



## SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund Kenya

### Programme Document Template

<b>Window</b>	<b>Strategic Priority 1 – People and Peace.</b>
<b>Title</b>	<b>Integrating Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion in Refugee Management in Kenya.</b>
<b>MPTF Office Project Number (if applicable)</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>This project seeks to enhance the integration of peacebuilding and social cohesion in programming within the refugee camps, targeting both the refugees and host communities. The project will align interventions to existing policy and legislative frameworks at National and County levels. In this regard, interventions in this project complement the proposed Shirika plan and the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (GISED). The Shirika Plan, announced in 2022 by the Kenyan government, is expected to be launched in 2024 and a joint secretariat of UNHCR-DRS (Department of Refugee Services) is supporting its development and operationalization. The government led and owned Shirika Plan aims to 'transform camps into integrated settlements for refugees and host communities', marking a shift from restrictive policies of encampment. This initiative represents a shift towards inclusive refugee management, emphasizing sustainable services and economic opportunities. Shirika plan is built upon existing initiatives such as Support for Community and Refugee Empowerment (SHARE) and the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (GISED), among others, which are aligned with the County's Integrated Development Plans. Despite integrated programs in Dadaab, tensions between host communities and refugees persist, driven by resource scarcity and misconceptions about refugee privileges. Unsubstantiated claims linking camps to terrorism exacerbate mistrust. The project "Integrating Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion in Kenya's refugee management seeks to address these challenges in Dadaab by fostering dialogue and mediation, addressing grievances, building institutional capacities and systems for dispute resolution, community participation, engagement and involvement in decision making. It aims to enhance social cohesion, peace, and security in Dadaab and neighboring areas, aligning with the GISED and Kenya's Shirika Plan to improve the lives of refugees and host communities.</p>
<b>Universal Markers</b>	<p><b>Gender Marker:</b> <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i></p> <p>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p><b>b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</b></p> <p>c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.</p>
<b>Fund Specific Markers</b>	
<b>Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)</b>	<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>World Food Programme (WFP)</p> <p>Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</p> <p>Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p>
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	<p>Ministry of Interior, Department of Refugee Services</p> <p>Ministry of Interior, National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management</p> <p>County Government of Garissa</p> <p>Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)</p> <p>Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK)</p> <p>Danish Refugee Council (DRC)</p> <p>Haki Africa</p> <p>Refugee-led organizations – Refugee-led Organization Network of Kenya</p>

	Horn of Africa Resilience and Innovation Hub InterPeace
<b>Programme and Project Cost</b>	<b>From SDG MPTF Kenya: USD.1,598, 578.00</b> <b>Other sources: nil</b> <b>Total Budget: USD.1,598, 578.00</b>
<b>Programme Duration</b>	<b>Estimated Start Date:</b> September 2024 <b>Duration (months):</b> 12 months <b>Estimated end date:</b> August 2025
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## 2. Executive Summary

*The executive summary contains a comprehensive summary of all sections focusing on the significance and relevance of the joint programme, its contribution to national priorities and international commitments, the results expected to be achieved, intended beneficiaries, donors and implementing partners*

The Shirika<sup>1</sup> Plan is the Government of Kenya's pioneering transformative approach to refugee management, aimed at transitioning the refugee camps into integrated settlements within the municipalities in Kenya to support the sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities in Garissa, Turkana and urban areas. The plan, which means "coming together" in Swahili, seeks to bring together refugees, host communities, Kenyan authorities, and other actors to change the way refugees reside in Kenya. This forward-looking approach to refugee management highlights the importance of integrating social cohesion and peacebuilding to develop more inclusive and peaceful societies. Transforming the camps into integrated refugee settlements in Kenya represents a significant shift in approach, setting an example for the global community. This transformation emphasizes a development-focused strategy that prioritizes the establishment of sustainable services and economic opportunities. This includes making substantial investments through development funding and involving the private sector.<sup>2</sup>

While the Shirika Plan is an exciting effort and Kenya deserves credit for turning away from a long history of restrictive policies of encampment, existing tensions between host communities and refugees need to be addressed if the implementation is to be a success. Conflict and tensions between host communities and refugees are typically driven by factors such as scarcity of natural resources and the perception among host communities that refugees benefit from privileged access to resources unavailable to the local population. Unsubstantiated assertions by Kenyan politicians in the past linking the camps to large-scale terrorist attacks in the country have further fueled mistrust and framed refugees and asylum seekers as a security threat. However, there is evidence to suggest that refugee camps, prolonged idleness, and lack of opportunity have historically provided a source of recruitment for extremist groups and engagement in other forms of crime.

To effectively realize the key pillars of the Shirika Plan, it is crucial to integrate social cohesion and peacebuilding efforts to foster relations between refugees, host communities, and institutions responsible for refugee management. The *project "Integrating Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion in Refugee Management in Kenya in the Dadaab refugee hosting areas"* seeks to foster inclusive dialogue, address grievances, build institutional capacities, address root causes of conflict and displacement and promote peacebuilding and human rights to enhance social cohesion, peace, and security in Dadaab and neighboring areas. Peacebuilding can address the root causes of conflict and displacement and create durable conditions for integration of refugees within host communities, lead to voluntary return, ease pressure on host communities and enhance refugee self-reliance through access to basic services. It aims to contribute to the goals of the GISED and Kenya's Shirika Plan, ultimately improving the lives of both refugees and host communities.

<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.refugeesinternational.org/kenyas-bold-new-shirika-refugee-plan-is-model-for-future/#:~:text=The%20multi%20year%20Shirika%20Plan,decades%2C%20into%20more%20open%20settlements.>

### 3. Situation Analysis

#### Overview

Kenya is the fifth largest refugee-hosting country in Africa and the. According to UNHCR's data as of April 2024, registered refugees in Kenya were 382,639 in Dadaab Refugee Camp in Garissa County and 285,238 in Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in Turkana County.<sup>3</sup> A further 102,378 refugees reside in urban areas.<sup>4</sup> Most refugees and asylum seekers have remained in camps for years, with very limited ability to access sustainable employment opportunities. Preprimary, primary, and secondary education are available in the camps; however, there are limited opportunities for adult literacy, special education, vocational and technical training, and university education as a result of funding constraints.<sup>5</sup>

The *Integrating Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion in management of refugees in Kenya Project* will focus on Dadaab in Garissa County. The camp complex consists of several camps, including Hagadera, Ifo, Ifo 2, and Dagahaley, and has been in existence for over three decades, creating a protracted refugee situation. These camps are located within Fafi and Tensions between refugees and host communities in Dadaab are protracted, primarily due to competition over scarce resources such as water, pasture, and firewood. The competition is expected to worsen due to influx of refugees from neighbouring Somalia and increase in host community population which is projected to grow to 444,976 by 2027 according to the Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) III.

#### Refugee Management in Kenya and at the County level

To improve the refugee management in the country, Kenya enacted the Refugees Act, 2021 to provide for the recognition, protection, and management of refugees.<sup>6</sup> The County governments have gazetted Dadaab and Kakuma as municipalities in 2023, an important foundational step towards sustainable inclusion of refugees and host communities. In June 2023, the Kenyan government announced the launch of the *Shirika* Plan, which aims at transforming refugee camps into integrated settlements to support the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees and host communities in Garissa, Turkana, and urban areas. The key pillars of the proposed Shirika plan are aimed at: (i) easing the pressure on refugee-hosting communities in Garissa, Turkana, and urban areas by mobilizing additional financial, technical, and material support in the spirit of responsibility sharing; (ii) facilitating the transition from refugee camps set up to integrated human settlements and robust economic hubs; (iii) enhance refugee and host community socio-economic inclusion for enhanced self-reliance and resilience; (iv) facilitate the transition of refugee basic service delivery from humanitarian-led approach to government systems, and to make refugees self-reliant and important players in the growth of country's economy; and (v) promote durable solutions and ensure that refugees enjoy human rights and freedoms. This forward-looking management of refugees Kenya has adopted underscores the importance of integrating social cohesion and peacebuilding to develop more inclusive and peaceful societies.

In 2015, UNHCR and the Government of Kenya agreed to pilot a new approach by developing an integrated settlement in which self-reliance of refugees and host population would be promoted through enhanced livelihood opportunities and inclusive service delivery mechanisms. Subsequently, county authorities, UNHCR and partners embarked on a multiyear comprehensive multi-sectoral and multistakeholder initiative that started in Turkana West subcounty dubbed KISEDIP.

A similar approach was started in Garissa: Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (GISEDIP,) with a focus on the refugee hosting sub counties of Dadaab, Fafi and by extension Lagdera. Lagdera does not host refugees but has been affected by the protracted presence of refugees in the area. However, due to a government policy directing closure of the camps in March 2021, the GISEDIP was stopped but revived in February 2023 following the enactment of a progressive Refugees Act, 2021. Phase I of GISEDIP interventions are structured around eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components that are closely aligned to the County Integrated Development Plan sectors. These are, trade, entrepreneurship, and private sector partnership; education and skills; health and nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); spatial planning and infrastructure development; agriculture, livestock and natural resource management; sustainable energy solutions and, protection, peace and security.

#### Migration Induced Conflict

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<sup>3</sup> In Dadaab, 94,062 individuals (20,956 households) were profiled and are awaiting registration. This figure is not included in the 269,545 Dadaab population and 636,024 country total.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR Kenya, January 2024

<sup>5</sup> <https://help.unhcr.org/kenya/dadaab/education/#:~:text=Pre%2Dprimary%2C%20primary%20and%20secondary,technical%20training%20and%20university%20education.>

<sup>6</sup> [http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2021/TheRefugeesAct\\_No10of2021.pdf](http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2021/TheRefugeesAct_No10of2021.pdf)

### a) Resource Conflicts

Garissa county is a dryland area where pastoralism is identified as the primary means of livelihood. The county faces severe challenges due to climate shocks such as prolonged drought and seasonal flooding. Competition resulting from limited resources such as land, water, and wood collection in the semi-arid area where the refugees and host community exacerbate conflict. According to the UN Environmental Programme, refugee camps suffer immense pressure from the demand for firewood, which is the primary source of cooking fuel.<sup>7</sup> Research that was conducted by Benson Lotiangá in 2012 on the environmental impacts of refugees in Kenya, found that the large refugee and host populations in Kakuma and Dadaab have been associated with deforestation and firewood depletion; land degradation, unsustainable groundwater extraction, and water depletion and pollution<sup>8</sup>. The increasing number of refugees outpaces the current resource management strategies. Refugees and host communities are compelled to engage in unsustainable or resource-degrading practices due to poverty amidst disregard for host community-level rules for sustainable resource use.

In Garissa for example, land is a limited resource because large concentrations of populations of refugees occupy fragile ecosystems, often leading to conflicts and environmental degradation. The host community and refugees use land for grazing their animals, cultivating their crops, and building shelters. The host community are sometimes compelled to relocate from their ancestral lands to give room for the settlement of refugees. This limits the free movement of the host community in areas where the camp, aid agencies offices and other important structures are located<sup>9</sup>. This creates tension that has caused frequent conflicts between the refugees and the host community.

### b) Inequalities in Service Provision

There is a perception that refugees benefit immensely from aid and support from international donors, while local communities struggle with limited resources. Refugees are seen to benefit from privileged access to resources unavailable to the local host population; Refugees' access to humanitarian assistance that Kenyan citizens cannot access can fuel social tensions. This is particularly the case in Northeastern Kenya, where communities struggle with access to water and land for grazing animals. Further, the continuous influx of refugees escalates competition for limited resources. This has led to host communities sometimes registering as refugees to access humanitarian assistance. Since the registration processes often involve biometric registration, Kenyan citizens face challenges in getting National identity cards because of their biometric data appearing in the refugee database. In August 2023, it was reported that tens of thousands of Kenyans were profiled as refugees for opportunities to get free rations, education, shelter, and healthcare provided by UNHCR in the camps.<sup>10</sup>

According to the Garissa County Integrated Development Plan, the multidimensional poverty rate for Garissa county is 64.2%, which is 28.5% higher than the national average rate of 35.7%. 540,513 people are considered monetarily poor with youth being the majority. The core drivers of multidimensional poverty among the youth are housing (79%), education (75.3%), economic activity (64.3%) and sanitation (48.1%). Although perceptions persist about refugee privilege, a 2023 survey under the GISED project found that members of the host communities (54.2%) reported having a second source of income compared to refugees at 25.1%. Refugees were, however, found to have better access to education facilities compared to host community members. Efforts to address this issue may include improving transparency about aid distribution, ensuring that assistance benefits both refugees and host communities, and promoting dialogue and understanding between the two groups.

### c) Security Related Concerns

In Kenya, public opinion and political discourse regarding migrants and forcibly displaced persons, including refugees, have been significantly influenced by past terrorist attacks.<sup>11</sup> Following the September 2013 Westgate attack, the then Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government made statements implying that some refugees had exploited Kenya's hospitality to plan and launch terror attacks from refugee camps. However, no evidence was provided to the public to substantiate claims that the perpetrators had planned the assaults from the Kakuma and Dadaab camps in Northern Kenya.<sup>12</sup>

In 2021, the Kenyan government announced its decision to close the Dadaab and Kakuma camps, citing "national security concerns."

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/managing-environmental-stress-kenyas-kakuma-refugee-camp>

<sup>8</sup> The Impact of Refugees on the Natural Resource Environment in Africa: A case study of Kenya. Available at [https://erepo.usiu.ac.ke/handle/11732/6568#:~:text=The%20research%20highlighted%20that%20the,iv\)%20water%20depletion%20and%20pollution](https://erepo.usiu.ac.ke/handle/11732/6568#:~:text=The%20research%20highlighted%20that%20the,iv)%20water%20depletion%20and%20pollution).

<sup>9</sup> Ikanda, F. N. (2008). Deteriorating conditions of hosting refugees: A case study of the Dadaab

<sup>10</sup> The Star (August 2023) <https://www.the-star.co.ke/counties/coast/2023-08-11-state-begins-process-to-de-register-kenyans-from-unhcr-database/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://thesecuritydistillery.org/all-articles/kenya-and-the-securitization-of-refugees>

<sup>12</sup> <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02637758221093070>

Reports suggested that the camps had become hubs for arms and contraband smuggling, as well as breeding grounds for terrorism, with alleged attacks planned against Kenyan citizens by Al-Shabaab militants. The decision to close the camps came amidst a backdrop of past terrorist attacks, including the killing of over 147 students at Garissa University College in April 2015, the death of over 67 people at the Westgate shopping mall in September 2013, the Dusit2 attack in January 2019, and various other attacks in Northeastern and Coastal regions.

Humanitarian agencies have been advocating with the Kenyan authorities to increase police presence in the camps. In this regard, UNHCR works with the Ministry of Interior and has supported the provision of infrastructure, vehicles, fuel and equipment for the police and security personnel who are based in the refugee hosting sub-counties of Dadaab, Fafi and Lagdera. UNHCR has provided training on human rights and refugee law although this is affected by frequent turnover in the police residing in Dadaab. These security forces, however, have sometimes been accused of being the perpetrators of violence. Other protection issues affecting the refugees include: The potential for attacks from host community members in retaliation for perceived bias that humanitarian agencies provide assistance to refugees while neglecting the host community; host community perceptions on limited access to employment contracts in humanitarian agencies, perceptions of recruitment of youth within the camp by Al Shabaab; Increased criminal elements within the camps attributed to increase in population and inadequate livelihoods and income; Culturally instigated disagreements, with those from minority groups in Somalia bearing the brunt. These threats to personal security have prompted some refugees to relocate to other areas within Kenya, specifically to Nairobi and Garissa town. This relocation poses a threat as refugee movement outside of the camps – with or without necessary documentation – exposes them to harassment and extortion by the police and exploitation from the local community as they lack the agency to negotiate when looking for employment opportunities.

#### **d) Weak Capacities in Social Inclusion, Peacebuilding and Human Rights**

**Refugee agency in peacebuilding:** Despite their knowledge and experience, and their vested interest in resolving conflicts in their countries, refugees are not being fully engaged as peace advocates. Calls for the involvement of refugees in peace processes have been clearly made in recent years. Goal 5 of UNHCR's 2003 Agenda for Protection – "Redoubling the search for durable solutions" – specifically encourages states "to facilitate the participation of refugees, including women, in peace and reconciliation processes to ensure that such agreements duly recognize the right to return and contemplate measures to encourage repatriation, reintegration and reconciliation."<sup>13</sup> According to Sharpe and Cordova (2009)<sup>14</sup>, opportunities to tap refugee agency in peacebuilding include developing participatory mechanisms to ensure the inclusion of civil society in peace talks; honing mediation skills to channel refugees' knowledge and interests into peace talks; and, strengthening capacities to enable refugees to contribute more effectively to the social and economic recovery of their country.

Professor Eric Wiebelhaus-Brahm suggests that "migrant populations are often keenly interested in addressing human rights violations and have the skills, resources, and connections that enable them to advance their agendas".<sup>15</sup> Wiebelhaus-Brahm demonstrates the ability to create and mobilize agency even among the disenfranchised. In discussing the cases of Argentina, Haiti, Sri Lanka, and Liberia, he suggests four factors that shape the "willingness and ability" of diasporas to have an impact on transitional justice efforts in their home countries, one of which is academia.

In the camps, UNHCR has engaged with refugee and host communities whenever conflicts arise. The Somali community, which comprises the bulk of the refugees and Kenyans residing in Dadaab, resort to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, locally

known as 'maslaha'. While these mechanisms can bring about locally acceptable solutions, in some instances they are at conflict with the national laws particularly on gender-based violence or early child marriage. UNHCR works with community leaders as well as religious leaders, Imams or Sheikhs to reach out to the community alongside security personnel, to provide information on the rule of law in Kenya, explaining that refugees are subject to local laws. However, this remains a challenge in the County generally. Other peace-building interventions have targeted young people in providing them with access to vocational training and skills building. While there have been some successes, this is limited due to low funding for these activities. Additionally, sport has been used as a tool in the Sports for Protection interventions. The various teams engaged in sporting activities are drawn from both

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/media/agenda-protection-third-edition>

<sup>14</sup> Sharpe, T. Cordova, S (2009). Peacebuilding: Opportunities in displacement. Forced Migration Review. September 2009. <https://www.fmreview.org/protracted/sharpe-cordova>

<sup>15</sup> Wiebelhaus-brahm, e. (2016). Exploring variation in diasporas' engagement with transitional justice processes. Journal of peacebuilding & development, 11(3), 23–36. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48602918>



refugees and host communities. This has contributed to reduced conflict among the youth from both communities.

### **Human Rights Based Approach to Refugee Management**

Refugee management in Kenya is regulated by the Refugees Act, 2021. UNHCR is supporting the government to finalise and gazette the 2024 Refugee Regulations which would further operationalize the Act. Some challenges are the limitations of formal employment and movement from the counties to other areas which requires authorization from the Department of Refugee Affairs. Further, refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya have been framed as a security threat, particularly those of Somali origin partly because of the threat of terrorism from Al-Shaabab<sup>16</sup>. Applying a human rights-based approach to refugee management will enhance the effectiveness of refugee management through a focus on equality and nondiscrimination, accountability, justice, and transparency as the core of human development results<sup>17</sup>. A proactive approach is necessary to ensure human rights are the ground rules for programming and cooperation.

### **Paradigm Shift to Refugee Aid and Development**

The paradigm for providing aid to refugees should change from one of primarily supporting the refugees to one of supporting both the refugees and the host community to become self-reliant. There is need to promote and scale up the merging of emergency relief aid with programmes for the development of both host communities and refugees. In Kenya, the Shirika Plan is perceived as the gateway to achieve self-reliance for refugees, while addressing the burden of refugees on host countries simultaneously. If implemented well and with due consideration for host communities, this approach has the potential to address root causes of conflict. Over the years, UNHCR and other agencies have implemented some projects on self-reliance, with various success rates, that have seen the livelihoods of targeted refugees improve. However, there is need for scale up of these interventions particularly to target the host communities, in line with individual agency mandates.

## **4. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address?**

### **1. Project Strategies**

#### **Delivering as One**

In the context of delivering as one and leveraging on UN Agencies comparative advantages, UN RCO (PDT), UNDP, WFP, OHCHR and UNHCR will collaborate towards the delivery of the Project's overall objective. The UN Peace and Development Team (UN RCO) will provide peacebuilding expertise to the project based on previous experience on peacebuilding programming in Kenya. The PDT has expertise in designing and implementing inclusive mediation programs at National level as well as in the North and North-East parts of Kenya (Wajir, Isiolo, Lamu); developing the capacity of grassroots mediators and holding community dialogues to design and implement community level mediation action plans; monitoring the digital peacebuilding architecture in Garissa, Wajir and Mandera counties; conducting comprehensive review of Kenya's peacebuilding architecture; conducting regular political and conflict analyses; and, integrating LNOB analysis into UN Country Team programming including the UNSDCF. A key lesson learnt by the PDT is the need for integrating regular, joined-up analysis, such as political economy analysis, in UN programmes particularly in complex contexts such as the North and North East part of Kenya.

UNDP's expertise and experience working in governance, peace, and security in the Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) areas will be advantageous to the project. The UNDP flagship civil society facility *Amkeni Wakenya* is working with several civil society organizations on access to justice, human rights and alternative justice resolutions in the region. WFP also brings a wealth of experience and a large footprint in the ASALs in strengthening climate-resilient food security systems thus contributing to peace and preventing conflict and radicalization. WFP have extensive experience on the ground and have field-offices in Garissa and Wajir—which covers Wajir and Mandera counties. Since early 2022, UNDP and WFP have supported the county governments of Wajir, Tana River, Garissa and Isiolo to develop County Youth Innovation Centres (CICs). The CICs have emerged as critical platforms for decentralizing innovation and economic growth by fostering entrepreneurship and empowering communities. CICs can be expanded to refugee hosting area to accelerate the socioeconomic integration of refugees and host communities thereby fostering inclusive and sustainable development.

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<sup>16</sup> B. Agwanda (2022) *securitization and forced migration in kenya: a policy transition from integration to encampment*

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/human-rights.pdf>

OHCHR will draw upon its institutional mandate to provide expertise in advancing respect for human rights and the rule of law and building capacity for civic engagement and participation in governance and development processes. OHCHR will build upon its existing engagement with security agencies, National and County-level institutions, human rights organisations, and grassroots networks, particularly in Garissa county. OHCHR will also support efforts on advancing a human rights-based approach to data collection and analysis, and to supporting a human rights economy.

UNHCR is the lead UN refugee agency and has technical expertise in providing international protection and solutions to refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya. The agency works closely with National and County governments and national and international partners as well as host communities to protect rights, and provide durable solutions and complementary pathways to refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless people. Currently, UNHCR does this through provision of protection services and multiple interventions including support for implementation of the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (GISED) and Shirika Plan. The project will leverage on UNHCR's experience, technical expertise and rich networks within the refugee and host communities for successful implementation of sustainable socioeconomic integration of refugees and host communities. UNHCR also works through a wide range of national and international agencies in providing health, education, water and sanitation, protection and other services to beneficiaries in the refugee camps. UNHCR is also strengthening its development approach in providing solutions in humanitarian contexts by working closely with development partners and national government including line ministries and at the county level when looking at service delivery that is benefitting refugees and host communities alike. This will be further elaborated in the Shirika Plan once finalised.

### **Community Dialogue**

Community dialogues will be conducted to foster relationships between host communities and refugees as well as relevant stakeholders to ensure in-depth understanding and cooperation on shared priorities and needs through exploration of important and divisive topics. Dialogues will span peace and security, economic and social development priorities. Consideration will be given to the location of community dialogues, ensuring that both refugee and host communities feel safe to communicate and share their needs and concerns. The discussions will make sure that complex thinking on important issues and the conflicts within them is advanced and that understanding is deepened. In addition, it will foster understanding of the various stakeholder viewpoints while fostering community connections via shared experiences and narratives.

Informed by a human rights-based approach, the dialogues will integrate principles of participation, inclusion, and civic engagement to promote a human rights economy, ensuring a comprehensive approach to addressing economic and social development issues affecting both host communities and refugees. Initial consultations between National Government, Garissa County officials, CSOs, community leaders, refugee camp leadership and implementing agencies (UN RCO, UNHCR, WFP, UNDP, OHCHR) shall be held to develop a common understanding of the project objectives and expected outcomes. Subsequently, regular dialogue sessions between host community leaders and refugee camp leaders shall be held to develop mutual trust and understanding on issues of concerns to both host communities and refugees. CSOs and Refugee Led Organizations shall also be convened and empowered to drive advocacy initiatives targeted at County government leadership with the aim of positively influencing policy for both refugees and host communities.

### **Digital Peacebuilding**

The project will leverage technology to facilitate digital peacebuilding through social media monitoring and analysis, virtual mediation, positive peace messaging, digital dialogues, countering online hate speech and incitement between and amongst refugees and host communities. This will also involve use of tech platforms for joint public participation by refugees and host communities in development initiatives by the County government such as development of CIDPs. Key interventions will involve regular social media monitoring and analysis, countering online hate speech and incitement amongst host communities and refugees, and positive peace messaging to counter negative narratives and sustain peace.

### **Mediation**

The project will seek to strengthen inclusive and coherent mediation networks, capacities, skills, tools, processes, and resources within the refugee hosting areas. The main goal will be to strengthen refugee and host communities' active and meaningful participation in conflict prevention and mediation. It will provide a platform for engagement with County and National peacebuilding architecture domiciled at the Ministry of Interior as well as in the County Government of Garissa. It will strengthen advocacy, capacity development and collaboration with non-state actors including peacebuilding CSOs and Refugee Led Organizations through catalytic grants. Through the project, the National Peace and Mediation Team, the Women Mediation Network and other experienced mediators will provide peer to peer learning and mentorship to grassroots mediators drawn from both the refugees and host communities. Refugees and host communities will collaboratively work together to develop targeted mediation action plans that are

responsive to the needs of both refugees and host communities. Specifically, the project will identify and build the capacity of a small team of eminent men and women drawn from refugees and host communities; identify strategies to accelerate refugee and host community agency in conflict prevention and mediation; support capacity and skills development; and, enhance synergy between refugees and host communities on mediation, prevention and peacebuilding efforts around persistent tensions and intercommunal conflicts

### **Human Rights Based Approach**

Applying a human rights-based approach to the project will enable the project to enhance the effectiveness of its work through a focus on equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability, justice, and transparency as the core of human development results<sup>18</sup>. A proactive approach will be used where the focus will be on using human rights as the ground rules for programming and cooperation. The project will build upon the intrinsic and instrumental values of human rights to foster sustainable human development through governance and development processes. The project will focus on the promotion of awareness about human rights, opportunities for engagement and remedies for redress and grievances through, for example, human rights education; strengthening of mechanisms for the protection of human rights at the sub-national level; and through furthering the realization and fulfillment of human rights through governance and development initiatives.

Special attention will be given to monitoring human rights issues for both refugees and host communities. Recognizing the vulnerabilities faced by refugees and the potential strains on host communities, the project will employ a monitoring framework tailored to their specific issues. This framework will involve regular assessments of the human rights situation in refugee camps and host communities, with a particular focus on issues such as access to basic services, freedom of movement, protection from discrimination and violence, and access to justice. The project will work closely with local authorities, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI), civil society, and community networks and representatives to strengthen mechanisms for the protection of human rights in these contexts, including through capacity development initiatives and advocacy efforts and regular human rights analyses.

### **Capacity Development**

The project will enhance the capacities of refugees, host communities, refugee led organizations, civil society organizations in Garissa County as well as infrastructures for peace and development to ensure they possess the right skills, knowledge, and availability to deliver the project results and ensure its longer-term sustainability. Institutional capacities, in particular, refugee led organizations and other civil society organizations will be strengthened to ensure their organizational structures and systems effectively deliver project results over the long term. The project will also ensure the engagement of the security personnel in the camps, provide capacity building and support dialogues between them and refugees and hosting communities.

Currently, UNHCR is supporting the County Government of Garissa in implementation of GISED. UNHCR will build on this by enhancing capacity of Garissa County officials, refugees, host communities, refugee led organizations and CSOs on peacebuilding, social cohesion, human rights, human security and sustainable development. Building on its county level innovation niche involving innovation consultancy services, scale-up and innovation sprint services, WFP will develop the capacities of refugees, host communities, RLOs, CSOs, and National and County government officials through its County Innovation Centres. The key focus of these will be those most at risk of being left behind including women, young people and PWDs amongst refugees and host communities.

OHCHR will build upon existing engagement with County government, civil society, and community networks in Garissa in support of capacity-building on human rights-based approaches to governance and development, and a human rights economy. The UN Peace and Development Team will build the capacity of nano and micro peace influencers through training on digital peacebuilding. The training will be focused on Information Manipulation and Interference (IMI); social media and digital media monitoring, fact-checking, and peacebuilding processes including digital mediation, reconciliation and non-violent communication among other topics. The training will empower the nano and micro-influencers to de-escalate online conflicts, facilitate mediation and identify other trends and tactics online for information manipulation and interference (IMI) targeting the refugees and the host communities. The PDT will also build the capacity of grassroots mediators on designing and implementing inclusive mediation processes, conflict analysis and creating linkages with more experienced mediators at national and international level through peer-to-peer learning.

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<sup>18</sup> <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Human-Rights.pdf>



## Community-Owned Solutions

The project will promote social cohesion by addressing conflict driven by food insecurity and lack of livelihood opportunities among host communities and refugees. With a focus on systems building, the project will develop mechanisms, structures, and interventions aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict that are linked to food insecurity. To create sustainable impact and to break biases in the community, any solutions will be co-created between the refugee and host communities. The design of interventions will consider community ownership from the beginning.

The project will also provide an opportunity for the communities (both refugee and host communities) to design their own interventions that has the potential to advance peace and reduce conflict in the region. WFP will provide a structured support programme based on human-centered design principles and methodologies. It aims to empower communities, involving them through co-creation to identify and analyze challenges as well as ideate and test potential solutions to identified root causes. The programme will encourage the participating teams consisting of community members to address the 4 four core root causes of conflict in the area:

- Competition over natural resources
- Livelihood opportunities - disproportionately distributed
- Control over fodder production
- Skill assistance for refugees

The programme will offer two tracks:

**Track 1** will focus on mapping root causes of conflict and designing new solutions that could serve the needs of both refugee and host community members.

**Track 2** will take the existing solution proposals as a starting point and will help participating teams to test, validate and refine the suggestions to get them ready to scale in case of success

All participating teams in the 2 tracks will receive training on the human-centered design methodology that will enable participants to generate powerful solutions and potential ventures even beyond the scope of this programme. Over the course of 8 – 12 months, they will all receive assistance in developing their solution concepts, building their prototypes, and testing them in the field. Viable solutions will further benefit from small grants for supporting the implementation of their ideas and they will also receive business development support including support for fundraising.

The programme will result in the implementation of multiple viable community-owned solutions addressing rootcauses of conflict, developed by both refugee and host community members supported by operational and financial support. Participants going through this process will also gain invaluable project design and development skills, and innovation skills (human-centered design) and will develop a deeper understanding of the issues and points of views of other community members.

## Regular Analysis and Data

Monthly, quarterly, and annual integrated and multidimensional analysis will be conducted for shared identification and understanding of issues affecting refugees and host communities. These analyses include political economy analysis, stakeholder mapping and analysis, social cohesion assessments, LNOB studies, conflict analysis, human rights analyses, social media monitoring and analyses and impact assessments among others. The analysis will help in identifying systematic study of the profile, causes, actors, and dynamics of conflict while helping the project stakeholders to gain a better understanding of the context in which they work and their role in that context. Further, these analyses are expected to positively shape the project intervention approaches while ensuring optimal outcomes for refugees and host communities.

The project will utilize the use of peace sentinels who will enrich the online digital and social media monitoring, by providing offline intelligence and finding the nexus on how the offline and online events are interacting and being used to propagate narratives that have the potential to affect the integration of the refugees in the host communities.

## Leaving No One Behind

Leave no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>19</sup>. It represents the unequivocal commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity. LNOB not only entails reaching the poorest of the poor but requires combating discrimination and rising inequalities within and amongst countries, and their root causes. A major cause of people being

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<sup>19</sup> <https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values/leave-no-one-behind>

left behind is persistent forms of discrimination, including gender discrimination, which leaves individuals, families and whole communities marginalized, and excluded.

A 2021 UN LNOB study<sup>20</sup> found that Garissa is one of ten counties in Kenya at risk of being left behind due to historical and economic marginalization and has the lowest human capital development. According to the report, refugees in Dadaab camp face high inequality as they are labelled “guests” or “outsiders”. Refugees residing outside of camps experience discrimination, violence, and arbitrary eviction. Host communities are at risk of being left behind because they lack access to identity documents, hence limited access to education and employment opportunities. Host communities in Garissa face a heightened risk of resource-based conflict and terrorism while the youth here are at higher risk of human trafficking and recruitment to terrorist networks. Young women are largely excluded from political processes and the labour force, and face risks of gender-based violence including early and forced marriage, while orphaned and vulnerable children face multiple barriers including child labour and sexual exploitation<sup>21</sup>

The project will seek to contribute to the operationalization of the commitment to LNOB at the county level following a comprehensive approach with a series of steps: including identifying who is being left behind and why; identifying effective measures to address root causes; monitoring and measuring progress; and ensuring accountability for LNOB. Moreover, the project will ensure free, active, and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, particularly those left behind in the planning and implementation of the project. The project will build on the National and County peacebuilding infrastructures to explore avenues to reach out to groups that are at risk of being left behind and build their capacity to articulate their concerns and participate in peacebuilding and governance. Other interventions include establishing a County LNOB Index, LNOB Data mapping and gap analysis, Political Economy Analysis of LNOB groups, Peace, and Conflict Analysis through the eyes of those at risk of being left behind in Garissa County and utilization of conflict sensitive approaches in implementation of Shirika plan.

### **Strengthened Effective Partnerships and Coordination**

Securing relationships with stakeholders, including the National government, the County Government of Garissa, implementing and operational partners will be key as they play a crucial role in program delivery, accountability, and standards. The UN will actively seek to work with and leverage on the existing partnerships under Shirika Plan as well as the Promoting Peace and Inclusive Development in the Borderlands (PBF 2) project. In 2023, the Government established the Shirika Plan National Steering Committee under the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior represented by the Principal Secretaries from various ministries as well as the Governors of Turkana, Garissa and Nairobi. This national steering committee provides the overall strategic guidance. A joint DRS-UNHCR Secretariat has since been established to facilitate and support development and operationalization of Shirika Plan. Technical committees led by line Ministries and with membership from county departments, experts, IFIs, development partners, refugees, refugee led organizations, and UN agencies provide technical inputs.

Under PBF 2, the UN is working with Government under leadership of the Office of the Deputy President to strengthen social accountability mechanisms and inclusive governance in Wajir, Mandera and Garissa Counties. The partners for PBF 2, particularly those involved from Garissa County, are key to this project. These include Ministry of Interior and National administration, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Haki Africa, Frontier Counties Development Council, as well as Garissa County officials. For ease of coordination, focal points for this project from UNCHR, WFP, OHCHR and UNRCO will be coordinated by the Project Manager for the PBF 2 project. UNHCR Partners with expertise in refugee affairs will be incorporated accordingly in the project.

## **2. The problem the project seeks to address.**

The project seeks to address the root causes of conflict and displacement by integrating inclusive peacebuilding and social cohesion processes and interventions in implementation refugee management in Dadaab refugee hosting areas that involve refugees, host communities and all stakeholders. A key risk to refugee management is migration induced conflict due to scarce resources, climate shocks, limited land, water, and sustainable energy sources. The project will strengthen structures for dialogue, mediation, reconciliation, digital peacebuilding and trust building amongst refugees, host communities and key institutions to manage, resolve and prevent violence and conflict by supporting them to design and implement community owned solutions to the challenges undermining peace, security, governance and sustainable development. It will also reenergize existing infrastructures for peace in the county and establish new ones to address the persistent perceptions and challenges of violent extremism in refugee camps and within the host communities. This will be underpinned by joined up risk-informed analyses including but not limited to political

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<sup>20</sup> United Nations Kenya (2022). Leave No One Behind: Peace and Conflict Analysis: Through the eyes of those at risk of being left behind (2022).

<sup>21</sup> *ibid*

economy analyses, LNOB peace and conflict studies and social cohesion assessments among others.

Tense relations between refugees and host communities exist due to perceptions of inequality in service provision. The project seeks to address this by infusing a human rights-based approach into refugee management that prioritizes equality and non-discrimination, accountability, justice, and transparency. This will be achieved through human rights education and awareness, regular assessments, and analysis of human rights situation in the camps and host communities. The project will also work with local authorities, security agencies and key stakeholders to protect the human rights of the refugees and host communities.

The project will also contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of institutions (state and non-state actors) in the provision of equitable services and promote conflict sensitive development. This assumes that if we provide opportunities for refugees and host communities to work together with effective institutional capacities (at all levels from rightsholders to duty bearers), it will help break down mistrust and negative stereotypes, as well as develop and enhance social and behavioural habits of cooperation and coexistence.

## 5. Results Framework

Outcome 1	Strengthened trust and cooperation amongst host communities, refugees, and other actors to create a conducive and collaborative environment for peace, human security, social cohesion, and sustainable development					Outcome Total Budget USD: 600,000
	Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	1.1a: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	1.1.a Number of reported conflict related deaths in Dadaab refugee hosting areas			Updated conflict analysis	UNDP
		1.1.a Proportion of the refugees and host community population that feel safe walking around Dadaab Refugee hosting areas			Community perception surveys	UNDP
	1.1b: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels	1.1.b Proportion of refugee and host community population who believe that decision making is inclusive, and responsive by age, sex, disability and population group			Political economy analysis Perception surveys	WFP/UNDP
	1.1d Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	1.1.d Proportion of refugee and host community in Dadaab refugee hosting areas who perceive laws and policies for sustainable development as non-discriminative			Social cohesion assessment Perception survey	OHCHR
	Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible organization
	1.1.1 : Shared identification and understanding of complex problems and issues affecting refugees, host communities and other stakeholders enhanced  <b>Activities</b> 1. Facilitating inclusive dialogues between host communities, security agencies and other interlocutors 2. Running human-centered design training session and incubating ideas in co-creation sessions	Number of inclusive dialogues and co-creation workshops held between refugees, host communities and other interlocutors		8	Workshop/ meeting/ dialogue reports	WFP/ UNDP/UNHCR

	<p>1.1.2: Regular trust building and reconciliation initiatives conducted</p> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement digital peacebuilding interventions.</li> <li>2. Conduct stakeholder consultations,</li> <li>3. Hold community dialogue sessions amongst refugees, host communities, National and County governments and other relevant stakeholders.</li> <li>4. Hold digital mediation/ dialogues</li> </ol>	Number of trust building and reconciliation initiatives held between the host communities and the refugees.		<p>4 Digital mediation/ dialogue sessions</p> <p>2 Stakeholder consultations</p> <p>4 Community dialogue</p>	<b>Reports</b>	UNDP/UNHCR
	<p>1.1.3 Challenge mapping conducted and co-creation programmes for communities designed and implemented</p> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incubation programme conducted to identify new solutions to address root causes of conflict and to test and implement existing ideas propose by the communities</li> <li>2.</li> </ol>	Number of solutions co-designed by host communities and refugees		3 Solutions		WFP
	1.1.4: Human centred design practices to address challenges emerging from community dialogues applied and community-owned projects implemented	Number of Joint action plans from the dialogues developed and implemented		<b>2</b>		WFP
	<p>1.1.5 Regular integrated and multidimensional analysis for shared identification and understanding of issues affecting refugees and host communities conducted</p> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out political economy analysis,</li> <li>2. Carry out stakeholder mapping and analysis,</li> <li>3. Carry out social cohesion assessments,</li> <li>4. Regularly conduct social media monitoring and analysis,</li> <li>5. Carry out LNOB studies, conflict analysis, human rights economy analysis and impact assessments among others</li> </ol>	Number of assessments and analyses on relevant issues		4 Social media monitoring and analyses		UNDP
				1 Political Economy Analysis		UNDP
				1 Social cohesion Assessment		UNDP

				1 Human rights analysis		OHCHR
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Strengthen the capacities of host communities, refugees, RLOs (refugee led organizations), community management structures, social workers, governments and other relevant institutions on peacebuilding, conflict sensitivity, human rights-based approaches, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRM)s).</b> <b>Outcome Total Budget</b> <b>USD:900,000</b>					
	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outcome indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible Org</b>
<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	2.1.a: Effective, accountable and transparent local peacebuilding architecture through human rights based approaches at national and sub-national levels strengthened	Proportion of refugee and host community who believe that the local peacebuilding architecture is effective			Perception surveys/ Political Economy Analysis/ Human Rights Analysis	UNDP UNHCR OHCHR
	2.2.b: Responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making for refugees and host communities enhanced	Proportion of refugee and host community population who believe that decision making is inclusive, and responsive by age, sex, disability and population group			Perception survey amongst refugees and host communities	UNDP OHCHR UNHCR
	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Output indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Responsible organization</b>
<b>Proposal Output Indicators</b>	2.2.1.a: Improved knowledge and skills targeting host/refugee communities to facilitate change in their communities through targeted trainings, mentorship, public awareness and outreach on host/refugee relations and emerging issues	Number of participants of solution design programmes (with Improved knowledge, skills, and attitudes.		500 participants	Pre and post assessment test reports; feedback survey reports	WFP
	2.2.1.b: Enhanced agency of the youth amongst the host/refugee communities through use of digital innovations and hubs, cultural and social interactions, strengthening community-based support for at risk and disengaged youth, mentorship programmes on peacebuilding, CVE etc.	Number of beneficiaries involved in CwC and outreach activities among the refugee and hosting communities	800	1,000	Partner reports	UNHCR



	2.2.1.c: Strengthened infrastructures for integrating peacebuilding and cohesion in refugee management through provision of grants, mentorship, training and awareness to refugee led organizations and other civil society organizations to promote social inclusion through targeted interventions	Number of participants trained, mentored		1,000 participants	Perception survey on quality of activities implemented	OHCHR
		No. of CSOs/ RLOs receiving grants		6	Report on grants awarded	UNDP
		Number of micro and nano peace influencers trained on digital peacebuilding		30	Pre and post training assessment report; Feedback survey	UNDP
	2.2.d: Advocacy efforts/initiatives with national and county governments for implementation and formulation of favorable policy and legal frameworks that promote social inclusion of refugee and host communities informed by regular risk assessments, political economy analyses, conflict analyses and human rights focusing on LNOB	Number of stakeholders whose awareness is raised		10,000 stakeholders	Report on awareness campaigns / advocacy initiatives conducted	UNHCR
		Number of advocacy initiatives/ platforms of National and County governments implemented		4		
	2.2.e: Support implementation of policies, laws, regulations, strategies and plans to create enabling environment for peace, social cohesion, human rights-based approaches, economic and political inclusion and inclusive sustainable development for refugees and host communities.	No. of policies, laws, regulations, strategies and plans supported			<b>Description or case study of how supported policies, laws, regulations, strategies and plans have influenced the community</b>	UNDP

## 1 Management and Coordination Arrangements

*This section elaborates the programme planning and management responsibilities and commitments of partners and participating UN organizations. This joint programme document does not substitute for organization-specific arrangements required by respective internal policies. The management aspects of the different funding modalities (pooled, parallel or pass through) are detailed under section 7.*

*This section should also describe the arrangements for coordination and oversight, identifying individual participating UN organizations and national partners responsible as applicable. As specified in the UNDG Guidance Note on Joint Programming, “Once the joint programme has been developed and agreed jointly by the participating UN organizations, the arrangements for monitoring, review, and coordination should be documented. The composition of the joint programme coordination mechanism (referred to in the standard agreements as Joint Programme Steering Committee) shall include all the signatories to the joint programme document. The coordination mechanism may also have other members”. Linkages to the existing coordination mechanisms, such as thematic groups, etc, should also be specified.*

*A list of implementation Focal Points should be developed and made available to the Joint Programme Steering Committee and other stakeholders. This is to be presented as an Annex to the joint programme document.*

### **Project Coordination:**

The project shall be implemented by a Project Technical Committee (PCT) comprised of focal points from UN RCO (PDA), OHCHR, UNHCR, WFP and UNDP as well as implementing partners from National and County levels. This Project Technical Team shall be responsible to the Project Steering Committee and Project Coordination Team of the Peacebuilding Fund: The Promoting Peace and Inclusive Development in the Borderland counties of Northeastern Kenya (PBF 2) project.

The governance structure for PBF 2 comprises of a Project Steering Committee and a Project Coordination Team. The Project Steering Committee is comprised of management from UNDP, OHCHR, WFP, UNHCR led by the Resident Coordinator as well as the main national government counterpart, the Office of the Deputy President. These six entities are responsible for steering the project. The Project Steering Committee meets quarterly or at the request of the Project Coordination Team and performs the duties and tasks assigned that include providing technical guidance and oversight in project implementation, approve changes to the project scope, budget or timeline, making management decisions upon request amongst others.

The Project Technical Committee (PCT) will be comprised of technical people from the four agencies as well as implementing partners at the national and county levels. They will be meeting on a weekly basis to set targets for achievements of project goals, monitor project scope, activities, progress, and outcomes; ensure adherence to timelines and manage partnerships and resolve conflicts.

The Promoting Peace Project Management Unit (PMU) will support the four UN Agencies in implementing the project. The PMU comprises of a Project Manager (PM), Three County Project Officers (CPO) in Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa, One Knowledge Management and Communication Officer (KMCO), One Human Rights Officer (HRO), One Data and Innovation Specialist and One Project Associate. Various units and departments within agencies will also contribute their time to the project. To ensure an effective and holistic approach for this project, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, OHCHR and UN RCO ( PDA) will also dedicate time to the project, but those contributions will not be charged to the project budget. The Peace and Development Advisor will support the PBF Program Management Unit by providing 20 percent of her time. OHCHR will support with 20% of the Senior Human Rights Advisor and other officer’s time. UNDP Senior Governance Advisor will contribute by providing 20% of her time to support this project. The WFP Deputy Country Director will contribute 20 % of his time to the project. The UNDP Resident Representative will contribute 5%-10% of his time to this project, as needed. UNHCR Senior Protection Officer, Community Based Associate and Associate Field Officer will contribute 20% of their time to the implementation of this project.

The project will also seek to ensure communities voices are integrated into the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. Through the Garissa County level project officers, regular meetings and consultations will be held with community beneficiaries to ensure they are constantly informed about the project progress. They will constantly be informed about the value of the project and made aware of the opportunities around the project. Deliberate attempts will be made to involve women, youth and PWDs in the regular meetings.

## 2 Fund Management Arrangements

The SDG MPTF Kenya uses a pass-through fund management modality where the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office acts as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Fund.

The Administrative Agent will:

- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Fund Account based on decisions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.
- Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct a maximum of 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency. *UNHCR, WFP and OHCHR indirect costs will be calculated at 6.5% of its budget.*

### 3 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

#### Narrative reports

The Participating UN Organizations will present the following reports to the Secretariat for consolidation and further transmission to the Administrative Agent:

- Annual narrative reports to be provided no more than three months (March 31st) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports after the end of activities contained in the program-related approved document, including the final year of such activities, to be submitted no more than four months (April 30th) in the following year after the financial closure of the project.

Annual and final reports will exhibit results based on evidence. Annual and final narrative reports will compare actual results against estimated results in terms of outputs and outcomes and they will explain the reasons of higher or lower performance. The final narrative report will also include the analysis of how the outputs and outcomes have contributed to the Fund's global impact.

#### Financial Reports

The Participating UN Organizations HQs will present the following financial statements and reports to the *Administrative Agent*:

- Annual financial statements and reports to December 31st, regarding released resources by the Fund to them; these shall be provided no more than four months (April 30th) after the ending of the calendar year.
- Final certified financial statements and financial reports after the completion of activities contained in the program-related approved document, including the final year of such activities, to be submitted no more than five months (May 31st) in the following year after the financial closure of the project.

### 4 SDG Targets and Indicators

**Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)**

**Please select no more than three Goals and five SDG targets relevant to your programme.**

*(selections may be bolded)*

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)

<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
<b>Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators</b> <b>[Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]</b>			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	

## 5 Risk

**What risks and challenges will complicate this solution, and how they will be managed and overcome?**  
**Please enter no more than 3.**

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner
Risk1: Political dynamics that may affect the implementation of <i>Shirika</i> Plan	<i>Political</i>	2 - Medium	3 – Moderate	3 – Moderate	- Political engagement and advocacy efforts	PDA/ UNHCR
Risk 2: Effects of Climate Shocks e.g. El nino rains, drought	<i>Operational</i>	2 – <i>Medium</i>	3- <i>Moderate</i>	3 – <i>Moderate</i>	- Risk assessments and analyses - Scenario mapping	PM
Risk 3: Delays in disbursement of subsequent tranches	<i>Operational</i>	2 – <i>Medium</i>	3 - <i>Moderate</i>	3 – <i>Moderate</i>	- Regular project coordination meetings to identify bottlenecks in absorption	PM
Insecurity in the camps; attacks by terrorist elements	<i>Operational</i>	2- <i>Moderate</i>	3- <i>Moderate</i>	4- <i>Extreme</i>	- Continued engagement with Government to ensure they continue to recognize the importance of their continued adherence to refugee-related obligations. Equally, refugee obligations towards Government of Kenya.	
<i>Influx from countries in the region to the camps/escalating displacement</i>	<i>Operational</i>	2 – <i>Medium</i>	3 - <i>Moderate</i>	3 – <i>Moderate</i>	- Monitoring for increase in arrivals to/from neighbouring countries - Contingency planning with UN and	

					GOK and key NGOs	
Disease outbreaks and environmental factors	<i>Operational</i>	2 – <i>Medium</i>	3 - <i>Moderate</i>	3 – <i>Moderate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuous monitoring and surveillance by UNHCR</li> <li>- Identify early warning signs and action needed.</li> <li>- UNHCR will mobilize funds as early as possible to meet the needs of beneficiaries</li> </ul>	



## 6. Workplans and Budgets

UNDG Budget						
SDG MTPF Kenya						
Integrating Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion in Refugee Management in Kenya. 2024/2025						
PROGRAMME BUDGET						
	CATEGORY	UNDP	UNHCR	WFP	OHCHR	Total Amount (US\$)
1	Staff and other personnel costs	218,713.00	70,000.00	87,000.00	70,000.00	445,713.00
2	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	3,868.82	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	4,868.82
3	Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	5,000.00	7,000.00	3,167.61	0.00	15,167.61
4	Contractual Services	300,000.00	0.00	70,000.00	181,645.00	551,645.00
5	Travel	50,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	70,000.00
6	Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	120,000.00	134,000.00	75,000.00	0.00	329,000.00
7	General Operating and Other Direct Costs	50,000.00	21,108.00	10,000.00	0.00	81,108.00
	<b>Total Programme Costs</b>	<b>747,581.82</b>	<b>242,108.00</b>	<b>256,167.61</b>	<b>251,645.00</b>	<b>1,497,502.43</b>
8	Indirect Support Costs**	52,330.73	15,737.02	16,650.89	16,356.93	101,075.57
	<b>TOTAL Programmable Amount</b>	<b>799,912.55</b>	<b>257,845.02</b>	<b>272,818.50</b>	<b>268,001.93</b>	<b>1,598,578.00</b>

*\*\* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the SDG MPTF Kenya MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, in line with UNSDG guidance*

Signatures

<p><b>For: UNDP Kenya</b></p> <p><b>Name: Mr. Anthony Ngororano</b></p> <p><b>Title: Resident Representative</b></p> <p><b>Date:</b> 11-Sep-2024</p> <p>DocuSigned by: [Redacted] FB77067650034C5...</p>	<p><b>For: UNHCR</b></p> <p><b>Name: Ms. Caroline Van Buren</b></p> <p><b>Title: Country Representative</b></p> <p><b>Date:</b> 11-Sep-2024</p> <p>Signed by: [Redacted] 17EE56B076C64C3...</p>
<p><b>For: WFP</b></p> <p><b>Name: Ms Lauren Landis</b></p> <p><b>Title: Representative and Country Director</b></p> <p><b>Date:</b> 11-Sep-2024</p> <p>DocuSigned by: [Redacted] 9D0EA43E9661470...</p>	<p><b>For: OHCHR</b></p> <p><b>Name: Ms. Maymuchka Lauriston</b></p> <p><b>Title: Deputy Regional Representative</b></p> <p><b>Date:</b> 11-Sep-2024</p> <p>DocuSigned by: [Redacted] DC0CBF02EBCB45B...</p>
<p><b>For: The Resident Coordinator's Office</b></p> <p><b>Name: Dr. Stephen Jackson</b></p> <p><b>Title: UN Resident Coordinator in Kenya</b></p> <p><b>Date:</b> 11-Sep-2024</p> <p>DocuSigned by: [Redacted] 720720B0BEFD4EA...</p>	

## Annex: SDG List

Target	Description
<b>TARGET_1.1</b>	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
TARGET_1.2	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
<b>TARGET_1.3</b>	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
TARGET_1.4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
TARGET_1.5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
<b>TARGET_1.a</b>	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
TARGET_1.b	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
<b>TARGET_2.1</b>	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
TARGET_2.2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
TARGET_2.3	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
TARGET_2.4	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
TARGET_2.5	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
TARGET_2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development

Target	Description
	and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
TARGET_2.b	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
<b>TARGET_3.3</b>	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
<b>TARGET_3.c</b>	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
<b>TARGET_3.d</b>	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

<b>Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
<b>TARGET_5.5</b>	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.6	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
<b>TARGET_5.b</b>	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

Target	Description
<b>TARGET_5.c</b>	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
<b>TARGET_8.1</b>	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
<b>TARGET_8.2</b>	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services



<b>Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
<b>TARGET_8.5</b>	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
<b>TARGET_9.1</b>	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
TARGET_9.2	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
TARGET_9.3	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
TARGET_9.4	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
TARGET_9.5	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Target	Description
<b>TARGET_9.b</b>	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Target	Description
TARGET_11.6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
TARGET_11.7	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
TARGET_11.a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11.b	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
TARGET_11.c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET_12.1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
TARGET_12.3	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
TARGET_12.4	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET_12.5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET_12.6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12.8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12.a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
TARGET_12.b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_12.c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Target	Description
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14.1	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
TARGET_14.2	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET_14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
TARGET_14.4	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
TARGET_14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation <sup>3</sup>
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, considering the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

<b>Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
TARGET_15.2	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
TARGET_15.3	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
TARGET_15.4	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
TARGET_15.5	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
TARGET_15.6	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration



Target	Description
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, to develop capacity at all levels, in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity development to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity development in developing countries
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt



Target	Description
	restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity development mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-development in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

