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**UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR HUMAN SECURITY**

**NARRATIVE REPORT FOR 2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR (JUNE 2013- JULY 2014)**

**Section I: Basic data/ Summary**

<b>Date of Submission</b>	31 July, 2014
<b>Benefiting Country</b>	Kenya
<b>Title of the Project</b>	Strengthening Human Security in the Border Communities of Turkana, Kenya
<b>Duration of the project</b>	36 months
<b>UN organization responsible for management of the project</b>	IOM
<b>UN executing partners</b>	FAO, UNDP, IOM, ILO, UNICEF, WHO
<b>Non- UN executing partners</b>	National Government and County government of Turkana; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Youth and Sports; Ministry of Gender, Children and Social development; Ministry of Water; National Drought Management Authority (NDMA); Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Pastoral Economy and fisheries; Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services (Labour Division and Department of Children Services) , Central Organization of Trade Unions and Federation of Kenya Employers, Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (KNFP), National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC); UN Partners FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, ILO, WHO; Local partners; Diocese of Lodwar, DPCs Turkana Central and Loima, Child Welfare Society Child Fund; CBOs- Agency for Pastoralist Development, Turkana Women Advocacy and Development Organization, VSF-Belgium, , St. Peters Community Network, Nakwalele Development Organization
<b>Total project cost</b>	<b>USD 1,455,538</b>
<b>Reporting period</b>	1 July 2013- 30 June 2014
<b>Type of report</b>	Second Annual progress report



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➤ **Executive summary:**

This project addresses the human security concerns of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists living in extreme hardship and vulnerable to frequent human security threats in the central parts of Turkana County.

Each implementing partner has their mandate and individual contribution in addressing human security concerns by addressing food security, job security, health security, peace and security, education and protection; yet working cohesively with other partners to achieve the goal of improving the overall human security of the population in Turkana.

UNICEF reports that Turkana county education is slowly catching up with the rest of the country with support from various partnerships and the government. Within the UNTFHS support, UNICEF focused on increasing access through enrolment drives and supplies provision combined with teacher capacity building. This support has resulted in several achievements including: a strong partnership for the program at county level to improve sustainability. 5,876 children (2,687 boys and 3,189 girls) who have re-entered the schooling system, have better learning environment, mentorship support and improved teacher capacity leading to change in the lives of affected children and communities. Another 280 girls were reached by the mentorship program to improve their retention and transition with primary schooling.

At national level, UNICEF has continuously supported establishment of the national education sector plans such as education sector plan; creation of national council for nomadic education and mobilization of more partnerships and resources to complement UNTFHS funded interventions in the county to ensure equity in the education system. Key partnerships mobilized to support quality learning include DFID-UK and DFATD (formerly CIDA) who have both funded interventions on child friendly learning environment in Turkana County.

Significant progress was made in the second year on mainstreaming child labor intervention strategies in different development and advocacy activities. The most notable of ILO contribution has been the work done with the County Government of Turkana where child labour prevention and elimination has been prioritized. The action by the County Government to initiate an intervention targeting over 100 children living and working in the streets of Lodwar town can be partially attributed to ILO's sustained campaign and capacity building for an integrated approach to stopping the vice. Two government officials, a lady representing the County Government of Turkana and a gentleman representing the national government in Turkana County were facilitated to attend a specialized course on mainstreaming child labour elimination in education sector plans at the ILO's international training center in October 2013. This investment was meant to enhance County level capacity to mainstream interventions targeting child labour elimination within the County government development plans.



ILO reports that work with the UN implementing partners picked up over the past year and results should be evident in the course of the third year of implementation after successful joint lobbying and advocacy activities at County Government and community level. Additionally, a Child Labour Committee bringing together representatives from different government ministries, departments and the civil society organizations was constituted and their capacity enhanced with an aim of ensuring that they within their mandate contribute to addressing child labour. A total of 30 community members representing six grass-root women groups with a membership of over 300 women were trained on mainstreaming child labour prevention and elimination in their social and economic activities.

The most significant impact of ILO's contribution to strengthening human security in Turkana is making child labour a visible and feasible problem. Child labour is today visible in terms of it being seen as a problem as opposed to a socio-culturally accepted norm. Indeed, it is emerging that Turkana children least desire to be out of school. Life conditions such as extreme poverty, insecurity and distance to school forces children to work from an early age. In some instances though, child labour is as a result of family negligence. The documentary done by SAPCONE with ILO support tells the story of two boys, one of who has to work to support his ailing grandmother, the only adult caregiver he lives with while the other boy is forced by parents to fish and is the primary family breadwinner. Child labour is now perceived to a feasible problem that can jointly be addressed. Though teething County level problems such as the source of funding is yet to be realized, there is growing evidence of commitment to address the vice through various approaches such as expanding access to education, school feeding, livelihood interventions and direct support to children already in child labour. ILO is therefore promoting and supporting interventions that are in the context of the human security where such problems are collectively addressed.

FAO has been working towards improving pastoral livelihoods and food security among the most vulnerable in partnership with VSF Belgium. These activities will provide immediate needs to the vulnerable populations through cash for work while building longer-term resilience to secure sustainable reductions in hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; and will aim to target 30,000 most vulnerable people in Turkana by the end of the project.

IOM through this project aims at improving the socio-economic situation of the target population, stabilizing fragile livelihoods and preventing disasters by building community resilience to frequent climatic, environmental and insecurity shocks and by promotion of inter-communal peace in the region.

In the second year of implementation, IOM has achieved a myriad of activities towards enhancing the human security status in Turkana. In June 2013, IOM was appointed by OCHA as the coordinating agency for the UN Trust Fund on Human Security programme which is now implemented by six UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, IOM, WHO, ILO and UNICEF) given the down scaling of OCHA Kenya. Since then, IOM has coordinated various activities, among them being the collation and submission of the joint annual report from all implementing agencies,



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organizing the donor visit to Kenya for the Chief of Human Security- which provided great insight and way forward for the project through recommendations agreed upon. The recommendations implemented since then include increasing the visibility of the project through quarterly newsletters of which two have been released since December 2013. IOM as coordinating agency also commissioned a Performance Monitoring framework to realign the project outputs and ensure efficient delivery to the beneficiaries. Information sharing and coordination among the UNTFHS project was also enhanced through regular monthly coordination meetings both at Nairobi and field level (Turkana), establishing a 'Who does What Where'(3W) map for the UNTFHS project implementing agencies, and updating the County Government on the project's activities and achievements through the quarterly County Steering group meetings.

Furthermore, IOM as an implementing agency of the UN Trust Fund for Human Security project has made strides towards the implementation of project activities through the two specific objectives: To expand people's livelihood choices and support livelihood diversification in partnership with FAO and other local community based organizations and CBOs; and to promote peace and prevent recurring conflict among targeted communities through the provision of Early Warning information and peace building activities in conjunction with UNDP.

Under the UNTFHS project, with an aim to deliver as one partnership, UNDP is taking lead in the implementation of the Peace Building and Conflict Prevention component of the integrated project. This is being implemented by promotion of peace and prevention of recurring conflict among targeted communities through the provision of Early Warning information and peace building activities; Training and capacitating the DPCs; Supporting Task Forces of the KNFP, and encouraging practical disarmament and assistance to expand people's livelihoods choice and support livelihood diversification, through the provision of grants to communities.

WHO as a partner in this project has been able to conduct several activities which include: Dissemination of Health education materials, Conducting public durbars using PAS, Mobilization of communities through durbar for health promotion activities, Weekly outreaches by sub DHMTs, logistical support (fuel, per diem, tools etc.) for community health workers and training of stakeholders including communities on multi-sector disaster preparedness and response.

Also included in the activities is the reorientation of health workers on community entry approaches; Procurement and distribution of emergency contingency stocks of essential drugs; diagnostic kits and reagents; Provision of logistical support to DHMTs for outreach, disease outbreak investigation etc. There have been quarterly coordination and monitoring forums for stakeholders, partners and communities and supporting DHMTs, NGOs and Partners in order for them to conduct rapid health and nutrition assessments during disasters and disease outbreaks and the establishment and maintenance of reporting and communication mechanisms at provincial and district levels through project supervision, monitoring and reporting.



Apart from the activities implemented, partners view one of the main impacts of the project is the high awareness, expectation from the political, technical and community members on the project. County-level inauguration, sensitization of key political and technical management has increased the visibility and acceptance of the project.

➤ **List of abbreviations and acronyms:**

**APAD-** Agency for Pastoralist Development

**APEDI-** Adakar Peace and Development Initiative

**ASAL** - Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

**BoQ** - Bill of Quantities

**CBOs-** Community Based Organizations

**CDE-** County Director of Education

**CEWARN** - Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism

**DEO-** District Education Office

**DAO-** District Agricultural Officer

**DBMR** - Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting

**DFTAD** - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (formerly CIDA)

**DFID-UK** - Department for International Development (United Kingdom)

**DHMT-** District Health Management Teams

**DLPO-**District Livestock Production officer

**DOL-** Diocese of Lodwar

**DPC-** District Peace Committee

**DSIC-** District Security and Intelligence Committee

**DTF** - District Task Force

**FAO-** Food and Agriculture Organization

**HH** - House hold



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**IGAs**- Income generating activities

**ILO**- International Labour Organization

**IMCI**-Integrated Management of Childhood illnesses

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**IPs**- Implementing partners

**KARMA**- Kaputir Resource Management Association

**KDRP** - Kenya Drought Recovery Project

**KNFP** - Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons

**LoA** - Letter of Agreement

**MoEST**- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology

**MDGs** - Millennium Development Goals

**NCEWERS** - National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System

**NDMA**- National Drought Management Authority

**NODO** -Nomadic Development Organization

**NPR**- National Police Reserves

**NRM**- Natural Resource Management

**NSC**- National Steering Committee on conflict management and peace building

**OCHA**-Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**PCA** - Program Co-operation Agreement

**PSEA**- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and abuse

**SALW** - Small Arms and Light Weapons**SAPCONE**- St. Peters Community Network

**SME**- Small to medium enterprises

**TEFA**- Turkana Education For All

**TWADO**- Turkana Women Development Organization

**UNDP**- United Nations Development Program

**UNICEF**- United Nations Children Fund

**VICOBA**- Village savings and Credit Banks





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VSF Belgium – Veterinarians San Frontiers Belgium

WHO- World Health Organization

## Section II: Purpose

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### ➤ Main objectives and outputs expected as per the approved document:

#### Overall Objective:

To contribute to improved socio-economic situation of the target population, stabilization of fragile livelihoods, and prevention of disasters by building community resilience to frequent climatic, environmental and insecurity shocks and by promotion of inter-communal peace in the region.

#### Project Objective 1: To improve pastoral livelihoods and food security among the most vulnerable

##### ➤ Outputs:

- Output 1.1: Access to water for livestock, crops and domestic uses improved.
- Output 1.2: Livestock health, production and marketing improved.
- Output 1.3: Diversified livelihoods enhanced.

#### Project Objective 2: To expand people's livelihood choices and support livelihood diversification)

##### ➤ Outputs:

- Output 2.1: Providing small grants to local partner organizations for community stabilization. Output 2.2: Skills training in support of micro enterprises & Training community to promote gradual change in land use.
- Output 2.3: Environmental conservation education to prevent negative coping mechanisms; and alternative means of livelihoods through diversification of small scale farming. Output 2.4: Rehabilitation of the community cultural centre that will host the community's income generating activities.
- Output 2.5: Two days' pastoralist youth exhibition.
- Output 2.6: Development of community partnerships for the management of natural resources. Output 2.7: Participatory design of appropriate peace dividend projects (that encourage bi-communal dependence).



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Project Objective 3: To ensure access to basic healthcare for the communities with special emphasis on the most vulnerable including 80 % of women and 95% of children below five years

➤ Outputs:

- Output 3.1: Monthly health education campaigns scaled up in schools, mosques and pastoral communities.
- Output 3.2: Community based health promotion and activities for mobile communities increased. Output 3.3: Surge capacity for public, government, faith Based health facilities and District health teams strengthened to respond to needs of the districts.
- Output 3.4: Collaboration, partnerships among stakeholders, health care providers and communities improved for common objective.

Project Objective 4: To promote peace and prevent recurring conflict among targeted communities through the provision of Early Warning information and peace building activities

➤ Outputs:

- Output 4.1: Safe migration campaigns.
- Output 4.2: Youth mobilization activities- sports for peace, environmental stewardship; peace runs/matches, tree planting exercises.
- Output 4.3: Awareness raising and capacity building of local authorities on irregular migration.
- Output 4.4: Establish Early Warning Information Center.
- Output 4.5: Support capacity building of DPC's and local organizations.
- Output 4.6: Support cross-border inter-community peace exchange visits, community conversations.
- Output 4.7: Establishment of District Task Forces (on Small arms and Voluntary Disarmament).
- Output 4.8: Support voluntary disarmament by community members, and arms control and management.

Project Objective 5: To increase access to education for preschool- and school-age nomadic children through the implementation of mobile schools and community mobilization, provision of supply to the government low-cost boarding schools, and improve life condition of children through mainstreaming child labour concerns into the project strategies

➤ Outputs:

- Output 5.1: Nomadic Education.





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- Output 5.2: M&E.
- Output 5.3: Child labour intervention strategies mainstreamed.
- Output: 5.4: Child Labour awareness created.
- Output 5.5: Prevention and elimination of child labour through education strategies implemented.

➤ **Reference to how the project aims to attain the Human Security objective:**

The project targets the most vulnerable of the Turkana Central population, given the mobile nature of pastoral border communities, as well as selected neighboring cross-border communities by providing opportunities to interact in a peaceful manner through joint training and the establishment of alternative livelihoods.

Given that human security aims to positively affect the daily lives of people threatened in their survival and livelihoods, one of the priorities addressed in Turkana Central, especially among the youth, is the lack of jobs and high unemployment rates. Thus through the vocational training, IOM aimed to provide employment opportunities through tertiary education, and enrolling the youth in various polytechnics to gain skills such as driving, tailoring, masonry and mechanics. So far, three students who graduated from driving school have been employed by Kenya army, Tullow oil and County government of Turkana, which has evidently brought about a change in their livelihoods and thus their economic status.

In addition, Turkana is a known semi- arid region that witnesses protracted drought and minimal rainfall, thus food insecurity is a major challenge in the region. Majority of the women's source of income is through cutting down the few trees in Turkana to burn charcoal, which further contributes to environmental degradation of the area. Thus through training the farmers on gradual land use and environmental conservation, the communities begin to appreciate the few resources available and how to conserve them, by using alternative sources of fuel like energy saving jikos.

The human security objective has also been attained by strengthening the dual policy framework of combining the "top- down "and "bottom- up" approaches, by involving all actors from the national and county government, local communities and actors on ground as well as the beneficiaries at the grassroots level. This has been observed during identification of priorities, selection of beneficiaries as well as the necessary interventions in specific locations. This further promotes human rights through inclusivity and indivisibility, and promotes a sense of ownership further leading to sustainability.

Moreover, the UNTFHS implementing agencies have engaged local partners through community based organizations and NGOs to implement activities at the grassroots level. Thus, by integrating the responses of relevant actors in a more coherent and efficient manner, this aims to further build the capacities of the existing local based organizations, and capitalizes on the comparative advantages and gains made.



Human security is best safeguarded through proactive and preventive actions to current and emerging threats, and also promotes the development of early warning mechanisms that help to mitigate the impact of threats. The protracted climatic conditions in Turkana breeds frequent dry spells, giving rise to resource based conflicts that regularly occur in the region, and bear a great concern on the protection aspect of the Turkana population. This also leads to increased vulnerability and attributes to irregular migration and risks such as human trafficking. Thus through this project, IOM in partnership with UNDP and other actors has engaged in conflict prevention programs, advocacy and capacity building of the local communities, which aims at reducing conflict and promoting a culture of peace as well as advocating for safe migration. Peace building forms the bench mark of all interventions, and absence of which limits access to any form of assistance to the communities. The alternative livelihoods provided also aim to curb resource based conflicts, by increasing the resources available and reducing dependency and strain on the already existing limited resources. Focusing on bringing the rewards of peace to people and communities promotes a lasting peace and a life free from fear, want and exclusion.

ILO is contributing to the attainment of human security objective by ensuring the protection of children in, or vulnerable to going into, child labour in herding, fishing, hawking/street work and child labour in domestic work as well as the economic empowerment of their families to ensure the factors that push children into child labour, such as poverty are sustainably ameliorated. Further, ILO is promoting collaboration between civil society, Non-Governmental Organizations and the government in holistically addressing child labour problem in the project target area. Working with the other UN agencies, ILO is strengthening the human security component by ensuring that children protected from child labour also receive health, education and livelihood support. These interventions are contributing towards ensuring a protective environment for the children to enrol and remain in school since the education needs as well as the family level livelihood needs are equally being addressed.

Lastly, human security in this project encompasses addressing the food security, job security, health security, promoting education, and protection through fostering peace and prevention of child labour. Thus through the partnerships established with the implementing partners, this has enhanced gains made and promoted the essence of 'delivery as one', thus contributing to more tangible, visible and effective results.

➤ **A listing of the main implementing partners:**

1. Government of Kenya
  - National Government – The presidency(County Commissioner Turkana-Deputy County Commissioners Turkana Central and Loima Sub counties)
  - County Government of Turkana –Office of the Governor
  - Ministry of Agriculture



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- Ministry of Youth and Sports;
- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social development,
- Ministry of Water
- National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
- Ministry of Education Science and Technology
- Ministry of Pastoral Economy and Fisheries
- Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services (Labour Division and Department of Children Services)
- Central Organization of Trade Unions
- Federation of Kenya Employers
- Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons

## 2. UN Partners:

- FAO
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- ILO
- WHO

## 3. Local Partners

- District Peace Committee (Loima and Turkana Central)
- Diocese of Lodwar
- Child Welfare Society
- Child Fund
- Turkana County Peace Forum (TCPF)

## 3. CBOs and NGOs

- Agency for Pastoralist Development (APAD)
- Turkana Women Advocacy and Development Organization (TWADO)
- St. Peters Community Development Network (SAPCONE)
- Nakwalele Development Organization (NADO)
- VSF-Belgium

## Section III: Results

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### ➤ **Main activities undertaken:**

#### **A. Implementation:**

During the reporting period of July 2013- June 2014, UNTFHS partners have achieved the following:



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## **Specific Objectives:**

### **Project Objective 1: To improve pastoral livelihoods and food security among the most vulnerable**

#### ➤ Outputs:

##### ▪ **Output 1.1: Access to water for livestock, crops and domestic uses improved**

- Sites for construction of **10** livestock marketing pens and **8** water pans identified, surveyed and (Bill of Quantities) BoQs developed, reviewed, evaluated and competitive bidding initiated.
- The project in collaboration with the community and stakeholders identified **3** soil and water conservation structures and **10** tree nursery sites for implementation. **200** beneficiaries of the tree nurseries were registered for training for training on Environmental conservation approaches.

##### ▪ **Output 1.2: Livestock health, production and marketing improved**

- **40** community Disease reporters (CDR) identified for training and provided with vet kits to treat livestock that belong to **800** targeted households (HH).
- Poultry producer groups identified and supported in construction of **11** poultry houses both in Loima and Turkana Central sub-counties.

##### ▪ **Output 1.3: Diversified livelihoods enhanced**

- **2,500** vulnerable agro-pastoralists identified for support with **4** kg of assorted drought tolerant crops (sorghum, cowpeas or green grams) per household.
- **40** Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) identified for training on dry land farming.
- **300** HHs selected by local relief committees and registered for cash for work activity in **7** target sites. Moreover, the Implementing Partner (VSF Belgium) engaged Equity Bank to open bank accounts for the **300** beneficiaries through which they will receive their payments.

### **Project Objective 2: To expand people's livelihood choices and support livelihood diversification**

#### ➤ Outputs:

##### ▪ **Output 2.1: Providing small grants to local partner organizations for community stabilization**



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- Funded one more implementing partner- **VSF-Belgium** in addition to the existing two CBOs (**APAD** and **TWADO**) to implement community stabilization programs.
  - Output 2.2: Skills training in support of micro enterprises & Training community to promote gradual change in land use
- **110** youth (92 men and 18 women) trained on various vocational skills courses and small and medium enterprises skills.
- **27** youth (18 men, 9 women) currently pursuing motor vehicle mechanics, masonry, electrical, plumbing, welding and garment making at Lodwar polytechnic.
  - Output 2.3: Environmental conservation education to prevent negative coping mechanisms; and alternative means of livelihoods through diversification of small scale farming
- **160** agro pastoralist (**110** men and **50** women) farmers trained on gradual land use, environmental conservation, water harvesting and conservation technologies in collaboration with Ministry of agriculture in Loima.
- **2** sensitization and mobilization meetings for beneficiary identification done in Loima and central;
  - Output 2.4: Rehabilitation of the community cultural centre that will host the community's income generating activities
- **1** cultural centre rehabilitated through the IP APAD, and hosting community's income generating activities: small scale businesses supported.
  - Output 2.5: Two days' pastoralist youth exhibition
- **2** Days youth exhibition supported during the Kenya pastoralist week event in Lodwar, reaching **1,100** people; and further supported 6 pastoralist youth and women groups during the Lokiriama Peace accord commemoration to show case and marketed their wares.
  - Output 2.6: Development of community partnerships for the management of natural resources
- **2** tree nurseries set up with of **8,000** seedlings.
  - Output 2.7: Participatory design of appropriate peace dividend projects (that encourage bi-communal dependence)



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- Identified a total of **94** community groups drawn from Loima, Turkana Central and Turkana South Sub Counties to benefit from peace dividend grants.
- **Grants Administrative Committee** was established to take lead in identification/selection of the successful grantees for the Community Action Plans. **49** applications (groups) were recommended for support (funding) by the Grants Committee during the reporting period, and the proposals/business plans, which ranged from livestock trade, bee keeping, harvesting, packaging and marketing, small scale trade (running of kiosks, barber shops, posho mills) and improvement of women owned local guest houses and hotels; were funded with Ksh Eight million six hundred thousand (KSH. 8,600,000) approximately USD 100,000.
- NDMA trained all the successful **49** groups on basic book keeping, receipting, invoicing, small enterprise management, peace dividend concept and peace building. A total of **151** group members were trained.
- The groups trained have since demonstrated improved book keeping of their respective enterprises, better understanding of small business management, group dynamics and are ambassadors of peace in their respective communities.

Project Objective 3: To ensure access to basic healthcare for the communities with special emphasis on the most vulnerable including 80 % of women and 95% of children below five years

➤ **Outputs:**

▪ Output 3.1: Monthly health education campaigns scaled up in schools, mosques and pastoral communities

- Funds forwarded to MoH, printing of materials and dissemination done.
- Public durbars using PAS ongoing, leading to mobilization of communities through durbars for health promotion activities.

▪ Output 3.2: Community based health promotion and activities for mobile communities increased

- Funds forwarded to MoH second quarter activities- communities mobilized for health promotion activities.
- 13 units in 13 institutions solar driven fridges procured and installed. Remaining 2 to be installed when identified facility is ready for use.
- Trained Community health workers on IMCI.
- Logistical support to weekly outreaches by sub DHMTs for community health workers, in the form of fuel, perdiem, tools etc.





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- Output 3.3: Surge capacity for public, government, faith Based health facilities and District health teams strengthened to respond to needs of the districts
  - Health workers trained on disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and response.
  - Health workers re-oriented in community entry approaches
  - Train Health workers in management of infectious diseases or potential epidemics
  - Essential drugs, PPE, basic laboratory reagents worth \$ 30,000 procured in June 2014 and handed over to Turkana County.
  - Provided logistical support to DHMTs for outreach, disease outbreak investigation etc.
  
- Output 3.4: Collaboration, partnerships among stakeholders, health care providers and communities improved for common objective
  - Quarterly coordination and monitoring forums for stakeholders, partners and communities ongoing.
  - Supported DHMTs, NGOs and Partners to conduct rapid health and nutrition assessments during disasters and disease outbreaks.
  - Reporting and communication mechanisms at provincial and district levels ongoing.
  - Project supervision, monitoring and reporting ongoing.

Project Objective 4: To promote peace and prevent recurring conflict among targeted communities through the provision of Early Warning information and peace building activities

➤ Outputs:

- Output 4.1: Safe migration campaigns
  - **2** day Road show outreach conducted to raise awareness of peace and safe migration campaigns; and Radio talk shows on local radio stations in Lodwar to sensitize the residents on the perils of promoting a culture of peace, human trafficking and the need for safer migration, reaching approximately **4,205** residents.
  - **7** Safe migration awareness campaigns, **6** peace dialogues and sporting activities for the youth conducted in schools and the community in Loima and Turkana central reaching up to **15,411** persons representing (9,095 men and 6,316 women).
  
- Output 4.2: Youth mobilization activities- sports for peace, environmental stewardship; peace runs/matches, tree planting exercises
  - Distributed **350** T-shirts, **150** football jerseys **100** pens as IEC Materials with peace and safe migration messages during the peace tournaments.



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- Output 4.3: Awareness raising and capacity building of local authorities on irregular migration
- **75** Local authorities' leaders (56 men and 19 Women) trained on peace and safe migration.
- Output 4.4: Establish Early Warning Information Center
- Supported the Conflict Early Warning Centers that are hosted by the **6** sub county peace committees (DPCs) with Desktop Computers and Cameras; to record and disseminate conflict early warning information, alerts and situation briefs both to the local security committee for quicker response and also vertically to the National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (NCEWERS) at NSC. Information being shared by the respective DPCs in Turkana County has improved in terms of quality and timeliness.
- NDMA has used some of the information generated by the Early Warning Centers to compile its **Monthly Drought Bulletin** as well as **Drought Contingency Plan** based on the link between drought and conflict especially in Turkana County.
- The information generated by the early warning centers was used by NDMA to compile its monthly Drought Bulletin as well as Drought Contingency Plan- for there is a link between drought and conflict especially in Turkana County. Such information becomes useful in negotiating inter-community grazing arrangements before the onset of drought as one way of preventing conflicts over grazing rights.
- Output 4.5: Support capacity building of DPC's and local organizations
- **3** DPCs trainings conducted, benefitting a total of **103** members of the respective DPCs with a focus on traditional conflict, early warning, mediation, negotiation skills, community engaging in peace processes and gender mainstreaming in peace building.
- After the training, elders have successfully mediated over **10** conflict incidents reported.
- Facilitated the formation of the Turkana County Peace Forum at a 2-day event, where all peace stakeholders and actors in Turkana were present. The forum based on its deliberations, advises the sub County Peace Committee and other stakeholders on conflict issues in the county that needs to be addressed. It is also an accountability mechanism and or platform especially for DPCs and agencies working on peace issues.
- Supported District Security and Intelligence Committee (DSIC) Turkana-Pokot Joint Meeting with an attendance of **60** individuals representing various stakeholders.
- Output 4.6: Support cross-border inter-community peace exchange visits, community conversations



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- **6** cross-border peace initiatives held, bringing together Kenyan and Ugandan communities and local government officials together.
- **30** reformed warriors from Loima visited Nakiloro, Uganda where cross -border focus group discussions were held.
- Supported **2** cross border peace meeting bringing together the leaders of Matheniko, Turkana, Tepes and Pokot communities. The meetings were held in Moroto and deliberated on the deteriorating border relationships attributed to increased raids by Tepes of Uganda on the Kenyan Turkana.
- Supported Nasal Turkana Pokot Tepes Cross Border Peace Meeting with an attendance of over **500** individuals.
- Output 4.7: Establishment of District Task Forces (on Small arms and Voluntary Disarmament)
  - **30** members of Turkana South District Task Force trained on traditional conflict early warning systems in order to tap into the same for intelligence and early warning information.
  - Task force conducted a public Baraza at Kalemung'orok in Turkana South in which they raised awareness on the importance of traditional knowledge and institutions in preventing and managing conflicts.
  - The DTF also used the opportunity to raise awareness on **SALW** emphasizing on the need for collaboration between the security agencies and communities in combating crime.
- Output 4.8: Support voluntary disarmament by community members, and arms control and management
  - **9** groups of ex combatant (reformed warriors) in Turkana South and Loima sub Counties supported with peace dividend grants.
  - **14** groups were formed, registered, trained and submitted proposals to NDMA for funding. The Grants Committee recommended **9** groups for peace dividend support.
  - **1,600,000** ksh (approximately USD **19,000**) was granted to **9** successful groups of reformed warriors to implement their respective plans/proposals.

Project Objective 5: To increase access to education for preschool- and school-age nomadic children through the implementation of mobile schools and community mobilization, provision of supply to the government low-cost boarding schools, and improve life condition of children through mainstreaming child labour concerns into the project strategies

➤ Outputs:



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▪ Output 5.1: Nomadic Education (UNICEF)

- A total of **3,308** learners (1,751 boys, 1,557 girls) are accessing mobile schools in Turkana Central and Loima sub-counties.
- A total of **34** mobile school teachers (20 male, 14 female) for the 14 existing and 20 established mobile schools were trained on multi-grade teaching for the improvement of education in the three levels of learners (ECD, young people and adults) in the mobile schools.
- A school enrolment campaign was undertaken in 2 Turkana sub counties of Turkana Central and Loima resulting in **7,000** number of boys and girls joining ECDE and primary schools. A total of 1,200 parents have been reached with this intervention in Loima and Turkana Central.
- There has been an increase on enrolment in schools: Loima from 11,000 to 13,000 pupils - **18%** increase; and Turkana Central from 29,000 to 34,000 pupils - **17%** increase (County Education SitAn Report, 2014), which was facilitated by the enrolment drives. A total of 20 schools were established to accommodate the first-time pupils following the enrolment drive.
- **14** mobile schools participating in the programme were supplied with mobile school kits. Consequently, there has been an increase in enrolment with **1,708** children (936 boys and 772 girls) enrolling in these mobile schools.
- Turkana Education for All (TEFA) was supported to boost girls' transition and retention rates at primary school by undertaking comprehensive mentorship program. This resulted in the identification of **280** girls as beneficiaries from both primary (180 girls) and secondary schools (100 girls).
- Provided **188** boarding supplies to **17** low-cost boarding schools in order to ensure safety and an inclusive environment for nomadic children in Turkana. A total of 376 children (216 boys and 160 girls) received the supplies and now have a safe and secure place to sleep. This has improved school enrolment and retention for nomadic children in Turkana, especially girls.
- A comprehensive mentorship program led by teachers' women role models and community leaders was held in Turkana, leading to the identification of **280** girls as beneficiaries from both primary (180 girls) and secondary schools (100 girls).

▪ Output 5.2: M&E

- UNICEF field office in Lodwar- Turkana undertakes the day to day monitoring of program activities, advocacy and networking with partners and county officials to ensure implementation is smooth and timely.
- UNICEF is in engagement with national government and providing technical support to the operationalization of National Council for Nomadic Education Kenya (NACONEK) which is an institution aimed at fast tracking access and quality of education in Nomadic counties such as Turkana.



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- UNICEF is also currently in the process of concluding partnership with Educate A Child (EAC) program by the Qatari foundation to mobilize more out of school children into school and the UNHSTF program in Turkana will provide good lessons and foundation for this initiative once it takes off in late 2014.
  
- Output 5.3: Child labour intervention strategies mainstreamed
  - **3** partnership agreements developed by ILO partners mainstreaming child labour.
  - Meetings with UNTSFHS stressing the mainstreaming strategy.
  - Joint activities with UNICEF, IOM and FAO were undertaken. This included stakeholders workshops, consultative planning meetings, joint identification of target beneficiaries.
  - Capacity building of County Government, community and civil society stakeholders on mainstreaming child labour prevention and elimination in their plans, programs and intervention strategies
  - Child labour indicators mainstreamed in the baseline survey tools and report.
  - Turkana Child Labour Committee constituting of County and National Government representatives, faith based institutions and civil society organizations was constituted and members trained on child labour mainstreaming, prevention and elimination.
  - Facilitated two government officials representing the County Government of Turkana and the national government in Turkana County to attend a specialized course on mainstreaming child labour elimination in education sector plans at the ILO's international training center in October 2013. This investment was meant to enhance County level capacity to mainstream interventions targeting child labour elimination within the County government development plans.
  - A total of **30** community members representing six grass-root women groups with a membership of over **300** women were trained on mainstreaming child labour prevention and elimination in their social and economic activities.
  
- Output: 5.4: Child Labour awareness created
  - **30** Community Facilitators were trained to facilitate awareness creation, advocacy and interventions against child labour at community level, who in turn trained 240 community members.
  - Child Rights Clubs were formed in **5** primary schools and the club patrons identified.
  - Produced a write-up and video documentary on child labour in Turkana County entitled "The Turkana Child", in order to address the issue of child labour.
  - ILO implementing partners, whose capacity on child labour has been enhanced through the project, also partnered with local radio stations, through which child labour messages were aired.
  - Jointly with IOM, ILO partners participated in public advocacy and awareness campaigns on peace building, during which child labour messages have been disseminated.



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- In 2014, the World Day against Child Labour events was also marked for the first time in Turkana County.
- Output 5.5: Prevention and elimination of child labour through education strategies implemented
- A total of **488** children (262 girls and 226 boys) so far withdrawn and prevented from child labour. Another **400** children identified and intervention services planned to take place from July 2014. Another **200** children to be identified and supported in the third year of implementation.

The following is a breakdown on the number of children reached and the support provided so far:

Name of School	PREVENTION			WITHDRAWAL			SUPPORT PROVIDED
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Naotin Primary school	34	26	60	13	27	40	School Uniforms, Books and Food
Lokiriama Primary school	79	100	179	12	16	28	School Uniforms, Books and Food
Naoros Primary School	37	43	80	30	30	60	School Uniforms, Books and Food
Kanamkemer Primary school - BESAIDA	7	4	11	5	9	14	Food
Lodwar Boys High school	1	0	1	1	0	1	School Fees
St. Kevin's Secondary school	3	3	6	0	2	2	School Fees
Lodwar Girls Secondary school	0	1	1	0	0	0	School Fees
Erait Academy	0	0	0	4	1	5	School Fees
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>150</b>	
<b>Total number of children reached = 488</b>							

- It is the parents/guardians to these children that should be included in the target beneficiaries for livelihood and income generating support. ILO will coordinate with FAO and IOM to enhance service delivered to the children and their families.





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## B. Coordination

- The UNTFHS team organized donor mission for Chief of Human Security to Kenya in August 2013, which provided recommendations based on collaboration, integration, advocacy and communication, mapping and documentation, capacity building and partnerships.
- Commissioning of a Performance monitoring Framework workshop to address issues of stock taking, progress and monitoring of the project's activities against the work plan, budget. Etc. This will also help with the new monitoring system put in place by the Turkana county Government.
- Strengthened coordination of the project implementation teams with monthly coordination meetings and quarterly briefing of National and county government of the progress, lessons learned and challenges of the project, which are extremely important in the delivery and sustainability of the activities that are being implemented by the different partners in this project. In particular, these meetings provide a critical platform to ensure that integration amongst all components/activities are sustained and further enhanced.
- Enhanced visibility and information sharing of the project by jointly developing and releasing two newsletters on the projects achievements and success stories, and established a 'Who What Where' (3W) matrix to enhance collaboration and reduce duplication of activities.
- Enhanced partnerships- met with government officials; i.e. National Government, National Steering Committee in Peace building (NSE), National Government, County Government of Turkana county to advocate for peace building and support to polytechnics to increase job opportunities; attended NDMA launch of master plan for Turkana to promote food security in Turkana and ensure that the county is self-dependence in terms of ability to supply the market with available resources.



➤ Progress made towards the achievement of the outputs i.e. outputs accomplished and level of accomplishment (as measured against the stated outputs in the log frame.

Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
1.1: Access to water for livestock, crops and domestic uses improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of water pans constructed</li> <li>▪ Number of households and livestock accessing water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sites were identified, structures surveyed &amp; BoQs developed.</li> <li>▪ Management committees have been identified but not yet trained</li> <li>▪ Committees identified &amp; training to be conducted after construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ BoQs to be reviewed by the County Government Engineer and give recommendation for approval and invitation of bids.</li> <li>▪ Register of the trained committees to be shared with the County Government.</li> </ul>
1.2: Livestock health, production and marketing improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % reduction in livestock mortality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>40</b> community Disease reporters and <b>800</b>HH beneficiaries registered to be supported on treatment of their livestock by the CDRs</li> </ul>	

Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % increase in number of livestock Sold</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vet kits agreed with DVOs and orders placed with suppliers</li> <li>▪ Sites identified for construction of livestock marketing pens, Survey and BoQs developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To be supported after training</li> <li>▪ Sites identified, structures surveyed and BoQs are being reviewed.</li> </ul>
1.3. Diversified livelihoods enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of livelihoods practiced by communities;</li> <li>▪ Number of households engaged in the various livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 8 Poultry producer groups identified and their members registered;</li> <li>▪ Construction site for Poultry houses in the 8 target sites were assessed; Construction of the poultry houses almost complete</li> </ul>	
2.1. Providing small grants to local partner organizations for community stabilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ At least 4 youth and women group organizations supported with income generating options / community stabilization projects and successfully linked</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funded 2 Community based organizations and 1 NGO which implemented community stabilization programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To fund the second round of funding to the CBOs in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year; i.e, TWADO and VSF-B. Funding to APAD shall be discontinued in the third year.</li> </ul>



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
	with existing community savings and loan schemes.		
2.2 Skills training in support of micro enterprises & Training community and promoting gradual change in land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 200 youth (100 youths each year) empowered through provision of vocational and skills training in the entire operation area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>27</b> youth (18 men, 9 women) are currently pursuing motor vehicle mechanics, masonry, electrical, plumbing, welding and garment making at Lodwar polytechnic</li> <li>▪ <b>110</b> youth (92 men and 18 women) trained with skills on finances, banking, insurance, SMEs and group dynamics</li> <li>▪ <b>60</b> youth supported with village community banking (VICOBA) and saving skills through VSF-Belgium as an implementing partner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To Train 80 youth on SME and financial skills in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year</li> </ul>
2.3 Environmental conservation education to prevent negative coping mechanisms; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community members have improved skills on environmental conservation, and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>160</b> agro pastoralist (110 men and 50 women) farmers trained on water harvesting and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More support to Ministry of Agriculture, ministry of pastoral economy and fisheries in building</li> </ul>



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
alternative means of livelihoods through diversification of small scale farming	alternative means of livelihoods through diversification of small scale farming.	<p>conservation technologies in collaboration with Ministry of agriculture in Loima on gradual land use and environmental conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 tree nurseries set up with capacity of 8, 000 seedlings</li> </ul>	resilience of the agro pastoralist and livelihoods diversification
2.4 Rehabilitation of the community cultural centre that will host the community's income generating activities (IOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 cultural centre rehabilitated and hosting community's income generating activities: small scale businesses supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Secured 5 acre land and fenced in Lokiriama</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IOM to construct a peace and cultural peace centre in the third year</li> </ul>
2.5 2-days' pastoralist youth exhibition (IOM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Host a 2-days pastoralist youth exhibition as a marketing strategy for youth empowered through skills and vocational training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A two-day youth exhibition supported during the Kenya pastoralist week event in Lodwar, reaching <b>1,100</b> people; and supported <b>6</b> pastoralist youth and women groups during the Lokiriama Peace accord</li> </ul>	



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>commemoration to show case and marketed their wares.</p>	
<p>2.6 Development of community partnerships for the management of natural resources (IOM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of water dams, pans and boreholes rehabilitated</li> <li>▪ Functional and effective joint resource management committees</li> <li>▪ Reduced incidences of duplication of resources/efforts</li> <li>▪ Increased access to water resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>2</b> resource management committees established</li> </ul>	
<p>2.7: Participatory design of appropriate peace dividend projects (that encourage bi-communal dependence)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of training workshops and consultative stakeholder meetings for peace dividend projects held, with gendered representation of Participants.</li> <li>▪ Reports of the selection process and business plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>4</b> training sessions (<b>150</b> participants in total) targeting successful community and reformed warriors groups were held in Loima and Turkana Central sub counties;</li> <li>▪ Grants allocated to <b>58</b> groups (49 Community Groups and 9 Reformed Warriors Groups)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The 58 Community and Reformed warriors groups are currently implementing their action plans/business plans successfully.</li> </ul>





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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
	produced;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grants Administration Committee conducted a joint monitoring mission to some of the groups/ex-combatants benefiting from peace dividend grants</li> </ul>	
3.1 Monthly health education campaigns scaled up in schools, mosques and pastoral communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of schools, mosques and communities planned for and visited</li> <li>▪ No. of schools with water for hand washing facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funds forwarded to MoH, printing and dissemination done</li> <li>▪ Funds forwarded to MoH for conducting public durbars using PAS- second quarter activities ongoing</li> <li>▪ 8 Motorcycles procured, assembled handed over to the MoH</li> </ul>	



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
3.2 Community based health promotion and activities for mobile communities increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of communities embarking on toilet construction</li> <li>▪ At least 90% measles and polio coverage in project communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funds forwarded to MoH for health promotion activities; second quarter activities ongoing</li> <li>▪ 13 units in 13 institutions solar driven installed. 2 Remain to be installed when identified facility is ready for use</li> <li>▪ Trained Community Health Workers on IMCI</li> <li>▪ Provided logistical support (fuel, per-diem, tools etc) for community health workers</li> </ul>	



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
<p>3.3 Surge capacity for public, government, faith Based health facilities and District health teams strengthened to respond to needs of the districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No stock-out of essential drugs for communicable diseases</li> <li>▪ Proportion of communities trained to initiate response to disease outbreaks and disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health workers trained in disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and response</li> <li>▪ Health workers re-oriented in community entry approaches</li> <li>▪ Trained health workers in management of infectious diseases or potential epidemics</li> <li>▪ Essential drugs, PPE, basic laboratory reagents worth \$ <b>30,000</b> procured in June 2014 and handed over to Turkana County.</li> <li>▪ Provided logistical support to for DHMTs for outreach, disease outbreak investigation.</li> </ul>	



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
<p>Output 3.4: Collaboration, partnerships among stakeholders, health care providers and communities improved for common objective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monthly coordination meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Second quarter funds forwarded to MoH for establishing quarterly coordination and monitoring forums for stakeholders, partners and communities - activity ongoing</li> <li>▪ Funds transferred to MoH to train stakeholders including communities on multi-sector disaster preparedness and response- activity planned for July 2014</li> <li>▪ Second Quarter funds forwarded to MoH to support DHMTs, NGOs and Partners to conduct rapid health and nutrition assessments during disasters and disease outbreaks-</li> </ul>	



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>activity ongoing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Second quarter funds forwarded to MoH to establish and maintain reporting and communication mechanisms at provincial and district levels-activity ongoing</li> <li>▪ Second Quarter funds forwarded to MoH for project supervision, monitoring and reporting- activity ongoing</li> </ul>	
4.1 Safe migration campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe Migration campaign designed accordingly and expended throughout Turkana Central region, particularly among the youth leading to increased community awareness and action;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>7</b> Safe migration awareness campaigns, <b>6</b> peace dialogues and sport activities for the youth were conducted in schools and the community in Loima</li> </ul>	



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
4.2 Youth mobilization activities- sports for peace, environmental stewardship; peace runs/matches, tree planting exercises (IOM)	19,000 youths impacted directly by peace building and reconciliation initiatives;	<p>and Turkana central reaching up to <b>15,411</b> persons representing (9,095 men and 6,316 women).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distributed <b>350</b> T-shirts, <b>150</b> football jerseys and <b>100</b> pens as IEC Materials with peace and safe migration messages during the peace tournaments.</li> </ul>	
4.3 Awareness raising and capacity building of local authorities on irregular migration (IOM)	100 local authorities, provincial administration, immigration officers and partners trained on risk factors of irregular migration, how to promote safe migration, awareness raising peaceful co-existence and conflict prevention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>75</b> Local authorities' leaders (56 men and 19 Women) trained on peace ad safe migration</li> <li>▪ 2 days Road show outreach conducted to raise awareness of peace and safe migration campaigns; and Radio talk shows on local radio stations in Lodwar to sensitize the</li> </ul>	



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>residents on the perils of promoting a culture of peace, human trafficking and the need for safer migration, reaching approximately <b>4,205</b> residents.</p>	
<p>4.4 Establish Early Warning Information Centre</p>	<p>Level of use of the Conflict Early Warning System.</p> <p>No. of Alerts, Incident and Situation reports sent;</p> <p>Decrease in the number of violent conflicts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>6</b> Early Warning Hubs set up in the districts of Turkana through provision of computers and cameras;</li> <li>▪ DPCs and local partners trained on Early Warning and Early response</li> <li>▪ More than <b>200</b> sms based alerts sent to NCEWERS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Computers and Cameras have been distributed to DPCs from East, South, West, North, Loima and Central Sub Counties.</li> </ul>





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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
4.5 Support capacity building of DPC's and local organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of DPC members applying acquired skills and knowledge</li> <li>▪ Level of interaction among communities</li> <li>▪ Level of coordination with county and national levels</li> <li>▪ Minute of Formation of the county peace forum in Turkana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>130</b> members DPCs in Loima, Turkana Central and Turkana Central DPC trained on arbitration, mediation and traditional early warning</li> <li>▪ <b>3</b> DPCS (Turkana Central, South and Loima) supported with rapid response funds (<b>KES 200,000</b> each)</li> <li>▪ 2 peace rallies held in Loima and Turkana South sub counties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DPCs should be trained on facilitating meeting, dealing with protocols and report writing</li> </ul>
4.6 Support cross-border intercommunity peace exchange visits, community conversations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of peace meetings and community dialogues successfully conducted</li> <li>▪ Number of conflicts prevented, and numbers of conflicts resolved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>6</b> peace meetings and cross border exchange visits held in Lorugum, Moroto, Nakiloru, Nasal and Lorengipi</li> <li>▪ More than <b>30,000</b> Turkana cattle currently grazing in Uganda courtesy of the good cross-border relations and regular cross-border peace initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More cross border peace meetings should be supported along West Pokot and Turkana County borders</li> <li>▪ Matheniko should be invited to mediate the intermittent Tepes (Uganda), Turkana (Kenya) and Pokot (Kenya and Uganda) conflict</li> </ul>



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
4.7 Establishment of District Task Forces (on Small arms and Voluntary Disarmament)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of DTF members, including women as well as men, trained and applying skills and knowledge;</li> <li>▪ DTF effectively engaging with all members of communities;</li> <li>▪ Number of people sensitized, victims and ex-combatants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTFs members from Turkana South trained on Turkana traditional conflict early warning system</li> <li>▪ DTF in Turkana South raised awareness on SALW in Kalemngorok and Lokichar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Moving forward the focus should be supporting County Task Forces and County Policing Authorities so that they mainstream armed violence and small arms reduction in their strategies</li> </ul>



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
4.8 Support voluntary disarmament by community members, and arms control and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of communities participating in awareness-raising campaigns</li> <li>▪ Level of awareness of harmful effects of illicit SALW;</li> <li>▪ Number of weapon registries and armouries;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loima Sub County Police Armory rehabilitated for safe custody of government arms as well as the recovered/voluntarily surrendered illicit arms (stockpile management)</li> <li>▪ Members of DTFs and DPCs in Turkana South facilitated awareness raising meetings on perils of illicit SALW in Kalemngorok and Lokichar</li> <li>▪ More and more community members in the project area are now aware of the perils of illicit SALW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ With advent of terrorism in the country, communities should be sensitized on illicit arms such as grenades, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and homemade bombs (petrol bombs)</li> <li>▪ Destruction of surrendered/recovered illicit arms should be done at the source to enhance transparency in the whole exercise and allay fears that such arms are given to other rival communities</li> </ul>
5.1: Nomadic Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of learners accessing mobile schools (Baseline: Approximate 1,400 learners)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A total of <b>3,308</b> learners (1,751 boys, 1,557 girls) are accessing mobile schools in Turkana Central and Loima sub-counties.</li> <li>▪ A total of 34 mobile school teachers (20 male, 14 female) for the 14 existing and 20</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ School meal programme to be reinstated and mobile school teachers to be employed by the national government to enhance more access to education and sustainability of mobile schools.</li> </ul>

Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>established mobile schools were trained on multi-grade teaching for the improvement of education in the three levels of learners (ECD, young people and adults) in the mobile schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ More mobile school teacher training to be conducted to enhance teachers' service delivery skills and capacity.</li> </ul>
5.2: Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of impact assessment regarding mobile schools (Baseline: No data)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF field office in Lodwar, Turkana undertakes the day to day monitoring of program activities, advocacy and networking with partners and county officials to ensure implementation is smooth and timely.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance linkages with county government (county leadership) on monitoring of program activities.</li> </ul>
Output 5.3 Child Labour interventions strategies mainstreamed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of humanitarian trust fund intervention plans mainstreaming prevention and elimination of child labour</li> <li>▪ Type of mainstreamed action undertaken during the project period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>3</b> partnership agreements developed by ILO partners mainstreaming child labour</li> <li>▪ Meetings with UNTSFHS stressing the mainstreaming strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustain the campaign with the County Government to ensure that mainstreaming of actions directly and indirectly targeting child labour are effectively integrated</li> </ul>



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Joint activities with UNICEF, IOM and FAO were undertaken. This included stakeholders workshops, consultative planning meetings, joint identification of target areas</li> <li>▪ Capacity building of County Government, community and civil society stakeholders on mainstreaming child labour prevention and elimination in their plans, programs and intervention strategies</li> <li>▪ Child labour indicators mainstreamed in the baseline survey tools and report</li> </ul>	<p>in the County Development Plan. This will entail participation in County development forums and the Development Partners/County Consultative meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continued collaboration with UNTFHS partners, specifically IOM, FAO and UNICEF in addressing community based mainstreaming interventions</li> </ul>
5.4 Child Labour Awareness Created	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of child labour structures created that remain functional over project period</li> <li>▪ Actions taken by the community following</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Turkana Child Labour County Committee constituting of County and National Government representatives, Kenya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure the County Child Labour Committee regularly convene consultation meetings, monitor actions against child</li> </ul>



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
	<p>advocacy and awareness creation</p>	<p>National Union of teachers, faith based institutions and civil society organizations was constituted and members trained on child labour mainstreaming, prevention and elimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>30</b> Community Facilitators were trained to facilitate awareness creation, advocacy and interventions against child labour at community level</li> <li>▪ Child Rights Clubs were formed in five primary schools and the club patrons identified</li> </ul>	<p>labour and work to integrate interventions in development programs within the County</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitate formation of child rights clubs in additional ten schools and facilitate their training on advocating against child labour through Education, Arts and the Media</li> <li>▪ Facilitate the Community Facilitators to sustain community based awareness creation on child labour prevention and elimination</li> </ul>
<p>Output 5.5: Prevention and elimination of child labour through education strategies implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of children prevented and withdrawn from child labour enrolling and remaining in school and or vocational/skills training programme through the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A total of <b>450</b> children so far withdrawn and prevented from child labour. Another <b>400</b> children identified and intervention services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitor to ensure supported children do not return to work. This will be by ensuring joint interventions to</li> </ul>



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Outputs)	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
	project period.	planned to take place from July 2014. Another <b>200</b> children to be identified and supported in the third year of implementation	address different forms of vulnerability affecting children





➤ **Achievements as measured against stated objectives.**

Objectives/ Purpose	OVIs	Progress	Recommendations/ Comments
Objective 1 : To improve pastoral livelihoods and food security among the most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survey, design works and construction of 8 water pans of 10-15,000 m3</li> <li>▪ Conduct 4 trainings per year for each of the 8 water harvesting structure groups</li> <li>▪ Identify and train 40 women and men on animal health delivery and conduct 4 trainings per year for 40 persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sites were identified, structures surveyed&amp; BoQs developed. Committees were identified training is to be conducted after construction. In addition, 40 community Disease reporters and 800HH beneficiaries were registered and supported on treatment of their livestock by the CDRs</li> </ul>	
Objective 2: To expand people’s livelihood choices and support livelihood diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 200 youth (100 youths each year) empowered through provision of vocational and skills training in the entire operation area</li> <li>▪ Percentage decrease of target population living on less than 1.25 USD per day.</li> <li>▪ Percentage increase in the proportion of households engaged in diversified livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ During the reporting period, 27 Youth are pursuing motor vehicle mechanics, welding, tailoring and building and construction courses at Lodwar polytechnic. 110 Youth have acquired skills on driving, financial skills and micro enterprises management. 60 youth</li> </ul>	



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		<p>and women benefited from village saving &amp; cooperative banking skills and start up kits with grants</p> <p>NDMA also identified a total of 94 community groups drawn from Loima, Turkana Central and Turkana South Sub Counties to benefit from peace dividend grants. 49 applications (groups) were recommended for support (funding) by the Grants Committee during the reporting period. These groups were trained on successful business practices based on their upcoming ventures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Progress on income levels to be established after mid-term evaluation</li></ul>	
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<p>Objective 3: To ensure access to basic healthcare for the communities with special emphasis on the most vulnerable including 80 % of women and 95% of children below five years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Printing and dissemination of Health education materials</li> <li>▪ Conduct public durbars using PAS</li> <li>▪ Procure and maintain motor bikes for community health workers</li> <li>▪ Health workers trained in disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and response</li> <li>▪ Procure and distribute emergency contingency stocks of essential drugs, diagnostic kits and reagents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Communities have been mobilized and information disseminated on how to undertake basic interventions for health activities such as the construction of toilets and refuse dumps, hand washing, indoor residual spraying and uptake and use of insecticide treated nets for malaria control.</li> <li>▪ For the health care delivery system, capacity for surge to respond to the needs of the communities has been strengthened through training of technical officers, clinicians, provision of essential drugs and laboratory reagents and basic equipment to facilitate care. In addition, motorbikes have been provided to ease transportation, for mobile services, supervision of community health workers and health facilities,</li> </ul>	
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		<p>monitoring activities and community mobilization.</p>	
<p>Objective 4: To promote peace and prevent recurring conflict among targeted communities through the provision of Early Warning information and peace building activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of communities participating in awareness-raising campaigns</li> <li>▪ Level of awareness of harmful effects of illicit SALW</li> <li>▪ Number of weapon registries and armories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ During the reporting period, safe migration, peace dialogue, awareness meeting and sporting activities for the youth were conducted in Loima and Turkana central reaching up to 15,411 persons.</li> <li>▪ Six conflict early warning hubs have been set up, equipped, personnel trained and are currently functional</li> <li>▪ DPCs have been trained on peace work, early warning and supported with rapid response grants to respond rapidly to threats of peace and security</li> <li>▪ Cross-border</li> </ul>	<p>Focus should now shift to strengthening County based peace structures such as County Peace Forum, County Peace Secretariat County Task Force on Arms Management and County Policing Authorities</p>



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		<p>collaboration, information exchange and joint peace initiatives greatly enhanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peace Building integrated in Turkana County Integrated Development Plan for the period 2013 - 2017</li> </ul>	
<p>Objective 5: To increase access to education for pre-school and school-age nomadic children through the implementation of mobile schools and community mobilization, provision of supply to the government low-cost boarding schools, and improve life condition of children through mainstreaming child labour concerns into the project strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of learners accessing mobile schools</li> <li>Availability of impact assessment regarding mobile schools</li> <li>Number of humanitarian trust fund intervention plans mainstreaming prevention and elimination of child labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with ILO implementing partners, County Government and coordination between UNTFHS UN agencies has resulted in an effective advocacy intervention, resulting in the acceptance of child labour as a development challenge, committing stakeholders to take action against the vice and community change of attitude towards child labour. Turkana County government is increasingly addressing child labour as a limitation to increasing literacy levels in the County.</li> </ul>	<p>Sustain the campaign to ensure that funding for child labour elimination is fully integrated in the County Development Plan. This will ensure commitment of government resources and possibility of additional partners taking up the responsibility to combat the vice</p>



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		<p>The County Government has committed resources that are directly and indirectly addressing causes of child labour. Above all, there is increased awareness on child labour among children, parents and community leaders.</p>	
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➤ **Implementation constrains , including plans for addressing them**

Constraints	Plans for addressing them
<p>i) Challenges related to devolution and new form of Governance in Turkana-Kenya,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IOM has met with the Governor of Turkana County and other government ministries’ officials that have set up in Turkana County, to introduce the project and further get technical support and cooperation.</li> <li>▪ As devolution has taken shape, there has been struggle for center of power within National Government, County government official and DPCs. IOM has engaged with all of them by continuously updating them on the progress and planned activities to be undertaken in different areas in Turkana County.</li> <li>▪ By having Quarterly County steering group briefing meetings on the progress of the project will bring inn harmony between various line ministries and stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p>ii) Vastness of Turkana county</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IOM has engaged implementing partners such as CBOs, DPCs and government line ministries to assist in the implementation of the project at grassroots level, - given their knowledge of the Turkana people and terrain, and can also access the insecure areas. This will also help build the capacity of the local CBOs in implementation of the activities.</li> </ul>
<p>iii) Insecurity in Turkana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Violent cattle rustling remain a major source of insecurity in Turkana. There have been 21 cattle rustling incidences between April- June 2014. This is mainly attributed due to the large number of small arms present and dwindling resources, which force pastoralists to move. This impairs the</li> </ul>





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	<p>ability for staff to conduct field activities in certain areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To curb this, IOM together with UNDP will engage on a disarmament project, which will aim to reduce the incidences of conflict in the region, Furthermore, IOM works with the government line ministries and local based organizations to deliver activities when insecurity does not permit.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Institutional:</u></p> <p>iv) The process of disbursing project funds to the IP (NDMA) is tedious and long in the process affecting project delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To address the same, the project will from time to time seek funds advance from the IP the sooner the funds are disbursed to the National Treasury.</li> </ul>
<p>v) Youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The youth are critical in peace building and should be included in all peace initiatives. Where necessary, forums bringing together youths from the various warring communities should be held regularly so that the real actors in the conflict can dialogue and maybe come up with an agreement or resolution. Reformed Warriors (youth) should also be used as role models in their respective societies so that they can play a critical role in entangling more youths from the yoke of raiding and banditry</li> </ul>
<p>vi) Withdrawal of WFP in school feeding program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ School feeding in Turkana is the mandate of the World Food Programme and the National Government. However, WFP withdrew its services due issues in policy as it does not allow for increase in number of beneficiaries who were not in school when target number of beneficiaries was provided. This problem has resulted in ILO implementing partners using financial resources budgeted for each child beneficiary to buy food</li> </ul>



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	<p>items that are delivered to schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The withdrawal WFP school feeding programs, mobile schools and other 'satellite' ECDEs drastically affected enrolment and continuity of learning in the target communities hence draining existing efforts. The removal was also related to integrity of data submitted by counties on actual numbers of children in the system.</li> </ul>
<p>vii) Protracted climatic conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Frequent droughts conflict and refugee influx create challenge in the participation of boys and girls in accessing and regularly attending school and even sustainability of enrolment drives. Parental mobility as nomadic pastoralists affects children's learning.</li> </ul>
<p>viii) Teacher shortage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher shortage in Turkana County has not been fully addressed. School managers have consistently raised this concern whenever children removed from child labour are being admitted in to schools. Again ILO and partners have brought the teacher shortfall to the attention of the County Director of Teachers Service Commission with a view to posting additional teachers to the school most affected.</li> </ul>
<p>viii) Distance to school</p>	<p>ix) In one of the target areas (Kekaran Village) in Loima Sub-County where children were founded to be involved in brewing and selling illicit liquor, the nearest primary school is eleven kilometers away. During the community sensitization meeting, parents requested a school be constructed at the village. Construction of schools is included in ILO's implementation</p>



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	<p>budget. However, a letter was sent to the Ministry of Education Science and Technology highlighting the challenge and a follow up consultation meeting with UNICEF with a view to exploring possibility of setting up a mobile learning centre as an interim intervention. The outcome of these interventions will be captured in the next reporting period.</p>
<p>i) Devolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devolution teething problems still exist especially on responsibilities of various players and mandate since education still a national responsibility except for ECDE. Further forums are to be held to discuss on the issue of effective devolution of educational services.</li> <li>• Some previously national functions, health included, were transferred to the county. Transition of these function is still ongoing with some constraints which caused ;this has slowed down overall project implementation. In addition, the transfer of resources to the county directly is being discouraged temporarily hence all has to be channeled through the MoH headquarters with some delays. However, with the situation improving very fast project implementation will be accelerated in the second year.</li> </ul>
<p>ii) Delayed disbursement of funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a delay in approval of contractual agreements to facilitate release of project funds to implementing partners. This was due to an extensive process to ensure that funds would be properly managed and all possible foreseen risks are mitigated</li> </ul>



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to the greatest extent possible. Early reporting will ensure that funds are disbursed in good time and allowing

➤ **Lessons learned**

i) Coordination and Information sharing

With effective coordination between implementing agencies and partners, there was increased synergy and awareness of the project among the local communities and stakeholders. This has been realized by holding monthly coordination meetings both at Nairobi and field level, which helps to strengthen delivery by sharing information on implemented and planned activities.

ii) Mapping and documentation

Given the need for a more comprehensive and evidence-based mapping of the beneficiaries reached by each agency under the project, there was need to produce quarterly newsletters for information sharing. In addition, it was recommended that training materials developed for any part of the project should be fully cognizant of the level of literacy of the participating communities. Methods used in trainings were easily understood and replicated in the participating communities. This will then allow for greater access to the capacity building tools provided under the project and would open opportunities for community members to share and learn from each other.

In addition, the 'who what where' (3W) matrix was developed to be able to map out agencies implementing activities in a given area, in order to enhance synergies and avoid duplication. This is updated on a monthly basis.

iii) Integration and collaboration

As correctly recognized by the project team during the donor mission in August 2013, if the project is to meet the objectives of human security and to have the necessary impact in the lives of the participating communities, greater integration of the different components of the project, stronger collaboration, and a more targeted joint project delivery is needed. Community based networks are an extremely important vehicle by which to reach communities beyond those directly benefiting from the activities of the project. Furthermore, to ensure greater sustainability and coverage of the activities introduced into the participating communities, savings and loan considerations should be taken into account wherever appropriate. Such instruments have been introduced by IOM and FAO through existing partnerships with VSF-B on the VICOPA schemes.

iv) Child Labour



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The last one year has been a learning process regarding targeting child labour prevention and elimination in Turkana County. The commitment of different stakeholders has been a motivating factor. However, the myriad and entrenched challenges that are the causes of child labour, such as extreme household poverty (over 65% of the Turkana population lives on less than 1.25 dollars a day), low levels of access to education, insecurity and inadequate resources have been inhibitive factors. It will therefore take a long-term, sustained integrated human security approach to address the problem. There is need for high level political commitment and involvement in order to ensure the coordinated effort is sustained.

v) Education

- UNICEF Headquarter education management and specialists monitor and assess programs, monitor expenditures and ensure value for money in the program.
- UNICEF field office in Lodwar, Turkana undertakes the day to day monitoring of program activities, advocacy and networking with partners and county officials to ensure implementation is smooth and timely.
- The mobile schools inclusion in the school feeding program is crucial for food attracts and sustain nomadic children in school hence making them access education.

➤ **Working with partners**

Working with local partners provides a good institutional memory of the communities the organizations are providing assistance to, as it builds on the gains made from previous projects implemented by the IPs, and further provide synergy for better project impact and sustainability.

Furthermore, Local partners are effective in mobilizing communities for peace building activities and in identification of community and reformed warriors groups to benefit from peace dividend projects. Joint planning, implementation and monitoring of activities will enhance collaboration and optimize results.

The capacity of partners to address child labour was at the onset very limited. Besides, child labour had not been prioritized as a barrier to human development. At the inception, ILO invited ten agencies to fill the needs assessment tool and only four responded to the tool. Of the four, ILO chose to work with three local community based organizations whose capacity to address child labour has been enhanced. Additionally, the capacity of the government partners and civil society organizations has been enhanced. ILO also initiated collaboration with the Kenya National Union of Teachers Turkana Branch so as to enhance engagement with teachers and heads of schools in promoting the campaign on tackling child labour through education. There is still need to consolidate coordination and joint interventions envisioned in the human security concept to ensure a holistic approach to addressing child labour problem in Turkana.



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➤ **Good practices/Innovation**

i) Village Savings and Cooperative Banks (VICOBA)

One of the good practices learned in Turkana County is the aspect of Village saving and cooperative banks (VICOBA), which meet the needs of the common people at low costs which is affordable to all. VICOBA facilitates people's understanding of why they should be their own savers, own bankers and own lenders. The beneficiaries of group funds utilize available income generating opportunities in their respective areas to invest in order to improve their standards of living. All members belonging to VICOBA are encouraged to actively save their resources. With all processes considered, a saving and loan cycle for VICOBA association takes one to one-half years including linking and integration of other livelihoods activities. During share out period, members' repose their savings and share accumulated interests accrued from loans and immediately another cycle begins or according to the consensus made, the shares are regarded as a start-up capital for group cherished projects. The culture of saving resources with the end in mind has enabled beneficiaries meet their long term goals at VICOBA liquidation periods e.g. restocking herds, pay school fees, construct premises, do weddings and expand business enterprises, etc.

ii) Coordination

Furthermore, the field coordination meetings between the UNTFHS implementing partners help to provide a good insight to the project implementation and helps to avoid duplication of activities.

iii) Advocacy and communication

The visibility of the project has been enhanced not only amongst UN agencies and at the Government level, but also extended to the participating communities. It is critical to share success stories with the participating communities and to promote a transformative culture whereby "success by individuals breeds further success in the community". This will be featured in the coming year of implementation, whereby IOM as coordinating agency will develop a pictorial of all activities undertaken under the project, to better communicate to the participating communities. This will further enhance the needed behavioural change required for long-term improvements needed in the participating communities. In addition, visibility has been coordinated with all UN agencies and based on an integrated response that goes beyond stand-alone activities by any one entity. This was demonstrated in two newsletters released in December 2013 and April 2014, which aims to not only share the activities undertaken, but also promote advocacy in enhancing human security.

Peace Dividend grant targeting reformed warriors has elicited support from many peace stakeholders including the County Government of Turkana, which has promised to provide





matching funds for reformed warriors in subsequent disbursements. The County Government, after interaction with the project, has budgeted for peace building initiatives in the 2014/2015 Financial Year. Already, all the groups have commenced their projects with varying levels of success. Several Groups in Loima and Turkana South are successfully running local posho mills that the locals are using to grind their cereals at a fee. Close to 15 people (warriors) have been employed as Posho Mill attendants/operators by the various groups supported by the project. The youths, who normally participate in raids, are now Posho Mill operators with a regular wage! Ngiwotomoe self-help group in Turkana South bought a water pump generator to help them irrigate their small farm in Katilu. Already, they have harvested and sold food crops worth KSH. 30,000 in their first ever harvest.

In Loima, Namoruputh Self Help Group used the peace dividend grant to acquire beddings and solar lighting for their guest house. Already, the group has recorded 40% increase in bed occupancy. Many local NGOs use the guest house for their trainings, meetings and workshop, further increasing the groups' impact. With women empowered, few and few men are now engaging in raiding to "earn" a living since the women takes care of most of the household needs.

Documentation of child labour as it happens in Turkana as a way of reflecting the reality to stakeholders. The use of Turkana specific child labour scenario contributed to addressing the barrier identified in the baseline survey, that child labour is not a problem in Turkana

Capacity building of community members to play the role of community facilitators has facilitated effective community based advocacy against child labour. In the coming year, this initiative will be taken forward by integrating it into the "Nyumba Kumi" (ten households) coordination structure initiated by the government to among other things promote community based security surveillance. The strategy is essentially a community neighborhood coordination mechanism through which community members are able to identify and address problems they face. ILO has previously used the Nyumba Kumi strategy to address child labour and it proved to be an effective community based child labour monitoring and intervention approach. This will be up-scaled in Turkana project.

#### ➤ **Application of human security concept**

In addition to earlier mentioned on application of the human security concept, empowering the pastoral communities with livelihoods support in terms of inputs and skills training helps to build their resilience in coping with the challenges of livestock dependency, amid other challenges witnessed due to the negative effects of climate change. Moreover, through alternative livelihoods, this helps to promote behavioral change among the communities.

In addition, adopting the bottom- up and top down approaches in peace building and conflict prevention through capacity building of the communities and its peace structures helps to





enhance peace and conflict prevention dialogues and reconciliation, strengthening peace committees and community policing, which leads to enhanced human security.

The UNDP, engaged in practical peace building and development in Turkana, is greatly assisted by working across the several agencies to help realise that Turkana need to be free of fear of hunger, humiliation, drought vulnerability.

Advocacy messages promoted by ILO have integrated messages on how other project components, such as education, teacher training, livelihood and peace contribute to the prevention and elimination of child labour. Plans are already in place to ensure that livelihood interventions target families of children withdrawn and prevented from child labour.

FAO and WHO shall contribute to the formulation of concrete and action-oriented initiatives to address specific human security challenges.

#### ➤ **Project Management**

Each individual implementing agency has its own internal structures to manage their respective projects, though the overall coordination and management is done by IOM- who coordinates several activities for all the implementing agencies as mentioned above.

IOM's project management at country level is based out of Nairobi office, with overall monitoring and oversight done from Nairobi level. Frequent field visits are also made quarterly to monitor the progress and status of the project, as well as seek to address any challenges. Technical support and input is usually sought from the IOM Special Liaison office in New York.

For the specific projects, IOM will establish management committees drawn from the community, to ensure participation, inclusivity, ownership and sustainability of the project.

UNDP manages the project by providing quality control. NDMA office in Turkana supervises the day to day performance. KNFP and NSC provide technical assistance, and travel to the county as required. DPC working in the district, with the assistance of the CBOs provide frontline implementation.

ILO Project Management has maintained a focus on the joint approach outlined in the project document to ensure that as child labour problem is addressed, the other factors that push children out of school such as school drop-out, in-access to education facilities and household poverty are addressed through educational support, mobile schooling and livelihood support accordingly.

For FAO, a Project Steering Committee that constitutes key stakeholders was formed to provide an oversight on project implementation and periodic evaluation.



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WHO has maintained close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Turkana County health leadership; all parties are working to ensure that planned activities are implemented and services reach the targeted communities.

- **Important findings from project evaluations conducted in the course of the year, highlighting major findings/ recommendations. Also summaries of actions planned in response to the evaluation.**

Planned for July- August 2014.

- **Any actions taken or planned in response to the recommendations of project evaluations.**

N/A

- **Copies of all evaluation reports should be submitted to the HSU.**

To be printed and disseminated after the evaluation.

- **Percentage of budgeted funds actually spent.**

**To insert**



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- **Impact of key partnership and inter agency collaboration**

By understanding how a particular threat can negatively affect freedoms that are universal and interdependent (freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to live in dignity), human security calls for responses that are comprehensive, multi- sectoral and collaborative. This ensures coherence, eliminates duplication and advances integrated solutions that give rise to more effective and tangible improvements in the daily lives of people.

With well-established coordination of UNFTHS coordination at field level and national level, agencies are able to share information which has led to enhanced synergy of the project activities, and also close working relationship by the implementing partners and communities leading to greater impact and sustainability.

Furthermore, the project has deepened the partnership with the NDMA, KNFP; and DPC. At the County Level, the project has deepened collaboration and partnership between the different



UN HSFT implementing partners and mainly IOM, ILO and FAO. Working with multi agencies is an added boost to the efforts to develop a One-UN.

Inter-agency collaboration in undertaking the baseline survey brought out a holistic picture of the human security problem in the target area. Subsequently, an inter-agency approach to identifying implementation sites and sharing of information was agreed on.

➤ **Impact of project on women, girls, boys and women respectively (please provide gender and age disaggregated data)**

IOM in the second year has so far reached **21,148** beneficiaries with peace and safe migration messages, environmental conservation, small scale farming, small & medium enterprises & financial skills and youth on vocational trainings.

UNDP has ensured that both women and youth actively participate in peace processes. The beneficiary peace dividend groups are composed of men and women, boys and girls with men comprising 60% and women 40% of the beneficiaries.

➤ **Other highlights and cross cutting issues, as applicable**

- Issues of HIV and Aids have been mainstreamed in all awareness and campaigns.
- Gender and PSEA have been articulated and given priority in the implementation.
- Environmental conservation and natural resources management has been mainstreamed into the project activities.
- Good governance and accountability mechanisms have been mainstreamed on each project activity by ensuring that the project is participatory and involving all levels of the community- from leadership to their members both Men, women and Children.
- Joint implementation and implementation as one with UN agencies has been observed
- Human Rights and 'Do no harm' principles have been embedded in the design of the project, by ensuring indivisibility, inclusion and participation as well as equality throughout the implementation of the project.
- Age has also been factored in the project, especially in peace building and conflict prevention components, whereby elders are used in peace dialogues to mediate and peace trainings targeted to the youth, who participate in cattle rustling incidences.



**Section IV: Forthcoming annual work plan**

- Provide an overview of the major objectives and planned activities, including key milestones and quantifiable performance indicators, for the following year.

Objective	Output	Planned activities	Key Milestones	Indicators
To expand people's livelihood choices and support livelihood diversification	Local partner organizations have access to small grants for community stabilization initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To Provide second round funding small grants to local partner organizations for community stabilization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to support TWADO and VSF- B with grants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of community based organizations supported with income generating options / community stabilization projects and successfully linked with existing community savings and loan schemes</li> </ul>
	Community members have improved skills and knowledge on micro enterprises and improved land use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue with skills training in support of micro enterprises &amp; Training community to promote gradual change in land use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 additional youth to be enrolled on vocational skills training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of youth and women groups empowered through provision of vocational and skills training.</li> </ul>
	Community members have improved skills on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide more Environmental conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 50 small scale farmers on small scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The numbers of the farmers trained on farming skills, farm</li> </ul>



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	<p>environmental conservation, and alternative means of livelihoods through diversification of small scale farming.</p>	<p>education to prevent negative coping mechanisms; and alternative means of livelihoods through diversification of small scale farming</p>	<p>farming, and support them with farm inputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide more support to line ministries to build capacity to communities in areas of agro-pastoralism and livelihoods diversification.</li> </ul>	<p>inputs distributed and green house farming set up</p>
	<p>Infrastructure for hosting community income generating activities improved businesses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of a community cultural centre that will host the community's income generating activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 1 cultural peace centre in Lokiriama.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of cultural centres established and hosting community's income generating activities and small businesses supported.</li> </ul>
	<p>Pastoralist youth that have received skills and vocational training have access to marketing opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support Turkana cultural festival and Kenya pastoralist week in August and November 2014</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide support to pastoralists during the 2014 Turkana cultural festival to showcase their work achieved through income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of exhibitions which provided marketing opportunities to pastoralist youth and women held.</li> </ul>



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			generating activities. Support pastoralist exhibition during the 2014 Kenya pastoralist week	
	Water accessibility enhanced through Community partnerships on natural water resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of community partnerships for the management of natural resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish and train 2 resource management committees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of functional and effective joint resource management committees.</li> </ul>
	Appropriate peace dividend projects (that encourage bi-communal dependence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory identification, selection and training of successful Peace Dividend groups;</li> <li>Grants Committee vetting, Recommending groups/proposals to be allocated funds and monitoring of grant implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 Reformed warrior groups assisted;</li> <li>49 Community Groups Action Plans/Proposals (half men) implemented,</li> <li>Reformed Warriors benefiting from peace dividend grants actively participating in peace processes in the border</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Action Plans/Proposals/Busi ness Plans, Reports of Grants Administration Committee, M&amp;E field visits reports, video documentary on reformed warriors and peace dividends.</li> </ul>



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			areas	
	Target population has increased knowledge on safe migration campaigns practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe migration campaigns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue with safe migration and campaigns in schools and the communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of target population aware of safe migration practices.</li> </ul>
	Youth participate in peace mobilization activities (e.g., sports for peace, environmental stewardship; peace runs/matches, tree planting exercises, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth mobilization activities- sports for peace, environmental stewardship; peace runs/matches, tree planting exercises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct more peace dialogues and peace dividends (sports for peace, peace matches, tree planting etc). Distribution of IEC materials with peace and safe migration messages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of youth directly impacted by peace-building and reconciliation initiatives.</li> <li>Number of IEC materials used</li> </ul>
	Local authorities have increase awareness on and increased capacity to respond to challenges of irregular migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raising and capacity building of local authorities on irregular migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train 60 students, DPCs, local authorities and community on peace ad safe migration.</li> <li>Conduct Radio campaigns and road shows on safe migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of local authorities, provincial administration, and partners trained on risk factors of irregular migration, promotion of safe migration, peaceful co-existence, and</li> </ul>



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			and conflict prevention.	conflict prevention.
	Functioning Early Warning Information Hubs and Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of DPC members running the centers, Exchange visit to NCEWERS (Nairobi) and Isiolo, Field visits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early Warning training reports; number of functional early warning centres,</li> <li>Visit of early warning hub members to NCEWERS (Nairobi)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCEWERS briefs; Alerts, Situation Reports; Regular messaging (SMS) from hubs NCEWERS,</li> </ul>
	Support for peace building work and meetings, and community conversations on peace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training DPCs on mediation, arbitration and negotiation; Peace rallies, inter-community peace meetings;</li> <li>Cross border meetings;</li> <li>Awareness creation on SALW;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Celebration of Lokiriama Peace Accord on 19 September 2013, improved cross-border relations between Turkana of Kenya and Matheniko of Uganda leading to 30,000 Turkana cattle moving to Uganda for grazing, reduction of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPC Reports; Number of peace meetings supported, attendance of peace/cross-border meetings;</li> <li>Number of joint peace initiatives;</li> </ul>





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			<p>conflict incidents between Pokot and Turkana communities.</p>	
	<p>County Task Forces which controls and manages SALW in Turkana County</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training of DTFs on early warning and response; Rehabilitation of Loima Police Armoury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DTFs members in Turkana South and Loima trained on early warning; Loima Police Armoury rehabilitated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training reports; Existence of proper stockpile management/armoury;</li> </ul>
<p>To ensure access to basic healthcare for the communities with special emphasis on the most vulnerable including 80% of women and 95% of children below five years</p>	<p>Monthly health education campaigns scaled up in schools, mosques and pastoral communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Printing and dissemination of health education materials to County</li> <li>▪ Conduct public durbars using PAS4</li> <li>▪ Procure and maintain motor bikes for community health workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Year 1 printing and dissemination done</li> <li>▪ 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter funds forwarded to MoH activity ongoing</li> <li>▪ Funds for maintenance of motorcycles forwarded to MoH</li> </ul>	
	<p>Community based health promotion and activities for mobile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mobilize communities for health promotion activities (Tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Funds forwarded to Turkana County activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of schools, mosques and communities planned for and visited</li> </ul>



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	<p>communities increased</p>	<p>etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Train Community health workers on IMCI</li> <li>▪ Provide logistical support (fuel, per-diem, tools etc) for community health workers</li> </ul>	<p>ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training done</li> <li>▪ 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Funds forwarded to Turkana County, activity ongoing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of schools with water for hand washing facilities</li> <li>▪ No. of communities embarking on toilet construction</li> <li>▪ At least 90% measles and polio coverage in project communities</li> </ul>
	<p>Surge capacity for public, government, faith- Based health facilities and District health teams strengthened to respond to needs of the districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health workers trained in disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and response</li> <li>▪ Health workers re-oriented in community entry approaches</li> <li>▪ Procure and distribute emergency contingency stocks of essential drugs, diagnostic kits and reagents.</li> <li>▪ Provide logistical support to for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training done 16-20 June 2014</li> <li>▪ Train Health workers in management of infectious diseases of potential epidemics</li> <li>▪ USD 30,000 Stocks Procured and handed over to Turkana County Health Coordinator- June 2014</li> <li>▪ Funds forwarded to Turkana County, activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proportion of communities trained to initiate response to disease outbreaks and disasters</li> <li>▪ No stock-out of essential drugs for communicable diseases</li> </ul>



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		DHMTs for outreach, disease outbreak investigation etc.	ongoing	
	Collaboration, partnerships among stakeholders, health care providers and communities improved for common objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish quarterly coordination and monitoring forums for stakeholders, partners and communities</li> <li>▪ Train all stakeholders including communities on multi- sector disaster preparedness and response</li> <li>▪ Support DHMTs, NGOs and Partners to conduct rapid health and nutrition assessments during disasters and disease outbreaks</li> <li>▪ Establish and maintain reporting and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Second quarter funds forwarded to Turkana county activity ongoing</li> <li>▪ Planned for July 2014</li> <li>▪ Second Quarter funds forwarded to Turkana County activity ongoing</li> <li>▪ Funds forwarded to Turkana County, activity ongoing</li> <li>▪ Monthly coordination meeting, Monthly monitoring reports</li> <li>▪ Funds forwarded to MoH for support, activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proportion of communities trained to initiate response to disease outbreaks and disasters</li> </ul>



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		<p>communication mechanisms at provincial and district levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project supervision, monitoring and Reporting</li> </ul>	<p>ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly coordination meeting, Monthly monitoring reports</li> </ul>	
<p>To increase access to education for preschool- and school-age nomadic children through the implementation of mobile schools and community mobilization, provision of supply to the government low-cost boarding schools, and improve life condition of children through mainstreaming child labour concerns into the project strategies</p>	<p>Child Labour interventions strategies mainstreamed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration of child labour prevention and elimination in County development work plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County Government, Child Protection Network, County Child Labour Committee and UNTFHS implementing partners mainstream child labour in development plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of targeted agencies addressing child labour concerns in the context of their mandate</li> </ul>
	<p>Child Labour Awareness Created</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out community awareness and capacity building workshops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local child labour committees supported to create awareness on child labour in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Local child labour committees active in outreach activities</li> <li>Number of community members sensitized</li> </ul>



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			<p>their communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize and facilitate community outreach activities</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build capacity of child rights clubs to advocate against child labour, develop advocacy messages hold school based advocacy forums</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with child rights clubs in schools to develop information, education and communication materials</li> <li>Materials printed (in local language) and distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of materials developed and disseminated</li> </ul>
	Prevention and elimination of child labour through education strategies implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Withdrawal and prevention of at least 1050 children from child labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1050</b> children withdrawn and or prevented from child labour in Loima and Turkana District</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of target children reached</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevented children assisted to remain in school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>900</b> children prevented from dropping out of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of target children retained in school due to project</li> </ul>



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			school and going into child labour assisted to remain in school	intervention
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Withdrawn children assisted to enroll in mobile school program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>150</b> children withdrawn from child labour assisted to enroll in mobile school education programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of target enrolled and retained in mobile school programme</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the educational progress of withdrawn children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting to document educational progress of targeted children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of target children monitored every quarter</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link families of withdrawn and prevented children to livelihood activities spearheaded by FAO and IOM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address livelihood deficit through economic/livelihood empowerment interventions under UNTFHS project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of families benefiting from livelihood interventions</li> </ul>



- **Indication of any major adjustments in the strategies, targets, or key outcomes and outputs as planned.**

To be determined after Mid- term evaluation.



➤ **Submission of annual work plan**

**Annex 5:** Annual Work plan

**Project title:** “Strengthening Human Security in the Border Communities of Turkana, Kenya”

**Year:** July 2014- June 2015

Expected output	Planned activities, including M&E to be undertaken during this year	Time frame in ¼ of a year				Responsible party	Planned Budget
		1	2	3	4		USD
Output 1.1: Access to water for livestock, crops and domestic uses improved	Activity 1: Construction of water harvesting Structures.					FAO	40,000
	Activity 2: Training communities on water Structure management.					FAO	55,000
Output 1.2: Livestock health, production and marketing improved	Activity 1: Identify and train 40 women and Men on animal health delivery.					FAO	60,000
	Activity 2: Support the trained women and men to provide animal health services to communities					FAO	70,000
	Activity 3: Construction of 10 livestock marketing pens (infrastructure)					FAO	40,000
Output 1.3: Diversified livelihoods enhanced	Activity 1: Train and support women and youth groups in poultry and fish production					FAO	60,000
	Activity 2: Promote production of drought tolerant crops					FAO	35,000
	Activity 3: Promote small scale vegetable irrigation					FAO	25,000
	Activity 4: Upscale camel rearing and production					FAO	31,000





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Output 2.1: Local partner organizations have access to small grants for community stabilization initiatives.	Activity 2.1.1: Eligibility screening for CBOs					IOM	25,600
	Activity 2.1.2: To contact other CBOs for submission of proposal					IOM	
	Activity 2.1.3: Approval of proposal by legal IOM department					IOM	
Output 2.2: Community members have improved skills and knowledge on micro enterprises and improved land use.	Activity 2.1.4: Allocation and disbursement of grants to CBOs					IOM	12,000
	Activity 2.1.5: Monitoring and Evaluation of the COBs project activities						
	Activity 2.2.1: Identification of beneficiaries for Vocational Training and finance and micro enterprises training					IOM	
	Activity 2.2.2: Work with youth officers, chiefs and other partners in Loima and Turkana central to identify VT courses and the training institution with modalities of mobilization					IOM	
	Activity 2.2.3: Provide skills training to youths and women in support of micro enterprises					IOM	
	Activity 2.2.4: Monitoring and evaluation of Vocational Training and Micro enterprises and follow up of the beneficiaries					IOM	
	Activity 2.2.5: Purchase and distribution VT of startup kits					IOM	
Output 2.3: Community members have improved skills on environmental conservation, and alternative means of livelihoods through diversification of small scale farming.	Activity 2.3.1: Identification of beneficiaries with FAO and DAO Loima					IOM & DAO Loima	10,000
	Activity 2.3.2: Training for environmental conservation					DAO Loima	
	Activity 2.3.3: Monitoring and evaluation					IOM	



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Output 2.4: Infrastructure for hosting community income generating activities improved businesses.	Activity 2.4.1: To come up with structural design for cultural centre.							IOM
	Activity 2.4.2: Approval of designs and procurement of material construction							IOM
	Activity 2.4.3: Coordinate construction of the cultural centre							IOM
	Activity 2.4.4: Sensitize community on use of the cultural centre to promote income generating activities							IOM
	Activity 2.4.5: Monitoring and evaluation							IOM
Output 2.5: Pastoralist youth that have received skills and vocational training have access to marketing opportunities	Activity 2.5.1: Organize the delivery of artifacts for showcasing							TWADO/KPW
	Activity 2.5.2: Conduct a two-day pastoralists youth exhibition							TWADO/ KPW, IOM
Output 2.6: Water accessibility enhanced through Community partnerships on natural water resources.	Activity 2.6.1: Identify natural resource committees alongside FAO, IOM/Visit existing management committees in Loima							IOM, FAO & DAO Loima
	Activity 2.6.2: Capacity building trainings & strategic development plans for the management committees							IOM, FAO & DAO Loima
	Activity 2.6.3: Facilitate formation of joint resource management committees							IOM
	Activity 2.6.4: Monitoring and evaluation							IOM
2.7: Participatory design of appropriate peace dividend projects (that encourage bi-communal dependence)	2.7.1 Identification, selection and training of Community and reformed warriors groups on concept of peace dividends							NDMA
	2.7.2 Facilitation of community groups planning Processes							NDMA
	2.7.3 Implementation of Community Action Plans							NDMA/DPC



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	2.7.4 Monitoring and Quality Assurance					UNDP	
Output 3.1: Monthly health education campaigns scaled up in schools, mosques and pastoral communities	Activity 1: Printing and dissemination of Health education materials					MoH	
	Activity 2: Conduct public durbars using PAS					MoH	
	Activity 3: Procure and maintain motor bikes for community health workers					WHO/MoH	
Output 3.2: Community based health promotion and activities for mobile communities increased	Activity 1: Mobilize communities for health promotion activities (Tools etc)					MoH	
	Activity 2: Procure, assemble and maintain solar panes and fridges for vaccine storage					MoH/WHO	
	Activity 3: Train Community health workers on IMCI					MoH	
	Activity 4: Provide logistical support (fuel, per-diem, tools etc) for community health workers					MoH/WHO	
Output 3.3 Surge capacity for public, government, faith Based health facilities and District health teams strengthened to respond to needs of the districts	Activity 1 Health workers trained in disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and response					MoH	
	Activity 2: Health workers re-oriented in community entry approaches					MoH	
	Activity 3: Train Health workers in management of infectious diseases of potential epidemics					MoH	
	Activity 4: Procure and distribute emergency contingency stocks of essential drugs, diagnostic kits and reagents.					WHO	
	Activity 5 Provide logistical support to for DHMTs for outreach, disease outbreak investigation etc.					MoH/ WHO	
Output 3.4: Collaboration, partnerships among	Activity 1: Establish quarterly coordination and monitoring forums for stakeholders, partners and					WHO/MoH	



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stakeholders, health care providers and communities improved for common objective	communities						
	Activity 2: Train all stakeholders including communities on multisector disaster preparedness and response						MoH
	Activity 3: Support DHMTs, NGOs and Partners to conduct rapid health and nutrition assessments during disasters and disease outbreaks						WHO/MoH
	Activity 4: Establish and maintain reporting and communication mechanisms at provincial and district levels						WHO/MoH
	Activity 5: Project supervision, monitoring and Reporting						WHO/MoH
Output 4.1: Target population has increased knowledge on safe migration campaigns practices.	Activity 4.1.1: Mapping out of specific areas						IOM
	Activity 4.1.2: Conduct safe migration campaigns through community dialogues						IOM
	Activity 4.1.3: Creation of surveillance teams and response mechanisms						IOM
	Activity 4.1.4: Monitoring and Evaluation						IOM
Output 4.2: Youth participate in peace mobilization activities (e.g., sports for peace, environmental stewardship; peace runs/matches, tree planting exercises, etc.).	Activity 4.2.1: Conduct youth mobilization activities to impact on peace building and reconciliation initiatives						IOM
	Activity 4.2.2: Undertake environmental stewardship initiatives						IOM & TWADO
	Activity 4.2.3: Organize sports oriented peace activities reaching out to communities						IOM
	Activity 4.2.4: Monitoring and Evaluation						IOM
Output 4.3: Local authorities have increase awareness on and increased capacity to respond to challenges of irregular migration.	Activity 4.3.1: Organize community meetings on peaceful coexistence and conflict prevention						IOM
	Activity 4.3.2: Publishing and dissemination of IEC materials						IOM
	Training of local authorities and other relevant						IOM



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	stakeholders as an awareness raising approach							
	Activity 4.3.3: Monitoring and Evaluation							IOM
Output 4.4 Establish Early Warning Information Centre	4.4.1. Collection of Information							DPC/NSC
	4.4.2. Dissemination of Information							NSC/NDMA
	4.4.3 Exchange visit for Experts Early Warning							UNDP/NDMA
Output 4.5 Support DPC's and local organizations	4.5.1 Supporting County Peace forum/Secretariat							NSC/NDMA
	4.5.2 Support Peace Rallies and Meetings							DPC/UNDP/NDMA
	4.5.3 Production and Dissemination of information							UNDP/NDMA
Output 4.6 Support cross-border peace meetings and community conversations	4.6.1 Community Exchange Visits							DPC/NDMA
	4.6.2 Community Elders Meetings							DPC
	4.6.3 Commemorating of peace days and prize giving							DPC
Output 4.7 Establishment of Task Forces on Small arms	4.7. Supporting marking of state owned arms in Turkana							KNFP/NDMA
	4.7.2 Undertaking arms marking survey in Turkana County							KNFP/DTF
	4.7.3 Maintenance and operation of DTF							County Task Force
Output 4.8 Support voluntary disarmament, and arms control, management	4.8.1 Awareness creation on SALW							KNFP/DPC
Output 5.1 Nomadic Education (UNICEF)	5.1.1. Support access for boarding and mobile school children with boarding supplies							
	5.1.2. Review and re-launch the enrolment drives and campaigns as annual interventions given the success and strengthen partnership to county government resources and ownership for ownership and sustainability.							UNICEF



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Output 5.2 M&E (UNICEF)	5.2.1. Establishment of stronger linkages with county government especially in monitoring and mentorship of programs for girls' education – involve county assembly leadership.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> </div>	UNICEF	
Output 5.3 Child Labour interventions strategies mainstreamed	Activity 5.3.1: Facilitate a child labour mainstreaming workshop for the joint programme participating agencies	Done	ILO	
	Activity 5.3.2: Work with participating agencies to input child labour elimination in project intervention programmes	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> </div>	ILO	
	Activity 5.3.3: Participate in relevant community and stakeholders capacity building workshops/activities	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> </div>	ILO	
Output 5.4 Child Labour Awareness Created	Activity 5.4.1: Carry out rapid assessment on out of school children/child labourers	Done	ILO	
	Activity 5.4.2: Organize 6 community forums and one leaders workshop for rapid assessment results dissemination	Done	ILO	
	Activity 5.4.3: Design, print and disseminate Information, Education and Communication materials with child labour messages in local language	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> </div>	ILO	
	Activity 5.4.4: Sensitize community leaders on child labour and community based child labour monitoring	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> </div>	ILO	
Output 5.5. prevention and elimination of child labour through education strategies implemented	Activity 5.5.1: Mainstream child labour messages in teacher and education officers training programmes	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> </div>	ILO	
	Activity 5.5.2: Facilitate withdrawal and prevention of 900 children from WFLC through education and livelihood interventions facilitated by participating partners	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #92d050;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"></div> </div>	ILO	

	Activity 5.5.3: Identify and withdraw 150 children from WFCL and facilitate their enrolment skills/apprenticeship training				ILO	
	Activity 5.5.4: Train teachers (in mobile, Non-formal and regular schools) on prevention and elimination of child labour through education				ILO	
	Activity 5.5.5: Carry out Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR)				ILO	
	Activity 5.5.7: Regularly monitor project activities and results-based internal evaluation				ILO	

**ii) Coordination workplan**



Microsoft Excel  
97-2003 Worksheet

➤ **Estimated budget required.**

**USD 819,000**

- **The annual financial report reflecting the amount received in relation to expenditures**

To be sent once all financial reports are received.

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- **Consolidated financial summary report**

To be compiled once all financial reports are received.

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unicef



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## Section VI: Promotional activities

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- **Describe the progress made in raising the profile of the project, and of issues it seeks to address.**

From the inception of the project, the UNTFHS implementing agencies organized for a launch of the project both at national and field level, which brought together high level stakeholders. The purpose of the launch was to introduce the stakeholders to the project, and well as seek for their support during the implementation process.

Furthermore, throughout the project, IOM has engaged with the line ministries and county government present in Turkana County, as well as the beneficiaries and informed them of what the project aims to achieve, and received more in-depth insight on the best measures and approaches to take, given their familiarity with the Turkana context.

IOM being the coordinating agency has been hosting monthly coordination meeting with implementing agencies and partners while briefing the county steering group in quarterly basis.

The quarterly newsletters distributed, which captured stories and ongoing activities of the project have also enhanced the enlightenment of communities and actors on the project. The radio and road shows conducted by IOM created advocacy and aimed to educate and enhance the communities' on the need for safe migration as well as promoting a culture of peaceful coexistence.

On the health component, the project was launched in Nairobi and Lodwar with a durbar and followed by campaigns to sensitize community leaders about its objectives and activities. The procured vehicles and motor cycles are being branded with the logos of WHO, the MoH and the UN Trust Fund for Human Security inscription. This will help ensure the visibility and raise the profile of the project.

- **Indicate whether the project or elements thereof, are worthy in terms of telling a human security story.**

The project has worked very closely with an initiative (funded by CERF) to control locusts in the area. The initial locust infestation started in mid 2013 and lead to a sharp increase in conflict as pastoralists were forced to move away from their traditional grazing areas in search of fodder and pasture. Following an initial spraying operation (and the onset of the long rains in early 2014) pastoralists were able to move back to their traditional grazing areas. This movement resulted in a notable reduction in conflict. The initial spraying operation was unfortunately unable to cover all the affected areas and a follow up operation is currently being planned. Given the positive impact on reducing conflict that the spraying for locusts had earlier



in the year, some funds from this project will be used to support awareness raising activities for communities prior to spraying.



Figure 1: Girls and Boys at Nakiria Low cost boarding school who received boarding supplies in Turkana central, Turkana County.

**Boarding supplies for safe and inclusive environment for nomadic children in Turkana.**

*“My concentration in class has improved because I sleep better and I am protected from scorpion bites since our dormitory is a thatched, mud-walled hut”, said Akai, a 15 year old girl in Class 8 at Nakiria primary school. Akai aspires to be a pediatrician when she completes her studies.*

*“Thank you for the beds in this dormitory which elevates the girls above the ground from crawling scorpions and spiders”. Said Mr. Joseph Ngitira the head teacher Nakiria primary.*

A 35 year old Asinyen Lokaalimoe a parent at Kosipir primary low cost boarding school



expressed her gratitude, joy and appreciation for the available beds, mattresses and bed sheets for her children boarding in the school. *“when i move with my goats and donkeys looking for pasture and water, am not worried at all about my two children left in this school because I know that they will eat, sleep well and learn compared to when am with them because I do not have enough food and even the skin for them to sleep on since the drought swept the few goats I had and am only left with a few young ones that I cannot even sell to buy them food or even a ‘shuka’*

Figure 2: A Pastoralist woman on transit with her baby on a donkey ride.



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for them to cover themselves". Said Asinyen as she reached out for her 'Asekon' (local tooth brush) and lead stick to start her journey back home.

Three school dropout girls, who were trained by IOM during vocational training for driving course, have secured employment with Tullow Oil Company in Turkana, another one has been employed with the county government of Turkana and the third one has been employed by Budget driving school in Lodwar. They are grateful to IOM for the effort that gave them hope when their dreams were cut short four years ago.

- **In an effort to further promote human security, organizations are requested to submit high resolution, non- copyrighted photographs to the HSU/ OCHA from the project sites and the local communities. Photographs will be featured on the HSU website and will be included in other promotional materials considered by the HSU.**

See below and attached photos- annex 7.

- **Furthermore, for those projects where funding was provided for promotion of project activities, organizations are requested to submit a sample of the materials produced by the project. Electronic submissions should be sent to [humansecurity@un.org](mailto:humansecurity@un.org). For printed material, please send to HSU/OCHA, 380 Madison Avenue, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, Room MO 60301, New York, NY 10017.**

N/A

## ANNEXES

### 1. August 2013 donor mission report



BTOR - Kenya  
August 2013.docx

### 2. UNTFHS Newsletter, Issue 1 (December 2013) and issue 2 (April 2014)



Adobe Acrobat  
Document



Adobe Acrobat  
Document

### 3. UNTFHS baseline report



Adobe Acrobat  
Document

### 4. UNTFHS activity map



International  
Labour  
Organization



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Adobe Acrobat  
Document

## 5. 3W matrix



Microsoft Excel  
97-2003 Worksheet

## 6. Coordination workplan



Microsoft Excel  
97-2003 Worksheet

## 7. Photos

(Attached as separate annex due to size).