision 2030 transformational agenda.



Turkana County Government & UN Joint Integrated Area-based Development Programme

In the context of UNDAF 2014-2018 and in line with the “Delivering as One” approach, the United Nations system in Kenya mobilised all its agencies to formulate a framework for supporting the implementation of Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) in partnership with Turkana County stakeholders. The joint efforts resulted in the development of the Turkana County Government & UN Joint Integrated Area-based Development Programme. The Programme is also fully aligned with the government’s Vision 2030 and the MTP II. The programme has been extended to March 2019, to be replaced by a new phase that will account for lessons learned, and refined priorities in the new generation of Kenya’s mid-term planning, a new Turkana CIDP and a new UN development Assistant Framework. Initial assessment indicates

the necessity for refinement of current strategic approaches, rather than change of direction, focusing on aligning with priorities such as the Big 4 agenda in Turkana. The main reason for extension of the programme was the two national elections, which naturally diverted attention to the political process for some time.

Like the UNDAF 2014-2018, this Programme focuses on the four SRAs: i) Transformational Governance; ii) Human Capital Development; iii) Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth; and iv) Environmental Sustainability, Land Management and Human Security. UN System in Turkana provides co-leadership in the respective SRAs together with county government counterparts. UNDP provides leadership in SRA 1; UNICEF and Ministry of Health lead in SRA 2, FAO in SRA 3 and UNHCR in SRA 4.

UN Strategic Result Areas and Outcomes		CIDP Priorities
1. Transformational governance	Policy and Institutional framework	Governance
	Democratic participation	Governance
	Devolution and accountability	Governance
	Evidence & rights-based planning and decision-making	Governance
2. Human capital development	Education and learning	Education, gender, human resources development
	Health, Nutrition and Wash	Health services and sanitation
	Multi-sectoral HIV & AIDS response	Health services and sanitation
	Sustainable social protection	Education, gender, human resources development
	Food security and pastoral economy	Water services, irrigation and agriculture Energy, environment and natural resources Pastoral economy and fisheries Lands, physical planning and urban areas management
3. Inclusive and sustainable economic growth	Productive business environment	Tourism, trade and industrialisation Governance
	Productive sectors and trade	Water services, irrigation and agriculture Energy, environment and natural resources Tourism, trade and industrialisation Public service, decentralised services and disaster management
	Promotion of employment creation and employability	Tourism, trade and industrialisation Governance
4. Environmental sustainability, land management and human security	Policy and legal framework	Lands, physical planning and urban areas management
	Community security and resilience increase	Water services, irrigation and agriculture Tourism, trade and industrialisation Public service, decentralised services and disaster management

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

UNDAF STEERING COMMITTEE

The UNDAF National Steering Committee is an overarching governance body that provides the highest level strategic guidance and oversight to the Turkana & UN Joint Integrated Area-based Programme.

COUNTY PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE

The committee is co-chaired by the County Governor and the UN Resident Coordinator and is responsible for strategic decisions and leadership of the programme. The membership is drawn from the Government, the participating UN agencies, funds and programmes as well as the development partners. The committee has been instrumental in driving political and development dialogue between the County Government, the UN system and partners.

SRA WORKING GROUPS

These working groups are the programmatic engines for joint planning, implementation and reporting in the Strategic Result Areas of Governance, Human Capital Development, Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability, Land Management and Human Security. They have co-leads from the Turkana County Government and UN System.

DELIVERING AS ONE SECRETARIAT

The DaO Secretariat coordinates the joint planning, implementation and reporting and provides administrative support. The Secretariat was established in Lodwar, Turkana County, with the support of the County and the UN System in Kenya.



The Delivering as One (DaO) approach:

- Aligns the UN system and the priorities to the national and county government priorities
- Aspires to implement the DaO approach at a sub-national level with all partners – One Leadership, One Programme, One Budgetary Framework and One Office in Turkana
- Interfaces humanitarian interventions and sustainable development programming
- Mobilises partnerships, resources and technical support across UN agencies, donors, private sector and philanthropies
- Improves coordination and strategic engagement



Partnerships

Turkana County continues to attract and nurture collaborative partnerships with the national government, the international development partners, NGOs, the private sector and the faith-based organisations. For example, where the government has adopted a public- private partnerships (PPP) approach together with international development partners such as the Diocese of Lodwar, UN System such as UNICEF and WHO, as well as the NGOs such as Merlin and AMREF, adequate financial and technical resources have been mobilised and deployed leading to improved basic health service delivery in many areas of Turkana.

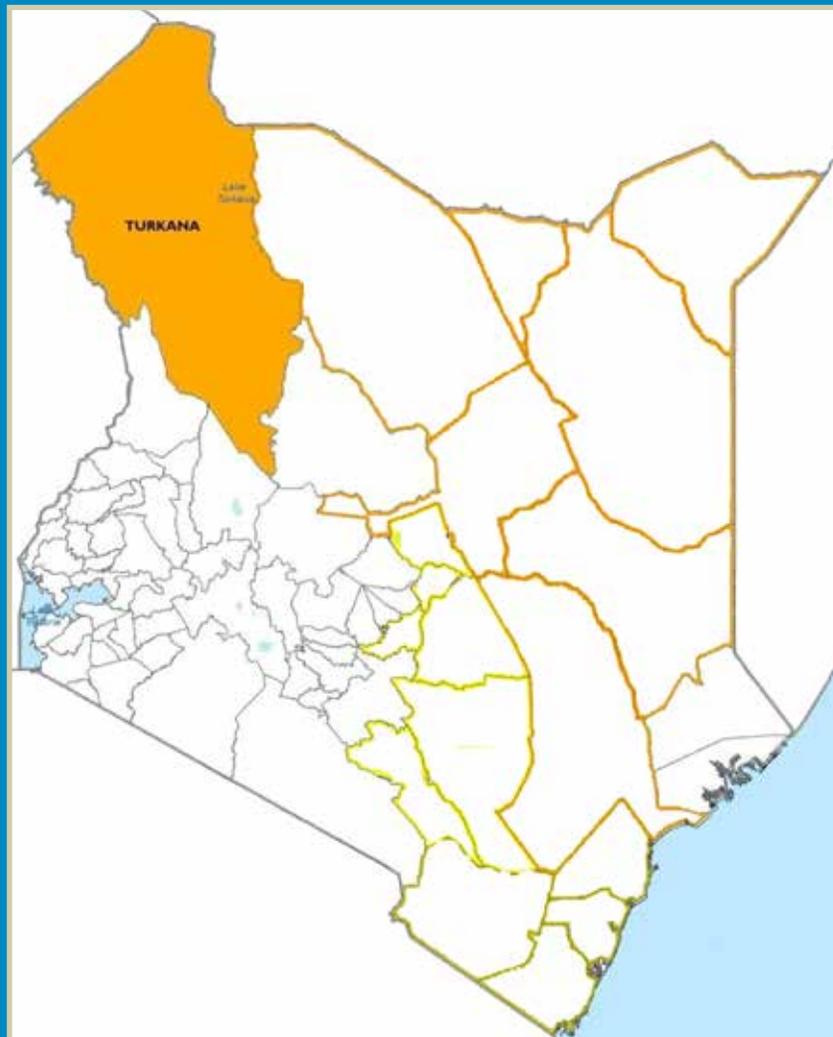
Turkana also hosts over a dozen INGOs funded by international development partners to provide necessary humanitarian and developmental goods and services mostly to vulnerable populations in Turkana. The UN's presence in Turkana is impressive with 12 UN agencies, funds and programmes either setting up regional field offices or implementing projects in Turkana.

Moreover, the partnership with the UN System has contributed to the shaping of the county development agenda in the direction of DaO and effective coordination of development. The established partnership arrangements under the joint programming, the joint coordination mechanism, joint monitoring and evaluation and joint reporting have been bearing fruits in the design, planning, implementing, reporting and resource mobilisation for development results in Turkana County.

3

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN TURKANA COUNTY

Turkana County is the second largest of 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It covers an area of 71,597.6km², accounting for 13.5% of the total land area in Kenya. Turkana is located in the northwest of Kenya and borders Uganda to the west, South Sudan and Ethiopia to the north and northeast respectively. It borders West Pokot and Baringo counties to the south, Samburu County to the southeast, and Marsabit County to the east.





0.05%

Percentage of female elected members in Turkana County with decision-making authority

Transformational Governance

Turkana County has been on the periphery in terms of development and modern governance. The Turkana community has historically been neglected and marginalised. The populations have remained largely illiterate, poor and plagued with conflicts. The governance, infrastructure and systems for effective citizens' participation in governance and accountability remain under-developed and, in some cases, non-existent. There are human rights violations often related to social-economic under-development and poverty. The civil and political rights violations are often associated with high-levels of illiteracy hindering effective citizen participation in political and civic processes, the incessant conflicts resulting to loss of lives and livelihoods.

Turkana County still experiences a low participation of women both in leadership and management positions. This is despite the Kenyan Constitution 2010 requiring that not more than two thirds of elected or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender of the elected members in Turkana County with decision-making authority, only 0.05% are female.

Traditionally, women in Turkana are neither decision makers nor do they attend any decision-making assemblies in the community, restricting their ability to voice their concerns. They are, however, key participants in crop production, although they do not own any land or assets in the community. They also contribute a great deal to the labour in the farms, and they market and sell produce, but have less decision-making on income. This is because decisions are made by men or community elders (mostly composed of men). However, the level of consultation on decision-making issues by both women and men at the household level is higher.

Human Capital Development



82%

Illiteracy rate in Turkana country. Overall school attendance is 39% against a national average of 71%



56

Number of secondary schools in Turkana in 2017, up from 32 in 2013

Education

The current education situation in Turkana County is characterized by high illiteracy rates estimated at 82% with low enrollment, transition and retention of the children at all levels of schooling from early childhood all the way to tertiary level. Despite gains made in enrollment, the appropriate and quality infrastructure needed to actualize the realization of quality and affordable education for the most marginalized and poor children remains a major challenge. The number of primary school teachers has however risen considerably since 2013, when there were 1,324 teachers, to 1,701 teachers in 2018. This has improved the pupil-to-teacher ratio to 1 teacher per 102 pupils in early 2018.

Children in Turkana (6-13 age group) are less likely to access primary education, with only 50% enrolled (53.2% for boys, 46.6% for girls), compared to the national average of 92.5% (94.6% for boys and 90.5% for girls). Overall school attendance for children in the County is at 39%, which is far below the national school attendance of 70.9%. Many children drop out of school due to cost. Other factors include teenage pregnancy, household obligations and inadequate infrastructure (Turkana County Government 2015).

Increased investment in early childhood development centres (ECDCs) has raised the number of children enrolling for basic education in Turkana by over 50,000 children in the past five years. The number of ECDCs has gone up from 662 centres in 2013 to 738 in 2017, 15 of which are in the Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei Settlement. The County Department for Education, Sports and Social Protection reports that over 180 modern ECDCs have been built in the 30 wards that previously had no pre-school learning facilities.

The number of secondary schools has increased from 32 in 2013 to 56 in 2017. Of the 56 secondary schools, two are national schools: Turkana Girls and Lodwar High School. The enrollment in the 56 secondary schools was 23,412 in 2017, up from 4,501 in 2013.

Access to tertiary education remains low. The communities and policy makers have emphasized the need to have technical training institutes and colleges to absorb the huge number of the youth. In the realm of adult illiteracy, the statistics are at a shocking all-time low with 18% of the adult population classified as literate in comparison to the national average of 74.9%. The situation is explained by lack of adult education learning facilities, general apathy among adult populations towards learning at advanced ages and commitment to economic and livelihoods activities including nomadic pastoralism and heavy domestic responsibilities for women, which limits their participation.



1:20,000

Doctor to patient ratio in 2017



34%

Population in rural areas with no access to water

25%

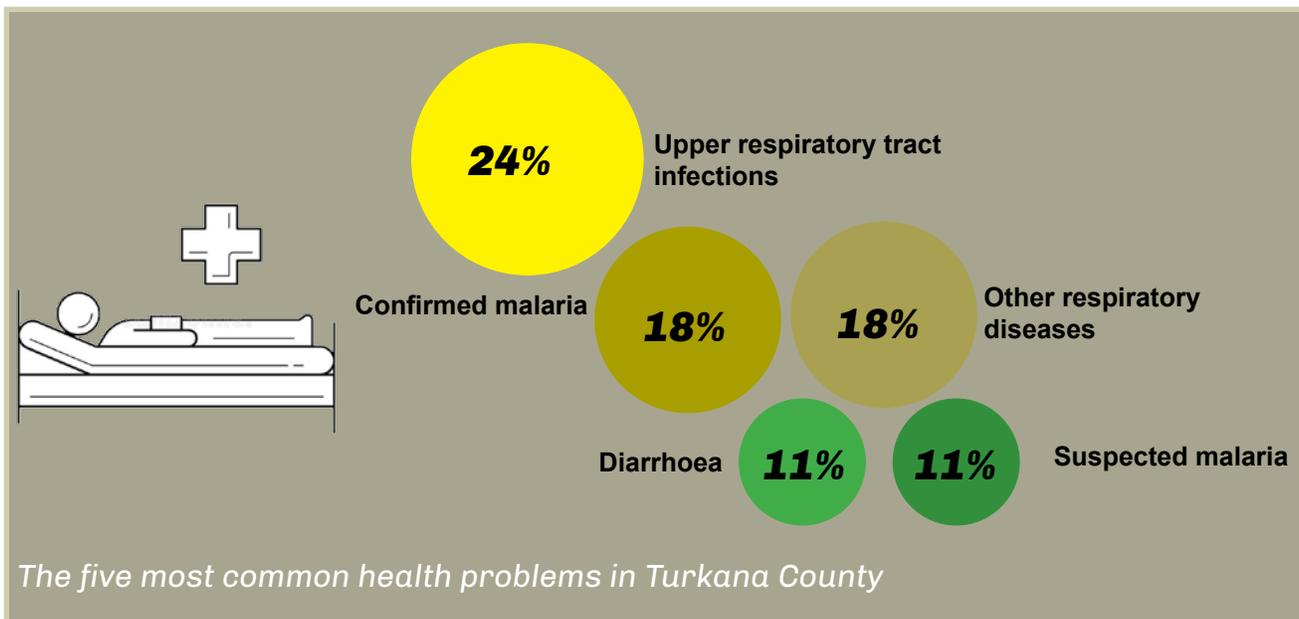
Population with access to improved sanitation

Health, Water, Sanitation and Nutrition

Access to health services in the County has improved in the last four years. The average distance a person needs to travel to the nearest health facility dropped from 50 km in 2013 to 35 km in 2017. A majority (81.7%) of the population seek care from public clinics. In Turkana North, nearly 10% seek assistance from mobile clinics, the highest proportion in the County. Lodwar County Referral Hospital has a new intensive care unit, among other upgrades.

The doctor-population ratio however has improved and stands at 1:20 000 in 2017 compared to 1:70 000 in 2013, while the nurse-population ratio is 1:2310 compared to 1:5200 in 2013. There are 13 hospitals, 19 health centers, 177 dispensaries and 168 community health units. Of these, there is one hospital, two health centers with maternity wards, and five health clinics serving refugees and host communities in Kakuma camps and Kalobeyi Settlement.

Mortality rates remain high with HIV/AIDS, lower respiratory infections, tuberculosis (TB), diarrhea and malaria remaining the major contributors to high mortality in the county. Rising cases of cancer, hypertension, heart diseases and diabetes, micro nutrient deficiency disorders for children and under-fives, inadequate rapid referral systems and ineffective maternity services are also common in most parts of the country. With the establishment of devolved governments, provision of health services in the Counties is a major issue. While the KDHS of 2014 showed the national maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 362 which is a significant improvement, MMR for Turkana has remained very high at 1,594 and third highest in Kenya.



Despite increased investment in water services by the devolved government units, Turkana faces severe water shortages. A proportion of 63.3% of the population have access to safe water sources while 34% of the population in rural areas has no water system at all. Only 25% of the population has access to improved sanitation while 63% practice open defecation, and among the rural population this figure increases to 90%.

Child Protection

The county reports high levels of child abuse and neglect with child marriage remaining a key concern with 1 in 3 girls married by 18 years per MICS report of 2015. Due to drought experienced in 2017, many children left their homes to live in the streets with a total 500 children in Lodwar streets as per physical count of child protection organisation in May 2017 compared to 40 children in 2013. The number of child abuses increased during the period with 2,051 cases reported between June to December 2017.

HIV/AIDS and its Impact on Human Capital Development

The HIV/AIDS pandemic remains major stumbling block to the human resources of the county. The HIV epidemic in Turkana is predominantly among adults: about three quarters of the people living with HIV are 25 years of age or above, with women having a higher HIV burden at 1.7 times higher than their male peers. About 60% of the new infections are taking place in the age group below 25 years of age, a worrying fact in itself, possibly pointing to a shift of the county HIV epidemic towards younger populations.

The Combination Prevention interventions have contributed to an overall decline in prevalence in women from 5.7% to 4.5% between 2015 and 2017, with a marked decline of 30% in new infections among young people during the same period (from 249 to 175, against a total number of new infections of 528 and 556).

In 2017, the National AIDS Control Council revised HIV/AIDS prevalence for Turkana from 6.9% in 2012 to 3.6% compared to the national average of 6.0%. The estimated number of people living with HIV is 22,136 while the new HIV infection among adults in the county annually is estimated to be 1,482. New infections are mainly concentrated in urban centres and trading centres such as lake shores.

Persons with Disability

Turkana County has a big number of persons living with disability (PWD). As per the last census in 2009, the number of persons living with disabilities in the County were 25,509 with the greatest proportion of these having visual and physical disabilities. This category of the population is faced with unique



25,509

Number of persons with various forms of disability in the county

developmental challenges that require special attention. Instead, the PWDs continue to be largely ignored and marginalized from education, employment, health care and other mainstream human development opportunities. The County is addressing this through development of the Disability Act, which if passed into law, will support mainstreaming of persons living with disability in economic, political and social aspects in the county.

The County government has established Turkana County Persons with Disability Development Fund that will benefit PWDs in the county. PWDs will achieve equal opportunities in terms of obtaining education, employment and participate fully in sporting, recreational and cultural activities and are afforded full access to community and social services. The National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) and Ministry of Education, Sports and Social Protection have registered a total of 9,727 beneficiaries as at June 2017.

The Youth factor in human capital development

Over the past 40 years, Turkana County has experienced high rates of population growth. In 1979, the population of Turkana District was estimated to be 142,702 (KNBS 1979). In the last census carried out in Kenya in 2009, Turkana County's population was reported to be 855,399. Using an estimated 3.36% population increase for men and 3.34% for women per year, the total population was expected to grow to 1,122,207 by 2017 and to 1,366,596 by 2023. This rate of growth means that the population of Turkana has grown almost eightfold over the past four decades.

Rapid population growth has resulted in Turkana County having an extremely youthful population. At the time of the 2009 census, more than half the County's population was below the age of 19. In 2017, the youth (aged 15-24) represent an estimate of 31.8% of the total county population and play a vital role in the development process. However, the Turkana youth are confronted with challenges of limited education opportunities, child marriage and dropping out from school, teenage pregnancies, cultural biases against the girl child, drug and substance abuse in major urban areas, health care challenges and of course limited economic opportunities including employment.





Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

Tourism, Trade and Industry

The main tourist attractions in Turkana County are the Lake Turkana, Central island marine parks and Turkana South Game reserve, which have various animals, fish and bird species. The discovery of the fossils at Koobi Fora, led to Lake Turkana being referred to as 'The Cradle of Mankind' and gained enormous attention globally. On the downside, the county has less than 3 hotels of the calibre and class to host tourists. There are also limited campsites especially at the Eliye Springs.

Lomidat meat processing in Lokichoggio is the largest industry in the County, but other opportunities linked to oil, aloe vera, gypsum and other mineral resources exist. Businesses in the County include retail and wholesale, service, farm produce and handicrafts. Micro, small and medium-sized businesses abound, ranging from building and construction companies to shoe shine stalls, although the majority are not registered.

Livestock Production

Turkana is the County with the largest number of livestock in Kenya. The number of livestock found in Turkana are 1,951,624 cattle; 4,177,735 sheep; 6,219,744 goats; 1,028,020 camels; and 752,014 donkeys. The majority of income in Turkana County is from livestock keeping (67%) followed by charcoal burning, petty trade, handicrafts, crop farming and fishing.

Energy Sector

Electricity from Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) is available in the major towns of Lodwar, Lokichoggio, Lorugum, Turkwel Lokitaung and Lokori, and is powered predominantly by diesel or solar hybrid mini-grids. Lokichar, Kalemgorok and Kakong'u are powered by the main grid. Lokori, Lokitaung and Lokichoggio power generation projects are approximately 80% complete. There are planned mini-grids for Lokiriama and Kakuma towns to be constructed by the Rural Electrification Authority. Plans are at an advanced stage to connect Katilu town and neighbouring markets to the national grid from Turkwel Power Station.

Agriculture and Irrigation

Turkana has around 2.5 million hectares of arable land. Turkana's soil is poorly developed due to its aridity and constant erosion by flood, water and wind. A stony layer often caps the soil, making agriculture difficult. Only about 30% of the County's soil can be rated as moderately suitable for agricultural production.

The agricultural sector is the mainstay of the Kenya's economy directly contributing 26% of the GDP and the largest employer in the economy accounting for more than 40% of the total employment. Over 70% of the population, especially in rural areas, derives their livelihoods mainly from agricultural related activities. Critical is the fact that the achievement of agriculture sector determines the status of the national food security.

Agricultural production is dominated by cereals. Households generally consume crops produced and sell the surplus for cash. Subsistence farmers grow sorghum, maize, cow-peas and green grams. Other crops include date palm, mangoes, local vegetables, kales, spinach, bananas and tomatoes. Crop production is restricted by the availability of water, soil nutrients, skilled labour, pests and diseases. The agricultural sector is often limited by poor transport, communication, storage and processing infrastructure. Food is imported from Kitale and Uasin Gishu counties, since most pastoralists do not practice crop farming.

Turkana County is arid and semi-arid and is therefore not suitable for rain-fed agriculture due to low and erratic rainfall. However, the county has potential for irrigated agriculture along the riverine areas where agro-pastoralist practice agriculture.





Environmental Sustainability

Land degradation in Turkana County, estimated at 50% of the County, threatens food and grazing land production, water, energy security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and livelihood resilience. Furthermore, land degradation has huge economic costs as soil erosion, the main form of land degradation, reduces soil fertility and productivity, livestock carrying capacity, water quality and quantity, and fuel wood availability. The magnitude and distribution of soil erosion hazards in Turkana is influenced by flash flood rainfall impact, soil erosion, gradient of the land, and soil cover.

Mapping of oil deposits has been done in Turkana. However this is yet to be done for other renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, biomass and geothermal energy. The exploration/prospecting activities are currently at an advanced stage in this County. Deep basins of sedimentary deposits have been found to harbour oil and gas pockets. Oil is expected to contribute significant wealth to the County, and oil and gas exploration has been ongoing since 2010. Oil was discovered in the Lokichar basin of Turkana in 2012. Currently, the South Lokichar area is estimated to have 750 million barrels of recoverable oil.

50%

Extent of land degradation in Turkana County

Since the oil exploration is intensifying in all the seven sub-counties, the anticipated production is creating new dynamics on land and environmental rights. For example, the customary land uses of the local people such as grazing grounds and cultural sites have been altered. There is a scramble for land by internal and external interests including potential investors and speculators.

Huge chunks of land in settled and high potential areas have been earmarked for use for national development projects such as LAPSSSET. The project envisages a 1,720 km standard gauge rail connection between the Kenyan coast and Juba in South Sudan, passing through Lodwar in Turkana County. This will have an impact on land rights and the environment. Huge pieces of land are being put under new land use systems, especially irrigation. This is diminishing the amount of land available for nomadic land use.

Disaster Risk Reduction & Conflict Management

Turkana County is prone to frequent disasters such as drought, floods and conflict. The frequency and intensity of disasters has increased over the years due to a climate change, widespread poverty etc. Cyclical and prolonged droughts have severely eroded the communities' coping capacities, damaged key livelihood activities, including agriculture, livestock, water and natural resources among others, often triggering acute food insecurity, migration and conflict over resources. The county hosts the second largest refugee camps in the country in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, where over 184,000 refugees and asylum seekers reside, putting additional strain on the already limited natural resources.

Conflict arises predominantly in pastoral areas in Turkana in relation to competition over natural resources. Incidences of conflict over natural resources as well as cattle raids are common between Turkana and the neighbouring communities (Pokot, Tepes from Uganda, Toposa from Sudan, Merille from Ethiopia). Conflict is largely driven by the impacts of land management, drought incidence, increasing competition for limited grazing lands and diminishing water resources.

Conflict resolution has been on-going in the county with the governor actively engaged in promoting peace through community dialogue, cross border consultations and monitoring areas of conflict in pastoral areas. An integrated approach to conflict is taken by the County, in terms of addressing natural resource degradation, soil and water management, grazing lands management and food security planning.



PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS

Transformational Governance

Participating UN agencies, funds and programmes: UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF.

Total planned budget: Ksh. 143,462,969.92

Total expenditure: Ksh. 134,389,866.52

Devolution and accountability

Through the Devolution Project, the UN supported Turkana County to strengthen its capacity in CIDP development with training conducted to prepare quality CIDPs that incorporate internationally-agreed protocols. In line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), UN and Turkana County agreed to include refugees in the CIDP II (2018-2022), which represents a steps towards refugee inclusion in local plans. The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Plan (KISEDIP) is now included in the Turkana CIDP II. Amkeni Wakenya, UN's civil society strengthening programme, initiated a project for promotion of human rights and access to justice in Turkana County, which was informed by a baseline survey conducted in 2016 that showed that human rights awareness stood at 16%. The project reached 415,689 individuals directly and indirectly (36% of the county population).

The county also has established functional mechanisms for citizen engagement. While appreciating minimal contribution of the project towards development of new laws and policies, functional mechanisms were created to expand debates on observance of the Mining Act (2016), Community Land Laws and Community Land Leasing in Turkana County.

Two youth platforms, established to champion youth involvement in devolution processes, developed and presented two petitions to the County Assemblies demanding for changes in the Sports and Internship Policy. In addition, UN supported the establishment of two gender platforms to advocate for more involvement by women in planning and budgeting as well as inclusion in economic opportunities.

In political participation of women, UN supported ten women to vie for Member of County Assembly (MCA) positions through *Echami a Ito*, a local, women-led Civil Society Organisation (CSO). Of these, one was elected while four of those who lost were nominated. The support provided to the women running for elective positions included information, education & communication (IEC) materials and platforms to engage with electorate through public forums and road shows.

Training on leadership skills, advocacy skills and communication skills were conducted for 60 women led by Maendeleo ya Wanawake organisation and implemented through *Echami a Ito*. The training has enabled the women to advocate for women inclusion in public sensitisation forums.



10

Number of women supported to vie for civic positions in the last elections. Of these, 1 was elected and 4 were nominated to the county assembly

Through the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO), the UN also supported training that have improved uptake of AGPO certificates from 15% in 2016 to 47% in 2017. AGPO certificate is now issued at the county level, with the time to issue it being reduced from two months to only two weeks.

Policy and institutional framework

Through UN support, an agreement between Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK) and the Turkana County Assembly resulted in an MoU on partnership in capacity building for people-centred legislation.

The UN seconded a Gender Advisor to the Office of the Governor to assist with gender mainstreaming and women empowerment across the county planning, budgeting and development programmes. Advocacy on gender mainstreaming in the public service was instrumental in getting an increase in number of women in decision-making posts in the county. For example, female chief officers increased from two to four, while female directors increased from two to five.

Evidence and rights-based planning and decision making

The UN provided technical assistance to Turkana County in the formulation of the Turkana County Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and implementation plan. The policy is part of the larger process that aims to align county/country priorities with the real development needs of the population and to generate buy-in across government, and development partners, civil society and the private sector. This will enable better use of all available resources, so that all people in all places have access to quality services and it will also improve overall well-being.

The UN conducted a M&E capacity assessment for its target counties, which revealed that seven counties had strong M&E capacity, eight were moderately strong and six were poor. Turkana County was among the eight with moderate capacity. Following this assessment, the project supported two M&E interventions for acquiring knowledge and skills on how to develop M&E indicators and write results-based M&E reports for the Turkana County government M&E officers. It was noted that M&E capacities in most of the counties are underdeveloped and inadequate, hence need for continuous capacity strengthening.

Human Capital Development

Participating UN agencies, funds and programmes: UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, WFP, UNOPS, FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR.

Total planned budget: KSh. 7,314,574,270

Total expenditure: KSh. 8,065,771,355

Education and learning

During the reporting period, 30,000 boys and girls were brought back to school in Turkana county. The UN and partners also provided education and hygiene supplies such as menstruation kits to those returning to school to enhance retention. In the Rapid School Readiness programme for Out of School Children (OOSC), the county government approved the construction of 62 classrooms with furniture to provide conducive learning spaces to the mobilized OOSC children. This intervention benefited a total of 2,480 children.

Towards access to quality education for refugees in Kakuma/Kalobeyi and children in conflict prone areas, the UN provided kits for education, recreation, Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits and tents. Other support included construction of eight classrooms, 50 desks, 2 chairs and 2 tables, 2 cupboards 1 dormitory for girls, 1 latrine of four doors and 1 bathroom. In total, the UN provided early childhood, primary and secondary education to over 100,000 refugee and Turkana children in 14 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, 21 primary and 7 secondary schools.

Improving education outcomes in Turkana County

204

Number of teachers employed by the county government and posted to secondary schools supported by the national government. UN advocacy also resulted in county government providing food to 15 mobile schools supported by the national government, resulting in retention in school of 600 nomadic children.



30,000

This number of out of school nomadic children brought back to school between 2016 and 2017.



100,000

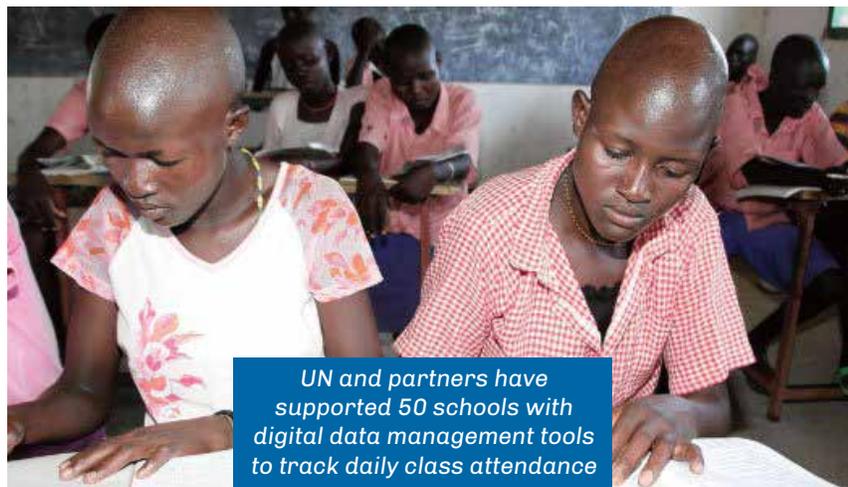
Number of refugee children supported to access early childhood, primary and secondary education.



60%

Increase in transition and retention rates for girls in 20 target schools as a result of a mentorship programme to enhance negotiation, decision-making, and critical thinking skills.

As a result of advocacy to reduce the student/teacher ratio in the county, the county government employed 204 teachers to for primary and secondary schools supported by the national government. The UN continued support for nomadic education and advocacy for collaboration between the national government and



UN and partners have supported 50 schools with digital data management tools to track daily class attendance

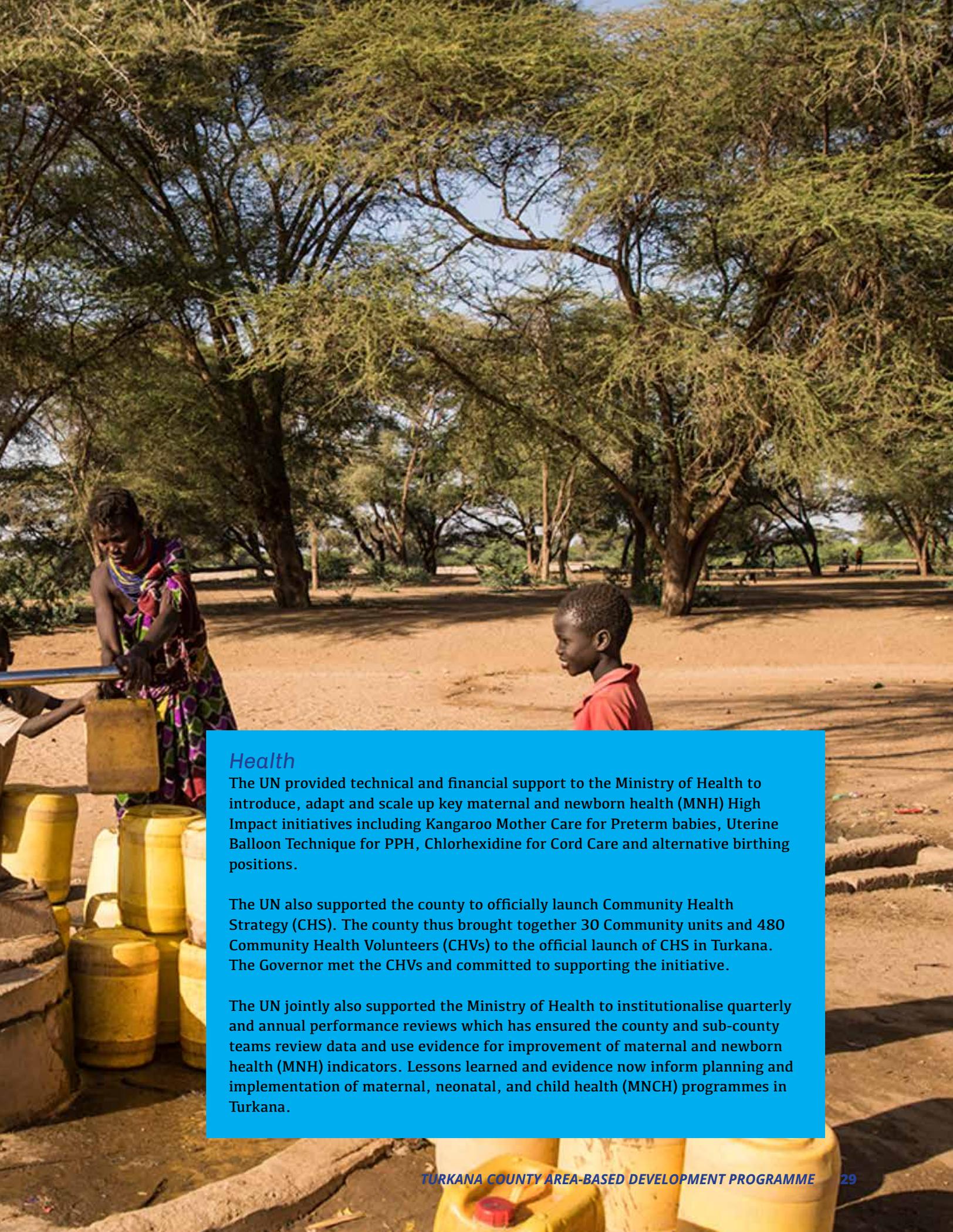
county government. The county government provided food to 15 mobile schools supported by the national government through the Free Primary Education Funds. This intervention has benefited a total of 600 nomadic children making them access education and be retained in school.

To address equity in education for girls, the UN initiated a mentorship programme for girls to enforce gender and leadership skills such as assertiveness, negotiation, decision-making, creative and

critical thinking skills. So far, the programme has benefited a total of 200 girls in 20 target schools and this intervention has promoted access, transition and retention by 60% for girls in schools.

To enhance data management of data at the school level, the UN through the partners supported training head teachers in the target OOSC schools on digital attendance where already 50 schools already benefited, and the teachers are using the application to monitor daily class attendance.





Health

The UN provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health to introduce, adapt and scale up key maternal and newborn health (MNH) High Impact initiatives including Kangaroo Mother Care for Preterm babies, Uterine Balloon Technique for PPH, Chlorhexidine for Cord Care and alternative birthing positions.

The UN also supported the county to officially launch Community Health Strategy (CHS). The county thus brought together 30 Community units and 480 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) to the official launch of CHS in Turkana. The Governor met the CHVs and committed to supporting the initiative.

The UN jointly also supported the Ministry of Health to institutionalise quarterly and annual performance reviews which has ensured the county and sub-county teams review data and use evidence for improvement of maternal and newborn health (MNH) indicators. Lessons learned and evidence now inform planning and implementation of maternal, neonatal, and child health (MNCH) programmes in Turkana.

The UN continued to offer health care services to both refugees and host communities through six health facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Services included response to malaria through mass distribution of long-lasting mosquito insecticide treated nets and indoor residue spraying. Over 80% of households in Kakuma camp benefited from these services, thus contributing to reduced malaria-related morbidity and mortality.

Community health workers were also trained on maternal and new-born health, with about 125 Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) and 500 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) around the Centres of Excellence (COEs) benefiting from the training on the comprehensive maternal and neonatal health package. In response to the nurses' strike during the period, the UN carried out a catch-up campaign where 40 sites received services including immunisation, screening for malnutrition, treatment of minor ailments, micro nutrient supplementation, deworming and health education. In total, 1,957 patients, who included 822 children and 512 pregnant and lactating women received various services.

During the period under review, the UN focused on enhancing refugee and host community access to quality health services in six health facilities within Kakuma, (1 level 4 hospital, 1 level 2 facility and 4 level 2 facilities) and two facilities in Kalobeyei (1 level 3 and one level 2) with qualified staff.

Essential drugs and medical supplies for treatment of the most common causes of morbidity were procured. Medical workers were also trained on the updated case management protocols for quality health care, in line with Ministry of Health and WHO guidelines.



4,586

Number of live births recorded in Kakuma refugee camp, with 96% of them taking place under skilled health care

80%

Households in Kakuma camp that received long-lasting insecticide treated nets and indoor residue spraying

Maternal mortality of 248/100,000 live births a ratio derived from 11 maternal mortalities, of the 4,586 live births recorded in Kakuma 96% of this took place in the health facility under skilled health care which is in line with UN standard of over 90% hospital delivery. No maternal mortality was recorded from Kalobeyei settlement. This was achieved by running two maternity facilities within Kakuma 24 hours 7 days a week with qualified staff. This was further supported by 24-hour ambulance services and a comprehensive network of community health workers that ensured early health seeking behavior in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

As part of drought response, the UN established 53 outreach sites across the county, offering services that included health education, immunization, antenatal care, treatment of minor ailments, family planning and HIV testing. The total number of people reached with health education was 2,488, while 425 women were reached with antenatal care services. About 3,870 patients seen and treated for various illnesses.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

The UN and other partners reached a total for 121,411 (62,283 male, 65,128 female) people including 9,709 (5,284 boys, 4,425 girls) school children from thirty-two (32) primary schools and twelve (12) with health services. Further, a total of 17,724 households (88,619 people) received temporary access to safe water after distribution of household storage containers, soap and water treatment tablets.

In capacity building, a total of 61 health workers from 20 centres of excellence (CoEs) and 10 link health facilities were trained in hygiene promotion. In addition, the UN supporting 799 officers from 56 water point management committees on hygiene, operation and maintenance of water points.

For improved sanitation and hygiene practice, the UN together with the County Public Health Department invested in the Community Led Total Sanitation Model (CLTS model) for open defecation free villages. Public health and community health workers were trained and a CLTS hub set up to facilitate the CLTS model.

The UN continued to provide refugees and host communities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei with access to water services at rate of 20 litre per person per day. In Kakuma, the UN rehabilitated 10 tap stands, 100 taps procured of which 56 have been installed. 7 boreholes were solarized and functioning thus cutting down on fuel consumption and protecting the environment. The water quality laboratory constructed was equipped and hiring of a Lab Technologist has been finalised. A total of 1,672m of water pipeline was laid. To improve storage, four elevated steel tanks with a capacity of 100m³ were constructed and started being used in Kakuma.

In Kalobeyei, water infrastructure has been installed. This included 60 plastic tanks (5000L capacity), 199 communal tap stands, and 18,564m of distribution pipeline being done. The water has been supplied in the refugee community, hospital and police station through water trucking. The host community also received three plastic tanks and a 100m³ elevated steel tank in Kalobeyei Town, a solar community borehole and a revamped water network. Here too, water trucking is done daily, with the water being trucked from one of the three boreholes drilled in Kakuma 3 to Kalobeyei.

17,724

Number of households provided with sanitation facilities. These included water storage containers, soap and water treatment tablets.

1,672

Meters of water pipeline laid in Kakuma camp to provide clean water to households. In addition, 4 elevated steel tanks of 100m³ were installed.

Nutrition

The UN supported integrated health and nutrition outreach was carried out in 258 sites in Turkana, where a total of 130,966 children and 27,587 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition. In 2016, 8,259 children (4358-male and, 3,901-female) and in 2017, 17,232 children (8,584 male and 8,652 -female) were treated for severe acute malnutrition. In 2016, 19,909 children (9,742 male and 10,167 female) and in 2017, 47,522 children (22,997 male and 24,525 female) were treated for moderate acute malnutrition.

The UN's response to the drought in 2017 assisted about 12,500 children and 8,300 PLW with special nutritious foods fortnightly, to support nutrition recovery from moderate acute malnutrition.



The UN supported 176,400 primary school children with hot lunches in school. The assistance was given to the schools in form of either in-kind food (Turkana East and South) or cash-based transfers for the rest of the sub-counties. The schools used the cash to purchase directly for the food (maize, beans, oil and salt) from local traders and farmer organisations thus boosting the local economies while helping to improve attendance and retention rates in schools. Eighty-nine traders and 9 farmers organisations supplied food worth more than USD 1 million in 2017 alone.

176,400

Number of primary school children provided with hot lunches in 2017

17,232

Number of children treated for severe acute malnutrition during the 2017 drought.

\$1M

The cost of food assistance given to families in Turkana East and Turkana South during the 2017 drought

Towards the end of 2017, the UN distributed cash as “protection rations” for families of children aged 6-59 months and PLW with acute malnutrition and admitted into the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programmes. The aim was to increase access to food for the drought-affected families, reduce the risk of sharing or selling of the specialised nutritious foods, and improve the effectiveness of the treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition.

HIV/AIDS

Under the UN's response, over 90% of patients found to have HIV in Turkana were placed on antiretroviral medication. HIV care included monitoring of viral load, screening and treating for opportunistic infections and adjusting medication appropriately to ensure all patients remain healthy.

The UN negotiated and facilitated the inclusion of Turkana County in the Combo Prevention undertaking, focusing on reduction of new infections, particularly among adolescent girls and young women. The UN supported the county with the generation and analysis of granulated county specific data, for increased programme ownership and to guide interventions.

UN partnered with International Rescue Committee (IRC) to enhance HIV prevention, treatment and care to South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma camp and the host community. By the end of the project 5,000 women, men, girls and boys in Kakuma and host community were tested for HIV and were linked to care. A total of 600 family members of persons living with HIV in Kakuma and host community were enrolled on uninterrupted HIV treatment.

Social Protection

During the drought in 2017, the UN child protection support reached 6,444 children at risk of family separation and exploitation among them children living on the streets with services such as counselling, family reunification and distribution of family /dignity kits. The county is constructing a child protection centre for rehabilitation of children living in the streets.

Through CRADLE, the UN provided legal aid to 834 children in conflict with the law, strengthened Child Protection through coordination including development of a child protection strategy and emergency response.

The UN partnered with the Ministry of Health and IRC to provide services related to sexual and gender-based violence at the Lodwar Wellness Centre within Lodwar Teaching and Referral Hospital. The centre was established in 2015 and provides clinical management of rape, counselling and social support for survivors of sexual violence, of whom 60% are children. The centre has supported 2,638 survivors by providing psychosocial support, administration of post exposure prophylaxis and supporting legal action through law enforcement agencies.



Food security and pastoral economy

The UN trained 12 teachers from six primary schools on Field schools approach, reaching 335 pupils to produce vegetables for their schools. Some 210 households improved their skills in range land management and improvement of grazing resources. Training of farmers in efficient management of irrigation schemes and conservation agriculture, market orientation and group governance was conducted in 10 irrigation water users' associations' (IWUA) committees.

Skills acquired included efficient water resources management and operations of irrigation schemes. Six irrigation engineers from the county government were trained in efficient management of irrigation schemes and how to support IWUAs in the county.

To promote food productivity, 200 community trainers and lead farmers from 10 irrigation schemes were trained on agronomy and agribusiness, while 16 extension officers were trained on conservation agriculture, dry-land farming and good agriculture practices. To promote livestock keeping, 24 community disease reporters (3 women, 21 men) received refresher training on livestock diseases detection and reporting through the referral County veterinary authorities.



Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

Participating UN agencies, funds and programmes: WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, UNOPS, UN Habitat.

Total planned budget: Ksh. 245,948,644.45

Total expenditure: Ksh. 186,974,266.44

Productive and business development

The UN partnered with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the Kenya Leather Development Council (KLDC) and the County government to strengthen the livelihoods of drought vulnerable pastoralists through development of the Leather Value Chain. Through the initiative, the Turkana Tannery was constructed and initial trainings on leather production and production of final consumer leather product undertaken. The training provides 10 local youth with skills to operate the tannery equipment as well as produce final leather products.

The facility has the capacity to process an average 1,000 hides and skin per day into finished leather products once all machinery is operational. To date a total investment of KSh 45 million (26 million from the UN and 19 million from county Government) has been invested in the facility with a further 20 million required for specialized equipment and initial operational capital.

Currently the tannery is not commercialised, an aspect which is expected to be undertaken once the training phase is complete. To further strengthen the leather value chain, the UN, NDMA and the county government constructed the Kakuma slaughterhouse at a total cost of Sh16 million. The leather value chain is expected to establish a manufacturing sector in the county, creating employment opportunities and reducing vulnerability to drought.

The UN continued to provide a market for farmers producing surpluses in Turkana County. Farmers from Morulem and Lokubae sold 24 tons of white maize to the UN, while farmers from Katilu irrigation scheme were linked to the fresh vegetable traders in Kalobeyei and Kakuma, where they sold over 10 tons of fresh vegetables.

The UN also supported the start of a retail engagement initiative in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The purpose was to increase the purchasing power of refugees and the immediate host community by addressing supply chain inefficiencies that made the local prices of both dry and fresh foods very high.

By December 2017, the UN had supported interested retailers to enter into agreements with three wholesalers of their choice, through the Retail Engagement Initiative (REI). This initiative trained 196 traders (42% female) on financial literacy, business skills and food safety and built 16 new shops for Kalobeyei host community traders.

Sh. 49m

Amount invested by UN and the Turkana County government to establish the Turkana tannery

Sh. 16m

Amount invested by UN and the Turkana County government to establish Kakuma slaughterhouse

24 million

Amount of maize purchased by the UN from farmers in Morulem and Lokubae in Turkana County

Productive sectors and trade

The UN supported 25,946 farmers in 35 organisations on post-harvest handling and access to structured markets for grains. The farmers were empowered with good agronomic practices, group leadership and agribusiness. In addition, 18 county government officials (14 males, 4 females) from the department of public health were capacity built in the use of 'blue box' kits for testing the safety and quality of food.

The UN supported development and implementation of field school activities for refugees and host communities where 960 households (722 women, 238 men) benefited from skills in poultry and meat goat production. Another 600 households (422 women, 178 men) were trained in sustainable fodder production in various villages in Turkana West Sub County. During the period, 22 farmer field school facilitators based in Kalobeyei settlement were empowered with skills in field schools approach & introduction to nutrition and meal planning.

In host community sites 215 households were supported to grow fodder and to utilise prosorpiis juriflora pods as livestock feed. To minimize trans boundary diseases threats in small stock, 1331 host community households, (456 female, 875 male) benefited from vaccination of 260,714 sheep and goats against the deadly Peste des petits ruminants disease (PPR).

During the period under review, a total of 310 disease reports were received through referral system from the trained 24 community disease reporters (3 women and 21 men) leading to timely response by County veterinary authorities.

In partnership with veterinary department of the County Government a total of 625 households from Turkana East and Turkana Central sub-counties benefited when their 120,463-drought affected small stock assets were protected from infectious diseases through treatments (deworming) and vaccination against Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP) and PPR.

Promotion of employment creation and employability

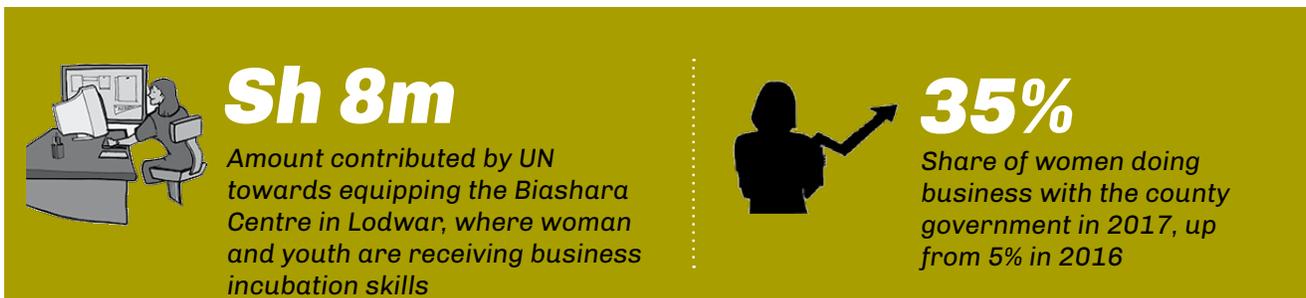
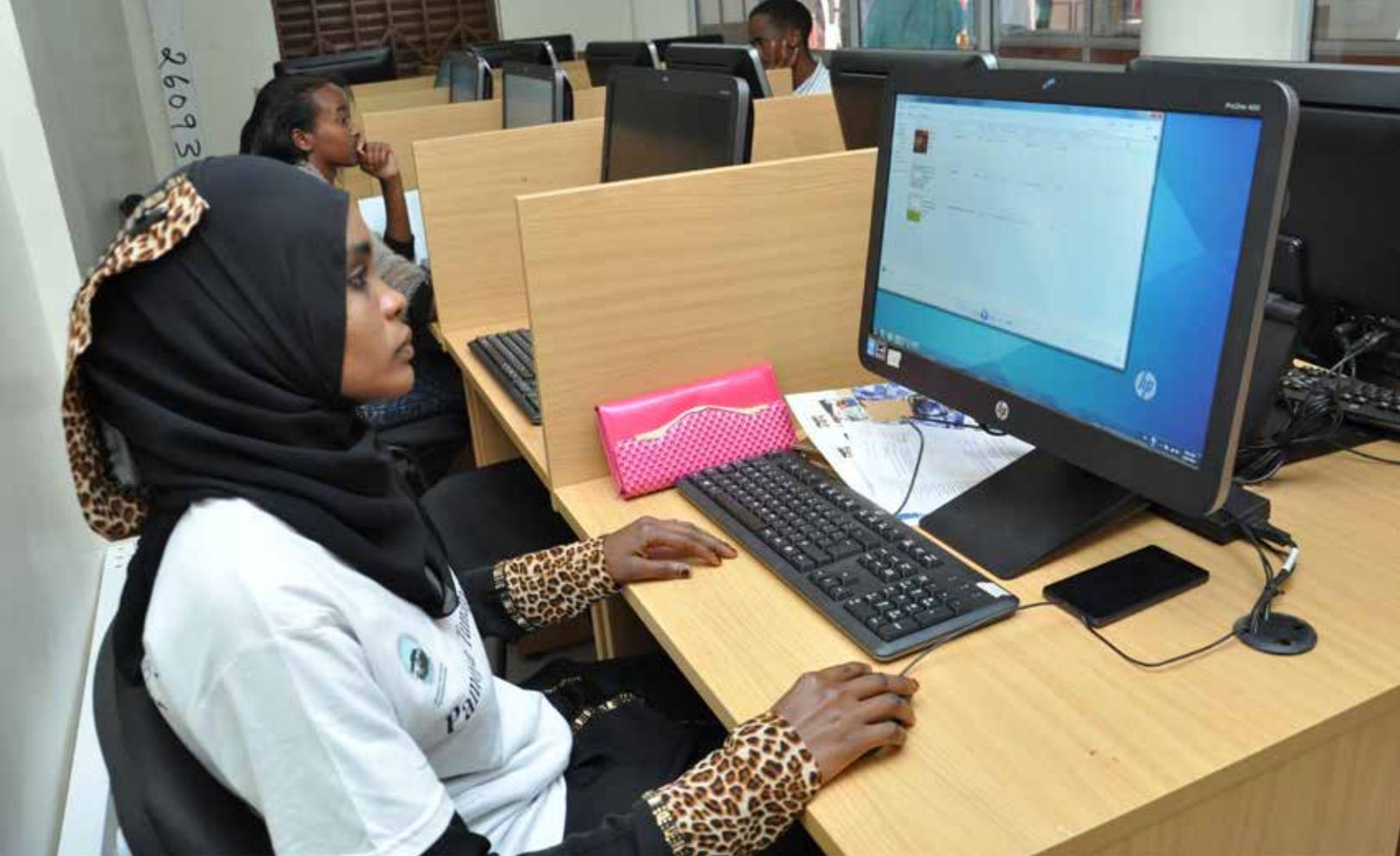
The UN and Turkana County launched Biashara Centre in Lodwar in 2016. The centre serves as a one-stop shop for training and ICT needs for youth, women and the Turkana business community. The UN provided ICT equipment and furniture worth of Ksh 8 million.

The Biashara centre has since its launch provided training to youth and women and local traders on business incubation skills, use of ICT for employment, provided linkages to credit access especially concerning available national government funding opportunities for youth and women.

The partnership with Lundin Foundation resulted in the financial and technical support to Lodwar Youth and Vocational Training Centre. Lundin foundation and the county government have constructed learning facilities in Lodwar to cater for learning and vocational training skills for potential employment as in sectors such as electrical technicians, plumbing and hair and beauty experts.

The number of women doing business with the county government increased from less than 5% in 2016 to 35% in 2017. Sensitisation of women on business enterprises has also attracted more women to register companies and improved their understanding on shareholding.

The UN, as part of Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED P) and in order to build the human and financial capital of refugees and host communities, conducted livelihoods interventions targeting refugees and host communities (18-59 yrs) with own businesses and self-employment. A total of 2,188 individuals established six business associations in various industries including hotel, transport and artisan work. Diverse business development services were provided to strengthen capacities to govern 12 Village and Savings Loans Associations (VSLA) including access to informal savings and credit facilities.



Beneficiaries were trained in financial, basic numeracy and literacy skills in order to improve business communication and facilitate transactions. In Kalobeyei town, two VSLA community groups were established and start up kits for computer services provided to one youth group in the town.

During the period under review, 400 refugees and host community members accessed livelihoods opportunities. In order to leverage on the asset-based approach to livelihoods programming and to entrench the spirit of self-reliance from onset, the UN together with partner NGO profiled the socioeconomic capacities of 3,158 persons to enable the operation to match their skills with available livelihoods opportunities. Of this figure, 2,233 received business mentorship from fellow refugee entrepreneurs in the camp.

A total of 78 talented youth were provided with opportunities to further their skills in arts and music through the “Artists for Refugees” programme. The youth enhanced their skills in music and visual arts production as well as in marketing of their skills. A total of 3 host community businesses were engaged in Kakuma to offer apprenticeship opportunities to host and refugee youth in hairdressing, mechanics and business management/procurement.

In Kakuma, the UN supported 15 operational business groups and individual licensed businesses access Ksh 1 million business capital for expansion and diversification. Various businesses including traders, hotels, fashion and design boutiques, hair salons, garages and the transport industry benefited from these loans. An additional 36 businesses benefited from the revolving fund grant being supported by the UN and partners. Training for 296 loan beneficiaries on business management and operations was provided and 75 identified illicit brewers were trained on alternative business options to reorient from negative livelihoods coping strategies. Support was provided to 200 businesses to improve on branding.

A total of 2,989 new arrivals from South Sudan underwent induction and financial literacy training, with 2,513 youths aged 15- 24 successfully completing coursework and continuous assessments tests of certified livelihoods trainings. Skills offered included carpentry, agriculture, electrical, hairdressing and beauty.





Environmental Sustainability, Land Management and Human Security

Participating UN agencies, funds and programmes: UNHCR, UN Habitat, FAO, WFP, UNDP, IOM, UN Women, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO.

Total planned budget: Ksh. 3,262,789,179.20

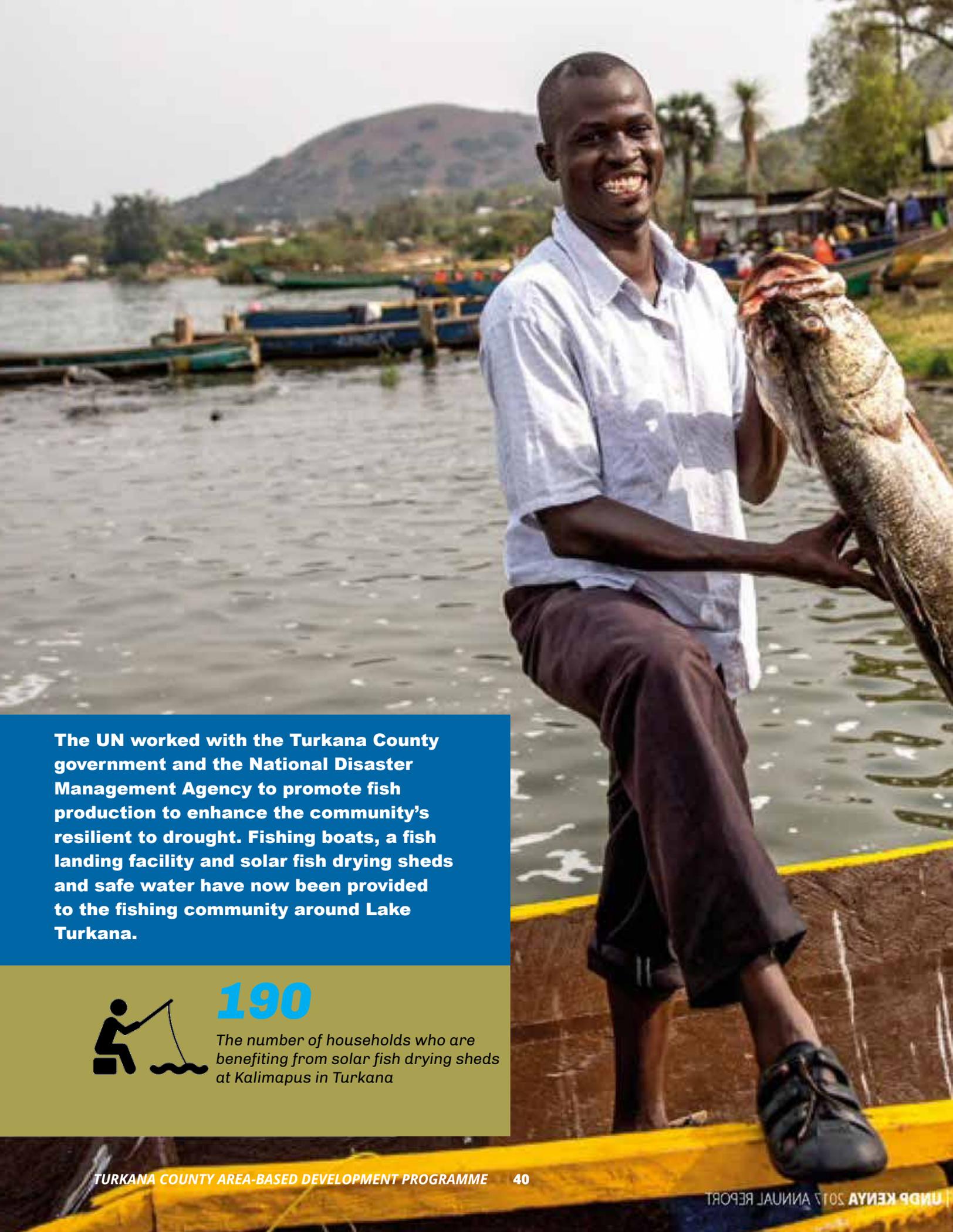
Total expenditure: Ksh. 2,489,804,779.20

Policy and Legal framework

The UN worked with NDMA to support institutionalisation and mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the county. In 2016 and 2017, the support involved the capacity building of 25 technical officers on DRR; training of 30 officers of hazard mapping and utilisation of the hazard maps for planning; and finalisation of the County Hazard Maps. The hazard atlases have been handed over to the county department of public service and disaster management and will be used to develop the county disaster management strategy.

The UN also provided gender mainstreaming support to Turkana in order to include gender in their county humanitarian and disaster risk management (DRM) annual work plans and to uphold the 2/3 affirmative action in DRM committees and structures. The UN and Turkana County Government prepared an integrated spatial development framework including Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Local Physical Development Plan which has led to a new collaborative working approach shifting away from purely emergency response.

The UN and partners have been crucial in setting Kalobeyei New Settlement in Turkana as a new and sustainable approach in settlement management catering to the integration of communities and development of long-term livelihoods solutions for the welfare of refugee and host communities – “Leaving No One Behind.” These include the facilitation of participation with host and refugee communities, in order to sensitise and address their needs in order to develop planning strategies that empower community groups including the most vulnerable, such as women and youth.



The UN worked with the Turkana County government and the National Disaster Management Agency to promote fish production to enhance the community's resilient to drought. Fishing boats, a fish landing facility and solar fish drying sheds and safe water have now been provided to the fishing community around Lake Turkana.



190

The number of households who are benefiting from solar fish drying sheds at Kalimapus in Turkana



In the Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Local Physical Development Plan, the UN has set out mix-land use distribution schemes to support access to public services, trading opportunities in market spaces, an incremental commercial land-use strategy that responds to changing economic baseline of the settlement from different business owners, ecologically sensitive planning approaches to develop water management projects such as watersheds to mitigate flood risks. Agricultural strategies integrated in urban structure, allowing nutritional needs to be supplemented as well as potentially generating a source of income for the community.

Community security and resilience

During the reporting period an additional 50 acres were put into production, bringing the total acreage to approximately 250 acres. The impact of the project was witnessed during the 2017 drought, where beneficiary farmers were able to harvest adequate food stocks and maintain nutritional status throughout the drought. An investment of Sh 2.5 million was undertaken during the reporting period in the form of cash for work, equipment for a supplementary water borehole, and fruit tree seedlings.

To promote fish production as an alternative livelihood, the UN, NDMA and County government supported the construction of solar fish drying sheds and connection of safe water to the Kalimapus Beach Management Unit (BMU). For communities living around the lake, fishing provides an alternative livelihood and is being promoted to reduce dependence on livestock production which is often seriously affected by drought. With the drying sheds, the community is now able to add value to the fresh fish, increase the shelf life of the fish as well as supply dried fish to local and distant markets where there is high demand for dried fish.

The construction of fish drying sheds at the BMU is expected to enhance fish preservation and increase income from fishing for 190 households who are members of the association.

During the reporting period, the UN supported pastoralist women to start-up alternative livelihoods. The intervention included women in small businesses, beekeeping, tailoring and livestock trading. This has provided the pastoralist women build resilience to frequent droughts, conflict and other external shocks.

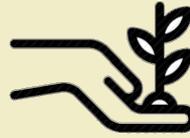
Under the “Brighter Lights” project, the UN installed 840 solar lights in Kakuma and Kalobeyei at various locations including hospitals, schools, markets community facilities, churches and stove production units. In addition, the host community and refugees benefited from the distribution of some 36,500 solar lamps since the inception of the project in 2016.

To foster peaceful coexistence with the host community, various sports activities were held in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The activities included football, volleyball, basketball & indoor games and these ensured that 12,050 youth including 368 youth from the host communities were able to interact together. The tournaments enabled the youth to spend their free time usefully and brought the feeling of inclusivity among host community youths in Kakuma. In addition, “Kakuma Got Talent” was conducted & targeted talented artistes from Kakuma, Kalobeyei & Host community.

The UN also supported the production of 175,000 different species of tree seedlings of which 170,421 (97%) were produced at the 6 nurseries managed by a local partner in Turkana West including the camps and surrounding villages. Out of the total number produced, 133,147 (76%) were distributed and planted in individual households, schools, organizations and protected fields replacing the dead seedlings in the green belts.

36,500

Number of solar lamps distributed in Kakuma and Kalobeyi camps since 2016 under the "Brighter Lights" project



175,000

Number of tree seedlings produced at six nurseries in Turkana and planted in individual households, schools, organizations and protected fields

The seedling survival rate has increased from 65% to 70%, a situation which was positively attributed to the new watering techniques (recycled plastic water bottles) used by the communities. So far only 293.1 hectares which is 30% of the degraded areas have been rehabilitated.

A total of 3 cross border peace resource sharing dialogue (inter-governmental forums) targeting 24 kraals were held in Kotido, Kaabong and Nadapal border points. The UN also supported the furnishing of St. Mathew Nadome primary school with 50 double deck beds as well as the procurement of 100 mattresses. Working with the Ministry of Interior under the Security Partnership Project, logistical and material assistance was provided to the Kenya Police Service. Out of 239, the number of women police officers were 16, which was inadequate given that majority of the population comprises of women and children.

The joint UN intervention successfully relocated 4,949 individuals (non-Somali refugees) from Dadaab camps to Kalobei camps in 2017. All received pre-departure medical examination and air transport support.

The Human Security Joint Programme was implemented by IOM, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, and in collaboration with county and national government, community-based organisations and partners. Border management and initiatives to counter human trafficking in Turkana involved training the Counter-Trafficking in Persons (CTiP) secretariat and members of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) in the implementing the National Guidelines at county level.

To promote the use of sustainable energy systems and renewable, long-term solutions, the UN had partnered with Lixil Corporation to install Green Toilet Systems – to enhance linkages between sustainable solutions on shelter, public space and public facilities, Lixil Corporation supplied ecologically sustainable sanitation infrastructure. Lixil Corporation will provide flood and drought resistant sanitary ware designed to minimize water usage at both the construction and usage phases.



9,949

Number of non-Somali refugees relocated from Dadaab camp to Kalobei camp in 2017

To promote the sustainable fuel wood value chain, 28 leaders from ten charcoal production groups were trained in business skills, with group 533 members being trained on sustainable charcoal production through use of improved charcoal kilns.

In addition, the UN supported the set-up of a biogas plant in Lodwar County referral hospital to provide clean and cheap source of energy the hospital.



5

KEY PROGRAMME MILESTONES

Operationalisation & Implementation of Joint Area Based Integrated Development Programme

2

Feb. 2014:
UN system and Turkana County leaders' engagement

1

2014: Findings of the Joint Rapid Needs Assessment incorporated into the County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017 (CIDP) and CIDP launched

3

Feb. 2014:
A Joint Rapid Needs Assessment conducted for the UN and County priority setting

4

2015: Turkana County & UN Joint Integrated Area-based development Programme designed, launched & Delivering as One Office established in the Turkana County. Programme implementation starts.

5

2016 – 2018: Programme implementation, establishment and operationalization work for the Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for the Programme continues

One Office

Smooth running of the DaO Secretariat: Within the framework of cooperation and partnership between the UN system and the Turkana County Government under the Joint Area Based Integrated Development Program, the Delivering as One (DaO) Secretariat was established and operationalised with staff capacity including: Coordinator, Gender Advisor, driver (supported by UN system and international development partners), County Secretary, Economic Advisor, Director for External Resources and four Strategic Result Area (SRA) co-leads (part time basis from the county government).

The DaO Secretariat continued to support the County Government in better coordination and implementation of joint approaches such as joint planning and implementation of projects, joint monitoring and evaluation, joint communication and joint reporting of development results under four Strategic Result Areas: governance, human capital development, inclusive economic growth and environmental sustainability, human security. Thus, most UN agencies, funds and programmes as well as County Government departments are now better aligned and actively contribute to implementation of the UNDAF and CIDP priorities.

One Leadership

Improved Coordination and Partnerships: Political buy-in and ownership of the DaO approach, co-led by the county and the UN and facilitated by the DaO Secretariat, has been sought through dialogue with political leaders, UN System as well as the international development partners, private sector, faith-based and philanthropic organisations, civil society and other partners. Dialogue with county assembly has been initiated and continued. Framework agreements for collaboration and statements of intent had been signed to pave the way for coordinated and collective development actions.

To improve coordination, solid coordination structures were established. The Joint Area Based Integrated Development Programme through its Steering Committee with the support of the DaO Secretariat convened several high-level missions to Turkana.

There have been several other successful missions of heads of UN System, international development partners, heads of diplomatic missions (Ambassadors and High Commissioners) and senior officials from other frontier counties in Kenya. The missions have fostered closer ties, interactions, and understanding of the development challenges and opportunities in Turkana's transformation. The missions helped the international development partners, including high-level representatives of bilateral and multi-lateral institutions, to learn about the development challenges in Turkana and appreciate the progress made under the devolution.

"In my past work engagement with the UN, from New York to the field, this is what we meant when we talked about improved coordination, delivering as one. it is taking place in Turkana, in a region and a county facing many challenges due to marginalization. There is of course still room for taking this initiative to the next level, but seeing and listening to the difference the Delivering as One approach has meant is a strong and positive experience. County and UN officials, service delivery staff, private sector at the vocational and the community leadership, pulling efforts in the same direction, for increased impact and betterment in Turkana. That is the reason why Norway supports the UN Resident Coordinators Office, the County leadership and all agencies and partners working here."

- Ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway, Ms. Elin Bergithe Rognile, sharing reflections with the County government and the UN during a field visit to Turkana in 2018.

For example, a benchmarking study mission of the Frontier Counties and Ambassadors of Norway, Germany and Israel was conducted in May 2017. A successful exchange mission by the UN Resident Coordinators from Eastern and Southern Africa region and a high-level fact-finding mission by the US State Department Director for International Organisations, among others exemplify the successful facilitation by the DaO Secretariat of development dialogue amongst key actors.

One Programme

Improved Joint Programming: Since the inception of the Programme and establishment of the coordination structures to support its implementation in Turkana, the planning, monitoring and reporting efforts by SRA Groups under the four pillars of Programme and the 11 sectors of the Turkana CIDP have improved. The Secretariat has coordinated the development of the Joint Progress Reports which showcase the achievements in each of the sectors of development. Although Turkana is far from Nairobi, efforts have been made to ensure that meetings are held on the ground, convened by the Steering committee co-chairs, H.E. Governor Nanok and UNRC Siddharth Chatterjee, together with County and UN leadership as well as the partners.

One Budgetary Framework

Improved Joint Resource Mobilisation: The development challenges in most of the sectors entail Turkana County's need for additional resources besides the allocations from the national government. To bridge the funding gap and to finance the current and future CIDP priorities, the county continues to require funding support from the international development partners and others, such as the private sector. The DaO Secretariat supports the mandate and role of the county government in resource mobilisation.

However, in order to ensure better coordination, aid effectiveness and ownership of the programme, Turkana County Government and the UN System pioneered the establishment of the Turkana Multi-Partner



Trust Fund (MPTF). The Fund is the pivot for better coordination and pooling resources for financing CIDP priorities in Turkana County.

Moreover, to promote accountability, effectiveness and inclusivity, the Fund Board of the MPTF now forms a subset of the Programme's Steering Committee that comprises membership from the Government, UN, beneficiaries and

contributors including national and international development partners, the private sector and philanthropic organizations. The Fund is at the final stages of being set up with both the UN and the National funding windows fully operational. The legal framework has been approved by National Treasury, Government of Kenya and the operational manuals are being finalized by both the UN system and the County.

6

CHALLENGES & KEY LESSONS

While many positive changes were attained during the planning and implementation of the programme, challenges, constraints and lessons learned were also experienced and captured. These include:

Inter-governmental relations and DaO challenges and opportunities

The devolution of government is meant to enhance service delivery both at the national and county levels. That is why certain functions have remained with the national government while mostly social services have been transferred to the counties. Inter-governmental relations at the local level remains work in progress. Where some functions are cutting across national and county government, it is sometimes difficult for the UN System to effectively coordinate and provide services. This challenge has been noted especially with work in child protection, humanitarian operations, and peace building and conflict prevention.

Coordination challenges and lessons for DaO approach

Effective programme coordination requires commitment, time and sufficient funding. Additionally, geographical distances from the UN main country offices and remoteness of the region presents logistical challenges. Moreover, even though DaO has been implemented at the national level for a while, the implementation at the sub-national level is only established with Turkana and Marsabit Counties as models. The institutional inertia, attitudes and orientation towards effective coordination and Delivering Results as One, need to be nurtured. As per the recommendations from the UNDAF 2014-2018 Mid-Term Review and UNDAF 2014-2018 Evaluation, the next phase will ensure its alignment with priorities expressed in the new Turkana CIDP 2018-2022; and with relevant areas of the 2018-2022 UNDAF, and with activities by other international development partners active in Turkana. Moreover, DaO is still work in progress and requires sustained political goodwill and leadership of the UN System and partners.

Funding challenges and opportunities:

The Programme was launched in 2015 with seed capital and in-kind contributions from UN agencies, funds and programs working in Turkana and the Turkana County Government. The resource mobilisation strategy was based on both pooled and parallel funding from international development partners in order to bridge the funding gap identified in the programme. The Programme Steering Committee approved the process for the establishment of the Turkana Transformation Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) as a resource mobilisation mechanism and a vehicle for pooling funding resources together contributing to the development goals of the county. It has however been observed that the operationalisation of a unique and novel joint approach can be a lengthy process; and that the initial investments of staff time as well as the funding required to operationalise joint administration and financing mechanisms carry high transaction costs.

Political and developmental environment

Due to the intensified election campaigns in 2017, project activities that targeted county government officials were affected. Moreover, project activities were often mistaken for political campaign forums with participants expecting high monetary incentives hence reduced levels of participation. There is also a need to create strong voices for youths, women and lobby groups in rural areas on women and youth inclusion in development spaces at all levels especially at the grassroots levels as they can be strong change champions and are recognised by the community members.



“Delivering as One in Turkana is a paradigm shift, from the times when we did not know which stakeholder did what and what results was real or not. Delivering as One between the UN and the county has brought efforts and challenges together, around Turkana’s development priorities and sets individual partners and contribution in a larger context. Results from joint efforts have already been significant. That is why we co-fund the Delivering as One Office with the UN in Turkana.”

- Peter Eripete, Turkana County Secretary.

Way forward: Priorities and Next Steps

The current programme has been extended from March 2018 to March 2019. The new programme phase is foreseen to commence in March 2019 and aims to take into account the reviews, evaluations and lessons learned, and refined priorities in the new generation of Kenya's mid-term planning, the Big Four Agenda, Turkana CIDP II 2018-2022 and the UNDAF 2018-2022.

Initial assessment indicates the necessity for refinement of current strategic approaches, rather than change of direction. The main reason for extension of the programme was the two elections, which naturally diverted attention to the political process for some time.

During the period under review, the different areas of DaO were either fully operationalised or are in the final stages to be implemented. In addition to the preparing for and developing the new programme phase, the DaO will be fully operationalised together with the partnership strategies and funding modalities.



Annex 1: Financial report

TURKANA COUNTY & UN JOINT INTEGRATED AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Contributing UN agencies, funds and programmes:
UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, WFP, UNOPS, FAO, IOM, UN Habitat

Strategic Result Area 1: Transformational Governance

- 1.1: Policy and institutional framework
- 1.2: Democratic participation & human rights
- 1.3: Devolution and Accountability
- 1.4: Evidence and Rights Based planning and decision making

Total approximate planned budget for 2016- 2017*: **KSH 143,462,969.92 = USD 1,399,122.61**
Total approximate expenditure for 2016-2017*: **KSH 134,389,866.52 = USD 1,310,637.17**

* Financial figures provided by: FAO, UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNFPA.

Strategic Result Area 2: Human Capital Development

- 2.1 Education and Learning
- 2.2 Health, Nutrition and WASH
- 2.3 Multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS response
- 2.4 Sustainable Social Protection
- 2.5 Food Security and Pastoral Economy

Total approximate planned budget for 2016- 2017*: **KSH 7,314,574,270 = USD 71,335,385.57**
Total approximate expenditure for 2016-2017*: **KSH 8,065,771,355 = USD 78,788,874.33**

* Financial figures provided by: UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNAIDS, UN Women.

Strategic Result Area 3: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

- 3.1 Productive and Business Environment
- 3.2 Productive sectors and trade
- 3.3 Promotion of employment creation and employability

Total approximate planned budget for 2016- 2017*: **KSH 245,948,644.45 = USD 2,402,500.14**
Total approximate expenditure for 2016-2017*: **KSH 186,974,266.44 = USD 1,826,420.73**

* Financial figures provided by: FAO, UNHCR, UN Women, UNHCR

Strategic Result Area 4: Environment sustainability, land management and human security

- 4.1 Policy and Legal Framework
- 4.2 Community Security and Resilience

Total approximate planned budget for 2016- 2017*: **KSH 3,262,789,179.20 = USD 31,871,903.54**
Total approximate expenditure for 2016-2017*: **KSH 2,489,804,779.20 = USD 24,321,160.02**

*Financial figures provided by: IOM, FAO, UNOPS, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, UN Women.









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