

PROSPECTS

Improving prospects for forcibly displaced persons and host communities



KENYA

Country Vision Note

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“Refugees and host communities are empowered through innovative education and skills development and realisation of rights. Job opportunities are stimulated through private and public sector investments and strengthened markets. Resulting in expanded livelihood opportunities focusing on refugee and host communities with a particular focus on young people”

Vision Note for a new Partnership

between the Government of Netherlands, IFC, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF and the WB for Kenya

1. Expanding livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities

Kenya is the fifth largest asylum country in Africa and the eleventh biggest asylum country in the world. The population of asylum-seekers and refugees in Kenya at the end of October 2018 stood at 468,731 persons. The refugee situation in Kenya is marked by a high degree of encampment; of the total population of refugees most are in refugee camps in Dadaab (44%), Kakuma (32%), Kalobeyei Settlement (8%) in Garissa and Turkana counties; while only 74,180 are in urban areas [1].

Both refugees and host communities struggle to find a sustainable route out of poverty. For refugees, humanitarian assistance remains the main source of income and employment [2]. Meanwhile, host communities are challenged by frequent droughts and famines and the depletion of grazing fields over time, affecting pastoralism. On the positive side, an informal economy, based on trade and services and partly fueled by remittances has also emerged within and around the camps, providing additional incomes to the most entrepreneurial among refugees and host communities.

The opportunity ahead is to enable more refugee and host community households to move out of poverty, to lessen dependence on humanitarian assistance, to strengthen existing self-reliant efforts and help foster new ones. The Partnership between ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WB and IFC aims to contribute towards this transformation and to expand livelihoods for refugees and host communities, with special attention to young people.

It is timely for the Partnership to contribute towards this transformation for refugees and host communities in Kenya. The Government of Kenya has made a series of statements in support of

greater self-reliance for refugees and expanded socio-economic opportunities for host communities. In 2016, during the UN General Assembly's adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the Government of Kenya (GoK) committed to enhance refugees' self-reliance and inclusion in Kenya. Subsequently, in March 2017, the Government of Kenya signed the Nairobi Declaration; committing, "to enhance, with the support of the international community, education, training and skills development for refugees to reduce their dependence on humanitarian assistance, and prepare them for gainful employment in host communities and upon return; to align domestic laws and policies, including civil documentation, in line with refugee status under the 1951 Refugee Convention obligations in order to enable refugees to access gainful employment and self-reliance; and to progressively advance alternative arrangements to refugee camps and facilitate the free movement of refugees and their integration into national development plans and access to services."

Most recently, the Government of Kenya has prepared an Implementation Plan for adoption of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) with a commitment to "expand economic opportunities in refugee-hosting areas...to foster the economic growth of the host area within which the refugees reside." The Partnership between ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WB and IFC is intended to contribute towards the Government of Kenya's realisation of these commitments.

2. Theory of Change

The partnership recognizes that with greater investment, the target refugee and host communities in Kenya have the potential to make significant economic contributions to their families, communities and towards the greater development of the area. The working assumption of the Partnership is that to stimulate livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities, many existing constraints need to be overcome. These constraints lie both on the 'supply side' (constraints to refugees and host community members and young people being well equipped and empowered to access job opportunities) and the 'demand side' (constraints to employment and income generating opportunities within the hosting context). The constraints lie in the following specific areas: Education and Learning (with youth being especially vulnerable), Legal and Regulatory Barriers to Self-Reliance, Economy of Refugee-hosting areas (discussed further below). The overall goal is to ensure social and economic inclusion by supporting refugees and their host community counterparts to overcome these constraints and to gain access to livelihood opportunities and to become self-reliant.

3. A Specific Focus on Young People

39% of refugees in the camps in Dadaab and Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement are youth and Kenya is a challenging place to be a young person. Despite Kenya's economic success - with average economic growth of 5% over the last decade - this has not proven enough to create sufficient employment opportunities for the growing youth population. Kenya has an alarming 22.1% youth unemployment rate [4]. The ever-growing population of young people face a host of challenges which include lack of relevant education and skills training, lack of protection and minimal livelihood or career prospects. Factors, which contribute to youth unemployment include low levels of education, a skills mismatch between training and the actual skill demands of industry [5], theory-based curriculum and prevalence of supply-end push instead of the desired market-end pull [6].

For refugee youth, there are additional impediments to their employment based on their protection needs and legal status. They are therefore at risk of an idle life in the camps or settlement, susceptible to the myriad challenges and health hazards including sexual exploitation and abuse, exploitative labor, early marriages and substance abuse.

The focus on young people in the Partnership is therefore deliberate: agencies have prioritized integrated and protection-informed programming to engage young people to enhance access to formal and non-formal education, skills development and employability in line with government policy. However, it is well understood that to be effective private sector and other interventions focusing on job creation, need to focus on services and products for a broader group of host community and refugees than just youth alone.

4. Key Constraints to be Addressed

Education and Learning, Vulnerable Youth

Various studies have shown that the higher the education level of refugees, the more likely they are to be employed, start an enterprise, and earn a higher income [7]. In addition, vocational training is also positively correlated with having an economic activity [8]. However, all too often refugee and host community youth are not empowered with adequate education and skills and this remains a key constraint on their ability to access livelihoods.

There are multiple factors, which contribute to this situation. For primary aged children in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei there is open access to education but in reality, the delivery is affected by extreme congestion with high pressure on teachers, quality of education, school supplies and infrastructure, all affecting quality [9]. Consequently, performance of those enrolled in school lags the national average. A child enrolled in the north-eastern region, which

encompasses Turkana and Garissa, is seven times less likely to achieve Standard 2 literacy and numeracy levels than a child in the central region of Kenya [10]. For secondary school, access remains a major challenge with only 13% of youth able to pursue opportunities.

Low education attainment results in children entering the job market at a young age, where they can be economically exploited due to the lack of marketable skills and low literacy rates. Furthermore, there is a mismatch between level and type of skills imparted by training institutions and the requirements of the labour market in the wider Kenya, especially within the host community with useful marketable skills often missing; for example, about 73% of respondents in Kakuma camp and 45% in Kakuma town have no information on financial matters [11].

Young people with specific vulnerabilities can be particularly disadvantaged when it comes to education and skills building and eventually, labour markets and self-reliance. Girls from both refugee and host communities are in a detrimentally position when it comes to education due to poverty and socio-cultural practices. Research from 2016/17 shows that 60% of women in Kakuma (camps and town combined) have received no schooling. [12] Gender inequalities become more pronounced through the period of adolescence, and are manifested particularly in the high inequality in girls' access to education and the dropout rates for girls from secondary school level. Pregnant teenage girls and girl mothers encounter additional hardships and as a result often drop out of school and face challenges in accessing mainstream services.

Exposure to adversity in childhood also increases the risks for poor academic achievement. A total of 4,431 adolescent refugees (14-18) in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps/Kalobeyei settlement have been separated from their families and are growing up without parental care and are losing out on parental support and guidance which is essential for school retention and academic achievement. Adolescents without parental care are also more vulnerable to abuse, neglect and exploitation. In Kakuma, where the number of unaccompanied adolescents is very high, the foster care system has been unable to ensure all children can grow up in a family, and 643 adolescent refugees are living in households without any responsible adults (47 in Dadaab). Alternative pathways need to be available for these girls and boys to ensure that they are not held back by their past experiences but can access services and opportunities on an equal basis, and can enroll and stay in schools and eventually be ready for the marketplace and to join a more skilled workforce. Protection interventions targeting at-risk adolescents are proven to contribute to better education and livelihood outcomes, by addressing the specific needs of vulnerable and/or marginalized adolescents and youth and contribute to the healing and restoration of those who have been subjected to violence or discrimination.

Summary of Key issues:

- Limited post-primary education opportunities;
- High number of out of school youths and adolescents;
- Education-skills mismatch to employment markets and placement opportunities;
- High number of adolescents and youth without education and requisite skills;
- Limited access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions;
- Limited physical infrastructure;
- Lack of a relevant curricula;
- High number of youths and adolescents at risk;
- Lack of preventative and protective services for youth; and
- The capacity of child protection authorities in Turkana and Garissa counties is limited, and child protection services are mainly provided through international organizations.

Legal and regulatory barriers to self-reliance

Studies have shown that restrictions on the right of refugees to work and move freely in Kenya act as significant barriers to self-reliance. The 2006 Refugee Act grants refugees the right to employment and a class M work permit can in principle be issued in line with Section 40 of the 2011 Citizenship and Immigration Act. However, the ability of refugees to exercise this right has been limited by legal and practical constraints (e.g. delays in the processing of Refugee ID cards by the National Registration Bureau which in turn delays the issuance of work permits; lack of regulations regarding work permits for recognized refugees) and the ongoing encampment policy with restrictions on freedom of movement.

Due to the legal grey area in which they are operating, refugees are vulnerable to exploitation. The encampment policy affects refugee consumers, producers, and suppliers as refugees cannot usually travel outside the camp to acquire goods and materials. Movement restrictions also make it difficult for refugees to obtain prerequisite employment offers for work permit applications or engage in day labour or other areas of the formal economy [14]. Furthermore, the Integrated Population Integration System (IPRS) only holds data of refugees issued with a Refugee ID card and does not hold any asylum-seeker data, thus limiting the asylum-seekers' and refugees' access to national and financial services (e.g. access to financial inclusion by various institutions, including opening of bank accounts). In addition, the Communications Authority of Kenya issued a Directive according to which Refugee ID Cards are not accepted as valid identification documents for Know-Your-Customer (KYC) requirements which is a precondition to open bank accounts, accessing GSM or mobile money services. On this basis, mobile operators are now unable to provide these services to refugees and asylum-seekers.

Research has highlighted that unless there is a major change in policy and law that would give refugees freedom to own livestock or to move freely to establish businesses and livelihoods

outside of the camp, these refugees will continue to need high levels of assistance [15]. Sustainable business growth and reduction in unemployment depend to a large extent on easing these limitations [16].

Summary of key issues

- Constraints in legal frameworks and policy environment (particularly restricted movement from camps; requirements for issuance of work permits, business registration and KRA PIN; inaccessibility of financial services, including GSM and mobile money; etc.);
- Lack of documentation or delays in production of Refugee ID cards limits access to work permits and hinders ability of refugees to move and conduct business;
- IPRS only holds refugee data for whom refugee ID cards were issued and non-acceptance of Refugee ID card for KYC requirements, thus limiting access to financial services, KRA PIN, etc.;
- Inadequate information and accessibility to work permits, business registration and licenses, KRA Pin, etc.;

Constraints in the Refugee-Hosting Context

Even if refugees and host communities were fully empowered with skills, education, rights to work and move, and had clear ID status, and the specific protection needs of vulnerable youth were addressed, there would still be constraints to their livelihood opportunities, due to the economic conditions in which they live. Structural barriers have created an un conducive environment for job creation and employment both inside and outside the refugee camps in Kenya [17]. Garissa and Turkana which host refugees are among the most marginalized and underdeveloped counties in Kenya. These counties lag on almost all development indicators such as low school enrolment, retention and completion and high poverty levels. Nearly 92% of the host population in the two counties live below the poverty line, earning less than US\$2 a day.

Host communities, particularly the Somali living around Dadaab and the Turkana around Kakuma, previously derived their livelihood from nomadic pastoralism before the refugee complexes were established. However, harsh conditions have forced many families to seek alternative livelihoods such as trade in animals and animal products and small-scale business [18]. Therefore, the range of economic activities for refugees and host communities is limited, and the local market can only absorb relatively few people with the requisite skills before it becomes saturated [19]. In Kakuma and Dadaab, land and water limitations have always been a constraint, restricting the potential of scaling up agriculture [20]. Distances and costs of travelling between markets and lack of proper functioning markets pose considerable limitations to self-reliance [21]. In terms of supply chains, most food commodities in the camps are brought in from markets in Kenya or imported, and the local markets are not structured enough to meet current and potential demand [22]. The importance of transport in the supply chains and the

availability of food in the camps is crucial, and a key constraint to trade is related to transport connectivity and capacity in these regions [23]. The camps have significant markets and are also used by members of host communities

Increasingly, donors, humanitarian agencies, and host countries are looking to the private sector to play a critical role in supporting refugee self-reliance and supporting host communities. However, there is an information and awareness gap among private sector companies on critical matters (such as market size, employment, consumer and financial data), which affects their investment. This often leads to the private sector not seeing refugees as their target group and not expanding their core businesses to refugee hosting areas.

The potential for labour mobility for refugees in the EAC region has also not yet been fully maximised [24]. To ensure that refugees from EAC countries can move freely for labour purpose in the region requires that they are granted the right of residence in any of the EAC countries, coupled with adequate safeguards (e.g. protection against *refoulement*) but this is yet to be realized for refugees in Kenya.

Summary of Key constraints:

- Inadequate economic, sectoral and investment policy design and implementation at national and local levels;
- Lack of private sector engagement/investment and access to markets;
- Lack of alternative work opportunities;
- Inadequate information and related costs/obstacles concerning business permits and licenses;
- Work permits not easily accessible;
- Weak intermediation services and associated institutions (public employment services and private employment agencies);
- Limited enterprise development and growth as well as access to business development services, access to markets and finance;
- Weak infrastructure (environmental assets) to support enterprises;
- Poor public and community infrastructure coupled with public under-investment;
- Insufficient awareness of employment-intensive infrastructure investment technologies; and
- Limited labour mobility for Kenya-recognized refugees in EAC countries.

5. Vision and Value Added of the Partnership

Vision

The proposed partnership aims to (i) empower refugees and host communities through innovative education, skills development, protection and realisation of rights; and (ii) stimulate job opportunities through private and public-sector investments and strengthened markets. The intended result will be expanded livelihood opportunities, with a focus on young people.

Value Added of the Partnership

The strength of the partnership lies in building upon the comparative advantage of each agency; the partnership will leverage the strengths of each partner to coordinate and address the crisis faced by the forcibly displaced and the host community populations. Collectively the partnership presents the following specific opportunities:

1. Supporting the Government of Kenya to realise its commitments to greater refugee inclusion. The Government has articulated these commitments through the Nairobi Declaration/Action Plan and in the drafting of an Implementation Plan for the CRRF in Kenya. Together the Partnership will bring a combined engagement to back the adoption and implementation of those pledges, which pertain to economic self-reliance, better economic opportunities and the full inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees in the national education system.
2. To enable this support to Government, the Partnership is strengthened by different members having different counterparts within Government; The ILO with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the IFC with the County Government of Turkana, UNHCR with the Commission for Refugees in the Ministry of Interior, UNICEF with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, and the World Bank with the National Treasury. The Partners have also established working relationships with country level authorities where necessary and in line with their respective mandates.
3. Addressing the 'demand' and 'supply' side constraints of livelihood opportunities. To date, livelihood programmes for refugees in Kenya have largely focused on the supply side - with the intention, for example, to improve educational and vocational skills but with little assessment to see whether those skills are marketable or with few attempts to stimulate a growth in demand within the hosting context. The uniqueness of this Partnership is that between them the agencies will work on both and complementary sides of the equation.
4. Bridging humanitarian and development approaches. The protracted refugee situation in Kenya and the new approach in refugee management as envisioned in the New York

Declaration calls for a shift from humanitarian aid to a more comprehensive, sustainable and broader development-oriented approach for refugees and host communities and efforts to work towards inclusion of refugees in national systems and services. This Partnership of humanitarian and development actors is well placed to support and implement this future direction.

5. Leveraging the existing work of the partners for refugee inclusion in Kenya. All the five partners have ongoing work to support refugee inclusion in Kenya (see Annex). The Partnership will allow sharing of lessons and experience from that work and an ability to influence a wider sphere of influence beyond the activities and funds directly under the Partnership. For example, the World Bank plans to ensure access for the Government of Kenya to funding under the IDA18 sub-window for refugees and host communities and to work with the Government to improve development prospects in Turkana and Garissa. Innovations and pilots, which are proven to have success under this Partnership could be scaled up under the IDA18 funds. In addition, analytic and assessment work undertaken through the Partnership can influence the design of WBG supported operations.
6. Developing protection-informed response strategies and interventions which seek to prevent violence and exploitation and to mitigate effects of marginalization and discrimination. Interventions will also be guided by considerations for the principle of equity and gender equality.
7. A 'life-cycle' approach. While education interventions specifically targets persons 14 -18 years, efforts to create jobs and build skills will target adult men and women, many of which have children or are caring for elderly persons, and thus also supports persons with specific needs.

6. Proposed Areas of Intervention

The Kenya partnership proposes a combination of innovative and interlinked evidence based interventions to support policy development, implementation and strengthen institutions in responding to some of the identified challenges under the three thematic areas i.e. a) education and learning; b) and protection and legal status; c) hosting context.

Expanding Education and Learning Opportunities and Targeted Protection Services for Vulnerable Youth

The proposed strategies and interventions will support expansion of access to post-primary education, including formal secondary education and relevant skills training, career counselling, mentoring, entrepreneurship, digital and financial literacy education and experiential learning/apprenticeship opportunities for young people. The feasibility and relevance of private sector solutions for primary, secondary schooling and vocational training will be explored.

In addition, there is a need to provide vulnerable refugee and host community youth with an opportunity to access other lifesaving interventions and protection from abuse and violation of their rights to contribute to better education and livelihood outcomes. Efforts will seek to strengthen capacity of county-level child protection authorities to promote increased service provision through the national child protection system.

Innovations

In line with the CRRF and Djibouti Declaration (2017), the Government of Kenya supported by the international community, has committed to progressively advance the inclusion of refugee and asylum seeking learners in the national education system from early learning to university. The Ministry of Education is pioneering an *Education Policy on the Inclusion of Refugees and Asylum Seekers* to guide this process. Inclusion strengthens existing education systems rather than investing in temporary and unpredictable parallel systems for refugees, enabling mutual benefits for refugee and host community children and youth. The Partnership is a strong opportunity to consolidate this innovative commitment by the Government of Kenya.

Similarly, protection services provided to children and adolescents in refugee camps are currently primarily provided through UN and non-governmental organizations. Efforts to promote greater inclusion of refugees in national and county level child protection systems and services in line with the CRRF Framework will be a key strategy as well as the strengthening of sustainable community based protection system linked to the national child protection systems that ensures the protection and well-being of refugees. This will include supporting birth registration through the Civil Registration Services that will help adolescents to access services and protection of their legal rights. In addition, UNICEF together with UNHCR will advocate for required revisions of legal provisions to protect children and adolescents from violence, abuse and exploitation.

In line with the National Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018-22, this thematic area will promote the use of ICT through virtual learning, interactive media instruction to expand access to demand-driven skills development and apprenticeships and incentive based programming to improve access, retention and quality of education.

Addressing Legal and Regulatory Barriers to Self-Reliance

Together, the agencies will bring a combined voice in engaging with the Government of Kenya in advocating for and supporting change in the policy and operational context, through which refugees can achieve their rights to employment and achieve greater freedom of movement. This will also include legal support for refugees who are applying for various permits (e.g. work permit, business permit).

Innovations - Use of ICT for information sharing, reduction of ID production time and transfer of asylum-seeker and refugee data to IPRS, use of one year /multi-year movement permits for business persons and entrepreneurs and a business support hub linked to the Lodwar Huduma Centre, will all be explored.

Address Economic Barriers and Promote Economic opportunities in Refugee Hosting Areas

The proposed strategies will focus on improving the enabling environment for private and public sector investments to increase employment opportunities. The other key focus will be strengthening the existing market for income generation, developing entrepreneurship skills and small business set-ups for self-reliance.

The partnership will also seek to enhance labour mobility in the East African region.

Innovations

While free movement of labour is a highly politically sensitive issue in the EAC countries, this Partnership with actors involved at national and regional levels is uniquely placed to continue supporting the recommendations stemming from the 1999 Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community and the 2009 Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market and to pursue a pilot project on labour mobility for refugees in one of the EAC countries.

Partners will introduce several other innovative approaches including use of ICT in information and data sharing, establishment of one-stop shops for employability enhancement and placement services in the host communities and refugee settlement areas with strong use of technological innovations, a "Huduma"/Business support hub linked to county government, monitoring of compliance in areas/sectors where asylum-seekers/refugees are/will be employed, promotion of modern employment services/placement schemes using mobile technology and value chain assessment and development in growth sectors.

7. Geographical scope

Kakuma, Kalobeyi (UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, IFC, World Bank) and Dadaab camp (UNICEF, UNHCR, World Bank, ILO, IFC).

8. Strategic collaboration and process

With guidance from the Government of Netherlands, partners will set up a mechanism to regularly review results and lessons learned and adjust their programming as necessary. Partners have identified linkages within and across the three thematic areas. Strong partnership is envisioned as each will bring their expertise and comparative advantage in responding to challenges. In responding to education and learning for example, all partners will collaborate in supporting meaningful engagement with government and private sector actors. Partners will also collaborate in advocating for an enabling environment for protection and legal status through capacity-building, policy and legislative development on labour legislation, labour standards, work and business permits, decent work principles, etc. in supporting inclusive jobs and livelihood opportunities. The proposed mechanism includes-

- Joint planning;
- Joint field visits and sharing of lessons learnt;
- Periodic review meetings and
- Establishing a monitoring and evaluation system to measure progress towards the intended results in a consistent and regular manner.

The Partnership will not operate in isolation from other development investments and initiatives. One of the comparative advantages of the partnership is that it will also identify other development/humanitarian initiatives in the intervention areas (geographical and thematic) and engage with others in ensuring improved coordination and coherence to limit duplication and further strengthen outcomes and impact.

Annex One: Members of the Partnership

In Kenya, the following five institutions will be collaborating and working together to achieve the overarching objectives:

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

- **IFC** brings significant expertise and experience in promoting private sector development by providing financing instruments and advisory services that can catalyze private investment, create employment opportunities, entrepreneurial activities and more efficient service delivery. Funded by a group of donors including The Netherlands IFC will pilot in Kakuma a business challenge to support private sector, social entrepreneurs and refugee/host owned companies. The Dutch funding will kick-start the program by improving the business environment in Turkana County including de-facto barriers for refugee entrepreneurs. The lessons learned from the business challenge will be shared within this Partnership to the benefit of all partner organizations. IFC will also explore what can be done in other refugee hosting areas such as Dadaab, how technology can be leveraged for solutions and bring in the private sector angle to other partners' interventions.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

- **ILO** brings significant expertise and experience in supporting enabling environments to underpin inclusive socio-economic growth and decent work, strengthen labor markets and promote access to improved working conditions and fundamental rights at work. ILO's special expertise in this partnership will entail engagement with government at all levels and the national social partners, including through institutional and systems capacity building and policy advocacy in promoting employment and training programmes i.e. utilizing the basket of tools available in ILO to promote entrepreneurship/enterprise development that include SIYB, mentorship program and value chain development, , supporting the development and provision of apprenticeships and active labour market programmes, and linking to public TVET institutions and systems and developing joint assessments on socio-economic integration/inclusion (local labour market assessments) with the World Bank and others as relevant. With its tripartite constituents, it will support efforts to promote access to social security and social protection, address unacceptable forms of work, including child labour and support emergence of a decent work enabling environment for forcibly displaced populations, including improving access to work permits and business licenses.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- **UNHCR** brings strong field presence, extensive networks and close working relations with the Government which will greatly strengthen this partnership. UNHCR leads and coordinates all responses in refugee operations in conjunction with the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) and oversees and coordinates the refugee programme in Kenya. This also entails working with the Ministry of Interior under the auspices of a dedicated Security Partnership Project which ensures security in the operational areas. UNHCR programming is guided by the Kenya Multi Year Multi Partner (MYMP) Strategy 2018-2020 which provides for protection, asylum management, expanded solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers. The MYMP seeks to increase the socio-economic inclusion of asylum-seekers and refugees, reduce their dependency on assistance and minimize restrictions to freedom of movement outside of the camps. UNHCR will continue to support the drafting of the new Refugee Bill, Refugee Policy and the finalization of the Kenya Immigration Policy.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- **UNICEF** brings strong ground presence at national and regional levels, including in counties hosting forcibly displaced persons. As the lead in the education and child protection sectors UNICEF brings a key convening and coordination role, including co-lead in the Child Protection and Education in Emergencies working groups at country and global levels. UNICEF will draw on existing, long-standing trusted partnerships with Governments, civil society and local communities, as well as its diverse technical expertise in education and child protection in fragile settings and investment in research to inform evidence based programming. UNICEF focus will be upstream policy and advocacy and at downstream level strengthening capacities of duty bearers to provide education and protection services. UNICEF will bring in innovative solutions to improve skills and learning of adolescents and contribute valuable lessons from capacity building interventions and systems strengthening particularly in utilizing the strong financial and operational systems in place such as the HACT (Harmonized to Approach to Cash Transfers) to mitigate risks and ensure optimal use of resources and value for money.

The World Bank

- **World Bank** brings expertise and experience in fostering a development approach to forced displacement through its existing operational and analytical capacity in areas such as education, livelihoods, private sector development, social protection and service delivery, including supporting progressive policies for forcibly displaced persons. The World Bank will greatly strengthen the partnership through investment in poverty surveys, to the new policy for inclusive education, assessment of infrastructure and

connectivity constraints which impede livelihood opportunities and private sector investment in refugee hosting areas, identification of and support under the IDA18 sub-window for key infrastructure investments, support to local government authorities to improve their capacity to plan and manage area-based development and sharing of regional good practice and lessons learned around sustainable livelihood opportunities under ongoing support to IGAD and the Nairobi Declaration.

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- [1] UNHCR Population Statistics, 31 October 2018
- [2] IFC. (2018). *Kakuma as a Marketplace. A Consumer and Market Study of a Refugee Camp and Town in Northwest Kenya*.
- [3] The definition of youth/young people used in this Vision Statement, is that used by the African Union of between 15 and 35 years of age. See African Union, Youth Charter, available at: https://au.int/sites/default/files/treaties/7789-treaty-0033_-_african_youth_charter_e.pdf However, some response strategies, in particular in education and child protection will also cover 14 year olds, in line with the respective mandates of partnering organizations.
- [2] German Development Cooperation in Kenya (2017)
- [3] ILO 2017
- [4] Institute of Economic Affairs (2018). Policy Brief: Improving of service in Youth Polytechnics: A demand-led approach to skills planning and development
- [5] UNHCR, 2018
- [6] Betts, A. et al. (2018). *Self-Reliance in Kalobeyei? Socio-Economic Outcomes for Forcibly displaced persons in North-West Kenya*. Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford.
- [7] Ibid
- [8] Uwezo (2015): *Are Our Children Learning? The State of Education in Kenya in 2015 and Beyond*. Nairobi: Twaweza East Africa.
- [9] There are only 48 primary and 12 secondary schools in refugee camps serving a school age population of 207,205.
- [10] Ibid
- [11] International Organization for Migration, ed., *Children on the Move* (New York; Blue Ridge Summit: United Nations Publications National Book Network, 2013), <https://publications.iom.int/books/children-move.>, p.7
- [12] Perry, B. (Save the Children Alliance-2005),
- [13] Save the Children Alliance (2005): *Ten essential learning points*
- [14] IRC. (2018). *Dreams Deterred: Opportunities to Promote Self-reliance for Somali Refugee Youth in Kenya*.
- [15] Kimerica 2016
- [16] IFC 2018
- [17] Swisscontact 2017
- [18] World Bank 2018
- [19] IDC 2013
- [20] DRC 2016
- [21] WFP 2014
- [22] DRC 2016
- [23] WFP 2014
- [24] IFC 2018
- [24] Currently, 64.6% of the Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugee population are from EAC countries. In Dadaab, 0.52 % are from the EAC countries (1,094 refugees out of 208,550).