



KISED P

KALOBYEI INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN TURKANA WEST

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

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TEDxKakumaCamp

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) 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 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

Raouf Mazou
UNHCR Representative



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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Turkana West Population

Target Population

- 186,000 Refugees
- 320,000 Host Communities
- 47% Women & Girls Refugee Population

60%

Host Population below 19 years of age.

40%

Refugee Population of which **30%** are youth



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 P) 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 P. The discussions held during the consultations will influence the relevant policies, frameworks and the key outcomes have been incorporated in the KISED P.

KISED P 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 P 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.

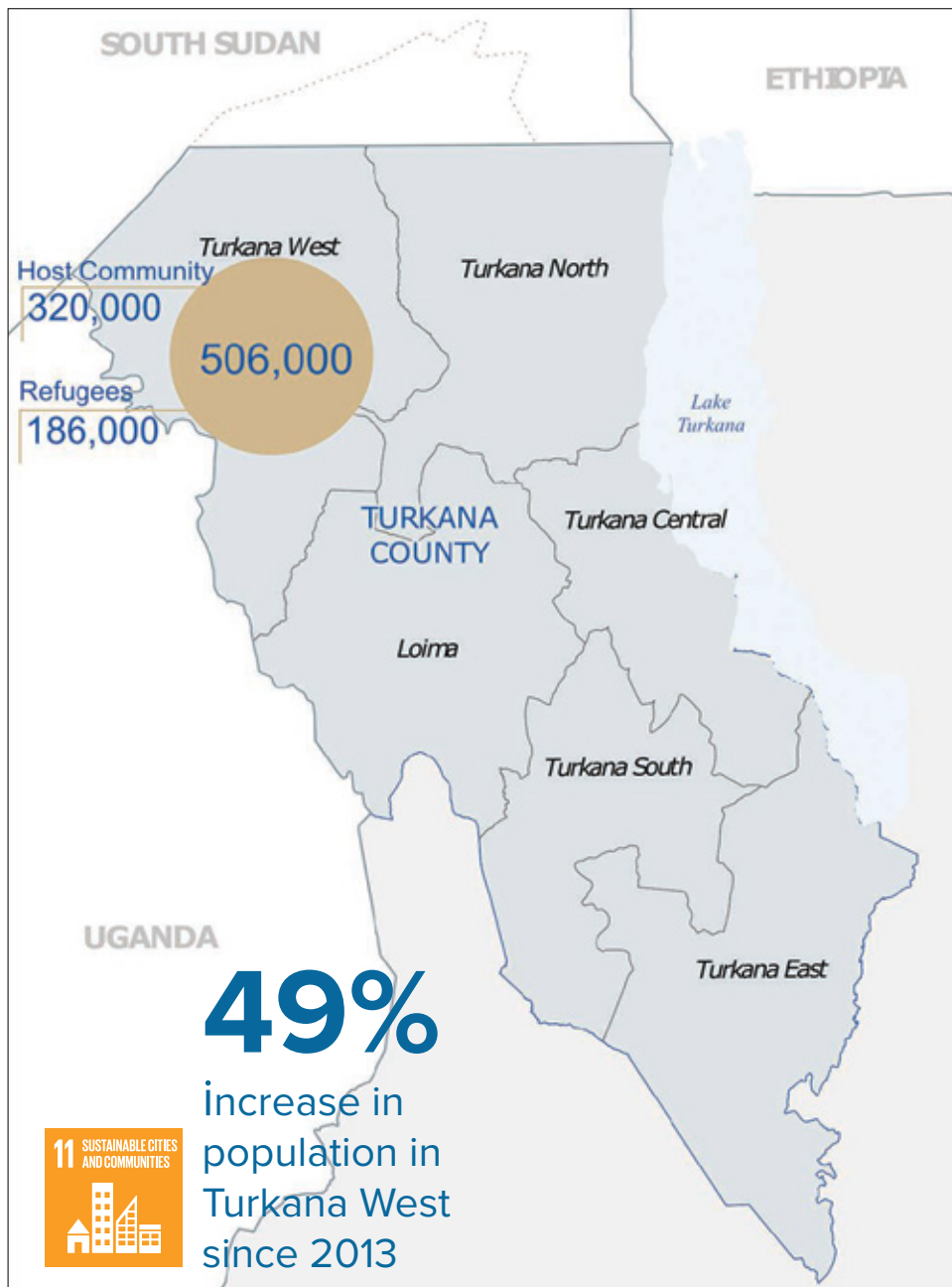
The implementation of KISED P follows a three-phase approach with a preparatory stage in 2016-2017. KISED P is co-led by the County Government, and UNHCR, in close collaboration with all partners and with an initial financial support of European Union complementing other multilateral and bilateral assistance 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

Turkana West Population

The KISED P uses an area-based approach and will benefit directly and indirectly the population in Turkana West 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 population - has been estimated at approximately 49% 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 within the 15 kilometers radius from Kakuma.



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 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 & Kalobeyi



5%

Access to
electricity



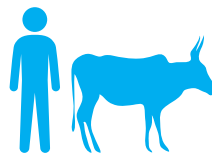
60/1000

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



04

Strategic Objectives

A new approach “the Choice Theory” was developed to allow refugees to maximise their potential in an enabling environment. The theory has two main building blocks: create an enabling environment and build people’s skills/capabilities.

This is the basis for the KISED P multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder development programme and it informed the below objectives. KISED P aims to address the key challenges 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; 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 flagship projects under each component. 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. To achieve its overall impact, 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.

Overall Goal of KISED P

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.

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/WB
		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

Underlying Principles



Policies and Frameworks

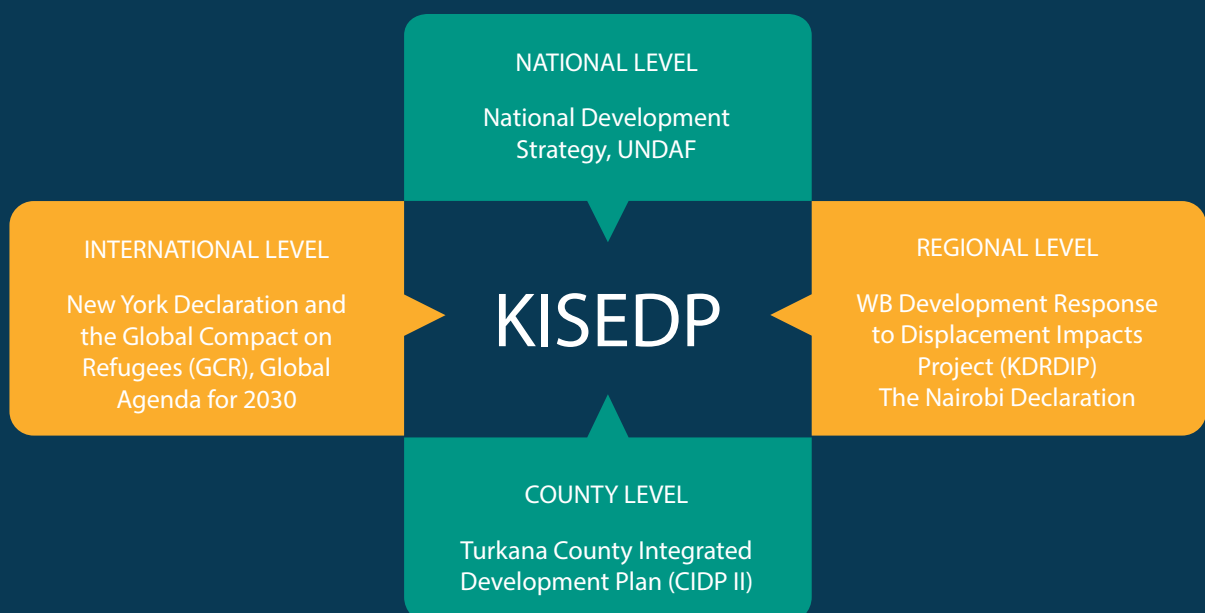




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Component One:

Health

The right to health is a fundamental human right and significant progress has been made during the past years in Turkana. There is a total of 56 facilities in Turkana West which are either public facilities run by the county government, NGO run facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyi settlement, faith-based run hospitals as well as private run facilities.

The five most common causes of morbidity remain communicable disease upper respiratory tract infection, malaria, lower respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhoea and skin infections. The prevalence of acute malnutrition is also high and above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Mortality follows an almost similar pattern with neonatal and maternal mortality contributing a significant proportion. 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 enhancing demand, utilization of and access to services.

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 leads 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; and poor network coverage

hindering communication and reporting. Key challenges specific to host community in Turkana West 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; and 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; and limited awareness on the risks of misdiagnosis and mistreatment in unlicensed local health clinics in the camps and settlement.

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	

Education

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. 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. 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 and to experience inclusive communities that tackle exclusion and marginalization and foster social cohesion.

In 2018, there are 129,827 students enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education across Turkana West with refugee children making

up 65 percent of this enrolment. 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.

KISEDIP aims to progressively advance inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in the national system through strengthened and new partnerships and to focus on delivery of quality education and to go beyond children simply attending school. Instead efforts will be geared towards ensuring that healthy and well-nourished learners access knowledge and remain on a 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	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The Constitution of Kenya recognizes that access to safe and sufficient water is a basic human right. The rainfall in Turkana is bimodal though it is erratic and sparsely distributed. Notwithstanding, the Tarach-Kakuma sub-watershed has a potential to generate surface run-off of 714 million 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. The tapping of the Lotikipi aquifer which equals the volume of Lake Turkana, through drilling of production boreholes and installation of water conveyance systems, and the enhancement of water storage facilities would drastically increase the amount of water available for the various uses. 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 as well as exploiting new avenues to increase water in the area.

The sanitation situation in Turkana West requires urgent redress. The household latrine coverage in Kakuma Camp is 35 percent and in Kalobeyei Settlement 29 percent which is further



complemented by a high fill up rate of communal latrines. In contrast, 86 percent of households in the host community do not access latrines which poses a health risk. 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's Community Led Total Sanitation –CLTS strategy focuses on behavioural change to empower community led solutions and turn villages free of open defecation. Partners are planning to increase latrine construction and provision of sanitary items including soap through innovative technology solutions, cash transfer programmes, CBO engagement and CLTS promotion.

OUTCOME | Increased safe, equitable and adequate water supply for institutional, livestock, agricultural, commercial and domestic purposes

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	

Protection

Reinforcing national and local capacities is an overarching priority for strengthening effective and sustainable protection. In 2018, UNHCR through its partners facilitated the transfer of 6,200 new arrivals from South Sudan. Refugee registration provides an evidence-based foundation for protection planning and response. 100 percent of new arrivals are biometrically registered. There are a total of 12,946 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and 12 percent of the total population is under 18 years.

Sports has played an important role to promote protection of women, men, girls and boys in different sectors such as education, health and peaceful coexistence.

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.

SGBV and child labour are common concerns in the County and women and children encounter many obstacles if they seek protection support.

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.

The Government of Kenya is issuing movement pass for all refugees who will like to leave the camp for a limited period of time for different purposes in line with Refugee Act. In 2018, 823 movement passes were issued by RAS. UNHCR advocates to waive the requirement for refugees in business related requests to have a movement pass within Turkana County, to have a multi-trip and/or one year movement passes.

Protection and gender interventions will be mainstreamed 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 will be provided in safety and with respect for people’s dignity reflecting ‘do no harm’ principle. Communities will

be engaged in the development of programmes and interventions that are grounded in evidence, accurately reflect evolving needs, priorities and opportunities.

OUTCOME | Strengthened capacity of national protection providers and support national authorities to provide specialised services to refugees and host population in Turkana West

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	



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Component Five:

Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development

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 urbanization and economic growth.

In Turkana West the level of urban development is still at a nascent stage. However, due to the spatial growth, the accelerated new investment opportunities, including the LAPSET project, as well as the classification of Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio as towns, the 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.

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 rapidly increasing population, 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.

As the Kalobeyei Settlement stands at close to 40,000 occupancy, questions of how to support 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 for approximately 45,000 people. 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 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, increased conflicts between residents, urban poverty and inequality, the infrastructure and service deficit, and increasing exposure to natural disasters such as floods.

OUTCOME

Strengthened Government capacities to develop and implement spatial plans and promote refugees and host population to have improved access to basic infrastructure, housing and socio-economic opportunities

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	



Component Six

Agriculture, Livestock, and Natural Resource Management

Agriculture is a major driver of Kenya's economy and the main means of employment for roughly half of Kenyans. In the County, agricultural production is dominated by maize and sorghum and communities often consume the crops produced and some are able to sell the little surplus. The CIDP states that only 30 percent 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. Some farmer groups have collectively invested in their own irrigation schemes which has helped reduce poverty and improve food security. The presence of refugees has the potential to further benefit the agricultural sector. Unfortunately, many

poor Turkana households 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.

Approximately 41 percent of the Turkana West population are pastoralists. 7 percent depend on urban and peri-urban livelihoods and this group includes refugees. Livestock 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. The presence of refugees since 1992 has changed land-use to non-pastoral activities. 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 further escalates food insecurity and has increased competition for scarce grazing and water resources.

OUTCOME

Increased support to transition from subsistence to commercial agricultural (including livestock) production through strengthened linkages between producers, entrepreneurs and financial institutions and other business service providers to meet the agribusiness needs and demand on the domestic agricultural market and look into opportunities to diversify and offer processed and value-addition products

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	

Sustainable Energy Solutions

Electricity from Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) is available in the major towns of Turkana West which are Kakuma and Lokichoggio and are predominantly powered by either diesel or solar hybrid mini-grids. Most of the other upcoming urban centres 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. 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 percent 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 percent is converted into charcoal and 70 percent is used directly as firewood. Wood fuel is mainly produced from four main species. The invasive *Prosopis Juliflorai* presents a potential for woodfuel supply. The main markets for firewood are the refugee camps, estimated at 12,046 metric tonnes per year.

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 given the non-restricted market access as well as the lack of access to reliable energy sources. 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.

OUTCOME | Enhanced conducive environment for private sector engagement in energy, 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	



Photo © UNHCR/ Samuel Otieno

Component Eight:

Private Sector and Entrepreneurship

There are approximately 2,500 businesses in Kakuma and Kalobeyei which make up 30 percent of all known businesses in Turkana. The Kakuma and Kalobeyei area is the second largest business centre in the County. 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 attributed to consumer goods. 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 study concludes that

Kakuma and Kalobeyei are previously untapped informal markets offering private sector potential in renewable energy, water and sanitation, finance and education.

Kakuma and Kalobeyei 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 less than 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. 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.

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. 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.

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	

07

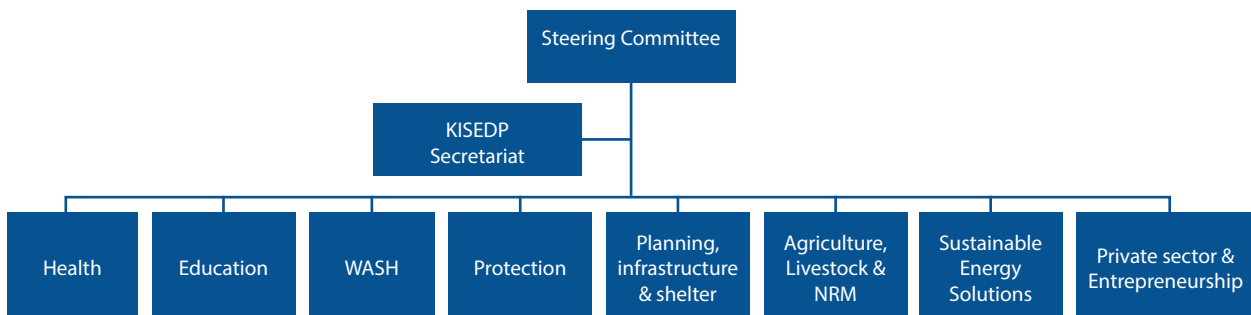
Implementation Arrangements

7.1. 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.

7.2. 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.

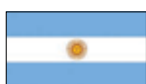
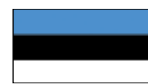
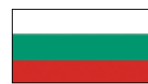
A quality assessment will record results and progress made against objectives on a quarterly basis. An annual review of the KISED P will be conducted to assess the performance of the Plan and appraise the Work Plan for the remaining year(s). At the end of Phase I there will be a final assessment. It 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.

7.3. 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.

08

Donors



09

Partners



Government of Kenya | Refugee Affairs Secretariat | Turkana County Government | UNHCR | World Food Programme | International Organisation for Migration | UN HABITAT | FAO | World Bank | IFC | UNICEF | UNFPA | UNOPS | GIZ | Action Africa Help International | AAR Japan | African Entrepreneur Collective | African Inland Church Health Ministries | CVT-Centre for Victims Torture | Danish Church Aid | Don Bosco | Danish Refugee Council | FilmAid | Fin Church Aid | Food For the Hungry | Humanity and Inclusion | iamtheCODE | IsraAID | International Rescue Committee | Jesuit Refugee Service | Kenya Red Cross | Lutheran World Federation | Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organisation | National Council of Churches of Kenya | Norwegian Refugee Council | Peace Winds Japan | Refugee Consortium of Kenya | REFUNITE | SNV | Swiss Contact | Team and Team International | Waldorf | Windle Kenya | World Vision



