

KISED P



KALOBYEI INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN TURKANA WEST

**THE KALOBYEI INTEGRATED
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**

**Phase One: 2018-2022 Comprehensive
Refugee and Host Community Plan in
Turkana West, Kenya**

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

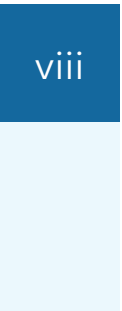
AWP	Annual Work Plans
CBI	Cash-Based Intervention
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDD	Community Driven Development
CHS	Community Health Services
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSP	Conflict Sensitive Programming
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DRDIP	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EUTF	EU Trust Fund for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KENINVEST	Kenya Investment Authority
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KHSSIP	Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan
KISEDIP	Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
LED	Local Economic Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MEI	Moving Energy Initiative
MOE	Ministry of Education
MPG	Multi-Purpose Cash Grant
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAP	Nairobi Declaration Action Plan
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NESP	National Education Sector Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NYD	New York Declaration
OSS	One Stop Shop
PoC	Persons of Concern
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RAS	Refugee Affairs Secretariat
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TORs	Terms of Reference
TSC	Teacher Service Commission
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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FOREWORD

A roundtable in Lodwar in November 2014 brought together UNHCR, the County and Central Governments, development and humanitarian partners. The purpose of the forum was to discuss the socio-economic impact of the presence of refugees on Turkana, which too often had been associated with the perception that host populations were worse off than their guests, in terms of access to schools, health care and business opportunities. On the other hand, refugees living in the Kakuma camps also often expressed frustrations regarding limitations placed on their freedom of movement, which prevented their full participation in the socio-economic aspects of the country that had welcomed them.

The forum concluded that the actual impact of the presence of refugees needed to be studied objectively and rigorously, rather than remain anecdotal, in order for policies and programs to be better guided. We also agreed that, going forward, support and assistance to refugees should not be provided in isolation from development plans for the host population. This would help to avoid situations in which the end of a humanitarian operation adversely affects the economy of the host community, with infrastructure lying bare and the seemingly robust economic activity developed around it coming to an end. As many may be aware, this was the case in Lokichogio town in Turkana, when Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) came to an end in the nineties.

A macroeconomic study was carried out by the World Bank in 2015 and 2016. It involved economists, anthropologists and social scientists, and concluded that the existence of the Kakuma refugee camp had had a net positive impact on the County's economy over the years, and that a policy of inclusion (rather than separated camps) would be even more beneficial for the host population. A further study carried out by the International Financial Corporation – a member of the World Bank Group and largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector in developing countries – took a unique look at the camp and its hosting environment from a market point of view, and measured its annual economic weight at USD 56 million a year, also noting that Kakuma camp's private sector is comprised of approximately 2500 businesses.

The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio Economic Development Plan (KISED P) was initially devised to support a new approach aimed at establishing a settlement in a place called Kalobeyei in Turkana West, where both refugees and host populations would live together, rather than a separate refugee camp. The present document goes beyond this. It represents the first phase of a multi-year, multi-agency plan, and is part and parcel of the 5-year County Integrated Development Plan for Turkana County coming to an end in 2022. It focuses specifically on Turkana West sub-county, which hosts the refugee operation.

The KISED P provides a framework and tool to manage the presence of some 180,000 refugees (40% of the population of Turkana West) in a manner that is of benefit to all – both the refugees and their hosts. The programme and activities proposed in the present document aim to boost the County's efforts to achieve its own human development objectives, as well as those of Kenya as a nation, and the global SDGs. The next four years will be key in demonstrating that welcoming people who have been compelled to flee war and persecution can be transformed into an opportunity for the development of Turkana.

H.E. Josphat Koli Nanok

Governor Turkana County

Mr. Raouf Mazou

UNHCR Representative

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya has been a generous host to refugees and asylum seekers since 1992. The refugee population in Kakuma fluctuated over the years and despite the long existence of Kakuma refugee camps, 67 percent of its population only arrived in the past five years. The Turkana West population including refugees has increased by approximately 50 percent since 2013. This makes Kakuma a vibrant place with refugees from 20 nationalities whose presence positively contribute to the local economy with increasing needs for public and private sector investments and building of marketable skills and capacities. All stakeholders agreed on a new approach to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and give way to allow for a sustainable growth path.

In 2015, UNHCR and the Government of Kenya agreed to pilot a new approach by developing a settlement promoting the self-reliance of refugees and the host population by enhancing livelihood opportunities and promoting inclusive service delivery. Subsequently, the County Government, UNHCR and partners embarked on a 15-year comprehensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative, also known as Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED) in Turkana West. KISED uses an area-based approach and will directly and indirectly benefit the Turkana West population which is comprised of approximately 186,000 refugees and 320,000 host population.

The new approach was developed around the “Choice Theory” to allow refugees and the host population to maximize their potential in an enabling environment. The theory has two main building blocks which inform the overall goal of KISED. Firstly, it aims to create an enabling environment, in which inclusive service delivery and local capacities are strengthened, legal frameworks and policies are improved, a conducive environment for investment and job creation is promoted and communities’ resilience is strengthened. It also aims to build people’s skills and capabilities to successfully function in this new environment and to enhance the overall local economy.

KISED interventions are structured within eight complementary and mutually-reinforcing components which are closely aligned to the CIDP sectors. Each component has its own sectoral objectives, indicators and budgets that directly contribute to one or more of the four strategic objectives. Cross-cutting elements include the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities of Government and local partners, private sector engagement, introduction of innovative delivery models and protection mainstreaming, gender equality and woman empowerment as well as disability inclusion. Partners identified key flagship projects under each component to address key challenges identified. These projects are prerequisites that address a strategic issue, and/or generate a model solution and/or contribute to the national and international visibility of the impact achieved in Turkana West.

The implementation of KISED is co-led by the County Government, and UNHCR, in close collaboration with all partners and with an initial financial support of the European Union complementing other multilateral and bilateral assistance in Turkana West. It follows a three-phase approach with a preparatory stage in 2016-2017 followed by Phase I (2018-2022), Phase II (2023-2027) and Phase III (2028-2030). A steering committee will provide the necessary oversight and guidance on policy matters, while a secretariat will facilitate effective communication amongst all stakeholders. Programmatic and technical discussions will also be coordinated on a quarterly basis through Government-led thematic working groups.

During phase I of KISED the need for accessible basic social services provision and protection for refugees and host communities in Turkana West will continue to be funded while efforts to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and scale up innovative delivery modalities such as cash-based

interventions (CBIs) will gradually be increased. Partners will also use their comparative advantages to further enhance technical and institutional capacities and promote inclusive national service delivery systems for better resilience and sustainability.

To identify socio-economic ranking amongst the populations, partners will conduct regular comprehensive socio-economic profiling exercises which will allow for monitoring of vulnerabilities over time and ensure assistance is efficient and done in an equitable manner. In subsequent phases, assistance to the very poor will increasingly be implemented through cash transfers and inclusive social safety nets based on vulnerability and poverty levels.

The KISED P is an integral part of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP II) and is informed by the outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and puts the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan (NAP) into practice in Turkana West. It is also aligned with the national development strategy Kenya Vision 2030 which outlines the country's development priorities and strategies.

KISED P budget requirements are focused on interventions that promote socio-economic inclusion of refugees and contribute to the economic growth of Turkana West. The estimated resources required for Phase I have been estimated at 500 million USD. Multiple financing streams, including humanitarian, development, government, and private sector, will be mobilized to finance KISED P's activities. In addition, KISED P Secretariat will work with the various humanitarian, development and private sector actors to support the resource mobilization activities. The immediate needs for refugees for life saving purposes are covered separately.

The KISED P secretariat through its M&E unit will design a robust methodology for monitoring and evaluation using a risk-based management perspective which will ensure that proper controls are put in place and reliable analysis is used to ensure continuous improvement. Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, risk logs will be established and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the KISED P implementation.



KISED P at a Glance

<p>01 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</p> <p>Create a conducive environment that attracts investment from the private sector and financial service providers to promote the local economy</p>	<p>02 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</p> <p>Invest in basic socio-economic infrastructure, introduce sustainable models and strengthen capacities for enhanced and inclusive national service delivery</p>	<p>03 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</p> <p>Enhance innovative aid delivery and increase financial inclusion for refugees and host communities to increase self-reliance and reduce poverty</p>	<p>04 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE</p> <p>Increase access to higher and specialised education and support market-driven skills and capabilities of refugees and host communities to take part in the local economy</p>
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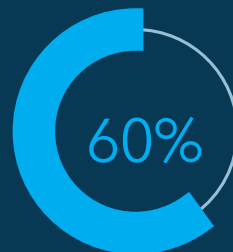
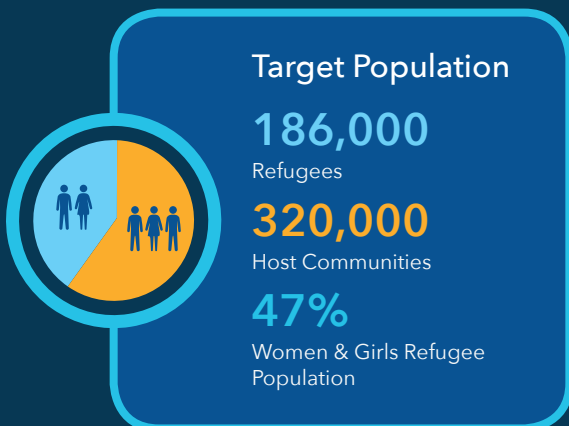


500 Million
Budget Requirements for Phase I

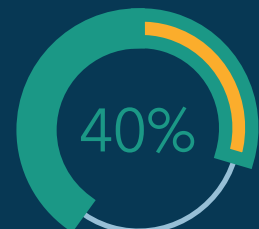
Phased Approach for Implementation



Turkana West Population



Host Population below 19 years of age.



Refugee Population of which 30% are youth



01

INTRODUCTION

In 2015, UNHCR and the Government of Kenya agreed to develop a settlement promoting the self-reliance of refugees and host communities by enhancing livelihood opportunities and inclusive national service delivery. Subsequently, the County Government, UNHCR and partners embarked on a multi-year multi-agency programme, also known as **Kalobeyei Integrated Socio and Economic Development Programme (KISED)** in Turkana West which is an integral part of the County Integrated Development Plan II.

The County Government and UNHCR organised a number of multi-stakeholder consultations which included representation from refugees, host communities, as well as the Government of Kenya, World Bank, UN agencies, private sector and NGOs. Following the endorsement of the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) by the United Nations General Assembly, discussions focused on shared commitments and concrete steps to apply the CRRF in practice in Turkana County. The purpose of the consultations was twofold: to discuss CRRF and progress already made in Turkana West Sub County and to allow for a multi-stakeholder input for each of the eight programmatic components of KISED. The discussions held during the consultations will influence the relevant policies, frameworks and the key outcomes have been incorporated in the KISED.

KISED envisions that both refugees and host communities will benefit from strengthened national service delivery systems, increased socio-economic opportunities along with sustained investments in building people's skills and capabilities in order for them to become the drivers of economic growth in Turkana West. Other key characteristics of the Plan include investment in infrastructure in various

sectors, engagement with development actors as well as private sector, and sustainable urban and agricultural and livestock development. This requires developing models for inclusion of basic services within existing systems and ensuring that the government will have the capacity to manage the service delivery in a sustainable manner while increasing efforts and investments to strengthen the resilience of communities through cash-based interventions and in subsequent phases, using cash-based transfers as a vehicle for including refugees in development processes, national structures and safety nets.

The Plan is informed by the New York Declaration and the global compact on refugees which is set to be affirmed by the UN General Assembly by the end of 2018, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), and the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. KISED puts the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the regional commitments made by Kenya as part of the 2017 Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action, and adopted by the Heads of State of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) into practice in Turkana West. It is aligned with the national development strategy Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plan 3, which outlines the country's medium-term development priorities and strategies.

The implementation of KISED follows a three-phase approach with a preparatory stage in 2016-2017. KISED is co-led by the County Government, and UNHCR, in close collaboration with all partners and with an initial financial support of European Union complementing other multilateral and bilateral assistance in Turkana West. This document provides a strategic overview of activities to be undertaken in Phase I (2018-2022). The immediate needs of refugees for life saving purposes are covered separately.



02

A NEW APPROACH

2.1. A New Approach: “The Choice Theory”

The new approach was developed around the “Choice Theory” to allow refugees and host communities to maximise their potential in an enabling environment.

The theory has two main building blocks: firstly, it aims at creating an enabling environment, in which

inclusive national service delivery systems and local capacities are strengthened, legal frameworks and policies are improved, a conducive environment for investment and job creation is promoted and communities’ resilience is strengthened. Secondly, it aims to build people’s skills and capabilities to successfully function in this new environment and to enhance the overall economy.

The Choice Theory

Enabling Environment	Skills and Capabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal framework and policies;• Private sector engagement and investment;• Access to and availability of markets;• Access to and availability of tailored credit and financial services;• Job creation;• Infrastructure investment and refugee inclusion in national service systems;• Institutional and technical local capacities;• Innovative aid delivery models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Market-driven vocational and technical education and training;• Income generating skills and capabilities;• Higher and specialised education;• Financial literacy and awareness on credit and banking services.



2.2. Rationale

UNHCR and partners have been providing protection and assistance to refugees in one of the most impoverished regions in Kenya since 1992. The refugee population fluctuated over the years, in particular immediately after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA 2006). The South Sudan crisis of 2013 led to a massive outflow of refugees into the neighbouring countries, out of which 86,526¹ fled and sought asylum in Kenya. Despite the long existence of Kakuma refugee camps, 67 percent of its population arrived only during the last five years. Similarly, Kakuma town has equally grown in population size and economic opportunities. Despite this, little evidence was available to quantify the extent to which refugees have been an integral part of Turkana's socio-economic fabric.

In November 2014, the Turkana Government noted that the humanitarian aid delivery model was not well suited to support the strong socio-economic interaction between refugee and host communities.

UNHCR and World Bank agreed to undertake a socio-economic study in Kakuma to better understand the already-existing opportunities, enabling conditions and constraining factors.

The socio-economic study "Yes in My Backyard? The Economics of Refugees and their Social Dynamics in Kakuma"² denotes refugees as an integral part of Kakuma' social, cultural, and economic fabric with a vibrant economy and how refugee-owned businesses also serve both communities.³ This reflects the social and cultural interactions. It confirmed that the refugee presence in Kakuma has been generally positive. Refugees have boosted overall economic activity that has led to better nutritional outcomes and greater physical well-being of the host community.

In order to assess the impact of refugees a methodology was adopted with different policy scenarios related to: (i) limited economic

integration; (ii) full economic integration; and (iii) decampment. Among the three scenarios, full economic integration generated the highest economic benefit for both refugees and host communities.

The study also suggested a different approach: "If you want to help refugees, help develop Turkana. However, the role has to be a more meaningful one as it necessitates a shift from short-term emergency funding to long-term development financing. The line between humanitarian and development aid is an increasingly thin and blurry one".

Three key conclusions

The refugee presence in Kakuma has an overall beneficial and permanent impact on Turkana's economy, boosting Turkana's Gross Regional Product by over 3 percent and increasing total employment by about 3 percent;

Economic integration, which increases per capita host incomes by 6 percent, is the appropriate policy for maximizing the beneficial impact of refugees;

The engagement of the international community in the refugee operation should be oriented towards development of the host communities and the County.

The lessons from Kakuma equally challenge the negative perceptions of refugees as a burden and provide needed data and evidence for engaging policy makers in new approaches that create greater opportunities for refugees and therefore the host communities. Thus, the study also provides further argument for the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in practice. It also supports the UNHCR Kenya efforts for the new model in Kalobeyei as an integrated settlement that provides services to both host and refugee population in a sustainable and inclusive manner.

¹ UNHCR data, December 2018

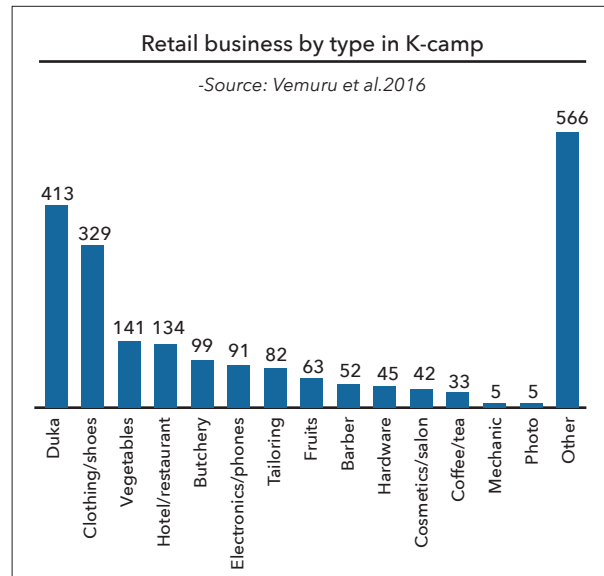
² <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/308011482417763778/Yes-in-my-backyard-The-economics-of-refugees-and-their-social-dynamics-in-Kakuma-Kenya>

³ The study started in 2015 and was published in 2016.

Building upon the outcome of the UNHCR/WB study, International Finance Corporation (IFC) undertook an innovative study “Kakuma as a marketplace⁴”, issued in 2017, to assess potential market in Kakuma by identifying demand, business opportunities and challenges for the private sector. It concluded that refugees are not just passive recipients of aid, but are actively involved in economic activity, with more than 2,000 businesses (including 14 wholesalers) in Kakuma camp and more than 200 shops in Kakuma town. In fact, according to the IFC study, the total household consumption in Kakuma, for both the camp and town is estimated at 56.2 million dollars per year.

The report shows significant opportunities for the private sector to do business in the camp and its neighbouring towns. Specifically, it identified three private sector actors that might especially benefit: Commercial firms (banks, microfinance institutions, telecommunications companies, and small and medium enterprises from other sectors); Social enterprises (companies that look to attain and maximize financial, social, and environmental impacts); and Local entrepreneurs (from the refugee and host communities).

4 https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/8fb8fab4-af24-4b09-bdff-2109d2c45974/20180427_Kakuma-as-a-Marketplace_v1.pdf?MOD=AJPERES



Attracting new players from the private sector to the area, expanding the operations of existing firms, and supporting local entrepreneurs have the potential to expand job opportunities for refugees and host communities, improve services, provide more choices, reduce prices, and contribute to self-reliance. The increased role of the private sector would also enhance the socio-economic inclusion of refugees, while contributing to the development of the region, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and, more widely, the Sustainable Development Goals.

The underlying principles to operationalise this new approach are informed by lessons drawn from existing projects and programmes and include:

- **A government-led initiative.** The National Government is the main responsible for matters pertaining refugees and the County Government leads and supports this approach through refugee inclusion in national service delivery systems. The capacity of the County Government will be strengthened in terms of coordination and implementation. Currently, the KISED P Thematic Working Groups (TWG) are being led by the County Chief Officers in conjunction with the UN technical lead agencies.
- **Centrality of communities.** All investments will be based on community-identified priorities using an age, gender and diversity approach, technical feasibility, and joint assessments and analysis. This will be done to ensure that the interventions being supported are viable in the local context and refugee communities are actively and substantively involved and consulted with regards to legislation and policy formulation affecting their lives and choices. This in turn will help strengthen the sustainability of KISED P's interventions.
- **Area-based approach.** The interventions will focus on creating an enabling environment and building skills and capabilities of both refugee and host communities residing in Turkana West. This will also promote interaction and greater social cohesion between the refugees and host communities and provide greater flexibility to adjust the existing programmes to the changing local context such as a high influx of refugees due to the deteriorating situation in the neighbouring countries.
- **Sustainability of investment.** Interventions will apply social and environmental standards that prevent adverse social impacts and environmental degradation, reduce risks and build resilience. Efforts will be directed to invest in an inclusive national and county service provision systems and strengthen technical and institutional capacities to support service delivery to refugee and host communities. This will avoid proliferation of parallel systems and ensure cost-efficiency in the long-term. Recurring operation and maintenance costs are included in annual budgets of national and local service providers, so that the sustainability of infrastructure investments is guaranteed.
- **Market development.** Interventions will aim to foster Private-Public Partnerships, stimulate private sector investments to inject money in markets by reducing the cost to do business, and supporting value chain development to improve the business climate and boost the local economy in Turkana West.



Photo © UNHCR/ Samuel Otieno

Protection Mainstreaming

KISEDIP mainstreams protection and gender interventions through strategic and effective coordination, aiming at equitable and non-discriminatory availability of and access to protection and assistance for women, girls, boys and men including persons with specific needs, elderly and persons with disabilities. Assistance as a result of active data collection should be provided in safety and with respect for people's dignity reflecting 'do no harm' principle. Communities should be engaged in the development of programmes and interventions that are grounded in evidence, accurately reflect evolving needs, priorities and opportunities.

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Gender equality and women's empowerment is the 5th Sustainable Development Goal and its achievement is considered an essential component of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. KISEDIP partners will increase efforts to address the root causes of gender inequalities and discrimination as well as promote gender mainstreaming mechanisms and focus on capacity-building of youth, women and other "marginalised" groups in Turkana West. Interventions under all KISEDIP components will focus on promoting innovative solutions that recognize and address diverse needs of women, girls, boys and men and are conceived and implemented in a gender responsive way.

Disability Inclusion

KISEDIP will promote the effective inclusion and participation of physically challenged refugees and host communities in their socio-economic development. They will do this by making their concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programmes so that they can equally benefit.

04

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Kenya has been a generous host to refugees and asylum seekers from East Africa and the Great Lakes regions since 1992. The presence of refugees and international community brought additional resources which has resulted in better access to education, medical services, water and economic opportunities for the County population. For this reason, refugees have become important players in the projected socio-economic development of Turkana West which contributes to a dynamic business environment with the potential of economies of scale.

Considering the significant population increase in Turkana West, more public and private sector investment is needed in economic and social facilities such as health services, educational

facilities, agriculture and livestock sectors, capacity development and skill building while increasing employment opportunities but also building public awareness on family planning, the importance of girls' education and employment opportunities for women to allow for a sustainable growth path. Additional efforts will also be needed in three interconnected sectors: road connectivity, energy and water to increase economic growth into Turkana West. Despite notable improvements in service delivery in Turkana, there are still significant challenges in providing adequate public services. The below key indicators follow an area-based approach and represent the situation in Turkana West considering both the refugee and host population statistics.



Approximately
2500

Refugee Businesses in
Kakuma & Kalobeyei.



5%

Access to
electricity



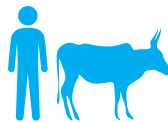
60/1000

Under five
mortality rate



41%

Access to safe
& clean water



41%

Pastoralist



121,820

Students enrolled
in public schools



57%

Schools have
Government deployed
teachers



43%

Delivery done by
skilled midwives



22%

Latrine coverage

Geography

Turkana County borders West Pokot and Baringo Counties to the South, Samburu County to the South East, and Marsabit County to the East. Internationally, it borders South Sudan to the North, Uganda to the West and Ethiopia to the North East.

The County shares Lake Turkana with Marsabit County and its total area is 71,597.6 km² accounting for 13.5 percent of the total land area in Kenya and making it the second largest of 47 counties in the Republic. The topography of Turkana varies between semi-arid and arid landscapes consisting of low-lying plains and isolated hills and mountain ranges.¹ The County is administratively divided into seven sub-counties, 30 wards and 156 sub-locations.² Turkana West Sub County is divided in six wards.

Social Services

Despite notable improvements in service delivery in Turkana West, there are still significant challenges in providing adequate public services. The social pillar of Vision 2030 has at its core 'investing in the people of Kenya' with a focus on health, education, children, youth and sports, among other welfare improving programmes. This includes government's commitment to address access, equity, quality, and relevance of social service delivery, as well as putting great emphasis on the links between education and training, technology and entrepreneurial skill development and the labour market. At the national level, Vision 2030 targets the creation of 3.5 million jobs in Kenya, a reduction in the poverty incidence from 46 percent in 2005 to 28 percent in 2030, and an increase in the human development index from 0.47 in 2005 to 0.7 in 2030. It places great emphasis on education, as the primary means of upward social mobility, national cohesion and socio-economic development.³

1 Opiyo et al 2015

2 CIDP 2018-2022

3 World Bank, 2015a

Pastoralism

Approximately 65 percent of the Turkana County population are pastoralists and for Turkana West population, including refugees, this is estimated at 41 percent. However, new forms of social differentiation are emerging across host communities, and the role of livestock herding is changing rapidly. As it has become more difficult to make a sustainable livelihood from pastoralism, livestock ownership has increasingly become the preserve of wealthier middle and upper-income households.⁴ Poorer households are either 'dropping out' of pastoralism or choosing alternative livelihood options, relying more heavily on food sources such as food aid, payments in kind, crops and wild foods, and to rely on safety nets, crop sales, self-employment and casual employment as income sources. In particular, many Turkana young men and women no longer only want to become pastoralists and they often seek to combine a nomadic lifestyle with an education and/or employment opportunity.

Natural Resources

The proximity of Turkana County to the international borders, the natural resources such as oil reserves, strong wind, long hours of sun, ample water in aquifers and available land, Turkana County has significant potential which is expected to generate future revenue to build the County's physical infrastructure, as well as health and education sectors.⁵ Equally important is the presence of refugees and the opportunities they bring for the economic development of the County. With that in mind, the Turkana Government plans to strengthen capacities and capitalize on opportunities to carry out these economic changes.

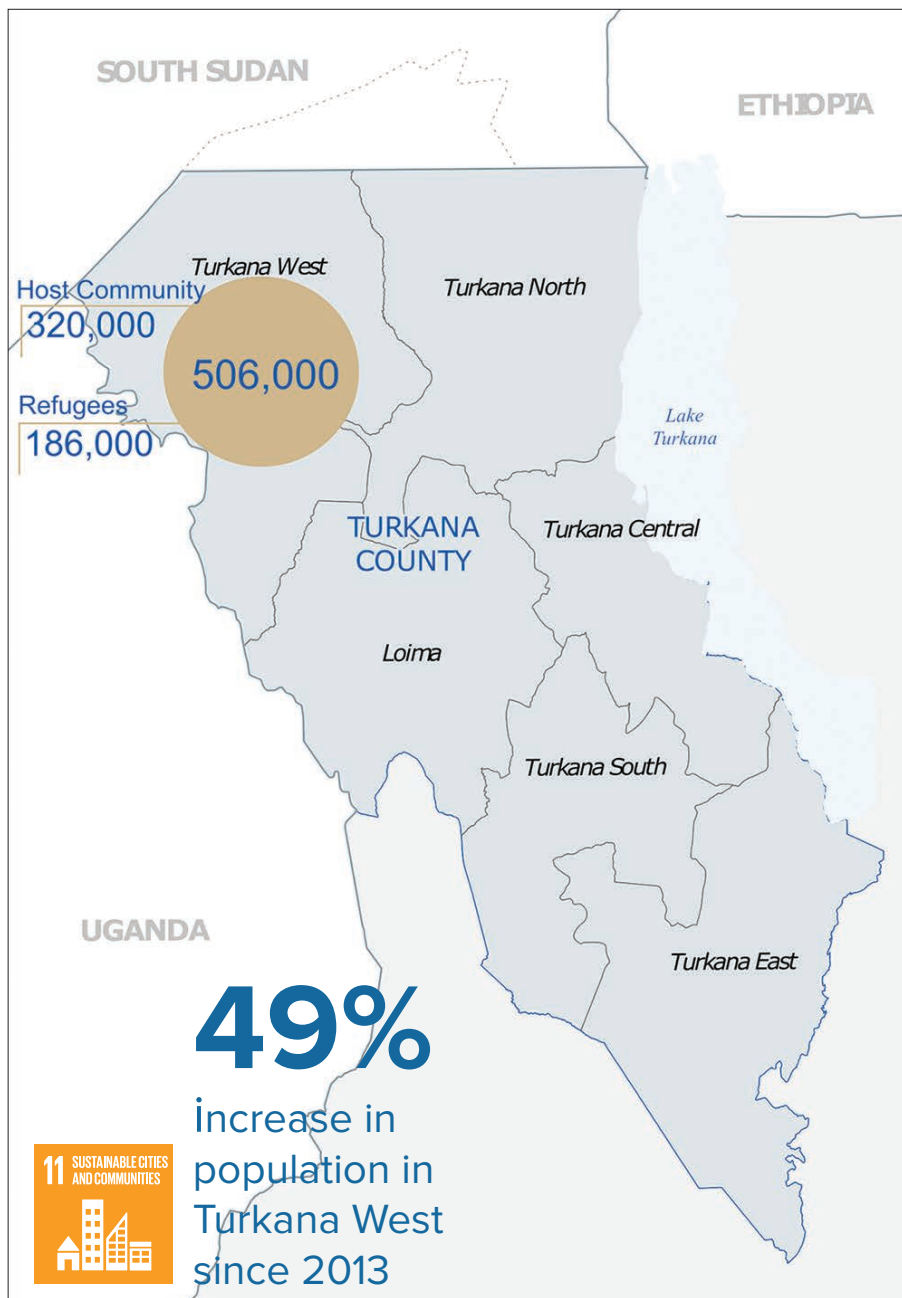
4 McDowell 2016, Save the Children 2016

5 Sanghi et al., 2016

Turkana West Population

The KISED P uses an area-based approach and will benefit directly and indirectly the population comprised of approximately 186,000 refugees in Kalobeyei settlement and Kakuma camps and 320,000 host population in Turkana West. The Turkana County’s average population growth rate is 3.35 percent, and 60 percent of the population in Turkana is below 19 years of age. The population

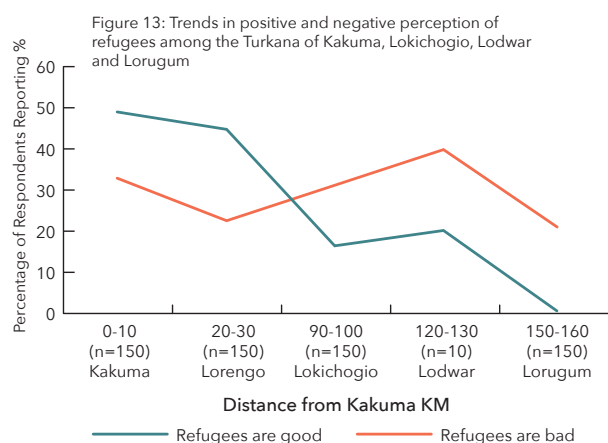
increase in Turkana West when considering both refugees and host communities has been estimated at approximately 49 percent in the last five years. The refugees and asylum seekers reside in two designated areas: the Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei settlement, located in Turkana West. Refugees constitute approximately 40 percent of Turkana West population and reside within the 15 kilometers radius from Kakuma.



Socio-economic impact of refugees

The impact of refugees can be measured by its impact on the local economy, where on the demand side, the presence of refugees increases demand for all goods and services. Yet, from a supply perspective, refugee inflows affect market conditions for food and labour, as aid given by organizations and agencies increases food supply, mainly because refugees often sell food aid in local markets to buy non-aid goods.⁶

Moreover, the perception of refugees in Turkana West has been increasingly favourable. The study showed that there is a strong correlation between the perception of residents who live near the Kakuma camp, who are involved in the economy and provision of the camp, compared to the people that live further away from it.⁷



This study also showed that cooperation, collaboration, and mutual benefit, largely through the exchange of labour, goods, services, and aided by the presence of the local commercial market, can mitigate mistrust that people might have towards refugees. This is the reason why many activities in this plan are geared towards promoting interaction between refugees and Turkana by bringing them closer together.

⁶ Sanghi et al.

⁷ Sanghi et al, 2016

Investment in Education, Skills and Capabilities

For Turkana to reach its full potential more investment in education and technical, vocational and business skills and capabilities are needed. In recent years partners have trained a significant number of refugees and host communities in a variety of skills. However, notable gaps remain in language proficiency for refugees from non-English speaking countries as it is a prerequisite to advance in formal education. There are few university graduates engaged in areas of their studies due to shortage of opportunities, difficulties in accessing business capital from formal financial institutions due to strict prerequisites and limited market driven vocational skills trades to meet employers' needs and for job creation.

To ensure future successful investments in education, skills and capabilities, efforts will need to include identifying entrepreneurial characteristics and orientations among the young population that can foster their talents. It will also be necessary to analyse the growing and changing demand for certain skills and capabilities. Training in support services, such as coaching, mentoring, and financing to promote autonomy and self-reliance in starting and running businesses can increase employability, wage and self-employment.⁸

Potential for economic growth

The three interconnected sectors namely road connectivity, energy and water have the biggest potential to impact economic growth into Turkana West.

The expected completion of the highway passing through Turkana West by 2020 would increase the connectivity of this county with other counties and countries, as well as reduce the transportation time and logistical cost of trading goods and services.

Turkana West has one of the largest aquifers and

⁸ Aungo, Justus and Robert Alela. Promoting Life-skills and Livelihoods (Skills 4 Life) In Kakuma, Kenya. Labour Scan Report. SwissContact. March 2017

seasonal rivers that could supply the population with sufficient water. However, the limited investment in water infrastructure, technologies and capacities has been the main obstacle to increase water quantity, equitable distribution and its efficient use. Efforts to harness the water more effectively are ongoing through partner investments in smaller dams, water pans, sand dams, shallow wells and irrigation through spate irrigation systems.

Electricity has recently been made available in Kakuma and Lokichogio and are predominantly powered by either diesel or solar hybrid mini-grids. These fossil-fuel powered generators often

result in high running costs caused by high fuel prices, logistics, maintenance and overall technical inefficiencies. Additional challenges faced by the energy supply sector in Turkana West also include high investment cost of power production, poor transmission and distribution infrastructure, absent metering systems, low per capita power consumption which affects the electricity tariffs and potential return on investment. Only about 5% of the Turkana West households have access to electricity. Households mostly rely on firewood, charcoal, paraffin and solar lanterns for their lighting and cooking needs, with firewood being the main source of energy.

Concept of devolution

Kenya's 2010 Constitution represented a fundamental shift in the country's policy and institutional framework, which provides a platform to address the country's key challenges, including poverty and marginalization. The Constitution seeks to increase the responsiveness, inclusiveness, and efficiency of government service delivery by providing for multiple reforms, including the devolution of the country's governance structure.

Devolved functions

1. Water, Environment, Min. Resources & Agriculture
2. Education, Sports and Social protection
3. Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources
4. Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs
5. Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries
6. Health Services and Sanitation
7. Public Service, and Disaster Management
8. Infrastructure, Transport, and Public Works
9. Lands, Energy, Housing & Urban Areas Mngt
10. Finance and Economic Planning

County governments assumed responsibilities for delivering devolved services, including health, agriculture, urban services, and local infrastructure. Other devolved functions include county roads, county planning and development, management of village polytechnics, and county public works and services. This financing is primarily provided through an unconditional transfer called the

'Equitable Share' of nationally collected revenues. The Constitution provides that counties receive a minimum of 15 percent of national revenues of the last audited financial year. The Equitable Share is then distributed among the counties via a progressive formula that gives historically marginalized counties a larger per capita transfer than historically privileged counties. As a result of the Equitable Share Formula, historically marginalized counties like Turkana have significant discretionary budget resources. The Constitution also provides for an Equalization Fund amounting to 0.5 percent of total nationally generated revenues, as well as for conditional transfers - currently covering provincial hospitals, and the operation and maintenance of health facilities. The Constitution grants limited revenue-raising powers to counties (the largest being property rates and single business permits), thus most counties remain highly transfer-dependent.

Policy frameworks and strategies

At the international level

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 19 September 2016, represents a milestone for global solidarity with refugees and the global asylum governance. Through the New York Declaration, Member States recognized the unprecedented levels of forced displacement currently being experienced, affirmed the rights of refugees, and committed to enhancing the protection and durable solutions available to them. One of the most important issues addressed by the New York Declaration is responsibility-sharing where the responsibility of providing asylum to refugees should not be left to the neighbouring countries and communities but be shared by international community.

In the New York Declaration, UN Member States invited UNHCR to propose a 'Global Compact on Refugees', informed by practical experience of applying the CRRF, including in Kenya since 2017, and engagement with States and other stakeholders. In the New York Declaration, UN Member States invited UNHCR to propose a 'Global Compact on Refugees' (GCR), informed by practical experience of applying the CRRF and engagement with States and other stakeholders. The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) is laid out in Annex I of the Declaration and sets out key elements to be applied to large-scale movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations. The four key objectives of the CRRF are to 1) ease pressure on host communities; 2) enhance refugee self-reliance, such as through access to education and livelihoods; 3) expand access to third country solutions, including both resettlement and complementary pathways, and 4) support conditions in countries of origin for voluntary return in safety and dignity. KISED P shares the following features of the CRRF:

- It engages a wide array of stakeholders, including: national and local authorities; international and regional organisations and financial institutions; civil society partners (including faith-based, academia, media, and private sector); and refugees; and local communities.
- It is inclusive of, but not limited to, the UNHCR refugee operational plan and funding appeal (both the Regional Response Plan for South Sudan and the Kenya Chapter of Global Appeal). The CRRF includes both humanitarian responses and development actions early on to strengthen the overall response. It supports local service provision in areas hosting refugees and links national and local humanitarian and development strategies. The KISED P proposes investments in resilience of refugees and local communities to address poverty and lessen aid dependence.
- It embraces private sector engagement, diverse forms of investment and innovative humanitarian delivery.
- It initiates long-term planning for solutions.

Finally, the KISED P is aligned to the Global Agenda for 2030, specifically the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the New Urban Agenda. A key objective for the Government is that the Medium Term Plan 3 includes policies, programmes and projects aimed at meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets, which replaced the Millennium Development Goals from January 2016. The Cabinet has approved a Cabinet Memo to mainstream the 17 SDGs by Ministries Counties Departments and Agencies (MCDAs) in their policy, planning, programmes and budgeting. MCDAs will be expected to report on the relevant monitoring indicators identified by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) out of the 230 Global Monitoring Indicators.

At the Regional level

The World Bank Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (KDRDIP) in Kenya. DRDIP currently supports four refugee-hosting countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya; and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). It addresses the regional spill-over effect of conflict and forced displacement, through a development response that seeks to support the host communities in overcoming the shocks and impacts of refugee presence. The DRDIP for Kenya was designed as the 2nd stage to address:

- The regional spill-over effects of the forced displacement situation in the Horn of Africa that directly affects Kenya and the ongoing regional dialogues that are taking place;
- The lessons learned during the preparation and early implementation of the DRDIP I which validates the proposed interventions using the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach and local-government-led implementation; and
- The establishment of the Regional Secretariat for Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration (FDMM) in the IGAD that has created a regional platform for governments in the HOA to share experiences and knowledge as well as contribute to policy harmonization and institutional

building for development response to forced displacement among all member countries irrespective of whether they are part of the regional operation.

DRDIP II will be an integral part of the broader 'North and North-Eastern Development Initiative' (NEDI) for Kenya, specifically focusing on an area-based and progressive-solutions approach to address the impacts of protracted refugees' situation on the host communities around the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Garissa, Wajir, and Turkana Counties of Kenya. The project has five key components: (a) social and economic services and infrastructure; (b) environmental and natural resource management; (c) livelihoods programme; (d) project management; and (e) support to IGAD for expansion of the regional secretariat on forced displacement and mixed migration. The project beneficiaries include a total host population of 1,041,436 and a total refugee population of 439,461 in Turkana, Wajir and Garissa counties. The project will be implemented by the Executive Office of the President through the Department for Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Regions. The total cost of the project is \$103 million, financed by an International Development Agency (IDA) credit of \$100 to Kenya and an IDA Grant of \$3 million to the Intergovernmental Development Authority (IGAD).

Further, Kenya hosted the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Special Summit in March 2017, to deal with the situation of the Somali refugees in the region, resulting in the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia (the Nairobi Declaration) which focuses on regional quality education standards and inclusion into national systems.

At the National and County level

The National level development strategy. Vision 2030 is a broad-based agenda straddling the current and previous administration and has the following three pillars: economic, social, and political. The economic pillar envisages moving up the value chain in key areas, including agriculture and financial services, to consistently deliver 10

percent annual growth. The social pillar focuses on investing in people, including in education, health, and housing, and with a focus on women, youth, and vulnerable communities. The political pillar seeks to "move to the future as one nation," including improving the rule of law, transparency, and accountability. Vision 2030 is operationalized through Medium-Term Plans, and calls for massive investments in infrastructure across the country. It also has a strong focus on inclusive economic growth and the Sustainable Development Goals. The MTP identifies key policy actions, reforms, and programs that will enable Kenya to achieve accelerated and inclusive economic growth. Primary health care, maternal and child health services, access to clean water and sanitation, and education are priority areas for the Government. The MTP also emphasizes full implementation of the devolution process, as required in the Constitution, and prioritizes developing the capacity of County governments and improving coordination between the two levels of government. The KISED P and its 5-year plan are thus entirely consistent with the national agenda and support implementation of the MTP by focusing on infrastructure investments in Turkana West.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Joint UN Programme for Turkana County. The UN Joint Programme for Turkana is one of the flagship projects of the UN Country Team in Kenya and it includes programmes delivered by several agencies present in Turkana in the sectors of Transformative Governance, Human Capital Development, Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth, Environmental Sustainability, Land Management and Human Security. UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNICEF and UN-Habitat are the main UN agencies contributing to strategic results under the framework, with the common aim of facilitating the transformation of the county by 2030.

At the county-level, the KISED P is aligned to the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP II) for 2018-2022 which is a comprehensive blue print that guides the County Government and partners 'engagement in the County with the purpose to attain social economic transformation

of Turkana. To this end, the 5-Year Plan highlights its contribution to the achievement of the outcomes in each relevant area. The CIDP II aspires to socially empower its population with equality and opportunities to live a healthy, peaceful and dignified life. Turkana County recognizes that in order to leave no one behind and facilitate the socio-economic and environmental development of the area, it must recognise the inter-connected nature of these dimensions, and ensure that each are progressing in support of the other. The CIDP is focused on 10 departmental sectors: Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries; Education, Sports and Social Protection; Finance and Economic Planning; Health and Sanitation; Infrastructure, Transport and Public Works; Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas Development; Office of the Governor; Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources; Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs; Public Service and Disaster Management; and Water, Environment and Mineral Resources. Each of the sectors capture priority development initiatives within which the 2018-2022 development agenda has been framed and comprehensively articulated. The plan has incorporated Vision 2030, The Big Four and other national sector linkages in areas such as improving

access to health care, improving food security through agriculture and increasing job creation through value addition and manufacturing. The CIDP II has identified a number of flagship projects which are to drive the County's social economic transformation. For that, the County government engaged in public private partnerships, entered into bilateral agreements with international partners, expanded the engagement framework of Public Benefit Organizations to include resource sharing, expanded the local revenue base and advocated for allocations from the national budget. Increasing efforts will also be made to support the strengthening of systems, bolster cross-sectoral coordination and stakeholder collaboration, and interpret and use evidence to support planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and decision making. It will also increase efforts on research and centralised data management that allow visually accessible information for robust planning. The CIDP II is also a testimony of increased synergies and reaching out by the Government initiatives to work together across sectors, with communities including refugees, research and academia, the national government and humanitarian and development actors and private investors.

06

OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY

6.1. Methodology

The KISED P is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative in which partners agreed to respond to the current situation in Turkana West using their comparative advantage.

It benefits from the review process that the County government conducted to provide integrated feedback on economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development when reviewing the first CIDP implementation period and to produce a plan that meets the needs and addresses the vulnerabilities of all communities in Turkana. To further strengthen an evidence-based decision-making approach the County government commits in the CIDP II to introduce the Stakeholder Approach to Risk Informed and Evidence Based Decision Making (SHARED) methodology. This will strengthen the humanitarian and development cooperation on issues such as data collection and analysis, poverty measurement, and community-driven development models.

KISED P uses an area-based approach to address the social, economic, and environmental needs among refugees and local communities, and is a result of the outcomes from good practices, desk reviews, CIDP review process and participatory focus group discussions with a wide range of stakeholders. They include women, men, girls and boys from different backgrounds and organisations/ institutions who identified key challenges that needed to be addressed in order to bring the required change and achieve the overall impact and to allow refugees to maximise their potential in an enabling environment.

Through the Government led KISED P thematic working groups (TWGs) and other existing coordination structures at County and Sub-county level, KISED P partners used the Theory of Change (TOC) approach to revise the KISED P structure and discussed and agreed on assumptions, challenges and opportunities while reviewing current baselines, existing local capacities and identifying the priority development areas. The KISED P structure includes an overall objective/goal, four strategic objectives, eight sectoral components and required financial resources for the implementation of phase I (2018-2022).

KISED P partners will aim to address the key challenges through its structure and capitalise on efforts made to reform the legal framework and policies; infrastructure, county financial and human resources, refugee inclusion in national service delivery systems; educated/ skilled workforce; inadequate disability inclusion, aid dependency and poverty levels; water availability and equitable distribution systems; credit access and financial inclusion of refugees; value addition; community engagements and ownership; and business environment for private sector investments.

Addressing these key challenges is also at the basis of identifying key flagship projects under each component. These projects are often prerequisites that address a strategic issue, and/or generate a model solution and/or contribute to the national and international visibility of the impact achieved in Turkana West.

6.2. Strategic objectives

GOAL

The overall goal of KISED P is to boost the local economy by enabling the environment and building skills/ capabilities in order for refugees and host communities in Turkana West to increase their self-reliance, access inclusive national service systems and successfully function in their new market environment. This will directly contribute to transforming the humanitarian model of assistance for refugees towards development-oriented solutions that enhance the self-reliance of refugees and host communities.

The strategic objectives of KISED P to achieve this overall goal are:

01

Create a conducive environment that attracts investment from the private sector and financial service providers to promote the local economy

02

Invest in basic socio-economic infrastructure, introduce sustainable models and strengthen capacities for an enhanced and inclusive national service delivery

03

Enhance innovative aid delivery and increase financial inclusion for refugees and host communities to increase self-reliance and reduce poverty

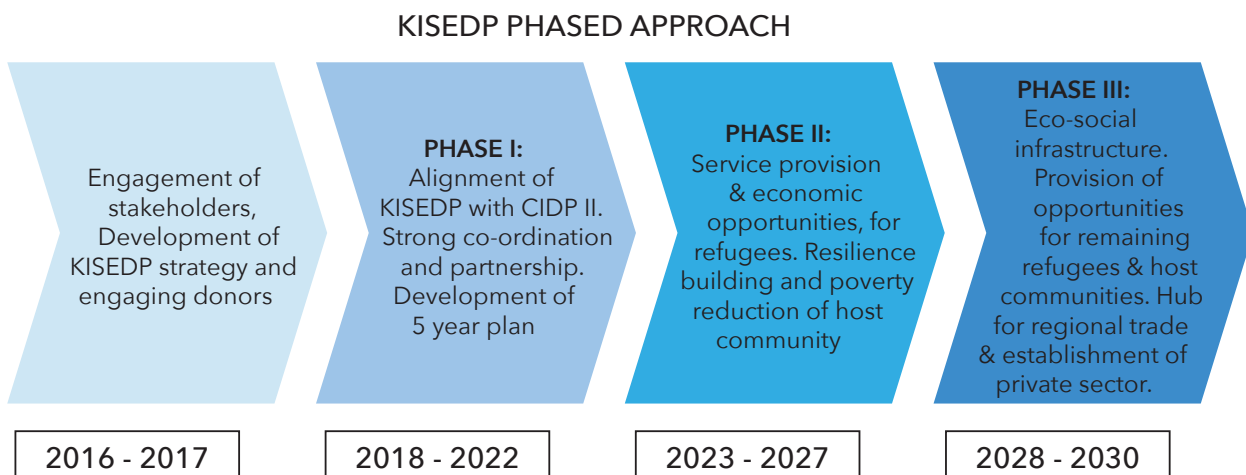
04

Increase access to higher and specialised education and promote and support market-driven skills and capabilities of refugees and host communities to take part in the local economy

The KISED P will implement the above strategic objectives through eight complementary and mutually-reinforcing components which are closely aligned to the CIDP sectors. Each component has its own sectoral objectives, indicators and budgets that directly contribute to one or more of the above strategic objectives. It also takes account of the fact that socio-economic inclusion and integration of refugees is a gradual process with legal, economic, social and cultural dimensions. The KISED P components and its implementation arrangements are explained in full detail in section seven and eight of this document.

6.3. Phased approach

Working towards achieving the KISED P’s overall goal and objectives means reducing gradually the aid dependencies of communities while strengthening their capacities, skills, and increasing their resilience, as well as improving their environment through investments in inclusive national systems and local capacities. Hence, to achieve its overall impact, the humanitarian-development nexus will be strengthened and interventions under KISED P will be implemented through a phased approach which will promote and develop a local community’s economic, physical, social and environmental strengths and will address both challenges and opportunities.



- Preparatory Phase - 2016-2017: focused on engaging various stakeholders, including the County and national government, World Bank, private sector, humanitarian and development partners and community-based organisations. Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) were set up and each group undertook various assessments, developing the KISED P strategy and structure, and engaging donors. Kalobeyei settlement was established, temporary shelters were constructed, and initial basic services systems were established.
- Phase One - 2018-2022: During this phase efforts were made to fully align the KISED P with the CIDP II (2018-2022). While KISED P partners continue to fund the need for accessible basic social services provision and protection for refugees and host communities in Turkana West, they gradually increase their efforts to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus (HDN) and scale up innovative aid delivery modalities such as CBIs; build technical and institutional capacities; and promote inclusive national

service delivery systems for better resilience and sustainability. To identify socio-economic ranking amongst the populations, partners will use their comparative advantage to conduct regular comprehensive socio-economic profiling exercises which will allow for monitoring of vulnerabilities over time and ensure assistance is efficient and done in an equitable manner. In subsequent phases, assistance to the very poor will increasingly be implemented through cash transfers and inclusive social safety nets based on vulnerability and poverty levels. The foundation for long-term development interventions will be built through the engagement of a broad section of the TWG stakeholders. The focus is on strong coordination and partnership to ensure that existing opportunities for collaboration and synergies are fully exploited. The 5-Year Plan has been developed to guide detailed programming for interventions by partners and for resource mobilisation purposes. It lays the foundations for future full inclusion in the County service provision model.

- Phase Two - 2023-2027: The assumption is that the conflict situation in South Sudan and the region will show positive improvement, but not enough to create a conducive environment for mass return. There is a strong likelihood that this will be a classic protracted displacement situation, with limited prospects of durable solutions during the period. Development interventions will focus on ensuring sustainable services provision and economic opportunities, which will: prepare the refugees for eventual return; and build the resilience and reduce the poverty level of host communities. KISED P will guide development projects, which will build on the foundation laid during Phase one and will include further major investments that will transform Kalobeyei and Kakuma, both camps and townships as well as another ward in Turkana West.
- Phase Three - 2028-2030. The situation in South Sudan will eventually improve and create the right conditions for the return of refugees. While the majority of refugees will start returning, there will be a few refugees opting to remain in Kenya for various protection-related and economic reasons. Phase 3 of KISED P will focus on continuing efforts to build the economic and social infrastructure of Kalobeyei, Kakuma and other wards in Turkana West so that it could: (i) continue to provide opportunities for remaining refugees and host communities; and (ii) become the inclusive hub of Kenya's regional trade and economic collaboration with Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda as a result of a well-established private sector to employ locally available skilled labour and produce local goods to meet the increasing demand.

Considering KISEDIP is a 15-year comprehensive development plan that aims at creating an enabling environment in which skilled refugees and host populations can make choices, interventions are structured within the following eight complementary and mutually-reinforcing components which are closely aligned to the CIDP sectors. Each component has its own sectoral objectives, indicators and budgets that directly contribute to one or more of the above strategic objectives. Cross-cutting elements include the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities of Government and local partners, private sector engagement, introduction of innovative aid-delivery models and protection mainstreaming, gender equality and woman empowerment as well as disability inclusion for refugees and host populations in Turkana West.

Overview of programmatic components

- **Component One to Three: Sustainable Integrated Service Delivery & Skills Development** will support cost-effective and sustainable social services, including education, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) which will benefit host communities, even after the potential return of refugees to their respective countries of origin;
- **Component Four: Protection** will support systems and services in line with the national legal framework for the protection of refugees and host communities, addressing the full range of protection risks through a comprehensive approach;
- **Component Five: Spatial Planning & Infrastructure Development** will facilitate the spatial planning of Kakuma, Kalobeyei and other wards in Turkana West to guide the area's development approach and the transformation of the refugee camps into sustainable urban areas, supporting the economic growth of the Turkana County;
- **Component Six: Agriculture, Livestock, and Natural Resources Management** will support the development of a commercially viable agriculture and livestock sector, and improved natural resource management in the two wards and beyond;
- **Component Seven: Sustainable Energy Solutions** will enhance access to affordable, reliable modern energy services including the expanded use of renewable energy in Turkana West which will boost further the existing opportunities for economic growth and improve the wellbeing of both refugees and host communities.
- **Component Eight: Private Sector & Entrepreneurship** outlines a range of activities to support the development of the private sector and encourage entrepreneurship in the Kakuma and Kalobeyei wards with spill-over effect on the entire Sub-County.

- The chart below indicates how KISED P components match the CIDP II elements, which are organised across 10 sectors devolved to the County Government. The work plans further

include all interventions outlined under the KISED P components aligned with the CIDP II sectors and the interventions included therein.

Turkana CIDP Structure	KISED P Structure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Sanitation • Education, Sports and Social Protection • Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs • Water, Environment and Mineral Resources • Infrastructure, Transport and Public works • Lands, energy, Housing and Urban Areas Development • Public Service, and Disaster Management • Agriculture, Pastoral Economy and Fisheries • Tourism, Culture and Natural Resources • Finance and Economic Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component One: Health • Component Two: Education • Component Three: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) • Component Four: Protection • Component Five: Spatial Planning & Infrastructure Development • Component Six: Agriculture, Livestock, and Natural Resource Management • Component Seven: Sustainable Energy Solutions • Component Eight: Private Sector & Entrepreneurship

Overview of financial resource requirements and mobilisation strategy

This section will provide a summary overview of the estimated cost for implement of Phase I which partners discussed and laid out in further detail in the respective work plans by programmatic component. The work plans will be reviewed on a regular basis and adjusted where relevant and necessary. Changes and risk mitigation measures will be discussed, and agreed during the quarterly coordination meetings and shared with all stakeholders through quarterly reports. KISED P budget requirements are focused on interventions that promote socio-economic inclusion of refugees and to contribute to the economic growth of Turkana West. The immediate needs of refugees for life saving purposes are covered separately.

The estimated resources required for Phase I have been estimated at 500 million USD.

The international community aims to slightly increase and then stabilise their contributions throughout Phase I while the Government/World Bank and Private sector contributions will gradually increase. It is important to note that the budgets are based on assumptions and are estimates for planning purposes in order to ensure greater impact and increase value for money. The budgets for each intervention will be further developed by the partners at the project submission stage and complementarity will be ensured through the established coordinaton structures. As of Phase II, the overall budget from the international community could gradually start decreasing to offset increases in the government and private sector contributions.

Government contributions to the KISED P are in line with CIDP resource requirements, priorities and mobilisation efforts relevant to the overall

objective/goal of KISED. Government cross-sectoral integrated flagships that aim to maximize impacts in the County have also been carefully reviewed and where relevant, elements have been included under their respective sectors in the resource requirements for KISED. The overall CIDP II required resources has been estimated at 1.7 billion USD.

In the CIDP II, the County government explains that close to 40 percent of the County revenues would come from the equitable share allocation. Other sources of income would come from County taxes (1 percent), grants (3 percent), and bilateral and multilateral funded programmes (2 percent) and public-private partnership (1 percent). It is yet to be established how much the county will raise from oil. The County Government will consider the use innovative ideas like using land as equity for PPPs, prudent asset management to improve credit worthiness, partnerships with sister cities of overseas local governments to build capacity, austerity measures like cutting on non-core expenditure and containing the Public Sector Wage Bill, an

aggressive resource mobilization strategy including fundraisers through the MTPF, partnerships with National Government, Development Partners as well as the Public-Private Partnerships. The resource gap is estimated at approximately 900 mil USD which the county aims to address through prioritising critical and strategic activities that will contribute to the economic growth, identifying opportunities for additional or improved revenue streams and strengthening coordination of development activities in the County to ensure investments are aligned to the CIDP, and do not duplicate efforts. A Multi Partner Trust Fund will raise revenues to enhance sustainable development in the County.¹

Multiple financing streams, including humanitarian, development, government, and private sector, will be mobilized to finance KISED's activities. Every participating organization will mobilize its own funding to finance its respective activities. In addition, KISED Secretariat will work with the various humanitarian, development and private sector actors to support the resource mobilization activities.

¹ CIDP II 2018-2022

KISED P ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (in Million USD)								
Component		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL	
ONE	HEALTH	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	7.7	Government/WB
		8.0	11.0	13.4	13.1	13.4	58.9	International community
				1.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	Private sector
		9.4	12.4	16.0	16.7	17.1	71.6	TOTAL
TWO	EDUCATION	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.4	Government/WB
		8.5	12.3	17.4	17.7	17.1	73	International community
			2.4	3.3	2.3	2.3	10.3	Private sector
		10.2	16.4	22.7	22.0	21.4	92.7	TOTAL
THREE	WASH	0.3	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.7	7.6	Government
		5.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	61.0	International community
					1.0	1.5	2.5	Private sector
		5.3	15.4	16.5	16.7	17.2	71.1	TOTAL
FOUR	PROTECTION	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.1	Government/WB
		5.4	6.8	6.0	5.3	4.4	27.9	International community
								Private sector
		5.9	7.7	6.9	6.2	5.3	32.0	TOTAL
FIVE	SPATIAL PLANNING, INFRASTRUCTURE & URBAN GOVERNANCE		0.1	0.4	1.1	1.1	2.6	Government/WB
		4.0	10.0	11.6	5.8	5.2	36.6	International community
					1.0	2.5	3.5	Private sector
		4.0	10.1	12.0	7.9	8.8	42.7	TOTAL
SIX	AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	5.3	Government/WB
		7.5	8.5	10.0	8.6	8.4	43.0	International community
			0.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.7	Private sector
		8.0	9.9	11.7	10.8	10.6	51.0	TOTAL
SEVEN	ENERGY	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	3.3	Government/WB
		2.5	6.8	10.6	11.6	13.5	45.0	International community
				1.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	Private sector
		2.8	7.3	12.1	14.6	16.5	53.3	TOTAL
EIGHT	PRIVATE SECTOR & ENTREPRENEURSHIP	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.7	4.2	12.6	Government/WB
		4.1	6.6	9.1	14.7	15.3	49.8	International community
			20.0	0.5	0.8	2.0	23.3	Private sector
		5.4	28.3	12.3	18.2	21.5	85.7	TOTAL
Quality assurance, risk management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation.			0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.5	
TOTAL BUDGET		6.0	8.9	11.8	12.2	13.8	52.6	Government/WB
		45.0	76.0	92.1	90.8	91.3	395.2	International community
			22.6	6.3	10.1	13.3	52.3	Private sector
		51.0	107.5	110.2	113.1	118.4	500.1	TOTAL



7.1. Component One:

HEALTH

Current situation

The right to health is a fundamental human right which is guaranteed in the Kenyan constitution, Article 43 and states that every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of health which includes the right to health care services including reproductive health care. In line with the realization of this right, key health services have been devolved to the county government who are now responsible for the actualization of this right for the people in their respective counties. In addition, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has made several commitments to improve nutritional status through the Vision 2030, MTP III, KHSSIP, FNSP, NNAP, and CIDP II, all of which contribute to the realization of SDGs, especially goal 2; Zero Hunger.

Kalobeyei Health Centre Providing Vital Health Support to Refugee and Host Population

Ekuleu Emeto watches over her two year old grandson at the Kalobeyei health centre, while his mother Apua gets the prescription and medicines. "My grandson is suffering from a fever. I have come here for the first time and I am happy that we are not treated any differently from the refugees," says Ekuleu.

Source: www.unhcr.org/ke

In line with this the Turkana County Government has made significant progress over the last four years in realisation of the right to health. The doctor-population ratio stands at 1:20 000 compared to 1:70 000 in 2013, while the nurse to population ratio is 1:2310 compared to 1:5200 in 2013. The average distance a person needs to travel to the

nearest health facility dropped from 50 km in 2013 to 35 km in 2017. A majority (82 percent) of the population seek care from public clinics.

There is a total of 56 facilities in the Sub County which are either public facilities run by the County Government, NGO run facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement, faith-based run hospitals as well as private run facilities. The five most common causes of morbidity remain communicable diseases upper respiratory tract infections, malaria, lower respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhoea and skin infections. The prevalence of acute malnutrition is also high and above the emergency threshold (≥ 15 percent). Mortality follows an almost similar pattern with neonatal and maternal mortality contributing a significant proportion (20 percent in the refugee camp and settlement).

The factors affecting access to quality health care services for both host and refugee communities include but are not limited to:

- Social cultural beliefs that hinder early health seeking behaviour;
- Poor education/literacy which lead to poor health seeking behaviour;
- Limited financial and human resources;
- High cost of health services especially specialized and tertiary health care services;
- Insufficient number of qualified personnel in health facilities;
- Periodic outbreaks of diseases;
- Inadequate supply of medicine and medical supplies at facility level;
- Non-interoperability of health information management system in use by different partners;
- Poor network coverage hindering communication and reporting.
- Limited disability-friendly health infrastructure to provide people living with disabilities equal access to health services.

Key challenges specific to host community in the sub county include but are not limited to:

- Long distance to access basic health services;
- Long distance to access safe delivery services for women;
- Inadequate ambulance coverage for reproductive health and emergency cases;
- Inadequate staffing, equipment and/or lack of power and water supply leading to limited functionality of some of the public health facilities;

Key challenges specific to refugees include but are not limited to:

- No access to adequate and affordable secondary and tertiary health care services outside the refugee camps and settlement unless specifically referred by agencies;
- Limited awareness on the risks of misdiagnosis and mistreatment in unlicensed local health clinics in the camps and settlement.

Despite challenges that result from providing health care to a population settled in a remote and hardship area, the collaboration between the County Government Ministry of health, National Government Ministry of Health, various NGOs and Faith Based Organizations is remarkably good; which resulted in some positive health outcomes. Two cholera outbreaks, in 2017 and early 2018, had a well-coordinated response led by The Ministry of Health, UNHCR and other partners resulting in a rapid control of the situation within both the host and refugee communities and with a case fatality of less than 1 percent which is in line with WHO standard.

Moreover, refugees have access to specialised health services outside the camps and settlement such as radiological diagnostic services (X-rays) if referred. Similarly, the host communities benefit from services available within the refugee camp and settlement. This includes skilled delivery services for pregnant women including caesarean sections and blood transfusion at no cost which is in line with the government's vision to promote safe delivery.

Furthermore, strong partnerships have been built with organizations such as AMREF, AICHM and various other health providers including faith-based organizations. As a consequence, NGO facilities and County run facilities have been able to offer specialist services through reverse referral resulting in specialist consultant doctors coming to Turkana West Sub County periodically (one week every month) and providing services in various health facilities to both host and refugee community. Hence reducing the need for referral to major urban centres where most specialist doctors are based. This has provided the refugee and host population with access to secondary and tertiary services in gynaecology, surgery, paediatric, ear, nose & throat (ENT) as well as eye and dental care.

Lastly, a strong community approach through locally recruited community health promoters trained in health education and community mobilization contributed to the achievement of key primary health indicators. This includes high vaccination coverage among children below one year at 95 percent as recommended by WHO to obtain herd immunity, and skilled delivery rate of more than 95 percent for all births which is much higher than the national average of 79 percent and 62 percent respectively. The County Government, recognising the importance of the community health promoters, is considering putting in place a remuneration system to retain qualified community health workers.

Turkana CIDP II

In the context of the Big Four Agenda, the Government aims to provide accessible and affordable quality healthcare. It endeavours to ensure that every person in Kenya is covered under the NHIF medical coverage. Strong collaboration between the NHIF and private sector insurance providers will be required. The Turkana County Health Strategic Plan further emphasizes this need for progress towards attainment of tangible investment in all the World Health Organization defined health pillars and harmonization of County initiatives to attain universal health coverage for all.

In particular, the plan describes the most critical bottlenecks affecting health service delivery and suggests cost-effective solutions to address them. It focuses on seven health sector priorities which include; human resource, service delivery, health products, health information, health infrastructure, leadership and governance, health finance and research.

Moreover, they will be increase in the number of health workers by filling gaps in prioritized health facilities and by absorbing health workers engaged through partnership projects. More investment is needed to make community health services financially sustainable and to improve existing healthcare facilities at all levels including water supply and sanitation, physical infrastructure for enabling provision of maternity and other mandated services, and in staffing.

One key milestone achieved in the primary healthcare front is the successful enactment of the Community Health Services (CHS) Bill to revitalize health and nutrition services and thereby enhance demand, utilization of and access to services.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

In support of the CIDP II priorities, the KISED P health component's outcome for this phase is to increase equitable access to quality and more cost-effective health services for refugees and host communities in Turkana West through five key objectives.

Key areas of intervention will be geared towards strengthening government capacities as well as promoting community-based approaches to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and effectively address the most common causes of morbidity and mortality in both communities in Turkana West.

KISED P partners will continue to invest in inclusive service delivery infrastructure, workforce, information systems, medicine and equipment in order to improve access to quality health services and increase the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in national service delivery systems.

Partners will also tap into the opportunity of a high population density in Kakuma and Kalobeyei to attract new service providers' investments and to promote and support refugees and host communities to benefit from enrolment in the National Hospital Insurance Plan (NHIF). This should increase access to adequate and affordable secondary and tertiary health care services outside the refugee camps and settlement. Overall this would contribute to the attainment of universal health coverage for all.

OUTCOME

Increased equitable access to quality and cost-effective health services for refugees and host population in Turkana West

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Under five mortality rate	60/1000 live births	35/1000 live births
Percentage of delivery by skilled midwives	43	75
Number of refugees and host communities enrolled and benefitting from NHIF	TBC	250,000

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for the provision of effective health care service delivery	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Enhance community and health partner engagement in preventive health interventions to reduce morbidity	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.9	4.3
Improve access to quality health care services through investment in infrastructure	6.0	6.8	7.9	7.9	7.5
Promote sustainable health financing through inclusion in the national health insurance	0.2	1.1	3.6	4.6	5.1

Flagship Projects

An efficient public private ambulance system in place that is able to respond to emergencies within the sub-county within acceptable time	15 million USD
Universal health coverage strengthened through increased refugee and host population enrolment in NHIF. This activity also includes health infrastructure and equipment to meet NHIF standards	
An interoperable electronic medical records system in place to reduce error and better manage medicine and medical supplies	

Objective 7.1.1. Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for the provision of effective health care service delivery.

Kenya has been implementing a health sector planning framework to align policies, plans and budgets. In the past six years the health sector planning and monitoring process has integrated the development and implementation of Annual Work Plans (AWPs) at all levels of the health structure including the communities. With devolution, counties are mandated to develop County specific Integrated Development Plans and multi-year health sector strategic and investment plans, and to develop AWPs that reflect county health priorities, budget and expenditure frameworks.

Activities will include:

- Providing technical support for the development of strategic plans and budgets and strengthening institutional capacity to effectively implement activities in line with the Health Sector Planning Framework (HSPF);
- Supporting facilities to develop key management procedures including health waste management.

Objective 7.1.2. Enhance community and health partner engagement in preventive health interventions to reduce morbidity.

Community and health partners play an important role in preventive health care. KISED P interventions under this objective aim to build their capacity and strengthening their knowledge and skills using a community-based approach to reduce morbidity in both communities in Turkana West. Their active participation to identify solutions and use available resources to prevent spread of communicable diseases is expected to address the most common causes of morbidity and mortality. Community health workers as well as health and WASH committees will mobilize communities and involve them in preventive activities. This also includes ensuring that all children within a catchment area of a health facility have been vaccinated, all individuals within a community health unit are using safe drinking water and proper faecal disposal methods, and proper use mosquito nets that have been provided to the community.

Activities will include:

- Supporting the formation of health and WASH committees composed of members from the catchment area of each facility. Members of the WASH and health committees will assist in decision making at facility level agents of community mobilization in activities that promote good health outcomes;
- Building capacity of community health workers to scale-up health services through the use of technology, sharing information as well as the provision of an affordable mode of transport to ensure good coverage of allocated areas;
- Strengthening storage capacity including cold chain for vaccination for all health facilities as well as other logistical support for consistency of supplies and increase of vaccination coverage with particular emphasis on hard to reach areas among the host community;
- Advocating and supporting integrated vector control activities which include periodic distribution of insecticide treated nets, annual indoor residual spraying, as well as use of biological parricides to control malaria;
- Implementing community resilience programmes such as BFCl, CLTS/SANNUT and NICHE ;
- Strengthening implementation of the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy addressing both host community and refugees through various media and backed by research to improve health seeking behaviour;
- Organizing awareness sessions and trainings to promote better access to inclusive quality reproductive health among women, men, girls, and boys;
- Strengthening an effective & efficient surveillance and response system to be able to adequately cope with health emergencies and disease outbreaks. This activity includes Contingency and Emergency Response Planning and Integrated Emergency Health, WASH and nutrition outreaches and roll-out of IMAM-Surge as well as advocacy to include refugees in the system;

- Scaling up of high impact nutrition interventions for a reduction in acute, chronic and micro-nutrient malnutrition, increasing coverage for infant (0-12 years) vaccination, and improving management of childhood illnesses and support with infant and young child feeding practices (exclusive breastfeeding rate and complementary feeding) to improve child health. This activity includes advocating and supporting mother to mother support groups as well as father to father support groups as forums for education on child nutrition and emphasis on importance of exclusive breast feeding. This support groups will be coordinated by mentors from within the community.

Objective 7.1.3: Improve access to quality health care services

There is need to improve access to quality health care services to the inhabitants in Turkana West Sub-county. Under this objective, in close collaboration with the County Government and other health implementing partners, the main building blocks of the health system including service delivery, health workforce, health information systems, access to essential medicine and equipment will be strengthened.

Activities will include:

- Constructing disability sensitive dispensaries within Kakuma;
- Supporting the construction of 24-hour maternity facilities to facilitate inclusive safe delivery of mothers in the Sub-County specifically targeting the host community;
- Supporting the completion of public facilities within the Sub-County that need fencing, water storage facilities and power to become operational;
- Supporting the equipment of health facilities in line with both MoH and NHIF standard with special emphasis on diagnostic radiological,

rehabilitation services and laboratory equipment to guide better management of patients;

- Installing and operating health facilities on solar energy in Kalobeyei health centre in settlement, in Kakuma camp 1 health centre, and 40 percent of all health facilities in Kalobeyei and Kakuma ward;
- Establishing an efficient public private ambulance system that is able to respond to emergencies within the Sub-County within acceptable time and linked to County referral system;
- Supporting measures to increase retention of qualified health personnel which include capacity building through supporting trainings and provision of hardship allowances, incentives, and provision of accommodation with basic amenities;
- Supporting the roll out of a MoH compatible-web based health information system reporting and introduction of electronic medical records in facilities within the Sub-County;
- Supporting the County Government to timely and adequately provide quality essential medicine, medical supplies and nutrition products to all public facilities with inclusion of facilities in the camp and settlement in planning and commodity management;
- Scaling-up of integrated comprehensive HIV and TB care and treatment services and through continued advocacy, ensure refugees continue to be included and considered in the national HIV/AIDS programmes.

Objective 7.1.4. Promote sustainable health financing through inclusion in the national hospital insurance.

In line with the national strategy there is need to increase the proportion of population with some form of health insurance to ensure sustainable health financing. A good part of this will be ensuring facilities in the Sub-County are accredited with

national health insurance. This will enable facilities access health financing from an already registered population which include pregnant women (Linda Mama) and those above the age of 70 years (NHIF).

In 2018 a feasibility study on the cost of introducing the National Health Care Insurance Scheme has been undertaken and preparations will start to introduce this new model in 2019 on a pilot basis. The size of the pool of potential customers is believed to be capable of attracting much needed new service providers which could include private sector, public sector, NGOs and community health workers resulting in improved access to quality health services and improve sustainability. The model would follow and draw lessons from the World Bank supported NHIF scheme for the poor in Kenya that covers millions of vulnerable families.

Activities will include:

- Scaling up of a strong healthcare financing mechanism for host communities through the transforming health for Universal Care project;
- Working with NHIF to ensure government and NGO facilities are accredited and start accessing funds provided in the Linda Mama programme;
- Staffing and equipping of facilities in line with NHIF requirements to accelerate accreditation;
- Advocating for a policy framework to facilitate the enrolment of refugees/asylum seekers in the National Hospital Insurance Fund;
- Increasing awareness among communities on need for enrolment for health insurance to avoid high spending on health;
- Piloting and advocating for mass enrolment of population from both host and refugees in the NHIF scheme.



EDUCATION

Current situation

In line with SDG 4 and other global policy frameworks for education development (Convention on the Rights of the Child, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1951 convention on refugees), the Government of Kenya has already developed responses moving towards inclusive and quality education for all. Vision 2030 includes a goal of attaining universal education by the year 2030.

In October 2017, Kenya recognised the need for greater responsibility-sharing to protect and assist refugees and support host states and communities by adopting the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and in January 2018, signing the Djibouti Declaration and the implementation of SDG4. Education is an important component of this approach which places emphasis on inclusion of displaced populations in national systems and multi-stakeholder partnerships in support of host governments. Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for refugees and hosting community, requires coordinated action and amplified support of partners at all levels.

Kenya's commitment to supporting education for refugees is further underpinned by the Country's legal instruments which provide a solid foundation for the inclusion of refugee learners in the National Education System. The Kenyan Constitution (2010) and the Basic Education Act (2013) stipulate access to education as the right of every child in Kenya, including non-citizens. In this regard, refugee children attending public schools outside of the refugee camps are already fully mainstreamed and benefit from Government programmes such as capitation grants for Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education and other initiatives.

Additionally, the Government is in the process of finalising the development of a national Education Policy for the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers that will apply to all learning institutions.

This will include Pre-Primary, Special Needs Education and Inclusive Education for Children with disabilities, Primary, Secondary, Alternative Provision of Basic Education and Training (APBET), Technical and Vocational Education and Training, University Education, Adult Education Institutions and Teacher Education Institutions. Through its implementation, the Ministry of Education shall use it as a mechanism to implement global and national commitments in supporting education access at all levels for refugees and the communities that host them. Quality education enables children and youth to develop skills, knowledge, and competencies that are of individual and collective benefit, now and in the future. It also enables them to experience inclusive communities that tackle exclusion and marginalization and foster social cohesion.

Refugee Students Among Top Scorers in Kenya's National Primary School Exams

In Kakuma students from 21 schools took part in the national primary school exams. Among them was 14-year-old Magot Thuch Ayii, a refugee from South Sudan. Magot says, "I felt very happy when my headmaster called me and told me that I had scored 413 out of 500 marks. I had no idea that I was the best student." Magot's mother, teachers and fellow students at the primary school celebrated his results and it is an example on how refugee students can succeed despite the odds they face.

Source: www.unhcr.org/ke

In 2018, there are 121,820 students enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education across public schools in Turkana West which includes schools in the refugee settlement and camps. As indicated in the table below, refugee children constitute 70 percent of school enrolment.

Turkana West (including refugee learners)				Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement			
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
ECDE	14,296	11,826	26,122	ECDE	8,734	7,744	16,478
Primary	49,446	33,479	82,925	Primary	35,668	23,223	58,891
Secondary	9,363	3,410	12,773	Secondary	7,894	2,406	10,300
Total	73,105	48,715	121,820	Total	52,296	33,373	85,669

Source: UNHCR and MoE Data 2018

While significant progress has been made in improving education access for refugee and host community children, nearly half of school aged children are out of school and there exists inadequate schooling facilities; insufficient number of qualified teachers and school materials with girls and children with disabilities at a disproportionate disadvantage. In this context, host community children share similar challenges to school participation, completion, and learning as their refugee counterparts. Failure to realize the right to education and the provision of quality education for both refugees and their host communities undermines progress toward the global Sustainable Development Goals.

Turkana CIDP II

The implementation of the 2010 Constitution has changed the institutional arrangements and responsibilities in the education sector. County governments are now responsible for providing early childhood education and managing/ implementing/supervising village polytechnics. The Ministry of Education (MoE) provides basic (primary and secondary) education and retains responsibility for education policy, standards, curricula, examinations and the granting of University Charters. It also manages public universities and other institutions of research and higher learning. The Teachers Service Commission (TSC) now operates as an autonomous government agency.

In order to address constraints related to education access, quality and equity, Turkana County Government proposes in their County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) to increase enrolment and transition at all levels of education, reducing the drop-out rate from primary from 46 per cent to 36 per cent. This will be achieved through advocacy for expanded public and private education services, including infrastructure, water supply and school meals, equipment and learning and teaching materials. Additionally, the County Government will engage communities and provide financial and material incentives for girls and nomadic children to enrol and complete their education. Investment in technical and vocational education and training will enable more post-secondary opportunities and strengthen the link between education and employment.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

In support of the CIDP II priorities, the KISED P education component's outcome for this phase is to provide refugees and host communities' children in Turkana West Sub County with equitable access to relevant formal and non-formal education and training.

KISDEP aims to progressively advance the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in the national education system by strengthening collaboration and partnership between UN agencies, Government and other stakeholders,

and by aligning financing from Government and partners to strengthen national systems and plans with a focus on the delivery of quality education and learning outcomes for refugees, returnees and host communities.

The needs for both Kenyan learners and refugee learners are very similar. The difference is generally one of degree, with the challenges faced by refugee learners exacerbated by their status. A single cohesive approach that addresses both sets of learners will be more economically viable, will ensure that the GoK/MoE does not have parallel systems operating within the country and will allow for a more equitable social response which will, in turn, add to the stability of the country.

The focus of KISED P is therefore to address the immediate education needs of refugees and host

communities while at the same time supporting the Government of Kenya to develop long-term inclusive education services that are equally accessible, responsive to and accountable to both refugee and host community learners.

It is also necessary to balance the long-term development plan for integrated service delivery with the continuing demand for humanitarian assistance. This duality of approach is needed in the short term because of the on-going and cyclic crises in the region.

Finally, addressing quality education in a comprehensive manner goes beyond having children attend schools. It aims at ensuring that healthy and well-nourished learners access knowledge and remain on a lifelong learning path to support self-reliance and nurture talent.

OUTCOME

Enhanced access to equitable formal and non-formal education/trainings for refugees and host population children in Turkana West

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Percentage of schools in Turkana West with Government deployed teachers	57	80
Percentage of school-age girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education	51	85
Number of students following accredited higher education programmes	1200	3,000
Number of primary and secondary schools constructed/rehabilitated/equipped	114	144

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Advocate for and support the Government to develop appropriate policy and planning instruments to guide the inclusion of refugee learners in the national education system	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Expand access and retention to integrated and public pre-primary and primary education services for refugees and host community children	5.8	7.5	10.8	10.7	10.7
Expand access to and retention in secondary education within an integrated public system for refugees and host community children	1.8	4.5	6.6	6.1	6.1
Recognise and respond to the distinct learning needs of learners with specific vulnerabilities and at risk of drop-out	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.1
Increase the number of young men and women benefitting from tertiary education	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9
Improved education data, research and information management inform responses	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

Flagship Projects

Sustainable inclusion and integration of refugee children in the national education system.	38 million USD
Establishment of the Turkana West University Campus. The set-up of such a higher education space will develop refugee and host community talent pool, provide a platform for various training institutes to collaborate and donate/run courses and develop a vibrant community of tertiary institutions that work collaboratively and in partnership to make Turkana West, a global talent hub	
Low Cost Private Secondary schools to bridge the gap between the demand and current provision. UNHCR and IFC further explore potential engagements	
Kakuma Education Management Information System (KEMIS) linked to NIEMIS for effective planning to provide access to quality education and protection	
Support alternative learning programmes to better respond to Nomadic and marginalized children.	
Kakuma Learning Bond. UNHCR proposes to set-up innovative education focused impact bond to help improve the education situation for refugee and host community children; and support achievement of clearly articulated education outcomes	

Objective 7.2.1: Advocate for and support the National and County Government to develop appropriate policy and planning instruments to guide the inclusion of refugee learners in the national education system

In line with policy frameworks to pursue inclusion of refugee children and youth in accredited and accountable host education systems, UNHCR and partners will do so by leveraging investments in education, establishing working relationships with County and National Government at multiple levels, reinforcing existing systems so that they are able to meet the needs of refugees and host community, and serving as a connector of humanitarian and development approaches. Additionally, promotion of inclusion will reflect commitment to international solidarity and responsibility sharing that aligns with global compact on refugees and UNHCR strategic directions 2017-2021.

Activities will include:

- Facilitating the development and implementation of an Education Policy on the Inclusion of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya, and corresponding operational guidelines and budgets;
- Advocating and providing technical support for the inclusion of refugee learners in national and county development plans; sector assessments and reviews, and budgets;
- Harmonising approaches to humanitarian education and development through multi-year planning and budgeting and financing support to Government in inclusion of refugees;
- Mainstreaming disaster management in planning of education services, and especially in case of new displacement in national and county plans.

Objective 7.2.2 Expand access and retention to integrated and public pre-primary and primary education services for refugees and host community children

In Turkana West Sub-County, nearly 50 percent and 30 percent of pre-primary and primary aged school children respectively are not attending school. While the Government (National and County), humanitarian and development actors have made significant investments to expand access to quality education, existing infrastructure remains inadequate with the number of teachers, textbooks, desks, WASH and play equipment remaining insufficient. Additionally, long distance to school, indirect cost of schooling, and negative cultural practices that affect participation of girls remain impediments that require redress. The current educational provision is unable to reach Turkana Nomadic children that constitutes an unknown but substantial and under-served segment of the population. There is, therefore, an urgent need to find creative and innovative ways of bringing quality educational services to the nomadic children by introducing tried and proven approaches.

Activities will include:

- Advocating and supporting along with the MoE, County Government and partners for increased expansion of pre-primary and primary school infrastructure, associated facilities, and provision of school supplies and textbooks;
- Advocating for the deployment of qualified teachers to schools in Turkana West;
- Supporting continuous pre-service and in-service professional development of refugee and host community teachers;
- Investing in training and recognition of refugee teachers as professionals, thus building human capital for both themselves and their learners;

- Supporting provision of sustainable (cost-efficient, locally sourced, community owned) 'Home Grown School Meals Programme' (HGSMP);
- Undertaking with stakeholders, teachers and Board of Management (BOMs) community sensitization, awareness and dialogue forums/campaigns' to spur education demand;
- Expanding the use of inclusive ICT mediated teaching and learning to improve educational quality and access to learning resources;
- Strengthening school level quality assurance and supervision mechanisms through regular (monthly, quarterly) monitoring and period assessments by the Ministry of Education;
- Supporting communities to set-up schools (ECD & primary) to bridge the gap and meet increasing demand;
- Leading efforts to revitalize Schools Board of Management (BOMS); paying attention to capacity and efficiency of school management structures-student councils and Boards of Management/SMCS;
- Supporting extra-curricular activities and inclusion of refugee children in national extra-curricular events;
- Adopting innovative approaches to cater for the education needs of nomadic children, girls, children with special needs and over-age learners.

Objective 7.2.3: Expand access to and retention in secondary education within an integrated public system for refugees and host community children

Secondary education provides a critical bridge from primary education to higher education, contributing to the human capital of refugee and host communities, and their self-reliance. Whilst secondary school enrolment has significantly increased in absolute terms, 94 percent and 91 percent of eligible secondary school aged refugee and host community children respectively are out of school with low female student enrolment. The quality of learning needs improvement, addressing

the low number of qualified teachers, insufficient learning materials, overcrowded classes (for refugees) and the low number of secondary schools (in both host and refugees). Learning enablers like reproductive health programmes, sanitation, ICT, electricity and sports are either lacking or grossly inadequate.

Activities will include:

- Advocating for increased expansion of secondary education infrastructure, associated facilities, provision of scholastic materials and deployment of qualified Kenyan teachers;
- Expanding scholarship opportunities to both refugee and host communities;
- Providing regular monitoring (monthly, quarterly and bi-annually) and quality assurance of schools Board of Management, Partners and MoE;
- Integrating life-skills training in school programmes and curriculum to meet the diverse needs of over-age learners and vulnerable children and youth especially around behavioural change, sexual abuse, HIV and peace education;
- Providing technical and financial support to eliminate barriers related to cost, language, disability inclusion and documentation;
- Advocating for exemption of payment examination fees to refugee learners;
- Supporting the establishment of School Boards of Management (BOMs) in all schools in refugee hosting areas, in line with MoE guidelines;
- Exploring potential for the introduction of Low Cost Private Secondary Schooling in Turkana West to enable the provision of additional and affordable education opportunities for refugee and host community learners.

Objective 7.2.4 Recognise and respond to the distinct learning needs of learners with specific vulnerabilities and at risk of drop-out

There are a number of children with heightened protection risk as well as some with a range of impairments' that require specific support to meet their education needs. Nomadic children, over-age children, adolescent girls, children head of households, Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASCs) and those engaged in exploitative child labour are at particular risk of drop-out and remain a concern. Low retention of children especially girls can be attributed to uncondusive school environments, socio-cultural issues such as early marriage, domestic labour at home or elsewhere, and opportunity cost of schooling.

Activities will include:

- Supporting inclusive Accelerated Education programming for over-age and out-of-school learners;
- Providing courses on language acquisition and curriculum orientation for new arrivals to enable learners to enter the Kenyan system at a level that is appropriate to their age and cognitive development, thereby preventing dropout;
- Enhancing psychosocial support to learners through the development of teacher capacity and referral systems to specialised services;
- Mainstreaming an integrated protection framework for schools including training on code of conduct, confidential safe reporting, identification of children at risk of school dropout and referral systems;
- Promoting safe school practices that address the specific accessibility and protection needs of girls, children with disabilities and those with other vulnerabilities;
- Designing a school behaviour change programme that will allow girls and boys to increase their knowledge around their rights, adolescent health, build their self-confidence and aspirations to learn;
- Building the capacity of communities' leaders and education networks on measures to make

schools safe for children including combating sexual and gender-based violence, developing codes of conduct for teachers and promoting social cohesion and peace building;

- Adopting innovative approaches to cater for the education needs of nomadic children, girls, children with special needs and over-age learners.

Objective 7.2.5. Increase the number of young men and women benefiting from tertiary education

Higher education is a critical part of the education continuum and access to this sector is a motivation for students in primary and secondary school to enroll. There are existing scholarship opportunities as well as a number of certified connected learning and vocational programmes offered by local and international universities that cater for both refugees and host community youth. However, higher education access remains low and is limited by the high cost of tertiary level studies, insufficient availability of scholarships and issues with equivalencies for refugees.

In order to overcome these constraints, UNHCR in collaboration with the County Government and partnership with over 10 local and international Universities is in the process of setting up the Turkana West University campus to facilitate refugee and host community expanded access to accredited, and affordable higher education, the benefits of which will be critical to not only achieving social-economic development for Turkana County, but also bolstering peaceful co-existence, social protection, and employment generation.

Activities will include:

- Supporting the set-up and operationalization of Turkana West University Campus
- Advocating for increased provision of scholarships and connected learning opportunities.
- Advocating for recognition or accreditation of qualifications obtained in countries of origin to facilitate the transfer of credits for students who have had their studies interrupted.

- Providing assistance with regard to equivalencies of certificates and qualifications;
- Providing regular monitoring, facilitation and technical support to partners delivering tertiary level programmes;
- Supporting programmes offering alternative pathways that are effective and meet minimum protection considerations;
- Advocating for increased scholarship schemes in third countries;
- Supporting inclusion of refugees in the Kenya Joint Admission Board

Objective 7.2.6: Improved education data, research and information management inform responses

Education Management Information System (EMIS) is imminent for effective planning to provide access to quality education and protection. With envisioned management of schools by the Ministry of Education, education and information will be mainstreamed with County and national data collection and management system through the set up Kakuma Education Management System (KEMIS) that is integrated and linked with the National Integrated Education Management Information System (NIEMIS). KEMIS is aimed at providing

transparent, accurate, quality and accessible education data, information and indicators for all in support of greater efficiency, transparency and coordination, and the delivery of quality, universally accessible, and well-planned education services with a particular focus on maintaining individual student information.

Activities will include

- Supporting Government-led coordination mechanisms with a focus on information management with a focus on protection, and strengthening links between sectors;
- Mainstreaming of refugee learners in the National Integrated Education Management Information System (NIEMIS) and integration of the KEMIS in the NIEMIS platform;
- Strengthening knowledge and information management mechanisms to monitor and measure learning including undertaking periodic learning assessments;
- Supporting the central, county and local authorities and schools to access information for evidence-based governance, management and administrative decision making.



Component Three:

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Current situation

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 recognizes that access to safe and sufficient water is a basic human right. Article 43 of the Kenyan Constitution guarantees each person specific economic and social rights, including the right to 'adequate standards of sanitation' and 'to clean and safe water in adequate quantities.' In addition, the national vision for water and sanitation sector ensures water and improved sanitation availability and full coverage in access by 2030. The national vision has informed the county water sector plan. The water function is devolved and the mandate of the County

Directorate of Water Services is to ensure county citizens have access to sufficient and quality water.

The rainfall in Turkana is bimodal though it is erratic and sparsely distributed. The spatial variation in rainfall is mainly influenced by altitude and ranges between 120 mm and 500 mm per year. The drier the area, the more unreliable the rain is. Notwithstanding, the Tarach-Kakuma sub-watershed which is located on an area of highlands covers an area of 5,168km² has a potential to generate surface run-off of 714Million m³. Part of this water goes towards the recharging of ground water aquifers along Tarach River but most of the water is not being utilized and does not benefit human consumption or contribute to economic growth.

Shallow Alluvial Aquifer Units (Superficial, intra-volcanic systems)	Surface area (km ²)	Rainfall harvested (MCM/yr)	Recharge (MCM/yr)	Storage capacity (MCM)
Lotikipi Basin watersheds				
(1) Kakuma on River Tarash	5,168	2,217	361	-*
(2) Lokichogio on Napas River	1,313	658	107	-*
(Kalobeyie)	770	293	48	-*

Extract from RTI UNESCO Report 2013

At present the main water sources in the County are boreholes, piped water and river water, and other sources include springs, rock catchments and wells. However, water infrastructure in Turkana West generates losses emanating from evaporation, seepage and inefficient applications. Hence, mapping of water sources and investing in infrastructure, technologies and capacities to increase the water quantity are critical for Turkana West to reach its potential. Efforts to harness the water more effectively are ongoing through partner investments in smaller dams, water pans, sand dams, shallow wells and irrigation through spate irrigation systems with the overall goal to increase water supply for both domestic and economic use. However, these efforts will need to be further scaled

up. New avenues will also have to be exploited to increase water in the area.

In this regard, the Kenyan government conducted a first large scale GRIDMAP survey of groundwater resources and located groundwater resources in a 36,000 km² zone that includes the towns of Lodwar, Lokichogio, Kakuma, Kalobeyie and several smaller pastoralist settlements in the County. Two aquifers - the Lotikipi Basin Aquifer and the Lodwar Basin Aquifer - were identified using advanced satellite exploration technology. Their existence was then confirmed by drilling conducted by UNESCO. However, there is need for further studies to adequately quantify the reserves and to assess the quality of the water.

“The news about these water reserves comes at a time when reliable water supplies are highly needed. This newly found wealth of water opens a door to a more prosperous future for the people of Turkana and the nation as a whole. We must now work to further explore these resources responsibly and safeguard them for future generations.”

The tapping of the Lotikipi Aquifer -with a potential to produce 207,500 million m³ annually, which equals the volume of Lake Turkana today - through drilling of production boreholes and installation of water conveyance systems (boreholes), and the enhancement of water storage facilities would drastically increase the amount of water available for the various uses. On its own, Lotikipi could increase strategic water reserves, contribute to the industrialization and economic growth of the area, resolve societal issues and increase the water supply in Turkana West. Its annual replenishment of 1.2 km³ alone represents 6 percent of the nation’s total renewable resources (20.2 km³/year). Its water is expected to be fit for human consumption.

In addition to tapping into the potential of Lotikipi Aquifer, Government, supported by partners, plans the construction of a large-scale dam with a capacity of 4 million cubic meters. The dam should be able to provide water to 250-300,000 people and contribute to productive use of 150Ha land. Availability of water from Tarach dam will create new income generating opportunities for host communities and refugee population.

Limited water resources are not equitably distributed in Turkana West. Approximately 6 percent of Turkana household’s access safe and clean water in the County and only a small number have access to piped water. The mean distance to the nearest water point is 10 km. More efforts are therefore required to promote equitable and efficient distribution.

The main source of water for the residents of Kakuma and Kalobeyei Wards are the 18 boreholes drilled along Tarach River. An extensive piping network provides all parts of Kalobeyei settlement with running water. The current supply of water

from three boreholes drilled near the Tarach River, which serves the settlement’s human consumption needs, is insufficient for any agriculture or livestock activities. Surface water harvesting through construction of water pans, rock catchments, roof catchment and smaller dams for livestock and agricultural usage have started and will be further strengthened.

Most boreholes are equipped with hand pumps, while some are equipped with diesel piston pumps, submersible pumps (connected to solar panels) and wind pumps. Due to the cost of diesel driven generator power, and its effect on the cost of water provision, there has been a gradual shift towards converting the boreholes to solar driven power source. Currently, there are eight hybrid boreholes in Kakuma which run on a mix of solar and diesel engine power and are expected to reduce the operation and maintenance cost in water service delivery by close to 40 percent.

Hygiene and sanitation

The sanitation situation in Turkana West requires urgent redress. The households’ latrine coverage in Kakuma Camp is 35 percent while in Kalobeyei Settlement, it is 29 percent and is further complemented by a high fill up rate of communal latrines. In contrast, 86 percent of households in the host community defecate openly outside, which poses a health challenge.

Recent reported cholera outbreaks due to inadequate WASH facilities confirm the need to further improve sanitation in households and public places. Lack of sanitation facilities is evident within public institutions such as schools. Strides have been made in addressing low latrine availability and utilisation in Turkana West. The Ministry of Health led, Community Led, Total Sanitation - CLTS strategy, focuses on behavioural change to empower community led solutions and make villages free of open defecation. Partners are planning to increase latrine coverage and provision of sanitary items including soap through cash transfer programmes.

For solid waste, the County Government, through the Department of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas Management, has designated solid waste disposal sites which need to be developed further.

Turkana CIDP II

The provision of sufficient clean water for human consumption, livestock utilization and industrial use is a priority for the County Government. Currently, water supply and sewerage services are delivered through municipal owned Water Service Providers (WSPs) in Turkana West. It is done under the framework of the Water Act 2016, which governs the provision of water and sanitation services in Kenya and clarifies the roles of the two levels of government and water institutions.

At County level, a Water Bill is in the process of being finalized, which separates the functions among each aspect of service delivery: policymaking, regulation, asset ownership or control, and service delivery. The 2016 Act stipulates that a water services provider may be a public limited liability company established under the Companies Act and provides for the establishment of Water Works Development Agencies. Its functions among others, include undertaking the development, maintenance and management of national public water works, technical services and capacity building, provision of reserve capacity, and water services. This opens up the opportunity for other actors to invest in water supply and maintenance.

The CIDP II closely links the Water sector with that of Agriculture and the draft water and sewerage water policy prioritizes water for human consumption first, followed by livestock and irrigation. Massive investment in the water sector is key to meeting the water demand in the County, allowing for sustainable management of the land resources.

Considering that surface water potential has not been fully exploited and Turkana communities harvest surface runoff mainly through low volume water pans, the County is planning to invest in large pans of between 50,000 m³ to 100,000 m³ in capacity, and large dams to support pastoral activities. There is a huge potential to develop sand

dams and sub-surface dams across dry riverbeds, where groundwater can be found along seasonable rivers in shallow aquifers of less than 100 m depth and deep-water aquifers between 300 and 600 m deep. Water stored in sand dams will be made available for household use and minor irrigation activities, especially for growing vegetables which will improve household nutrition and income generation. The key priorities in the CIDP II includes: constructing strategic Dams; Developing Lotiki and Napuu aquifers; Constructing water desalination plants; Increasing the number of households connected to piped water; Ensuring co-investment in water development and sustainable land management (agroforestry, sustainable grazing plans, sustainable landscape management) to enhance effective water cycle, recharge of water points, infiltration and capture of water from rainfall; Finalizing the water and sewerage water policy; feasibility studies, survey and design, environmental impact assessment for structures.

KISED P Approach and planned interventions

To ensure safe, equitable and adequate water supply for institutional, livestock, agricultural, commercial and domestic purposes, and in light of the growing population and the ambition to launch irrigated agriculture activities, KISED P Phase I will prioritize water availability while also increasing efforts on sustainable use of water.

This includes the assessment and investment in the potential of water resources that can provide adequate quantity of quality water to the entire population in Turkana West. Successful implementation will contribute to the economic growth of the Sub County in regard to poverty eradication, as well as reducing the water use and demand conflicts.

Furthermore, partners will increase their efforts to improve hygiene awareness and practices and invest in innovative modalities for latrine usage and availability. It will also explore strengthening technical and institutional capacities and support the investment in waste management planning, systems and budgeting.

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Number of refugees and host communities in Turkana West that have access to minimum 20 l/p/d of water	190,000	300,000
Percentage of refugee households with access to family latrines	35	70
Percentage of host community villages that are open defecation free(ODF)	10	30

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Strengthen Sub-county and quasi- government institutional and technical capacity in WASH Management	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Increase availability of water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural, and industrial purposes	1.0	5.6	7.4	6.9	7.4
Promote equitable distribution of water	0.4	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.2
Promote effective and efficient use of limited water resources	0.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.7
Improve access of communities to sanitary facilities	2.4	3.7	2.8	2.5	1.7
Improve solid waste management services	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1
Promote hygiene awareness and practices	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

Flagship Projects	
Tarach basin water resources and flood management: Construction of Tarach Dam, water pans, sand dams, irrigation canals and conveyance of harvested water to demand sites within Turkana West Sub-County	33 million USD
Explore the potential of the Lotikipi Aquifer to diversify water resources' potential in Turkana West	
Increase latrine coverage in Turkana West through innovative technology solutions, cash-based interventions (CBI), CBO engagement and promotion of CLTS	
Enhance hygiene promotion through advocacy of best hygiene practices like hand washing. This will be done through CBOs in both refugee and host community populations	

Objective 7.3.1: Strengthen Sub-County and quasi- government institutional and technical capacity in WASH Management

Effective training of water, sanitation and hygiene services, for government staff, to build necessary expertise and capacity. The Turkana County Water Department has the overall responsibility of overseeing the provision and management of water supply, sewerage and sanitation services in the County. The department has decentralised its services to the lowest possible unit of the county's administration to ensure the provision of safe and adequate water and effective sanitation services.

As the County continues to devolve provision of water and sanitation services there is needed to build capacity for relevant units at the Sub-County level.

Activities will include but are not limited to:

- Strengthening technical and institutional capacities of service providers;
- Providing assistance in carrying out of feasibility studies, surveys and design, environmental impact assessment for development of designs for construction of water supply systems, sanitation and hygiene solutions;
- Supporting the establishment of resource mapping in the Sub-County;
- Supporting the coordination of WASH activities through Sub-County WASH Forums.

Objective 7.3.2. Increase availability of water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural, and industrial purposes

The current per capita water supplied available to both refugees and host community fluctuates depending on the seasons across the year. The recharge of the boreholes depends on Tarach River, and aquifer recharge levels reduces during the dry seasons, thus leading to reduced water abstraction levels from the boreholes. Per capita water availability fluctuates between 15-22 Litres per person a day within the refugee population, while it is very low in the host community, who most

of the time depend on water tracking which is not sustainable. As the demand for water for domestic use increases with population growth, there are emerging water needs for both agricultural and livestock use.

Activities will include:

- Mapping of water resources across the Sub-County;
- Constructing of Tarach Dam and smaller dams in order to harvest surface run-off, so water will be piped to Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Part of the water will be treated for domestic use while the rest will be used for irrigation and livestock;
- Constructing of water pans, rock catchments and roof catchments in order to store surface run-off for future use. The water will be used for domestic (once treated), irrigation and livestock;
- Constructing of sand dams along seasonal rivers to store water;
- Drilling and rehabilitating of additional boreholes across the Sub-County. Based on the water quality analysis, the boreholes can be used for different purposes depending on salinity content levels and where appropriate boreholes can be dedicated for agricultural use ;
- Desalinating through processes like reverse osmosis, evaporation pans and Ion Exchange Resin can be used to reduce the salinity content for the water to be used for domestic purposes.

Objective 7.3.3. Promote equitable distribution of water

In Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei settlement, water is not equitably distributed across the tap stands. Turkana West Sub-County is home to pastoralists who are competing with the few water sources that are sparsely distributed. This has been a source of conflict both within the Sub-County and with herders across borders with the neighbouring countries. Equitable distribution of water improves water access for various uses and also can also reduce conflict.

Activities will include:

- Providing of water storage containers to increasing water storage at household level;
- Constructing of elevated steel tanks, surface and underground masonry tanks to improve the water reticulation system in refugee areas by increasing the water storage capacity;
- Expanding the available water sources through pipeline extension construction with a view of reducing the walking distance for host communities;
- Carrying out hydraulic modelling of existing water reticulation systems in refugee areas and redesigning the system by construction of new water pipelines, storage facilities, and tap stands;
- Monitoring of the distribution network through installation of water meters, use of i-monitor to report on water challenges.

Objective 7.3.4. Promote effective and efficient use of limited water resources

The management of water resources within Turkana West Sub-County requires to be strengthened while the use of new and appropriate technologies need to be incorporated. This entails streamlining and improving efficiency and coverage of water service provision in all areas and guiding the development and management of efficient, effective and sustainable water supply and waste water disposal systems. The water should be availed efficiently and be affordable to the users.

Activities will include

- Minimising water loss through evaporation by use of water conservation systems;
- Supporting local communities to make appropriate technology choices that suit them, particularly which require low investment costs and are least costly in operation and maintenance;
- Engaging private sector participation in service delivery especially in rural and industrial water supply;
- Capacity building of water management committees for community managed water services;

- Organising community awareness campaigns on the need to conserve water;
- Conversion of diesel-driven boreholes to hybrid solar pumping;
- Conducting a water quality analysis on water sources to determine their suitability for different purposes based on the water quality (salinity content levels).
- Installing of metering system to be able to account for water use;

Objective 7.3.5: Improve access of communities to sanitary facilities

Activities will include

- Constructing of latrines and scaling up of CBI in household latrine construction in Kalobeyei. This includes also training for latrine construction, and the promotion of innovative latrines with a long life span;
- Using CLTS approach to promote latrine construction and support vulnerable communities with slabs;
- Supporting the CLTS hub for real time monitoring of the open defecation free status for Turkana West Sub County;
- Building capacity of WASH committees and technical staff in Kakuma and Kalobeyei on sanitation approaches and strategies to increase awareness in the community;
- Constructing of public sanitation facilities in Kalobeyei settlement operated by private entities and in line with spatial plan;
- Constructing of latrines in schools accessible to all students including those with special needs;
- Engaging communities in order to reduce open defecation through trainings on good sanitation practices.

Objective 7.3.6: Improve access to solid waste management services.

Activities will include:

- Identifying of site and constructing of Land Fill;
- Establishing of garbage bins for collection of solid waste;

- Engaging of CBOs to carry out waste collection and management and collection schedule/ modality;
- Promoting community participation in waste management through training and explanation/ messages with resources available to do so;
- Distributing of solid waste collection tools and hand-over to the WASH committees and communities to take lead in environmental clean-up. This includes sensitization and capacity building of community resource persons to address sustainability;
- Supporting the development and implementation of plastic waste clean-up and recycling plans through community environmental committees, preferably employing the youth.
- Empowering communities to take lead in promoting good sanitation and hygiene practices;
- Advocating on hand washing. Use of CBOs to carry out community mobilization on reduction of open defecation through latrine construction;
- Providing of Sanitary items (soap, sanitary pads, underwear) and emergency wash supplies through in kind and CBI modality;
- Working closely with the Sub-County Public health Officers and Community Health workers on matters hygiene promotion and public health.

Objective 7.3.7: Promote hygiene awareness and practices

Activities will include:

- Building capacity of WASH committees and technical staff in Kakuma and Kalobeyei on sanitation approaches and strategies to increase awareness in the community and promote good hygiene practices;



PROTECTION

Current situation

Prevention of and response to SGBV and Child protection

Protection is an important component throughout the four objectives of CRRF. It emphasises the “leave no one behind” principle, promotes refugee inclusion in national and county development plans and strengthens coexistence and collaboration between refugees and host populations.

According to the draft Turkana Child Protection strategy 2017-2021, the below concerns were reported regarding host community that Government and agencies need to give priority in planning child protection activities. Child marriage is the most common child protection concern in the County. Girls can be denied schooling opportunities or forced out of school in preparation for marriage. A multi Indicator Cluster Survey conducted by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and UON in 2014 indicates that 10 percent of girls are married off before the age of 15 years and 14 percent between the age of 15 and 19 years. Girls are considered a second source of wealth after livestock.

SGBV, child labour and drug abuse are common concerns in the County and women and children can encounter obstacles when seeking protection support. The forms of child labour in Turkana include children working as domestic workers, in slaughter houses, selling tooth brushes (sticks), hawking, carrying water, charcoal vendors, emptying sewers, herders, miners, fishing along the lake, boda boda riders, scrap metal hawkers. Children of school going age can be at risk of sexual violence, road accidents, crime, poor performance in school, early and unplanned pregnancies, truancy and physical violence.

There are 10,128 separated and 2,818 unaccompanied refugee children constituting of 12 percent of children. Alternative and kinship care arrangements are also sought for unaccompanied or separated children, in line with their best interests. The main child protection risks are child labour, early and forced marriage, and risk of abduction, family separation, child food collectors, FGM, reported cases of sexual assault/ defilement, and child neglect.

The “Furaha Centres” are child-friendly spaces that cater for the needs of children in a single safe location with integrated services and activities including recreational and educational activities (including life skills), counselling and psychosocial support, legal advice, family tracing, among others, and to promote children’s rights and participation.

The SGBV prevention and response strategy emphasizes the strengthening of national systems and capacity, community-based prevention and response initiatives, the promotion of gender equality in national laws and policies, improved data collection and analysis, and the provision of medical and legal assistance for survivors. Protection actors also engage men and boys as agents of positive change in addressing unequal power dynamics, while seeking to ensure services are accessible to them in situations where they may be SGBV survivors. Collectively, these efforts support the goal of establishing safe, confidential and quality prevention and response services for all refugee women, girls, men and boys.

Turkana Gender and Child Protection Network (TGCPN) is the main coordination arm for SGBV and Child protection at the County level. The working group works closely with the County and National government to provide effective services, increase capacity of County officials. The TGCPN is involved in the drafting and commenting on the following gender responsive Bills which are already

in parliament for debate and possible adoption; 2018 Disability Bill, Resource Allocation Bill, Child Care Bill and the SGBV policy.

Youth engagement and peaceful co-existence

Youth is the largest population group with 52,500 aged between 15 and 24 representing almost 30 percent of the entire refugee population of Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and women and girls constitute 47 percent of the refugee population.

"Refugee Status is not written on my back" says Nyanjany James

Nyanjany James is a young and empowered refugee girl living in Kakuma. Nothing has been easy for her and despite being physically challenged she does not let that stop her and she studies hard. She does not take anything for granted and uses every opportunity to inspire others.

"Refugee is not my name and it is not written on my back" says Nyanjany James to her friends during this year's International Day of Girls celebrations in Kakuma camp.

Source: International Day of Girls Celebration, October 10 2018, Kakauma

Sports has played an important role to promote the protection of women, men, girls and boys in different sectors such as education, health and peaceful co-existence. However, sports, in particular football in Kenya may trigger strong emotions and conflict among groups that share similar ethnic and cultural identities. Violence among refugees and host communities at sports events was a concern until 2013. The football teams consisted of players from the same national, ethnic and cultural backgrounds. This mono-ethnic or national structure of the teams was assessed as the main source of conflict and violence among refugees and leads to feelings of exclusion among host communities.

In an effort to curb the violence and promote peaceful co-existence among refugees and host communities in Turkana West, UNHCR and partners decided to present a new model for sports that encapsulated multi-national and multi-ethnic teams that would foster a stronger bond among different refugee and host community members. The new model promotes behaviour change among girls, boys, young men and women and 'Do No Harm' through a number of key activities; Kakuma Premier League, Kakuma United FC, and management of Sports Field. Players from Kakuma United and the teams in the Kakuma Premier League attend meetings with refugees to raise awareness on prevention of violence among refugees and promote peace coexistence

Refugee Protection

Asylum Framework

The Government of Kenya protects all refugees and asylum seekers through government-led protection processes (access to territory, registration, documentation, refugee status determination and data management) and manages refugee issues through their inclusion in national plans, policies and programmes and their economic inclusion as a viable and sustainable alternative to encampment. In Turkana West County, RAS is responsible for camp management and refugee status determination. Registration is conducted "unified" together with UNHCR since July 2017. UNHCR and partners are closely working with RAS on camp protection activities like organizing monthly meetings with refugee leaders, the refugee election in Kakuma and Kalobeyei with a constitution drafted by all partners. With Turkana County, UNHCR and partners are working on SGBV, Child Protection and peaceful co-existence activities. The physical security for refugees is provided by Kenyan Law Enforcement and UNHCR is supporting them through conducting several awareness activities and monitoring the individual cases through legal partner, RCK.

In mid-2015, the Government (RAS) took over refugee status determination. A quality assurance initiative will be rolled out at the first instance level



including a complaints procedure while facilitating access to legal aid partners/pro and low-bono lawyers.

Effective complaints mechanisms and two-way communication with communities help to maintain effectiveness, transparency and integrity of the programmes. Given the high mobile penetration in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, UNHCR developed several innovative tools like KASI, WhatsApp Communication Tree to tap into this opportunity and strengthen two-way communication.

New arrivals from South Sudan and other nationalities due to encampment policy is ongoing. In 2018 alone, Refugee registration provided an evidence-based foundation for humanitarian planning, protection responses, and resilience activities. 100 percent of new arrivals are biometrically registered. Registration helps refugees receive Refugee ID cards as persons in need of international protection, including non-refoulement.

Durable Solutions

While the resettlement programme is designed specifically for the most vulnerable refugees, the Government of Kenya's announcement in 2017 to apply the CRRF supported the official shift in

the way the UNHCR Kenya Operation delivers its protection and solutions strategy, especially on finding solutions for refugees by promoting socio-economic inclusion, safe-guarding the protection of refugees, host community development, and the promotion of repatriation and third-country solutions (resettlement or complementary pathways like labour mobility). In 2018, UNHCR with partners facilitated voluntary return of 1,560 persons to Somalia and Burundi. Around 470 persons were departed to third country on resettlement ground.

KISED P Approach and planned interventions

In support of the CIDP II priorities, the KISED P protection component will strengthen the capacity of national protection providers and support national authorities to provide specialised services to refugees and host communities in Turkana West. Through the promotion and support of two-way communication systems and strengthening community-based organisations it will engage communities as agents of protection. Youth will be engaged through sports and other innovative ways to promote peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities. A number of efforts will also be geared towards advocacy to expand solutions for refugees.

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Number of girls and boys who are receiving specialised child protection services	2,000	10,000
Number of individuals engage in or benefited from community led initiatives	4,000	20,000
Number of individuals trained on SEA, child protection and SGBV	5,000	25,000
Number of youth participated to youth-specific programs	5,000	25,000
Number of refugees, Turkana, partners and authorities on ways to address the needs of person with disability	1,500	6,000

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Strengthen capacity of national protection providers in line with international standards through the provision of technical advice	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9
Support authorities and other service providers to provide specialised protection services to strengthen the response	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.6
Engage communities as agents of protection	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4
Advocacy for strengthening resilience and expanding solutions for refugees	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Flagship Projects	
Kiosk Automated Services and Information (KASI): KASI allows refugees to access the key information in their files and their scheduled appointments	10 million USD
A multi-purpose sports complex in Kalobeyi will provide a safe and supportive environment for refugee and host youth population to engage in sport activities that promote meaningful engagement and foster social cohesion	
Kakuma United FC in the national league of Kenya serves as a role model for youth showing how to work together despite their different national, ethnic and cultural backgrounds and to promote co-existence	
Creative projects using innovative digital manufacturing technologies	
Roster for Disability-Care System: Creates a pool of trained people to give support through client-based approach to disabled people so that they can continue with their daily work	
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) trainings will be provided to all teachers to increase awareness on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and complaint mechanisms	

Objective 7.4.1: Strengthen capacity of national protection providers in line with international standards through the provision of technical advice

Activities will include:

- Partnering with the national and county authorities, service providers and protection actors to respond to the urgent requests for legal assistance;
- Equipping business-related legal advice and law related services including financial, administration and operational advice and counsel for refugees;
- Promoting and facilitate business registration for refugees;
- Establishing a Ushauri Hub in coordination with the County Government;
- Advocating for permanent presence of a Gender Officer for both host and refugee communities;
- Advocating increase of District Child Officer presence for both host and refugee communities;
- Advocating for increased government judicial presence to expedite court cases concerning criminal and civil suits;
- Promoting legal advocacy clinics to raise community awareness on access to justice, the legal system and due processes;
- Advocating for the Civil Registrar Officer presence to expedite issuance of birth, marriage and death registration processes;
- Advocating for the determination of legal status for refugees and stateless persons;
- Strengthening the capacity of RAS to ensure documentation for refugees at all stages of the process to prevent risks of refoulement, freedom of movement and detention including movement passes;
- Advocating for the issuance of civil and legal documents to all eligible refugees;
- Strengthening referral mechanisms for refugees requiring legal representation and/or legal advice;

- Advocating for increased inclusion of refugee and asylum seeker children in existing national child protection systems.

Objective 7.4.2: Support authorities and other service providers to provide specialised protection services to strengthen the response

Activities will include:

- Working in partnership with the national and county authorities, service providers and protection actors to enhance community-based identification and response mechanisms in refugee and host community protection situations;
- Engaging with relevant Ministries and other partners to formalize activities on SGBV for both for refugees and host community;
- Building capacity of local law enforcement and judicial authority in respect to SGBV;
- Enhancing the provision of multi-sectorial services for survivors of SGBV (including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/SEA) through established case management protocols and the establishment of safe and confidential referral pathways, including survivor-centred, safe and confidential services (health including reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, protection, psychosocial, legal, especially legal aid projects);
- Rendering services safe, confidential, accessible, free or affordable and acceptable to women, girls, men, boys including people with diverse backgrounds survivors of SGBV such as elder women and men, women and men living with HIV/AIDS, women with disabilities, women involved in survival sex;
- Strengthening the referral mechanism and expand activities to incorporate referrals to the county government and partners;
- Strengthening referral mechanisms for children with serious protection risks and undertake best interest assessment when necessary, and case management systems to be developed jointly with Government entities and partners;

- Increasing child-friendly spaces and promote child-friendly procedures in prevention and response activities;
- Expanding the cooperation with Masinde Muliro University on their certificate course in Social Work and Welfare as well as other certificate courses or diplomas in the area of social work and child protection (for partner staff and government staff);
- Engaging with relevant County Ministries to provide protection through economic and social empowerment of the marginalized groups, and support the youth through sports and arts;
- Providing sports development opportunities to refugees to promote peaceful existence and build self-confidence while recognizing their potential;
- Building the capacity of Government security agents and other actors in terms of provision of protection;
- Maintaining and strengthening complaint mechanisms to allow timely detection of incidents related to fraud and corruption through community-based initiatives;
- Adopting Zero tolerance approach to sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of misconduct by any partners with robust measures to address risks and ensure accountability.
- Initiating community-based protection systems that prevent and initially respond to certain types of SGBV;
- Developing community led alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (mediation, arbitration and negotiation) and provide training;
- Promoting peaceful co-existence through peace building initiatives for refugees and host communities;
- Building capacity of protection agents (Community Policing and Peace Teams (CPPT), community leaders, youth & women leaders, teachers, religious leaders, humanitarian actors, government) in identifying refugees with heightened protection risks and issues and provide information on available and accessible legal support;
- Enhancing advocacy and awareness amongst health community workers and parents/caregivers on birth and death notification and registration;
- Building a community liaison volunteer centre where local capacities can be enhanced and volunteerism can be promoted among the refugee population, thus enhancing self-reliance and community-based protection;
- Coordinating monthly peace initiative forums between refugee and host community to ensure peaceful coexistence;

Objective 7.4.3: Engage communities as agents of protection

Activities will include:

- Expanding two-way communication mechanisms including large scale information dissemination and awareness activities to address the needs and concerns of refugee communities;
- Promoting the creation and registration of Community-Based Organizations;
- Enhancing awareness amongst the refugee and host community on the difference between formal justice systems and alternative dispute resolutions;
- Promoting gender equality through awareness training to refugee and host communities;
- Engaging youth as peace connectors to raise awareness and prevent social tension;
- Empowering refugee adolescent girls and young women through peer guidance forums and develop teenage mother peer support forums;
- Creating of children's forums (7-18 year old) to prevent armed recruitment, detention of children, prevent and respond to SGBV, early marriage, substance abuse, survival sex and child abuse;
- Strengthening the capacity of parents, caregivers and community members at large to respond to child protection issues through child community structures.

Objective 7.4.4: Advocacy for expanding durable solutions for refugees

- Advocating for increased intake by resettlement countries;
- Conducting a survey to establish the potential for family reunification amongst the refugee population, including a comparative analysis of nationalities vis-à-vis common links (relationships, nationality and asylum status) in specific resettlement states;
- Providing access of refugees to reliable information in different languages on family reunification eligibility and application procedures for various countries;
- Assisting refugees with required documents and completing applications to facilitate accurate, timely submissions and efficient application processing;
- Advocating for additional educational scholarship opportunities for high-achieving students;
- Advocating for the removal/simplification of the procedures or reduction of threshold rather than removal of barriers of admission, documentation, transcripts, travel documents, visas;
- Advocating to Kenya authorities for the legal status of refugee students who are studying abroad or in Kenya, like the procedure of renewing Convention Travel Documents;
- Identifying and assess cases of refugee children with foreign certificates, relative to potential complementary pathways to states where similar language/s are spoken;
- Encouraging and establishing contact with diaspora communities to play a key role in facilitating complementary pathways for refugees in particular those from South Sudan and Somali given the high number of resettled refugees in Kakuma refugee camp;
- Conducting a survey or data collection of refugees officially married to Kenya nationals, or having a Kenyan parent;
- Exploring the option of local integration/ citizenship in close coordination with Kenyan authorities;
- Increasing the number of Integrated Return Help Desks (IHRD) to be able to provide information to refugees, and facilitate the voluntary return;



SPATIAL PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Current situation

Sustainable urbanization in Kenya has the potential to improve economic opportunities and living conditions for host communities and refugees. There is a strong positive relationship between planned urbanization and economic growth - countries of high economic and income status have attained growth through sustained urbanization processes. While Kenya is a rapidly urbanizing country, existing spatial planning and infrastructure development processes have yet to fulfill the needs of basic urban services for all urban dwellers. In 2018, 27 percent (13.8 million people) of Kenya's population resided in urban areas. With increasing urbanization rates, by 2050 it is estimated that 46 percent (44 million people) will reside in urban areas. Since Kenya is still at the early stage of urbanization, it can leverage the benefits of urbanization through sustained development agendas and attain its goal of becoming an upper middle-income country by 2030 (See Kenya Vision 2030).

Urbanization in Kenya is however at varied levels, across the counties. In Turkana County, northern Kenya, the level of urban development is still at a nascent stage. However, due to the spatial growth, the accelerated new investment opportunities, including the LAPSSET project, as well as the classification of Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichogio as towns, Turkana County is expected to embark on an unprecedented urbanization process. This will increase the pressure on lands and ecosystems, and hence spatial planning and infrastructure development with urban governance will play a critical role to promote sustainable urban development in Turkana West.

Turkana CIDP II

The Kenya Constitution stipulates that land "shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable", and mandates the state to regulate the use of any land including in the interest of land use planning. The Constitution further vests the National Government and counties with powers to undertake planning. It is therefore imperative for this component to be implemented within the state and County Planning Frameworks. The National Spatial Plan, Vision 2030 and National Urban Development Policy 2030 recognizes that rapid urbanization must be guided by a planning framework consistent with economic and social development imperatives.

The Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) also requires County Governments to initiate an urban planning process for every settlement hosting populations of at least two thousand residents. The National Land Policy Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 recognizes that "development of land in urban and peri-urban areas has been inhibited by poor planning, rapid growth of human settlements and activities, unmitigated urban sprawl and inadequate provision of infrastructure." It further notes that proper planning will facilitate coordinated development of urban and peri-urban areas in terms of housing, commercial, industrial and infrastructure development to accommodate changes in lifestyle and economic activities.

Considering the increased population in Kakuma, there is a possibility that Kakuma town would also be recognized as a municipality in the near future. If passed, the Urban Areas and Cities Act-Amendment Bill of 2017, will make the minimum population size of a municipality to be 50,000 people according to the available latest and gazette census data. The census did not gazette refugee population as part of the Kakuma Town. However, there are other requirements for conferment of municipal status, beyond the population threshold. Thus, necessary interventions, especially on urban governance and management need to be implemented.

In this context the government will:

- Facilitate the preparation and implementation of local area development plans for all urban and peri-urban areas in the country in a participatory manner;
- Establish an effective coordinating mechanism for the preparation, implementation of plans and development control;
- Encourage development of underutilized land within urban areas.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

The Spatial Planning, Infrastructure Development and Urban Governance is a key component of the KISED P that aims at creating the sustainable physical conditions required for the envisioned integrated urban development to achieve balanced and sustainable spatial development.

While spatial planning seeks to give direction to where and how infrastructure is provided, the development of infrastructure and social amenities, will play an important role in shaping the long-term spatial development of the settlements at a County wide and more local scale. While urban governance will promote a holistic urban development, decision making and planning reform through multi-stakeholder participation.

The KISED P considers the intersection with the normative objectives of sustainability, efficiency, livability and inclusiveness. Perhaps the most obvious link is between transport, land use and urban form. At the heart of this connectivity is the importance of accessibility for economic growth and the need of optimal land use as the land is a finite resource that has to be properly managed in order to reap maximum benefits. Under the KISED P the management of land will be defined within the existing Kenya's policy and legislative framework with the ultimate goal to promote productive use.

The KISED P recognizes Turkana West as a territory with rich potential and various resources that require to be managed with concerted effort. Therefore, it will adopt and strengthen the framework of the Kenyan Constitution which lays a foundation for Article 66, on regulation of land uses, Physical Planning Act (CAP 286), the NLC Act 2012 and the Land Act 2012 of the Laws of Kenya.

The process anticipates sustainable long-term changes, pressures and opportunities that will emerge as a result of the local geo-political dynamics. It envisages the articulation of a logical and flexible development path for a more sustainable and equitable future for the local and refugee communities.

As such, the process has adopted an incremental approach to cover the short, medium and long-term planning and infrastructural needs in Turkana West Sub County with a focus on Kalobeyei and Kakuma in the short to medium term.

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Number of refugee households with permanent shelters	770	8,000
Number of host population households with permanent shelters	60	600
Number of KM of roads developed for improved mobility and enhanced economic growth	20	49

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Strengthen technical and institutional capacity in relevant ministries	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0
Strengthen spatial planning processes	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
Promote land-use systems to manage the growth for sustainable development	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
Develop transportation system to increase mobility and economic growth in Turkana West	0.7	0.9	3.9	3.2	3.0
Promote sustainable Housing/Shelter solutions through CBI	2.1	6.5	6.5	3.7	3.0

Flagship Projects	
Construction of permanent shelters for refugees in Kalobeyei through CBI, an innovative aid delivery modality that increases refugees' self-reliance, develops local market systems and promotes socio-economic inclusion in Turkana West	19 million USD
Increase mobility and accessibility for socio-economic growth in Turkana West by developing the transportation networks and investing in urban structures	

Sub-Component 7.5.1: Urban Governance, Spatial Planning and land use systems

To achieve the anticipated planning and infrastructure development outcomes, there must be a good governance system in place. The main aim of this sub-component is to support the development and implementation of a participatory governance and management framework involving all relevant stakeholders including the refugee and local communities, private sector, County and National Governments, as well as non-state actors. The process will be a multi-level institutional structure that efficiently and effectively addresses governance of public asset management such as land management and a tenure system for Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlements, including existing resources (natural or man-made, e.g. water avenues) among others.

The Spatial Planning is a unique area for creating a well-planned and sustainable development dynamic in Turkana West Sub County. As stated in Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), the KISED P considers the spatial planning and land management as fundamental for urbanization. As such, KISED P will support the County with the development and implementation of the spatial plans in a participatory manner. This includes the use of drone technologies to establish georeferenced properties address systems to control the implementation of the spatial plans and to unequivocally identify all residents, including infrastructures and institutions that will be assigned codes.

As the Kalobeyei Settlement stands at 38,118 occupancy, questions of how to support and manage future densification within the settlement, or settlements of a similar nature will need to be addressed. The current planning capacity of the Kalobeyei Settlement is some 45,000 persons, however, to reach this capacity with adequate standards of urban infrastructure, facilities and resources, would also require considerable investments into promoting greater urban resilience strategies, including securing sources for greater water distribution, and a drainage system to tackle the flood risks for the entire settlement.

The unfolding urbanization can easily contribute to land-use competition, given that land is inelastic and its uses are numerous and competitive. Land in Turkana West County like in some parts of Kenya, has not been optimally utilized and its use has in some instances resulted into conflicts. These are largely the result of lack of urban governance to reconcile competition over land use which leads to random urbanization that will have as far-reaching consequences as sprawl. It will also result in increased conflicts between residents, urban poverty and inequality, the infrastructure and service deficit, and increasing exposure to natural disasters such as floods.

The sub-component will therefore aim to achieve an effective urban governance and a coordinating structure of all implementing partners. This will include National and County Governments, UN Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, public and private sectors, and communities aiming for long-term collaboration and support for projects. In addition, there will be creation awareness on planning and investments, and strengthening capacity of various actors to effectively engage in planning and development.

Objective 7.5.1.1. Strengthen technical and institutional capacity in relevant ministries

This objective will support the increasing demand for institutional capacity at the County level in the fields of urban planning, urban renewal, and infrastructure. It will also support the growing demand for housing delivery, and policies and legislation, and preparedness to plan for and respond to dynamic influxes of refugees with potential for integration with host communities in settlements.

Activities will include:

- Assessing, identifying and improving institutional capacity in the fields of urban planning, sustainable infrastructure and transportation design. Including urban governance and preparedness to plan for and respond to dynamic influxes of refugees with potential for integration with host communities in settlements;

- Establish a Local Urban Board and provide technical support to the Turkana County related technical department and build their capacities in the fields of spatial and settlement planning, land and infrastructure systems management.
- Developing guidelines and tools to support implementation on urban planning;
- Identifying gaps in technology of the County and enhance GIS;
- Undertaking stakeholder mapping - identify the key actors, their roles, and institutionalize a strategy for their active involvement in development activities.

Objective 7.5.1.2. Promote participatory spatial planning processes

The planning process will focus on Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement boundaries, including all areas of settlement that overlaps with consideration for its environs. Thus, the planning will cover entire 13Km² and 15Km² respectively of the land, and a 23km stretch of the Kakuma-Kalobeyei infrastructure corridor and shall in detail involve the development constraints, potentials and provide a framework for future development. Furthermore, the need for an equitable socio-economic development of all concerned areas will also guide the establishment of a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and a redevelopment plan for Kakuma refugee settlements and their immediate contexts, including gradually other adjacent areas towards the creation of functional urban forms to promote local socio-economic inclusion. Considerations shall also be given to open areas neighbouring the settlements and likely to experience sprawl and densification, while centres outside the town boundaries may influence the development of the settlements and towns. The preparation of urban development plans and advisory zoning plans will cover the two settlements and generation of detailed regulations.

The plans are also expected to guide planned development in extension areas (as population increases) such that there is reduction in sprawl, with focus on attaining land use efficiency that promotes compact urban form, mixed-use developments, socio-cultural integration, and environmental

conservation. These plans, once finalized, will be submitted for statutory approval by the Turkana County Government. During their formulation, the County Physical Planning Department will take lead, and will be informed by Kenya's policy and legislative framework for planning.

Activities will include:

- Supporting the development and implementation of the local spatial plan for Kalobeyei settlement area (15km²) and facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation every 3 to 5 years;
- Preparing of an Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan for Kalobeyei town/ward including Lokichogio town. The Kalobeyei town plan will include planning for the Kakuma - Kalobeyei infrastructure corridor (estimated 23km);
- Preparing of a redevelopment/rejuvenation plan for Kakuma settlements and their immediate contexts. The Turkana County has already prepared an Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan for Kakuma Town. So KISED P's contribution needs to be directed towards integration of the refugee settlements and the existing town. KISED P will thus feed into a Strategic Urban Development Plan for Kakuma area with intention to provide a strategic guide to integrated urban development in the area which also includes interventions for the refugee settlement;
- Establishing of a Geo-referenced Property Registry for Kalobeyei Settlement (15km²) to provide physical addresses to all residents including infrastructure and institutions with designated codes. This activity will make use of drone mapping surveys to generate and establish property frontages and address in relation to names/codified streets in line with Kenyan regulations and framework;
- Developing capital investment plans which will highlight all potential investments deemed critical in ensuring the realization of settlements and Sub-County projects.

Objective 7.5.1.3: Promote land-use systems to manage the growth for sustainable development

With regards to land tenure issues, although the land will continue to be community owned, various options of tenure arrangements such as land occupancy certificates or loans contingent on occupancy of certain durations will also be explored and implemented.

Activities will include:

- Developing a land-use strategy for corridor development (Kakuma-Kalobeyei);
- Developing a Database on Land tenure Situation and develop and implement proposed customized land tenure management system;
- Developing Social Tenure Domain Models (STDM) for implementation supporting the planning requirements in Kenya will also be upheld;
- Organizing sensitization sessions to increase refugee and host communities' awareness on land rights.

Sub-Component 7.5.2: Infrastructure Development and Housing

The Turkana County, with the strategic geographical position of Kalobeyei settlement, represents an epicentre which could act, through the infrastructure development plan, as a pole for distribution of services for the corridor. In this perspective, the KISED P will focus on integrating economic, social and logistics plans as well as institutional aspects to take advantage of the immense opportunities that will be generated through the LAPSSET programmes. The plans will foster the full exploitation of opportunities for expansion, including development of light industries and the strengthening of rural-urban linkages, promoting better livelihoods opportunities and enhanced service delivery for greater resilience of both host and refugee communities. The development

plans will also benefit through trade facilitation and a socio-economic development along the corridor with potential for creation of employment opportunities in constructions, agriculture, manufacturing, logistics, transport, trade and commerce including sports. Some examples include the Olympic Sports Complex that will be developed in Kalobeyei settlement, and the Turkana West University in Kakuma town.

“Cash Based Intervention is a Game Changer that gives Refugees an Opportunity to make their own Choices”

Regina Issa, a 35 year old mother of nine is busy in her temporary shelter preparing breakfast for her children, her youngest daughter clinging to her dress. Outside the construction of 14 houses is ongoing. She is among the first 1,000 refugee families who are building their permanent homes through UNHCR's cash for shelter programme in Kalobeyei. "I can choose the kind of house I want, materials that I prefer and I can select the mason of my choice," Regina tells

Source: www.unhcr.org/ke

Infrastructure development is an essential component of the KISED P and a key driver of connectivity within Kalobeyei and surrounding areas. The absence of viable infrastructures, particularly roads and communication networks is critical to meet the urbanization requirements. Hence, a key focus under this component of KISED P will be the development and implementation of sustainable transport infrastructure systems which are essential to improve connectivity among communities, business efficiency, competition, trade and mobility.

This sub-component also considers the need for permanent and environmentally friendly housing solutions by paying attention to issues of sustainability. Sustainable and permanent housing through cash-based interventions (CBI) modality will provide access to safe and dignified houses for refugees and host communities. The Turkana natural stone housing model as the adopted permanent housing option offers the possibility of building local-friendly houses that are adapted to local needs, requiring reduced technical skills for construction with local building materials that can be easily replaced. It also implies that the building materials are more durable and will not need replacing or repair nearly as quickly.

Programmes and strategies will be coupled with economic considerations to support the livelihood creation opportunities for refugee and host communities within the area.

Objective 7.5.2.1: Develop transportation system to increase mobility and economic growth in Turkana West

Due to lack of sustainable transportation systems that can facilitate the mobility of populations and goods, KISED P will also contribute to reducing this gap by developing road networks, including nodes of public space and transport to increase mobility and economic growth and the demands of urbanization.

Activities will include:

- Developing Sustainable Infrastructure Development & Management Plan including Transportation Plan;
- Implementing the Kalobeyei Road Network Address System Plan and Property Address Systems;
- Developing and implementing a Public Space and Public Transportation Plan with maintenance and monitoring programme;

- Developing tarmac roads in/to Kalobeyei settlement;
- Developing the Kalobeyei Neighborhood streets and feeder roads through CBO mechanism.

Objective 7.5.2.2: Promote sustainable Housing/Shelter solutions through CBI

The importance of this new modality of housing development is to reduce the risk of protection concerns and the humanitarian dependency and to promote refugees' self-reliance. In this context, UNHCR has launched Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) in converting temporary shelters into permanent houses by refugee themselves in 2018 and the process will be scaled up. Initial findings from an assessment report confirms refugees spending their savings to improve their shelter and socio-economic conditions.

Activities will include:

- Examining and identifying local low-cost building materials for sustainable models for housing construction and implement in identified planned area in Kakuma, Kalobeyei towns (Phase II Lokichogio);
- Constructing permanent Turkana natural stone block shelters for refugees through CBI modality in Kalobeyei settlement;
- Constructing permanent natural Turkana stone block houses for host community;
- Designing and implementing sustainable model shelters through participatory process including guidelines and catalogue - workshop;
- Repairing and maintaining of existing shelters to improve the living and sustainable standards of refugees through CBO mechanism.



AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Current situation

Agriculture is a major driver of Kenya's economy and the main means of employment for more than half of Kenyans particularly in rural areas. In 2013, the sector contributed almost 27 percent to the national GDP. The crops, livestock, and fisheries sub-sectors contributed approximately 78 percent, 20 percent, and 2 percent respectively to agricultural GDP, respectively. Agriculture generates most of Kenya's food requirements, nearly 65 percent of merchandise exports, and roughly 60 percent of foreign exchange earnings. But with almost 91 percent of its agricultural exports in raw or semi-processed form, the country is losing out on significant income by not adding value to its produce. According to the CIDP II, agricultural production is dominated by maize and sorghum and refugees and host communities often consume the crops produced and some are able to sell the little surplus. The CIDP states that only 30% of the County's soil is suitable for crop production and the County has 51 irrigation schemes utilizing surface, spate and drip irrigation technologies, most of which are river-based. Most of the schemes are not reaching their full potential due to security, organizational, technical, infrastructural and financial resource challenges. Some farmer groups have collectively invested in their own irrigation schemes which has helped reduce poverty and improve food security. KISEDIP partners are also investing in climate smart irrigation technologies and the construction of rainwater harvesting structures for use in crop and livestock productions.

The presence of refugees denotes a growing demand of agricultural products, especially for food, but considering that current sources come from other parts of the county, and not Kakuma, unpredictable road conditions are of importance.

In addition, other hindrances in the agriculture sector, are the soil conditions, trade network, and inadequate participation of women in agricultural activities. That said, the presence of refugees could potentially benefit the agricultural sector especially after the discovery of fresh water aquifers for irrigation and potentially the inclusion of women in this sector.

The main crops produced in the county are sorghum, millet, maize, and vegetables like kales. They are cultivated mainly at subsistence level with limited commercial production. Farming is mainly practiced through irrigation along the Rivers Turkwel and Kerio and through rainfed production around Kakuma and Lokichogio. Around 15 percent of refugees in Kalobeyei practice crop production at a subsistence level.

Unfortunately, many poor Turkana households have been forced to engage in livelihood activities that have a negative impact on the environment. In particular, cutting of trees for fuel wood or for charcoal manufacture has become a livelihood mainstay of the economy for many poorer households, who now no longer see these activities as a coping strategy of last resort but as a primary source of livelihoods.

Livestock: Approximately 65 percent of the Turkana County population are pastoralists, 20 percent are agro-pastoralists and eight percent are fisher folk. 7 percent depend on urban and peri-urban livelihoods and this group includes refugees. Livestock forms the backbone of Turkana County's economy. Turkana people rear cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys and camels. This constitutes their main economic activity and offers profitable opportunities to produce and export fresh organic meats, live animals, and milk and meat products. All this accounts for as much as 90 percent of household income.

However, Turkana people's pastoralist livelihoods have experienced multiple shocks and setbacks over the past two decades. Droughts have been

longer and more frequent. During the past 12 years Kenya has experienced four instances of severe drought. The presence of refugees since 1992 has changed land-use to non-pastoral activities, including refugee settlements reducing accessible communal grazing. Shrinking pastoral grazing areas and drought have been accompanied by accelerated ecological deterioration. This has caused increasing loss of vegetation cover, land degradation through soil erosion, fragmentation and deterioration of water sources which in turn has led to scarcity of livestock feed and water resources. The limited, overgrazed and degraded rangelands have hampered herd growth, leading to reducing stock numbers and driving many pastoralists to perpetual food insecurity. Inadequate water for agriculture and livestock further escalates food insecurity and has increased competition for scarce grazing and water resources leading to inter-communal conflicts, insecurity, limited access to markets and other basic services. Currently, the participation of refugees in livestock production is limited to poultry and other small livestock. The participation of refugees in the livestock value chains for camel, cattle, sheep and goats is limited to trade (particularly as butchery owners) and consumption levels. There is, also an opportunity to develop a value added from livestock production, specifically in technologies for the production of skins and hides.

In Turkana West, livestock disease prevalence and mortality rates are high. Livestock diseases negatively affect animal productivity and access to domestic, regional and international livestock markets. Disease spread is commonly associated with congregation of animals at grazing areas, watering points, markets and during seasonal internal and cross-border migrations of pastoralists. This is aggravated by the low capacity of pastoralists to report disease occurrence.

Turkana CIDP II

Vision 2030 emphasises the importance of transforming smallholder subsistence agriculture into modern, innovative and commercially-oriented sector. It identifies the major challenges for Kenya

which include low agricultural productivity, underutilized land, inefficient markets, and limited value addition. The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2010-2020 seeks to address this by increasing the productivity, commercialization, and competitiveness of agricultural commodities; and by developing and managing key factors of production, such as land, water, and rural finance. The County is acutely aware of the importance and needs of the Agriculture sector for the economic growth and poverty alleviation in Turkana.

To address the challenges highlighted above, and embrace opportunities, the County Government committed in the CIDP II to rehabilitate the existing irrigation schemes to make them operate at the optimum; embrace technologies of rainwater harvesting technologies (flood-based farming); enhance agricultural extension services and improve governance of the farmer organizations.

Specific objectives of the sector as listed in the CIDP II include increasing agricultural productivity through good choice of land and land preparation technologies; application of the right crop varieties; application of appropriate crop husbandry and reduction of pre and post-harvest losses through pests and inadequate storage and to promote expanded market access for agricultural products in the traditional and emerging markets. Also, to increase value addition and diversify the existing range of products, provide market information, promote market development, promote commercial agriculture, promote regional and international agricultural trade. It also seeks to promote access to inputs and credit, and to increase agricultural productivity and farming as a business. Main strategies involve increasing access to affordable credit and increase access to agricultural inputs. The sector will promote agricultural production through sustainable land use farming practices. This will be achieved through promotion of soil and water management, agroforestry farming systems, agricultural mechanization and exploit the untapped agricultural potential in the County. Partners and stakeholders will be key contributors in supporting the sectors to develop and achieve the activities described above.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

In support of CIDP II priorities, and with the view of creating innovative, business oriented and modern agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors, this component of the plan will leverage on three opportunities: increase livestock and crop production and productivity as well as investments in irrigation and infrastructure; adapt and scale up climate smart technologies for crop and livestock production and look into exploiting local demand/market for livestock, fisheries and agriculture products. Efforts to improve research-extension-pastoralist linkages, institutional capacity development and establishing and strengthening pastoralist and farmer field schools, life skills and value addition to increase locally marketable skills and attract private sector investors will be strengthened.

In this phase of KISED P, partners will also increase efforts to support the graduation from subsistence to commercial agricultural production. The Kaloboyei settlement spatial plan has provided land for agricultural production. A feasibility study done by FAO in collaboration with WFP and AAHI showed that crop production is possible in the 438 hectares allocated for agriculture. Of these, 44 hectares are reserved as a riverine buffer zones. 187 hectares for rain fed cereal and pulse production; 55 hectares for spate irrigation also producing cereals and pulses; 15 hectares under intensive horticultural production and 137 hectares under pasture and fruit tree production.

Partnerships will be strengthened between producers, entrepreneurs and financial institutions in order to meet the agribusiness needs and a significant share of the demand on the domestic agricultural market, while improving the livelihoods of local producers in Turkana West and irrigated areas in other parts of the County. These efforts will also include looking into opportunities to diversify production and offer processed and value-added products. In this regard activities under this component will be closely linked with activities under component five and eight.

To tap into the potential in increased consumption of nutritious livestock, agriculture and fish products for improved nutrition and market/income opportunities: activities in this area will entail close collaboration and participation in agri-nutrition sector activities in order to obtain information on nutrition gaps, develop and deliver nutrition education and skill transfer to households in order to increase production, demand and consumption of nutritious foods. To address the nutrition needs of refugee situation who have limited land; kitchen gardens and use of sunken beds and other water saving technologies shall be utilized to increase crop production and productivity.

This component consists of three sub-components: Production and productivity, access to markets and building institutional capacities and natural resource management.

Sub-Component 7.6.1: Production and productivity

Objective 7.6.1.1. Increase livestock production and productivity

Activities will include:

- Promoting livestock breed improvement and restocking to improve quality and increase supply;
- Digitising livestock branding for identification;
- Modernising slaughter processes;
- Establishing fodder and pasture production units and pasture reseeding of the rangelands and utilization of sorghum harvests, prosopis pods and other species for indigenous feed formulation (value addition);
- Sensitising households on the importance of livestock insurance policies and products and expand the pilot livestock insurance plan to TW and link to financial inclusion as of 2020;
- Supporting poultry and rabbit production for refugees;
- Establishing watering points for livestock-along the livestock migration corridor.

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Area (ha) of land irrigated for intensive horticultural production	0	20
Area (ha) of land under dryland farming using rain water harvesting technologies	100	250
Number of households producing vegetables and fruits for own consumptions and/or commercial purposes	1,500	10,000
Percentage of prosopis for productive use (firewood, timber, briquettes)	30	70

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Increase livestock production and productivity	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8
Safeguard human and veterinary health	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Increase crop production and productivity	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.1	3.3
Increase consumption of nutritious agriculture products	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Develop market systems for livestock, and crop value chains	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Strengthen producer groups and link to markets and providers	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8
Build institutional capacity of relevant government entities	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Conserve natural resources and rehabilitate and manage sustainably degraded lands	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Strengthen NRM institutions for improved disaster and conflict risk management for NRM	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Flagship Projects	
Closely linked to the water resource management flagship under WASH, partners under this component will develop water infrastructure and land for agriculture and livestock production in Kalobeyei settlement and surrounding areas. The utilization of climate smart agricultural technologies (conservation agriculture) and the use of e.g. trapezoidal bunds, micro-catchments, zaipits, spate irrigation, drip irrigation and shade house farming will be scaled up	15 million USD
Expand dryland farming technologies for kitchen gardens in order to improve household access to fresh and nutritious food and improve food security	
Comprehensively assess and develop prominent and viable agriculture/livestock value chains in Turkana West	

Objective 7.6.1.2 Safeguard human and veterinary health

Activities will include:

- Establishing veterinary stores and encourage social enterprises to provide vaccines and veterinary drugs, training the community on livestock disease risk assessment, detection and reporting;
- Facilitating livestock disease and vector control measures along migratory routes and establish a Disease-Free Zone (DFZ);
- Constructing a diagnostic laboratory to promote rapid livestock diseases diagnosis for timely responses.

Objective 7.6.1.3: Increase crop production and productivity

- Activities will include:
- Supporting most vulnerable households amongst refugees and host communities with farm inputs/implements, horticultural and drought tolerant crop seeds;
- Promoting of agro-forestry and through distribution of fruit tree seedlings, establishment of fruit seedlings propagation nurseries and train producers on their management to increase agro-forestry and fruit tree production;
- Supporting and strengthening the capacity of agricultural extension team/officers in providing extension services and advice to the farmers on the best agronomic practices and climate smart agriculture and other agricultural technologies including post-harvest loss reduction;
- Sensitising communities to adopt drought tolerant crops (sorghum, pigeon peas, cassava, cowpeas, and sweet potatoes);
- Promoting and supporting the producers (both host and refugee community) to adopt the production of high value crops through the use of appropriate technologies;
- Facilitating recruited extension officers with motorbikes per ward to transfer knowledge, research, holding field days, and to demonstrate new technologies;

- Modernising and scaling up the utilization of climate smart agricultural technologies (conservation agriculture) and the use of dryland farming technologies e.g. Trapezoidal bunds, Micro-catchments, Zaipits, spate irrigation, drip irrigation and shade house farming;
- Carrying out sustainability assessment of the irrigation schemes and rehabilitating existing irrigation schemes with dilapidated infrastructure;
- Enhancing proper utilization and management of rainwater harvesting structures especially in the host community;
- Supporting agricultural mechanization and conservation agriculture to increase acreage under crop production (grazing and water pans) and pasture production. This activity will also include supporting pasture production groups in increasing acreage under pasture production and provision of appropriate machinery for range forage harvesting and baling.

Objective 7.6.1.4: Increase consumption of nutritious livestock, and agriculture products

Activities will include:

- Setting-up of kitchen and school gardening through dry land farming innovations (hydroponics, sunken beds, vertical garden);
- Scaling up of indigenous vegetable production e.g. black night shade, spider plant, croton, jute mallow, amaranthus;
- Supporting producers diversify production and consumption of locally produced nutrient dense vegetables and crops or small scale selling in the surrounding areas. Expand value addition and processed products and linked to markets and private sector;
- Supporting establishment of vegetable gardens around watering points (boreholes/shallow) in both host and refugee community.

Sub-Component 7.6.2: Access to markets and institutional capacity

Improved access to markets holds potential for improved incomes, food security and nutrition for both host community and refugee households who will participate actively in the sector. It will require close collaboration with the private sector working group for successful delivery of results. Close collaboration with the spatial component is also crucial to ensure vibrant markets in the settlement and its environs. This outcome area will include support to fisher folk improved supply of fish in Kakuma, Kalobeyei and its environs and to improve business opportunities for fishermen. To contribute to this result, a thorough analysis of the value chain will be done to identify gaps and opportunities. Based on this a strategy to enhance various value chains will be developed. A market information system will be developed to ensure that information on demand and supply will be available for all value chain participants to plan and participate accordingly. Continuous engagement with the physical planning team for Kalobeyei and Kakuma to ensure that market spaces and structures are well designed and located strategically to attract business will be undertaken.

Given that production is generally done at small scale level, individuals will be mobilized in producer groups to facilitate capacity development efforts and encourage collective efforts in various aspects such as obtaining inputs, output handling and storage, transportation and marketing. Enhancing financial literacy and capacities will be a key area of focus and will entail establishing and strengthening Village Savings and Loans groups for both refugees and host communities. Active engagement with the County Government and private sector business development service providers will be undertaken to ensure that producers have access to services required for commercialization. Trade fairs, investor conferences and simple market linkage forums will be used to stimulate interaction between buyers, sellers and business development service providers, and to attract investors.

Objective 7.6.2.1 Develop market systems for livestock, and crop value chains

Activities will include:

- Conducting comprehensive Value Chain Analysis and Mapping (VCAM) for livestock, crop and fisheries to identify gaps and opportunities (include but not limited to value chains in cereals, fruits, vegetables, pulses, goat, poultry and pasture). This will include a detailed analysis of market and business opportunities for various sub-sector products within the overall industries;
- Developing inclusive business models for value chains and link to potential private sector investments;
- Developing a market information system to share information on market dynamics (supply and demand) for each value chain and capture data for livelihood interventions.

Objective 7.6.2.2 Strengthen producer groups and link to markets and providers

Activities will include:

- Producer groups (including fisher folk) strengthened and linked to markets and business development service providers to promote agribusiness and exploit local market opportunities;
- Training pastoralists through pastoralist field schools (PFS) on new technologies and pastoralist economies;
- Training of farmers through farmer business schools on new technologies and agri-preneurship;
- Establishing and strengthening producer groups and cooperatives/livestock marketing associations and market management committees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei;
- Linking producers to (micro) credit institutions and supporting them to access financial services or support operationalization of integrated community cooperative for businesses to access affordable loans.

Objective 7.6.2.3 Build institutional and technical capacity

Activities will include:

- Supporting research institutions such as KALRO, KEFRI, ICRISAT to carry out crop suitability and soil sampling, testing and analysis to ascertain the different nutrients present;
- Providing technical capacity support to the relevant Government departments to modernise and improve policy and procedures with regards to pastoralist and agro-economies. This includes early warning systems for weather related information.

Sub-Component 7.6.3: Natural resources management

Under this sub-component KISED P partners recognize the importance of natural resource for agriculture and livestock. The prudent management of the natural resources especially land, fuel wood energy, trees, grazing and water resources is critical for sustainable livelihoods in a fragile eco system where the growing human population is dependent on the same. This component aims at enhancing secure access of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to sustainably managed natural resources. The desired results include the development of well-conserved natural resources including water resources for crops and livestock; rehabilitation of degraded rangelands; adoption and rational use of energy saving technologies; capacities of local institutions strengthened to manage conflicts and disasters sustainably through an enabling legal and social culturally acceptable environment. Including construction of strategic feed reserve (hay stores) to store surplus. Participatory land use planning areas will be supported with conservation measures put in place in the fragile ecosystem. It will aim at developing soil and water conservation infrastructure on degraded land using proven technologies that are community led and socially - culturally sensitive and acceptable. Community will be supported to plan water shed rehabilitation and reclamation with 1400 acres of range land put under pastures.

Furthermore, this component aims at building management capacities of local communities'

natural resource-based institutions whilst creating an enabling legal environment, based on identified capacity gaps and linking both refugees and pastoral communities; the host community led initiatives will be facilitated to negotiate safe migration of livestock to access grazing and water during periods of drought. Capacity of target communities and their service providers to anticipate and monitor risks & threats through early warning systems and respond early appropriately will be built. The actions will borrow heavily and benefit from FAO predictive early warning for early mitigation and preparedness and NDMA bulletins on drought cycle management. The anticipated state of community preparedness will enhance their resilience to frequent natural or man-made shocks

Objective 7.6.3.1: Conserve natural resources and rehabilitate and manage sustainably degraded lands

Activities will include:

- Conserving natural resources for livestock production;
- Rehabilitating degraded lands to manage sustainably;
- Supporting the productive use of Prosopis Juliflora;
- Conserving existing forest to protect, rehabilitate and restore the indigenous trees.

Objective 7.6.3.2: Strengthen NRM institutions for improved disaster and conflict risk management for NRM

Activities will include:

- Strengthening of NRM institutions for improved disaster and conflict risk management for natural resource management;
- Identifying of eco-system sites and preparation of management plan to conserve and utilize the bio diversity sites;
- Training host and refugee communities on sustainable natural resources management;
- Developing a participatory land use and management plan for the 400 ha. of agricultural land with both host and refugee communities.



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS

Current situation

Electricity from Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) is available in the major towns of Turkana West which are Kakuma and Lokichogio and are predominantly powered by either diesel or solar hybrid mini-grids. Most of the other upcoming urban centers still lack reliable access to electricity, which greatly inhibits economic growth. These fossil-fuel powered generators often result in high running costs caused by high fuel prices, logistics, maintenance and overall technical inefficiencies.

In Kakuma particularly, access to electricity is from independently operated diesel-powered generators. These are run as businesses, with their owner-operators selling power to neighbouring markets and households. They operate for just a few hours a day and are unregulated, with high tariffs and sub-standard wiring. There are no metering systems in place, hence the overpricing of end-user electricity costs.

Additional challenges faced by the energy supply sector in Turkana West also include high investment cost of power production, poor transmission and distribution infrastructure, absent metering systems, low per capita power consumption which affects the electricity tariffs and potential return on investment. Only about 5% of the Turkana West households have access to electricity. Households mostly rely on firewood, charcoal, paraffin and solar lanterns for their lighting and cooking needs, with firewood being the main source of energy.

Of the wood harvested in Turkana, 30% is converted into charcoal and 70% is used directly as firewood. Wood fuel is mainly produced from four main species. The invasive *Prosopis* is increasingly used as firewood and has potential for further exploitation.

The main markets for firewood are the refugee camps, estimated at 12,046 metric tonnes per year. For instance, at Kakuma refugee camp, firewood and charcoal are the main sources of cooking fuel for 62.7 percent and 37.3 percent households respectively. The firewood is gathered, supplied and sold by the local community to UNHCR for distribution to the refugees. The amount of firewood and stoves distributed jointly meets only 33 percent of their cooking energy needs.

In Kenya, the energy sector has been restructured as per the Sessional Paper No.4 of 2004 and the Energy Act No.12 of 2006. The institutional arrangement in the electricity sub-sector in Kenya comprises the Ministry of Energy (MOE), The Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC), Kenya Generating Company (KenGen), Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC), the Rural Electrification Authority (REA), Kenya Electricity Transmission Company (KETRACO), Geothermal Development Company (GDC) and a number of Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

Although certain barriers such as high initial capital costs, low awareness of the potential opportunities and economic benefits offered by solar technologies exist, the Government has zero-rated import duty and removed Value Added Tax (VAT) on renewable energy, equipment and accessories. The Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) has provided a conducive enabling environment that is intended to mitigate the challenges faced in exploiting the solar energy resource.

Turkana West provides an opportunity that would accelerate the progress towards the vision of safe access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services for all (SDG 7) given the non-restricted market access as well as the lack of access to reliable energy sources.

A study conducted and published by the Moving Energy Initiative (MEI) on Prices, Products and Priorities shows that In Kakuma I, more than one-



third of the residents expressed a willingness to pay for quality household solar products, indicating a potential customer base of 5,000 families and a market worth some \$300,000. Current energy practices also show that refugees are able to pay fixed costs ranging from Ksh. 500 - Ksh. 30,000 per month for basic lighting and shops with basic appliances for the unreliable power being supplied. In this same study, refugees were asked to rank their priorities in response to the question: "Thinking about the community as a whole, what are the most important energy needs that should be addressed?" The table below shows aggregated responses for men and women.

Refugees’ priorities for improved energy access

Energy for households	27%
Energy for facilities	19%
Street lighting	18%
Energy for businesses	11%
Energy for agricultural	4%
Energy for government buildings	4%

The available data shows that the current population is in need of reliable electricity. Data from GIZ’s Solar Hybrid Mini-Grid Prefeasibility Study Report in Kalobeyei Village 1 indicates that 34 percent of the population in Kalobeyei Settlement can pay above approximately 15 USD per month for electricity therefore the willingness to pay for quality power exists. The remaining 66 percent of the population that are not able to pay for electricity translates to the need for innovativeness that will attract alternative sources of capital and partnerships that de-risk renewable energy investments. Electricity would therefore need to be subsidized through direct or indirect subsidies. The arrival of affordable and reliable electricity has the potential to stimulate economic growth that will have beneficial spill-over effects that could potentially increase individual revenue hence a higher disposable income.

The economic benefits of decentralized energy is that they offer more competitive prices. While initial installation costs may be higher, a special decentralized energy tariff creates more stable pricing. It is noteworthy that long term success of any energy project requires social sustainability to play a central role which can only be achieved by starting from the context of the users rather than the technology.

Bringing light to Kakuma

As the sun shrinks into a red ball steadily disappearing beyond the horizon, residents in Kakuma adjust to their evening routines. Darkness quickly comes and only five percent of the population has access to affordable, reliable, sustainable energy in Turkana West. Abdisofa, a refugee in Kakuma is determined to help change this situation and he became an electricity provider. Abdisofa says "Using a generator I currently supply 90 households with electricity. The business is good and the demand for clean and affordable energy is growing". KISED P partners through close collaboration with the Government and private sector aim to increase investments in clean and affordable energy so that more people like Abdisofa could make an income as well as benefit from the advantages of having clean and affordable power.

Source: www.unhcr.org/ke

Turkana CIDP II

The Turkana County Government is pursuing partnerships with development actors to enhance energy access in the county. A priority is to maximize the utilization of available resources including hydroelectric power, solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, and sustainably sourced wood fuels. Renewable energy development is a priority for Turkana and in order to improve the sector, there is need to address issues such as developing a coherent policy framework, increased awareness creation and develop a robust information exchange platform between various stakeholders.

Solar power is an emerging source of energy and is largely used for pumping water and lighting. Turkana County receives between 4 and 6 kWh/m² of daily solar radiation based on the national atlas and therefore has a vast potential for solar energy production (Turkana County Government 2015). Despite this potential less than 1 percent of the population uses solar power. Initiatives to tap into the resource include retrofitting diesel generators with power mini-grids with solar panels. This has been done at the Lodwar mini-grid where a solar component of 60 kW was included in 2012. Solar energy is also harnessed through installation of solar panels in schools and government institutions by the County Department of Energy, and the distribution of solar ovens and solar lanterns.

Wood fuel has potential to improve livelihoods in drylands through the use of a transformative systems approach that enhances sustainable wood production, effective marketing and trade and efficient utilization through support by research and development, planning, budgeting and an enabling coordinated policy framework.

KISEDIP approach and planned interventions

Furthermore, given the complex nature of humanitarian situations and the challenges of integrating sustainable energy solutions, there is need for collective actions to mobilize resources, build capacity, raise awareness, and use the opportunity to advocate for energy solutions to enhance positive impact in the cross-cutting sectors such as health & food security, education, protection, WASH and livelihoods.

For this reason, this component will integrate energy into the planning and response by promoting use of safe renewable energy technologies that minimize waste, reduce environmental and indoors pollution and is accessible to the poor households for both refugees and host community. The management and use of prosopis by host community organized charcoal producer groups will be promoted. The private sector will be supported to participate in promoting the use of safe, renewable and efficient energy technologies, establishment of green belts in the refugee settlement and with the host community using community forests approaches linked to safe energy, briquette production using charcoal dust and domestic wastes. A charcoal value chain study and analysis will be undertaken, and the results used to inform the implementation process. Coordination of energy sector actors will be enhanced to cost effectively safe guard and internalize the sustainable gains.

To achieve this, innovation is required to attract alternative sources of capital and partnerships as well as to provide new financial instruments to leverage private-sector expertise. Opportunities exist to use donor funding in more innovative ways to bring in private sector capital and expertise; for example, by de-risking initial investments that can help validate more commercial business models.

OUTCOME

Enhanced conducive environment for private sector engagement in energy, developing through stimulating demand and expanding transmission and distribution networks to deliver power to refugees and host population, enhancing efficiency in the sector to support more affordable end-user tariffs in Turkana West

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Percentage of households using clean cooking technologies	10	50
Percentage of population with access to reliable, clean and affordable electricity	5	30

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Create an enabling environment for energy	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Facilitate the adoption of clean cooking technologies	2.0	2.5	4.0	4.1	5.1
Maximize the utilization of renewable energy sources for electricity generation	0.5	4.0	7.3	10	10
Private Sector Partnerships on Models of Delivery for Sustainability	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

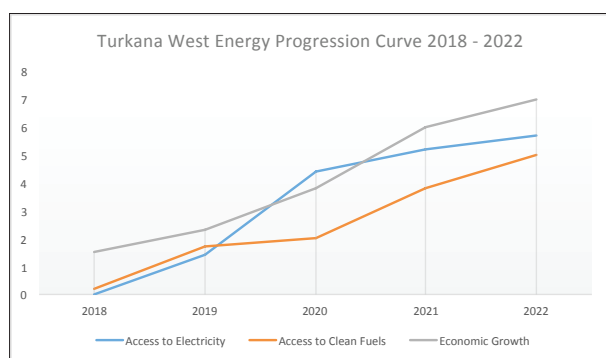
Flagship Projects

Establish mini-grid projects in Turkana West through financial instruments that leverage private-sector expertise/models of delivery in areas with low population density. These scalable structures will enhance local generation and customers do not have to rely on the relatively few and remote centralized power stations	32 million USD
Initial investment in Large scale Solar Farm for industry, commerce and institutions. This utility-scale power-plant can range anywhere from 10 - 15 Mega Watts and will provide additional power to Turkana West residents and significantly reduce the current energy costs. This will also contribute to a functional economy with between 12 and 14 hours electricity each day	
Promote clean cooking solutions for households that will support a transition from the traditional cook stoves to energy efficient cook stoves and cleaner cooking fuels such as electricity for cooking, briquettes, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and ethanol	

The Kenya electricity sub-sector market is liberalized with the several players involved. There are three distinct levels in the market; generation, transmission and distribution. An enabling environment is a rich and varied space where risks are minimized and well managed. Energy provision is broad and has several actors along the value chain. These actors may include the Government, Development Actors, NGOs/INGOs, the Private Sector and the energy consumers/project beneficiaries.

KISED P seeks to provide a conducive business environment that targets to create a stable investment climate for private sector participation in energy, developing expanded transmission and distribution networks to deliver power to customers, maintaining cost-reflective tariffs, and reducing inefficiency in the sector to support more affordable end-user tariffs in Turkana West.

The current cooking energy practices in Kakuma and Kalobeyei are inefficient, polluting, unsafe, expensive and inadequate. Hence there is a need for activities under this sub-component to invest in satisfying refugees' energy needs for food preparation in a safe and sustainable manner, without fear or risk to their health and well-being.



For this reason, KISED P, UNHCR and partners will advocate for a gradual shift from the over-dependency on woody biomass, to an introduction of various non-wood-based fuels such as briquettes, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Bioethanol. Although cleaner fuel interventions are more of an exception than a standard practice, this steady change is possible. Cash Transfers/Cash Based Interventions will also play a vital role in diversifying

the availability of the diverse fuels in Kakuma and Kalobeyei markets.

The introduction of certain renewable energy technologies offers a steady and clean supply of energy and can reduce long-term costs associated with fuels such as kerosene and charcoal. Take for instance the use of electricity for cooking. This is not yet an option due to low levels of rural electrification, irregular generation of power and high costs per kWh particularly in Kakuma and Kalobeyei but would be very beneficial if it is introduced over the next 5 years.

Kakuma has a dynamic economy, with busy market places and diversity of commerce and light industry (such as carpentry, tailoring and mechanics) similar to that found in any rural market town in the country. Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement are both located in semi-off grid regions hence entry-level solar products are common, but these meet only the most basic lighting and charging needs. Privately run mini-grids and small-scale solar systems provide more service for a few households, but at great cost. Despite this robust economy, there lacks a sustainable energy solution for electricity generation in the Turkana West region. Energy as a service will definitely contribute to the strategic orientation of KISED P. To tap into the existing potential, long-term investments on Renewable Energy development will boost further the existing opportunities for economic growth.

Over the next five years, interventions such as centralized electricity supply solutions e.g. mini-grids or grid connections will be installed since they are more economically viable than the existing multiple stand-alone diesel generators. Greater coordination will be required so that these centralized solutions can be assessed, designed and implemented. In Turkana West, where the refugee camp and host community are close to each other, there is a great opportunity for a cost-efficient solar system that can supply both groups on agreeable terms.

To address the current energy challenges, new delivery models and financial mechanisms are emerging that, together with the engagement

of the private sector and financial institutions can address the need for capital investment in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Private-sector and market development approaches offer long-term, cost-effective solutions for refugees and can also benefit host communities. In Turkana West, these financing mechanisms should be tailored to the prevailing energy needs with the goal of improving energy access. These models will be designed, tested, and scalable depending on the energy demand and cover a range of energy needs, including:

- Consumptive use (such as household cooking and lighting)
- Productive use (such as power for small businesses and machinery)
- Public use (such as street lighting and power for health facilities)

To achieve the objectives under this sub-component, innovation is required to attract alternative sources of capital and partnerships as well as to provide new financial instruments to leverage private-sector expertise. Opportunities exist to use donor funding in more innovative ways to bring in private sector capital and expertise; for example, by de-risking initial investments that can help validate more commercial business models.

The strategic objectives are underpinned on access, quality and sustainability. This includes creating an enabling environment for all actors; increasing the adoption of clean cooking technologies; expanding the use of renewable energy for lighting and electricity generation; and promoting Private Sector Partnerships on models of delivery for sustainability.

Objective 7.7. 1: Create an enabling environment

Riding on the enabling environment already provided by the Kenyan Government, these five “drivers of change” can support transformational change in driving forward a market driven model for promoting clean energy technologies, namely: market intelligence, quality assurance, access to finance and after sales, marketing and awareness creation and policy environment.

Activities will include:

- Lowering entry barriers in the energy market in Turkana West;
- Providing periodic market insights and trends to support decisions on energy investment;
- Establishing quality specifications and help inform the design of appropriate products for Turkana West that reduce market “spoilage”;
- Supporting members of the energy value chain (manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and end-consumers) to access easy financing/access to credit to ensure longevity of the products;
- Engaging the Government to create a favourable environment for the private sector to participate further in the value chain;
- Launching a Carbon Financing Agreement that will increase access to sustainable energy solutions, decrease environmental degradation and reduce carbon emissions.

Objective 7.7.2: Facilitate the adoption of clean cooking technologies

Activities will include:

- Strengthening the existing market-based access to energy activities e.g. diversified clean cook stoves, diversified non-wood fuels such as ethanol, LPG, briquettes, electricity;
- Promoting entrepreneurship in Turkana West by giving priority to women and youth to be a major parts of the clean energy supply chains as distributors, retailers and brand ambassadors.
- Supporting Host Community Groups on Sustainable Charcoal Harvesting Techniques;
- Conducting of trainings and awareness sessions to promote market-based energy access
- Strengthening the linkages between Energy and other sectors such as livelihoods, WASH and health;
- Introducing Cash Based Interventions/Cash Transfer tailored for energy needs.

Objective 7.7.3: Maximize the utilization of renewable energy sources for electricity generation

Activities will include:

- Establishing mini-grids to provide electricity to business and households;
- Establishing a credit facility that will promote the introduction of energy business models run by Refugee/ Host Community;
- Upscaling the energy production to larger scale infrastructure for industry, commerce and institutions i.e. a Solar Farm;
- Introducing market driven courses such as Advanced Skills training on Solar PV systems/ Hybrid Systems in the vocational training centres' curriculum.

Objective 7.7.4: Private Sector Partnerships on Models of Delivery for Sustainability

Activities will include:

- Strengthening Private Sector Partnerships to invest in energy infrastructure in Turkana West;
- Conducting further mapping and research on the different types of projects or parts of the value chain that require financing and how they can be developed.
- Exploring leasing options for electricity generation and distribution with de-risking models from donors.



Component Eight:

PRIVATE SECTOR AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Current situation

There are approximately 2,500 businesses in Kakuma and Kalobeyi which make up 30 percent of all known businesses in Turkana. The Kakuma and Kalobeyi area is the second largest business centre in the County, after the capital Lodwar and before Lokichar where oil is explored.

The presence of refugees contributes to the economy. The World Bank's 'Yes in my Backyard' report indicates that the overall economic impact of refugees is boosting Turkana's Gross Regional Product (GRP) by more than three percent and increasing total employment by about three percent, allowing for a more cooperative business environment where refugees and host communities participate with their respective skills.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) report "Kakuma as a Marketplace" indicates Kakuma's market monetary value to be 56 million USD per year with about half of the total consumption (46 percent) attributed to consumer goods like fruit, vegetables, meat, rice, flour, soap and personal care. Kakuma camp accounts for 29 percent of total household consumption or 17 million USD. Within Kakuma camp, consumer goods lead the market accounting for 61 percent of total spending. The average income in Kakuma camp is approximately 56 USD with 13 percent of the population identified as employed and 12 percent as business owners or self-employed. The study concludes that Kakuma and Kalobeyi are previously untapped informal markets offering private sector potential in renewable energy, water and sanitation, finance and education.

Kakuma and Kalobeyi have a unique workforce and a diversified vibrant artisan skillset, as a consequence of a settlement of close to 20 nationalities. 67 percent of the refugees have

been in the camp for a period of over five years. The population density positively contributes to a dynamic business environment and creates an opportunity for economies of scale. Attracting private sector to Turkana West would therefore allow for new investments that could increase flows of goods and services, employment opportunities and incomes which is important for improving quality of life, higher employment rates and increased incomes, while potentially reducing poverty.

Burundian refugee soap products meet Kenya national quality mark

Innocent Havyarimana, a 32 year old refugee from Burundi carefully ties seven large jerry cans full of liquid soap to his motorbike. It's early morning and he is on the way to make his first delivery of soap to the local government offices, and then to a girls' boarding school in Kakuma town. Innocent is happy to have his own business which brings income for him and his family. He fled Burundi in 2013 just after completing a chemistry course, and working as an intern at a local chemical company. When he arrived in Kakuma he decided he wanted to try and keep working, and so decided to try soap making with the knowledge he gained back in Burundi. He was also able to access a loan of 500 USD from UNHCR's supported 'revolving loan fund' to expand.

Source: www.unhcr.org/ke

Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) are important instruments for both income distribution and equitable gender participation. When effectively facilitated, some MSMEs can graduate to larger businesses.

The presence of quality internet connectivity allows the population to access online training platforms to further strengthen their capabilities and skills. Kakuma enjoys a high mobile handset penetration which could be a substantial market for M-PESA services. If expanded to include more refugees, it has the potential to or boost other mobile money services which promote business transactions, savings and credit services. Despite refugee-owned businesses representing approximately 33 percent of the businesses in Turkana, they serve not more than 15 percent of the total county population.

To enable investments to Kakuma and Kalobeyei the general business environment in Turkana County needs to be improved, particularly for refugee entrepreneurs. During a first public-private dialogue in July 2018 in Lodwar, participating SMEs repeatedly raised the following business challenges:

- Limited information about license processing, fees and other relevant data for investments;
- Non-conducive legal and regulatory environment.
- Inadequate infrastructure energy and market places and poor road network;
- Lack of access to capital or banking services for both host communities and refugees;
- Insufficient capacity of local SMEs.

There are further notable gaps which are evident in the search for improved livelihoods and self-reliance. Among them are limited and inconsistent information on movement passes, business start-ups, work permits, business registration/licenses which are particularly an issue for refugee entrepreneurs. In addition, there are limited job opportunities, language barriers for refugees from non-English speaking countries as it is a prerequisite to advance in formal education. Moreover, a low percentage of university graduates are engaged in areas of their studies due to a shortage of opportunities, and difficulties in accessing business capital from formal financial institutions due to strict prerequisites and limited presence of commercial banks and microfinance institutions in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Also, there are few platforms

for job matching or placement of qualified and skilled youth in relevant vacancies. This issue is exacerbated by the lack of market driven vocational skills training programmes that address employers' demands for workers.

Social norms limit participation of women in specific economic activities. More broadly refugee communities are left with fractured income sources due to inadequate planning, inaccessible markets, lack of organisation and poor coping strategies. Hence, further assessment of gender, environmental and social dynamics and fragilities among communities ought to be conducted to:

- Fully understand the refugee labour environment;
- Understand market dynamics and relationships between actors;
- Tap into refugees' and host communities' labour and market skills, their capacities and experiences;
- Identify and overcome barriers to create opportunities for refugees and their hosts and;
- Distinguish entry points for market-based livelihood interventions;
- Understand cultural issues that hinder women's participation in the economy.

Refugee entrepreneurs in Kakuma and Kalobeyei can apply for single business permits at office of the County administration. However, business registration, work permits and personal identification numbers required for formal employment remain under the National Government and are only issued in Nairobi, restricting refugees' access to opportunities due to movement restrictions. Single business permits are issued to enterprises with permanent facilities, however street vendors or traders with temporary stalls are charged daily access fees. One of the key challenges with regard to fee collection at the County is the lack of a streamlined approach, limited consistent and clear information about requirements for different business-related documents, and a higher cost due to the fact that refugees often opt to use "intermediaries" to help navigate this information asymmetry. Therefore, given the informal nature of

the camp economy, legal documentation for self-employment has not been strictly implemented in the camp.

Turkana CIDP II

The CIDP II makes provision for large scale infrastructure development as a pre-requisite for accelerating private sector development.

Infrastructure provision and development are critical for Turkana County's long-term economic development. Despite on-going road construction, the County has not received significant infrastructure development and poor soils have increased the cost of road construction and maintenance. Regarding communications, only 25 percent of the County has mobile network coverage, and there are three mobile telephone operators in the county: Safaricom, which has the largest network coverage, beside Airtel and Telkom.

In terms of energy, hydroelectric power from the national grid is only available from Kainuk Centre in the South Sub-County, therefore, power is generated in Lodwar and Kakuma towns through diesel-powered generators. Power-generation projects in Lokori, Lokitaung and Lokichogio are currently under development, and are only about 80 percent completed. Solar energy is an emerging source of energy used for pumping water and lighting, particularly in most county schools. Last, the main sources of cooking fuel are wood, kerosene and charcoal, where 95 percent of Turkana households use kerosene and firewood for lighting.

The department of Trade, Gender and Youth Affairs states in the CIDP II that, amongst others, it will gear efforts towards championing the growth of vibrant and profitable cooperatives, financing sustainable SMEs, and encouraging fair trading practices.

Some of the key results expected are:

- Increased contribution of commerce to economy and increased contribution of MSME's to trade developments. This includes the provision of affordable credit/loans for MSME's. provision of business and enterprise development skills,

strengthening of research and policy, setting up of Biashara centres to enhance SME's capacities, establishing regional trade and export for County products and improved market infrastructure;

- Increased trade fair practices and consumer protection;
- Improved cooperatives performance, accountability, good governance and enabling environment for the cooperative societies;

KISED P Approach and planned interventions

Both KISED P and CIDP II recognize that a healthy and growing local private sector can promote inclusive growth and offer opportunities for more comprehensive development, enhancing human, social and natural capital efficiently, while sustainably using ecosystem goods and services and building resilience in the County.

A well-developed and robust private sector in Kalobeyei and by extension Turkana can support the overriding goal of all development assistance. This is because jobs and the more equitable distribution of income which could be created by private enterprises would lead to a fairer distribution of growth outcomes and benefits among refugees and host communities. For example, in Kalobeyei and Kakuma, MSMEs in particular can directly help in lowering poverty of refugees and host communities as well as support the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in their host communities. A growing private sector can create new stakeholders by bringing about a more pluralistic civil society with business minds that can drive entrepreneurship culture forward. Furthermore, the private sector push for competition, markets and profit can lead to better market outcomes in terms of price and quantity and quality of goods and services for the consumer. Private sector activities in Kalobeyei, Kakuma and the rest of County could lead to expansion of the tax base, and the potential for policy instruments designed to make the best use of financial, social and environmental capital by pursuing investments that use resources more productively and efficiently.

A critical element to promote/encourage private sector interest/investment will be the availability of local skilled labour as well as the purchasing power of local communities. As part of the strategy, skilled labour will be strengthened through increasing vocational trainings based on assessments of market and employer needs. Also, to increase the purchasing power of potential customers, UNHCR and partners will scale up efforts to provide assistance for shelter, food and other core relief items through cash-based interventions, gradually rolling out a Multi-purpose Cash Grant (MPG). In subsequent phases, CBIs will be used as a vehicle for including refugees into development processes, national structures and safety nets contributing directly to the operationalization of the CRRF in Kenya.

Susan joined the Kalobeyei traders programme that is building business skills and creating new opportunities

Susan Amekwi just finished the day selling food to refugee families in Kalobeyei. She is one of 17 Kenyan traders working with WFP. The shops provide all refugees in Kalobeyei with food using mobile money cash transfers. This retail engagement initiative, financed by the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF), supports a network of traders to increase their business skills through training on good customer relations, financial management, book keeping and stock management.

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/susan-joined-kalobeyei-traders-programme-building-business-skills-and-creating_en

This component of the KISED P has also been aligned with and expands on the UNHCR Livelihoods Strategy for Kakuma (2016-2019) which was developed jointly with the County and all agencies currently working on livelihoods and

skills training. The strategy aims to promote socio-economic inclusion of refugee and host community populations in Kakuma and Kalobeyei through interventions that will build livelihood assets and foster a favourable regulatory environment that enhances engagement of both communities in economic activities.

Research will remain an integral part of KISED P which seeks to explore new and innovative approaches to implementing livelihood interventions, while market, value chain development and evidence-based approaches will be employed in conjunction with the all other four components.

The private sector and entrepreneurship component consist of three sub-components:

- Improve investment climate and business environment conducive to private sector development and to optimize engagement of refugees and host communities in the formal and informal economic sectors;
- Enhance market development by attracting private businesses to enter the market and by providing opportunities to existing enterprises to scale up their operations;
- Support enterprise development through building socio-economic capacities of refugees and host communities to increasingly access sustainable livelihoods that would enable them to build livelihood assets and enhance resilience.

Sub-Component 7.8.1: Improve investment climate and business environment and promote a favourable regulatory environment to optimize engagement of refugees and host community in the formal and informal economic sectors

This Sub-Component will support reforms of existing institutions and laws in the county and work on regulation and inspection systems to promote alliances and initiatives that will help build an environment conducive for development investment. To support the Investment Opportunities Promotion services and a Public Private Dialogue, specialised well-resourced units will be established to further reach this objective in the coming years and strengthen

the engagement with business associations and relevant platforms. To seek concrete solutions to address the challenges in freedom of movement and obtaining legal documentation that grant refugees the right to engage in economic activities, a One-Stop-Shop – Huduma/Biashara Center will be set up in Kakuma- Kalobeyei area with the goal to strengthen synergies between relevant institutions and ease registration procedures and access to documentation. This will support the wider initiative to better protect refugees’ right to work, promote refugees’ self-reliance and promote inclusion of refugees and host community economies in the region through policy and advocacy actions.

Objective 7.8.1.1: Build institutional capacity and accelerate institutional transformation

Activities will include:

- Establishing and building individual/institutional capacity of an Investment Climate and Business Environment Unit/Bureau to carry out reforms along the World Bank Doing Business;
- Institutionalising Public-Private Partnerships (PPP);
- Developing County Code of ethics for both public and private sector;
- Carrying out reforms in existing institutions and conducting consumer rights and protection sensitization campaigns/forums in collaboration with County Officials.

OUTCOME

Enhanced private sector engagement of private sector and entrepreneurship through creating enabling business environment and diversification of skills of refugees and host population in Turkana West

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Number of refugees and host communities with specialized and marketable skills to successfully work in Turkana West/Turkana County	Approx. 5000 refugees and 1500 host population have acquired skills	Approx. 5000 refugees and 1500 host population have acquired specialised and marketable skills
Number of people having access to and using/benefiting from financial services (savings, credits, loans, remittances, etc)	Approx. 2000 refugee and 3000 host population households	Approx. 10000 refugee and 5000 host population households
Number of jobs supported/no of firms attracted in Turkana West and value of private investments catalysed	TBC	TBC

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Build institutional capacity and accelerate institutional transformation	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Reduce and manage legal, regulatory and administrative obstacles to business development and investments	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Revitalize Trade facilitation and investment promotion	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Promote and facilitate firm-to-firm linkages	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Facilitate the development and accelerate growth of new and existing SMEs to adequately respond to increasing local demand and reduce poverty	2.1	22.4	4.3	10.5	13.3
Develop services and education for ensuring the acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary for start-up and business expansion	2.0	3.2	5.0	5.0	5.3

Flagship Projects

Establish Huduma/Biashara center in Kakuma: for provision of legal documentation and business development services to refugees and host communities engaging in businesses. The centre will strive to provide well-coordinated, demand driven and needs based response for the MSMEs in Kakuma operation	44 million USD
Roll out the Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund, a business competition that will identify and support the rollout of new businesses or support the expansion of existing operations that are commercially viable	
Facilitate the entry and operations of micro-finance institution such as Africa Entrepreneurship Collective to remove barriers to financial access with stratified loan products for start-up, expansion and diversification	
Promote specialized trainings that prepare refugees and host communities to actively engage and market their skills and capabilities in their new market environment	
Strengthen the CBO modalities and maximize local capacities to offer services and implement relevant programmes that contribute to the KISED P goals	

Objective 7.8.1.2: Reduce and manage legal, regulatory and administrative obstacles to business development and investments

Activities will include:

- Implement County bi-laws and business regulations;
- Performing amendments on the law on the general administrative procedures;
- Supporting reforms on County inspection systems;
- Assessing and working on County Government taxes/levies and making them public;
- Establishing and operationalizing a One-Stop Shop (OSS) - Huduma/Biashara centre in Kakuma to address information and communications gaps on business related documents and automate business enabling processes;
- Conducting public forums to increase awareness and knowledge amongst refugees and host communities on regulatory frameworks, policies and procedures governing labour mobility, business opportunities and movement of goods;
- Establishing e-sourcing systems for procurement and providing relevant training;

Sub-Component 7.8.2: Enhance Market Development

This sub-component will contribute to a common understanding among stakeholders that economic growth requires enhanced market development. The County therefore plans to increase value addition and diversify the existing range of products that are being traded in Turkana, provide market information, promote market development, promote commercial agriculture, and promote regional and international agricultural trade, among others. Establishing market development programmes will increase the number of licensed markets in Kalobeyei and Kakuma, and simultaneously build support for local suppliers. The Kalobeyei Market Development Support network will be established and capacity building

for trade facilitators will be undertaken. Developing investment opportunities in collaboration with KenInvest to improve livelihoods at the household level and generate access to energy. Agriculture and livestock value chains will be explored. Increased engagement with the private sector will help secure their interest and investment in the planned initiatives. To achieve these various platforms will be utilized including through existing business associations such as KAM, KNCCI, and KEPSA. Active involvement in the Humanitarian Private Sector Partnership Platform will also be beneficial. Farmers' cooperatives and livestock marketing associations and market management committees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei will be supported. Annual Livelihood exhibitions and trade fairs will be held to promote success and attract more refugees and locals to the trade. Detailed analysis of value chains will help build a strategy to enhance development of value chains that offer significant potential such as retail, artisan, and ICT digital/online work. This strategy will be implemented and periodically reviewed and refined.

Objective 7.8.2.1: Revitalize trade facilitation and investment promotion

Activities will include:

- Building capacity of Trade Facilitators in trade negotiation skills and techniques;
- Organising annual livelihood exhibitions and support entrepreneurs/associations to participate in trade fairs in and outside the County to promote success, showcase local products and attract more refugees and host communities to the trade.

Objective 7.8.2.2: Promote and facilitate firm-to-firm linkages

Activities will include:

- Supporting value chain sub-sector initiatives that will strengthen firm-to-firm linkages and enterprise networking and strengthen mutual cooperation between business associations, including CBOs;

- Constructing and operationalizing sustainable market infrastructure in Kalobeyei villages to support local suppliers to trade with refugees and host communities and link to nearby and further markets - Kalobeyei Market Development (KMD);
- Developing online market channels for locally produced products such as artisanal and handcraft works, and establishing partnerships with major online markets in Kenya and globally;
- Supporting product development, i.e. branding, packaging, and design and quality improvement of products made in Kakuma and adopt e-commerce and relevant online platforms.

Sub-Component 7.8.3. Support enterprise development and entrepreneurship for refugees and host communities in Turkana West Sub County

This sub-component will focus on strengthening and attracting MSME's while supporting initiatives targeted at entrepreneurship development and investing in refugee and host communities' marketable skills and capabilities.

MSMEs constitute the largest part of the private sector in the County. Many of these enterprises conduct self-employment activities that operate informally to reduce costs, or because they lack capacity to grow into formal enterprises. Most of these enterprises rarely employ more than one person or evolve further than the medium enterprise level. Nevertheless, MSMEs have a significant role to play in poverty alleviation, wealth creation and promoting participation by women.

IFC plans to do a business competition targeting private companies and social entrepreneurs wishing to start or scale-up their activities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei and local entrepreneurs from the host community and refugees to grow their businesses. The companies will be selected according to economic and social criteria and will receive grants and technical assistance. Currently most commodities are brought to the camp from

outside instead of being manufactured within the camp. Encouraging business development and entrepreneurship will help train and develop people's skills to produce goods and services locally.

Furthermore, a Multi-Purpose Cash Grant (MPG) approach will be rolled-out to enable refugees to meet needs according to their level of vulnerability. Refugees in need are identified and their economic vulnerability analysed based on a context-specific minimum level of expenditure needed to meet the costs of living as well as requirements beyond their immediate consumption needs (e.g. education, livelihoods).

Objective 7.8.3.1: Facilitate the development and accelerate growth of new and existing SMEs to adequately respond to increasing local demand and reduce poverty.

Activities will include:

- Conducting a comprehensive refugee and host community socio-economic profiling and identify socio-economic ranking;
- Rolling-out of a Multi-Purpose Cash Grant (MPG) to enable refugees to meet their basic needs according to their vulnerability level;
- Conducting social, fragility and environment assessments;
- Attracting enterprises (for profit and social impact) to invest and increase the production of value addition goods and reduce the gap between local supply and demand (KKCF);
- Establishing incubation/business centres and conduct capacity building for incubator business programmes to support start-ups and MSMEs and SME;
- Supporting SMEs to access seed funding through micro-grants/loans from financial institutions, revolving funds and private sector.

Objective 7.8.3.2: Develop services and education for ensuring the acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary for start-up and business expansion.

Activities will include:

- Conducting labour market analysis to identify opportunities for skills development (including baseline survey on labour and capital productivity);
- Developing skills database and online job platform;
- Strengthening refugees and host communities' marketable skills including financial literacy through vocational trainings institutions;
- Strengthening access to finance through the development of tailor-made financial products.



08

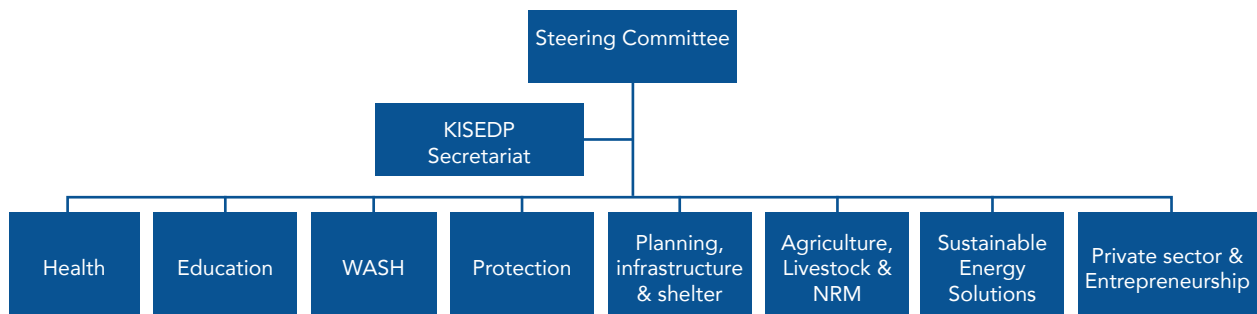
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

8.1. Coordination Structure

KISED P is a collaboration of various stakeholders, including the National and County Governments, UN agencies, development actors, bilateral donors, civil society, and the private sector, actively working and investing in Turkana West. Strong coordination is the basis for transparency. Harnessing the varying capabilities and benefiting from comparative advantages that each stakeholder brings to the table is the hallmark of the KISED P.

In order to effectively facilitate the collaboration and coordination of the various stakeholders,

and to provide the required level of support and strengthen technical and institutional capacities at County level as well as to further nurture existing partnerships, the KISED P mechanism below, will provide all partners with the platform to effectively share information, design, plan, develop, implement and monitor progress of multi-year and multi-sectoral activities that strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and contribute to the overall success of the implementation of phase I while preparing for and putting the required counter-measures in place for the next phases.



Steering Committee

A steering committee will provide the necessary oversight and guidance on policy matters for KISED P. It will be co-led by the Turkana County Government and UNHCR, with membership from the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), IFC/WB, WFP, FAO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, and Representatives of NGOs. The Government Co-Chair will be at the level of the County Secretary to which the thematic working group leaders will report and UNHCR Head of Office in Kakuma.

KISED P Secretariat

The KISED P Secretariat will facilitate effective communication amongst all stakeholders including the logistical and administrative support of the working groups, manage the flow of information including the coordination of progress reports including also monitoring and evaluation. The Secretariat will consist of UNHCR CRR officers based in Kakuma and Lodwar and supported by an M&E specialist.

Thematic Working Groups

The KISED P will be coordinated through eight thematic working groups (TWGs) which are led by the County Government and will meet on a quarterly basis. These thematic working groups include Health; Education; WASH; Protection; Spatial Planning & Infrastructure Development; Agriculture, Livestock & NRM; Sustainable Energy Solutions and; Private Sector & Entrepreneurship. The TWG specific objectives, deliverables and roles & responsibilities are outlined in further detail in the respective Terms of References (ToRs). Key responsibilities of the TWGs include:

- Providing strategic guidance and technical inputs on their respective areas;
- Creating synergies between the activities of the various actors;
- Facilitating the joint design and implementation of activities;
- Ensuring effective participation by closely linking with refugee and host community committees and other relevant coordination structures;
- Monitoring and reporting on progress.

The linkages and cross-sharing between sectors will be discussed and included in the ToRs of each TWG.

8.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

The KISED P secretariat through its M&E unit will design a robust methodology for monitoring and evaluation using a risk-based management perspective which will ensure that proper controls are put in place and reliable analysis is used to ensure continuous improvement.

The M&E unit will be headed by an M&E specialist and supported by specialists from the County Government, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

(VAM) unit, World Bank and monitoring and evaluation specialists from partners. They will conduct and coordinate comprehensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder assessments and analysis to complement the nutrition, GAM and other surveys already being implemented by KISED P partners.

A Lesson Learned log will be established and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within each component, and contribute to the Lessons Learned Report that will be composed at the end of each year.

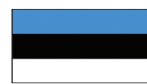
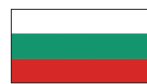
A quality assessment will record results and progress made against objectives on a quarterly basis. An annual review of the KISED P will be conducted to assess the performance of the Plan and appraise the Work Plan for the remaining year(s). At the end of Phase I there will be a final assessment. It will focus on the extent to which progress has been achieved towards objectives, and whether these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. Monitoring findings and reports will be shared and discussed with all stakeholders through the KISED P thematic working groups on a quarterly basis and where necessary and relevant countermeasures will be taken.

8.3. Risk mitigation/analysis

Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, risk logs will be established and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the KISED P implementation.

UNHCR highest economic benefit for both refugees and host communities.

8.4. DONORS



8.5. PARTNERS



Government of Kenya | Turkana County Government | Refugee Affairs Secretariat | UNHCR | World Bank Group
 IFC | WFP | FAO | UNFPA | UN-HABITAT | IOM | Humanity & Inclusion | UNICEF | Swisscontact | AAR Japan
 World Vision International | Windle Trust UK in Kenya | Peace Winds Japan | Norwegian Refugee Council
 Refugee Consortium of Kenya | National Council of Churches of Kenya | Food For the Hungry | CVT-Centre for
 Victims Torture | Team and Team International | GIZ | IsraAID | International Rescue Committee, USA | FilmAid
 International, USA | Danish Refugee Council | Lutheran World Federation, Switzerland | Kenya Red Cross Society
 Jesuit Refugee Service | Action Africa Help International

ANNEXES: WORK PLANS



