



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
COUNTRY OFFICE- KENYA**

Progress Report January December 09

Report Date: July 2010

Joint Dadaab, Kakuma Host Community Project Number: 00060598

Project Title: Joint Dadaab, Kakuma Host Community Project

Country/Region: Kenya

Administrative Agency: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Implementing Partners: WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, Ministry of Northern Kenya

Duration: 24 Months.

Project Start Date: November 2007

Project End Date: October 2010

Joint Host Community Total Grant: US\$ 2,016,924.44

Co-financing if Applicable :(matching, parallel, etc.): N/A

Project Expenditures for the Applicable Period: USD\$:831,293.46

Overall Assessment of Project Implementation: B

A		Exceeds expectations, 90 to 100% of the planned outputs has been achieved
B	X	is generally satisfactory, 70 to 90% of the planned outputs has been achieved
C		is generally satisfactory but with some qualifications, 50 to 70% of the planned outputs has been achieved
D		is below expectations, only 30 to 50% of the planned outputs has been achieved
E		faces significant problems, less than 30% of the planned outputs has been achieved

1. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:

With its mandate as the executing agency, The United Nations Development Program Kenya Country Office constituted the Project Executive Group (PEG) to provide overall project oversight. PEG is composed of representatives from participating UN agencies and the government. It's chaired by UNDP [the designated Administrative Agent (AA)] and co-chaired by Arid Lands Resource Management Project II (ARLMP) on behalf of the government. It meets every last Thursday of the month to review progress and manage any amendments required, and more frequently as and when need arises.

PEG meetings have been held since project inception, and have provided policy direction resulting in better coordination and improved implementation and monitoring. Further, the PEG meetings have provided strategies and recommendations for fast tracking of the project, whose start up was delayed.

Intended Outputs

- i) Armed violence and conflicts reduced in the Karamoja cluster and Western Kenya border to pave way for peaceful co-existence and sustainable development in the region.
- ii) Project efficiently and effectively managed.
- iii) Hygiene and sanitation and access to safe drinking water improved amongst host communities.
- iv) Improved learning environment for increased enrolment and better academic performance especially for girls.
- v) Improved Food production through capacity building, environmental conservation, and utilization of dry lands farming techniques and water harvesting technologies; and at least 30% of community leaders are skilled in management of participatory processes of development.

2. ACHIEVEMENTS

Output 1: *Armed violence and conflicts reduced in the Karamoja cluster and Western Kenya border to pave way for peaceful co-existence and sustainable development in the region.*

1.1 *Establishment of peace forums.*

Women peace forums: Women are being supported to play a special role of promoting harmony and peaceful co-existence between different communities. Culturally, women encourage their young men/youths to raid livestock from other communities as part of their transition into manhood. Livestock depicts high status and richness and therefore, mother desire for their sons to be well off.

Fig 1: Women's peace forum in progress



To exploit this potential for peace, Women Peace Forums (WPF) were conducted in the three geographical divisions for communities across the Kenya, Sudan and Uganda borders. Three such meetings were held where women from the three cross border communities visited their counterparts to discuss means of promoting peaceful co existence, including dissuading their husbands and sons against cattle raids. The meetings included government institutions concerned with maintaining security such as the police from all

sides. Following the peace forums, community peace dialogue initiatives were initiated in the Turkana-Karamoja area. Several such meetings recommended livestock branding and census of both small and large stock to enhance identification, recovery and repossession of stolen livestock. It is expected that such deliberations will promote peaceful coexistence between the communities.

District Peace Committees: To further promote peaceful coexistence between cross border communities, District Peace Committees (DPCs) were formed in each of the respective three communities. The committees comprise local and civic leaders and opinion leaders in each locality. The committees play three important roles in promoting peace: they conduct peace building campaigns within their localities, partnering with local leaders through local *barazas* where security matters are discussed; they participate in the recovery of stolen livestock, initiating dialogue between the concerned parties and, engage in cross border visits to discuss with their counterparts strategies to promote peaceful coexistence. This ensures that insecurity is dealt with at both local inter-communal levels between opposing clans that raid each other, and between communities across the border where cross border raids occur. Cross border meetings between committees in the countries also allow for harmonized security procedures where necessary, such as disarmament.

Fig 2 & 3: A local cross border community and Intergovernmental representatives in progress



1.2 Small arms campaigns.

Two sensitization campaigns were carried out in the target communities to educate communities about the dangers of small arms and the need for their effective control. Information and education materials were produced and supplied to support the campaigns. The materials were mainly in pictorial form to cater for the majority who cannot read and/or write. Campaigns were conducted by the district peace committees in collaboration with the local administration and civil society organizations such as APEDI and LOKADA, local CBOs based in Turkana district. It is expected that such campaigns by local committees conducted across the borders will contribute to a reduction in proliferation of small arms and in their use. Campaigns such as these were a useful contribution and support to the government's disarmament efforts in the region.

1.2 Strengthened Rapid Response capacity

To facilitate the rapid response capability in conflict situations, equipment, including portable hand held radios, five desktop top computers and computer accessories and five radio batteries were provided to the Kenya police to enhance communication and thus promote rapid response. The equipment will be maintained by the government as part of their regular asset maintenance and contribution to the project.

In partnership with ARLMP, the project supported the rehabilitation and completion of eight police officers' housing, including two four stance toilets in Lokichoggio. Plans are well underway to hand over the completed houses. Providing better housing to border police officers will enhance their welfare, boost their morale and improve their ability to respond to rapidly to conflict situations.

Fig 4: Newly build police Officers' houses in Lokichoggio



Output 2: Project efficiently and effectively managed.

A project management team comprised of a Program Specialist, National Project officer and two National United Nations Volunteers as program specialists based in Garissa and Kakuma was formed in the course the reporting period. The team provided the momentum for fast tracking of the project and improved implementation. The implementation plan and budget were revised to allow for activity fast tracking. The project team carried out periodic meetings and Joint field missions to improve support to the project.

The management team submitted timely quarterly reports to the PEG, enabling it to take timely policy and management decisions.

Formation of District Project Management and Coordination Committees further facilitated the overall coordination and management of the project at the district level. UNDP facilitated training in Harmonized Approach of Cash Transfer (HACT) which took place in Dadaab and Kakuma in August 2008. The training contributed to efficient resource utilization to meet the project objectives. Similarly, a total of six joint field missions and eight monitoring visits to Turkana and Garissa were undertaken between July 2008 and June 2010.

To strengthen partnerships and collaboration in project implementation, the District Steering Groups (DSGs), the Divisional Environment Committee in Dadaab, Environmental Working Group in Kakuma, and project management groups at the community level were constituted. The groups will participate in project review and decision making at their respective levels.

Output 3: Hygiene and sanitation and access to safe drinking water improved among the host communities.

3.1 Improved access to water for domestic and livestock consumption.

Various water points were constructed and/or rehabilitated in the course of the year to increase access to water and thus reduce tension over competition for water:

Two shallow wells were sunk and constructed in Nayanaemeyian and Kakuma villages, to **benefit 2,000 people**. Sinking and construction was done by benefiting households with technical support from the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) and GTZ. Prior to construction, feasibility studies were conducted to identify sites with suitable groundwater & sub surface formations for shallow well construction.

To further increase access to water, **four water pans were constructed in Lokichoggio, Solia and Oropoi areas in Turkana, and labsigale in Garisa**. The water pans will mostly serve the needs of pastoral communities in these areas, benefiting as many as **3,000 households and their livestock**. Improving access to water reduces the potential for conflict over this scarce resource. In addition the management committees and local leaders will use the pans as an

avenue to talk about security and the importance of harmonious existence. Some of the water pans, such as the one in Oropoi area are shared between communities in Sudan and Kenya. Sharing social amenities was one of the strategies for promoting peace among communities. The pans will be managed by locally selected management committee to regulate use and to ensure regular maintenance.

Another community water pan in Kakuma was desilted and fenced during the reporting period. Trees, including fruit trees were planted around the pan to reduce siltation and to fend off livestock. A separate outlet was constructed for the livestock to prevent contamination.

Fig 5: Left: Kakuma desilted water pan. Right: Livestock drinking from a nearby outlet



Fig 6: newly constructed water pan at Labisigale in Garisa



As a result of extensive drought in the past years and continued increase of the host community population, pressure at the available boreholes in Labisigale in Garisa had been mounting. The host community members were forced to share boreholes some 5kms away within the refugee camps. To avoid possible conflict

over water between the host community and the refugees due to congestion at the boreholes, the project supported construction of 2250m³ water pan in the host community. Thus with the completion of the water pan, congestion at the borehole was reduced and it is also cheaper to water one's herd. Community members are charged Ksh. 50 (0.6 USD) per herd of animals. The money goes towards maintenance of the pan, including desilting.

Fig 7: the 27 KVA perkins generator handed over to Whelmer water supply



Additionally, 27KVA Perkins generator was procured and installed at the Welmerer water supply point in Garissa. The generator which is run and maintained by a committee selected by the beneficiaries has improved access to water for the local communities, improving their well being and minimizing potential conflict.

Output 4: Improved learning environment for increased enrolment and better academic performance especially for girls.

The project, through the ministry of education utilized the education structure to implement and ensure sustainability of the initiatives put in place to improve the learning environment in target schools. MoE prepared a project implementation plan that was shared with Fafi, Lagdera and North Turkana districts and organized two orientation seminars for school administrators in February. The seminars emphasized adherence to MoE's financial and procurement procedures in the implementation and management of the project. The following were achieved:

The following schools received improved facilities:

I. Alinjugur Primary school

The importance of boarding facilities in this region cannot be over emphasized. The nomadic lifestyle which demands movement during dry conditions disrupts children education. Insecurity further hinders the ability of boys and girls to access decent consistent education. Enrollment and retention rates remain poor as a result. Boarding facilities provide a solution to some of these challenges, enabling children to continue with their education uninterrupted. Alinjugur primary school introduced boarding facilities in 2006 but had no cooking and dining facilities for the children. Construction of spacious facilities allows preparation and consumption of meals in a clean atmosphere, encouraging learning. Currently there are 150 pupils in boarding school. Overall, the school has 400 pupils.

To further improve the learning environment, a solar lighting system was procured and installed at the school, providing lighting to the administration block, some of the class rooms and the dormitory. Solar lighting provides an efficient and environmentally friendly source of

light for the school. Enrollment at the school is anticipated to increase following the improvements.

II. Dadaab primary and secondary schools

Under UNICEF's lead, the project constructed 100 cubic meters water tank, which was identified as a very critical need for the school. Access and availability of safe and clean water inside the school continues to benefit a total of 1,279 students of which 866 are boys and 413 girls. Using additional funds from UNHCR, UNICEF further constructed a perimeter fence around the primary school to boost security.

Another 25 cubic meter pressed steel elevated water tank was constructed at Dadaab boarding secondary school to increase access to potable water and sanitation. The tank connects to the Dadaab town borehole which ensures a constant supply of safe water to the school. UNICEF further extended the water pipeline and distribution channels to ablution blocks and the dining hall to promote the culture of hand washing among the 400 students. Providing clean water has also increased the amount of time students spend studying as they do not have to walk long distances in search of water as was previous practice. The school also plans to do horticulture farming using this water and had already constructed a green house for this purpose at the time of reporting.

Figs 8: concrete and steel water tanks constructed at Dadaad primary and secondary schools respectively



III. Labisigale Early Childhood Education (ECD) centre

In order to improve the learning environment, increase enrollment and better the academic performance especially for the girls', two permanent classrooms and two toilets were constructed during the reporting period. The class rooms were furnished with 60 desks to accommodate the children. The new ECD centre is the only one of its kind in the area and will therefore contribute significantly to improving education in the host community and reduce tension over what locals perceived as better services for the refugees. With the construction of the two classrooms the ECD center currently has as a total of 101 pupils (76 boys and 25 girls).

Fig 9: Recently constructed ECD centre and toilet on the left



- IV. **Letea primary** school in Kakuma benefitted from an office block that houses the school administration and the staff room. Before the construction, one of the classrooms had been converted to a staff room for the school's four teachers, forcing some of the lower primary children to learn under a tree. The classroom has since been converted to its original use, allowing ample learning environment for the 500 pupils in the school.

Fig 10: the new office block at Letea primary school



- V. A **four door** ablution block was constructed at Kakuma arid zone school to improve sanitation. The block is well protected and separates girls and boys, encouraging use and school attendance by girls.

Fig 11: Kakuma Arid zone school ablution block.



- VI. **Kakuma mixed primary** school has 2,000 pupils, 600 of whom are girls. Boarding facilities are scarce in Kakuma affecting particularly girls' enrolment. It is difficult for girls to commute to school daily due to distance, security and migration challenges. Constructing a 78 bed capacity

dormitory for the girls is expected to increase enrolment improve retention substantially.

Fig 12: School girls outside the new dormitory



VII. At Loping girls' secondary school, seven classrooms and dormitory were constructed and a water supply system installed. The school was also fenced off to increase safety of the girls. The dormitory is expected to attract and retain girls to the secondary school. Retaining girls in secondary schools is a very important contributor to raising literacy levels which are very low compared to other parts of the country. Since its opening late last year, the school has attracted 24 girls and five

teachers. Enrollment is expected to increase from beginning of next year as more girls sitting for their primary school examination will be joining secondary.

Output5: Improved Food production through capacity building, environmental conservation, and utilization of dry land farming techniques and water harvesting technologies; and at least 30% of community leaders are skilled in management of participatory processes of development.

Some 2,500 households (15,000 final beneficiaries) in four districts of Turkana North, Turkana South, Fafi and Lagdera were mobilized to participate in capacity building for dry land farming initiatives. The households received an assortment of farm inputs to facilitate farming.

A total of 350 hectares of farmland were prepared and planted with various food crops using dry-land farming techniques (trapezoidal and contour bands). Food production in some of the districts was severely affected by prolonged drought.

Additionally, organized women and youth groups were trained in business management and issued with small business enterprise development grants to enable them diversify their livelihood sources which they could fall back on in times of droughts.

Fig 13: community members in Turkana working on sorghum fields close to Kakuma refugee camp



Five Farmer Field Schools (FFS) i.e. Lokichoggio, Lomunyena Kirionok, Loyal, Pokotom, Kalobeyei were established to facilitate learning and skills exchange in the target district. FFS were established in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. Typical FFS are composed of 20 or so farmers who using skills learned in dryland farming cultivate food and value crops. Kalobeyi FFS whose members appear below plant vegetables and tomatoes for consumption and sale.

Fig 14: Kaboley FFS members close to their horticulture nursery, and on the right, some of the crops transplanted.



To improve fodder availability, the project, with support from MoA and the Turkana Relief Program established a grass reseeding project in Natiira area of Kakuma. Grass reseeding is necessary for the re establishment of fodder fields in these areas where the natural cycle has been broken by prolonged drought and overgrazing. Grounds stand bear and are unable to seed naturally. Households prepared contour bands on which food crops such as sorghum and millet were cultivated on the same plots. Some 150 households received training and participated in this project. They will, through their local management structures ensure the plots are maintained and replicated.

Fig 15: Natiira fodder plot



Similar initiatives were conducted in the north eastern districts of Fafi and Lagdera where households were trained and facilitated to construct contour bands. In total, 10 ha of land were reseeded with fodder after contouring. Although mostly done with the support of the project, some community members constructed additional contour bands from their own initiative. It is expected that practicing improved dryland farming methods will boost agricultural production in these marginal areas, thus improve food security. The initiative will benefit

more than 100 participating households.

Households were further trained in value addition and other post harvest techniques. Collaborating with the MoA, training workshops focused on initial post harvest management.

Through the leadership of UNHCR, 120 members were trained in environmental resource management as a way of ensuring food security was conducted. It's expected that increased understanding and awareness of environmental conservation will promote practices that conserve the environment.

To further diversify livelihoods, groups within target communities were trained in various aspects of business management. Two such training in business skills and entrepreneurship development were conducted for 10 women and eight youth groups in Fafi and Lagdera districts. Following the three day training, the groups identified enterprises to generate income. They were further supported to through grants of. Each of the groups received a total of Ksh 110,000 (1,500 USD) to kick start their enterprises.

One such group that benefited from training and grant is the Dadaab Umbrella One Women Organization which was made from a merger of smaller women groups with a total membership of 225. The umbrella organization aims at ensuring inclusion and participation of women in the development process. The group has established a strong network of working with other government institutions that need their support. The group's members were further trained in resource and enterprise management and have also received enterprise funds for micro and small enterprise schemes from other sources. The group set up a beverage shop in Dadaab division, with proceeds helping finance children's secondary education. The group also bakes cakes and bread for the local market and trades in livestock.

Fig 16: Umbrella One group members in their beverage shop.



3 CHALLENGES

Inadequate institutional Capacity

Low government capacity in terms of human resources and logistics has slowed down the pace of implementation. Expanding and increasing the capacity and institutional development of the government at all levels is considered a key ingredient in ensuring sustainability of project activities.

Fund disbursement modalities and staff movement

While a sizable number of activities have been implemented as planned, it is important to note that due to Staff movement and delayed disbursement of funds continues to hamper project implementation. Some of the UN partner agencies financial processes do not favour the mainstream UNDP disbursement procedures thus causing prolonged fund management cycles. Synchronization of project implementation and funds disbursement plans with the annual UNHCR budget process and programming needs to be addressed.

Adverse Climatic Changes

The project area has suffered three years of severe drought which has affected agricultural activities and led to substantial loss of livestock. The failure of four consecutive rainy seasons, combined with below-average cereal production and high commodity prices have contributed to a continued erosion of livelihoods and heightened vulnerability. The drought was so severe that communities lost more than one-third of its animal stock including cattle, goats and sheep. The cumulative effect of poor rain on vulnerable populations is expected to continue into 2010.

The Somalia and Sudan Crisis

In addition to, rising food prices and growing vulnerabilities and needs, the Somalia and Sudan crisis has had multiple effects on project implementation and Kenya as a country. Equally, insecurity has hampered access to some project areas, where humanitarian needs are among the highest, restricting access and suspending a number of programs. The situation in Somalia has caused a steady stream of refugees into overcrowded camps in Dadaab, with more than

50,000 refugees entering Kenya in 2009. A solution to this forgotten crisis is additional land for new camps. However this land has been challenging to access due to elaborate government processes. In the meantime, the camp at Kakuma houses 72,648 refugees, while Dadaab constructed to house at most 90,000 refugees currently caters for more than 270,000.