

KISED P II

KALOBYEI INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN TURKANA WEST PHASE II (2023 - 2027)



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**THE KALOBYEI INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (KISED P)**
FOR ENHANCING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION
OF REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES
IN TURKANA WEST SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

Phase II: 2023-2027



A view of the highway road that runs through Kakuma town in Turkana West subcounty.

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

AAH-I	Action Africa Help International
AEP	Accelerated Education Programme
AGD	Age, Gender and Diversity
AU	African Union
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CBI	Cash-Based Interventions
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CECMs	County Executive Committee Members
CFS	Child-Friendly Spaces
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DCS	Directorate of Children Services
DICECE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education
DRS	Department for Refugee Services
EARC	Educational Assessment Research Centers
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EHAGL	East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Organization
KAP-FD	Kenya Analytical Programme on Forced Displacement
KASI	Kiosk Automated Services and Information
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KHSSIP	Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan
KHIS	Kenya Health Information System
KISED	Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan
KKCF	Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund
KNCCI	Kenya National Chambers of Commerce and Industry
LAPSET	Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoH	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NCCK	The National Council of Churches of Kenya
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations

NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NNAP	National Nutrition Action Plan
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
PSEA	Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PWJ	Peace Winds Japan
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
TCG	Turkana County Government
TECDEMIS	Turkana ECDE Management Information System
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
TWGs	Thematic/Technical Working Groups
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UPI	Unique Personal Identifier
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



UNHCR representative to Kenya, Ms. Caroline van Buren, during a courtesy call to the Turkana County Governor, H.E. Hon. Jeremiah Lomorukai, at Lodwar, October 2022.

Foreword

The conclusion of the first phase of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED P) 2018-2022 has brought forth a successful integrated development model for the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host populations in Turkana West Sub-County. As part of the roll-out of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), KISED P has built close collaboration and partnerships between the National Government, the Turkana County Government, UNHCR, donors and development, private and humanitarian partners to facilitate a strategic shift from humanitarian assistance to development-oriented interventions in a protracted refugee situation. Launched in 2018, KISED P Phase I took a whole-of-society approach to sustainable solutions to the refugee situation in Turkana West Sub-County, benefiting both refugees and the communities that host them.


A participatory assessment was conducted on the achievements, challenges, and lessons learned from the KISED P Phase I through a broad-based consultative process, led by the Turkana County Government and involving UNHCR and a wide range of partners. A more detailed component-wise review exercise was undertaken under each thematic working group, together with validation workshops, to inform the development of the second phase of KISED P (KISED P II) through the identification of strategic objectives and priority interventions for the next 5 years (2023-2027).

KISED P II is aligned with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP III) and is informed by the outcomes of the GCR and puts the CRRF in practice to realize the provisions of the Kenya Refugees Act, 2021. KISED P II adopts a similar structure as CIDP III and emphasizes the provision of water, healthcare, and education as universal human rights alongside enhancing access to energy and business and skills opportunities, in line with the Turkana County Governor's 9 Point Development Agenda. KISED P II encapsulates the interests and priorities of the people of Turkana and the refugee population and aims at building their resilience and self-reliance. Furthermore, it acknowledges the county government's urban development initiative including the planned conferment of municipality status to the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area.


KISED P II will continue to focus on ensuring sustainable service provision and economic opportunities, which will help prepare refugees for eventual return to their countries of origin and help them contribute to the Kenyan economy during their stay in Kenya, and will also help reduce the poverty level of host communities in Turkana County. Accordingly, the Turkana County Government, the national government, UNHCR, donors and partners will work together to achieve joint intended objectives in this area-based development blueprint.

We look forward to another five years of successful implementation, close partnership with development, private sector and humanitarian partners, and the continued generous support from our donors in ensuring that KISED P II adopts an inclusive and sustainable development model for enhanced self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities that will bring positive impacts to the economy of Turkana County and to Kenya as a whole.

H.E Jeremiah E. L. Napotikan, EGH
Governor Turkana County

Signed 

Ms. Caroline van Buren
UNHCR Country Representative

Signed 



South Sudanese traditional dancers are performing during the Kakuma Sound festival in Kakuma town (July 2022), more than 20 groups of traditional dancers from the host and local communities gathered to showcase their cultural heritage.

Executive Summary

Kenya has been a generous host to large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers since 1991. In 2015, UNHCR and the Government of Kenya agreed to pilot a new approach by developing an integrated settlement in which the self-reliance of refugees and the host population would be promoted through enhanced livelihoods opportunities and inclusive service delivery mechanisms. Subsequently, county authorities, UNHCR and partners embarked on a 15-year comprehensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative, known as Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED P) in Turkana West Sub-County. KISED P uses an area-based approach, directly and indirectly, to benefit the Turkana West population which is comprised of some 250,850 refugees and 255,976 members of host communities (as of December 2022).

This makes Kakuma and Kalobeyei a vibrant place with refugees from 20 countries of origin whose presence positively contributes to the local economy with increasing needs for public and private sector investment and the building of marketable skills and capacities. All stakeholders have agreed on a new approach to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus, give way to a sustainable growth path, and allow refugees and the host population to maximize their potential in an enabling environment. The adoption of the GCR and CRRF explicitly acknowledged the increasing need to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and development in response to increasing needs, risks and vulnerabilities faced in new and protracted displacement situations. Increased displacement due to protracted conflict and war, and now climate change, are shrinking available resources for humanitarian assistance creating the need to programme for longer-term outcomes with the view of contributing to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The implementation of the first phase of the KISED P (2018-2022) has provided a successful integrated development model for the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host populations in Turkana West Sub-County. As part of the roll-out of the GCR and CRRF, KISED P has built close collaboration and partnerships between the National Government, the Turkana County Government, UNHCR, donors and development, private and humanitarian partners to facilitate a strategic shift from humanitarian assistance to

development-oriented interventions in a protracted refugee situation.

Launched in 2018, KISED P Phase I took a whole-of-society approach to sustainable solutions to the refugee situation in Turkana West Sub-County, benefiting both refugees and the communities that host them. Topline achievements include: i) Inclusion and participation of refugees in legal and policy frameworks, including in national and county development plans and policies – Refugees Act, 2021; County Integrated Development Plan II; Turkana County Climate Change Policy, etc.; ii) enhanced socio-economic integration and interaction among refugees and host communities, leading to peaceful co-existence; iii) host communities also benefit economically from the market linkages (supply chain, employment) provided by the refugee operation; iv) improved access to basic social services (health, education, WASH, energy, shelter, agriculture, livestock and natural resource management) and economic inclusion opportunities by both refugees and host communities. KISED P I also brought forward some large investments including the IFC funded 25 Million USD Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund: (KKCF)¹ for supporting private sector investment to unlock the economic potential of refugees and their hosts. During the KISED P I, a one-stop Biashara-Huduma Centre has also been constructed with an aim to improve the business environment in Turkana West Sub-County by bringing essential business and civil registration-related services closer to the refugees and local communities in partnership with

¹ KKCF awards grants to small and medium-sized companies, social enterprises and local entrepreneurs in Kakuma and Kalobeyei; including scaling up of a large-scale solar-mini-grid project implemented by Renewvia Energy with initial support from GIZ.

IFC and Government, following the principles of Humanitarian -Development nexus.

The humanitarian-development approach within KISED II, therefore, ensures that the programming of interventions enables refugees and host communities to utilize their full potential by facilitating self-reliance through well-designed poverty-reduction initiatives and enhanced access to social services. This nexus injects the sustainability model into the protracted refugee context in Turkana West. KISED II, covering the years 2023 to 2027, aims to continue creating an enabling environment in which inclusive service delivery and local capacities are further 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 expand the overall local economy.

KISED II comes at a time of policy shift in Kenya's refugee response entailing the enactment of the Refugees Act, 2021 and the proposed Marshal Plan. These policies promise to expand opportunities for inclusion between the refugee and host populations and enhance their capabilities to sustainably contribute to the local and national economies through a range of self-reliance initiatives.

KISED II envisions that both refugees and host communities benefit from strengthened national service delivery systems and increased socio-economic opportunities, along with sustained investments in building people's skills and capabilities, to allow 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 the private sector, and sustainable urban and agricultural and livestock development. This requires developing models for inclusion in basic services within existing systems and ensuring that the Government has the capacity to manage service delivery in a sustainable manner while increasing efforts and investments to strengthen the resilience of communities.

KISED II interventions are structured around eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components that are closely aligned to the CIDP sectors, including health, education, WASH, protection, special planning and infrastructure development, agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management, sustainable energy solutions, and private sector and entrepreneurship. Each component has its own sectoral objectives, indicators and budgets that directly contribute to one or more of the following four strategic objectives:

- Create a conducive environment that attracts investment from the private sector and financial service providers to promote the local economy.
- Invest in basic socio-economic infrastructure, introduce sustainable models and strengthen capacities for enhanced and inclusive national service delivery.
- Enhance innovative aid delivery and increase economic and financial inclusion for refugees and host communities to increase self-reliance and reduce poverty.
- Increase access to quality, cost-effective education, healthcare, WASH, and energy services for refugees and host communities and support market-driven solutions.

Cross-cutting elements include the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities of government and local partners, private sector engagement, the introduction of innovative delivery models and protection mainstreaming, gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as disability inclusion. Partners have identified priority projects under each component to address the key challenges identified. These projects are prerequisites that address a strategic issue, generate a model solution, and/or contribute to the national and international visibility of the impact achieved in Turkana West.

The implementation of KISED II is co-led by the County Government in close collaboration with UNHCR and all partner agencies in Turkana

West and with financial support from multilateral and bilateral donors towards the achievement of strategic objectives. It follows a phased 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 has been formed and will continue to provide

the necessary oversight and guidance on policy matters, while a secretariat will facilitate effective communication amongst all stakeholders. Programmatic and technical discussions will continue to be coordinated on a quarterly basis through government-led thematic working groups.





KISED P II at a Glance

1

Strategic Objective

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

2

Strategic Objective

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

3

Strategic Objective

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

4

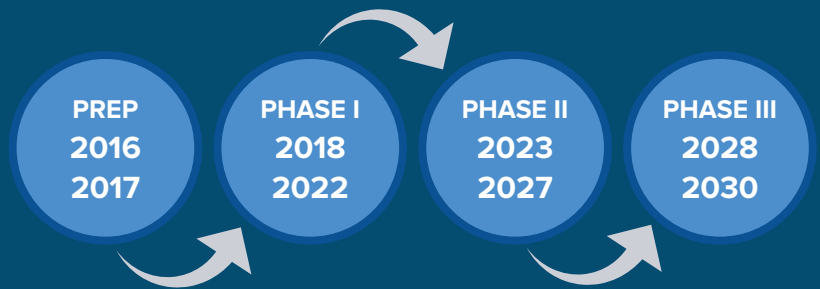
Strategic Objective

Increase access to quality, cost-effective education, healthcare, WASH, and energy services for refugees and host communities and support market-driven solutions



\$325 Million
Budget Requirements
for Phase II

Phased Approach for Implementation



Target Population

250,000

Refugees

256,000

Host Communities

47%

Women & Girls Refugee
Population

51%

Host Population
of which **83%**
are below 35 years
of age

49%

Refugee Population
of which **87%**
are below 35 years
of age



An aerial shot of the Kalobeyei settlement.

1.1 The Approach: Institutional/Global Framework

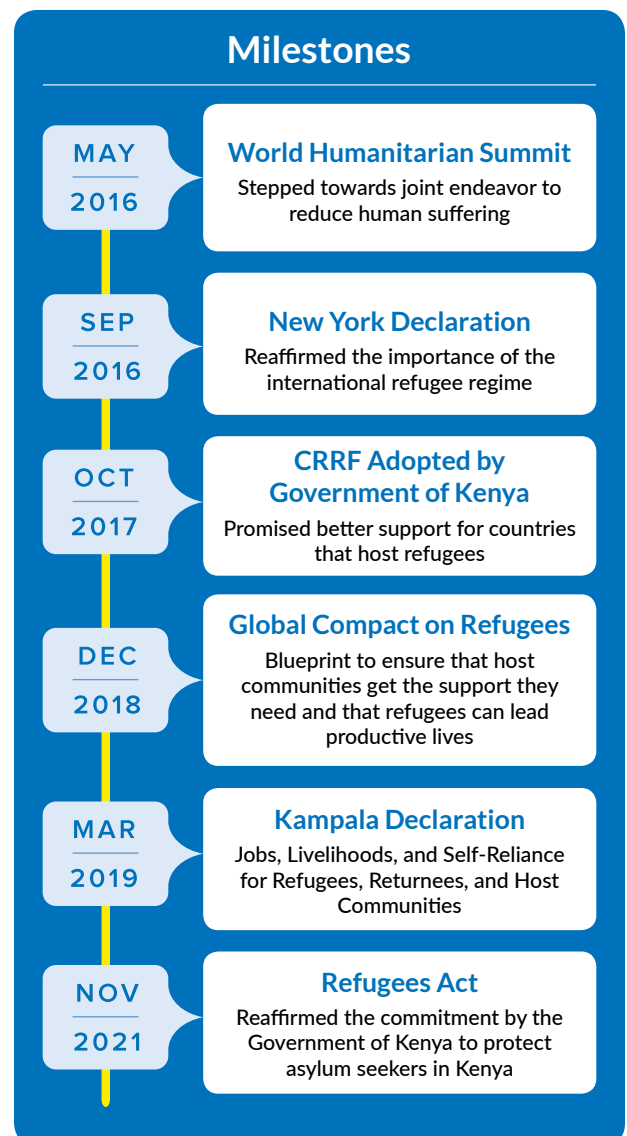
A Humanitarian-Development Approach

The adoption of the GCR and CRRF was the explicit acknowledgement of the increasing need to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and development. This is in response to the increasing needs, risks and vulnerabilities faced in new and protracted displacement situations. Displacement due to protracted conflict and war, increasingly combined with the effects of natural disaster and climate change, are shrinking the resources available for humanitarian assistance resulting in the need to programme for longer-term outcomes with the view of contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. Refugee hosting states are also facing economic downturns due to global crises and climate change and are being forced to bear heavier burdens to host large numbers of refugees on their territory.

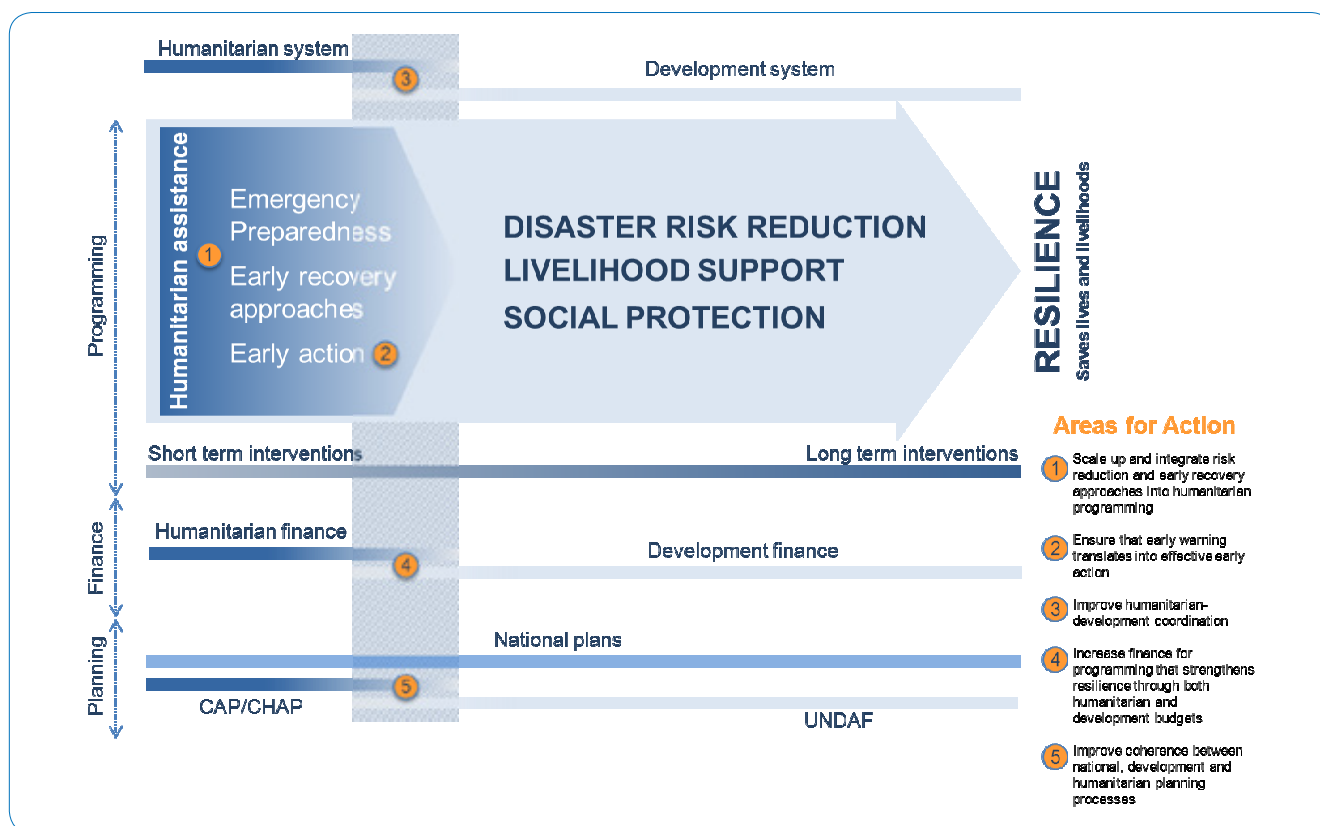
The commitment by states and local governments to embrace CRRF approaches and increasing investments by the development and private sector in providing market-based and long-term solutions to humanitarian needs has reinforced the adoption of interventions that promote the various facets of sustainable solutions. This is further entrenched by the accelerated shift towards the inclusion of refugees in social protection programmes to build their resilience and allow them to explore their potential.

The humanitarian-development approach within KISED II will continue to ensure that programming of interventions enables refugees and host communities to maximize their potential in enabling self-reliance through deliberate poverty-reduction initiatives and enhanced access to social services. This nexus injects the sustainability model into the protracted refugee context in Turkana West.

The approach will be driven through increased private sector partnerships as a result of an enabling environment for investment, provision of market-driven skills for self-employment and/or better wages among refugees and host communities, and the strategic utilization of humanitarian assistance in building capabilities and freedoms of individuals to grow and develop, including the use of cash-based interventions (CBIs) which increase demand and supply in local economies and establish supportive infrastructure for socio-economic development.



The UN OCHA Position Paper on Resilience² provides below an illustration of the humanitarian-development nexus, the new way of working with a focus on building resilience.



KISEDIP is a government-led initiative anchored in an area-based approach that entails the recognition and alignment of legal and policy frameworks into the Plan and its implementation. KISEDIP strengthens existing development synergies by ensuring consultations and alignment in planning, implementation, and evaluation. The legal and policy frameworks guiding KISEDIP are grounded in the county, national, regional and international contexts to ensure the Plan is aligned with the other relevant multi-stakeholder priorities.

At the international level

The core legal framework in humanitarian and development response to refugee situations is the **UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees**. The Convention outlines the definition of a refugee and has general provisions relating to discrimination, the judicial status of refugees and their rights and obligations, access to gainful employment, welfare in public education, housing, rationing, relief,

and social security, and administrative measures that support the identification of refugees. The Convention also provides for the need of contracting states to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

At the height of growing global displacement, 193 states in a United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on 9 September 2016 unanimously adopted the **New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants**. The New York Declaration called for enhanced global solidarity in refugee protection and respect for human rights and outlined a set of commitments towards supporting refugee-hosting countries through shared responsibility by the international community. The New York Declaration tasked UNHCR to embark on consultations towards the development of the **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)** and the **Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)** in 2018. These two frameworks

² https://cerf.un.org/sites/default/files/resources/OCHA_per_cent20Position_per_cent20Paper_per_cent20Resilience_per_cent20FINAL.pdf

have been domesticated in a number of refugee-hosting countries, including Kenya.

“The New York Declaration marks a political commitment of unprecedented force and resonance. It fills what has been a perennial gap in the international protection system – that of truly sharing responsibility for refugees.” UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi.³

As an annex to the New York Declaration, the CRRF sets out key elements to be applied to large-scale refugee movements and in protracted refugee situations. The CRRF has four key objectives that guide states, regional bodies and partners in their humanitarian and development interventions:

- Ease pressure on host communities
- Enhance refugee self-reliance, such as through access to education and livelihoods
- Expand access to third-country solutions through resettlement and complementary pathways, and
- Support conditions in countries of origin for voluntary return.



















The GCR is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, recognizing that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation. It is based on similar objectives as the CRRF with a global perspective. The GCR was adopted in December 2018 as a non-binding operational tool which aims to broaden the base of support available to refugees and host communities.

The Global Refugee Forum (GRF), held every four years, is a key component of the GCR framework, with the first one being held in 2019. The forum brings together member states, international organizations, business leaders, refugees, civil society organizations, the private sector, experts and representatives of local governments to share good practices and contribute with financial support and technical expertise.

KISED P in its design and implementation shares the features of the CRRF and the GCR. In its components it provides for interventions that seek to ease pressure on host communities through integrated service delivery in healthcare, education, and access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), while self-reliance programmes target both refugees and members of host communities. Through the creation of a conducive business environment, KISED P has attracted the private sector to provide market-based solutions to development and service delivery, thereby building partnerships that impact livelihoods. Further, KISED P advocates for deeper integration and ultimately inclusion of refugees in national and county programs.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comprises a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with 169 targets adopted in September 2015 providing the global benchmark for development, including in humanitarian settings. KISED P aligns its interventions with those of the SDGs with a similar focus on the critical areas of people (end poverty and hunger), prosperity (economic, social and technological progress), peace (foster peaceful coexistence and inclusive societies free from fear and violence) and partnership (mobilize the means required to implement the agenda). KISED P’s phased approach reflects its alignment with the SDGs, with both having a timeline for conclusion in 2030. This alignment seeks to ensure that even in forced displacement, either protracted or emergency, no one is left behind. As a multi-partner and multi-stakeholder initiative, KISED P anchors its success on the aspirations of SDG-17, which calls for strengthened global partnerships for sustainable development.

³ Available at: UNHCR - Opening of the High-level meeting to address large movements of refugees and migrants. Remarks by Filippo Grandi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. New York, 19 September 2016.

KISED P and the SDGs	
KISED P Components	SDGs
Health	 
Education	   
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
Protection	   
Spatial Planning and Infrastructure	 
Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources Management	     
Sustainable Energy Solutions	  
Private Sector and Entrepreneurship	 

At the regional level

The regional level policy and legal framework for KISED P focuses on development in the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes (EHAGL) region, with strong links to the two regional economic communities in which Kenya is a member state: the **East African Community (EAC)** and the **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)**.

The **World Bank Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)**, which is coming to an end in April 2023, supports the four refugee-hosting countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. In Kenya, DRDIP is a national government initiative supported by the World Bank and the government of Denmark (DANIDA) to improve the lives of the refugee-hosting communities in Turkana, Garissa and Wajir counties. It addresses the regional and country spill-over effect of conflict and forced displacement through

development responses that seek to support host communities in overcoming the shocks and impacts of a large-scale refugee presence.

The project has the development objectives to improve access to social services, expand economic opportunities and enhance environmental management for host and displaced households in Kenya.

The project is funded through a World Bank credit facility of USD 100 million and a grant of about USD 8 million from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). DRDIP's development interventions complement KISED P's efforts to enhance service delivery to host communities in Turkana West Sub-County.

KISED P is aligned to the provisions and aspiration of the 1969 **OUA Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa**,⁴

⁴ Available at: <https://au.int/en/treaties/oua-convention-governing-specific-aspects-refugee-problems-africa>

the **African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa** (Kampala Convention) of 2009⁵ and the **Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment** (2018).⁶ These legal instruments provide for various rights of refugees, outline state responsibilities, and highlight the required partnerships for economic inclusion.

The African Union Agenda 2063 is a continental 50-year development plan adopted by African states in 2013 to pursue structural transformation across the continent. The Agenda 2063 has 7 aspirations and 20 goals that include education, healthcare, economic transformation and higher living standards (jobs, social security, poverty eradication and housing), environmental sustainability and climate resilience, democracy, peace and security, cultural renaissance, gender equality, children and youth empowerment and agricultural productivity.⁷ KISED P borrows from the Agenda 2063 in its components and priorities in an African multicultural context, advocating for integration and peaceful coexistence.

In 2019, IGAD Member States adopted the **Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods and Self-reliance for Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities**, which has five key priority areas: (1) a conducive legal environment for economic inclusion, for example to provide access to markets and financial services or the right to work and freedom of movement; (2) the importance of the private sector and civil society to create sustainable livelihoods and jobs; (3) sustainable return and reintegration; (4) natural resource management for livelihoods and self-reliance; and (5) regional coordination, partnership and financing. This declaration is specific to KISED P's Component Eight, Private Sector and Entrepreneurship, which seeks to create an enabling business environment for private sector investment in Turkana West Sub-County.

Additionally, in 2017 IGAD member states adopted the non-binding **Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education** with the commitment to implement

and develop quality educational standards and facilitate the inclusion of refugees in national legal frameworks and education systems from pre-primary to tertiary levels. Refugee inclusion in Kenya's national education system will help actualize the path towards self-reliance and ensure the fundamental right to education.

1.2 Legal and Policy Framework in Kenya

At the national level

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is the supreme law of the Republic of Kenya including a Bill of Rights (Chapter IV) and provisions on the devolution of certain authority from the central to the county level (Chapter XI). The Constitution enhances service delivery through a range of reforms, notably the introduction of a decentralized or devolved system of government with 47 counties having their own governments. The national and county governments have different but complimentary functions, and this distribution of functions is recognized in the development, coordination and implementation of KISED P. As established by the Refugees Act, 2021, the coordination of the refugee response is a function of the National Government under the Department of Refugee Services within the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, in close collaboration with county governments in refugee-hosting areas.

The financing of county governments is provided for under Article 207 of the Constitution, which includes the unconditional equitable sharing of national revenue whose basis of sharing is determined every five years, the Equalization Fund (Article 204), which is allocated 0.5 per cent of all annual revenues collected by the national government to provide basic services to marginalized areas, and Article 212, which provides for borrowing by counties if the national government guarantees the loan and it is approved by the County Assembly. Further, counties can raise own revenues through imposition of property taxes, entertainment taxes and any other tax authorized by an Act of Parliament according to Article 209(3).

5 Available at: <https://au.int/en/treaties/african-union-convention-protection-and-assistance-internally-displaced-persons-africa>

6 Available at: <https://au.int/en/treaties/protocol-treaty-establishing-african-economic-community-relating-free-movement-persons>

7 Available at: Goals & Priority Areas of Agenda 2063 | African Union (au.int)









Devolved Functions

1. Water, Environment, Mineral Resources and 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 and Urban Areas Management
10. Finance and Economic Planning



H.E. Dr. William Samoei Ruto, C.G.H, President of the Republic of Kenya, The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Mr. Filippo Grandi, and UNHCR representative to Kenya Ms. Caroline van Buren during a courtesy call at the state house in Kenya, October 2022.

Below is an illustration of the distribution of functions between the national and county governments in the context of the eight KISED P components:

C/N	Component	National Government	County Government/Municipality
1	 Health	National Referral Hospitals and Health Policy	County Health facilities; ambulance; primary healthcare; food licensing and control; veterinary services; cemeteries, funeral parlor and crematoria; refuse waste removal, dumps and solid waste disposal
2	 Education	Education policy, standards, curricula, examinations and granting of university charters. Universities, tertiary education institutions, primary schools, special education, secondary education, and special education institutions. TSC: teachers' human resource management.	Pre-primary education, village polytechnics and homecraft centers.
3	 Water Sanitation & Hygiene	Environment and natural resources protection; hydraulic engineering and safety of dams	Water and sanitation services.
4	 Protection	Immigration and Citizenship. Police services – National Police Service Law and Justice – Courts under the Judiciary Social Protection coordination: National Drought Management Authority, Social Protection Directorate etc. Statistics and data on population	Libraries; museums; sports and cultural activities. Childcare facilities and welfare schemes for social protection and assistance Sports and Cultural activities
5	 Spatial Planning & Infrastructure Development	Transport and communications, Housing policy, National public works, Principles of land planning	County transport: county roads, street lighting; traffic and parking. Land survey and mapping, Housing, County Public Works. Firefighting services
6	 Agriculture, Livestock & Natural Resources Management	Agricultural Policy	Crop and animal husbandry; livestock sale yards; county abattoirs; plant and animal disease control and fisheries.
7	 Sustainable Energy Solutions	Energy policy including electricity and gas reticulation.	Electricity and Gas reticulation and energy regulation.
8	 Private Sector & Entrepreneurship	National Economic policy and planning; Labour standards; Intellectual Property Rights; consumer protection; monetary and fiscal policy.	Trade development and regulation; markets, trade licenses; fair trade practices and cooperative societies.



Co-hosts H.E. Mr. Jürg Lauber, Ambassador of Switzerland (fifth from left), and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi (centre) with the incoming and outgoing co-convenors of the Global Refugee Forum.



UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi and IGAD Director for Health and Social Development Division Mme Fathia during the launch of the refugee support platform.

Vision 2030 is Kenya's national development blueprint launched in 2008, which aims to transform Kenya into an industrialized, middle-income

country. It is anchored on three pillars – economic, social and political – with key priority areas as outlined in the following table:

Vision 2030 Pillars	Priority Areas	KISED P Components
Economic Pillar	Tourism; Agriculture and Livestock; Wholesale and Retail; Trade; Manufacturing; Financial Services; Business Process Outsourcing; Infrastructure; Land Reforms; Oil and other Mineral Resources.	Component Five: Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development Component Six: Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resource Management Component Seven: Sustainable Energy Solutions Component 8: Private Sector and Entrepreneurship
Social Pillar	Education and Training; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups; Health; Population, Urbanization and Housing; Sports, Arts and Culture.	Component One: Health Component Two: Education Component Three: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Component Four: Protection Component Five: Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development
Political Pillar	Decentralization; Devolution; Governance and the Rule of Law.	Component Four: Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KISED P implementation framework acknowledges and identifies with the devolved system of government in Kenya • The proposed conferment of municipality status to Kakuma-Kalobeyi will deepen the decentralization of services to the host and refugee communities

KISED P's phased approach is aligned with the Vision 2030 timelines as its third phase is between 2028 to 2030, and it is also aligned with the priorities of the periodic Medium-Term Plans of the Vision 2030.

The Refugees Act, 2021 is the national legal instrument guiding the management and coordination of the refugee response in Kenya. It was enacted on November 17, 2021, giving effect to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 OAU Convention. The Act provides for the recognition of refugees and their rights and obligations as applicable to the citizens of Kenya, establishes administrative bodies such as the Department for Refugee Services, the Refugee Status Eligibility Committee and the Refugee Status Appeals Committee, and the Refugee Advisory Committee, the membership of which comprises various line ministries and the Council of Governors thereby ensuring a whole government approach to the refugee response.

The Act recognizes the importance of identifying and facilitating comprehensive and durable solutions for refugees through voluntary repatriation to countries of origin, resettlement to third countries, and integration within local communities in Kenya. The Act also calls for the inclusion of refugees in national and county development plans, adoption of affirmative action for women, children, older persons, victims of trauma and persons with disabilities, and expanded recognition of refugees in social and economic spheres as pathways towards integration and self-reliance. Importantly, the Act is explicit on the right of refugees to engage in economic activities (employment or enterprise) through facilitated access to documentation and the recognition of qualifications by the relevant authorities in order to ensure their contribution to the social and economic development of Kenya.



A view of the highway road that runs through Kakuma town in Turkana West subcounty.

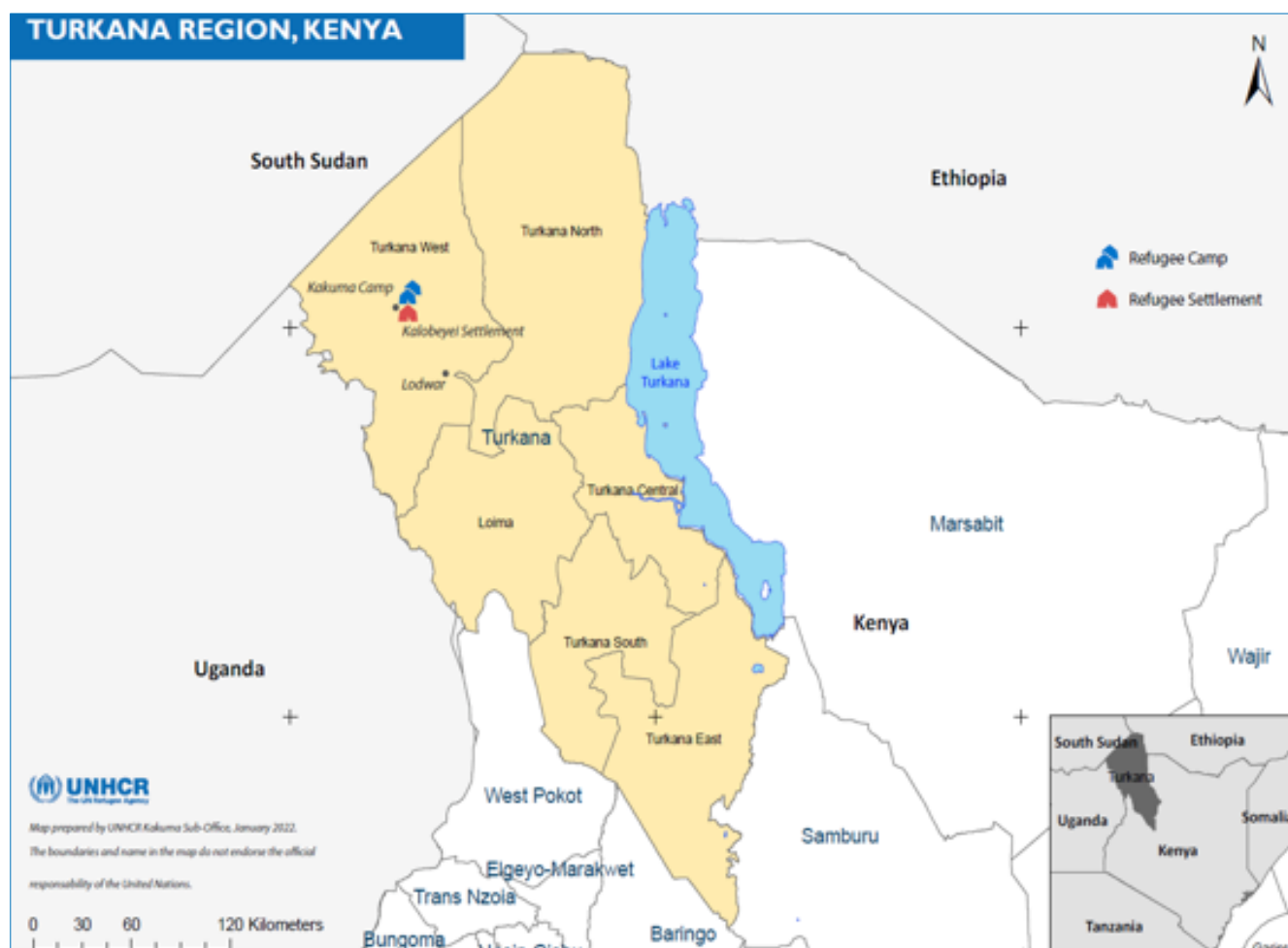
1.3 Socio-Economic Context

More than 570,000 refugees are currently being hosted in Kenya, many having fled their home countries more than three decades ago. Finding lasting solutions for the refugee population is a key component of UNHCR and the Government's protection strategy, and the international community has continued to support development initiatives that aim to sustain and expand asylum and integration space in Kenya.

Geography

Turkana County is the second largest county in Kenya covering 71,598 km², which is 13.5 per cent

of the total land area of Kenya. Internationally, the county borders Uganda to the West, South Sudan to the North and Ethiopia to the North-West. Nationally, Turkana County borders West Pokot and Baringo Counties to the South, Samburu County to the Southeast, and Marsabit County to the East. The county's topography varies between semi-arid and arid landscapes consisting of low-lying plains and isolated hills and mountain ranges.⁸ Administratively, the county is divided into seven sub-counties, 30 wards and 156 sub-locations and villages. These administrative units have both national and county government administrative structures with specific but mutually integrated functions.



Refugees reside in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei settlement in the Kakuma, Lopur and Kalobeyei wards within Turkana West Sub-County. Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei Settlement were established in 1992 and 2015, respectively.

Turkana West Sub-County covers an area of 16,800 km² and is divided into seven wards, namely, Kakuma, Kalobeyei, Lopur, Letea, Songot, Nanaam and Lokichogio. The sub-county has a total of 38 village units.

Population Dynamics

The population in Turkana County has been increasing at an average rate of 3.35 per cent per year. The population of Turkana District was estimated to be 142,702 in 1979, and in 2019, according to the national census, it was reported to be 926,955. Turkana County's population is projected to grow to 1,130,668 by 2027.

According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census conducted in 2019, Turkana West Sub-

County has a host community population of 239,627, and according to the CIDP III, the host community population in Turkana West is projected to grow to 284,134 by 2027. The refugee hosting areas of Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Lopur have populations of 103,632; 27,009 and 67,420, respectively.⁹

The following table provides an overview of population trends in Turkana County and its sub-counties between 2019 and 2022, along with projections for 2025 and 2027:

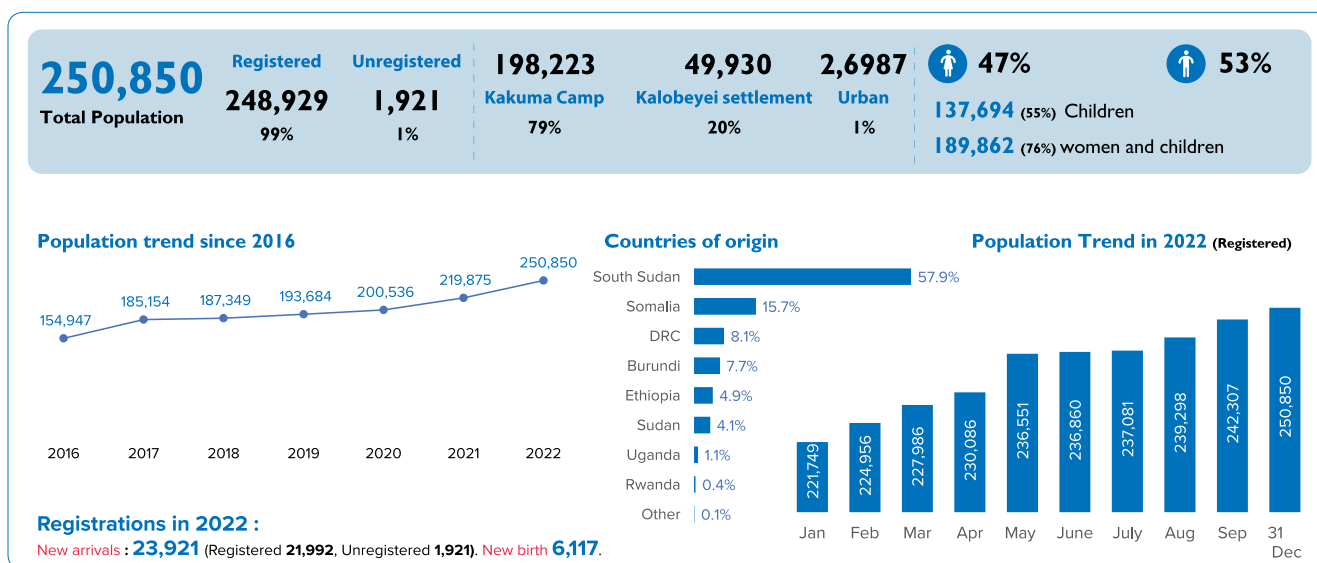
County/Sub County		2019			2022			2025			2027		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Turkana		478,087	448,868	926,976	531,015	498,482	1,029,497	565,543	530,896	1,096,439	590,029	553,438	1,143,467
Turkana Central		93,145	92,160	185,305	99,508	98,440	197,948	105,979	104,840	210,819	110,524	109,337	219,861
Loima		54,341	53,453	107,795	58,050	57,099	115,149	61,824	60,811	122,636	64,476	63,420	127,896
Turkana East		76,871	61,643	138,526	82,127	65,850	147,977	87,467	70,132	157,599	91,219	73,140	164,359
Kibish		18,117	18,651	36,769	19,356	19,922	39,278	20,613	21,219	41,832	22,977	23,640	46,626
Turkana North		32,810	32,408	65,218	54,799	54,146	108,945	58,363	57,666	116,029	60,866	60,140	121,006
Turkana South		78,402	75,329	153,736	83,754	80,470	164,224	89,201	85,702	174,903	93,027	89,378	182,405
Turkana West	Host	123,867	115,758	239,627	132,314	123,662	255,976	140,918	131,703	272,621	146,962	137,352	284,314
	Refugees	103,354	91,259	194,613	132,951	115,978	248,929	172,979	153,396	326,375	176,164	156,220	332,384

Source: KPHC 2019, Vol I/CIDP II; Sex-disaggregated data for Host Communities 2022-2027 are based on 2019 male-female breakdown and Refugee statistics are from UNHCR database/projection

The refugee population hosted in Turkana West has also increased steadily over the past years due to conflict in neighbouring countries, notably South Sudan and Somalia. Kenya has been receptive to new arrivals and has ensured access to asylum. The total refugee population in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei Settlement and surrounding areas at the end of 2022 was 250,850 persons.

The refugees hosted in Kakuma and Kalobeyei originate from South Sudan (57.9 per cent), Somalia (15.7 per cent), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (8.1 per cent), Burundi (7.7 per cent), Ethiopia (4.9 per cent), Sudan (4.1 per cent), Uganda (1.1 per cent), Rwanda (0.4 per cent). The following provides details of the refugee population in Kakuma, Kalobeyei and surrounding areas as of end-2022.

⁹ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, KPHC 2019, Vol. II: Distribution of Population by Administrative Units



Socio-Economic Characteristics

The socio-economic characteristics of the refugee and the host community populations differ in various ways, mainly because of the difference in legal status and resulting access to economic opportunities. However, over the years the humanitarian assistance provided to refugees has to some extent provided them with the necessary means to develop to a limited extent. The adoption of the KISED approach in programming humanitarian and development initiatives in Turkana West has helped bridge the gap in service delivery to the two communities and has provided opportunities for greater socio-economic integration.

In assessing the socio-economic characteristics of the refugee population, humanitarian actors depend on various studies and assessments conducted directly or in partnership with development actors or other institutions. There is an increasing need for refugee inclusion in national and local socio-economic studies and surveys, such as the Kenya Population and Housing Census and the Kenya Household Surveys, to better understand the relevant dynamics and allow for the development of appropriate programming.

Generally, the impact of refugees on the local economy continues to be positive, and with the introduction of the integrated settlement model in Kalobeyei refugees are increasingly not only consumers but also producers.

The presence of refugees in Turkana West has also expanded access to markets, schools and hospitals for surrounding host populations.

Two socio-economic assessments undertaken jointly by the World Bank and UNHCR in Kalobeyei in 2018¹⁰ and Kakuma in 2019¹¹ identified a number of challenges and opportunities related to work, income generation and financial services among refugees and the host population, including:

- Refugees face restrictions from legally working and moving outside the camps, which severely impacts their ability to participate in the labour market despite having a range of useful job-related skills.
- Most refugees are literate, 50 per cent know how to use the internet, and more than 70 per cent have sufficient math skills, and many already have valuable experience as entrepreneurs. However, only 20 per cent of working age refugees are employed compared to 62 per cent of the host community in Turkana County.
- Attracting and scaling up investment by private sector companies and social enterprises in Kakuma and Kalobeyei can increase employment prospects for both the refugee and host communities.

10 "Understanding the Socio-Economic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya – Volume A: Kalobeyei Settlement"

11 "Understanding the Socio-Economic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya – Volume B: Kakuma Camp"

- Both refugees and members of host populations face various challenges in obtaining and renewing business licenses.
- Access to financial services is still very low among refugees, with only 11 per cent of refugee households operating a regular bank account; access by the host population is also limited. Barriers for refugees include the lack of acceptable identity documents to meet “Know your Customer” regulations, with most banks refusing to recognize Refugee ID Cards as a sufficient form of identification despite favourable provisions under the Refugees Act, 2021. Currently, mobile banking systems (e.g., MPESA, Airtel Money) are used more than formal banking services, and roughly 43 per cent of refugee households have access to mobile banking, through this is still far lower than the Kenyan average of 73 per cent.
- People living with disabilities and their caregivers have limited access to employment services, making them more susceptible to economic shocks.

Employment and Economic Activity

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census,¹² of the 205,663 individuals among the host community in Turkana West above 15 years of age, only about 28 per cent are working while 23 per cent are unemployed but looking for work and 48 per cent are outside the labour force:

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Working	31,314	27,063	58,378
Not working, seeking work	24,638	22,841	47,480
Outside labour force	50,632	48,852	99,484
Not stated			291
		Total	205,633

Among the host community in Turkana West, most of the employed population is engaged in the informal sector or are self-employed, with 9,451 households engaged in crop production (with the major crops being maize and sorghum) and 8,526 households engaged pastoralism.

Approximately 65 per cent of the population in Turkana County are pastoralists, and in Turkana West Sub-County, including refugees, this figure is estimated at 41 per cent. However, new forms of social differentiation are emerging across host communities, and the role of livestock herding is changing rapidly. Pastoralism as a traditional economic activity has increasingly been threatened by deepened environmental uncertainties due to climate change and the developmental economic transformation which is shrinking grazing areas as more people seek to privatize community grazing land for other purposes, including land speculation.¹³



Women selling fruits and vegetables in Kakuma town, Turkana County, along the Kakuma-Juba highway.

According to the UNHCR and World Bank socio-economic surveys conducted in 2018 and 2019, referenced above, only 40 per cent of refugees in the Kalobeyei settlement are of working age based on the UN/ILO labour force framework, and of these some 59 per cent are outside the labour force, 39 per cent are employed and 2 per cent are unemployed but seeking work.

In Kakuma Camp, while half of the refugees are of working age, nearly 80 per cent are unemployed and 20 per cent employed (50 per cent of whom are paid employees while 20 per cent are volunteers). Refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei are mainly employed as informal workers in host community businesses or are engaged as volunteers, interns or apprentices with UN agencies, NGOs and community-based organizations. The refugee

¹² 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Results

¹³ Effects of development interventions on pastoral livelihoods in Turkana County, Kenya (Akall, G. 2021).

workforce is comparatively more educated than their hosts considering prior learning in countries of origin, and many are formally and informally engaged in providing services in the camps, notably in the education and healthcare sectors.

The high rate of unemployment among refugees is due largely to restrictions on their movement, unrecognized prior learning and inadequate access to higher education and financial services, such as loans and grants to open small businesses. Easing restrictions on refugees' capacity to work, access to documentation and providing easy-to-access information can translate into increased participation in the labour market.

Housing

The Constitution of Kenya recognizes that access to adequate housing and reasonable standards of sanitation are basic rights. Housing conditions among most of Turkana County are unimproved due to the seminomadic lifestyle of the population. In the refugee camp and settlement, shelters are also of a very basic standard with the use of thatching, plastic sheeting and tents for walls and roofing and earthen floors. In Kalobeyei Settlement, construction of permanent housing through CBIs has improved housing for refugees. However, to ensure integrative development models, more resources are needed to ensure more housing

units and shelters are constructed for the host community. Further, latrine coverage and access to sanitation facilities are yet to be improved in both the refugee and host community areas of the settlement due to increasing refugee arrivals.

Access to Social Services

The devolution of various public social services to the county governments has generally led to significant improvement in service delivery, and county governments are now mandated to ensure equitable access to water, healthcare and early childhood education, and to develop and manage technical and vocational training institutions. Primary and secondary education are still managed at the national level.

Turkana West Sub-County still faces challenges in ensuring access to social services. Water is a scarce resource for both household and livestock use due to the ongoing drought and other effects of climate change. According to Kenya County Fact Sheet data, only 48.2 per cent of households have access to safe drinking water, while 24.3 per cent of households have access to improved sanitation.¹⁴ By the end of 2021 each refugee in Kakuma and Kalobeyei received 15.9 litres of safe water per day, which is in excess of the SPHERE minimum standard of 15 litres per day.

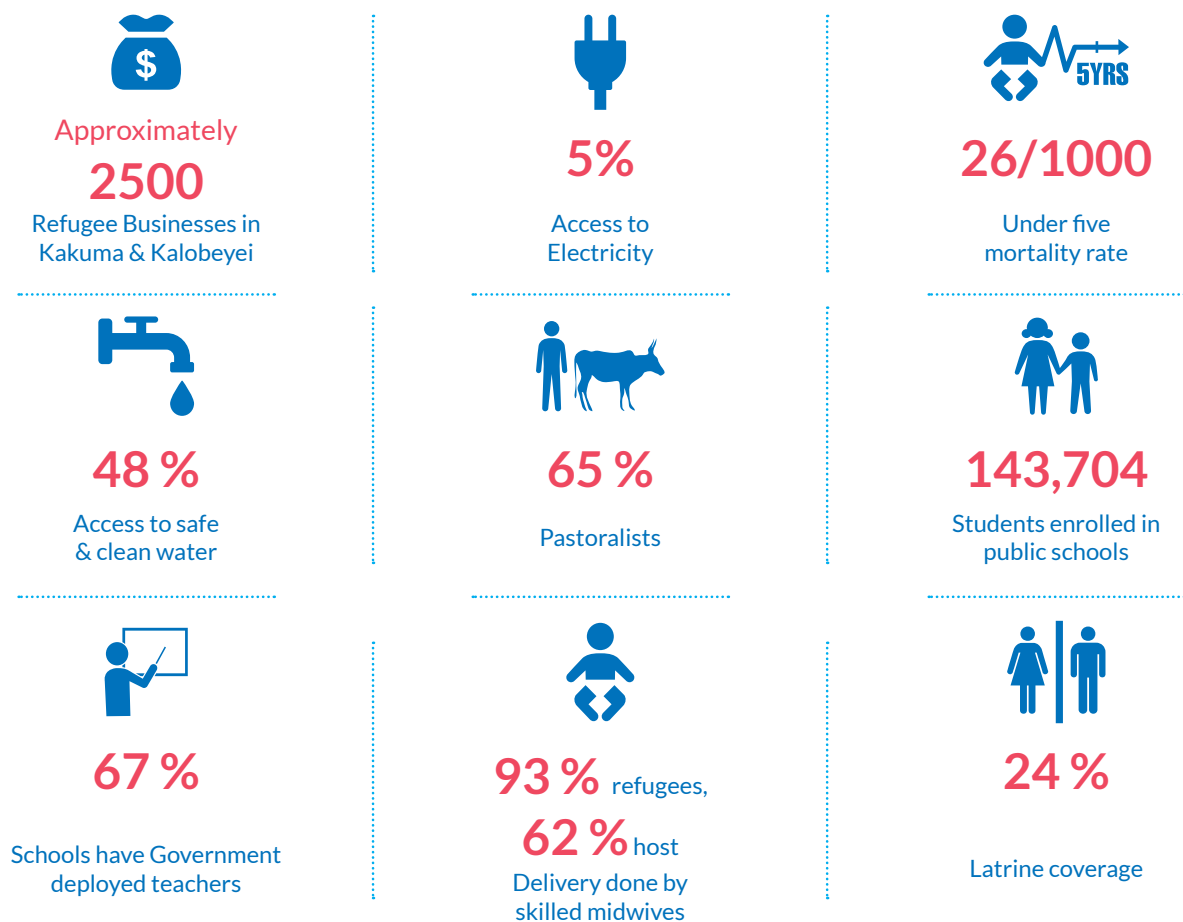
¹⁴ Commission on Revenue Allocation, Kenya County Fact Sheets, 3rd Edition, 2022.



Aerial view of Kalobeyei settlement in Kenya. Turkana County is Kenya's second-largest county by area. The topography of the county ranges from semi-arid to arid, with low-lying plains, isolated hills, and mountain ranges.

Despite having developed hospitals at various levels, funding is required to ensure upgrading and equipping of existing facilities and developing of human resource capacities to enable the healthcare system to achieve higher child immunization rates, higher deliveries at hospital facilities, and lower infant mortality rates. Increased uptake of health insurance through the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) to reduce out of pocket healthcare expenditure, which contributes to impoverishment.

There are 58 health facilities in Turkana West: 4 level-four, 6 level-3, and 48 level-2. Eight of the public facilities are within Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement supported and run by UNHCR and its implementing partners, guided by an MOU between the Turkana County Government, the Ministry of Health and UNHCR. To support medical referrals, county authorities plan to upgrade the current level-5 hospital and construct a new level-6 hospital in Lodwar's Kanamkemer area.



Increased investment in early childhood development has improved enrollment rates in basic education facilities, including the provision of school meals programmes. Access to primary and secondary education in Turkana West has been enhanced through infrastructural investments, though a number of challenges limit enrollment rates such as the cost of education, teenage pregnancies, nomadic lifestyles, congested classrooms and late enrolments. There are 143,704

students (58,259 female) enrolled in pre-primary, primary, secondary and accelerated education programmes in Turkana West, of whom 70 per cent are refugees. The adoption of the competency-based curriculum will require significant investment in education infrastructure, personnel and training, and the inclusion of refugee learners in the national education system to ensure equitable and effective learning outcomes. Tertiary education opportunities in Turkana West are limited, with no universities or

colleagues and few vocational training centers, and this creates barriers to transition from secondary to tertiary education. Tertiary education is critical to equip host and refugee populations with relevant skills to expand livelihoods opportunities. Most such facilities in Turkana West are run by faith-based organizations and NGOs.

Socio-Economic Impact of Refugees

The impact of hosting large numbers of refugees can be measured by its effects on the local economy. On the demand side, the presence of refugees increases demand for all goods and services, and from a supply perspective refugees affect market conditions for labour and for food and other commodities as refugees frequently sell food aid in local markets to buy other goods.¹⁵ The perception of refugees in Turkana West has been increasingly favourable, and one study has shown that a strong positive correlation exists between the perception of residents who live near Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement, who benefit from the impacts on the local economy, compared to those who live further away.¹⁶ With growing evidence of the positive impact of the refugee presence on the local economy, host communities and development actors view refugees more as economic subjects than humanitarian assistance beneficiaries.¹⁷

Investment in Education, Skills Development and Capabilities

More education funding as well as investments in technical, vocational, and business skills and competencies are required for Turkana to realize its full potential. Partners have recently provided training in a wide range of skills to a sizable number of refugees and members of host communities. However, inequalities in language proficiency persist among refugees, particularly those from non-English speaking countries. The diverse language skills of refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, such as French and Arabic, can be used to support communication for international projects in the humanitarian, development, and private sectors. Refugees' language skills can also be used to improve literacy of refugees and

hosts, strengthening intercultural relations and social cohesion. The need to scale-up training in professional skills is necessary to fill gaps in the healthcare, human resources and other sectors in Turkana County.

To ensure future successful investments in education and skills development, efforts will need to include identifying entrepreneurial characteristics among youth that can foster their talents. It will also be necessary to analyze the growing and changing demand for certain skills and capabilities. According to a 2017 study, training in support services, such as coaching, mentoring, and financing to promote autonomy and self-reliance in starting and running businesses can increase employability and self-employment.¹⁸ This study also showed that cooperation, collaboration, and mutual benefit, largely through the exchange of labour, goods, and 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 host communities by bringing them closer together.

Potential for economic growth

The three interrelated areas of water, electricity, and road connectivity have the most potential to influence economic progress in Turkana West. With the completion of a highway through the sub-county, the area will be more connected to other counties and nations and the exchange of goods and services will take less time and be logistically cheaper.

A large aquifer and seasonal rivers can provide enough water for the population in Turkana West. The greatest barrier to increasing water quantity, equitable distribution, and efficient usage, however, has been the low investment in water infrastructure, technologies, and capacities. Partner investments on smaller dams, water pans, sand dams, shallow wells, and irrigation are ongoing efforts to more efficiently harness available water.

¹⁵ Sanghi, A; Harun O, and Varalakshmi V. 2016. "Yes" In My Backyard? The Economics of Refugees and their Social Dynamics in Kakuma, Kenya. Washington, DC: World Bank.

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Evan Easton-Calabria. 2022. "Refugees, Self-Reliance and Development: A Critical History" Bristol University Press.

¹⁸ Aungo, Justus and Robert Alela. Promoting Life-skills and Livelihoods (Skills 4 Life) In Kakuma, Kenya. Labour Scan Report. SwissContact. March 2017

Kakuma and Lokichogio now have access to electricity, which is primarily provided by diesel or solar hybrid mini grids. Due to high fuel costs, logistical challenges, maintenance requirements, and general technical inefficiency, fossil fuel-powered generators frequently have high operating costs. High investment costs for power production, subpar transmission and distribution infrastructure, a lack of metering systems, and

low per capita power consumption (which has an impact on electricity tariffs and potential return on investment) are additional difficulties faced by the Turkana West energy supply sector. Only 5 per cent of host community households in Turkana West have access to electricity. For lighting and cooking needs, households mostly rely on firewood, charcoal, paraffin, and solar lamps, with firewood serving as the primary energy source.



Shops in the town of Kakuma in the country of Turkana. With the completion of a highway through the subcounty, the area will be better connected to other counties and countries.

1.4 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and KISED P

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) Phase III (2023-27)

The County Government Act, 2012 obligates county government to develop integrated plans that inform the counties' annual budgets, sectoral plans and mid-term priorities of the county governments. Further, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012

provides that all public funds shall be appropriated within the county's planning framework, and as such the CIDP is an important tool in developing budgets, resource mobilization and allocation. The CIDP provides a comprehensive guide to support the operationalization of the county's vision over a period of five years. The Turkana County Government's CIDP III (2023-2027) was developed following wide consultations with the public and involved humanitarian agencies engaged in the county. The plan coincides with the KISED P Phase II implementation period between 2023 to 2027.

The chart below indicates how KISED P components match the CIDP III sectors:

Turkana CIDP Structure	KISED P Structure
Health and Sanitation	Health
Education	Education
Environment, water, and natural resources	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Social protection, culture and recreation	Protection
Lands, housing and physical planning	Spatial Planning & Infrastructure Development
Transport and energy	Sustainable Energy Solutions
Agriculture and livestock	Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources Management
Trade, industrialization, and tourism	Private Sector and Entrepreneurship



Participants of the CIDP-KISED P Alignment Workshop between TCG, UNHCR, WFP, and FAO (component leads and KISED P secretariat), December 8–9, 2022.

1.5 Scope and Methodology

1.5.1 Scope of KISED P II

Phase I of KISED P was devised to support a new approach aimed at establishing a settlement in Kalobeyei in which both refugees and host populations would live together and benefit from services. Its geographical scope was focused on Kalobeyei, though various interventions were implemented in other areas in Turkana West Sub-County.

KISED P II will continue targeting refugees, asylum-seekers, and members of host communities, and in terms of geographic scope Turkana West Sub-County will be the overall focus, covering both

Kalobeyei and Kakuma. To ensure administrative linkages and service delivery, however, KISED P will be widened to cover the entire Turkana County, including its administrative headquarters at Lodwar.

KISED P II interventions will continue to be structured along eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components that are closely aligned to the CIDP III sectors, including health, education, WASH, protection, special planning and infrastructure development, agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management, sustainable energy solutions, and private sector and entrepreneurship. Each sector has its own sectoral objectives, indicators and budgets that contribute to one or more of the four strategic

objectives noted above. KISED P interventions not only focus on delivering services but also contribute to strengthening the capacity of local government structures in adopting an inclusive service delivery model that serves both the refugees and host populations.

1.5.2 Methodology

The KISED P is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative in which partners agree to respond to the current situation in Turkana West using their comparative advantage. The development of the second phase has benefitted from the review process conducted by the county government and partners to provide integrated feedback on various aspects of development programming. KISED P II also benefitted from the CIDP III formulation processes and the evaluation of CIDP II.

KISED P uses an area-based approach to address the social, economic, and environmental needs among refugees and local communities, and benefits from analysis of good practices, desk reviews, a technical validation workshop, thematic and technical working group meetings (co-led by county authorities and UNHCR with participation of wide range of partners), and the CIDP review process. Additionally, focus group discussions have been organized with a wide range of stakeholders,

bringing together participants from different backgrounds and organizations to identify key challenges to be addressed to achieve the required impact and to develop ways to allow refugees to maximize their potential in an enabling environment.

Through the government-led KISED P thematic working groups (TWGs) and other coordination structures at the county and sub-county level, KISED P partners discussed and agreed on assumptions, challenges and opportunities while reviewing current baselines, existing local capacities and identifying 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 II (2023- 2027). KISED P partners will aim to address key challenges through this structure and capitalize on efforts made to reform the legal framework and develop relevant policies; enhance infrastructure and financial and human resources; support refugee inclusion in national service delivery systems; facilitate the development of an educated and skilled workforce; address inadequate disability inclusion, aid dependency and high poverty levels; expand water availability and ensure equitable distribution systems; facilitate access to credit and financial inclusion for refugees; support community engagement and ownership of the



KISED P Component- wise Thematic Working Group Meeting to validate KISED P II Priorities and Implementation Plan, Oct 2022. The validation workshops were Chaired by TCG with UNHCR and participated by Technical Specialists from County Government and Sub-county, UN agencies, NGOs, Implementing and private sector partners.

process; and enhance the business environment to support private sector investments. Addressing these key challenges is the basis for developing priority projects under each component, and these projects are designed to address strategic issues and generate model solutions while contributing to the national and international visibility of KISED P and its achievements in Turkana West.



Host community consultation - April 2022.

1.5.3 The Underlying Principles

KISED P is anchored on principles found in various global, regional and national legal and policy frameworks on the refugee response, responsibility sharing, and broadened support and engagement on humanitarian-development interventions targeting refugee and host communities. The following are the underlying principles guiding KISED P:

A government-led initiative

International refugee law recognizes the responsibility of hosting states in coordinating the refugee response and taking the lead in protection and management while UNHCR and partners support the response and ensuring protection is mainstreamed across activities. KISED P is in alignment with Kenya's devolved governance and is government-led at both the national and county levels. The KISED P Steering Committee, co-led by the Turkana County Government and UNHCR, provides overall oversight and guidance, while the sectoral Technical Working Groups (TWGs) are led by the County Chief Officers in conjunction with UN technical leads. Government leadership is aligned with national and county legal and policy frameworks. The Secretariat facilitates the participation of National Government in all

the non-devolved or partially devolved functions through co-chairing of the working groups with the representatives at the national, county and sub-county levels respectively.

Centrality of communities and participatory planning

Integral to all KISED P interventions are the voices and needs of the refugee and host communities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Through regular consultations, all investments are based on community-identified priorities and needs using an age, gender and diversity (AGD) approach. The centrality of communities ensures cultural, socio-economic, and political contexts are appreciated in the KISED P strategic objectives and priorities and during implementation. It further strengthens the sustainability of KISED P's interventions in ensuring a whole of society approach with the aim of achieving integration.

Area-based approach

This principle guides KISED P's active engagement with multiple and diverse stakeholders present in Turkana West, including local government, civil society, international humanitarian and development actors, and the private sector, to build resilience, improve self-reliance, and reduce poverty within both the refugee and host communities through enhanced socio-economic inclusion, integrated service provision and improved economic opportunities.

Sustainability of investment

KISED P interventions ensure sustainability by preventing social and environmental degradation, building inclusive and efficient national and county service provision systems, and ensuring coordinated activities to avoid duplication of investment and ensure cost-efficiency.

Market development and public-private partnerships

Through public-private partnerships (PPP), KISED P aims to stimulate investments that will support value-chain development, expansion of the job market, improve the business environment, and promote self-reliance and economic inclusion in Turkana West.



Renewia Energy's 541 kWp solar grid in Kalobeyei Village one serving over 2000 households and SMEs.

KISED P PHASE I (2018-22)

Overview of Achievements, Challenges, and Lessons Learned

Achievements

- Inclusion and participation of refugees in legal and policy frameworks, including in national and county development plans and policies – Refugees Act, 2021; County Integrated Development Plan II, draft Kakuma-Kalobeyi Municipality Plan; Turkana County Climate Change Policy, etc.;
- Enhanced socio-economic integration and interaction among refugees and host communities, leading to peaceful co-existence and no major conflicts reported; host communities also benefit economically from the market linkages (supply chain, employment) provided by the refugee operation.
- Registration of refugees by the National Council for Persons with Disabilities to foster their socio-economic inclusion and put them on a path to enjoy rights, such as tax exemptions.
- Registration of health facilities in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyi settlement as public health facilities, which draws more support from the Government.
- Accreditation of health facilities to the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) with about 14,000 refugees and host community families being supported by NHIF in Kalobeyi.
- Establishment of the Kids OR, a pediatric operation facility, at the Ammusait Hospital in Kakuma, making it the only children’s operating room in a refugee camp in the world; so far more than 200 surgeries have been performed for children from both refugee and host communities.
- Adoption of a national health reporting system, the Kenya Health Information System, as a common database across healthcare facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyi, including the introduction of electronic medical records.
- Inclusion of refugees in the national COVID-19 response – including vaccination and provision of COVID-19 GeneXpert testing machine to the Lodwar County Referral Hospital (LCRH) and reporting in the national data pool.
- Capacity building of health system workers, including training of some 360 healthcare workers and 400 healthcare volunteers on COVID-19 response and strengthening of referral systems through procurement of an additional ambulance for Turkana West.

- General and targeted distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets benefitting 200,000 individuals (180,000 refugees and 20,000 from host communities).
- Nutrition programs reached both refugees and host communities, including bi-annual deworming and vitamin A supplementation for some 35,350 refugees and 27,500 among host communities.
- Operationalisation of a five-year USD 25 million IFC-financed initiative through the Kakuma-Kalobeyi Challenge Fund, a competitive financing mechanism to support private sector investments and awards grants to small and medium-sized companies, social enterprises and local entrepreneurs in Kakuma and Kalobeyi; so far 40 businesses have been supported including a large-scale solar-mini-grid project by Renewvia Energy.
- Completion of the reconstruction of the one-stop Biashara-Huduma Centre that aims to improve the business environment in Turkana West Sub-County by bringing essential business and civil registration-related services closer to the refugee and local communities in partnership with IFC and Government.
- Economic inclusion of refugees in global value chains (MADE51)
- Vaccination of 515,698 sheep and goats against caprine pleuropneumonia and ovine rinderpest, 25,563 cattle against lumpy skin disease, 15,900 chickens against Newcastle disease, and treatment of 954 camels and 136 donkeys for various illnesses; 50,000 animals benefitted annually from access to water from water pans constructed in Kalobeyi.
- Youth benefitted from technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and business entrepreneurship programmes.
- Strengthened private sector engagement in business incubation and development services, such as AEC Kenya, Toyota Kenya, L'Oreal Foundation and the Kenya National Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
- Expansion of digital skills and digitization through the digitization project implemented by ILO as part of the PROSPECTS partnership.
- Facilitation of the entry of microfinance institutions, such as INKOMOKO and AAH-I, who offered soft loans to businesses and CBOs.
- A 13 per cent increase in school enrolment at the pre-primary, primary and secondary levels in Turkana West from 2018 to 2022.
- Significant investment in the expansion of education infrastructure and materials through the construction of 363 new classrooms and 203 latrines and supply of 3,500 desks and 92,951 textbooks, which have reduced classroom sizes from an average of 1:160 to 1:93 students per classroom and latrines from 1:146 to 1:66.

- More than 540 learners benefitted from various secondary education scholarships, with Elimu and Equity Foundation scholarships supporting 212 students (including 18 refugees), and UNHCR supporting 326 students (including 32 from host communities).
- Education technology projects supported by Vodafone Foundation, Google, Microsoft, iamtheCODE, and Take Action Global were implemented to provide curriculum supplementation and build digital competencies.
- Participation of refugee and host community children in school drama, music, and sports competitions at both the county and national levels.
- Registration of newly established schools in refugee settlement areas as public schools.
- The Turkana County Government and MoE provided quality assurance support to schools in refugee settlement areas.
- Inclusion of refugee children in the National Education Sector Plan (NESSP) 2018-2022 and in the COVID-19 Education Response Plan.
- Higher education provided through onsite, online and blended approaches, along with expanded access to complementary pathways through higher education scholarships in third countries.
- Strengthened coordination among education partners and linkages with other sectors.
- Several projects implemented funded by Danida, including the Water Sector Trust Fund benefitting host communities and refugees living in 5 wards in Turkana West Sub-County.
- Completion of the Kakuma-Kalobeyei master plan for water and sanitation by GIZ.
- Solarization of several boreholes across the sub-county.
- All refugees collect water from improved water sources.
- The enhanced coordination of the WASH technical working group through the Sub-County Water Office.
- Formation of two water companies in rural and urban areas.
- Construction of a decentralized water treatment facility for Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- Improved sanitation conditions as a result of the close working relationship between partners and Turkana West Sub-County.
- Enhanced real-time monitoring of WASH service provision.

- Access to specialized services by vulnerable populations in line with the objectives of the local authorities at the county and sub-county levels.
- Operationalization of the Kiosk Automated Services and Information (KASI) providing refugees important information and allowing them to schedule protection appointments.
- Construction of multipurpose sports complex in Kalobeyei was initiated.
- Several child protection structures were established and functional, including seven child friendly spaces in the camps and settlements and 3 in host communities, each serving between 500 and 1,000 children.
- Expanded road infrastructure for increased mobility and economic growth.

Challenges

- Lack of funding, particularly for large but critical infrastructural projects (e.g., water, energy, roads).
- COVID-19 pandemic and its associated movement restrictions, containment measures, economic slow-down.
- Lack of adequate staffing across the response.
- Inadequate coordination and monitoring capacity and limited data for monitoring higher-level results.
- Lack of incentives for private-sector investment.
- Lack of significant infrastructural investment projects (roads, energy, water).
- Lack of documentation to meet Know Your Customer regulations to provide access to financial services.

A craftsman constructing a stove at a production unit in the Kakuma refugee camp. The production unit employs both host- and refugee-community artisans.



Strategic Objective 1

Create a conducive environment for socio-economic development and sustainable economic growth.

2.1 Achievements

Achievements under KISED Phase 1 are summarized below according to each of the strategic objectives and components and against key indicators.

Achievements

To ensure a conducive environment for sustainable economic growth, progress was made on increased public participation in legal and policy frameworks by refugees. The inclusive model adopted by KISED supported the participation of refugees in the CIDP II and III, public participation exercises relating to the proposed Kakuma-Kalobeyei Municipality, and the formation of Climate Change Committees. The enactment of the Refugees Act, 2021 promises to enhance the inclusion and participation of refugees in socio-economic activities to support national and county development.

Age, gender, and diversity mainstreaming and inclusion was a priority in protection and other programming activities, promoting access to specialized services to vulnerable populations in line with the objectives of authorities at the county and sub-county levels. A major achievement was the registration of refugees by the National Council for Persons with Disabilities to foster their socio-economic inclusion and put them on the path to enjoy rights such as tax exemptions. The MADE51 model promoted the economic inclusion of refugees in global value chains and was an

important contributor to efforts to address gender-based violence (GBV) associated with economic vulnerability.

Through the ongoing construction and renovations at the Huduma/Biashara Centre in Kakuma, in partnership with the Turkana County Government, IFC and UNHCR, the investment and business environment for the private sector and small and medium enterprises has been enhanced and the operationalization of the facility will bring government services closer to the host and refugee communities. Once opened and fully functional in 2023, the center will provide services including civil registration and documentation and business registration and licensing, and various government ministries and agencies will offer a range of services to refugees and host communities in Turkana West.

UNHCR and the Kenya National Chambers of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI) entered into an MoU to advance entrepreneurship among refugees and include refugee entrepreneurs as chamber members. This collective arrangement will hopefully enable reforms and make it easier for refugees to obtain Class M work permits to establish, diversify, and expand their livelihoods. Similarly, ILO is working with KNCCI to address gaps in refugees' rights and labour frameworks.

On business and economic stimulation, the Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund (KKCF), an initiative of IFC, was operationalized to provide

capital to refugee- and host community-owned business through competitive procedures. The KKCF aims at facilitating private sector companies' entry into Kakuma, expanding existing companies, providing grants to local micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and supporting access to goods and services.

Households benefited from livestock, crop production and veterinary interventions under KISED P's component six, with 50,000 animals benefitting annually from access to water from water pans constructed in Kalobeyei. A new livestock market and slaughter slab was established in the Kalobeyei settlement, in which 56 traders and 20 refugee butchers are engaged. Between July 2019 and June 2022, 515,698 sheep and goats were vaccinated against caprine pleuropneumonia and ovine rinderpest, 25,563 cattle were vaccinated against lumpy skin disease, 15,900 chickens were vaccinated against Newcastle disease, and 954 camels and 136 donkeys were treated for various illnesses.

The Turkana County Government engaged in a process to confer municipality status to Kakuma

and Kalobeyei, taking advantage of the economic growth and huge market base supported by KISED P, the construction of the new A1 Road connecting Turkana County with the rest of Kenya, and increased socio-economic investments. This will lead to increased urbanization, enhanced integrated development planning, and the availability of decentralized services to the residents of Turkana West Sub-County.

Through partnerships with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) the **Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings project the Turkana County Sector Plan (2020-2025)** was finalized and is currently awaiting the approval of the Turkana County Assembly. This plan will guide the development and implementation of sustainable energy solutions, including access to modern cooking facilities, renewable energy and improved energy efficiency. The Turkana County Climate Change Policy and Climate Change Act were adopted, while access to finance by private firms through the KKCF enabled the expansion of power grids, such as the Renewvia Energy project that scaled up the generation of electricity from 60 kWp to 541 kWp.



Riziki, a Congolese refugee farmer, is harvesting tomatoes in the greenhouse project in Kalobeyei settlement. The project is being implemented by WFP-FAO in collaboration with UNHCR and TCG as part of KISED P.



© UNHCR/Pauline Omagwa

Strategic Objective 2

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

Achievements

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

Inclusive and sustainable access to quality healthcare and nutrition services in Kakuma and Kalobeyi was achieved through the scaling up of enrollment of over 13,500 refugee families and ongoing enrolment of over 1,500 host community households in the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). The eight healthcare facilities in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyi Settlement were inspected by the Kenya Health Professions Oversight Authority and registered as Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities, and an MOU is currently being developed between UNHCR, the Turkana County Government and MoH to ensure these facilities are fully NHIF accredited. This will provide registered refugees and host communities access to healthcare services in these facilities under the NHIF. The Kids OR, a pediatric operation room, was established at the Ammusait Hospital, making it the only children's operating room in a refugee camp in the world, and thus far over 200 surgeries have been performed for refugee and host community children through surgeon visits. Healthcare facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyi can now report through the Kenya Health Information System through county support and

training of healthcare workers, which integrates refugee health reporting within county and national systems to support planning for healthcare services. UNHCR installed two COVID-19 GeneXpert machines at the Ammusait Hospital and Lodwar County Referral Hospital supporting the national COVID-19 response in Turkana County. UNHCR and its partners also engaged more than 660 community health volunteers in community health units in both the refugee and host communities to support preventive health interventions.

Equitable access to quality education was improved through collaboration with the international community, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Turkana County Government, with increased school rates of enrolment, transition, and completion recorded between 2018-2022. Strategic engagements were made with the MoE to include refugees in national education systems and plans, which led to high level familiarization visits to refugee schools, the development of a draft education policy and costed plan that supports the inclusion of refugee learners, and the inclusion of refugee learners in the National Education Sector Plan (2018-2022) and the National COVID-19 Education Response Plan. Teacher training on the Competency-Based Curriculum was provided, scholarships were granted to refugee students, and refugee schools participated in co-curricular activities, such as the inter-school sports

competitions and the Kenya National Music Festival (in which one of the refugee schools emerged best in 2019 and was awarded a Presidential trophy). Some 2,567 children with disabilities (including 994 girls) were better able to access pre-primary, primary and secondary schools following the provision of assistive devices, modification of school facilities, teacher training in special needs education, and operationalization of the Educational Assessment Research Centers for identification and appropriate placement of children with disabilities; 23 such children also benefited from secondary education scholarships to join special schools across Kenya. A total of 2,719 refugees and members of host communities (including 1,222 females) were reached by accelerated learning programmes set up to respond to the large number of overage learners, which included teacher recruitment and training and the provision of psychosocial support.

Significant investments were made towards education infrastructure through the expansion and improvement of existing schools and the construction of new girls' boarding schools with the support of The Big Heart Foundation. A number of infrastructural projects were undertaken during the KISED P Phase I period, including: construction of 8 permanent schools with 76 classrooms and 10 temporary learning spaces with 72 classrooms; construction of 215 additional classrooms in existing schools; rehabilitation of 23 early children development centers and 121 classrooms in existing primary and secondary schools; construction of 206 latrines in 5 boarding schools in Turkana West; and the construction of a teachers' resource centre and teachers' housing units.

Tertiary education opportunities were supported through new partnerships providing university scholarships at universities in Kenya and abroad. Opportunities for online and blended learning were expanded through academic and technical partnerships and new investments in connectivity. Efforts to fully operationalize the Turkana West Education Hub are ongoing with the aim of providing a dedicated space with shared infrastructure, equipment, and connectivity to enable more refugees and members of host communities to engage in tertiary education and continuous professional development. Access to tertiary

education was expanded from 1,853 learners in 2017 to 2,733 in 2022.



COVID-19 Vaccination at Amusait hospital in Kakuma refugee camp .

Sustainable models were enhanced in the agricultural sector, with local crop and livestock production systems enhanced through infrastructure improvements, increased water availability, access to agricultural extension and veterinary health services. Harvesting and storage of seasonal runoff water enabled refugee and host farmers to produce high value horticultural crops in shade netted farms. Farmers also had continuous access to government agricultural extension services and benefited from prolonged crop growing seasons, increasing their production to about 6 metric tons of vegetables per farmer per month. Within horticultural farm areas a target of 900 farmers were identified and each was allocated a plot of 100 square meters to enable production of high value crops across 9.3 hectares of shed net farms. In addition to horticultural farms, contour bunds and open irrigation systems were established in 44 hectares to enhance surface water retention and production of fast maturing grain crops and groundnuts during short rainfall seasons. Other crop production infrastructure included: 26 sites for hydroponics farming, 8,000 kitchen gardens through zai pits and multi-storey garden technologies supported by WFP, PWJ, FAO and the Turkana County Government benefiting over 1,000 households. GIZ trained 300 primary and secondary school students (50 per cent of whom were refugees) in school gardening, facilitating junior farmers' access to agricultural knowledge and fresh produce. FAO supported 360 students in

the Kalobeyei settlement (90 per cent refugees) to benefit from school gardening activities. Through these interventions, households' access to fresh and nutrient-dense vegetables was enhanced, and the income realized from the sale of surplus produce was worth approximately USD 600,000. Further, self-reliance programs are progressively on the path of replacing in-kind food rations with monthly cash vouchers under WFP's Bamba Chakula programme.

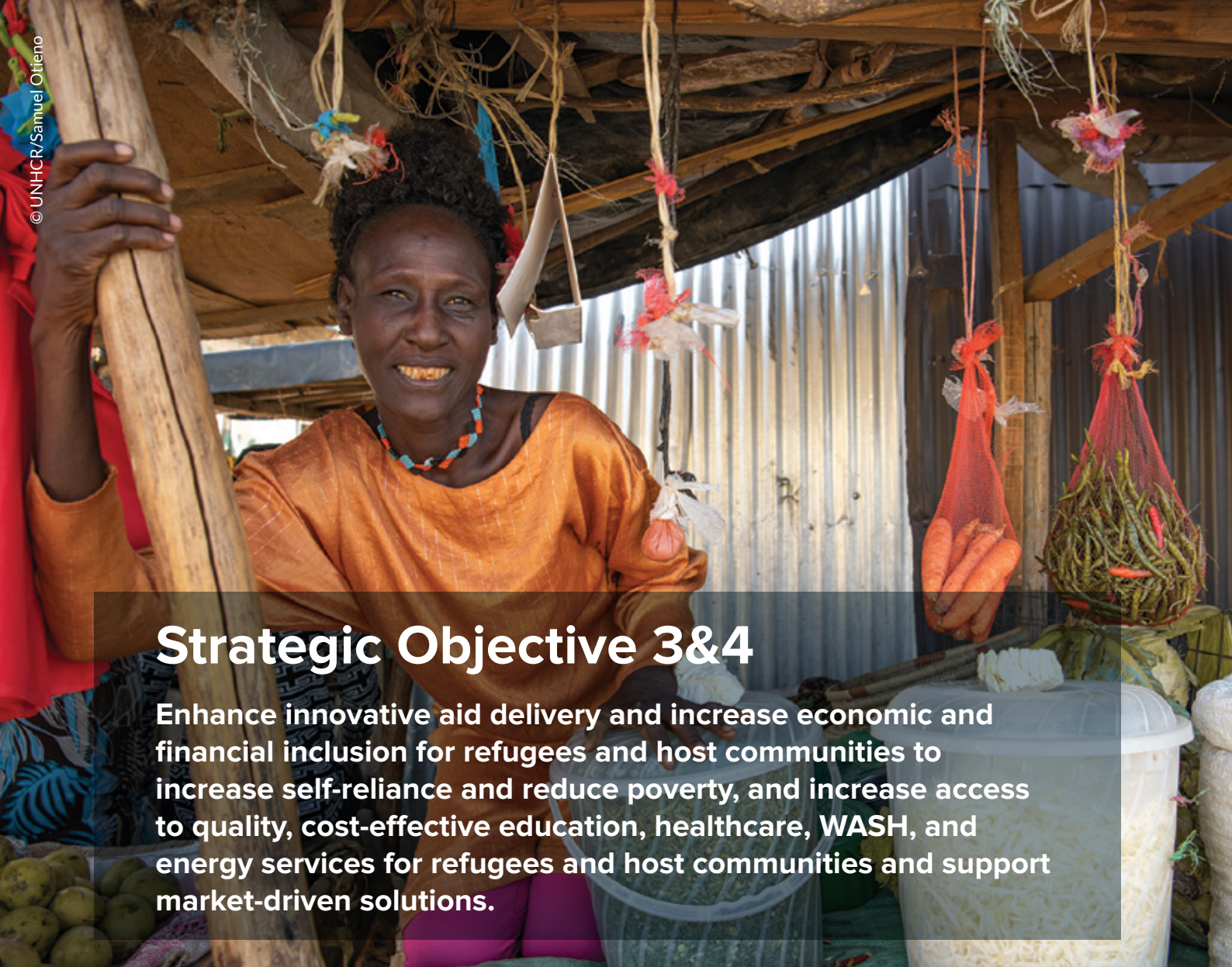
Water, sanitation and hygiene services expanded for household and agricultural use. A Master Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation Services for Kakuma Town, Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement was developed and launched in 2021. The plan provides a framework for interventions in water supply and sanitation in the area, and as a result household latrine coverage reached 51 per cent in Kakuma camp and 67 per cent in Kalobeyei settlement. The Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach was implemented in Kakuma camp and host communities in Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Letea wards, resulting in more than 104 open defecation free neighbourhoods in Kalobeyei settlement, 86 in villages across Kakuma, Letea and Kalobeyei wards, and in 97 blocks in Kakuma Camp. Through funding from Danida, a number of WASH projects were implemented, including the WASH Improvement for Refugees and Host Communities Project, Enhancing Livelihoods Through Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement

Project, Support for Sustainable and Resilient WASH Services for Kakuma Town, and the Turkana West Water, Sanitation and Livelihood Project. These initiatives helped had an impact on the lives of refugees and the host population by increasing their resilience and creating opportunities for economic growth through climate-smart surface and underground water harvesting techniques for crop and livestock production and domestic use.

To respond to perennial drought in Turkana County that limits the potential for crop and livestock farming, various projects were rolled out to ensure increased water for agriculture. Through EUTF funding, WFP constructed 1 earth dam with a capacity of 100,000 cubic meters and 8 water pans with capacities ranging from 30,000-50,000 cubic meters. Two of the seven water pans are for livestock, which benefits over 50,000 animals annually, while five are benefiting 1,500 refugee and host community households cultivating vegetables on shade-netted farms. Access to water increased by 60 per cent, thereby reducing livestock and pastoralists' mobility. The 4,200 refugee and host community households with guttered shelter roofs were distributed plastic tanks by WFP to supply rainwater for kitchen gardens. In Lokireriet, a borehole and a 3.5-acre horticultural farm were established as part of the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project to the benefit of 200 farmers who cultivate an assortment of vegetables.



Livestock water pan, constructed by WFP in Kalobeyei Host Community Area.



Strategic Objective 3&4

Enhance innovative aid delivery and increase economic and financial inclusion for refugees and host communities to increase self-reliance and reduce poverty, and increase access to quality, cost-effective education, healthcare, WASH, and energy services for refugees and host communities and support market-driven solutions.

Achievements

Evidence-based programming has strengthened development interventions by partners. KISED P recognizes the need for collecting and using data for programming and reporting. Specifically, socioeconomic data informs government, humanitarian, and development policies that support better and sustainable solutions for refugees and host communities. Since 2016, UNHCR and the World Bank have worked together to assess the socioeconomic conditions of refugee and stateless communities in Kenya, including a joint study on Understanding the Socioeconomic Differences Between Urban and Camp-Based Refugees in Kenya.

The Kenya Analytical Program on Forced Displacement (KAP-FD), a programme under the Partnership for Improving Prospects for Host

Communities and Forcibly Displaced Persons (PROSPECTS) initiative funded by the Government of the Netherlands, is being implemented by the World Bank, UNHCR, the University of California and the Center for Effective Global Action. The programme seeks to produce socioeconomic data and evaluate socioeconomic interventions to inform programming aimed at sustainably improving livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities despite climate-induced shocks while engaging the private sector, building capacity and strengthening collaboration. The panel survey and complementary qualitative work will help understand the socioeconomic characteristics of refugees and their hosts over time.

Market analysis studies have informed private sector investments in Turkana West, including the IFC's 2018 study Kakuma as a Marketplace, which provided information on consumption

levels, preferences and patterns, financial literacy, and access to finance and business ownership to inform the private sector in designing market entry strategies. Various sectoral studies have also been conducted by partner organizations in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, including surveys of the socioeconomic profile of the region, energy sector baseline studies and access assessments, labour market studies, and water access studies, among others.

CBIs have offered a more dignified form of assistance and stimulated cash-flow in the market for both refugee and host community businesses. UNHCR provides cash assistance in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement through the Kenya Commercial Bank and Equity Bank. Cash grants are being disbursed to refugees and asylum-seekers for shelter (for selected refugees and host families in Kalobeyei), for hygiene materials, for household energy, and for education, while cash for work programmes are also in place. WFP delivers cash through its mobile money system, Bamba Chakula, to enhance food security and give refugees more autonomy, power, and dignity. In 2022 some 47,500

refugee households accessed cash assistance through bank accounts enhancing their financial inclusion, and since 2018 a total of USD 17.4 million has been disbursed. Post distribution monitoring conducted annually had shown that 100 per cent of the money has been spent locally, benefiting local small and medium enterprises in refugee hosting areas.

Increased involvement of community-based organizations (CBOs) is an important part of integration efforts, and UNHCR and its partners are looking into ways to strengthen the capacity of CBOs to be able to register and implement community-level programmes under KISED P. Between 2018 and 2022, 47 CBOs (including refugee-led organizations, RLOs) were supported by the Youth Protection Working Group and engaged in various activities, including in livelihoods programming. During the same period, some 200 CBO/RLO leaders were sensitized on the provisions of the Community Groups Registration Act 2022 and the Refugees Act, 2021.



Clinic 4 in Kakuma Refugee Camp.

Summary of Achievements and Challenges According to Component



© KidsOR

Component One

Health

KidsOR, the first-ever children's Operating Room in a refugee setting, Kakuma Refugee Camp, Ammusait Hospital, giving children in the area access to safe, timely surgery for the very first time.

Key Achievements

- All 8 health facilities registered as MoH facilities and accredited by NHIF.
- All 8 health facilities can report in the Kenya Health Information System (KHIS).
- 13,500 refugee households and 1,500 host community households in Kalobeyei enrolled into NHIF.
- COVID-19 training reached 358 healthcare workers and over 400 community health volunteers.
- 2 GeneXpert machines installed at the Ammusait Hospital and Lodwar County Referral Hospital to screen for COVID-19.
- The first ever KidsOR pediatric operating room was established in a refugee camp.
- 3 ambulances were provided to support referral services for host communities (2 to Kakuma Mission Hospital and 1 to Kakuma Sub-County Hospital).
- Targeted distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated nets benefiting 14,900 host and refugee community members.
- Some 2,040 refugees and 241 members of host communities reached through outpatient therapeutic nutrition programmes, and 8,085 individuals reached through supplementary feeding programmes.
- Some 35,346 refugees and 27,564 among host communities benefitted from biannual deworming and vitamin A supplementation programmes.
- Ophthalmology consultations facilitated for 2,464 individuals, including 265 eye surgeries, 265, along with 879 orthopedic consultations, 72 orthopedic surgeries, 584 medical and general surgery consultations, 43 general surgeries, and 3,166 dental consultations provided through referrals.

Indicators Reporting

Key Indicators	Baseline in 2018		Target 2022		Reached 2022	
	Refugees	Host	Refugees	Host	Refugees	Host
Percentage of refugee and host populations with health insurance coverage	0%	10%	20%	25%	20%	TBD
Under five child mortality (per 1,000 live births)	32	55	25	45	26	TBD
Skilled delivery rate (percentage of births in hospital facilities)	90%	42%	95%	65%	93%	62%
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 births)	231	440	150	300	144	350
Proportion of children below 5 years that are undernourished (Global Acute Malnutrition)	11.1%	28%	10%	20%	9.3%	TBD

Challenges

- Risk of outbreaks and surges of communicable diseases** – Kakuma and Kalobeyi experience seasonal outbreaks of malaria every year during the rainy season, which affect a significant proportion of the population often overwhelming the healthcare system and contributing to morbidity and mortality. There is also a high prevalence of respiratory tract infections and cases of acute watery diarrhea during these periods. Sustained and integrated vector control measures are necessary, including distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, indoor residual spraying, and larvicide treatment, along with efforts to strengthen immunization services, especially among host community facilities, to protect against vaccine-preventable diseases.
- High rates of malnutrition among children below 5 years** – The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate in Turkana West Sub-County is above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent. These high rates of malnutrition predispose children to an increased rate of morbidity and mortality. There is also a high rate of micronutrient deficiencies demonstrated by high anaemia rates among children, which is over 57 per cent, well above the emergency threshold of 40 per cent. This requires support to ensure food security but also investment in key high-impact nutrition interventions, such as infant and young and child nutrition
- Inadequate ambulance and referral systems** – The current ambulance system is not able to meet the needs of the growing population in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyi settlement, while also having to support the sparsely populated host community covering a vast area of the county.
- Reduced funding for the treatment of mental health and communicable diseases** – individuals with mental health issues face a range of changeless in getting the treatment they require, and there is a strong need for additional staff and specific training on mental health interventions, including on WHO-approved psychological interventions, and access to specialized mental health services for those with severe mental health illnesses.





Key Achievements

- School enrolment at the pre-primary, primary and secondary levels stood at 143,524 (58,259 female) as of March 2022, reflecting a 13 per cent increase from 2018.
- Distribution of 9,000 solar radios to support learning continuity during school closure during the COVID-19 pandemic, along with textbooks, home learning materials and communication through WhatsApp groups for remote learning support.
- 212 children (18 refugees) supported by the MoE's Elima and Equity Foundation scholarships for secondary school.
- 326 children (32 from host communities) supported by UNHCR with secondary education scholarships, with more than 875 girls (15 per cent from host communities) placed in boarding schools run by UNHCR and its partners.
- Improved classroom-to-learner ratio in camp schools, from 1:160 in 2018 to 1:146 in 2022, and improved latrine-to-student ratios, from 1:93 in 2018 to 1:66 in 2022.
- Tertiary education access expanded from 1,823 to 2,733 between 2018 and 2022, nearly 26 per cent increase.
- Construction of a girl's boarding school funded by The Big Heart Foundation that will accommodate 400 girls, to be handed to the Government.
- MoE supported the training of refugee and host community teachers on the Competency-Based Curriculum.
- Refugee inclusion in the National Education Sector Plan 2018-2022, the National COVID-19 Education Response Plan, Kenya Music Festivals, and National Education Management Information System (NEMIS).
- 2,567 children with disabilities (994 girls) were better able to access pre-primary, primary and secondary schools following the provision of assistive devices, modification of school facilities, and teacher training in special needs education.

Indicators Reporting

Key Indicators	Baseline in 2018	Target 2022	Reached by 2022
Percentage of schools in Turkana West with Government deployed teachers	57	80	67
Percentage of school-age girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education	51	85	60
Number of students following accredited higher education programmes	1,200	3,000	2,733
Number of schools constructed/rehabilitated/equipped	114	144	125

Challenges

- **Key challenges that affect the education sector include –**

- Inadequate school infrastructure (classrooms, WASH facilities, laboratories, libraries).
- Inadequate qualified teachers, with less than 20 per cent of teachers qualified.
- Policy barriers that sustain parallel education provision and work against inclusion in national education programmes.
- Learning losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Low capacity of school governance structures.
- Despite progress made in expanding educational opportunities and the increased resources mobilized for KISED P implementation, **many refugee and host community children are still out of school and school conditions for those enrolled remaining inadequate.** Approximately half of all school-age children are out of school due to inadequate facilities, hidden costs, an insufficient number of qualified teachers and limited school supplies. Host community children also face similar challenges affecting their enrolment, retention and transition.
- **The ongoing education reforms in Kenya through the rollout of a new Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) requires significant**

investment in infrastructure, training of teachers and supply of teaching and learning materials. In 2023-2025 the operation will experience the double transition to secondary schools as the two curriculums – the CBC and the “8-4-4” system (i.e., 8 years of primary education, 4 years of secondary education and 4 years of higher/tertiary education) – will run concurrently on a phase-in-phase-out approach.¹⁹ More than 15,000 children will graduate from primary schools in the coming three years, and this will put pressure on the already strained facilities.

- **Higher education access is constrained by the high cost of studies, insufficient availability of scholarships and issues with recognition of prior learning for refugees.** Additional university partnerships, support in infrastructure completion, and provision of equipment remain key gaps to operationalizing the Turkana West Education Hub that will open access for both refugee and host community students.



The Big Heart Foundation girls' school in Kalobeyei.

¹⁹ The government has adopted an approach of phasing out the old curriculum and transitioning to a new Competency Based Curriculum. Under the new approach, the first cohort of learners are now transitioning to junior secondary schools (Grade 7) in 2023.



Key Achievements

- Water access increased by 54 per cent to at least 15 litres/person/day.
- Technical and logistical support provided by GIZ and other partners to sub-county WASH officers, including training, equipment, vehicles and motorcycles.
- Kakuma and Kalobeyei water and sanitation master plan approved and launched in 2021.
- 32 solar systems installed and upgraded, 38 water kiosks constructed, 660 cubic meters of permanent water storage capacity installed, and 66 km of pipeline extended in the host community.
- 24 new boreholes drilled in the host community, 3 drilled and solarized in the refugee camp and settlement, 32 boreholes solarized and upgraded, and 24 km of pipelines extended in the refugee camp and settlement.
- Faecal sludge management services plan developed, and sub-county supported with a mobile desludging machine.
- 104 neighborhoods in Kalobeyei settlement, 86 villages across Kakuma, Letea and Kalobeyei Wards, and 97 blocks in Kakuma Camp declared open defecation free.
- Construction of a decentralized treatment system by GIZ in Kalobeyei at 50 per cent completion.

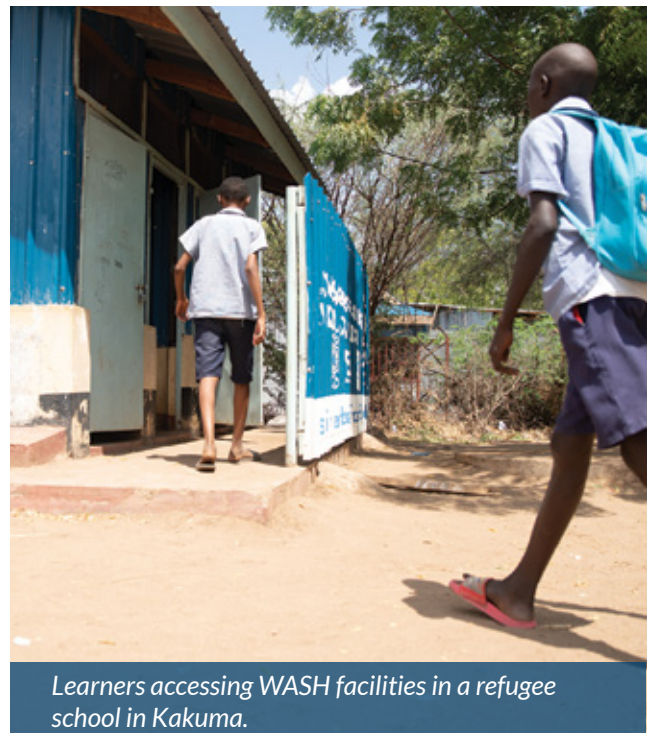
Indicators Reporting

Key Indicators	Baseline (2018)	Target (2022)	Achieved (2022)
Number of refugees and members of host communities in Turkana West that have access to minimum of 20 l/p/d of water	190,000	300,000	364,863 ²⁰
Percentage of refugee households with access to family latrines	35	70	54
Percentage of host community villages that are open defecation free	10	30	30

²⁰ 235,465 refugees; 129,398 among host communities.

Challenges

- Lack of funding to implement KISED P flagship projects, such as the Tarach dam and the exploration of the Lotikipi aquifer, resulting in water demand for domestic and agricultural purposes remaining largely unmet.
- Water shortage and inequitable distribution experienced by refugees living in parts of Kalobeyi and Kakuma, as well as in host communities.
- Limited capacity of water management committees to operate and maintain water supply infrastructure.
- Absence of sustainable solid waste management system, particularly in the two refugee locations.
- Lack of a centralized database for collection, analysis and sharing of WASH information; baseline data on access to WASH for the sub-county not adequately documented or shared.
- Technical and logistical gaps preventing the operationalization of urban water companies in the area.
- Growing demand for water in the refugee camp and settlement and in Kakuma town (and other towns and pastoral communities in the area), resulting in increased pressure on ground water sources.
- High salinity and fluoride levels among high-yielding aquifers.
- Prolonged drought affecting the availability of water and recharge of water sources and reducing yields from boreholes.
- Limited storage capacity of surface water run-off harvesting structures, such as water pans, for livestock and agriculture.
- High cost of solar-hybrid and diesel generator operated water schemes.
- Lack of adequate hydrogeological studies and mappings of ground water sources to determine availability and quality of ground water.
- Old and dilapidated reticulation system in Kakuma camp, frequent pipe bursts due to improper utilization of WASH facilities, and vandalism of water systems leading to water shortage and disruption of water distribution supply to refugees.
- Termite infestations and flood issues threatening the sustainability of latrines constructed using locally available materials.
- Spikes in water-related disease cases, notably malaria, worsened by lack of vector control chemicals.
- Low uptake of sanitation measures in host community villages leading to few locations being declared open defecation free.
- Inadequate availability of latrines and handwashing facilities in some schools and health facilities.



Learners accessing WASH facilities in a refugee school in Kakuma.



© UNHCR/Pauline Omagwa

Component Four

Protection

Huduma - Biashara Centre in Kabokorit, Kakuma.

Key Achievements

- A participatory approach ensured inclusion of refugees in CIDP II and III, and in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei municipality public consultations.
- Registration of Kakuma United Football Club (male) and KK Stars (female) with the Kenya Football Federation, along with the continued hosting of the Kakuma Premier League and the Kakuma Divas League, contributed to integration and peaceful coexistence through sports.
- The first election of refugee leadership structure took place in the Kalobeyei Settlement.
- Through talent support and development, the Kakuma Got Talent initiative led by LWF provided a platform for talent exposure and hosting, while the entry of the Kakuma Sounds initiative supported by UNESCO fostered the need to preserve and integrate diverse cultures in the refugee and host communities.
- Operationalization of the Kiosk Automated Services and Information (KASI) system allowing refugees to obtain key information and schedule protection appointments.
- A multipurpose sports complex in Kalobeyei was initiated but remains under construction.
- Several child protection structures were established and functional during KISED P I, including 28 child rights clubs, 7 community-based child protection networks, 7 children's assemblies, 7 child-mother support groups, 7 foster parents support groups, and 7 child friendly spaces in the camp and settlement and 3 in the host community (each serving 500 to 1,000 children); these structures promoted child protection awareness and response services including advocacy for the protection of children.

Indicators Reporting

Key Indicators	Baseline (2018)	Target (2022)	Achievements (2022)
Number of girls and boys receiving specialized child protection services	2,000	10,000	7,673
Number of individuals engaged in or benefited from community led initiatives	4,000	20,000	23,740
Number of individuals trained on SEA, child protection and GBV	5,000	25,000	12,331
Number of youths participated to youth-specific programs	5,000	25,000	64,952
Number of refugees, partners and authorities aware on ways to address the needs of persons with disability	1,500	6,000	6,339

Challenges

- Initially it was not possible to open a civil registrar's office in Kakuma to ensure better access of refugee and host community children to birth certificates and other identification documents. This challenge was mainly linked to structural nature of government services whereby many services are concentrated at the County Capital Level.

However, the Huduma-Biashara Center in Kakuma which is 'a one-stop-center' for civil registration for both refugees and host communities, has been constructed. After the Huduma-Biashara center is operationalized, refugees and host communities of Turkana West will benefit from all civil registration services including birth registration, ID card issuance and replacement etc.
- No child friend spaces were in place at the reception centers in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, though 7 were functional in settlement areas.
- Limited court structures to ensure access to justice for sensitive cases involving children and GBV survivors.
- The national Government committed to deploy two sub-county children's officers though only one was assigned; there is need to advocate for the deployment of the second officer to boost child protection response capacity.
- Strong government leadership was acknowledged, but staffing gaps affected participation. There is need to support and maintain government-led child protection services in camps and in host communities.
- UNICEF, in collaboration with UNHCR and Directorate of Children Services (DCS), liaised with the Kenya School of Government to develop a social service workforce curriculum for para-professionals, and three cohorts were trained as a standardization measure and to build the capacity of the child protection workforce; however, limited funding prevented all child protection actors in Kakuma and Kalobeyei from accessing the programme.
- Inadequate administrative and logistical support to the Sub-County Children Office (e.g., office space, transport, etc.).
- Lack of standard operating procedures for children going through diversion processes, which need to be developed in collaboration with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution.
- Limited access to government-run structures and GBV related services.
- Limited gender desks at police stations and police posts.
- Limited community structures enabled to respond to GBV.



Key Achievements

- Improved access to decent housing for both refugees and host communities, with 236 permanent houses built for the host community by June 2022 from the initial 20 constructed before 2018, representing more than a 1,000 per cent increase.
- Improved access roads for transportation of goods and services, including an 8 km murrum road from the A1 Highway to Kakuma 2, a 2.7 km road from Hashi junction to Hong Kong in Kakuma 1, and construction of a road between the A1 Highway and Biashara Centre by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and initiation of construction of 7 km bitumen road in Kalobeyei
- Increased knowledge on community mobilization, project management, activity monitoring and evaluation.
- Spatial profile for Kakuma-Kalobeyei prepared by UN-Habitat, disseminated to the Turkana County Government and UNHCR.
- UN-Habitat, in partnership with the Turkana County Government and UNHCR and other partners, embarked on the planning of the land adjacent to the Kalobeyei Settlement.
- Construction of 14 semi-permanent shelters for vulnerable persons living in Kaabokorit village in Kakuma.
- Building skills of artisans on masonry, carpentry, welding, iron-bending etc. for building shelters.
- Construction of new public space by UN-Habitat in Kalobeyei village 2 to bring the host community and refugees living in the three villages in the Kalobeyei settlement closer together.
- Initiation of construction of a modern garage in Kalobeyei settlement.
- 1 bus station constructed in Kalobeyei Village One and 2 under construction at the A1 junction and at Kalobeyei Village 3, as part of the ongoing construction of 7 km bitumen road linking the settlement to the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport Corridor (LAPSSET).
- More than 300 host community masons are employed in construction projects.

Indicators Reporting

Indicators	Baseline (2018)	Target (2022)	Reached (2022)
Number of refugee households with permanent shelters	770	8,000	6,408
Number of host population households with permanent shelters	60	600	236
Number of KM of roads developed for improved mobility and enhanced economic growth	20	49	39

Challenges

- The Kalobeyi Settlement Advisory Development Plan developed by UN-Habitat was not approved, though it was shared with the Government in 2017 and updated in 2018. This remains a significant area of concern as the plan is to be used by partners and the Government as a coordination tool for all projects within the settlement and to support further development in the region.
- Poor road network affecting mobility and logistics and in turn the delivery of services.
- Harsh climatic conditions that affect the lifespan of materials (e.g., the warping of timbers).
- With the increasing number of new arrivals all available plots have been utilized and additional land is required to settle refugees.
- Land regularization was a challenge as community land ownership necessitates long processes to acquire land for communal projects.
- Kakuma receives major rains during the period April to June, sometimes extended until August, and rainwater finds its way to the Tarach River via various unaligned laggas (seasonal rivers); these laggas have a tendency of changing their courses, which often erodes earthen banks. Since 2016 more than 100 meters of riverbank has been washed away near the Don Bosco vocational training center, placing the facility at risk of serious damage, while much of the land area in Kakuma 1 has also been washed away displacing many refugees from their homes.



A completed permanent housing in the Kalobeyi Settlement.



Component Six

Agriculture, Livestock, and Natural Resources Management

Aerial view of a water pan in the Kalobeyei Settlement.

Key Achievements

- Over 30,000 livestock-keeping households provided livestock production services.
- Increased livestock trade at Kakuma livestock market (216,000 sheep and goats, 12,960 cattle and 17,280 camels and donkeys traded).
- 150 livestock traders trained by FAO and GIZ under the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Plan on business skills, market activities organization, and livestock production and health.
- 33,543 local improved chickens distributed to 6,200 households in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- NCKK established two poultry feeds manufacturing facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- 56,052 diverse tree seedlings distributed in Kalobeyei.
- 4,300 seedlings of various fruit trees procured by FAO.
- Over 8,000 kitchen gardens established in Kalobeyei and the host community.
- Hydroponics farming started by GIZ in Kakuma and Kalobeyei
- Organogenic gardening started by FAO in 32 sites in Kalobeyei settlement and host community areas.
- Zai pit technology piloted by PWJ, FAO and the Turkana County Government benefiting over 1,000 households in the host community and refugee settlement in Kalobeyei.
- Over 300 hectares of land reclaimed from the invasive *Prosopis juliflora*.
- Horticulture infrastructure provided on 9 hectares of shade netted farms running on solar powered drip irrigation systems for commercial and vegetable production (more than 6 metric tons harvested each month).

- 1,000 liters of plastic tanks distributed to 4,200 refugees and host community households for harvesting rainwater.
- 8 water harvesting structures established (5 for crops, 3 for livestock) with the capacity of collecting 380,000 cubic meters of water every rainy season; livestock water pans benefit at least 1,000 herders.
- Construction of 3 fresh food markets with ecological cold storage technologies benefiting 450 fresh fruit and vegetable vendors.
- 515,698 sheep and goats, 25,563 cattle, 15,900 chicken, 954 camels and 136 donkeys vaccinated and treated against various diseases by the Turkana Directorate of Veterinary Services.

Indicators Reporting

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target (2022)	Achievement (2022)
Area (ha) of land irrigated for intensive horticultural production	0	20	24
Area (ha) of land under dryland farming using rainwater harvesting technologies	100	250	203
Number of households producing vegetables and fruits for own consumption and/or commercial purposes	1,500	10,000	12,000
Percentage of prosopis for productive use (firewood, timber, briquettes)	30	70	50

Challenges

- The most significant obstacles to agriculture in Turkana are soil infertility, climate change manifestations, such as prolonged drought and regular flooding, recurrent crop and livestock diseases and pests, insufficient investment and business capital resources, ineffective market systems, scarcity of water for livestock and crop irrigation, and a gap in the county policy framework for agriculture.
- Phase 1 of KISED P and implementation of interventions by sector agencies were greatly inhibited by prolonged drought and lack of large-scale irrigation facilities; prolonged periods of drought caused failed crop outputs and reduced yields, which affected food security in both the refugee and host communities.
- Government COVID mitigation measures were put in place in May 2020, which resulted in a reduced number of farmers taking part in farming activities, which significantly reduced crop yields, agricultural revenue, and labour opportunities.
- Partner agencies faced reduced funding making them scale down activities; due to reduced production, failed crop seasons, and the high cost of agricultural commodities in the market, households struggled with food insecurity, reduced income, and poor nutrition.
- Reduced food and cash assistance for refugees affected food security in the camps, while delays in the supply of relief food to the host community affected food security of host populations; these challenges were attributed to COVID-19, prolonged drought, and the high cost of goods in the market.
- Agricultural facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei are also predisposed to vandalism and theft.
- COVID-19 mitigation measures, particularly movement restrictions, affected many refugees and host populations through the closure and slow-down of businesses, job losses, lack of economic activities, etc.
- Lack of integrated flood and water management approaches to control seasonal flash floods.



Hydroponic farm in Kalobeyei settlement.



Component Seven

Sustainable Energy Solutions

A solar PV project that supplies electricity in Huduma Center.

Key Achievements

- Turkana County Climate Change Policy 2021 and Turkana County Climate Change Act, 2021 enacted.
- Turkana County Energy Policy developed and currently undergoing stakeholder consultations.
- 13,699 improved stoves produced and distributed or sold.
- 38 institutional cookstoves repaired in 24 schools.
- 115 trainings conducted on clean cooking.
- 31 schools in Kakuma and Kalobeyei currently being solarized.
- Increased solar energy generation through 4 solar photovoltaic mini-grids operational, including Renewvia's 541 kWp project in Kalobeyei; a 20 kWp facility in Kalobeyei town; a 20 kWp by Okapi Green Energy in Kakuma 3; and a 7.4 kWp Yelele limited grid in Kakuma town.
- Installed a 60 kWp solar mini-grid at the Huduma/Biashara Centre in Kabokorit, Kakuma.

Indicators Reporting

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Status (2022)
Percentage of households using clean cooking technologies	10	50	20
Percentage of population with access to reliable, clean, and affordable electricity	5	30	21

Challenges

- The vast majority (97 per cent) of the population in Turkana West Sub-County still rely on charcoal and firewood for their cooking energy needs, leading to continued environmental concerns occasioned by overexploitation of fragile forest resources in and around refugee camps resulting in conflicts with host communities; in the short term, adoption and scale-up of improved cookstoves can reduce the quantity of firewood and charcoal being consumed at the household and institutional level.
- Willingness and ability to pay for modern and sustainable energy products and services is a challenge limiting the switch from traditional biomass; the average cost of the LPG kit (cylinder, gas regulator and cookstove) is unaffordable – refilling a 6 kg cylinder in

Kakuma costs on average USD 13, while refilling a 13 kg cylinder costs USD 30, and the cost of acquiring a 6 kg LPG kit is approximately USD 60 (or 86 per cent of the maximum monthly household income).²¹

- Owing to the geographical location of Turkana West Sub-County, coupled with poor road networks, it is inordinately expensive to attract private sector investment, though access to Kakuma has significantly improved in recent years; the inaccessibility of the sub-county has limited the availability of alternative cooking technologies and services, and with an improved infrastructure network (road and fibre optic cable), investment would spur economic growth including access to a variety of modern and durable cooking energy solutions.
- In June 2020, the Kenyan national assembly passed the 2020 Finance Bill that introduced a 14 per cent value added tax (VAT) on off-grid solar products.²² This was later rescinded the following year and renewable energy products including solar and wind generation equipment and clean cooking

solutions were exempted from taxation.²³ These constant uncertainties have a long-term impact on deployment of renewable energy technologies in the country.

- Access to capital affects both upstream and downstream renewable energy markets. Large renewable energy companies require large capital outlay to undertake major projects. For instance, a 500 kWp solar project would cost up to USD 2 million, and without innovative financing mechanism for these market segments, uptake and scale-up of such technologies would be limited.
- Capacity building for new technologies, which are not well disseminated, requires significant investment in training over a long period of time, while capacity mobilisation for mature renewable energy technologies, which are well developed in the country with an existing industry established, would require more modest investment aimed at facilitating the utilisation of the existing skills base. There is also a shortage of skills to conduct pre-feasibility and feasibility studies for renewable energy technologies.



Electric poles that are part of the Kalobeyi mini grid and bring electricity to the Kalobeyi settlement.

21 Energy Sector Baseline Study in the Kakuma and Kalobeyi Refugee Hosting Area in Kenya

22 Policy Alert: Kenya Introduces VAT on Off-Grid Solar Products.

23 A big win for Kenya: Government reinstates VAT exemption on renewable energy products.



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Component Eight

Private Sector and Entrepreneurship

A welder in Dan Fabricator's shop. The Dan Fabricating shop was a recipient of the Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge fund.

Key Achievements

- The Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund (KKCF) secured a total of USD 25 million, and some USD 6 million was committed to businesses of which USD 1.4 million was disbursed. The fund has so far invested in 52 companies, 34 of which are based in Turkana.
- The renovation and equipping of the Huduma/Biashara Centre in Kakuma town has been completed with an expected launch date of March 2023.
- Some 130 female artisans in Kalobeyei who produce handicrafts for the local and international market gained knowledge, skills and confidence at the Kalobeyei business center; the beneficiaries reported an increase in their average monthly income from KES 500 (USD 4.4) to KES 3,000 (USD 26.5).
- Over 40 new micro and medium enterprises entered the Kakuma and Kalobeyei market offering new and innovative products, including renewable energy, agribusiness, hospitality and financial services.
- 4,800 host community and refugee entrepreneurs received tailored training on business skills and advisory and 2,000 benefitted from low-cost financing by Inkomoko, a business consulting firm operational in Kakuma and Kalobeyei since 2019.
- 153 businesses were incubated in the construction, entertainment, farming, IT, beauty therapy, community-based financial services, local taxi services and retail sectors; of these, 57 were linked to other institutions to apply for acceleration loans.
- More than 2,000 participants from the host and refugee communities received information, legal counselling and legal aid on business registration and documentation.
- 11 green houses were constructed and allocated to 11 groups for horticultural production.
- 15 new shops for Bamba Chakula traders were constructed in Kalobeyei settlement.
- Through an ILO collaboration with the Kenya Institute of Building and Highways Technology through the Employment Intensive Investment

Program, 44 young people (including 12 refugees and 14 women) accessed jobs at the 2.2 km road construction demonstration site at Kakuma.

- 3 food markets were constructed and fitted with functional, eco-friendly cold storage facilities in Natukobenyo, Towakayien and Tumaini and handed over to the County Government.
- A partnership with Equity Bank provided farm input vouchers worth KES 1.5 million to 205 households (160 refugees and 45 from the host

community) at Kalobeyei to support agriculture and poultry production.

- 2,505 refugee businesses in Kakuma camp and 359 in Kalobeyei settlement were registered and 1,160 businesses received valid business permits.
- More than 10,000 people received technical and vocational training in different trades including digital literacy, welding, electrical, business skills, dress making, tailoring, and fashion design).

Indicators Reporting

Key indicators	Baseline	Target	Status (2022)
Number of refugees and host communities with specialized and marketable skills to successfully work in Turkana West/Turkana	1,500	6,500	10,000
Number of people having access to and using/benefiting from financial services (savings, credits, loans, remittances, etc.)	5,000	15,000	46,241
Number of firms attracted in Turkana West	-	-	40

Challenges

- Refugees still face restrictions to work and move outside the camps, which severely impacts their ability to participate in the labour market.
- All refugee and host businesses require permits and annual renewals from both the national and county governments as well as other requirements, including Kenya Revenue Authority registration and enrolment in the NHIF and the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). These requirements are both expensive and cumbersome thus discouraging many potential entrepreneurs from starting new business ventures.
- Access to financial services is still very low among both the host and refugee communities, with only 11 per cent of refugee households operating a regular bank account; only two commercial banks, Equity Bank and Kenya Commercial Bank, are operational in the area, along with one private microfinance company, Inkomoko.
- While refugees are permitted to open bank accounts in Kenya, the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2009 and the “Know Your Customer” regulations in place result in most banks refusing to recognize refugee ID cards as a sufficient form of identification for opening bank accounts, despite the fact that Article 28(7) of the Refugees Act, 2021 states that the refugee ID card “shall at a minimum have a similar status to the Foreign National Registration Certificate issued under section 56(2) of the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act for the purposes of accessing the rights and fulfilling obligations under this law.” These barriers limit refugees’ access to both conventional and digital banking services, including mobile banking services such as M-Pesa and Airtel Money, though the mobile banking system is currently used more than formal banking services, with some 43 per cent per cent of refugee households having access to mobile banking, which is however still far lower than the Kenyan average of 73 per cent.

- Limited organizational capacity of local CBOs and RLOs to spearhead local socio-economic development.
- People living with disabilities and their caregivers are inadequately targeted by employment services, making them more susceptible to variant shocks.
- Some parts of Turkana West are remote and underserved by partners and this has limited the expansion of KISED P's geographical scope. Further, many of the non-devolved government services are only available in the county capital, more than 100 kilometres from Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Long distances and low population density make it difficult to ensure that host communities can access protection services.

2.2 Barriers to Implementation

- KISED P Phase I interventions were planned around flagship infrastructural projects in each sector specifically as enablers for socio-economic development for the refugee and host communities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. However, most of the flagship projects were not achieved due to insufficient funding. For example, under the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene component, the Tarach dam project was considered a masterstroke to the perennial drought in the region in that it would have provided critical infrastructure to control floods by collecting run-off water during rains, but due to limited funding the project was not implemented.
- The COVID-19 pandemic presented challenges to the KISED P implementation process by limiting coordination meetings and forums, restricting movements of refugees, and straining resources from donors. This led to negative impacts on the local and national economy, and limited refugee inclusion in response and economic recovery plans.
- KISED P was also impacted by policy challenges at the national level. Refugee inclusion and response policies as defined by the Government dictated the actions of partners and UNHCR. The issuance of a directive to close the camps in Kenya by 2022 slowed down development interventions, which later picked up after the reversal of the order. The enactment of the Refugees Act, 2021 and the introduction of the proposed Marshal Plan also created policy uncertainty, though overall this has strengthened the integrated refugee response through adoption of CRRF approaches.
- Poverty is high among both refugees and host communities. Continued instability in South Sudan and other countries in the region continued to bring substantial numbers of asylum-seekers into the region, especially in 2021. This led to congested reception centers and challenges due to limited space for the settlement of new arrivals.
- Limited monitoring and evaluation capacity within the KISED P Secretariat and challenges in ensuring coordinated reporting by operational partners has affected the quantification of impacts and outcomes. This will be addressed through strengthened coordination among partners and collaboration with the Government in monitoring and evaluation. The persistent drought situation in Turkana County has led to the scarcity of water for agricultural use and has thus limited livelihood opportunities.

2.3 Lessons Learned

Overall, the following lessons were learned during the implementation of KISED P Phase I across the various components and thematic areas:

- KISED P as a model for the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities continues to be seen as a desirable planning framework for the inclusion of refugees, following the principles of the GCR and CRRF. Government ownership and alignment with the CIDP are important for the success of KISED P implementation.

- Studies and assessments, as well as host community consultations, indicate that there is a vibrant refugee economy that helps local economic development, jobs creation and peaceful co-existence among refugees and host communities.
- The private sector can play a catalytic role in the economic inclusion of refugees and host communities as a sustainable solution. There is a clear economic incentive for crowding in and scaling-up investments, particularly in the areas of financial services, energy, agriculture and agri-business, consumer goods and retailing, and related supply chain, WASH, transport, and ICT sectors. Refugees and host communities are willing to pay for critical socio-economic services including livelihoods promotion.
- Documentation issued by the Government is instrumental for refugees to expand their economic opportunities and access to financial services, including mobile banking, business registration and tax collection.
- Favourable government policy regarding the right to work, freedom of movement, and access to documents and civil and business registration matters a great deal and there is scope for further improvement.
- Infrastructural investment, such the Lodwar-Lokichogio highway connecting South Sudan and mini-grid solar power facilities, has a solid long-term impact to enhance connectivity, economic activities, and mobility of both refugees and host communities. However, there are unmet needs that would require large public and private investment in areas like the construction of feeder roads and further solar mini-grids to cover more households and businesses, schools and hospitals.
- Catastrophic long-term shocks, notably COVID-19 and its subsequent impact on socio-economic areas, were not factored into planning and have had huge negative impacts on programme implementation, monitoring, and funding mobilization.



K-DE International Limited (KDII) production center in Kakuma town. KDII received the Kakuma Kalobeyi Challenge Fund to help expand the business. The KDII employs refugees and locals to produce reusable sanitary towels.

- Programme design and implementation need to be more inclusive, particularly to ensure inclusion of persons with disability and others who may be marginalized.
- Further support to local businesses and start-ups is required, including access to easy, flexible financial support schemes, grants and soft loans, and business development advisory and coaching services.
- Integrated end-to-end support for livelihoods protection and promotion is needed, targeting the poorest (e.g., graduation approach).
- It is critical to engage communities and local authorities through regular consultation to agree on the use of community and public lands and socio-economic infrastructure and facilities, especially those that will be used or improved under KISED P, to avoid any legal disputes or ownership conflicts. In the case of land use, agreement with the relevant authorities and communities should be made following due diligence including land regularization processes before an investment is made or infrastructural development initiated.
- KISED P as a multistakeholder initiative necessitated the need to build strategic and coherent partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders led by the Government. Under Phase I, much of the coordination activities were supported and/or facilitated by UNHCR with the collaboration of the Turkana County Government. However, to ensure more national government involvement beyond the Department for Refugee Services, there is the need to establish direct relationships with a wider range of relevant line ministries at the national level where major policy decisions are made and resources for national development programmes are allocated. This will unlock national government investment in KISED P interventions and the implementation of the Kenya CRRF. Further, UNHCR has undertaken a range of functions under the KISED P coordination and implementation framework, however, as KISED P is a government-led initiative UNHCR and various partner agencies should invest in building the capacity of the county government to implement CRRF approaches and to take center stage in the coordination and monitoring of KISED P activities. This will enhance ownership and integrated service delivery models.
- In achieving its core objective to build integrated and sustainable service delivery systems in healthcare, education and WASH, strategic engagements are needed with the county and a national government, especially on policy formulation. The transition from reliance on parallel service-delivery systems by humanitarian agencies for refugees to integrated service provision requires strengthened coordination systems, investment in infrastructural and human resource development, and advocacy for wider appreciation of CRRF approaches to human development. As such, KISED P interventions should be backed by strategic advocacy that will lead to greater successes.
- There is need for increased consultation among community leaders in the host and refugee populations, especially within coordination structures to ensure effective information sharing with communities on policies and plans and in identifying their needs.
- Collating KISED P financials under the multistakeholder umbrella has been a challenge especially in tracking funding and gaps. There is therefore need for a collective funding and fundraising plan for KISED P, possibly through the establishment of a separate envelope that will offer a clearer picture of contributions and expenditures. This would ensure effective pooling of resources and allocation based on priority areas and ranking of needs. This separate envelope would also decouple KISED P funds from routine operation and maintenance costs and budgets as planned by agencies and enhance reporting and monitoring of achievements.



Turkana women traditional dancers performed during the Kakuma Sound festival In Kakuma town, more than 20 groups of traditional dancers from the host and local community gathered to showcase their culture and dances.

Objectives and Implementation Phases

3.1 Overall Goal and Strategic Objectives

GOAL

The overall goal of KISED P is to boost the local economy by enabling the environment and building skills and 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.

1

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

2

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

3

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

4

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

KISED P will implement the above strategic objectives through eight complementary and mutually-reinforcing components that 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 Chapter 5 of this document.

Implementation Modalities

KISED P is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative in which all partners will have a role in the implementation process. KISED P as a government-led initiative will embrace close consultations with partners in Turkana West in designing specific activities and interventions during the implementation process. To decentralize the implementation of KISED P, all partners will have the space to design and implement activities that contribute to the strategic objectives under any of the eight components according to their comparative advantage.

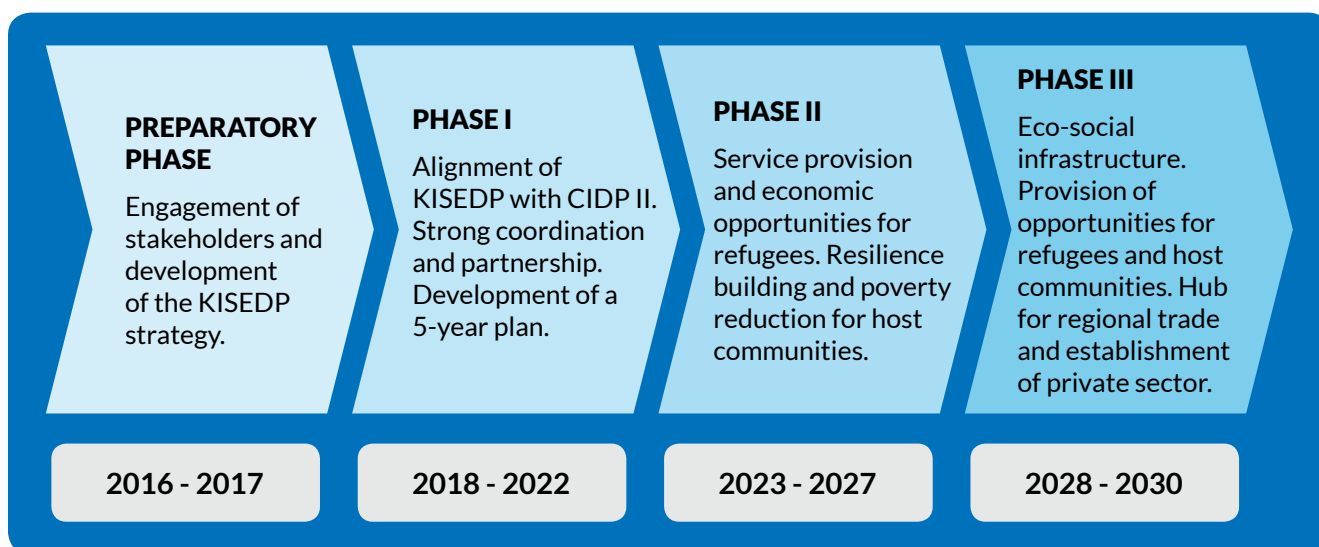
UNHCR and all UN agencies will support the partners in resource mobilization for KISED P interventions and adopt either direct implementation or engage implementing partners in various components. Implementation of private sector initiatives will be supported by the Turkana County Government

in obtaining various legal clearances, and the Department of Refugee Services will support county authorities and UNHCR to identify space for investment in the refugee camp and settlement.

3.2 Phased Approach

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

KISED P Phased Approach



Preparatory Phase 2016-2017 Focused on engaging various stakeholders, including county and national government, World Bank, private sector, humanitarian and development partners and community-based organizations. Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) were set up and each TWG undertook various assessments, developed the KISED P strategy and structure, and engaged donors. Kalobeyei settlement was established, temporary shelters were constructed, and initial basic services were established.

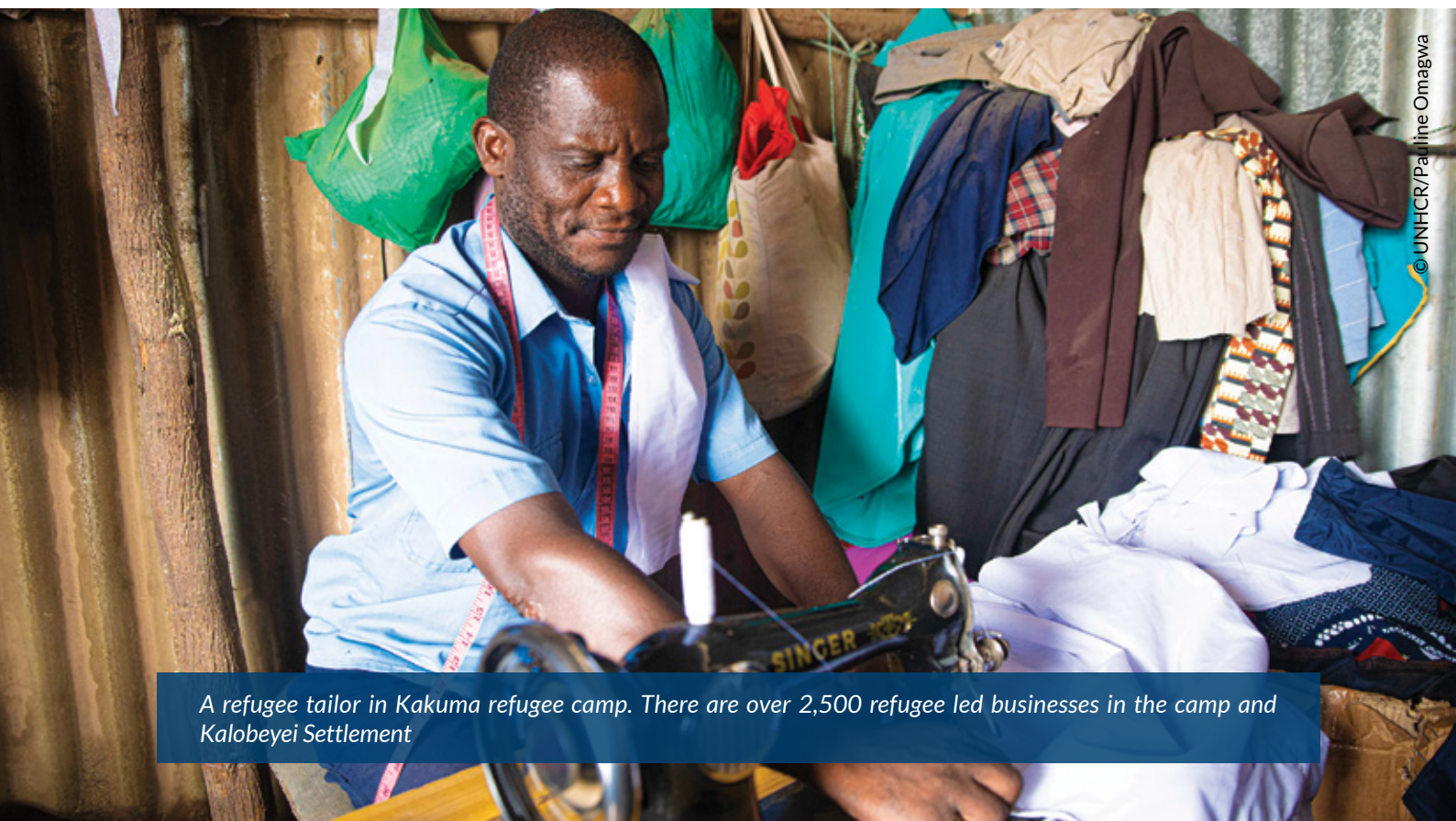
Phase One 2018-2022 During this phase efforts were made to fully align KISED P with CIDP II. While KISED P partners continued to fund accessible basic social services and protection for refugees and host communities in Turkana West, they gradually increased their efforts to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and scale up innovative aid delivery modalities, such as CBIs, and build technical and institutional capacities and promote inclusive national service delivery systems for better resilience and sustainability. To identify

socio-economic ranking among the populations, partners used their comparative advantage to conduct regular comprehensive socio-economic profiling exercises which allowed for monitoring of vulnerabilities over time and ensured assistance was efficient and provided 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 will be 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 mobilization, and it lays the foundations for future full inclusion in county service provision.

Phase Two - 2023-2027 The assumption is that the conflict 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 for durable solutions during the period. Development

interventions will focus on ensuring sustainable service provision and expanded economic opportunities, which will prepare refugees for eventual return and build their resilience while reducing poverty levels among host communities. KISEDIP will guide development projects that will build on the foundation laid during Phase 1 and will include further major investments that will transform Kalobeyei and Kakuma and the wider Turkana West Sub-County.

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, some will opt to remain in Kenya for various protection-related and economic reasons. Phase 3 of KISEDIP will focus on continuing efforts to build the economic and social infrastructure of Kalobeyei, Kakuma and other wards in Turkana West to continue to provide opportunities for remaining refugees and host communities and 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.



A refugee tailor in Kakuma refugee camp. There are over 2,500 refugee led businesses in the camp and Kalobeyei Settlement



04

The Programmatic Components and Resources

Considering KISED P is a 15-year comprehensive development plan that aims to create 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 that are closely aligned to the CIDP III 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 women's empowerment, as well as disability inclusion for refugees and host populations in Turkana West.

Overview of programmatic components

Components One to Three: Education, healthcare, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) will benefit from sustainable integrated service delivery and skills development and support cost-effective and sustainable social services that will benefit host communities even after the 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 and infrastructure development will facilitate the 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 Turkana County.

Component Six: Agriculture, livestock, and natural resource 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 existing opportunities for economic growth

and improve the wellbeing of both refugees and host communities.

Component Eight: Private sector and 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 to the entire sub-county.

Overview of financial resource requirements and mobilization strategy

This section will provide a summary of the estimated cost to implement Phase II, which partners discussed and laid out in further detail in the respective work plans according to 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 inception workshops and subsequent quarterly coordination meetings and shared with all stakeholders through quarterly reports. KISED P budget requirements will be focused on interventions that promote socio-economic inclusion of refugees and contribute to the economic growth of Turkana West. The immediate needs of refugees for life saving interventions are covered separately.

The estimated resources required for Phase II total **USD 325 million**.

It is important to note that 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 partners at the project submission stage and complementarity will be ensured through established coordination structures. For Phase III, the overall budget from the international community could gradually start decreasing to offset increases in government and private sector contributions.

Government contributions to KISED P are in line with CIDP resource requirements, priorities and mobilization efforts relevant to the overall objectives and goal of KISED P. 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 P. The overall CIDP III required resources has been estimated at USD 1,327.6 million.

In the CIDP III, the county government explains that close to 38 per cent of county revenues would come from equitable share allocation, which refers to the equitable sharing of revenue raised by the National Government among county governments. Other sources of income would come from county taxes (1.15 per cent), Government of Kenya grants (1.96 per cent), and bilateral and

multilateral funded programmes (2.02 per cent). The resulting resource gap is therefore estimated at approximately USD 755 million, which the county aims to address through an aggressive resource mobilization strategy including fundraising through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund, partnerships with national government, development partners and public-private partnerships. The county government will prioritize critical and strategic activities that contribute to economic growth, identify opportunities for additional or improved revenue streams, and strengthen the coordination of development activities in the county to ensure investments are aligned to the CIDP and do not duplicate efforts. Multiple financing streams, including humanitarian, development, government, and private sector, will be mobilized to finance KISED P's activities. Every participating organization will mobilize its own funding to finance its respective activities, and the KISED P Secretariat will work with all actors to support resource mobilization activities. At the same time, the Turkana County Government will consider innovative ideas, such as using land as equity for public-private partnerships, prudent asset management to improve credit worthiness, partnerships with local governments of overseas sister cities to build capacity, austerity measures such as cutting non-core expenditure, and containing the Public Sector Wage Bill.



KISED P II Estimated Resource Requirements (In Million USD)							
Component	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	
Health	1.81	1.97	2.17	2.41	2.7	11.06	Government
	10.54	13.03	14.83	14.59	13.3	66.29	International Community
	12.35	15	17	17	16	77.35	TOTAL
Education	1.1	1.14	1.07	1	1.28	5.59	Government
	10.11	10.44	10.02	8.96	8.88	48.41	International Community
	11.21	11.58	11.27	9.96	10.16	54.18	TOTAL
WASH	0.86	0.75	0.82	0.86	0.88	4.17	Government
	8.13	7.96	7.75	7.5	7.48	38.81	International Community
	8.99	8.71	8.57	8.36	8.36	42.99	TOTAL
Protection	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.40	Government
	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	23.75	International Community
	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83	24.15	TOTAL
Spatial Planning & Infrastructure	1.0	0.32	0.38	0.04	0.04	1.78	Government
	2.8	3.48	3.42	3.76	3.76	17.22	International Community
	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	19	TOTAL
Agriculture, Livestock & NRM	0.13	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.13	1.07	Government
	8.05	6.44	7.14	5.14	5.87	32.64	International Community
	8.18	6.71	7.41	5.41	6.0	33.71	TOTAL
Sustainable Energy Solutions	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	3	Government
	4.8	4.88	3.5	2.84	2.43	18.45	International Community
	5.4	5.48	4.1	3.44	3.03	21.45	TOTAL
Private Sector & Entrepreneurship	0.33	0.22	0.24	0.32	0.42	1.53	Government
	5.27	8.38	10.36	10.28	10.18	44.47	International Community
	5.6	8.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	46	TOTAL
KISED P Secretariat and Coordination and reporting	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	6.25	
TOTAL	61.61	65.96	68.83	64.65	64.03	325.08	TOTAL



A woman wearing a light-colored headscarf and a dark apron over a bright green shirt is working in a market stall. She is surrounded by large piles of fresh green leafy vegetables, likely spinach or similar greens. The background shows other people and market structures, all under a blue color overlay.

**Kalobeyei Integrated
Socio-Economic Development Plan
KISED P II**

Component-wise Plan



Women and children at the Natukubeny Health Centre, Kalobeyi settlement.



Health

Current Situation

The right to health is a fundamental human right guaranteed in Article 43 of the Kenyan Constitution, which provides that every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of healthcare including reproductive healthcare. In line with the realization of this right, key healthcare services have been devolved to the county government which is 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, including through activities relating to Vision 2030, the MoH Medium-Term Plan III, the Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan, the Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the National Nutrition Action Plan, and CIDP III, all of which contribute to the realization of SDGs, especially SDG-3, Good health and well-being.

In line with this, the Turkana County Government has made significant progress over the last 10 years in the realization of the right to health, and the doctor-to-population ratio stands at 1:15,000 compared to 1:70,000 in 2013, while the nurse-to-population ratio is 1:1,589 compared to 1:5,200 in 2013. The average distance a person needs to travel to the nearest health facility dropped from 50 km in

2013 to 20 km in 2021. A majority (84.5 per cent) of the population seek care from public facilities. There is a total of 58 facilities in the sub-county that are either public facilities run by the county government, or NGO run facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement, with faith-based hospitals and privately run facilities.

Health Facilities and Levels in Turkana West Sub-County

Ward	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Total
Kalobeyei	7	1	0	0	8
Kakuma	15	4	2	0	21
Lopur	6	0	0	0	6
Letea	5	0	0	0	5
Nanaam	2	0	1	0	3
Songot	4	1	0	0	5
Lokichogio	9	1	0	0	10
				Total	58

The five most common causes of morbidity are communicable diseases, upper respiratory tract infections, malaria, lower respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhea and skin infections. Mortality follows an almost similar pattern with neonatal and maternal mortality contributing a significant proportion (20 per cent within the refugee population). The factors affecting access

to quality healthcare for both host and refugee communities include:

- Low education and high literacy which lead to poor health-seeking behavior.
- High cost of healthcare services, particularly specialized and tertiary healthcare services.

- Lack of enough qualified personnel in health facilities due to inadequate resources.
- Periodic outbreaks of diseases lead to burdens on the healthcare system.
- Low coverage of health insurance sometimes leading to catastrophic spending.
- Inadequate supply of medicine and medical supplies at the facility level.
- Poor network coverage hindering communication and reporting.
- Long distances to access basic health services.
- Inadequate ambulance coverage for reproductive health and emergency cases.
- Limited functionality of some public health facilities due to inadequate staffing, equipment or lack of power and water supply.
- Some refugees face catastrophic health spending as they pursue secondary and tertiary care services not available at the camp level because they are not enrolled in any health insurance plan.
- Increase in incidence of neglected tropical diseases such as Leishmaniasis as new arrivals come in from countries with weakened healthcare systems.
- Risk of misdiagnosis and mistreatment in unlicensed local health clinics where some seek care to avoid long queues at health facilities in the camp and settlement.

The inclusion of refugees in national healthcare systems has been demonstrated through the response to the COVID-19 pandemic led by MoH, including in testing and referral pathways and vaccination. Training was provided to healthcare workers in all public facilities including in the camp and settlement, while joint fundraising was undertaken to ensure all healthcare workers had the necessary personal protective gear to be able

to continue offering quality health services in all areas without interruption.

The people living within Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei settlement have been able to access health services, such as radiological diagnostics (X-rays) through faith based and government facilities resulting to better health outcomes. At the same time, host communities have had access to services within camp facilities, such as skilled delivery services, including caesarean section and blood transfusion, for free in line with the government vision to remove barriers to safe delivery. Through partnerships with organizations such as AIC-KIJABE, which is a faith-based hospital sponsored by the Africa Inland Church (AIC) Kenya, the various healthcare providers have been able to offer specialist services through “reverse referral” which involves specialist consultant doctors coming to Turkana West periodically (one week each month) to provide services in various health facilities thereby reducing the need for referral to major urban centers. This has enabled both populations to access secondary and tertiary services in gynecology, surgery, pediatrics, ear nose and throat, and advanced eye and dental care. This is further strengthened by having more specialists at the Lodwar County Referral Hospital.

Establishment of a robust community health approach to the provision of services has also enabled achievement of key primary health indicators. This involves use of community health promoters recruited from the community who are trained in health education and community mobilization. This has resulted in high vaccination coverage among children below one year (85 per cent against the national average of 79 per cent) and a skilled delivery rate of more than 90 per cent for all births (against the national average of 62 per cent). The county government has also embarked on improving the community outreach team by passing a bill to provide incentives to community health workers.

Turkana CIDP III

The Turkana County CIDP III seeks to increase access to health services through interventions targeting primary healthcare systems, sustainable

healthcare financing, increased human resources and an improved referral system for the provision of specialized care. The county is also adopting a “Health in all Policies” approach to ensure mainstreaming of health concerns and issues across all sectors. The Government aims to promote primary healthcare by reducing the distance to health facilities through the establishment and operationalization of mobile clinics and upgrading of level 2 facilities to level 3. This will also be enhanced by the recruitment and training of more community health workers who will be motivated by regular incentives and wages to support health systems at the village level.

Turkana County has prioritized Universal Health Coverage as a sustainable financing mechanism. This will be implemented through increased enrollment of households to the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) to reduce out-of-pocket spending for healthcare services. Further, the Turkana County Health Services Administration Fund Act of 2020 will expand the financial autonomy of Level 4 hospitals in the utilization of NHIF rebates.

To ensure access to specialized care, the county plans to construct and operationalize a Level 6 hospital and improve facilities at the sub-county hospitals including equipping them with operation theatres and basic laboratory facilities to limit referral to the Lodwar County Referral Hospital. The referral system upgrading will also entail the establishment of an integrated ambulance system and blood distribution unit.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

In support of the CIDP priorities, the KISED P health component aims to address both demand- and supply-side barriers through four objectives:

1. Engage with the community and health partners in preventive health interventions aimed at reducing morbidity from preventable diseases.
2. Advocate for and support improved access to quality healthcare services.

3. Advocate for sustainable health financing through NHIF.
4. Develop institutional capacities of Turkana County Government on health system planning.

To address the demand-side barriers, activities include strategic behaviour change communication with key stakeholders to increase knowledge and improve health-seeking behaviour of individuals, families, and communities, along with projects aimed at reducing the risk of preventable diseases. KISED P’s supply-side responses include: (i) addressing the lack of health facilities by supporting the construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health centers and hospitals; (ii) addressing the human resources gap by financing the recruitment of health personnel and investing in skill development to increase locally available human resources; (iii) financing the provision of supplies; (iv) strengthening community health units; (v) strengthening the institutional capacity of county and sub-county health departments; and (vi) introducing financing mechanisms to ensure sustainable health service delivery to all.

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 investment by new service providers and to promote and support refugees and host communities to benefit from enrolment in NHIF. This should increase access to adequate and affordable secondary and tertiary healthcare services outside the refugee camps and settlements.

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

Key Indicators	Baseline (2022)	Target (2027)
Percentage of Population refugees and Host with insurance Coverage	Refugees 20 per cent Hosts 25 per cent	Refugees 80 per cent Hosts 80 per cent
Under five Child Mortality (1000 live births)	Refugees <25/1000 Hosts 45/1000	Refugees <20/1000 Hosts <30/1000
Skilled Delivery Rate (Percentage of Births in Hospital Facilities)	Refugees 93 per cent Hosts 62 per cent	Refugees >95 per cent Host >80 per cent
Maternal Mortality Ratio (/100,000 live births)	Refugees 150/100,000 Hosts <300/100,000	Refugees <100/100,000 Hosts <250/100,000
Proportion of children below 5 years that are undernourished (Global Acute Malnutrition)	Refugees <10 per cent Hosts <20 per cent	Refugees <8.5 per cent Hosts <15 per cent

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Engaging with the community and health partner in Preventive health interventions aimed at reducing morbidity from preventable diseases.	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	19.1
Support and Advocate for Improved Access to Quality Health Care Services	7.6	8.8	9.8	8.8	8.8	43.8
Advocate for sustainable health financing through national health insurance.	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	13.0
Develop institutional capacities.	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.45
Total	12.35	15.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	77.35



Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects ²⁴)		
	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 (USD 4.8 M)	USD 45.22 M
	Support TCG efforts to establish a Level VI hospital in Lodwar (USD 16 M)	
	Support TCG efforts to upgrade the Lodwar County Referral Hospital to operate optimally as a level V facility; upgrading of Natukobeny Health Centre in Kalobeyei to a level 4 facility; reconstruction of 3 dispensaries within Kakuma camp; reconstruction of three of its existing wards of the Ammusait General Hospital. (USD 9.8 M)	
	Improve training opportunities for healthcare workers for both host and refugee communities and mobilisation of 15 medical officers, 45 clinical officers, 120 nurses, 20 lab technologists, 25 pharmacy technologists and 400 Community health volunteers within Turkana West (USD 1.2 M)	
	Solarization of all facilities that are level 3 and above to ensure consistent supply of clean energy within Turkana West. (USD 3.2 M)	
	Support TCG efforts to enhance an effective blood supply system within Turkana County that can support blood product needs for all facilities including those in Turkana West (USD 1 M)	
	An interoperable electronic medical records system in place to reduce error and better manage medicine and medical supplies extended to more than 15 facilities in Turkana West (USD 4.5 M)	
	A mental health unit fully equipped and with relevant workforce to provide specialized mental health services for both refugee and host community (USD 2.4 M)	
	Develop an ambulance system with a centralized response centre to ensure all patients in need of ambulance services receive satisfactory services in good time within the sub-county (USD 0.42 M)	
	Advocate and support construction of two more 24-hour maternity facilities to facilitate safe delivery in the sub-county specifically targeting the host community (USD 0.8 M)	
	Provision of nets to cover 65,000 households (350,000 people), indoor residual spraying and larvicide treatment to eradicate malaria in Kakuma camp, Kalobeyei settlement and Kakuma town (USD 0.7 M)	
	Installation of an oxygen plant and construction of a high dependency unit to support critically ill patients. Collaborate with MoH/TCG to operationalize level 1 & 2 health facilities in Turkana West (USD 0.4 M)	



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²⁴ A flagship project ideally should be large scale (with respect to area of coverage, impact and financial input), aligned with community needs and national/county priorities and international obligations commitment. Source: The National Treasury and Planning Circular No. 01/2022



Objectives

Objective 4.1.1

Engaging with the community and health partners in preventive health interventions aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality from preventable diseases.

Through a community health strategy that aims at building capacity within the host and refugee community to play a role using available resources to prevent the spread of communicable diseases that are the most common causes of morbidity and mortality. This will be achieved through engaging and working with a network of community health workers as well as health and WASH committees to mobilize communities in preventive activities. This includes ensuring all children within the catchment area of a health facility have been vaccinated, all individuals within a community health unit are using safe drinking water and proper fecal disposal methods, and the proper use of mosquito nets. Activities under this objective will include:

- Support the formation of health and WASH committees composed of members from the catchment area of each facility; members of the committees will assist in decision making at the facility level as agents of community mobilization in activities that promote good health outcomes.
- Advocate and support mother-to-mother and father-to-father support group as forums for education on child nutrition, with emphasis on the importance of exclusive breast feeding. These support groups will be coordinated by mentors from within the community.
- Support building of capacity of community health workers through the use of technology to learn and pass information and the provision of an affordable mode of transport. Support cold chain facilities for vaccines for all health facilities and other logistical support to

increase vaccination coverage, with particular emphasis on hard-to-reach areas among the host community.

- Advocate and support integrated vector control activities that include periodic distribution of insecticide treated nets, annual indoor residual spraying, and use of biological larvicides to control malaria.
- Support implementation of government policy on community led total sanitation with combination of cash-based intervention to improve latrine coverage.
- Implementing community resilience programmes, such as the Baby-Friendly Community Initiative, Community-Led Total Sanitation, and Nurses Improving Care for Health System Elders.

Objective 4.1.2

There is need to improve access to quality healthcare services in Turkana West Sub- County. This can only be achieved by working with county government and other health implementing partners on strengthening the main building blocks of health systems, including service delivery, healthcare workforce, health information systems, access to essential medicines and equipment, health financing and leadership and governance. Activities under this objective will include:

- Reconstruction of 3 dispensaries within Kakuma camp to replace existing facilities that are run down.
- Upgrading Natukobenyo Health Center in Kalobeyei to a level 4 facility.
- Support efforts to upgrade the Lodwar County Referral Hospital to operate optimally as a level 6 health facility.

- Advocate and support construction of at least two more 24-hour maternity facilities to facilitate safe delivery of mothers in the sub-county specifically targeting the host community.
- Support completion of at least 4 public facilities within the sub-county that need fencing, water storage facilities and power to become operational.
- Advocate and support measures to increase retention of qualified health personnel which include provision of accommodation with basic amenities, capacity building through supporting trainings and provision of hardship allowances.
- Support the rollout of a new web-based health information system for reporting and introduction of electronic medical records in facilities within the sub-county.
- Support the county government to improve provision of quality essential medicine and medical supplies to all public facilities with inclusion of facilities in the camp and settlement in planning and drug management.
- Support the equipping of health facilities in line with both MoH and NHIF standards with special emphasis in diagnostic radiological and laboratory equipment to guide better management of patients.
- Improve training opportunities for both host and refugee communities as healthcare workers, by working with county and national governments and partners to improve the pool of available workers that can be absorbed by the health system in place. Recruitment and mobilisation of 15 medical officers of health, 45 clinical officers, 120 nurses, 20 laboratory technologists, 25 pharmacy technologists and 400 community health volunteers within the Turkana West sub-county for effective service delivery.
- 10 facilities within the host community have been identified for infrastructural improvement and equipment to ensure they are functional to reduce the distance the residents need to walk to seek health services. Some of the projects prioritised by the County in 2023 include: Pokotom Health Centre Staff House; construction and equipping of public health lab; construction and installation of an Incinerator at Kakuma; purchase of 1 laundry machine for patients for Kakuma Hospital; renovation and construction of dispensaries at Nawountos, Abaat, Lokwanyia, Lopuski; construction of Lopuski Dispensary Maternity Wing; fencing of Lopuski Dispensary; construction of Lopuski Dispensary Theatre; and Construction of laundry areas for patients at Lorwar Referral Hospital.
- Turkana County requires an improved blood transfusion supply and distribution system to meet regular blood and blood product needs for medical emergencies.

Objective 4.1.3

Advocate for sustainable health financing through NHIF

In line with the national strategy there is need to increase the proportion of the 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 NHIF. This will enable facilities to access health financing through the Linda Mama programme for pregnant women and programmes to support those over the age of 70. The size of the pool of potential beneficiaries to be enrolled in NHIF will attract new service providers from the private, public and non-profit organizations resulting in improved access to quality health services and improved 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. Focus will be given to expanding health insurance coverage to protect against catastrophic spending but also to improve access to healthcare services by removing cost as a barrier for both host and refugee communities. There are currently 13,920 families supported by NHIF in Kalobeyei including 1,500 families from the host community.



Refugee verification exercise at the registration center in Kakuma.

This will require blanket support over the next two years before a graduated approach to support is introduced. In Kakuma refugee camp, it is estimated that 60,000 households, 10 percent of them from the host community, will be eligible for enrolment in NHIF during the implementation of KISED. The strategy to be employed in Kakuma will be one of the graduated approaches where residents will be provided with information on the process and benefits of NHIF enrolment. Only the most vulnerable families will be supported by UNHCR through payment of premiums to NHIF. Refugees employed by humanitarian organizations and those with sources of livelihoods will be encouraged to voluntarily enrol in NHIF while paying for the monthly premiums themselves. This process in Kakuma will begin in mid-2023 after running a pilot in Kalobeyei for at least 6 months. Out of the total 60,000 households, an estimated 40,000 households may not be able to pay for insurance premiums and will need to be supported for the enrolment in 2023 and 2024. Beginning 2025 more families will be required to meet their own cost of enrolment as livelihoods opportunities increase. Activities under this objective will include:

- Working with NHIF to ensure more government and NGO facilities are accredited by the NHIF and start accessing funds provided in the Linda Mama programme.
- Strengthening policy framework for enrolling refugees into NHIF.
- Increasing awareness among communities on the need for enrolment in NHIF to avoid catastrophic spending on health.
- Creating vulnerability criteria on which households will qualify for support to enroll in NHIF.
- Conduct a health economic assessment and a cost effectiveness assessment on the NHIF project in Kakuma Kalobeyei after 2 years of implementation.
- Mass enrolment of the population from both the host and refugee communities into the NHIF.
- Staffing and equipping of facilities in line with NHIF and MoH requirements to accelerate accreditation.
- Work with NHIF, the County Universal Health Coverage (UHC) coordinator and the Subcounty Administrator to eliminate duplication between UNHCR, National and County government UHC initiatives for host communities.

Objective 4.1.4

Develop institutional capacities

- The provision of effective healthcare service delivery includes enhanced institutional capacity. Kenya has been implementing a health sector planning framework to align policies, plans and budgets. In the past six years this health sector planning and monitoring process has integrated the development and implementation of annual work plans at all levels of the health structure including within communities. With devolution, counties are mandated to develop county specific County Integrated Development Plans and multi-year health sector strategic and investment plans, and to develop work plans that reflect county health priorities, budget and expenditure frameworks. Efforts will be made to increase government capacity in planning. Activities under this objective will include:
 - Supporting healthcare facilities to develop strategic and annual work plans and budgets and increasing facilities' budget execution capacity to effectively implement the Health Sector Pool Fund.
 - Supporting facilities to develop healthcare waste management procedures, and other key management activities.
 - Upgrading the health information management system to enable efficient capture, analysis, storage and dissemination of health information to relevant actors and consumers.



Component 2



Education

Current Situation

Kenya adopted the CRRF in 2017, recognizing the need for greater responsibility sharing to protect and assist refugees and support host states and communities. This was followed by the Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education and the implementation of the SDG-4 has placed education as an important component of the approach by ensuring young refugees are integrated into the national education system. Inclusive education boosts social cohesion and creates diversity.

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, including programmes, plans and budgets. Every child in Kenya regardless of their nationality has the right to access quality education as stipulated in the Basic Education Act (2013) and the Kenyan Constitution (2010). The enactment of the Refugees Act (2021) also opens opportunities for refugee children in matters of education, and the Government is currently developing a Marshal Plan that includes efforts to ensure the inclusion of refugees in the national education system. The Refugees Act also emphasizes realization of the commitments made by the Government on inclusion of refugees in national and sub-national development plans – promoting the development of

accredited skills and qualifications, key to building resilience whether for living in displacement, for reintegration in countries of origin, or for resettlement to a third country. Quality education enables children and youth to develop skills, knowledge and competences 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.

In 2022, a total of 143,704 learners (58,259 female) were enrolled in pre-primary, primary, secondary, and the Accelerated Education Programmes (AEPs) in Turkana West, including in schools in the refugee camp and settlement. Some 70 per cent of this enrolment is refugee children.

Turkana West (including refugee learners)			Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement				
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
ECDE	19,569	12,594	32,163	ECDE	6,394	6,366	12,760
Primary	50,481	38,278	88,759	Primary	34,387	25,116	59,503
Secondary	13,898	6,165	20,063	Secondary	5,059	12,059	17,118
AEP	1,497	1,222	2,719	AEP	1,202	1,044	2,246
Total	85,445	58,259	143,704	Total	47,042	44,585	91,627

Although significant progress has been made in improving access for refugees and host community children, and in expanding educational opportunities and increasing resources under KISED Phase I, many school-age children are still out of school due to insufficient and overcrowded schools, inadequate facilities, hidden cost, insufficient number of qualified teachers and

school supplies, and insufficient water, sanitary and hygiene facilities. Host community children are equally faced with similar challenges affecting their enrolment, retention and transition.

Whereas the net enrolment rate for refugees stands at 48 per cent, 64 per cent and 21 per cent for pre-primary, primary and secondary levels, respectively,

in host community schools the rate is at 56 per cent, 72 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively. The COVID-19 learning losses and extended droughts in the region affect education access for children in refugee-hosting areas.

While the Government of Kenya has made considerable contributions to the education of refugees over the past thirty years, the governance and management of learning institutions by the international community has led to an alternative and segregated system of service delivery. Refugee children in Kenya currently learn in segregated schools financed by the international community and managed by UNHCR and NGOs. However, in line with the GCR and other international and regional policy frameworks, considerable efforts have been made to advance the inclusion of refugees in the national education system. Dedicated policy and planning to guide the process of inclusion is underway while refugees have been explicitly included in national and sub-national planning instruments including the National Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018-22 and the National Education Response Plan for the COVID-19 Situation. Predictable multi-year financing is required to spearhead the implementation of these plans. UNHCR and the international community collectively aim to align school governance and curriculum delivery with national policies and regulations to maintain minimum quality standards and accountability of education services to refugees.

Girls' access to education lags below that of boys with barriers to their education mainly due to socio-cultural reasons linked to early marriage, teenage pregnancies, domestic chores and poverty. COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated gender disparities and increased protection risks for girls. While increased enrolment was noted because of targeted support, these efforts are still inadequate and need to be sustained and scaled up. Notwithstanding ongoing support for the education of children with disabilities, additional measures are needed to address access, retention and completion barriers. Over 40 per cent of those enrolled are over-age and while AEPs are in place, they remain inadequate to meet the education needs of such large numbers.

Although demand for education among nomadic host communities is increasing, education provision has thus far failed to reconcile the nomadic lifestyle with the requirements of formal schooling. Distances between home and school, along with hidden educational costs provide further barriers to enrolment. A combination of investment in low-cost boarding schools, feeder schools, mobile schools, and use of technology remain key to reaching these children and guaranteeing their right to education.

While the increased graduation numbers seen in the past few years is a positive development, the inadequate number of secondary schools remains a concern which has constrained transition and inability to achieve the 100 per cent transition policy of the Government (UNHCR and WB 2021, p 23)²⁵. Additional resources are needed to establish additional schools and maintain them.

The ongoing education reforms in Kenya through the rollout of a new Competency Based Curriculum (CBC), now at the advanced stage, requires significant investment in infrastructure, training of teachers and supply of teaching and learning materials. The first CBC learners' cohort (Grade 6) sat the national examinations in November 2022 and will be facilitated to transition to Junior Secondary Schools (Grades 7-9) which is resource intensive. The period 2023-2025 will experience double transition to secondary schools as the two curriculums (CBC and 8-4-4) run concurrently on a phase-in-phase-out approach. More than 15,000 children will be graduating from primary schools in the coming three years and this will put pressure on the already strained facilities. Higher education access is constrained by the high cost of studies, insufficient availability of scholarships and issues with recognition of prior learning for refugees. Additional university partnerships, support in infrastructure completion, and provision of equipment remain key gaps to operationalize the Turkana West Education Hub that will open access for both refugee and host community students.

Turkana CIDP III

Early childhood development and education (ECDE) is a devolved function alongside vocational training centres (VTCs) and some training functions of

²⁵ UNHCR and WB 2021, Understanding the Socio-Economic Conditions of Refugees in Kenya : Volume B – Kakuma Camp : Results from the 2019 Kakuma Socioeconomic Survey (English). Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.

technical and vocational education and training (TVET). Under the CIDP III, Turkana County Government seeks to provide quality education geared towards holistic development of children in schools and access to vocational training services. The County Government prioritizes enhanced ECDE support through infrastructural improvement, inclusion in the School Meals Program, support for staffing costs for schools, development of capacities for ECDE personnel through training in the District Centers for Early Childhood Education, and strengthening of quality assurance services. The county will also lead in policy formulation on ECDE and data management through the Turkana ECD Education Management Information System.

Priorities for vocational training include support on infrastructure and equipment, ensuring industrial attachments, training of VTC instructors and establishing partnerships and linkages. The County Government plans to step up enrolment drives and advocacy campaigns with a focus on increasing female participation and strengthening management systems.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

The KISED P approach will be to strengthen coordination among education stakeholders and ensure alignment in planning, delivery and financing of education with national and sub-national governments, systems, plans and programs. This framework will focus on access to quality and equitable education services for both refugees and hosting communities. A single cohesive approach that addresses both sets of learners will be more economically viable, will ensure that the 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 advocating with the Government at national and sub-national levels to develop long-term inclusive education services that are equally accessible, responsive to and accountable to both refugee and host community

learners. Turkana County has recorded low learning outcomes at all levels of education when compared to national averages. 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.

In this context, the overarching needs for the education sector will be to ensure alignment of education services for refugees with national protocols with a focus on increasing the number of qualified teachers (refugee and national), implementation of the new competency-based curriculum, including infrastructure (classrooms, laboratories and WASH facilities), re-training of teachers, provision of teaching and learning materials, support school based-assessments, and strengthening the provision of secondary education to increase eligibility for tertiary education. UNHCR and its partners will work towards brokering long-term partnerships and financing for inclusion in national systems with the Government by strengthening education data and evidence, advocacy, and technical support towards the explicit inclusion of refugees in national and sub-national development plans and budgets.

This will be coordinated through the Education Thematic Working Groups co-chaired with Government counterparts from both the national and county government. The national government leads the functions of tertiary, secondary and primary education whereas the county government has a mandate over pre-primary and village polytechnics. Strengthening of stakeholder capacity, collaboration and coordination will enhance broader inclusion agenda and improve access to quality education services that are government led.

The Turkana West Education Hub, with requisite physical and digital infrastructure, has been established to increase opportunities for accredited higher education for refugees and host communities in Turkana West Sub-County. The set-up of such a higher education space was aimed at developing a refugee and host community talent pool, providing a platform for various training institutes to collaborate

and run courses and develop a vibrant community of tertiary institutions that work collaboratively and in partnership. Although the hub is substantially complete, launched in October 2021, there are still pending issues specifically on the completion of some facilities including the administration block, library, and some lecture halls.



Finally, addressing quality education in a comprehensive and holistic 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: Increased access to inclusive and equitable quality education and training that contributes to individual and collective resilience for refugee and hosting population in Turkana West.

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Percentage of schools in Turkana West with Government deployed teachers	67	90
Percentage of school-age girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education (Net Enrollment Rate)	68	90
Percentage of girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education (Gross Enrollment Rate)	80	100
Percentage of students following accredited higher education programmes	4	15
Number of teachers supported	1,614	2,500
Number of classrooms constructed/rehabilitated/equipped	125	400

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Advocate for and support the Government in the adoption and implementation of policies promoting inclusive and quality education.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.2
Expand education access and retention by improving the quality of teaching and learning at the pre-primary and primary levels	5.8	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	25.40
Expand access to quality and inclusive Secondary education focusing on retention and transition to junior and senior levels of education	3.83	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.5	19.33
Identify and respond to the distinct learning needs of learners with specific vulnerabilities and at risk of drop-out.	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.1
Increase in the number of young adults benefitting from tertiary education	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	7.0
Standardize data management systems for education planning and decision-making	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.15
Total	11.21	11.58	11.27	9.96	10.16	54.18

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects )	
 Support for the mandatory establishment of Junior Secondary Schools in refugee hosting areas in line with requirements of the new competency-based Curriculum (CBC) (265 classrooms, 27 science laboratories, 134 teachers, WASH Facilities, Teaching and learning materials and other school supplies) (USD 12 M)	USD 35 M
Establishment of 15 schools and expansion of existing schools' infrastructure and equipment (ICT equipment and connectivity, solar power installations, Scincesupplies, teachers and learners' desks, classrooms and WASH facilities) (USD 8 M)	
Increase number of youths accessing secondary and tertiary education opportunities through scholarships and expansion of training facilities including Turkana West Education Hub, to provide accredited certification (USD 5.5 M)	
Multi-year support for teacher payments and teacher professional development (USD 9 M)	
Standardize data management systems for education planning and decision-making through development of a digitized Education Management Information System (USD 0.5 M)	



Objectives

Objective 4.2.1

Advocate for and support the government in the adoption and implementation of policies promoting inclusive and quality education.

The promotion of total inclusion of refugee children into national education systems will reflect the commitment to international solidarity and responsibility sharing that aligns with the global compact on refugees and UNHCR's strategic directions 2023-2026. Activities will aim to:

- Advocate for the inclusion of all learners into the national and sub-national education system (programs, plans and budgets).
- Strengthen the quality assurance standards for both human and infrastructural resources in education.
- Promote multi-agency coordination in the governance of education.

Objective 4.2.2

Expand education access and retention by improving the quality of teaching and learning at the pre-primary and primary levels in Turkana West Sub-County

There have been tremendous improvements in access to basic education in Turkana West Sub-County in the last four years. The progress is still not enough as nearly a half of all pre-primary and primary school-aged children are not attending school. Additionally, long distances to schools, indirect hidden costs of schooling, and negative cultural practices that affect girls' participation remain impediments that require redress. The significant number of nomadic host community children are also facing challenges in accessing education, and there is still a need to continue improving access to education services closer to those who need them. Activities will aim to:

- Support the increased expansion of pre-primary and primary school infrastructure and provision of equipment, school supplies, and learning materials.
- Support school feeding programmes and special needs education.
- Advocate for deployment of qualified teachers to schools in Turkana West.
- Support continuous pre-service and in-service professional development of refugee and host community teachers.
- Strengthen safeguarding and school-based protection measures to make schools safer and conducive for learning.
- Strengthen intervention measures for enrolment, retention and completion rates for girls and other marginalized groups.
- Strengthen socio-emotional learning and psychosocial support.
- Invest in training and recognition of refugee teachers as professionals, and hence building human capital for both teachers and learners.
- Expand scholarship opportunities for both refugees and host communities.
- Advocate for exemption of payment of examination fees for refugee learners.
- Expand use of ICT in education initiatives to aid teaching and learning and improve quality and access to learning resources.
- Support extracurricular activities and inclusion of refugee children in such sub-national and national events.

Objective 4.2.3

Expand access to quality and inclusive education focusing on retention and transition to junior and senior levels of secondary education

Secondary education provides a critical bridge from primary education to livelihoods and professional training and higher education options for young people. In 2019, the Government of Kenya launched a competency-based curriculum transitioning from the old 8-4-4 system. The new system is resource intensive and comes with needs including infrastructure improvements, teaching and learning materials, recruitment of qualified teachers and other aspects like health programmes, sanitation, ICT, electricity, and sports that will ensure quality and equitable education is offered to children in Turkana West Sub County. Despite the growth in enrolment in secondary schools, there are still quite a good number of children out of school. Activities will aim to:

- Increase expansion of secondary education infrastructure, and associated facilities in line with the Competence Based Curriculum.
- Recruit qualified secondary school teachers in schools.
- Equip schools with enough teaching and learning materials.
- Expand scholarship opportunities for both refugees and host communities.
- Advocate for exemption of payment of examination fees for refugee learners.
- Reconstitute Boards of Management in all schools in line with MOE guidelines.
- Integrate life skills training in school programmes, offer psychosocial support and career guidance to meet diverse needs of overage learners and vulnerable children.
- Introduce safeguarding and protection mechanisms to make schools safer for children.

Objective 4.2.4

Identify and respond to the distinct learning needs of learners with specific vulnerabilities and who are at risk of drop-out.

Nomadic children, over-age children, adolescent girls, children in child-heading households, unaccompanied and separated children and those engaged in child labour are with distinct needs that require specific support. The risk of dropping out of school is high for such children, especially for girls, and this can be attributed to uncondusive school environments, socio-cultural issues like child marriage, domestic labour at home and teenage pregnancies. Activities will aim to:

- Remove barriers that prevent children with disabilities from accessing education.
- Enhance capacity building for teachers on special needs education.
- Improve the management of special education.
- Strengthen accelerated education programs for over-age learners.
- Integrate socio-emotional learning and psychosocial support programs and other school-based child safeguarding and protection measures.

Objective 4.2.5

Increase in the number of young adults benefitting from tertiary education

Higher education has remained the least underfunded education sub-sector but is still critical as a transition level and feeder programme to job markets and opportunities for self-reliance. There exist a limited number of scholarship opportunities for refugee and host community youths in Turkana West as well as certified connected learning and vocational training programmes offered by local and international universities. UNHCR completed the construction of Turkana West Education Hub equipped with electricity, internet, and ICT equipment and accessories, a teachers' resource

centre for higher education certified courses to provide opportunities for youth. Activities will aim to:

- Increase the number of tertiary institutions in Turkana West.
- Ensure registration and recognition of existing institutions by the Government of Kenya.
- Undertake joint awareness and visibility of existing tertiary institutions in Turkana West.
- Create awareness on available tertiary-level scholarships for refugee and host community youth.
- Increase the number of scholarships opportunities in tertiary education in refugee hosting areas.
- Awareness creation on education policies and translation of foreign certificates for refugees.
- Advocate for increase in tertiary education funding by the Government and international community.
- Map all tertiary education opportunities, disaggregated by national higher education actors and foreign higher education actors, by types of programmes on offer (accredited and recognized in Kenya and in the East African Community).
- Transition to labour market programs through collaboration with stakeholders engaged in socio-economic analyses and CIDP III plans, and strengthen support for higher education graduates to launch their own enterprises.
- Align with regional and continental initiatives on education procedure and recognition of prior learning for timely and expedited access to higher education.
- Strengthen support for learners with disabilities to access and complete employment-relevant higher education degrees.

- Strengthen secondary-to-tertiary transition support to enable more women to access and complete employment-relevant higher education degrees.

Objective 4.2.6

Standardize data management systems for education planning and decision-making

The development of a Digital Education Management Information System by UNHCR and the Turkana County Government, with linkages to the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) will provide 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 well-planned data. Activities will aim to:

- Mainstream linkages of refugee learners in the NEMIS and the Turkana ECDE Management Information System (TECDMIS), including enrolment, transition and transfers of learners' unique personal identification numbers.
- Track retention and transition rates.
- Carry out monitoring and evaluation assessments with accurate data.
- Organize training and capacity building of education staff involved in data collection.
- Ensure linkages with inter-agency partners, government, and development partners.



Adult learners in class during a vocational training class.



Technician fixes water pipe in Kalobeyei settlement.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Current Situation

The Kakuma-Kalobeyei Water Supply and Sanitation Services Master Plan provides a framework for interventions in water supply and sanitation for Kakuma Town, Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement in Turkana West Sub-County. The plan will enable water and sanitation departments to better coordinate and ensure that government, development partners and other development stakeholders align their efforts towards achieving the collective WASH targets for the sub-county.

Article 43(1) of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya stipulates that every person should have access to clean and safe water in adequate quantities, as well as reasonable standards of sanitation. The Kenyan Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (KESHP) 2015 – 2030 provides broad guidelines to both state and non-state actors at all levels to work towards universal access to improved sanitation leading to improved quality of life for the people living within Kenya's borders. The policy commits the Government to pursue a robust strategy that will not only enable all Kenyans to enjoy their rights to attainable standards of sanitation but also a clean and healthy environment as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The KESHP aims to achieve improved sanitation for all by 2030. The policy promotes the adoption of sustainable sanitation systems. It emphasizes the need for sustainable systems for collection and safe disposal of solid waste from residential and commercial areas. It aims to declare 100 per cent of Kenya open defecation free by 2030, and to ensure that at least 55 per cent of urban households have access to improved sanitation facilities. Household latrine coverage in Kakuma camp is 51 per cent while in Kalobeyei settlement it is 67 per cent; in both locations the situation is further complemented by a high fill-up rate of communal latrines.

The national vision for this sector is to ensure improved water and sanitation availability and full coverage in access by 2030. However, according to the Kenya fact sheet, in Turkana County only

48.2 per cent of households have access to safe drinking water, and 24.3 per cent access improved sanitation. In contrast, 86 per cent of households in the host community defecate openly, which poses a health challenge. According to Turkana County Smart Survey of June 2019, most people in Turkana West obtain their water supply from unprotected dug wells (43 per cent), piped schemes (13.8 per cent), boreholes (18 per cent), water kiosks (8 per cent), and surface water (14.7 per cent). Of those accessing piped water, only 1.3 per cent have piped water into their dwelling, 19.2 per cent have piped water into the yard, 9.0 per cent get water from neighbours and 70.5 per cent get water from public tap stands. In Kakuma town, water service coverage is 36.4 per cent comprising water connections (including yard taps, 25.4 per cent) and water kiosks (11 per cent), and 63.6 per cent of the population are considered as not adequately served, with most obtaining their water from hand pump wells, unprotected dug wells, from the Tarach River, and from water vendors. In Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement all refugees have access to safe drinking water.

Since the inception of the camps, WASH services have only been managed by humanitarian agencies through direct aid funding. This arrangement has left little consideration for the involvement of local WASH sector actors. During the implementation of KISED Phase I, capacity building efforts focused on water companies for the ultimate objective of engaging in water supply services for both refugees and host communities.

The Turkana County Water Act, 2019 provides for the establishment and management of a water utility. It outlines prioritization of water use rights in Turkana for domestic use, livestock, food crops and fodder production, industrial use, and other uses. No strategy is in place to transition from the current aid-reliant system to a more sustainable service provision model, where water users would, through tariffs, contribute towards the mixed funding channels required for successful water service provision. Consequently, this has led to overreliance on free water supply in the camp, increased water wastage, and decreased business opportunities for the development of market-based water service provision.

In 2022 a study was conducted to explore market-based modalities and options for the transition of WASH services to a secure, equitable and sustainable water supply delivery model for both refugees and host populations in the Kakuma refugee camp. The survey showed that 64 per cent of respondents outrightly dismissed any willingness to pay for water, however, based on income analysis 80 per cent of respondents should be able to pay some money for water. The tariff will be established based on a study, ensuring vulnerable refugees continue having access to water. The water fee will contribute to the sustainable operation and management of integrated water supply services by water companies.

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 Tarach	5,168	2,217	361	-*
(2) Lokichogio on Napas River	1,313	658	107	-*
(3) Kalobeyei	770	293	48	-*

Turkana CIDP III

Turkana County, due its climatic conditions characterized by prolonged dry seasons and minimal rains, has challenges in providing adequate water. Through various interventions by the County Government and partners water availability and accessibility has improved to some extent especially in settlement and urban areas. The county is committed through the CIDP III and the Governor's 9-point agenda to undertake the following to ensure sustained access to clean and safe water:

- Prioritize drilling of more boreholes, construction of medium sized dams and water pans for domestic and agricultural use.
- Exploration of available water resources such as the Lotikipi and Napuu aquifers through public private partnerships.
- Promote water storage among households and institutions through harvesting technologies.
- Construction and operationalization of a water quality laboratory.

- Adoption of green technologies in water service delivery such as the solarization of boreholes.
- Installation of real time water level monitoring systems in boreholes to track water-use trends.
- Improvement and expansion of water reticulation systems to ensure access to water by all.
- Ensure access to water in various public institutions such as hospitals and schools.
- Community engagement and participation in the management of water resources.
- Operationalization of the Turkana County Water Act of 2019 and the Turkana County Water Fund.
- Strengthen water sector coordination.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

KISED P in support of the identified CIDP III priorities seeks to ensure integrated water service



delivery through market-based mechanisms, which will spur private sector investment in the water sector thus promoting efficiency. Gradually, KISED P seeks to introduce water kiosks in refugee camps and settlements, bringing about a transition from humanitarian service delivery to market-based approaches.

KISED P aims to strengthen the capacity of the Water Office, the operationalization of water companies and various community water management structures at the sub-county through technical and material interventions.

KISED P interventions will support access to water for both household and agricultural purposes, which will promote socio-economic development through crop and livestock farming and climate change resilience. KISED P partners will also prioritize the linkages of water services to the promotion of hygiene at the household and community levels and the development of effective solid and liquid waste management, which will also support the urbanization process of Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Number of refugees and host communities in Turkana West that have access to minimum 20 l/p/d of water	364,863	430,000 Refugees 250,000 Host 180,000
Percentage of refugee households with access to family latrines	54	85
Percentage of host community villages that are Open Defecation Free (ODF)	30	50

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Promote integrated water service provision through strengthening the capacity of sub-county water office, water companies, and community level water and sanitation structures	0.45	0.19	0.13	0.12	0.12	1.01
Increase adequate access to sustainable, equitable and safe water access for domestic, livestock, and agricultural purposes	4.815	4.815	4.74	4.74	4.74	23.85
Improve access to sanitation and hygiene facilities at household, community, schools, and health care facilities level	3.73	3.70	3.70	3.50	3.50	18.13
Total	8.99	8.71	8.57	8.36	8.36	42.99

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects )		USD 32.5 M
	Construction of Tarach dam and exploration of Lotikipi aquifer for domestic, institutional, industrial, and agricultural purposes to benefit both refugees and host communities (15 million USD)	
	Rehabilitations/upgrading of existing water supply facilities; drilling and solarization of new boreholes, installation of permanent water storage tanks at community, schools and health care facilities level to benefit both refugees and host community (8 million USD)	
	Implementation of CLTS to eliminate or reduce open defecation practices among refugees and host community and construction of sanitation facilities in schools and health facilities. (6 million USD)	
	Construction of decentralized solid waste and liquid waste management facilities and establishing a sustainable mechanism for waste management. (2.5 million USD)	
	Provision of technical and logistical support to water utilities, government water offices, and community level WASH structures: training; construction of offices and equipping; data collection and management; and research (1 million USD)	

Objectives

Objective 4.3.1

Promote integrated water service provision through strengthening the capacity of the sub-county water authorities, water companies, and community level water and sanitation structures



Young women queue for water in Kakuma. Access to water for domestic and productive use remains a challenge in both camp and settlement.

The aim of this objective is to open an avenue for having a mechanism of integrated WASH services delivery to both refugees and host communities. Further technical and institutional support is required to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of sub-county water and sanitation institutions including at the Kakuma and Lokichogio level. Activities under this objective include:

- Develop and implement a roadmap for integrated host community and refugee water supply systems.
- Provide technical and logistical support to the Water Office and registered water companies.
- Support sub-county water and health office to acquire WASH data management capacity and collect and analyse WASH baseline data for Turkana West Sub-County.
- Conduct research on water availability and quality, including groundwater mapping.
- Establish new and strengthen existing rural water management committees.
- Support the sub-county to organise WASH forums at different levels.

Objective 4.3.2

Increase adequate access to sustainable, equitable and safe water for domestic, livestock, and agricultural purposes

Due to the continuous increase in the number of refugees and host population in the sub-county, the existing limited water supply facilities are further constrained, and hence should be expanded to meet the growing demand. The project will enable some 430,000 persons (250,000 refugees and 180,000 host community) to have increased access to water for domestic and agricultural purposes. Construction of Tarach dam alone will provide increased access to water for domestic, livestock and agriculture for 127,000 host community population in addition to refugees' need. Activities under this objective include:

- Undertake assessments on affordability and willingness to pay for water.
- Rehabilitate and upgrade of at least 35 existing water supply facilities in the sub-county.
- Gradual conversion of water points to water kiosks in Kalobeyei settlement and Kakuma camp.
- Drill and solarize of at least 35 new boreholes (25 for host and 10 for refugees).
- Desalination of strategic boreholes based on a feasibility study.

- Expand pipelines and distribution points in areas with limited water access, with focus on schools and health facilities.
- Construct permanent storage tanks in locations served by water trucking.
- Construct the Tarach dam and explore Lotikipi aquifer for domestic, institutional, industrial and agricultural purposes.
- Construct mega-pans and rock catchments in the pastoral areas.
- Promote the use of chlorine tablets and dosing machines among rural populations that derive water from riverbeds to guard against water borne diseases.
- Climate proofing activities such as subsurface dams and sand dams to increase aquifer recharge, and tree planting and gabion boxes to protect riverbanks.
- Develop and implement a solid waste management strategy and management facility.
- Capacity building of the county Public Health Office, community health workers, and hygiene promoters.
- Establish solid waste holding transfer points and large site disposal pits in Kakuma town, Kakuma camp, and Kalobeyi settlement.
- Capacity building of traders on proper management of solid waste.
- Establish or strengthen CBOs engaged in recycling solid waste products (glass and plastic bottles and other plastic materials) in Kakuma town.
- Support and mobilize households, blocks, and villages to have their own refuse pit or transfer stations.

Objective 4.3.3

Improve sanitation and hygiene facilities at household, community, schools and health facilities level

Solid waste management and latrine coverage remains as a huge gap in both the refugee and host communities. Household latrine coverage in Turkana West County, which was 24.3 per cent in 2019, is classified as having the lowest access level. The ongoing construction of decentralized treatment facilities and faecal sludge management facilities is expected to improve liquid waste and sludge management. However, further expansion is needed in other urban towns such as Lokichogio. Working with CBOs through market-based sanitation interventions should be promoted to improve solid waste management. The sub-county is working towards achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2027 through implementing CLTS approach in the host and refugee camp and settlement. Activities under this objective will include:

- Promote availability of adequate basic handwashing facilities with water and soap at household, schools and health facilities level.
- Construct basic sanitation facilities in schools and health care facilities.
- Form or strengthen WASH clubs in schools, provide handwashing stations, menstrual hygiene management materials.
- Construct and install incinerators and distribute coded bins for the management of hazardous medical waste.
- Construct decentralized treatment facilities and wastewater pools for liquid waste management in other towns.
- Support households to construct their own latrines and handwashing facilities with water and soap.
- Continue implementation of CLTS and SLTS in the host community and refugee camp and settlement and schools.
- Continue to increase vector control and drainage improvement activities.



Refugee verification exercise at the registration center in Kakuma.

4.4

Component 4



Protection

Current Situation

Kenya signed into law the Refugees Act, 2021 bringing the country's legal framework further in line with its international and regional legal obligations. The new Act also speaks of solutions and the inclusion of refugees in development planning, while underscoring Kenya's commitment to the GRF. The Government of Kenya intends to develop specific strategies for further inclusion of refugees in economic and social services through the Marshal Plan. UNHCR and the Government have collaborated to ensure training and awareness raising of over 1,500 humanitarian staff and government employees on GBV, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and registration and refugee status determination.

These efforts will continue in Phase II of KISED. UNHCR continues to seek durable solutions for refugees through resettlement and voluntary repatriation.

During Phase I of KISED Kenya has seen an increase of new arrivals in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. In 2022 the camp grew by 23,921 individuals, including 6,117 newborns. Over 3,299 children were issued birth certificates through mission by the Civil Registrar from Lodwar to Kakuma each month, supported by UNHCR. It was not possible to open a Civil Registrar's Office in Kakuma to provide comprehensive access of refugee and host community children to birth certificates, though this remains a priority objective. Challenges were also presented in securing funding opportunities for several activities, including strengthening of child protection services. While 7 child friendly spaces were in place in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement, none were operational at either of the two reception centers.

Protection is an important component of the CRRF, which emphasizes 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, a number of concerns were

reported that need to be given priority in planning child protection activities. Child marriage is the most common child protection concern in the county, and girls are often denied educational opportunities or forced out of school in preparation for marriage. A multi-indicator cluster survey conducted by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and the University of Nairobi in 2014 indicates that 9.5 per cent of girls are married off before the age of 15 and 14 per cent between the ages of 15 and 19 years²⁶. Girls are considered a second source of wealth after livestock.

GBV, 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 slaughterhouses, selling items on the street, carrying water, producing and selling charcoal, emptying sewers, herding animals, mining, fishing along the lake, working as motorcycle taxi drivers, and other activities. Children of school going age among host communities are at risk of physical violence, GBV, road accidents, crime, early and unplanned pregnancies, poor performance in school, and truancy.

There are currently some 5,961 separated children and 1,669 unaccompanied children living in the camps in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, constituting roughly 7 per cent of all registered children. Alternative

²⁶ See page 153-154 - [https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS5/Eastern%20and%20Southern%20Africa/Kenya%20\(Turkana%20County\)/2013-2014/Final/Kenya%20\(Turkana%20County\)%202013-14%20MICS_English.pdf](https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS5/Eastern%20and%20Southern%20Africa/Kenya%20(Turkana%20County)/2013-2014/Final/Kenya%20(Turkana%20County)%202013-14%20MICS_English.pdf)

and kinship care arrangements are sought for these children in line with what is determined to be in their best interests. The main child protection risks for children in the camps include child labour, early and forced marriage, pregnancies, and risk of abduction, family separation, FGM, GBV, 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 including recreational and educational activities (including life skills), counselling and psychosocial support, legal advice, family tracing, and these facilities seek to promote children’s rights and participation.

The GBV 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, psychosocial 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 GBV 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.

The Turkana Gender and Child Protection Network is the main coordination body for GBV and child protection interventions at the country level. The working group engages closely with the county and national government to provide effective services and to increase the capacity of county officials. The network has been involved in drafting and commenting on gender responsive bills that are already in Parliament for debate and possible adoption, including the Disability Bill, the Resource Allocation Bill, the Child Care Bill and the GBV Policy.

The Government of Kenya protects all refugees and asylum-seekers through government-led protection processes, including 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, the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) is responsible for camp management and registration, documentation and refugee status determination. Registration provides an evidence-based foundation for humanitarian planning, protection responses, and resilience activities while ensuring refugees have access to assistance and services.

UNHCR and partners work closely with Department of Refugee Services (DRS) on camp protection activities including organizing monthly meetings with refugee leaders and facilitating refugee elections in Kakuma and Kalobeyei with a constitution drafted by all partners. Within Turkana County, UNHCR and partners work on GBV, child protection and peaceful co-existence activities. The physical security of refugees is provided by Kenyan police, while UNHCR conducts awareness activities and monitors individual protection cases.

The enactment of the Childrens Act of 2022, provided the protection sector agencies a framework for the national and county authorities to work collaboratively in policy development and implementation on child protection. KISED P’s protection component partners will work within the provisions to establish, and build capacity of the County and sub-county Children Advisory Committees.

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

In terms of solutions, UNHCR facilitates voluntary repatriation to countries of origin and works with States to organize the resettlement of vulnerable refugees to third countries, and the enactment of the Refugees Act, 2021 provides the foundation for a more comprehensive protection and solutions strategy that includes access to socio-economic inclusion within Kenya. In 2022, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary return of 1,695 individuals from Kenya

to their countries of origin, while 1,842 refugees departed to third countries through resettlement programmes; UNHCR and its partners also assisted refugees to find solutions outside Kenya through complementary pathways, including labour mobility schemes, educational opportunities, and family reunification.

Sports have played an important role in promoting the protection of women, men, girls and boys. However, competitive sports, in particular football, can trigger strong emotions and conflict among groups that share different ethnic and cultural identities. To curb violence and promote peaceful co-existence among refugees and host communities in Turkana West, UNHCR and partners have presented 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 groups. The new model promotes behaviour change among girls, boys, young men and women through a number of key activities, including the Kakuma Premier League, Kakuma United FC, and management of sports fields. Players from Kakuma United and the teams in the Kakuma Premier League attend meetings with refugees to raise awareness on the prevention of violence among refugees and to promote peace coexistence.

Turkana CIDP III

The CIDP III Social Protection sector will have interventions in the broad programme areas of child protection, support to persons with disability and marginalized and minority groups, social assistance programme (health coverage for vulnerable groups and feeding programme), sports and talent development. Through the establishment of Child Rescue Centers, the County Government in partnership with various agencies aims to provide protection and care to orphans and vulnerable children; basic education and supplies will be provided in these centers. The county has two rescue centers, one in Lodwar and another in Kakuma that is yet to be operationalized. The county seeks to engage CBOs as key agents in providing child protection services, from identification to reunification and sensitization of communities on children's rights.

To ensure inclusivity, the Turkana County Government is keen to roll out programmes in identifying all persons with disability, having them registered with the National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPWD) to benefit from various social assistance programmes and exemptions for socio-economic development. Turkana County is also home to the marginalized and minority group of the Illimanyang community who have a rare genetic disorder and require integrated support such as access to water, food, and skin care products. The county aims to have the community registered by the NCPWDs and the County Social Protection Management Information System once established and operationalized.

Through sports and talent development, the county aims to build resilience and cohesion among youth in Turkana County, and during the CIDP III implementation period the county plans to hold various sporting events and championship tournaments, including disability sports, establishment of sports stadia, academies and playgrounds at the sub-county and ward levels, and recruitment and building the capacity of sports officers to be deployed across the county.

On the legal and policy front, the county purposes to operationalize the Social Protection Bill and the Sports Bill to provide guidance to the coordination of such activities and the financing through county budgets.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

In support of the CIDP III priorities, the KISED P protection component will strengthen the capacity of national and county protection providers and support the authorities to provide specialized services to refugees and host communities in Turkana West. Through the promotion and support of two-way communication systems and strengthening CBOs 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.

After the enactment of the Refugees Act 2021, KISED II will concentrate on the provision of protection and solutions for refugees and support

to members of host communities through set targets and specific objectives for their inclusion within the national services and processes.

Outcome: Improved well-being, protection delivery, AGD and social inclusivity of vulnerable groups/PSNs and forcefully displaced persons

Key Indicators	Baseline 2022	Target 2027
Number of girls and boys who received specialized child protection services	2,000	10,000
Number of individuals engaged in or benefited from community led protection initiatives (, community-led Identification and referral of children in need of protective services, community engagement in prevention activities; local level solutions to protection risks etc.)	4,000	20,000
Number of individuals trained on SEA, child protection and GBV	5,000	25,000
Number of youth participated to youth-specific programs	5,000	25,000
Number of refugees, Turkana, partners and authorities trained to address the needs of person with disability	1,500	6,000

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Strengthen capacity of national protection providers in line with international standards through the provision of technical advice	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Support authorities and other service providers to provide specialized protection services to strengthen the response	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.13	15.65
Engage communities as agents of protection	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.50
Advocacy for strengthening resilience and expanding solutions for refugees	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.00
Total	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83	24.15

Priority Interventions	
Ensure Access to documentations for all POCs (Issuance of Birth Certificates, Death Certificates; Marriage certificates; Refugees ID) USD 5M	USD 24 M
Strengthen Access to Judicial institutions (Support to Child Court, Police Gender Desks; Police Child Protection Units; support to Court User Committees and technical and logistical capacities of the judiciaries) USD 2M	
Strengthen government run GBV, child protection, PSN response mechanisms (Child Protection Case Management, GBV Case Management and case management for persons with Specific needs- elderly, PWDs including strengthening information management systems) USD 8M	
Provide capacity building to local authorities and community structures as protection actors (technical trainings, coaching and mentorship) USD 1.5M	
Including and strengthening presence of CBOs in existing response mechanisms USD 2.5M	
Operationalize the child-care reform agenda in the sub-county (Printing and Dissemination of Alternative Care Kit, trainings and roll-out of the alternative care kit; follow-up, monitoring and reporting) USD 2.5M	
Empower Women, Children and Youth in order to gain certain skills, maintain their lives with all due dignity (USD 2.5M)	



Objectives

Objective 4.4.1

Strengthen the capacity of national and county social protection providers through the provision of technical advice

There is strong need for strengthening national and community-based child protection systems and increase their capacities to prevent and response to violence against children. It is also critical to strengthen capacity of national protection providers in line with international standards through the provision of technical advice to tackle gender-based violence. Under Refugee Status Determination (RSD), it is important to provide technical support for establishment of government structures for asylum procedures and case processing at registration, first instance, appeal and judicial review as per the Refugees Act 2021.

Activities will aim to:

- Capacitate national and county authorities and duty bearers on protection principle and interventions.
- Advocate for the establishment and operationalization of child and gender desks at police stations and posts.
- Sensitize on PSEA and gender equality.
- Provide integrated support to GBV survivors, and awareness raising on GBV within communities.
- Establish child protection structures within communities.
- Capacitate communities through forums and discussions for inclusion of persons with specific needs, including persons with disabilities.
- Ensure timely registration and documentation of asylum-seekers and refugees.

- Harmonize collaboration with national and county social protection officers and agencies

Objective 4.4.2

Support authorities and other service providers to provide specialized protection services

It is evident that all at-risks boys and girls in refugee camps and settlements including in the host communities need access to well-coordinated and gender-responsive child/youth protection services. At the same time, the authorities and other service providers will need support to provide specialized protection services to strengthen their response to tackle GBV. There is need for advocacy and negotiation for an inclusive legal framework/instrument and support for the implementation of protection policies as part of legal protection of the refugees and asylum seekers. Under camp protection, it is important to advocate for targeted assistance for persons living with specific needs and their caregivers

Activities will aim to:

- Ensure children and GBV survivors from both refugee and host community access well-coordinated, quality and gender-responsive services.
- Mainstream child protection activities in all sectors and strengthening child, youth and GBV coordination.
- Establish and maintain child friendly spaces and safe spaces for GBV survivors.
- Sensitize and raise awareness with boys, girls, men and women on targeted topics, including GBV, PSEA, child safeguarding, drug and substance abuse, etc.

- Advocate for targeted assistance for persons with specific needs and their caregivers, including cash transfers, assistive devices, food, registration of special groups in national registries for coordinated support, etc.
- Develop and strengthen policy and legal frameworks, such as the Turkana County persons with Disabilities Act of 2017 and the proposed Social Protection Bill of 2022.

Objective 4.4.3

Engage communities as agents of protection

There is a need for promoting community-based approach to mitigate exposure to child protection including strengthening identification and referrals systems and community participation in child protection work. Similarly, to tackle GBV, it is important to engage communities as agents of protection. There is also need for access to online protection services for Refugees and Asylum Seekers. For enhancing camp protection, it is important to support the volunteer care givers for better functioning of refugee community structures as well as promoting individualized case management of the most vulnerable refugee population.

Activities will aim to:

- Strengthen community-based structures for refugees and host communities for coordination of protection and social protection services (reporting and referral) from emergency through to resilience and recovery.
- Facilitate access to social protection related online services and information for refugees and members of host communities.
- Foster peaceful co-existence between host and refugee communities through various social activities, such as sports and inter-cultural events.
- Establish community social amenities, such as playgrounds and cultural centers.
- Sensitize and train community structures, including CBOs and RLOs, on protection principles and responsibilities.
- Facilitate and strengthen feedback-and-response communication mechanisms between communities and protection service providers.



Women and children are the most vulnerable populations in the camp and surrounding neighbourhood. It is critical to build community-based mechanisms to improve protection and referral services.

- Develop and enhance community volunteer structures in which age, gender and diversity are mainstreamed.

Objective 4.4.4

Strengthening resilience and expanding solutions for refugees

There is strong need for advocacy for strengthening resilience and expanding solutions for refugees and host community to tackle GBV. As part of youth development, it is important to enhance youth led self-reliance activities as well as strengthening social networks and social capital among youth that builds positive coping mechanisms of unaccompanied youth in the camp.

Activities will aim to:

- Advocate for increased intake by resettlement countries.
- Provide refugees access to reliable information in different languages on family reunification programmes and application procedures for various countries.
- Assist refugees with required documents and completing applications to facilitate accurate,

timely submissions and efficient application processing.

- Advocate for additional educational scholarship opportunities for high-achieving students.
- Advocate for the simplification of procedures or reduction of barriers to complementary pathways, including with regard to admission requirements, documentation, travel documents, visas, etc.
- Advocate with Kenyan authorities for the legal status of refugee students who are studying abroad or in Kenya, including in relation to procedures for renewing Convention Travel Documents.
- Encourage and establishing contact with diaspora communities to play a greater role in facilitating complementary pathways for refugees.
- Explore the option of local integration and citizenship, including within the scope of and the East African Community option, in close coordination with Kenyan authorities.
- Continue to provide information to refugees and facilitate voluntary repatriation.



Burundian refugee preparing to board a plane during the voluntary repatriation exercise conducted by UNHCR and partners.





Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development

Current Situation

Sustainable urbanization in Kenya has the potential to improve economic opportunities and living conditions for members of host communities and refugees, and a strong positive relationship exists between planned urbanization and economic growth. While Kenya is a country that is rapidly urbanizing, existing spatial planning and infrastructure development processes have yet to fulfill the needs of basic urban services for all urban dwellers. According to the 2019 census, 31.1 per cent of Kenya's population (14.83 million people) resided in urban areas. With increasing urbanization rates, by 2050 it is estimated that 46 per cent (44 million people) will reside in urban areas. Since Kenya is still at an early stage of urbanization, with proper planning 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 varying levels across the counties, and in Turkana County the level of urban development is still at a nascent stage. However, considering spatial growth, accelerated new investment opportunities (including the LAPSSET project), and the classification of Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichogio as towns, Turkana County is expected to embark on an unprecedented urbanization process in the coming years. This will increase the pressure on land 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.

Kakuma refugee camp is now very congested with little or no empty space for further relocation of new arrivals or new development. At the same time, Kalobeyei has reached its full capacity according to the spatial plan and the spaces still available are mainly in areas designated for public facilities. More than 2,000 new arrivals continue to seek asylum in Kakuma every month, and this implies that all efforts must be made to secure new spaces for hosting these refugees under the new settlement approach. Developing new areas for hosting refugees is an expensive activity and raising funds is increasingly difficult due to the current economic situation around the world and the diversion of humanitarian funding to respond to the war in

Ukraine. In addition to the ongoing drought across the region, Kakuma continues to face the recurring problem of flooding, which renders several parts of the camp inhabitable, and investment in flood mitigation structures is necessary to save critical institutions serving both the host and refugee communities. The strategic objectives in KISED P Phase 2 will focus on these issues as well as the need to improve the investment climate in Kakuma and Kalobeyei through infrastructure development and easing of business processes.

Turkana CIDP III

To ensure the actualization of various legal and policy frameworks relating to spatial planning and infrastructure development, including the National Spatial Plan, Kenya Vision 2030, the National Urban Development Policy 2030, the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), and the Constitution of Kenya, which stipulates that land "shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable", Turkana County's CIDP III has planned various activities to ensure effective use of land for sustainable development.

Turkana County has begun the process of engaging the community in land governance and management, a deliberate step towards the registration of community land and establishment of community land governance structures. This will formalize land

ownership and promote a participatory approach in physical planning and infrastructure development. The county also seeks to establish a robust Land Information Management System, and a geographic information system (GIS) lab.

As part of its urban development programme, driven by economic activities and the LAPPSET project, the county plans to complete the process to confer municipality status to Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Urban services will include waste management capacity and urban infrastructure such as bus stations, paved walkways, parking lots, cemeteries, streetlighting, street naming and firefighting services. On the infrastructure front, CIDP III plans include road construction, flood mitigation through riverbed gabions, promotion of road safety through community sensitization, and construction and/or improvement of airstrips and airports.

Turkana county has also been severely affected by global climate change. The impacts of climate change include an increase in daily temperature, unpredictable rainfall and floods, and prolonged dry spells in the county. Extreme rainfall and floods pose threats to infrastructure and structures along the seasonal rivers and laggas (dry river bed) and these require mitigative and adaptive measures such as climate resilient urban planning and infrastructure development.

In order to provide effective and efficient urban services to the refugees and host communities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, the spatial planning, infrastructure development, and urban governance component is closely working with the relevant stakeholders and county government officials to identify the needs, allocate the empty lands for some special purposes according to the master plan, and coordinate in project planings and its implementation after assessing the gaps.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

Spatial planning, infrastructure development and urban governance is a key component of KISED P that aims to create the physical conditions required

for integrated spatial planning to achieve the balanced and sustainable urban 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 local scale. While urban governance will promote holistic urban development, decision making and planning through multi-stakeholder participation will be key to the success of the initiative.

KISED P recognizes the intersection between 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 for optimal land use as the land is a finite resource that has to be properly managed in order to reap maximum benefits. Under KISED P the management of land will be defined within the existing policy and legislative framework with the ultimate goal of promoting productive use.



KISED P recognizes Turkana West as a territory with rich potential and various resources that need to be managed effectively. The Plan will therefore work to strengthen the legal framework found in Article 66 the Kenyan Constitution on regulation of land uses, the Physical Planning Act (CAP 286), the National Land Commission Act, 2012, the Refugees Act, 2021 and the proposed Marshal Plan.

The process anticipates sustainable long-term changes and opportunities that will emerge as a result of 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.

Outcome: A well-planned urban area that is attractive to investment opportunities.

Key Indicators	Baseline 2022	Target 2027
Number of refugee households with permanent shelters	4,984	8,000
Number of host population households with permanent shelters	236	600
Number of KM of roads developed for improved mobility and enhanced economic growth	32	58

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Enhance the technical and institutional capacity in relevant ministries and integrated urban governance institutions	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.15
Improve transport-oriented development plan to enhance accessibility and connectivity in Turkana West Sub-County	2.633	2.633	2.633	2.633	2.633	13.165
Promote participatory community-led land governance and administration processes to ensure sustainable growth and development	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.075
Promote sustainable shelter and housing solutions for population in Turkana West Sub-County	1.122	1.122	1.122	1.122	1.122	5.61
Total	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	19.00

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects )		
	Construction of 3,016 household permanent shelters for refugees and 364 permanent shelters for the host community 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 (USD 5.61 M)	USD 17.41 M
	Increase mobility and accessibility for socio-economic growth in Turkana West by developing the transportation networks and investing in urban structures such as the proposed Kakuma-Kalobeyei Municipality, and the construction and/or upgrading of 26 KM Road (USD 11.7 M)	
	Preparation 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. This includes preparation of masterplan for expansion of Kalobeyei and Redevelopment plan for the Kakuma settlement. (USD 100,000)	





Objectives

Objective 4.5.1

Enhance the technical and institutional capacity in relevant ministries and integrated urban governance institutions

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, clearer policies and legislation, and preparedness to plan for and respond to dynamic influxes of refugees with potential for integration with host communities. Activities will aim to:

- Undertake stakeholder mapping to identify key actors and their roles, and institutionalize a strategy for their active involvement in development activities.
- Organize activities through coordination of different stakeholders including the County Planning Department, Sub-County Administrator, leaders of the Kalobeyei host community, and UN-Habitat officers.
- Conduct workshops and trainings to enhance the technical and institutional capacity in relevant ministries, the Turkana County Government, Sub-County Administration, DRS, and municipality and integrated urban governance institutions.
- Assess, identify and improve 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.
- Develop guidelines and tools to support implementation of urban planning, including development of policies on waste management.
- Identify gaps in technology and enhance the use of GIS to support planning.
- Conduct training on land ownership and governance.
- Conduct research on identifying gaps in urban development and governance.
- Develop a Local Urban Board and provide technical support to the county's technical departments to build their capacities in the fields of spatial and settlement planning, and land and infrastructure systems management.
- Fast track the granting of a charter for the municipality status of Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

Objective 4.5.2

Improve transport-oriented development to enhance accessibility and connectivity in Turkana West Sub-County

The aim of this objective is to develop the sustainable urban transportation system to increase the mobility and economic growth in Turkana West. This also includes construction and upgrading of the road network, the green areas, and walkways within the Kalobeyei and Kakuma settlement.

Activities will aim to:

- Develop a sustainable infrastructure development and management plan including a transportation plan.
- Implement the Kalobeyei Road Network Address System Plan and property address systems.
- Develop and implement a public space and public transportation plan with maintenance and monitoring programme.



- Construct and maintain walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure.
- Construct and maintain recreational parks and green spaces, such as the proposed Kakuma Stadium.
- Upgrade roads to bitumen standards, giving priority to roads providing access to education and healthcare institutions, markets and intercounty connections.

Objective 4.5.3

Promote participatory community-led land governance and administration processes to ensure sustainable growth and development.

The main function of this objective is to support the Land governance, management and administration of the Kakuma and Kalobeyi settlement, this includes formation of the Municipality, raising the awareness programs on the social and environmental consideration, and supporting the effective implementation of the Master Plan.

Activities will aim to:

- Support the development and implementation of a participatory governance and management framework involving all relevant stakeholders,

including the refugee and local communities, the private sector, county and national governments, and other relevant actors.

- Support the county with the development and implementation of the spatial plans in a participatory manner.
- Support the establishment of an effective urban governance and a coordinating structure involving all partners.
- Create awareness on planning and investment, and strengthen the capacity of various actors to effectively engage in planning and development.
- Organize awareness raising programs on environmental issues affecting urban areas, including water quality, solid waste management, sanitation, air quality, land degradation, etc.
- Prepare an integrated strategic urban development plan for Kalobeyi town, including the Kakuma-Kalobeyi infrastructure corridor (estimated 23 km).
- Establish a geo-referenced property registry for Kalobeyi settlement (15 km²) to provide physical addresses for all residential units, public infrastructure and institutions.



Transitional shelters for new arrivals refugees in Kalobeyi.

- Develop capital investment plans that highlight all potential investments deemed critical to ensuring the realization of settlement plans and sub-county projects.
- Fast-track the identification and establishment of a public cemetery and landfill.
- Prepare a redevelopment plan for the transformation of Kakuma camp into a settlement in line with the Refugees Act, 2021 – the county has already prepared an Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan for Kakuma town.
- Support the development and implementation of the local spatial plan for Kalobeyei settlement and facilitate monitoring and evaluation of implementation every 3 to 5 years.
- Include in the master plan future land for settlement of refugees within urban areas through an integrated and inclusive approach.

Objective 4.5.4

Promote sustainable shelter and housing solutions for the population in Turkana West Sub-County

This objective covers the sustainable shelter solution for the refugee and host communities,

conducting the research on identification of the low-cost building materials, designing of the sustainable shelter models, and enhancing the capacity of the skilled laborers and other relevant stakeholders.

Activities will aim to:

- Provide sustainable and permanent housing through CBIs to ensure access to safe and dignified housing for refugees and host communities.
- Identify local low-cost building materials for sustainable models for housing construction, including natural Turkana stone blocks.
- Design and implement sustainable model shelters through participatory processes.
- Repair and maintain existing shelters to improve the living standards of refugees.
- Conduct research and introduce low-cost shelter prototypes and construction materials.
- Provide training programs on producing low-cost construction materials.
- Conduct training for the skilled labourers to familiarize them with new construction technologies and quality of the work.



Providing sustainable and permanent housing through Cash Based Interventions ensures access to safe and dignified housing for refugees and host communities.





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 the country's population. According to FAO Kenya estimates,²⁷ in 2022, the sector contributed almost 33 per cent to the national gross domestic product (GDP). The crops, livestock, and fisheries sub-sectors contributed approximately 27 per cent, 12 per cent, and 0.5 per cent, respectively, to agricultural GDP. Agriculture generates most of Kenya's food requirements, nearly 65 per cent of merchandise exports, and roughly 65 per cent of foreign exchange earnings. But with almost 91 per cent of its agricultural exports in raw or semi-processed form, the country is losing out on significant income by not adding value to its produce²⁸. According to the CIDP, agricultural production in Turkana is mainly related to maize and sorghum. During good rainy seasons and using irrigation technologies, refugee and host community households strive to produce crops that they consume with the surplus sold in local markets. The CIDP III blueprint notes that only 30 per cent of the Turkana County's soil is suitable for crop production while the rest is ideal for livestock production. The county has 51 irrigation schemes utilizing surface, spate, and drip irrigation technologies, most of which are river-based. Most of these 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 have helped reduce poverty and improve food security. KISED P partners are also investing in climate-smart agriculture and irrigation technologies along with the construction of rainwater harvesting structures for use in crop and livestock production.

The refugee population provides growing demand for agricultural products, particularly food commodities, but supply is challenged by the fact that present suppliers come from other areas of the county. The unpredictability of road conditions, especially insecurity in Turkana South, remains a great hindrance to the supply of additional food commodities to Turkana West from other areas of Kenya enjoying large scale production and economies of scale. In addition, soil conditions, the trade network, and poor participation of women in agricultural interventions are further obstacles to the success of the agriculture industry in the sub-county. However, the presence of refugees could potentially improve the agricultural sector, particularly following the discovery of freshwater aquifers for irrigation and the possible incorporation of women into production and market-based interventions.

The county's primary crops are sorghum, corn, and diverse dark leafy vegetables, which are mostly farmed for subsistence with minor commercial

production and market capitalization. Along the Turkwel and Kerio rivers, irrigation is primarily used for farming, whereas rain-fed agriculture is predominant in the regions of Kakuma and Lokichogio. About 15 per cent of refugees in Kalobeyei engage in subsistence crop production, and many poor Turkana households have been compelled to engage in subsistence livelihood activities with negative environmental impacts. Particularly, the cutting of trees for fuel wood or charcoal production has become a pillar of the economy for many poorer households, who no longer view these activities as a last resort coping technique but as their major source of income.

Approximately 65 per cent of the population of Turkana County are pastoralists, 20 per cent are agro-pastoralists, and 8 per cent are engaged in fishing; 7 per cent of the population depends on urban and peri-urban livelihoods, including refugees. The livestock industry is the economic backbone of Turkana County, through production systems that are traditionally administered and

27 <https://www.fao.org/kenya/fao-in-kenya/kenya-at-a-glance/en/>
28 CIDP III estimate (2018-2022)

regulated. People in Turkana raise cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, and camels. This is their primary source of food and income, and with good targeting of available social and economic opportunities can afford them lucrative options to produce and export fresh and organically produced meat products, live animals, and a variety of milk products. All these factors account for up to 90 per cent of household income. However, the pastoralist lifestyle of the Turkana people has suffered several shocks and failures over the past two decades, of which most are attributable to climate change.

Droughts have grown in duration and frequency, and Kenya has endured four episodes of severe drought over the past 12 years. Since 1992, the influx of refugees has altered land use to non-pastoral activities, including refugee settlements that limit communal grazing. Combined with shrinking pastoral grazing areas and drought, ecological degradation has escalated. This has resulted in an increased loss of plant cover, land degradation due to soil erosion, fragmentation, and deterioration of water sources, which has led to a shortage of livestock feed and water supplies.

The limited, overgrazed, and degraded rangelands have inhibited herd expansion, resulting in a decline in stock numbers and putting many pastoralists in a state of permanent food insecurity. Insufficient water for agriculture and livestock exacerbates food insecurity and has intensified competition for finite grazing and water resources, resulting in inter-community conflicts, instability, and restricted access to markets and other essential services. Currently, refugees' engagement in livestock production is restricted to chickens and other small animals, and their role in value chains for camels, cattle, sheep, and goats are restricted to commerce (especially as butchers) and consumption. There is also potential for the development of technologies for the production of skins and hides to add value to animal output.

In Turkana West, mortality rates of livestock from disease are high. The impact of livestock diseases on animal productivity and access to domestic, regional, and international livestock markets is unfavorable. Animals congregating at grazing grounds, watering stations, markets, and during

seasonal internal and cross-border movements of pastoralists are frequently connected with disease transmission. This is exacerbated by the limited capacity of pastoralists to report the occurrence of sickness.

Turkana CIDP III

The County is aware of the significance and requirements of the agriculture sector for economic development and poverty reduction in Turkana. Kenya Vision 2030 emphasizes the need to turn smallholder subsistence agriculture into a modern, innovative, and market-driven economy. Low agricultural productivity, unused land, inadequate water for both crop and livestock production, inefficient markets and inadequate value addition are identified as the most significant difficulties for Kenya.

CIDP III aims to facilitate sustainable development and management of the agricultural sector for food security and nutrition, socio-economic development and improved livelihood resilience. The Turkana County Government plans to adopt irrigation technologies through rainwater and groundwater harvesting and setting up irrigation schemes; expanding extension and research services in the agricultural sector; mapping of arable lands for government and private sector agricultural use; management of invasive species such as prosopis; rangeland management for livestock feed production; livestock breed improvement; increased feed production through distribution of seeds; decentralization of veterinary services to the sub-counties and strengthening livestock value chains through saleyards, establishment of tanneries for value-addition of hides and skins, and the establishment of Network Livestock Marketing Associations. Notably, the county seeks to establish and operationalize a county veterinary laboratory to support research and disease surveillance. Through community-based disease reporters, the county also plans to improve its response to outbreaks. It further plans to construct and operationalize an agricultural training college that will be utilized to build the capacity of government officials and the crop and livestock farmers through research and training activities.

To ensure the adoption of agri-nutrition farming, the County Government has planned to establish government-owned agri-nutrition farms and encourage households to have kitchen gardens. Further, CIDP III also envisions the diversification of the agricultural sector to tap into the potential of commercial beekeeping and poultry farming.

The County Government plans to establish greenbelts to meet the required 10 per cent forest cover through community mobilization and distribution of climate resilient seedlings, and gazettement of biodiversity hotspots such as the Songot and Lotikipi forests. Further, on environmental conservation, through the Financing Locally Led Climate Actions, the county plans to engage local community structures to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change in Turkana County.

To facilitate the above-mentioned interventions, CIDP III envisions the development and operationalization of various legal and policy documents to guide the sector, including the Turkana County Animal Health Policy and Act, the Livestock Policy and Bill, the Livestock Saleyard Policy and Bill, and the County Rangeland Management Policy.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

Agriculture, Livestock, and Natural Resource Management (NRM) are crucial components of the KISED P model, which aims to foster the socioeconomic growth of refugees and host community populations. The sector will promote access to food and nutrition, as well as incomes from a variety of livelihoods options, by enhancing the community's resilience and self-sufficiency. The sector's outlook is consistent with the Turkana County Government's Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, and Fisheries' sectoral objectives, as well as Kenya's Vision 2030, Agricultural Sector Transformation Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019-2029, and Kenya's Constitution of 2010, which all promote access to food, nutrition, income, and social protection services.

Populations of Turkana, including refugees, rely on crop and livestock production and the environment for livelihoods. Utilizing the existing options to improve agricultural output and environmental management would not only increase the self-sufficiency of the target population, but it will also pave the way for entrepreneurial activities that generate greater profits for households and businesses. Prioritized sectoral interventions include crop and livestock productivity, market growth and access, Agri-Nutrition interventions, Natural Resource Management for prudent utilization of natural factors of production and environmental restoration and conservation, as well as foster coordination of the development partners.



The sector will be led by the government, with County departments of Agriculture, Livestock production, Veterinary services, Trade and Cooperatives, NRM and Environment, Water, Social Services, and Nutrition, as well as the department of Disaster Management, collaborating with FAO and WFP and civil society organizations (NGOs) and private sector entities to achieve the sector's objectives and milestones. The NRM component will concentrate primarily on restoring the deteriorated environment and integrating landscape-based techniques into the management and usage of the environment and natural resources as well as plantation activities and ecosystem conservation.

85,000 households (50 percent refugees) are expected to benefit directly from the sector interventions during the KISED P period 2023-2027, and the intended self-reliance outcomes would enable the households to fulfill their food and nutrition security needs as well as producer groups providing employment and business opportunities to many other indirect beneficiaries. Kakuma still experience continued influx of refugees and host community populations with diverse social protection needs. The sector will support provision of food security and entrepreneurship solutions that can help the PoCs maximize agricultural opportunities available to improve their livelihoods. Every activity proposed for the sector will benefit refugees and host community in equal bases a part from exceptional factors where the intervention suites better a specific community.

Outcome: Improved self-reliance of the targeted refugee and host community farmers and households through the adoption of integrated crop, livestock and climate smart agriculture

Key Indicators	Baseline 2022	Target 2027
Households accessing livestock production services and livelihoods	30,000	55,000
Area (ha) of land irrigated for intensive horticultural production	24	60
Area (ha) of land under dryland farming using rainwater harvesting technologies	203	600
Number of households producing vegetables and fruits for own consumption and/or commercial purposes	12,000	30,000
Acreage land (ha) reclaimed that was invaded by prosopis used for productive use (firewood, timber, briquettes)	450	900

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
Increase livestock production and productivity	1.4966	1.853	1.783	1.68	1.123	7.9356
Increase crop production and productivity	4.89	3.84	4.29	3.15	3.895	20.065
Develop market systems for livestock, and crop value chains	0.6	0.26	0.5	0.16	0.47	1.99
Increase consumption of nutritious diets (livestock and crop) products	0.35	0.3	0.25	0.15	0.15	1.2
Conserve Natural, Strengthen NRM institutions, and stakeholder coordination on implementation of Land scape approaches	0.845	0.455	0.585	0.27	0.36	2.515
Total	8.18	6.71	7.41	5.41	6.0	33.71

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects )		
	Promote Climate Smart Agriculture technologies and capabilities for 55,000 farmer households (Diverse hands-on training, exposure and production inputs supply). (USD 8 M)	USD 20.54 M
	Support development and functionality of agricultural (crops and livestock) markets, linkages and access by local and external traders (10 fresh produce markets and 10 Livestock markets) benefiting 1000 local producers and entrepreneurs. (USD 4 M)	
	Construct water harvesting structures and install with irrigation technologies for horticultural and field crop production (4 units refugee setting and 4 units in host community) benefiting 2,400 Households. (USD 4 M)	
	Promote poultry and rabbit production by the livestock producer groups in Refugee and Host community settings. 30 groups benefitting (50% refugee) accruing annual income of USD 1.2 M (USD 2 M)	
	Expanded community nutrition-sensitive Behavior Change Communication activities in refugee and host community settings benefitting 30,000 Households (50% refugees). (USD 1 M)	
	Integrate Land scape approaches for efficient utilization of Natural Resources in displaced settings, promote NRM and restoration of degraded areas. (USD 1.54 M)	

Objectives

Objective 4.6.1

Increase livestock production and productivity

Livestock keeping is the main source of livelihood for populations in Turkana. Refugees in Turkana have also done well in the production of small stock mainly poultry. This objective will promote different livestock production interventions, enterprises and strategies to make livestock development activities and value chains high yielding and profitable.

Activities will aim to:

- Produce various livestock species including breeding and genetics improvement.
- Enhance fish production in natural and artificially created fish production ecosystems.
- Expand hides and skins production and marketing of products.
- Expand fodder production and livestock feed formulation and marketing.
- Expand livestock marketing and trade of live animals and enhance value chains in various markets categories.
- Build the resilience of livestock keepers, enhance value addition to pastoral production and livelihood systems, knowledge, skills, and technology transfer.
- Promote disease surveillance and One Health initiative, “an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems.”²⁹



Chicken farmer in Kalobeyei.

29 https://www.who.int/health-topics/one-health#tab=tab_1

Objective 4.6.2

Increase crop production and productivity

Crop production is the main source of food for refugees and host communities. Different crop species are being grown in horticultural farms, backyard gardens, and large-scale field crop farms. The objective will facilitate the use of Climate Smart Agriculture and dryland farming technologies to produce healthy and productive crops that can give enough yields for household use and surplus for the market.

Activities will aim to:

- Promote the growing of assorted crops for household food security and markets.
- Open more land for agriculture, including through land reclamation.
- Expand agricultural mechanization and supply of mechanization equipment.
- Improve the management of crop pests and diseases using home-based technologies and through the installation of a plant health clinic, which is “a mechanism in which farmers are able to access basic plant healthcare and services from relevant authority in relation to infested or suspected infested plants and plant products for diagnostic purposes.”³⁰
- Develop a community seed system for different crops.
- Disseminate good agricultural practices promote climate smart agricultural methods and conservation agriculture.
- Establish water harvesting structures and expand exploration of groundwater for agricultural use.
- Support the establishment of Tarach dam and water supply systems for agriculture.

- Support agricultural M&E systems under the County Agriculture Sector Steering Committee framework.

Objective 4.6.3

Develop market systems for livestock, and crop value chains

Linking markets and crop and livestock production will improve production outcomes, empower producers and linking them with traders and markets. The objective focus on the capitalization of market opportunities through empower producer groups. Functional markets mean sustainable production and agribusiness systems that facilitate and link supply of agricultural commodities from farm to markets for food, nutrition and income security.

Activities will aim to:

- Undertake market research to define the production and productivity of agricultural enterprises.
- Develop and market agricultural value chains for specific market needs.
- Develop and operationalize market information systems for various commodity markets.
- Promote effective and innovative agricultural financing.
- Establish and operationalize producer groups for various agricultural enterprises.

³⁰ RAMBAULI, M.; ANTWI, A.M. and MUDAU, F.N.. Review of plant health clinics: a recent phenomenon for effective plant pests and diseases diagnosis. *S Afr. Jnl. Agric. Ext.* [online]. 2021, vol.49, n.3, pp.90-103. ISSN 2413-3221. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17159/2413-3221/2021/v49n3a11245>.

- Train farmer producer groups and support their transition to cooperatives.
- Conduct market risk analysis.

Objective 4.6.4

Increase consumption of nutritious diets (livestock and crop products)

Home economics is critical for the populations in Turkana West (Refugees and host) to manage scarcity of food. Nutrition sensitive agriculture will be integrated into crop and livestock production activities whereby the principles of health feeding guides community choices on the type of crop to be grow and supplied to the market. Nutrition communication and education will be used as avenues to sensitize households towards considering good nutrition practices and hygiene at household and community level.

Activities will aim to:

- Encourage the adoption of kitchen gardens by households, health centres and schools.
- Promote technologies for the production and preservation of vegetables.
- Expand community-based communication and education on nutrition-sensitive agriculture.
- Expand the preservation of vegetables, animal products, and diverse foodstuffs using locally made technologies.

Objective 4.6.5

Conserve natural resources and strengthen institutions and stakeholder coordination on implementation of landscape approaches

The displaced setting environment is highly degraded. Trees and vegetation are constantly getting used as fuel and as construction materials. The objective aim to map and sensitize the population on the importance of Natural Resources and Environment management. Regeneration

efforts will be upscaled to restore the degrade environment and engage community institutions on the programs that can help strengthen the application of land scape approaches for managing the environment and regularize human activities in the displaced setting environment

Activities will aim to:

- Conserve areas with natural resources for livestock production.
- Rehabilitate and regenerate degraded lands through holistic natural resource management.
- Extend greenbelts and tree nurseries across the sub-county.
- Explore value chains of fruit trees and woodlots, e.g., Neem trees.
- Implement a landscape approach³¹ for displaced settings in Kalobeyei, Kakuma, and potential areas in the sub-county.
- Strengthen the capacity of county ministries and departments contributing to agricultural development.
- Support finalization of pending county agricultural policies and formulation of new ones.
- Support the implementation of county policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation, land use planning and soil health management.
- Support research institutions, such as the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Organization, the Kenya Forestry Research Institute, and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, to develop the agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management sub-sectors, including policy formulation.
- Support government coordination mechanisms and frameworks to realize the goals of KISED P and county strategies for agriculture.

31 'A Landscape Approach is broadly defined as a framework to integrate policy and practice for multiple land uses, within a given area, to ensure equitable and sustainable use of land while strengthening measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change'; as in Reed, J., Deakin, L. & Sunderland, T. What are 'Integrated Landscape Approaches' and how effectively have they been implemented in the tropics: a systematic map protocol. *Environ Evid* 4, 2 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.1186/2047-2382-4-2>



An electronic shop that uses electricity from the Kalobeyei mini-grid in the Kalobeyei settlement.

Component 7



Sustainable Energy Solutions

Current Situation

Under the Policy Paper on Kenya's Comprehensive Refugee Management Programme (Marshall Plan),³² access to energy is captured under Pillar 2, supporting the needs of refugees and host communities. Strategies highlighted to address energy needs include exploitation of solar and wind resources through investment in solar mini grids; connection of refugee hosting areas to the national grid; adoption of eco-friendly alternatives for cooking energy, such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and ethanol; promote livelihoods and/or income generation activities for refugees and host communities based on the supply of energy saving cookstoves.

Energy being a crosscutting issue, it has significant impact on education though the provision of electricity for students to access digital learning and e-learning opportunities; WASH through solar water pumping, which is cheaper and environmentally sustainable in the longer term compared to diesel pumping; health and nutrition through access to sustainable electricity to power essential equipment and refrigeration for vaccines and medicines; livelihoods through productive use of electricity, such as for internet cafes or barbershops; agriculture through use of biogas systems to increase crop yields as well as powering farm machinery.³³

The Sustainable Energy Solutions Thematic Working Group, comprising Turkana County Government, UN agencies, national government entities, development partners, CBOs, NGOs, and refugee representatives, was organised by the KISED P Secretariat to take stock of achievements, challenges, gaps, and lessons learned in KISED P Phase 1. It was agreed that the objectives of Phase 1 were partially met, and partners were requested to develop KISED P Phase 2 priorities, expected outcomes, and strategic objectives to address those gaps.

Turkana CIDP III

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

Solar energy is currently one of the cheapest sources of electricity 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.³⁴ Despite this potential, less than 1 per cent of the population uses solar power. Initiatives to tap into this resource include retrofitting diesel generators with solar photovoltaics, and Turkana County aims to ensure more social amenities are powered with green energy, including schools and hospitals.

³² Policy Paper on Kenya's Comprehensive Refugee Management Programme (Marshall Plan), 2022.

³³ Ibid

³⁴ "Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed Development of Solar Mini Grid in Kerio Trading Center, Turkana Central Constituency within Turkana County," Kenya Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation, December 2019, <https://www.rerec.co.ke/images/projects/ESIA/Final--Kerio-ESIA.pdf>

Fuelwood has the potential to improve livelihoods in drylands using a transformative systems approach that enhances sustainable wood production, and these approaches will include the utilization of Prosopis to produce charcoal and briquettes. The County Government plans to sensitize communities on clean energy technologies and promote community-based production of briquettes and energy efficient cooking stoves.

KISED P approach and planned interventions

Given the complex nature of humanitarian situations and the challenges of integrating sustainable energy solutions, there is need for collective action to mobilise resources, build capacity, raise awareness, and advocate for energy solutions to enhance positive impact in the cross-cutting sectors such as healthcare, food security, education, protection, WASH and livelihoods.

For this reason, this component will integrate energy into the planning and response by promoting adoption of renewable energy technologies that





minimise waste and reduce environmental and indoor pollution, and ensuring it is accessible to poor households among both the refugee and host communities. The private sector will be supported to participate in promoting the use of renewable energy technologies, establishing green belts in refugee settlements, using community forest approaches linked to sustainable energy, and briquette production using charcoal dust and domestic wastes. A charcoal value chain study and analysis will be undertaken, and the results will be used to inform the implementation process. Coordination of energy sector actors will be enhanced to more cost-effectively safeguard and internalise sustainable gains.

To achieve this, innovation is required to attract alternative sources of capital and partnerships and to provide new financial instruments to leverage private-sector expertise. These can be achieved through de-risking capital investments that can help validate more commercial business models.

Outcome: Increased access to energy through scale-up of off-grid renewable energy supply and productive use of energy while protecting the environment; improved policy frameworks and access to financial products.

Key Indicators	Baseline 2022	Target 2027
Percentage population with access to reliable, clean, and affordable electricity		50 per cent
Percentage households using clean cooking technologies	21 per cent	35 per cent
Number of SMEs / hospitals / schools trained on energy efficiency and conservation	-	115
Number of private sector entities operating in Kakuma and Kalobeyei	-	220
Number of productive uses of energy applications	-	100

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Promote private sector partnerships on sustainable delivery models of energy services and products	4.29	4.29	2.79	2.04	1.54	14.95
Improve access to clean, modern, affordable, and sustainable cooking energy services for households, SMEs, and social institutions	1.0	1.1	1.21	1.3	1.4	6.01
Promote energy efficiency and conservation as well as prudent environmental, health and safety practices for social institutions (health and education facilities)	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.125
Promote productive use of energy for improved livelihoods	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.2
E-Waste management	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.17
Total	5.4	5.48	4.1	3.44	3.03	21.45

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects )	
 Roll out of 20,000 pieces of 6kg of LPG. (US\$ 3.5 M)	USD 16 M
Roll out of 5,000 pieces of EPCs for households; roll out of 200 pieces of 60-litre EPCs for institutional cooking. (US\$ 0.9 M)	
 Production of 25,000MT of charcoal briquettes, 25,000MT of firewood and charcoal; production of 25,000MT of firewood pellets from Prosopis. (USD 7.6 M)	
 Set up 1MWp solar power plant and distribution network. (US\$ 4 M)	



25kWp Solar PV system installed at LifeWorks Girls School.



Objectives

Objective 4.7.1

Promote private sector partnerships on sustainable delivery models of energy services and products

The private sector plays a critical role in promoting financially feasible and technically viable energy access solutions through market-based approaches. Some of the pre-investment costs of energy technologies, such as off-grid electricity generators, are exceedingly high for local partners and communities that decide to venture into mini-grid development. The majority of private sector implementers of such projects will require commercial debt financing with interest rates below prevailing market rates charged by commercial banks as the cost of credit has an enormous impact on the pricing of electricity. Activities will aim to:

- Attract private sector investment in Turkana West to establish micro and mini grids.
- Replicate and scale-up decentralized renewable energy generation capabilities.
- Facilitate feasibility studies and community engagement for mini-grid development in partnership with relevant stakeholders.
- Provide blended finance solutions for clean energy through partnership with development and financial institutions.
- Embark on widescale streetlighting to provide a 24-hour economy.
- Incentivize private sector renewable energy mini-grid developers through provision of subsidies.
- Ensure at least USD 90,000 is dedicated annually to the maintenance of solar systems.
- Undertake research and development on solar technologies and development of standards.
- Ensure renewable energy development through promotion of renewable energy technologies, collection and maintenance of county renewable energy data, and management and safe disposal of e-waste.
- Develop the capacity of public-private partnerships for energy projects.
- Assist private sector mini-grid investors with acquisition of land in the refugee and host community settlements to set up projects.
- Establish a Turkana West Sub-County energy database and ensure it is regularly updated and easily accessible to inform energy planning, identify investment priorities and facilitate resource mobilization.
- Provide periodic market insights and trends to support decisions on energy investment.
- Explore carbon financing agreements to increase access to sustainable energy solutions, decrease environmental degradation and reduce carbon emissions.

Objective 4.7.2

Improve access to clean, modern, affordable, and sustainable cooking energy services for households, SMEs, and social institutions

With a traditional biomass dependency rate of 97 per cent, there is need to diversify cooking energy technologies and fuels. The high tier technologies being considered include LPG, electric cooking (e.g., electric pressure cookers, EPCs), ethanol stoves and fuel, etc. End-user financing mechanisms for refugees and host communities will be crucial in

unlocking these modern and clean technologies. Activities will aim to:

- Strengthen existing market-based access to energy activities including diversified clean cooking stoves, diversified non-wood fuels such as ethanol, LPG, and EPCs.
- Promote electric cooking through EPCs.
- Undertake research and development on clean cooking technologies.
- Enhance the use of prosopis as a cooking fuel through briquetting, and support host community groups with sustainable charcoal harvesting techniques.
- Provide technical support to alternative cooking fuel solutions.
- Facilitate research and development on clean cooking and solar technology standards.
- Scale up social and behaviour change campaigns to increase adoption of clean cooking technologies.

- Strengthen linkages between energy and other sectors such as livelihoods, protection (GBV), education and health.

- Expand the use of CBIs for energy needs.

Objective 4.7.3

Promote energy efficiency and conservation as well as prudent environmental, health and safety practices for social institutions (health and education facilities)

Energy and resource efficiency is one of the easiest and most cost-effective ways to combat climate change, purify air, improve the competitiveness of businesses, and reduce energy costs for end-users. It offers powerful and cost-effective tools for achieving a sustainable energy future. As we cannot manage what we cannot measure, the use of real time monitors that assist with monitoring of energy consumption at facilities is critical. These real time energy monitors should be installed in every public institution (health facilities, schools, government facilities, etc.) to monitor energy consumption. In the long term, the findings will inform energy



He works as an artisan at a stove production unit. The stoves they produce help combat climate change by reducing CO2 emissions and providing employment opportunities for both refugee and host youth.



Raphael Basemi, founder of FRADI and a Congolese refugee living in the Kakuma camp is a plastic entrepreneur who works with more than 500 members of the host and refugee communities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei to collect and recycle plastics.

efficiency and conservation measures to be instituted, including retrofitting of old buildings. Activities will aim to:

- Raise awareness on energy efficiency measures through posters, webinars, and physical meetings targeting partners and government entities.
- Provide training to social institutions (schools and health centres) and other organisations on energy efficiency.
- Replace energy inefficient appliances such as air conditioning units, fluorescent and incandescent lamps with highly efficient lamps (e.g., LED bulbs).
- Provide technical input on building designs to ensure they are energy efficient.
- Install real time energy monitoring management system in facilities.

Objective 4.7.4

Promote productive use of energy for improved livelihoods

With the limited formal employment opportunities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei and with an improving access to electricity, productive use of energy can support men, women and youth to derive livelihoods. Activities will aim to:

- Create awareness on opportunities for the productive use of energy.
- Stimulate and match sustainable energy supply with demand.
- Design appropriate energy delivery models for customers in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
- Design an appropriate payment model for energy needs (pay-as-you-go, lease with fixed payment plans, etc.).

- Link potential SMEs to financial institutions where they can get credit to acquire energy technologies.

Objective 4.7.5

E-waste management

Turkana West is characterized by the presence of various government offices, UN agencies NGOs, development actors, CBOs and other institutions whose interventions either directly or indirectly contribute to e-waste. These include e-waste from solar appliances or components, particularly solar lanterns. The continuous distribution of off-grid appliances without precautionary measures on recycling, reuse or repair poses an environmental threat in the long run. Activities will aim to:

- Create awareness on e-waste management across the value chain targeting refugees and host community households as well as appliance vendors.
- Undertake a comprehensive study on the status of e-waste generation, management and utilization within Turkana West to inform the implementation approach that will be adopted for the e-waste workstream; this study will also inform the development of e-waste guidelines, operation and maintenance models and technical specifications for procurement of energy appliances locally.
- Facilitate partnership with private sector firms that offer e-waste management services such as collection, recycling and repair.
- Initiate the establishment of a centre to provide e-waste management services within Turkana West.



A SIM card vendor in Kalobeyei settlement market.

Component 8



Private Sector and Entrepreneurship

Current Situation

The successful rollout and implementation of KISEDPI (2018-2022), despite facing COVID-19 and other challenges, proved that a well-developed and robust private sector in Kakuma and Kalobeyi, and by extension Turkana County, can support the overriding goal of all development assistance. In May 2022, the Government of Kenya approved the long-awaited Recognition of Prior Learning Policy, which opens access for informal sector workers in Kenya to get their skills assessed and certified. This means that the informally acquired on-the-job knowledge and skills a worker has gained over time can now be recognized, assessed and certified. The certification is a process done by qualification awarding bodies that have been approved by the Kenya National Qualification Authority, a new state body with the mandate for certification of competencies possessed by Kenyans in all sectors.

An assessment “Understanding socio-economic conditions of Refugees in Kenya, 2021, Volume B: Kakuma Camp”, jointly undertaken by the World Bank and the UNHCR (UNHCR and WB 2021), identified the following key work, income generation and financial services issues among the refugee and the host populations:

- Refugees face restrictions from working and moving outside camps which severely impact their ability to participate in the labour market.
- All refugee and host population businesses require permits and annual renewals from both the national and county governments, as well as other requirements such as Kenya Revenue Authority registration and enrolment in NHIF and NSSF programmes. These requirements are both expensive and cumbersome, thereby discouraging many potential entrepreneurs from starting new business ventures.
- Access to financial services is still very low among refugees and the host population, with only 11 per cent of refugee households operating a regular bank account, with the local presence of only two commercial banks, Equity Bank and Kenya Commercial Bank, and one private microfinance organization, Inkomoko (formerly AEC Kenya). While refugees are permitted to open bank accounts in Kenya, the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2009 and the “Know Your Customer” regulations in place result in most banks refusing to recognize refugee ID cards as a sufficient form of identification for opening bank accounts, despite the fact that Article 28(7) of the Refugees Act, 2021 states that the refugee ID card “shall at a minimum have a similar status to the Foreign National Registration Certificate issued under section 56(2) of the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act for the purposes of accessing the rights and fulfilling obligations under this law.” These barriers limit refugees’ access to both conventional and digital banking services, including mobile banking services (such as M-Pesa and Airtel Money), which are used more than formal banking services; some 43 per cent of refugee households have access to mobile banking, which is however still lower than the Kenyan average of 73 per cent.
- People living with disabilities and their caregivers are inadequately targeted by employment services, making them more susceptible to variant shocks.
- Water, electricity, and internet connectivity challenges, as well as distance to sources of inputs, restrict manufacturing businesses from launching successfully.

- Young people with basic information and communication technology skills are not adequately participating in the digital economy space.
- Market-driven skills development is a common challenge in refugee hosting economies, based on prior labour market assessments, and there is lack of start-up support.
- Lack of integrated and scaled-up interventions through grant-based funding to help poor refugees and host communities graduate from extreme poverty.
- Due to limited funding, livelihoods interventions focus mainly on three areas, Kakuma town, Kalobeyei settlement and Kakuma camp, leaving out the other wards in Turkana West.
- Lack of a consolidated database for targeting to avoid duplication and overlap.
- COVID-19 mitigation measures, notably restrictions on movement, affected many refugees and host populations through closure/slow-down of businesses, job losses, lack of economic activities, etc.
- Refugee youth and women comprise a large proportion of the population that have limited economic and livelihood opportunities. Youth lack sufficient market-driven technical skills, job opportunities, business skills and capital required to start businesses. This exposes them to frustration and risky and anti-social behavior which can in turn lead to further protection concerns if not addressed by implementing appropriate self-reliance programs.
- Refugee camps are isolated from major markets where refugees can sell their products or source production inputs. Combined with the restrictions in work permits and movements to access preferable markets, and limited access to investment capital, refugees are not able to fully exploit livelihoods opportunities that exist, and integrate socio-economically, in

their localities. Most refugees are dependent on humanitarian support for survival.

- Most refugees access opportunities in the informal economy, where they continue to face barriers to obtaining proper identification, including work permits or business licenses, difficulties in accessing financial services and social safety net programmes, and a lack of job opportunities, unsafe working conditions, and various forms of exploitation.
- Challenges with the registration of RLOs and CBOs need to be addressed in order to ensure service delivery to those in need in remote regions of the county. As a case in point, when the COVID-19 pandemic limited movements into remote areas, CBOs and RLOs present on the ground were able to provide important services when other authorities or actors could not.

In this context, the overarching need is to create an enabling environment in which inclusive service delivery and local capacities are strengthened and legal frameworks and policies are improved, investment and job creation is promoted, and communities' resilience is strengthened. KISED II aims to build people's skills and capabilities to successfully function in the new environment and to enhance the local economy. As the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to be felt, there is a need to focus on adopting cash-for-work and graduation approach models to trigger household incomes for refugees and their host communities and support local market ecosystems.

There is a need to accelerate institutional transformation and advocacy to address legal, regulatory, and administrative barriers that hinder business development and investment in Turkana for refugees and hosts. Attracting other commercial banks and microfinance institutions to the area will be important to support refugees' and host communities' access to business capital. Efforts will also be required to improve Turkana County's general business environment for the private sector to operate and to have access to business opportunities available along different value chains,

unlocking the potential for income distribution. Continuous labour market intelligence is required, including skills anticipations and matching, that will inform skills development programmes offered to young people. Water availability needs to be ensured for domestic, commercial and agricultural uses to expand economic opportunities.

Considering the current low access to power in both the Refugee Settlements and the Host community, there is a need to substantially invest in a mini-grid to serve Kakuma Camp, which remains completely off-grid, and to expand the existing mini-grids operated in the Kalobeyei settlement and Kalobeyei village by a private sector company, Renewvia Energy Kenya, to serve other villages in the area. With increased access to electricity, opportunities for the productive use of energy, such as refrigeration

of perishables in the agricultural sector, through pay-as-you-use models can be scaled up.

Scaled-up interventions are needed to ensure skills and specialist training are market-driven and graduates are linked with income and employment through start-up kits and job support. As not all aspects of TVET can be digitized, there is a need to adopt a blended learning approach that can offer theoretical lessons online while delivering practical sessions face to face. To support digital TVET delivery, it will be important to invest in building the capacity of trainers as this remains a significant barrier. Strengthened internet connectivity and hot spots are needed to facilitate trainees' access to online study platforms in preparation for national examinations.



NCCCK constructed poultry feed production unit in Kalobeyei.

Turkana CIDP III

The County Government in the CIDP III aims to promote the growth of vibrant and profitable cooperatives and financing of MSMEs. Some of the key results expected include:

- Increased contribution of commerce to the local economy and increased contribution of MSMEs to trade developments, including the provision of affordable credit for MSMEs through the expansion of the County Biashara Fund, provision of business and enterprise development services, strengthening of research and policy, setting up of Biashara centres, establishing regional trade and export for county products, and improved market infrastructure.
- Increased understanding and acceptance of fair trade practices and consumer protection.
- Cooperative sector development through interventions that improve their performance, accountability, and good governance and provide an enabling environment for cooperative societies to facilitate the growth of commercially viable community-based organizations.
- Establishment of physical market infrastructure such as modernized stalls, business kiosks and industrial parks.

KISED P Approach and planned interventions

Both KISED P and CIDP III recognize that a healthy and growing local private sector can promote inclusive growth and offer opportunities for more comprehensive development, efficiently enhancing human, social and natural capital while sustainably using ecosystem goods and services and building resilience in the county. Jobs and the more equitable distribution of income created by private enterprises will lead to a fairer distribution of growth and benefits among refugees and host communities.

For example, in Kalobeyei and Kakuma, MSMEs can directly help in addressing poverty and supporting the socio-economic inclusion of refugees within

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 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.

The LAPPSET Corridor and road works through Turkana have catalyzed the proposed conferment of municipality status to Kakuma-Kalobeyei. Due to these exponential changes, there are increased job and business opportunities leading to the rise of the middle class. For partners to deliver livelihoods support in a sustainable way, the existing approaches will require significant capacity building. A joint advocacy approach is needed to enhance the engagement of the private sector to invest, and partnerships with development and private sector actors to entice the private sector through value propositions. There is also a strong need to provide integrated 'end-to-end' support to help graduate the poorest refugee and host community households out of extreme poverty and humanitarian assistance alongside advocacy for removing policy and non-legal barriers to economic inclusion of refugees and host communities.




A refugee entrepreneur showcasing their product at the Tobung'lore festivals in 2022.

NHCR/Pauline Omagwa

Outcome: Enhanced private sector investments and entrepreneurship through creating enabling business environment and diversification of skills among the refugee and host population in Turkana West

Key Indicators	Baseline 2022	Target 2027
Number of refugees and host communities with specialized and marketable skills to successfully work in Turkana West/Turkana	10,000 HHs	15,000 HHs
Number of people having access to and using/benefiting from financial services (savings, credits, loans, remittances, etc)	46,241	54,000
Number of firms attracted in Turkana West	40	60
No. of ultra-poor households receive integrated livelihoods support for enabling their graduation pathway	400	2000

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	TOT
Reduce and manage legal, regulatory and administrative obstacles to business development and investments	0.50	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.5
Revitalize Trade facilitation and investment promotion	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.6
Access to formal/informal financial and non-financial services among the persons of concern and host population is improved	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.5
Develop Services and education for ensuring the acquisition of knowledge and market driven technical, digital and entrepreneurial skills necessary for start-up, business expansion and employment	2.4	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	24.4
TOTAL	5.6	8.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	46.0

Priority Interventions		
	Evidence-based advocacy through research, continuous data collection, analysis and dissemination (USD 5 M)	USD 35 M
	Scaling-up graduation programme for the ultra-poor refugee and host households 400 refugee households and 200 host households (USD 5 M)	
	Facilitate the entry and operations of new micro-finance institutions and financial service providers (e.g., mobile banking) with stratified loan products for start-up, expansion and diversification (USD 10 M)	
	Promote specialized trainings that prepare refugees and host communities to actively engage and market their skills and capabilities in their new market environment, and support with startup capital/ tool kits to technical training graduates for self-employment/business pathways 3500 refugees and 1500 hosts (USD 10 M)	
	Enhance the organizational capacity of local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Refugee Led Organizations (RLOs) to support local socio-economic development 20 RLOs and 10 CBOs budget (USD 5 M)	

Objectives

Objective 4.8.1

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

This Objective will apply the multisectoral approach involving the government, private sector, civil society and the development agencies to improve the overall business environment in Turkana West through interventions that will reduce or eradicate the legal, regulatory and administrative barriers to local business development and investment

Activities will aim to:

- Enhance evidence-based advocacy through continuous data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- Facilitate stakeholder mapping, coordination and promotion of functional partnerships and positive stakeholder relations.
- Promote effective market systems that encourage proper trade linkages, participation and compliance with standards.
- Lobby progressive implementation of the Refugees Act, 2021.

- Advocate for amendments to general administrative procedures and reforms in the county inspectorate.
- Conduct public awareness forums to increase knowledge among refugees and host populations on regulatory frameworks, policies and procedures governing labour mobility, business opportunities and movement of goods.

Objective 4.8.2

Revitalize trade facilitation and investment promotion in new and innovative value chains

This Objective will strive to promote strategies that will attract new investments and spur the growth and expansion of new and existing value chains

Activities will aim to:

- Lobby the Turkana County Government to spearhead negotiation on land ownership and access by investors.
- Facilitate investment in new products and services with economic potential, including the digital economy, insect farming, climate smart agriculture, agri-business value chains, green jobs, the circular economy, transportation,



Since receiving a loan from a private partner to develop my shop, business has been booming, said Isaac, a shop owner and Rwandan refugee residing in the Kalobeyei community.

waste recycling, biogas, market-based water supply, etc.

- Facilitate and support market assessments, household surveys and value chain analysis.
- Facilitate training of refugees and members of host communities on new market trends.
- Organize annual trade exhibitions and support entrepreneurs and associations to participate in trade fairs in and outside the county.

Objective 4.8.3

Access to formal and informal financial and non-financial services among refugees and host populations is improved

This Objective will promote the entry and expansion of new and existing financial services providers in Turkana West, both formal and informal. These will include; commercial banks, microfinance institutions, co-operative societies and informal savings groups

Activities will aim to:

- Facilitate and support the expansion of financial services to Kakuma and Kalobeyi (loans, savings, Islamic finance).
- Facilitate graduation approaches for ultra-poor households among refugees and host populations.
- Facilitate increased access to mobile banking services.
- Facilitate the entry of more microfinance institutions in Kakuma and Kalobeyi.
- Facilitate increase in number of functional village and community savings and loan associations to provide financial literacy and savings and loan services to refugees and host populations.
- Ensure access to financial services for youth, women and persons with disabilities.

Objective 4.8.4

Develop services and education for ensuring the acquisition of knowledge and market driven technical, digital and entrepreneurial skills necessary for start-up, business expansion and employment

This Objective will promote the provision of market driven skills for the youth in Turkana West as well as the necessary start-up capital or business equipment

Activities will aim to:

- Facilitate digital skills training, certification and transition to the digital economy.
- Facilitate provision of market skills to youth both informally and through TVETs.
- Facilitate and support youth to obtain assessment and certification from the National Industrial Training Authority and the Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examinations Board, which is a government body responsible for preparing and administering exams for diploma and professional certificate courses.
- Facilitate establishment and renovation of business incubation centres for apprenticeship, coaching and mentorship.
- Facilitate linkages to financial and business development services for business startups or expansion.
- Facilitate linkages to internship and employment opportunities.
- Facilitate recognition of prior learning and certification.
- Support entrepreneurs with startup capital and technical training to enhance self-employment opportunities.



5. Implementation Plan

KISED P as a multi-stakeholder initiative is implemented and supported by various partners led by the Government of Kenya at the national and county level. KISED P's partnerships and coordination framework will strive to strengthen strategic and operational collaboration at all levels to ensure better outcomes for the host and refugee communities in Turkana West. This will lead to combining and leveraging complementary resources in a strategic and transparent manner together with the private sector, the international community, and UN agencies under the One UN initiative.

5.1 Key Actors

5.1.1 Government of Kenya

KISED P is a government-led initiative recognizing the mandate of the Government of Kenya in the response and management of refugee affairs in Kenya, and appreciating its commitment to the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants and the development of Kenya's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, titled "Support for Host Community and Refugee Empowerment" (SHARE) between 2020-2022. KISED P is guided by the Refugees Act, 2021 and is aligned to the Marshal Plan currently under development; the initiative is coordinated in line with the devolved system of government under the Constitution of Kenya. KISED P's coordination structure includes national and county government representation in its Steering Committee, in Thematic Working Groups, and at all technical levels.

The national government will be represented by the Department for Refugee Services under the Ministry of Interior and National Administration in collaboration with various line ministries dealing with the KISED P components. Noting that a number of functions under KISED P are devolved, the Turkana County Government will co-lead various KISED P coordination structures under the overall the leadership of the Turkana County Governor, Members of the County Executive Committee, and sub-county officials.

KISED P's coordination framework will be adapted to emerging trends and changes as needed, such as the introduction of the proposed Kakuma-Kalobeyei Municipality, and any other legal or policy shifts.

5.1.2 Development Actors and the One UN Initiative

The coordination and implementation of the second phase of KISED P will involve development actors that provide financial and in-kind support, including the World Bank (WB), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and various governmental and intergovernmental development cooperation agencies and bodies.

Under the One UN initiative, and through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), KISED P will pool expertise and resources of UN agencies present in Turkana West and with activities (including joint programmes) in Kenya to enhance the socio-economic development agenda. The implementation of KISED P Phase I benefited from the various activities by UNICEF under Components 2 and 4; UN Women under Components 4 and 8; UN-Habitat under Component Five; FAO and WFP under Component Six; and ILO under Components 5 and 8. The coordination of the activities of UN agencies in Turkana West through KISED P will ensure effective resource mobilization and utilization.

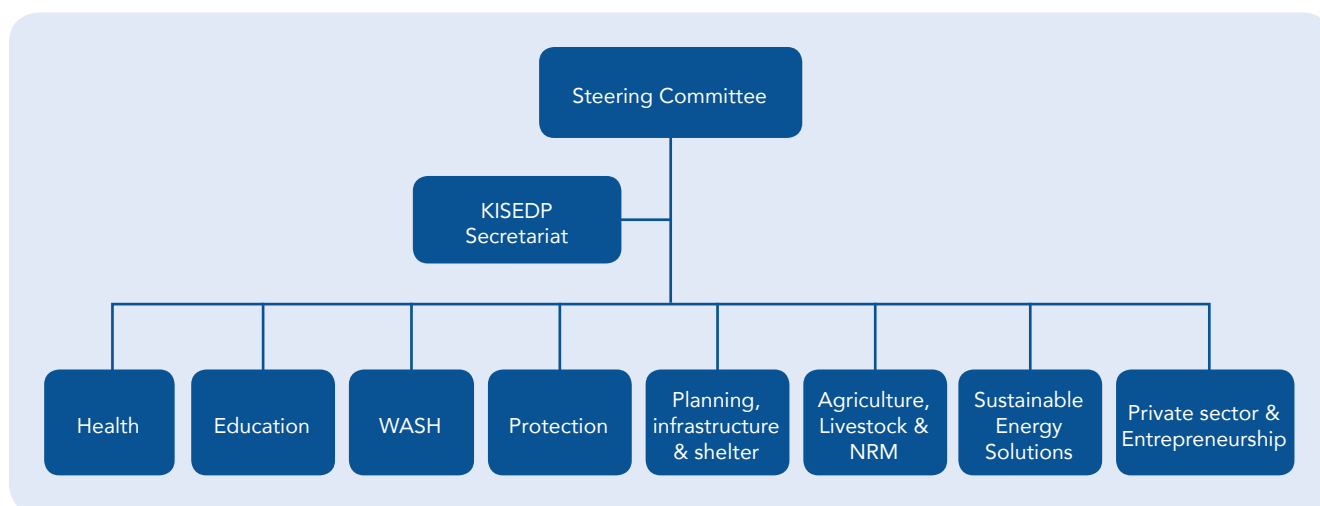
KISED P will also ensure the active participation of various academic and policy institutes, philanthropic agencies and development oriented and humanitarian non-governmental organizations.

5.2.3 The Private Sector

KISED P aims to unlock private capital to provide market-based solutions to address the needs of the host and refugee communities in Turkana West. As such, the increased presence of the private sector in Kakuma and Kalobeyei will project the existence of a Favourable investment environment and result in increased access to livelihoods. In its sectoral interventions, KISED P will coordinate with the private sector in identifying solutions and in encouraging investment. Private sector actors will be represented in the various KISED P coordination structures through their associations and platforms.

5.2 Coordination Mechanisms

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 the county level and to further nurture existing partnerships, the KISED P mechanisms outlined below will provide all partners with a platform to effectively share information and 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 initiative while preparing for and putting the required measures in place for the next phases.



5.2.1 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 DRS, Turkana County Commissioner, IFC, WB, WFP, FAO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, and NGO representatives.

5.2.2 KISED P Joint Secretariat

The KISED P Secretariat will be operated jointly by the Turkana County Government, the Sub-County KISED P Team, and UNHCR to facilitate effective information sharing among all stakeholders, provide logistical and administrative support for

the working groups, lead monitoring and evaluation, and manage the flow of information including the coordination of progress reports.

The Secretariat will be chaired by the County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic Planning, co-chaired by the UNHCR's Senior Development Officer/Development focal person and supported by four county nominated officials including an M&E specialist, four UNHCR officials from the development, government liaison, and reporting sections and a UNHCR Nairobi Office focal point. The Secretariat will provide the necessary support to the Steering Committee and

the chairs and co-chairs of the thematic working groups to ensure they perform their tasks smoothly.

The Secretariat will maintain regular coordination with the component leads and government focal persons in the Turkana County Government and at the sub-county level and maintain regular flow of information. The Secretariat will support the leadership with adequate M&E data and conduct relevant studies, assessments and advocacy events to support the realization of KISED II. This will include tracking financial data and advocacy for resource mobilization.

5.2.3 Thematic Working Groups

KISED II will be coordinated through eight thematic working groups led by the Turkana County Government CECMs in the respective ministries with quarterly coordination and progress meetings. These include:

- Health
- Education
- WASH
- Protection
- Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development
- Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resource Management
- Sustainable Energy Solutions
- Private Sector and Entrepreneurship

The specific objectives, deliverables and roles and responsibilities of the thematic working groups are outlined in detail in the respective Terms of Reference for each group, and key responsibilities 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.

5.3 Resource Mobilization Plan

An open and inclusive resource mobilization plan will be followed for the actualization of KISED II, with strong focus on the sustainability of funding across funding sources including government (at the national, county and sub-county level), multi-lateral agencies (UN and development agencies), the private sector, and non-traditional donors including foundations, philanthropic organizations and charities. Alongside support from the international donor community, focus will be given to enhancing government capacity to provide inclusive socio-economic services to both refugees and host communities following a whole-of-society approach, while market-based solutions will be prioritized where possible through private sector engagement.

Through the KISED II Secretariat, a systematic tracking system will be developed for monitoring resource mobilization, expenditure and reporting by all partners involved in the implementation of KISED II. In line with the GCR and CRRF, appropriate advocacy and coordination mechanisms will support resource mobilization with focus on easing the budgetary pressure on the Government.

All parties, including CBOs/NGOs, social enterprises, Government and UN agencies involved will have the opportunity to raise fund for humanitarian-development interventions in the refugee hosting areas of Turkana West, through a coordinated manner to compliment the Government's efforts, preferably for medium term support, in alignment with the CIDP III.

Funding mechanisms will also be open for consortium and pool funding as well as any innovative funding mechanism including public-private partnerships, which could be more appropriate for large infrastructural investment (e.g., water, energy, roads and basic service facilities including schools and hospitals). Appropriate measures will be taken to increase the efficiency of available funding by reducing overlap, regular monitoring and improved coordination and targeting.



5.4 Risk Mitigation and Analysis

A broad risk analysis has been outlined below including mitigation measures. Implementation of KISED II will be highly dependent on a favourable

protection and policy environment, adequate financial resources, and no major catastrophic emergencies (refugee influx, weather or economic shocks).

Risk Category	Risk Description	Likelihood (low, moderate, high)	Impact (low, moderate, high)	Mitigation Measures
Insufficient Financial Support (Donors and Government)	Lack of development funding, donor fatigue Lack of Government financial support	Moderate	High	Evidence-based advocacy for donor funding, engaging private sectors more for market-based solutions
Radical Policy changes and/or Insufficient Political Support	Radical change of Government Policy towards refugees (to work, mobility, ID) due to security threats or changes in refugee management policy	Low	High	Advocacy and continued engagement with National and County governments to operationalize the Refugee Act 2021
	Closure of camp	Low	High	Continued engagement with DRS and partners to accelerate integration and other durable solutions
	Lack of Government Support and/or Ownership	Low	Moderate	Effective management of government liaison
Environmental challenges and External Shocks Operational	Extreme Weather events (drought, flooding)	Moderate	Moderate	Proper planning with a functional DRRR strategy
	Economic shock (increased living cost, job/business loss)	Low	Moderate	Proper planning
	Future wave of Covid or another catastrophic disease outbreak	Low	High	Improving the capacity of local health facilities and staff for an effective response
	New large-scale refugee influx	Moderate	Moderate	Establishment of an emergency response plan to manage an influx complete with an emergency resource mobilization plan
Operational	Biased recruitments, Lack of adequate staff (both at secretariat and partner agencies including Gov) for supporting implementation, monitoring, reporting	Low	Moderate	Proper Human resource planning and management
	Inadequate Partners selection and Lack of Coordination among partners	Low	Moderate	Establishment of a functional coordination structure



Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Considering the M&E challenges in KISED P Phase I, which included the lack of a joint and robust M&E plan, insufficient capture of activities outside refugee operations, the impact of COVID-19 and mitigation measures put in place, limited budgets to support M&E activities, and misunderstanding of the KISED P model by some crucial partners, the KISED P Secretariat through its M&E Unit will design a robust methodology for monitoring and evaluation using a risk-based management perspective that will ensure proper controls are put in place and reliable analysis is used to ensure continuous improvement. This will be done through adoption and implementation of real-time monitoring exercise and regular indicator-based reporting in alignment with the target and results tracking system of all partners involved in KISED P implementation. Baselines will be reviewed and developed as part of a more detailed results framework. In addition, an impact evaluation plan will be embedded from the beginning of implementation following an integrated approach, aligned with the CIDP III and adequate budgetary allocations.

The M&E unit will be headed by an M&E specialist and supported by specialists from the Turkana County Government and partners, who will conduct and coordinate comprehensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder assessments and analyses to complement the various surveys already being implemented by KISED P partners. A “lessons learned log book” will be established and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within each component, and this will contribute to the lessons learned report that will be prepared 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 KISED P will be conducted to assess performance and appraise work plans for the remaining years. At the end of Phase II there will be a final impact assessment that 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.

The M&E framework for KISED P II will enable partners to identify and manage gaps during implementation of the programme. The framework will put in place a monitoring and evaluation system to ensure performance is reviewed and analyzed on a regular basis. This will consider the internal and external factors that may affect the implementation process. The objectives of this M&E framework are:

- To focus the attention of stakeholders and direct their efforts toward the impacts and outcomes of the project.
- To inform partners and shareholders about progress towards achieving targets as set in the implementation matrix.
- To provide strategic information to decision-makers to ensure evidence-based decisions.
- To facilitate continuous documentation and sharing of challenges and lessons learnt.

The M&E framework will undertake three types of monitoring processes that address different stages in the results chain:

- Physical implementation monitoring, which will address whether activities and initiatives have taken place in line with timelines and whether targets have been achieved.
- Financial implementation monitoring, which will address whether budgets have been released and spent in line with allocations.
- Outputs, outcomes, and impact monitoring, which will trace whether results are occurring amongst the target population.

The M&E framework will generate the following reports:

- Monthly progress reports
- Annual progress reports

- End-line impact evaluation report (external)

The following M&E tools will be developed and shared with implementing partners and stakeholders:

- Project logical framework
- 5Ws quarterly reporting template for each component
- Monthly reporting template for the Technical Working Group updates
- Quarterly reporting template for the Thematic Working Group updates
- Annual reporting template for the annual progress report



Discussion on UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) 2022 with participation from Turkana County Government and Turkana West Sub County officials, Implementing partners/NGOs, UN agencies, Donor group and Refugee Community Leaders, Sep 2022.

Results Framework

Outcome/ Outputs Statement	INDICATOR	BASELINE What is the current value?	TARGET What is the target value?	DATA SOURCE How will it be measured?	DATA COLLECTION FREQUENCY How often will it be measured/ collected?	RESPONSIBLE Who will measure it?	REPORTING AND FREQUENCY When and Where will it be reported?
1.1 Increased equitable access to quality and cost-effective health services for refugees and host population in Turkana West	Percentage of Population refugees and Host with insurance Coverage	Refugees 20 per cent Hosts 25 per cent	Refugees 80 per cent Hosts 80 per cent	Partner report/MoH NHIF	Monthly	County UHC; UNHCR Public Health and Health Partners	Quarterly/ Annually
	Under five Child Mortality (1000 live births)	Refugees <25/1000 Hosts 45/1000		KHIS	Monthly	MoH; UNHCR; Health Partners	Quarterly/ Annually
	Skilled Delivery Rate (Percentage of Births in Hospital Facilities)	Refugees 93 per cent Hosts 62 per cent	Refugees >95 per cent Host >80 per cent	KHIS	Monthly	MoH; UNHCR; Health Partners	Quarterly/ Annually
	Maternal Mortality Ratio (/100,000 live births)	Refugees <150/100,000 Hosts <300/100,000	Refugees <100/100,000 Hosts <250/100,000	KHIS	Monthly	MoH; UNHCR; Health Partners	Quarterly/ Annually
	Proportion of children below 5 years that are undernourished (Global Acute Malnutrition)	Refugees <10 per cent Hosts <20 per cent	Refugees <8.5 per cent Hosts <15 per cent	KHIS	Monthly	MoH; UNHCR; Health Partners	Quarterly/ Annually
1.2 Increased access to inclusive and equitable quality education and training that contributes to individual and collective resilience for refugee and hosting population in Turkana West	Percentage of schools in Turkana West with Government deployed teachers	67	90	County Government and Partner Reports; MIS data	Bi-Annually	Education Partners	Annually
	Percentage of school-age girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education (NER)	68	90	TECDEMIS; UNHCR EMIS; NEMIS	Bi-Annually	Education Partners	Annually
	Percentage of boys and girls enrolled in pre-primary and secondary education (GER)	80	100	UNHCR EMIS; TECDEMIS; NEMIS	Bi-Annually	Education Partners	Annually
	Percentage of students following accredited higher education programmes	4	15	County and Partner Reports	Annually	Education Partners	Annually
	Number of classrooms constructed/rehabilitated/ equipped	125	130	Partners and County EMIS data	Bi-annually	Education Partners	Annually

Outcome/ Outputs Statement	INDICATOR	BASELINE What is the current value?	TARGET What is the target value?	DATA SOURCE How will it be measured?	DATA COLLECTION FREQUENCY How often will it be measured/ collected?	RESPONSIBLE Who will measure it?	REPORTING AND FREQUENCY When and Where will it be reported?
1.3 Improved water supply and sanitation interventions in Kakuma, Kalobeyei	Number of refugees and host communities in Turkana West that have access to minimum 20 l/p/d of water	364,863	430,000 Refugees 250,000 Host 180,000	Government: -Administration wards report, Sub-County water office operation report, county data base (KOBO collect, Orux map.	Monthly, Quarterly and Bi-annually	UNHCR/Sub-County WASH team	Quarterly and Annually
	Percentage of refugee households with access to family latrines	54	85	UNHCR: - WASH Monthly report, KAP survey, Wash Monthly Report, Census Report, CLTS Dashboard	Monthly, Quarterly and Bi-annually	UNHCR/Sub-County WASH team	Quarterly and Annually
1.4 Improved well-being, protection delivery, AGD and social inclusivity of vulnerable groups/PSNs and forcefully displaced persons	Number of girls and boys who are receiving specialized child protection services	2,000	10,000	Activity reports, evaluation reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	TCG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs, and community focal points	Quarterly and Annually
	Number of individuals engage in or benefited from community led initiatives	4,000	20,000	Partners (Protection Working Group) activity reports and evaluation reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	TCG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs, and community focal points	Quarterly and Annually
	Number of individuals trained on SEA, child protection and GBV	5,000	25,000	Partners (Protection Working Group) activity reports and evaluation reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	TCG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs, and community focal points	Quarterly and Annually
	Number of youth participated in youth-specific programs	5,000	25,000	Partners (Protection Working Group) activity reports and evaluation reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	TCG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs, and community focal points	Quarterly and Annually
	Number of refugees, host community partners and authorities trained on ways to address the needs of person with disability	1,500	6,000	Partners (Protection Working Group) activity reports and evaluation reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	TCG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs, and community focal points	Quarterly and Annually

Outcome/ Outputs Statement	INDICATOR	BASELINE What is the current value?	TARGET What is the target value?	DATA SOURCE How will it be measured?	DATA COLLECTION FREQUENCY How often will it be measured/ collected?	RESPONSIBLE Who will measure it?	REPORTING AND FREQUENCY When and Where will it be reported?
1.5 A well-planned urban area that is attractive to investment opportunities	Number of refugee households with permanent shelters	4984	8,000	Government and Partner reports	Monthly	Government, UNHCR, UNHABITAT and all relevant organizations	Quarterly and Annually to the KISED P Secretariat
	Number of host population households with permanent shelters	236	600	Government and Partner reports	Monthly	Government, UNHCR, UNHABITAT and all relevant organizations	Quarterly and Annually to the KISED P Secretariat
	Number of KM of roads developed for improved mobility and enhanced economic growth	32	58	Government and Partner reports	Monthly	Government, UNHCR, UNHABITAT and all relevant organizations	Quarterly and Annually to the KISED P Secretariat
1.6 Improved self-reliance of the targeted refugee and host community farmers and households through the adoption of integrated crop, livestock and climate-smart agriculture	Households accessing livestock production services and livelihoods	30,000	55,000	Activity reports, evaluation reports			
	Area (ha) of land irrigated for intensive horticultural production	24	60	Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports			
	Area (ha) of land under dryland farming using rainwater harvesting technologies	203	600	Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports			
	Number of households producing vegetables and fruits for own consumptions and/or commercial purposes	12,000	30,000	Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually	TCG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs	Quarterly and Annually
	Acree land (ha) reclaimed that was invaded by prosopis used for productive use (firewood, timber, briquettes)	450	900	Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports	Quarterly and Annually	TCG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs	Quarterly and Annually

Outcome/ Outputs Statement	INDICATOR	BASELINE What is the current value?	TARGET What is the target value?	DATA SOURCE How will it be measured?	DATA COLLECTION FREQUENCY How often will it be measured/ collected?	RESPONSIBLE Who will measure it?	REPORTING AND FREQUENCY When and Where will it be reported?
1.7 Increased access to energy through scale-up of off-grid renewable energy supply and productive use of energy while protecting the environment; improved policy frameworks and access to financial products.	Percentage population with access to reliable, clean, and affordable electricity	20 per cent	50 per cent	Surveys	Annually	All partners	Annually
	Percentage households using clean cooking technologies	21 per cent	35 per cent				
	Number of SMEs / hospitals / schools trained on energy efficiency and conservation	-	115	Surveys	Annually	All partners	Annually
	Number of private sector entities operating in Kakuma and Kalobeyei	-	220	Surveys	Annually	All partners	Annually
	Number of productive uses of energy applications	-	100	Surveys	Annually	All partners	Annually
1.8 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	Number of refugees and host communities with specialized and marketable skills to successfully work in Turkana West/Turkana	10,000 HHs	15,000 HHs	Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports	Monthly, quarterly, annually	TCG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs, and community focal points	Quarterly and Annually to the KISEDIP Secretariat
	Number of people having access to and using/benefiting from financial services (savings, credits, loans, remittances, etc)	46,241	54,000	Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports	Monthly, quarterly, annually	TCG, banks and Microfinance Institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs, and community focal points	Quarterly and Annually to the KISEDIP Secretariat
	Number of firms attracted in Turkana West	40	60	Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports	Monthly quarterly, annually	TCG, KNCCI, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs, and community focal points	Quarterly and Annually to the KISEDIP Secretariat
	No. of ultra-poor households receive integrated livelihoods support for enabling their graduation pathway	400	2000	Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports	Monthly, quarterly, annually	TCG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP & IPs, and community focal points	Quarterly and Annually to the KISEDIP Secretariat



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Partners



Government of Kenya | Turkana County Government | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | World Food Programme (WFP)
 International Organization for Migration | UN-Habitat | Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | World Bank | International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
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 International Kenya (WIK) | Waldorf Kakuma | World Vision International (WVI) | World University Service of Canada (WUSC-EUMC)

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