

# KAKUMA-KALOBEYEI FUTURE VISION

Enhancing Self Reliance for  
Refugees and Hosting Communities in Turkana West

June 2022



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## Abbreviations

ASAL - Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

CIDP - County Integrated Development Plan

CPG - Community Planning Group

CRRF - Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

EAC - East African Community

EEZ - Economy Enterprise Zone

ESA - East and Southern Africa

HH - Household

ISUD - Integrated Sustainable Urban Development

KRC - Kenya Red Cross

KISED - Kakuma/Kalobeyi Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan

KNBS - Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

LAPSSET - Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport

RAS - Refugee Affairs Secretariat

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

SWOT - Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat

TVET - Tertiary, Vocational Education and Training

UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

WASH - Water Sanitation and Hygiene

WFP - World Food Programme

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## Executive Summary

The areas between Kakuma Town and Kalobeyei Town (known collectively as Kakuma-Kalobeyei) in Turkana West, where the Kakuma Refugee Camps, Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement and the adjacent host community villages have long faced challenges as a result of their isolated and underdeveloped location. In 2021, given the compounding factors of protracted displacement, shifting policies and the burden of the COVID-19 pandemic, a plan to enable self-reliance and to chart a path towards a more sustainable future is all the more necessary. It is on this basis that the Turkana County Government in collaboration with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) under a programme funded by the European Union Trust Fund for Africa has since 2020, been developing a strategy to support the regeneration of the older camps as part of a wider sustainable vision for the area.

Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement are home to over 200,000 refugees from over 9 different countries, many who have lived there for more than 25 years. Both settlements are managed by the Refugee Affairs Secretariat from the Kenyan Government together with UNHCR and their partners. The challenges facing Kakuma-Kalobeyei range from natural hazard vulnerability, insufficient infrastructure and facility provision and very limited employment opportunities.

Notwithstanding these challenges, there are key opportunities which are waiting to be capitalised on. Kakuma-Kalobeyei is strategically located to take advantage of regional and international trade routes as well as untapped natural resources like Lotikipi Reserve and Aquifer and the untapped solar energy potential. While more facilities are needed for the population, the existing health and education facilities throughout Kakuma-Kalobeyei are relatively extensive.

The whole situation has been affected by the announcement of the closure of all camps in Kenya by the Kenyan National Government in March 2021. In March 2021, the Government of Kenya announced that all refugee camps in Kenya were to be closed, with a roadmap developed in association with UNHCR aiming for closure by June 2022. This includes both Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement in addition to Dadaab refugee camps in north-eastern Kenya. In early 2022 however, political focus on camp closure was greatly reduced and instead was refocused on facilitating the conferral of Kakuma-Kalobeyei Municipality, which is ongoing. As such, Kakuma-Kalobeyei faces an uncertain future. This vision therefore aims to lay out the challenges and opportunities that Kakuma-Kalobeyei face and proposes a new vision of what the locality could become in 10-15 years time, in line

with a whole of society approach, informed by government and transnational policies, community perspectives and sound urban planning principles. The aim of the vision is to understand how all the spatial, economic, environmental and social-cultural layers interact and propose a pathway forward to capitalize on the opportunities available while making the most of all existing assets.

The vision will be used to help inform and guide future development and will act as a basis for a detailed regeneration plan for Kakuma-Kalobeyei, which will identify specific action areas and projects that will help to enable the Kakuma-Kalobeyei vision to become a reality.







Busy marketplace in Kalobeyei Vilalge 1 (UN-Habitat 2021)



# 1. OVERVIEW

## 1.1 Introduction

### About the Programme

In collaboration with the Turkana County Government, the Kenya Refugee Affairs Secretariat, host and refugee communities, UN partners and other stakeholders, UN-Habitat has prepared a consolidated vision report that proposes a sustainable, resilient and integrated future for Kakuma-Kalobeyei. Visioning is a process by which the host and refugee community of Kakuma-Kalobeyei, Turkana County Government and development partners define a clear and formal vision of what they want Kakuma-Kalobeyei to be in 5-10 years time. This future that is envisioned should encapsulate the positive aspects of Kakuma-Kalobeyei that should be protected while identifying and addressing the major challenges that current and future residents face.

The Kakuma-Kalobeyei Vision will be able to inform future development and investment in Kakuma-Kalobeyei by establishing a set of common Vision Goals that have been identified by the stakeholders. The Vision aims to potentially define what Kakuma-Kalobeyei could look like spatially, socially, economically and environmentally in 5-10 years. It builds on the existing positive attributes of Kakuma-Kalobeyei and expresses the major themes that are crucial to the stakeholders. The final outcome from this process, comprising the **Vision Statement**, **Vision Goals** and **Vision Map**, will be essential in developing focused regeneration strategies that will help bring the vision into reality.

### Objectives of the Visioning

The Kakuma-Kalobeyei Visioning has the following objectives:

- To align the interests and values of government/host community/refugees/other stakeholders and focus on the core issues and goals of the different stakeholders
- To create a sense of ownership and motivation to see the vision come to fruition
- To inform the development of the regeneration strategies, as it ensures there is a consensus on what is the most reasonable approach to take forward to support sustainable development of Kakuma-Kalobeyei

The underlying purpose of the visioning process and vision outputs is to provide a basis for the Kakuma-Kalobeyei regeneration strategy. The regeneration strategy will identify particular areas and quick-win projects that will bring the greatest benefit to the host and refugee communities of Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

### Target Audience

This Vision Report is a product of consultations with refugee and host community representatives as well as Turkana County Government, UNHCR and other humanitarian and development partners with a presence in Kakuma-Kalobeyei. This document is therefore intended for use by these stakeholders to inform future planning, decision making and investment in the locality.

The Vision aims to be a valuable strategic guide for the County Government to enable implementation of key aspects of the CIDP as well as being a supporting document for the implementation of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (KISEDIP).

### Scope

The Vision is a statement of the desired long-term (10 years) development aspiration of the area based on opportunities and comparative advantages related to its specific conditions. Aligned with key thematic and concerns from national, county policies and frameworks as well as communities and refugees needs, the vision process should reflect on strategies enabling the achievement of the regeneration of Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

The Kakuma-Kalobeyei Vision includes the settlements of Kakuma Town, Kakuma Camp, Kalobeyei Settlement and Kalobeyei Town and factors in economic, environmental, infrastructure, socio-cultural and governance aspects of the locality. The background studies carried out include the spatial profile and socio-economic survey carried out in 2020/21 which consider the context of Turkana as a whole in order to be able to understand the dynamics of the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area.

### Camp Closure

In March 2021, the Government of Kenya announced that all refugee camps in Kenya were to be closed, with a roadmap developed in association with UNHCR aiming for closure by June 2022. This includes both Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement in addition to Dadaab refugee camps in north-eastern Kenya. A substantial amount of ambiguity remains regarding what the future holds particularly for Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement, the refugees who live in the camps and for the hosting communities who live in the surrounding area and rely on the infrastructure services as well as the economic vibrancy provided by the camps.

As of June 2021, UNHCR is preparing to undertake surveys for all current refugees to understand their intention and

willingness to voluntarily repatriate to their country of origin, or to a third country. The results of this survey will not be known until late 2021 but it is anticipated that a number of refugees will need to remain in Kenya under the protection of UNHCR.

In light of this announcement, consideration must be given to a potential drastic reduction in refugee presence in Turkana County over the coming years. This will have flow-on effects for the host community in Kakuma Town and Kalobeyi Town, as well as impacting the wider region. If members of the East African Community are given residency, for example, this could result in large-scale migration away from Kakuma and Kalobeyi to large urban centres in Kenya. In addition to reduced refugee numbers, consideration must also be given to a likely reduction in humanitarian aid in the near future, as this would be expected to be rolled back with reduced caseloads alongside donor uncertainty. At the same time, the discussions to confer municipality status upon Kakuma-Kalobeyi are ongoing and may yet provide a solid base for a sustainable urban settlement in the future.

In light of these changing circumstances however, there is a continued need to develop a plan for the future for whoever remains living in the areas. Therefore whilst the future may hold uncertainties, despite the ambiguity, the rationale for an inclusive and sustainable visioning and regeneration strategy for the area remains unchanged.

## 1.2 Methodology

The Kakuma-Kalobeyei Visioning process comprised the following components:

### Component 1: Policy Review

The policy review consists of a comprehensive review of all relevant existing policies, frameworks and plans, starting from a national perspective to a more in-depth review specific to the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area. The policy review gives an understanding of the major priorities and the established visions relevant to Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

### Component 2: Stakeholder Engagement

It is critical to have a solid understanding of all perspectives from different stakeholder groups to develop a consensus for Kakuma-Kalobeyei Vision. The engagement process included semi-virtual workshops, bilateral and community planning group sessions with high level stakeholders including government officials and humanitarian development partners, host communities and refugees to ensure all needs of the different groups were considered. The engagement of stakeholders was a continuous process which informed the various components of the report.

### Component 3: Diagnostic

In order to design a regeneration strategy that is relevant and effective, it is critical to understand the socio-economic conditions of the area. The overall programme began with a strategic diagnostic of Kakuma-Kalobeyei

in the form of the Kakuma-Kalobeyei Spatial Profile. The spatial profile provided a succinct spatial overview of the locality, examined the challenges and opportunities that will influence future development and offered a set of potential development scenarios based on a matrix of key variables.

Building on the spatial profile, key findings from the policy review and community and stakeholder engagement were collated to identify the main issues, shortcomings, limitations and opportunities of Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

### Component 4: Final Vision

A cohesive vision was prepared comprising three components:

- Vision Statement
- Vision Map
- Vision Goals

The vision, having been drafted then validated by the county government, stakeholders and community representatives, offers a roadmap to guide development of Kakuma-Kalobeyei over the next 10 years.

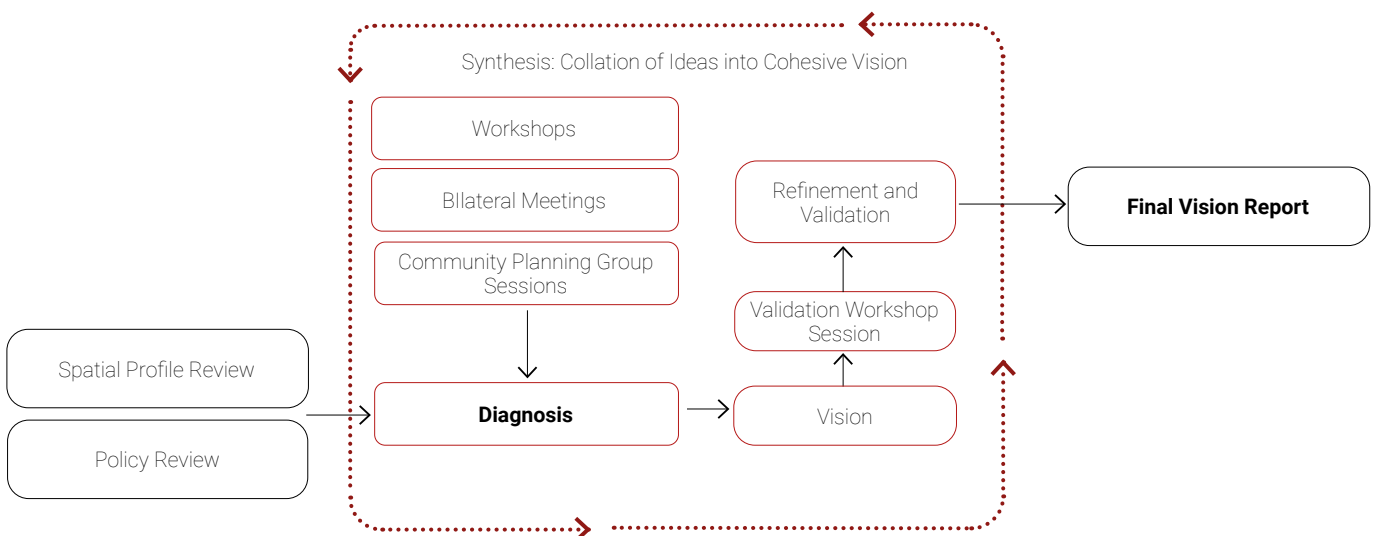


Figure 1: Visioning methodology



Shop owner and customer in informal market in Kalobeyei (Page 11 UN-Habitat 2021)

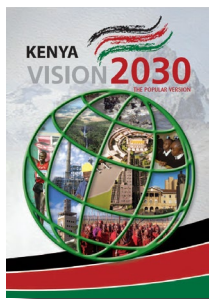
## 1.3 Policy Framework

This policy review provides context of what different levels of government have established as existing visions for Kakuma-Kalobeyei. This section extracts the visions and themes from different levels of policy documents, from the National to the sub-county and settlement level which are relevant to Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

This policy review has been undertaken and should be understood in light of the March 2021 camp closure announcement. While uncertainty remains about the refugee camps' future, this vision report acknowledges all existing policies that relate to Kakuma-Kalobeyei and has incorporated their findings and recommendations throughout this document.

### Kenya Vision 2030

Kenya Vision 2030 outlines Kenya's national development programme. It focuses on the high-level objectives of the country with the overarching vision for Kenya being "A globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030".



Land reform, as it relates to community land, is a key issue raised in the document that will play a major role in Kakuma-Kalobeyei's development.

The Vision lists a range of flagship projects for the different sectors. While the document, including the flagship projects, do not refer to Kakuma-Kalobeyei, Turkana County or refugees specifically, key relevant themes include:

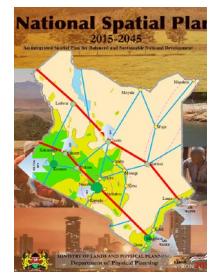
- Sustained economic growth
- Connecting regional areas so no region of the country will be 'remote'
- Clarification of land tenure and land administration
- Increasing value of agriculture sector
- Overall improved quality of life
- Efficient and high-quality health care system
- Promote preventative health care as opposed to curative interventions
- Investment in globally competitive education
- Improved water and sanitation are accessible to all
- Increase opportunities for women, youth and all disadvantaged groups
- Work towards poverty elimination
- A cohesive society which enjoys equitable social development

Table 1: Summary of policies reviewed

Policy Name	Level	Timeframe
Kenya 2030	National	2008-2030
National Spatial Plan (2015-2045)	National	2015-2045
Kenya's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)	National	2020-2022
Turkana CIDP II 2018-2022	County	2018-2022
KISED P	Settlement	2016-2030
Kakuma ISUD	Settlement	2015-2035
Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Development Plan	Settlement	2016-2026

### Kenya National Spatial Plan 2015-2045

The Kenya National Spatial Plan provides a spatial framework for anchoring the Kenya Vision 2030 flagship projects and forms the basis upon which lower level plans shall be prepared. The Plan addresses land use, socio-economic and environmental issues to achieve balanced and sustainable spatial development and optimal land use across the country.



The Plan identifies Kakuma as a key urban centre in the North West Zone of Kenya.

In general, policies such as the sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources, environmental conservation, balanced growth and increased investment in social and physical infrastructure are underscored in support of the proposed potential areas of growth.

The strategies that the Plan identify that could then bolster such areas and policies include:

- Selective development concentration
- Construction of key infrastructure to support resource exploitation and urban development
- Mineral mapping and exploitation
- Environmental protection of sensitive areas and mining zones
- Utilization of water resources for agriculture and food production.

### Kenya's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

The aim of the CRRF is to apply development-oriented approaches in refugee management in order to address the challenges brought about by the current approaches.





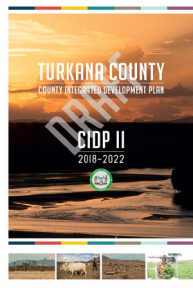
The Framework clarifies that refugees in Kakuma are users of the land, not owners, and the land where Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement have been established belongs to the community. The Framework then states that it is envisioned that Kenya's refugee camps will be transformed into urban settlements to fully integrate them into the local administrative structures. Reference is made to the proposed Kakuma-Kalobeyei Municipality which has the objective of effective service delivery.

Overarching visions the CRRF has for Kenya and its refugees are:

- Enhancing refugee self-reliance
- Enhancing refugee and host community resilience
- Build capacity for sustainable development
- Ensure host communities are not left vulnerable when refugees leave
- Enhancing emergency response capacity of County Government
- Enhancing provision of social services and infrastructure for both refugees and host community
- Empower refugees and host communities through education, jobs and livelihoods

### Turkana County Integrated Development Plan II 2018-2022

The Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) II allows the county governments to set a development agenda and articulate priority areas. The priorities for the Turkana CIDP II (2018-2022) are summarised in Governor H.E. Hon. Josphat Koli Nanok's 10-point agenda:



1. Land management and environmental conservation
2. Oil and Gas
3. Peace Building and Conflict Management
4. Water development and exploitation
5. Transformative Flagship Projects
6. Food Security
7. Youth, Women, minority and People with Disability Empowerment
8. Pastoral Economy
9. Partnerships and private Sector investment
10. Scaling up investments in the social sectors

Key themes pertinent to the regeneration strategy of Kakuma from Turkana CIDP II include:

- To prepare for, mitigate against, respond to and support recovery efforts to disasters and emergencies
- To improve food security and strengthen Communities

livelihoods

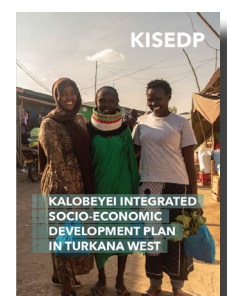
- Enhance productivity of land to support both human and livestock populations in addition to environmental conservation
- Increased access to and utilisation of quality preventive and promotive health services
- An efficient and effective road transport network for social economic development
- To provide adequate and quality water
- Improved access to basic education
- Facilitate needy students to access secondary and tertiary education
- Foster appropriation of the people's educational capacities with the new social-economic conditions to support self-employment and entrepreneurship
- To promote trade, broaden export base and markets
- Ensure coordinated development and land acquisition
- To increase energy access and harness the renewable forms of energy readily available in the County and benefit economically and socially from the petroleum exploration activities taking place in the County
- To plan for, provide and manage urban infrastructure & services.

Turkana CIDP II also includes a list of programmes and sub-programmes to achieve its objectives. The programmes which of most relevant to the future development of Kakuma-Kalobeyei include:

- Upgrading of 10km of road in Kakuma Town to tarmac/gravel
- Upgrading of sub-county linking roads to tarmac/gravel from Kakuma-Letea-Urum-Lorengippi
- Construction of sub-county office in Kakuma
- Establish new water supplies and rehabilitate and expand existing urban and rural water supply systems in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, respectively.
- Provision of streetlights in Kakuma and Kalobeyei
- Establish waste management site in Kakuma
- Provision of proper sewage system in Kakuma
- Establishment of recreational parks in Kakuma

### Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED P)

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



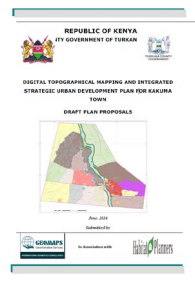
for refugees towards development-oriented solutions that enhance the self-reliance of refugees and host communities. Jointly owned by the county government and the international agencies, it's important to note that KISEDIP is a major driver of inclusive programming in the area and helps to underpin justification for the comprehensive regeneration strategy

The strategic objectives of KISEDIP at achieve this overall goal are:

- 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 financial inclusion for refugees and host communities to increase self-reliance and reduce poverty
- Increase access to higher and specialised education and support market-driven skills and capabilities of refugees and host communities to take part in the local economy.

### Kakuma ISUD 2015-2035

Kakuma Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan is a long-term plan for Kakuma town recommending a spatial framework to guide and control development for a period of 20 years.



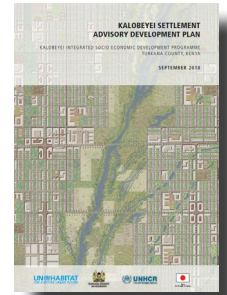
Vision for Kakuma Town (defined by stakeholders): An inclusively governed commercial hub with sufficient infrastructure and sustainable resource use for prosperity for all. Key themes from the Kakuma ISUD include:

- Transport
- Water supply
- Sanitation
- Electricity Supply
- Flooding
- Environmental Management

The Kakuma ISUD Plan does not cover Kakuma Refugee Camp in any detail and is insufficient for outlining any future regeneration strategy for Kakuma Refugee Camp. In addition, as the ISUD plan was created over 5 years ago, integration with Kalobeyei Settlement is required as well as acknowledgement of the growing periphery of Kakuma Town and the LAPSSSET Corridor.

### Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Development Plan 2016-2026

In June 2015, 1500 hectares of land in Kalobeyei, Turkana West Sub-County, were allocated for the establishment of a new integrated refugee and host community settlement. The Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Development Plan was prepared to provide a spatial plan for the development of this land. The vision the Plan has for Kalobeyei is an urban settlement that is accessible, integrative, resilient and vibrant. The guiding principles of the Plan are:



- Promoting appropriate density and compact development to maximise land efficiency and avoid urban sprawl, protecting the community owned pasture lands.
- Supporting the development of diversified, socially equal and economically thriving communities, providing areas for refugees and host communities to live together if they so wish.
- Promoting walkability as a key measure to bring people into the public realm, reduce congestion and boost local economy and interactions, especially in this context where private (and public) transport at this stage is extremely limited.
- Optimising the use of land to provide an interconnected network of vibrant streets which facilitate safe, efficient and pleasant connectivity. This is particularly pertinent in the context of Kalobeyei where the aim is to create a place for displaced peoples, as well as trying to mitigate conflict between various mixes of cultures. It allows the street to become places of interaction and exchange and facilitate a path towards integration.
- Fostering local employment, production and consumption between Kalobeyei Town, New Site Kakuma and the surrounding region, to support regional development which benefits the ward community as a whole.

Since 2015, Kalobeyei Settlement has developed generally in accordance with the Advisory Plan and is now home to almost 42,000 refugees. While few of the host community are yet to settle in Kalobeyei Settlement, there are strong markets used by both the host and refugee communities in Kalobeyei Villages 1 and 3 and the health, education and recreational facilities are also frequented by the host community.








Children playing in Kakuma Refugee Camp (UN-Habitat 2021)

## 1.4 Kakuma-Kalobeyei Spatial Profile

The Kakuma-Kalobeyei Spatial Profile is an assessment prepared by UN-Habitat and completed in early 2021. It is informed by comprehensive spatial analysis key informant interviews, focus groups, consultations with members of local and national government and humanitarian partners,

that provides a spatial overview of the locality from a national to a local scale. The profile examines both the existing situation and looks at how the socio-economic development of Kakuma-Kalobeyei can be enhanced holistically for the benefit of both the host and refugee

Table 2: Summary of challenges and opportunities from Kakuma-Kalobeyei Spatial Profile

	Challenges	Opportunities
<b>Strategic</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geographic isolation of both Kakuma -Kalobeyei and Turkana County</li> <li>Rapidly population growth alongside an existing young population profile and the impact this has on the provision of education facilities and employment opportunities</li> <li>Vulnerability to climate change, in particular flooding and drought</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Young population and falling dependency ratio meaning strong potential labour force</li> <li>County Government support of interventions and infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Governance, Land Management and Planning</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differing national and local government perspectives regarding the issuance of work permits to refugees, self-employment or social security, limiting the potential for refugee inclusion</li> <li>Overlap in land management and administrative boundaries leading to gaps in responsibility and service delivery</li> <li>Land status and tenure uncertainty particularly within the refugee settlements.</li> <li>Large number of humanitarian actors leading to an overlapping responsibilities and potentially inefficient distribution of resources and service delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endorsement of KISED P to provide a platform for sustainable investments</li> <li>Potential for Kakuma-Kalobeyei to be conferred with Municipality status</li> <li>Potential follow-on investment opportunities resulting from LAPSSSET Corridor project</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental and Natural Hazards</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water scarcity impacting on livestock and agricultural sector leading to food insecurity, reliance on aid agencies and conflict between host and refugee communities</li> <li>Seasonal flooding of existing laggas i.e Tarach, Nabek and several others, damaging and destroying houses, roads, infrastructure and causing injury and loss of life as well as causing spikes in water-borne diseases</li> <li>Reliance on firewood/charcoal causing pollution, deforestation and</li> <li>Proliferation of invasive species such as Prosopis Juliflora</li> <li>Increasing impact of locust infestation intensifying food insecurity and the threat of climate change induced recurrence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased investment in green energy (solar and wind)</li> <li>The proximity of the Lotikipi Aquifer and potential desalination plant</li> <li>Expanding agricultural sector in areas that can take advantage of seasonal flood prone land</li> </ul>
<b>Socio-economic</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of skilled labour alongside high levels of unemployment exacerbated by COVID-19</li> <li>Reliance on international agencies and NGOs for employment</li> <li>High cost of commodities and transport costs due to geographic isolation and poor-quality roads</li> <li>Lack of solid and liquid waste management systems in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement</li> <li>Unequal distribution of education/health infrastructure</li> <li>Poor transmission and electricity distribution infrastructure</li> <li>Ongoing conflict between host and refugee communities due to unequal access to facilities and is exacerbated due to food insecurity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong existing consumer markets due to large population (worth over USD 56 million per year)</li> <li>Relatively Strong education and entrepreneurship ambitions of both host and refugee communities transport infrastructure opportunities leading to regional and international trade opportunities</li> </ul>
<b>Spatial</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disparity between intense overcrowding and very low density and sprawl</li> <li>Poor connectivity to other urban centres</li> <li>Poor quality roads within settlements which are vulnerable to flooding</li> <li>Poor market integration in the surrounding region and hinterland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to consolidate development areas to allow better distribution and targeting of resources for investment</li> <li>Land available for well-planned and sustainable settlement expansion</li> <li>Recent upgrade of A1 Highway improving connectivity and ease of transport to surrounding towns and villages</li> </ul>

communities. After identifying the various challenges and opportunities that impact Kakuma-Kalobeyi, the profile concludes by proposing different development scenarios, based on combinations of key variables.

**Planning for Growth and Resilient Development**

The ‘ideal’ proposed scenario, which was based on a 2.15% population growth prediction, relied on a combination of factors. These included having the predicted population growth absorbed by infill and the rest within strategically planned areas of expansion, resulting in a more compact urban form. The planned areas of expansion were chosen to minimise exposure to natural hazards, minimise further environmental degradation and capitalize on existing infrastructure provision.

The scenario also relied heavily on short and long-term climate change mitigation strategies that ranged from flood prevention infrastructure, diversification of livelihoods and investment in clean energy.

Another important component of the ideal development scenario was the development of certain catalytic projects which would transform Kakuma-Kalobeyi into a strategic location. These projects were the LAPSSET Corridor, the Kalobeyi Economic Enterprise Zone and the Lotikipi Aquifer.

Benefits of this ideal scenario include that it would put Kakuma-Kalobeyi in a position to more effectively respond to any unexpected refugee surges which could occur, allow for the full economic benefits of LAPSSET and Kalobeyi EEZ to be realized and allow for climate resilience to be achieved.

This scenario was presented alongside less optimal ones to a diverse representation of stakeholders including the Turkana County Government in March 2021. Based on the outcomes of that and the following visioning workshop, this scenario has formed the backbone of the future vision for the area

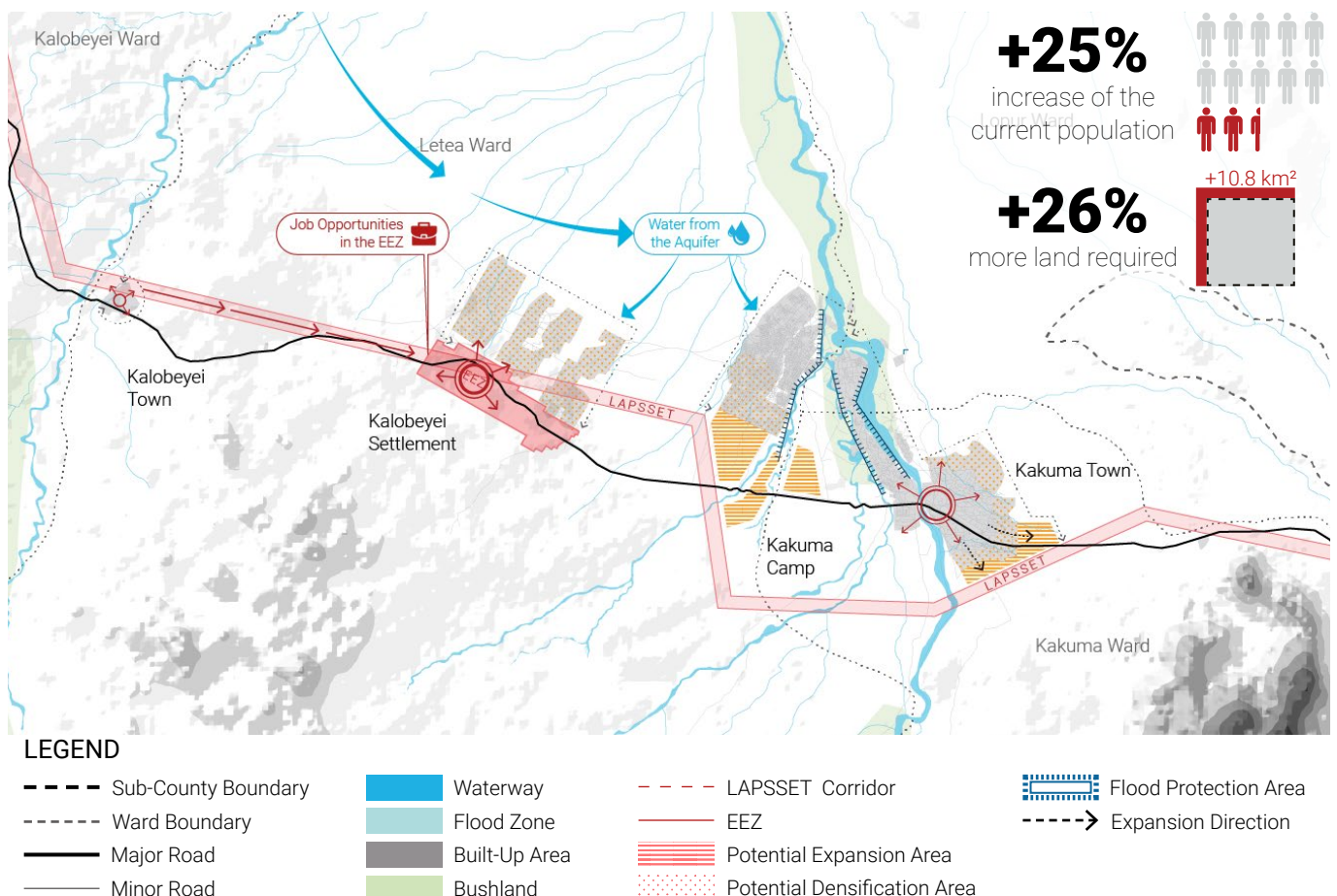


Figure 2: The ‘ideal’ development scenario proposed by the Spatial Profile. The map illustrates planned infill and expansion, capitalizing on employment and enterprise opportunities and adaptation to climate change. Source: Kakuma-Kalobeyi Spatial Profile 2021

## 1.5 Stakeholder Perspectives

Stakeholder engagement was an essential component of the visioning process and was undertaken through a number of activities: a) Workshops with Turkana County Government representatives; b) Follow-up bilateral with Turkana County Government Ministry of Lands representatives; and c) Virtual engagement sessions with community representatives of Kakuma Camp, Kakuma Town, Kalobeyei Settlement and Kalobeyei Town.

### Turkana County Government

Engagement with the Turkana County Government has been ongoing throughout the entire visioning process and has included:

- **September 2020** - Workshop with Turkana County Government to discuss the Kakuma-Kalobeyei Spatial Profile including a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis of Kakuma-Kalobeyei
- **February 2021** - Semi-virtual workshop with Turkana County representatives using scenarios developed in the Spatial Profile as a basis for discussions on the challenges and opportunities of the visioning process.
- **March 2021** - Bilateral meeting with the Turkana County Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Areas Management to discuss alignment of vision with Turkana CIDP and progress of the municipality.

Emerging themes and issues from the County Government engagement include : Strong economy with new job creation, sustainable water supply, renewable energy (esp. solar), efficient transport network, locally, regionally and internationally integrated, well-planned and structured, tourist destination/opportunities, environmental sustainability, collaboration, aligning with KISEDIP and CIDP, inclusivity and integration.

### UN Agencies and Partners

A variety of agencies including UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UNICEF and NRC have been consulted throughout the visioning process. Partners were included in workshops where possible and the ongoing close working relationship between the agencies has also resulted in cross pollination of ideas throughout. Through bilateral meetings in the field, partners assisted in the collecting of relevant information regarding education and health facility capacities. Partners have also shared relevant data from the field on which UN-Habitat has built upon for the analysis where findings have been synergized into a consolidated diagnosis.

### Community Planning Groups

The Community Planning Groups (CPGs) were established to assist with the engagement of the refugee and host communities. The CPGs represented the diversity of the

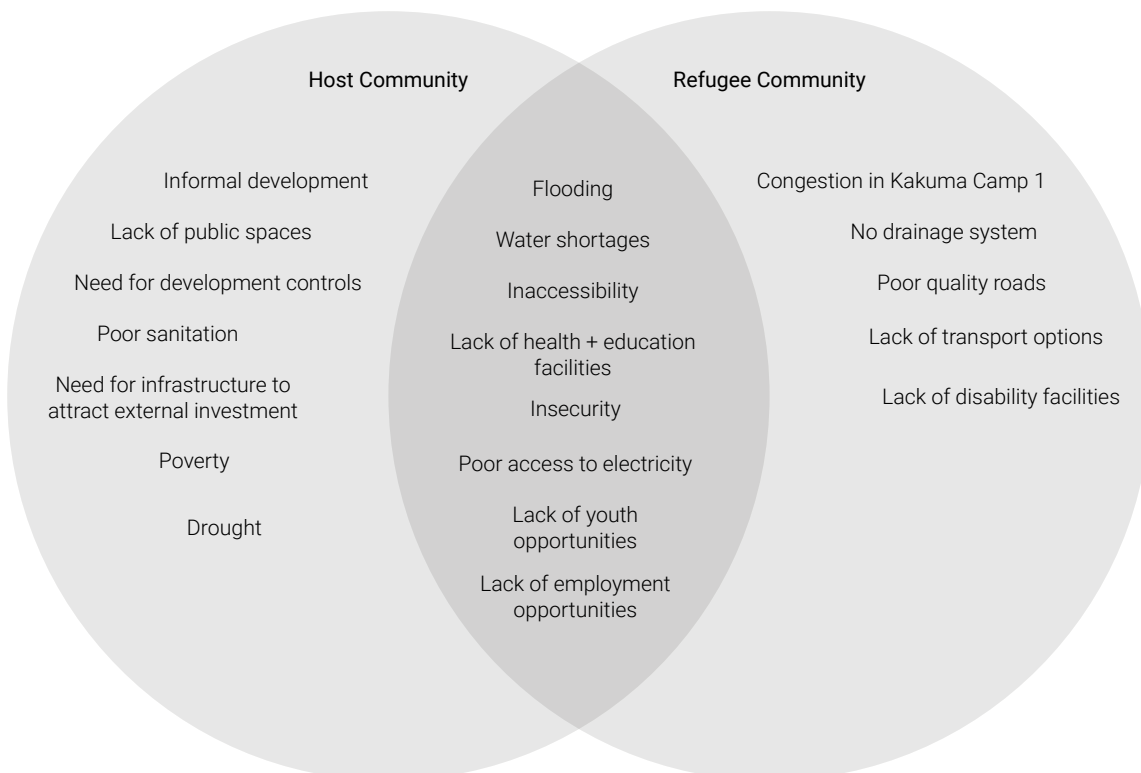


Figure 3: Summary of the issues raised by the host and refugee communities and issues common to both groups.

locality and aimed to ensure gender parity, varying age groups, ethnicities and locations across Kakuma and Kalobeyei. In total there were 4 CPGs formed ; Kakuma Town, Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kalobeyei Settlement and Kalobeyei Town. The formation, objectives and expectations of the CPGs were captured in a Terms of Reference which was provided and explained to all participants . Each CPG comprised 2 sessions:

- **First Session:** The initial session aimed to serve as an opportunity for participants to introduce themselves and explain the purpose of the sessions. General questions are asked and discussed such as “What are the 3 best things about [Location]” and “What are the 3 worst things about [Location]?”
- **Second Session:** The follow-up session would delve deeper into the challenges and opportunities. Maps and a virtual whiteboard would be used to help identify the specific locations of the challenges and opportunities discussed in the first session.

- **September 2021:** Validation session with Turkana County Government Representatives.
- **September 2021:** Validation session with host and refugee community representatives.
- **November 2021:** Validation session with Sub-County and Ward Administrator representatives

The participants were asked to provide feedback on the overall vision as well as specific feedback on the strategies proposed to achieve each vision goal. The participants were also asked to assist in prioritising the various strategies, to help understand which strategies were more urgent to the different stakeholders.

**Vision Validation**

Throughout September-November 2021, relevant stakeholders were engaged to validate the draft vision statement, map and goals:



Virtual whiteboard used to collate feedback from the Community Planning Groups







## 2. DIAGNOSIS

## 2.1 Prioritization of Challenges

A matrix of challenges was developed to provide a framework for the visioning process. The 30 challenges listed in the matrix were compiled from analysis of the Kakuma-Kalobeyi Spatial Profile and Socio-economic Survey, a comprehensive policy review, workshops with Turkana County Government representatives and multiple host and refugee community engagement sessions. The 30 challenges are classified into 6 themes: Access to basic services and infrastructure, economy and livelihoods, environment and natural hazards, socio-cultural, governance and policy and land management.

While this list is not exhaustive, it is a comprehensive summary of major challenges currently impacting the host and refugee communities in Kakuma-Kalobeyi. Whilst population fluctuation is an overall challenge, this is considered more broadly and will inform how the regeneration strategy could be phased and where priority actions should take place. Specific issues were classified into low, medium and high priorities depending on the number of times they were highlighted throughout the desktop research, policy review and stakeholder engagement processes. A total of 14 challenges emerged as high priority challenges:

- Poor accessibility within and between settlements
- Inadequate clean water provision
- Inadequate sanitation / open defecation
- Poor waste management
- Limited electricity network
- Inadequate health infrastructure
- Inadequate education infrastructure
- Lack of employment opportunities

- Lack of skilled labour
- Flooding
- Environmental degradation
- Poor opportunities for youth
- Insecurity and inter-community tensions
- Land status/tenure uncertainty

Access to basic services and infrastructure was revealed to be the theme with the most high-priority challenges (7), followed by economy and livelihoods (2) and environment and natural hazards (2).

It is clear that these challenges do not exist in isolation, and they are highly interconnected. The correlation between the challenges is illustrated in Figure 4. The figure illustrates that the underlying challenge that precipitates all the other high priority challenges is informal and unmanaged development. Informal and unmanaged development encompasses any development that has occurred without strategic planning. The current unmanaged growth and development of the Kakuma-Kalobeyi area has resulted in many problems, one of which includes the unequal distribution of population which resulted in the establishment of overcrowded areas and unmanaged areas sprawling and encroaching on potential agricultural land or even flood prone areas along the river. Indeed, unmanaged development also increases the risks of hazards and disasters, particularly flooding, environmental degradation and erosion in the case of Kakuma-Kalobeyi. Those hazards can further exacerbate the already insufficient connectivity and accessibility between the settlement, disrupt the access to facilities and have a major impact on basic services provision within the area.

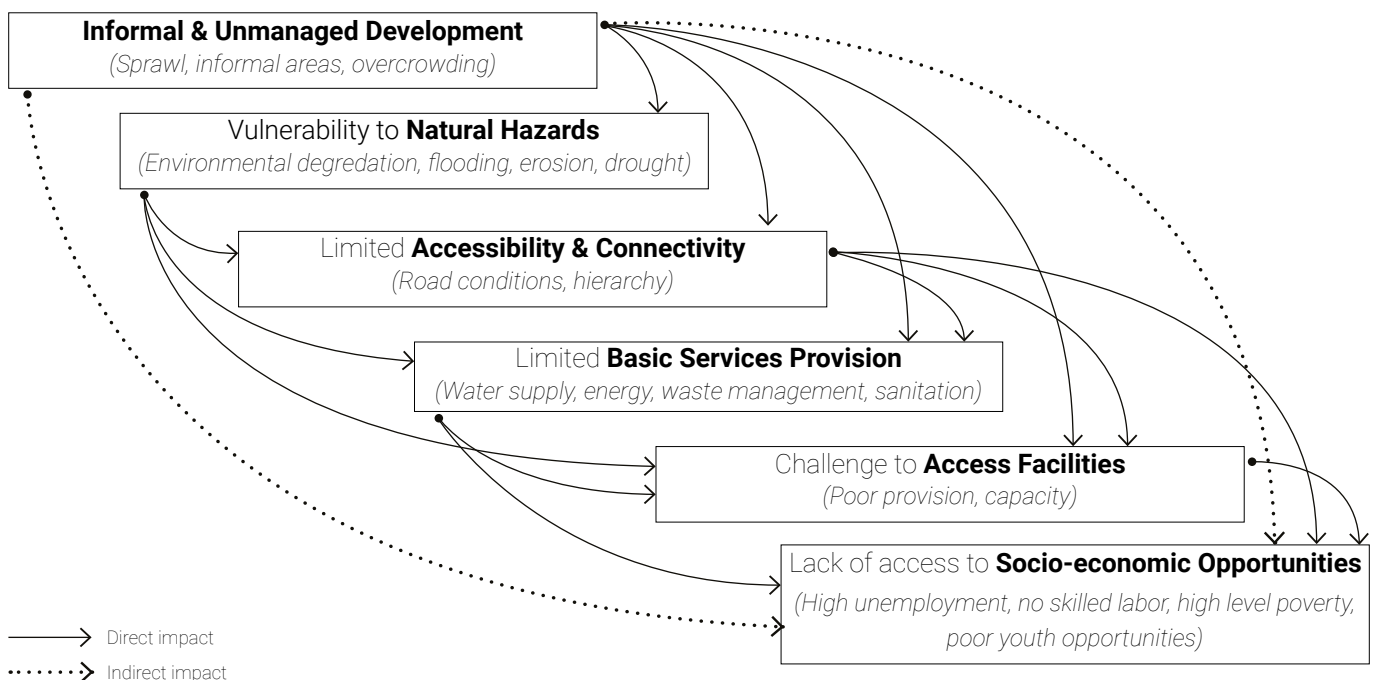


Figure 4: Correlation between the high priority challenges impacting Kakuma-Kalobeyi

Table 3: Matrix of challenges impacting Kakuma-Kalobeyei. Challenges are categorized by theme and prioritized according to recurrence of challenge throughout relevant policy documents, UN-Habitat analysis and engagement with Turkana County Government, the host community and the refugee community

Challenges	Alignment with National Policies/ Frameworks	Alignment with Turkana County Government	Community Planning Groups	UN-Habitat Analysis	Final
<b>1. Access to Basic Services + Infrastructure</b>					
1.1 Poor accessibility within and between settlements	○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●
1.2 Inadequate clean water provision	○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●
1.3 Inadequate sanitation / open defecation	○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●
1.4 Poor waste management	○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●
1.5 Limited electricity network	○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●
1.6 Inadequate health infrastructure	○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●
1.7 Inadequate education infrastructure	○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ●
1.8 Lack of green spaces	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
<b>2. Economy + Livelihoods</b>					
2.1 High levels of poverty	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
2.2 Lack of employment opportunities	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
2.3 Lack of skilled labour	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
2.4 Poor potential for agricultural livelihoods	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
2.5 Lack of private sector investment	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
2.6 High cost of commodities	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
2.7 Reliance on aid/UN/NGO based economy	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
2.8 Not regionally economically integrated	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
<b>3. Environment + Natural Hazards</b>					
3.1 Drought	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
3.2 Flooding	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
3.3 Public health risk	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
3.4 Environmental degradation	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
3.5 Lack of disaster risk response capacity	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
3.6 Food insecurity	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
<b>4. Socio-cultural</b>					
4.1 Gender inequality	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
4.2 Poor opportunities for youth	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
4.3 Lack of disability inclusivity	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
4.4 Insecurity and inter-community tensions	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
<b>5. Governance and Policy</b>					
5.1 Gaps in service responsibility and delivery	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
5.2 Lack of community engagement	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
<b>6. Land Management</b>					
6.1 Land status/tenure uncertainty	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
6.2 Informal and unmanaged development	○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

- Not stated
- Stated
- Less Priority
- Medium Priority
- High Priority

Kenya Vision 2030	Kenya CRRF 2020	National Spatial Plan	<b>SUMMARY</b>	Turkana CIDP II	KISEDPP	Kakuma /SUD	Kaloobeyei Sett. Advisory Plan	Turkana County Gov	Min. of Lands Bilateral	<b>SUMMARY</b>	CPG Kakuma Camp	CPG Kakuma Town	CPG Kaloobeyei settlement	CPG Kaloobeyei Town	<b>SUMMARY</b>	SocioEconomic Survey	Spatial Profile	<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>FINAL</b>
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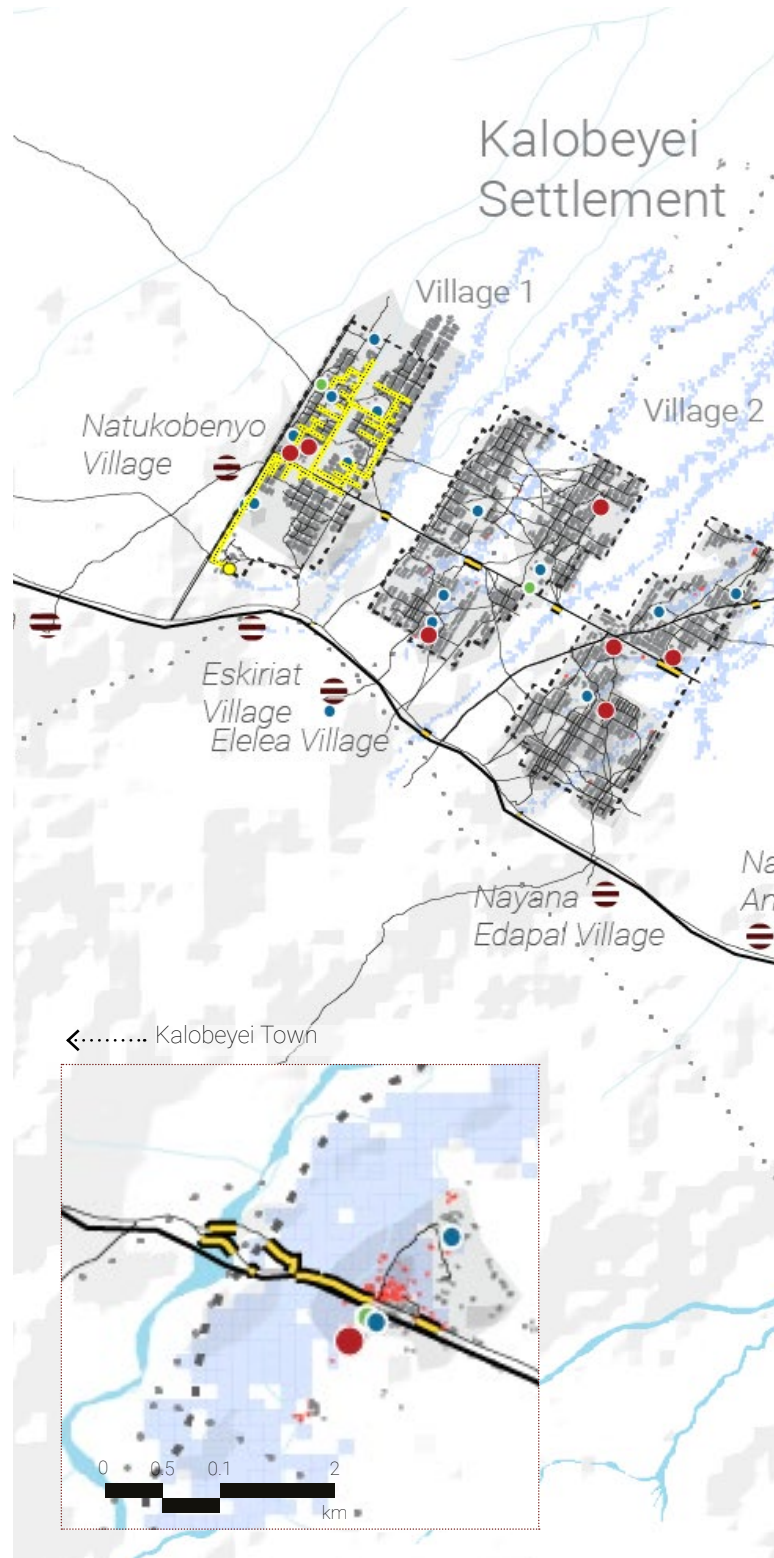
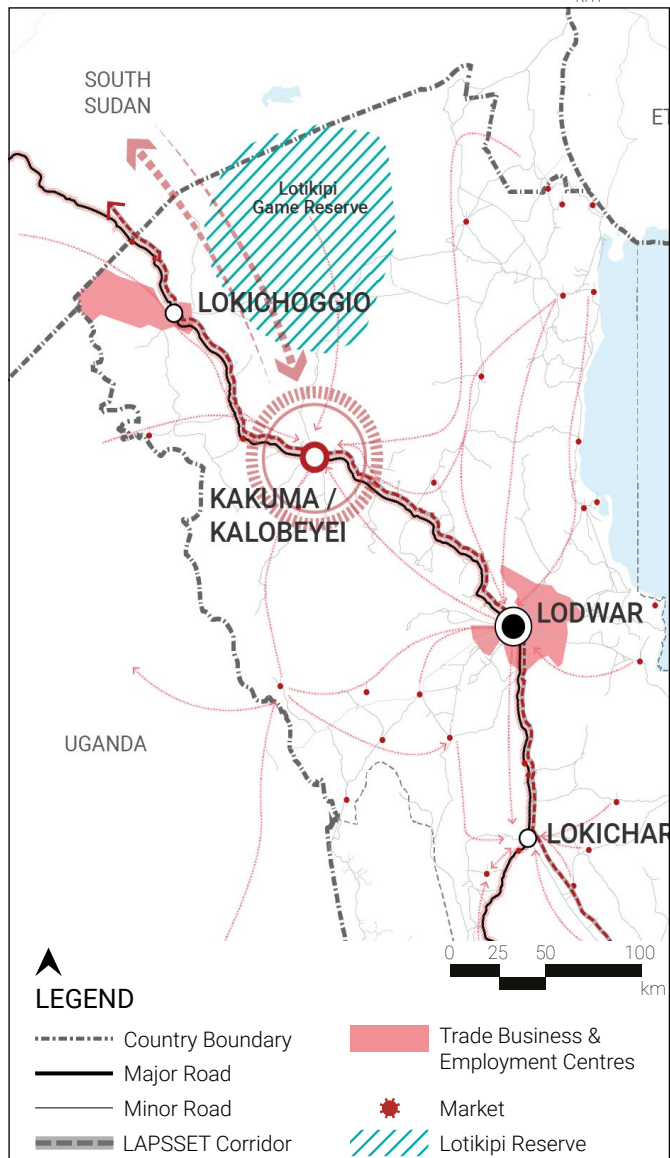
## 2.2 Challenges Map

 <p>Poor accessibility within and between settlements</p>	 <p>Inadequate clean water provision</p>	 <p>Inadequate sanitation + open defecation</p>	 <p>Poor waste management</p>	 <p>Limited electricity network</p>	 <p>Inadequate social infrastructure</p>
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### LEGEND

--- Sub-County Boundary	⊗ Flood-blocked roads
- - - - - Ward Boundary	⊙ Highest Density
- · - · - Sub-location Boundary	■ Built-Up Area
— Major Road	■ Waterway
— Minor Road	■ Flood Risk Area
— Flooded Roads	■ Flood Affected Shelters
— Electricity Grid	▨ Unmanaged development
● Market	▨ Unmanaged Sprawl
● Education Facility	
● Health Facility	

0 0.6 1.25 2.5 km



Theme Categories Basic Services + Infrastructure Economy + Livelihoods Environmental + Natural Hazards Socio-Cultural  
Governance + Policy Land Management



Lack of employment opportunities



Flooding




Environmental degradation



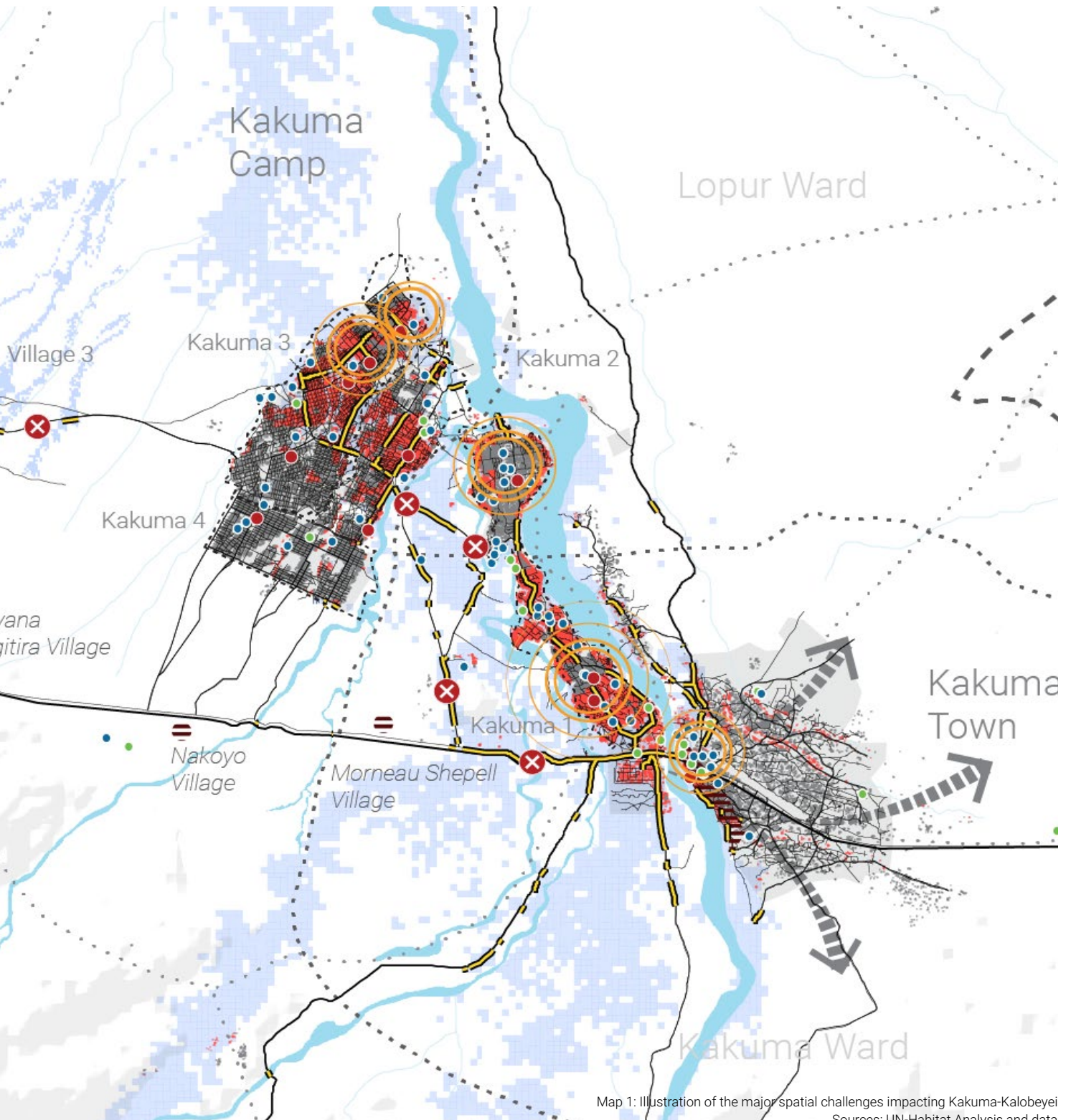
Poor opportunities for youth



Insecurity



Informal and unmanaged development



Map 1: Illustration of the major spatial challenges impacting Kakuma-Kalobeyei  
 Sources: UN-Habitat Analysis and data

## 2.3 Challenge: Unmanaged and Informal Development

Kakuma Town and the refugee settlements are the largest urban centres in Turkana West, and indeed in Turkana as a whole and so have demonstrated higher population densities than the average for Turkana West Sub-county.

However, the historical humanitarian context and uncertainty has made the area particularly challenging to implement effective land management, long-term planning. As such, there is a predominance of informal development in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area, which has led to a sprawling and highly variable distribution of the population across the area. Population density varies significantly between host communities and refugees as well as within the camps themselves, which further exacerbates spatial challenges such as clean water and electricity provision and access to health and education facilities.

Kakuma Camp has the highest average population density (11,580 p/km<sup>2</sup>), followed by Kalobeyei Settlement (3,770 p/km<sup>2</sup>) and Kakuma Town (3,549 p/km<sup>2</sup>). Kakuma Camp's high density can be attributed to the age of the camp, as Kakuma 1 was established in 1992, as well as the agglomeration of facilities and businesses there, making it an attractive location for refugees who predominantly rely on walking as the main mode of transportation. Compared to Kalobeyei Settlement, which was constructed since 2016 broadly in accordance with the Kalobeyei Settlement Plan, Kakuma Camp has grown more organically to accommodate the natural population growth and influxes of new refugees. The clusters of high density in Kakuma Camp are in Kakuma 1 and Kakuma 3 with refugees particularly in Kakuma 1 describing it as overcrowded and congested. Having areas of unsustainably high-density does not allow for dignified living conditions, exacerbates potential public health and socio-economic risks and puts additional pressure on the infrastructure and services in those areas. Demand for facilities is not spread evenly throughout the camp, and nor is it sufficient in the over-subscribed areas

The refugee camps are more constrained in terms of growth, due to limits on the land that is permitted for development. Kalobeyei Settlement has a generally lower density than Kakuma Camp, but still remains on average higher than the Kakuma or Kalobeyei towns. Kalobeyei Settlement's lower density is in part a result of the proactive spatial planning that went into the Kalobeyei Settlement Plan, specifically aiming to depart from the way refugee camps were developed and managed traditionally and to avoid the overcrowding issues that had developed in Kakuma Camp, as well as retain provision for future growth.

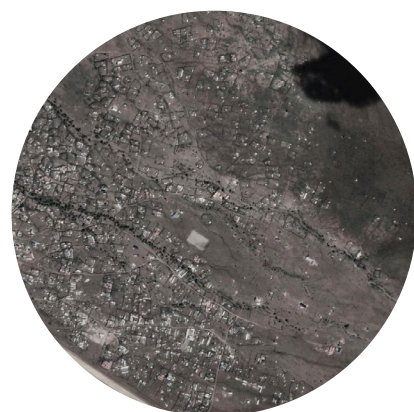
Kakuma Town has a lower population density as a consequence of more traditional village-like settlement patterns on the periphery of the town alongside limited land management, poor planning and limited scope for development control. While the town has a small area of higher density in the town centre, the lack of management and clear boundary delimitation has caused the area to be more prone to sprawl. Kakuma Town tends to sprawl outside of the center of services and job opportunities, thus exacerbating the gaps between households and facilities and services. This makes the provision of basic services such as clean water and electricity much more expensive in terms of capital investment as well as to maintain in the long term. The poor-quality road network in Kakuma Town also impacts on the host community's ability to access health and education facilities.



1.

### Kakuma Camp 1

Highest density cluster due to age of camp & provision of services



2.

### Kakuma Town

Unmanaged sprawl around periphery of town.

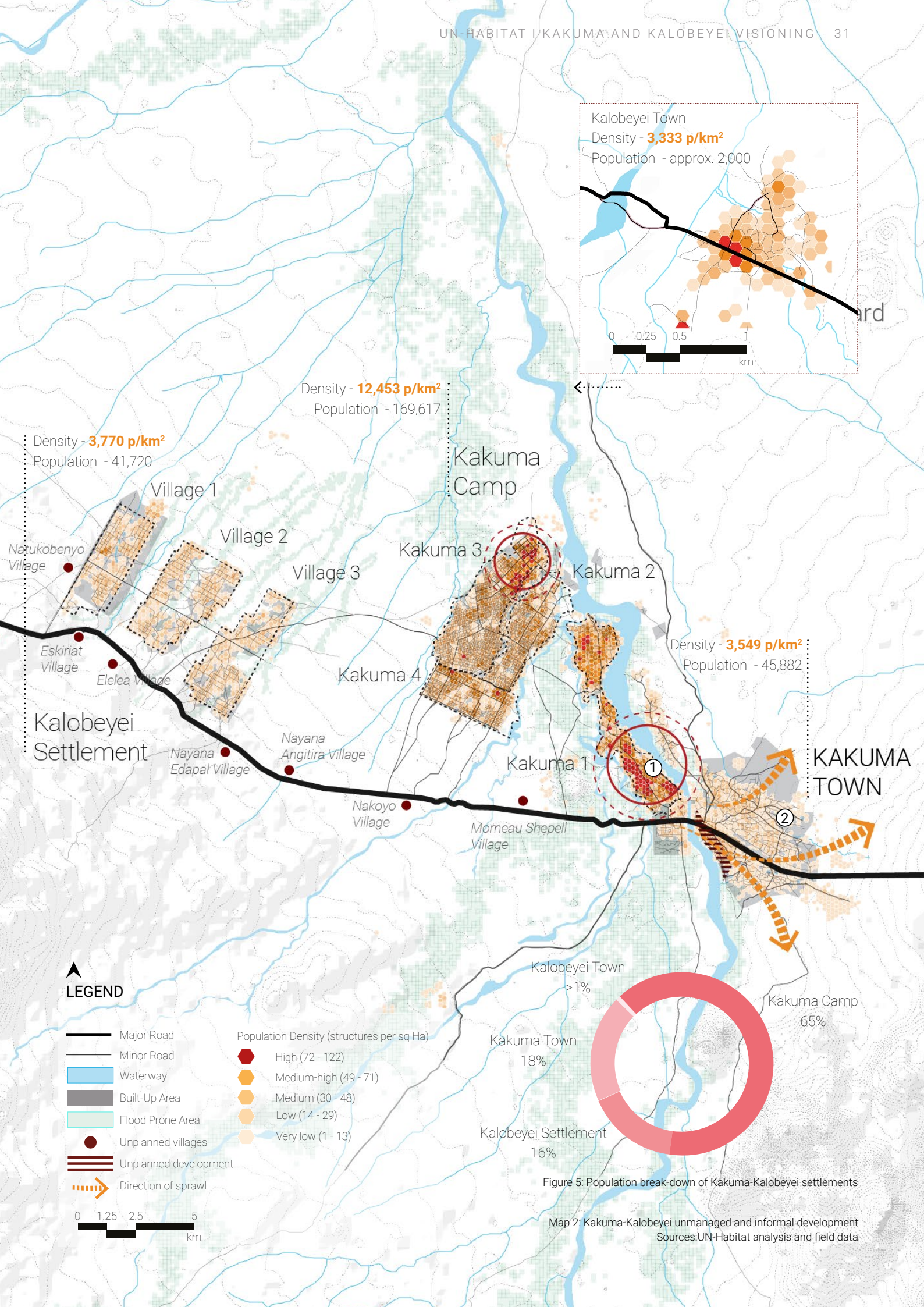


Figure 5: Population break-down of Kakuma-Kalobeyei settlements

Map 2: Kakuma-Kalobeyei unmanaged and informal development  
Sources: UN-Habitat analysis and field data

Due to a lack of early risk assessment, and an inability to predict how large the camp would grow as well as that it would remain in place for so long, much of Kakuma Camp is located on flood prone land. Large areas of Kakuma 1, 2 and 3 are subject to seasonal flooding from the Tarach river and the smaller laggas (the local term of rivers/creeks) that flow through the camp. The flood risk compounds the issue of overcrowding in Kakuma Camp as unfortunately, the highest density areas of the camp are also flood prone.

There are small host community villages located along the A1 highway, from Kalobeyei Settlement to Kakuma Town. These villages generally consist of a small number of traditional manyattas built by the host community. They are not connected to any electricity or water networks.

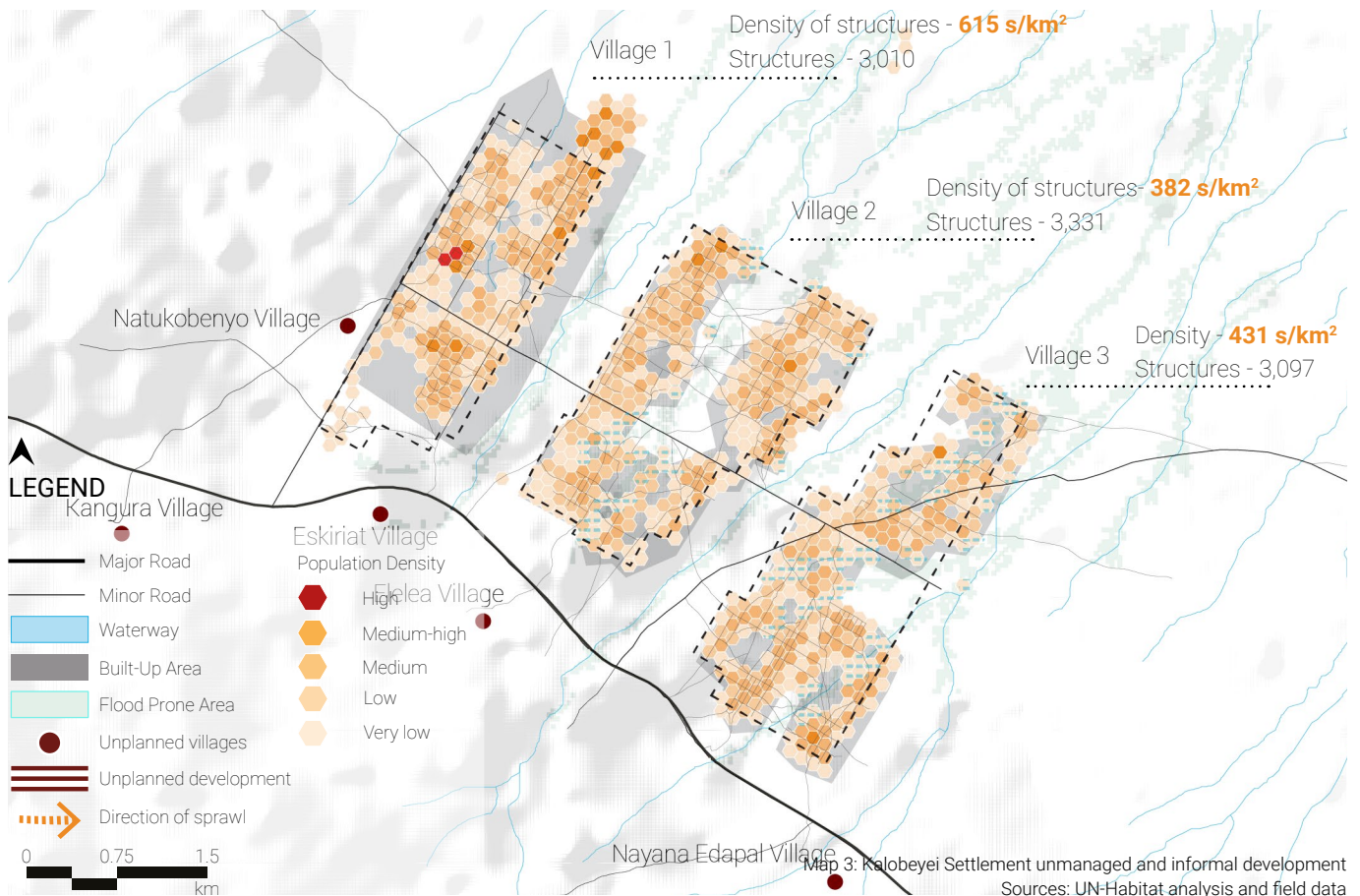
As the land around Kakuma-Kalobeyei is considered 'community land', these settlements rightfully occupy the land, however they are considered unmanaged as they have not been sited based on any land-use or development plan. This puts them at risk of hazards such as flooding and does not allow the village residents convenient access to basic services and public facilities.

The unmanaged growth and development of the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area has also had a direct and indirect impact

on various challenges. The sprawling tendencies for example exacerbate peripheral growth which cannot keep pace with the development or capacity to provide sound public infrastructure for public facilities and basic services, and inhibit easy access to surrounding lands which could provide opportunities for agricultural production. Simultaneously, the unequal distribution of population is also placing high pressure upon existing facilities and service provision within overcrowded areas.

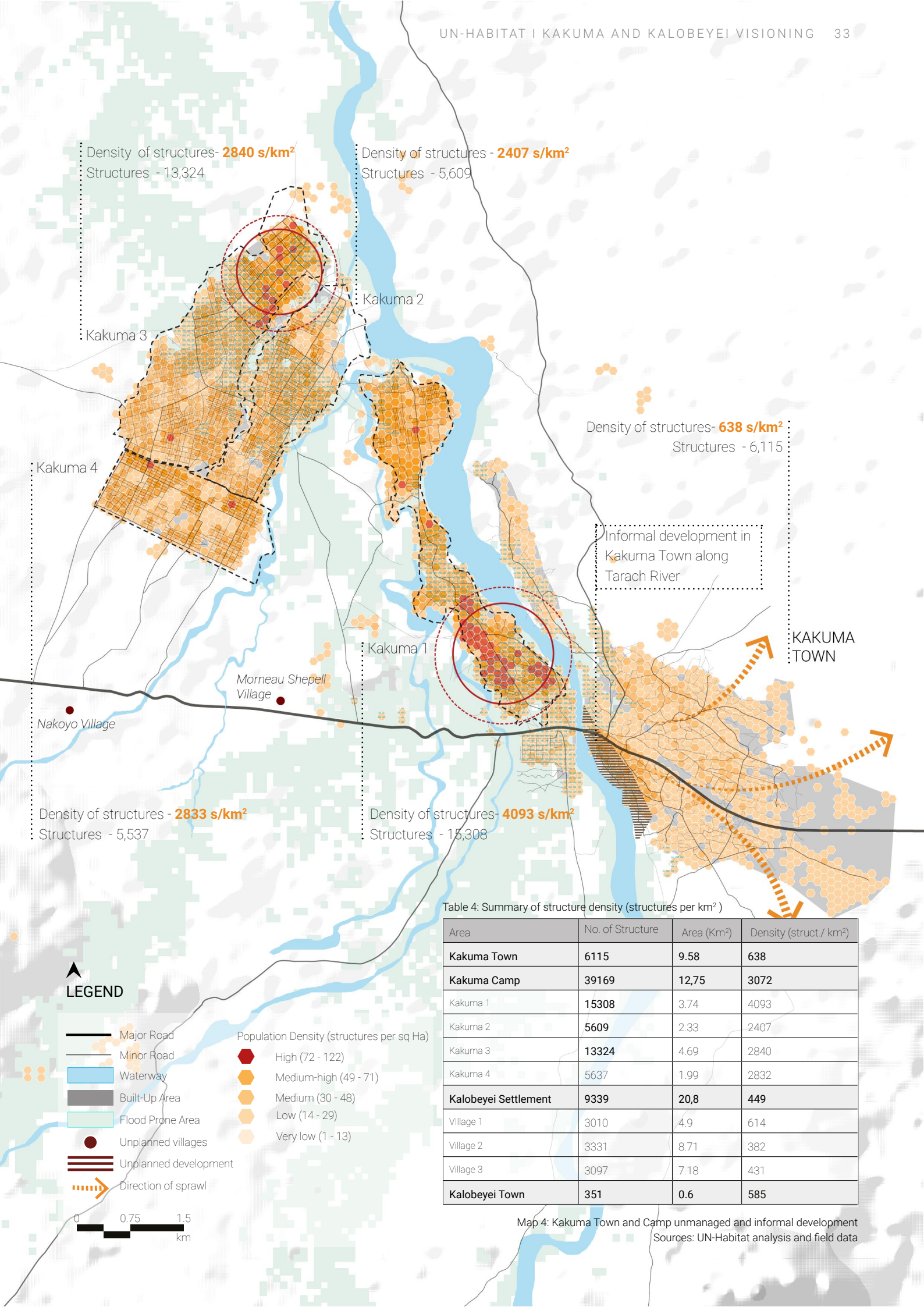
**Recommendations**

- Promote more compact land development strategies that consider the local rural typologies as a norm and at the same time identify priority development areas within the Kakuma and Kalobeyei Town
- Identify the non-buildable/flood prone land and create buffer zones around risk areas.
- Decongest overcrowded areas (e.g. Kakuma Camp 1) and densify key priority development areas (e.g. Kakuma Town) in line with existing plans and wider regeneration strategies
- Identify strategic extension areas and plan for phased compact future development to support potential population growth
- Utilize platform of future municipality to support improved land and asset management, development control and increased revenue collection.



Map 3: Kalobeyei Settlement unmanaged and informal development  
Sources: UN-Habitat analysis and field data





Density of structures - **2840 s/km<sup>2</sup>**  
Structures - 13,324

Density of structures - **2407 s/km<sup>2</sup>**  
Structures - 5,609

Density of structures - **638 s/km<sup>2</sup>**  
Structures - 6,115

Density of structures - **2833 s/km<sup>2</sup>**  
Structures - 5,537

Density of structures - **4093 s/km<sup>2</sup>**  
Structures - 15,308

Informal development in  
Kakuma Town along  
Tarach River

**KAKUMA TOWN**

Table 4: Summary of structure density (structures per km<sup>2</sup>)

Area	No. of Structure	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (struct. / km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Kakuma Town</b>	<b>6115</b>	<b>9.58</b>	<b>638</b>
<b>Kakuma Camp</b>	<b>39169</b>	<b>12,75</b>	<b>3072</b>
Kakuma 1	15308	3.74	4093
Kakuma 2	5609	2.33	2407
Kakuma 3	13324	4.69	2840
Kakuma 4	5637	1.99	2832
<b>Kalobeyei Settlement</b>	<b>9339</b>	<b>20,8</b>	<b>449</b>
Village 1	3010	4.9	614
Village 2	3331	8.71	382
Village 3	3097	7.18	431
<b>Kalobeyei Town</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>585</b>

**LEGEND**

- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Waterway
- Built-Up Area
- Flood Prone Area
- Unplanned villages
- Unplanned development
- Direction of sprawl

- Population Density (structures per sq Ha)
- High (72 - 122)
  - Medium-high (49 - 71)
  - Medium (30 - 48)
  - Low (14 - 29)
  - Very low (1 - 13)



Map 4: Kakuma Town and Camp unmanaged and informal development  
Sources: UN-Habitat analysis and field data

## 2.4 Challenge: Natural Hazard Affected Infrastructure

Seasonal flooding is a major environmental hazard, particularly for Kakuma Camp. The impacts of flooding are both short term and long term, and the effects are becoming more pronounced as an impact of climate change.

Kakuma Camp is built on the western bank of the Tarach River and many laggas (small rivers) run through the camp. When the banks of the Tarach River burst during the biannual rainy seasons, large areas of Kakuma Camp are impacted. Kakuma Camp 1 is the most vulnerable with analysis showing that 9,190 structures are situated in the flood risk zone meaning that up to 49,200 refugees could be impacted. This is followed by Kakuma Camp 3 with 5,985 vulnerable structures and 32,000 vulnerable people and Kakuma Camp 2 with 3,456 vulnerable structures resulting in 18,500 vulnerable people. Of all the structures in Kakuma Camp, 48% are at risk of flooding. Kalobeyei Town is also somewhat vulnerable to floods with approximately 30% of structures in the town at risk. Approximately 20% of Kakuma Town's structures are vulnerable to flooding, mostly located along the Tarach Riverbank however only 0.5% of Kalobeyei Settlement structures are vulnerable. The minimal flooding of Kalobeyei Settlement is because of buffer zones along the laggas which prevent development on flood prone land.

In addition to the vulnerable structures, many of the roads within Kakuma and Kalobeyei often flood. While the A1 Highway is tarmacked, all other roads within Kakuma-Kalobeyei are only earthed (dirt roads). Summarized in Table 5, 42% of roads within Kakuma Camp, 41% of Kalobeyei Town roads, 11% of Kakuma Town Roads and and 9% of Kalobeyei Settlement roads are vulnerable to flooding.

The impacts of flooding vary greatly and can include:

- Injury or loss of human life
- Major structural damage to dwellings, especially as many dwellings are constructed from materials such as mud, sticks and cloth
- Urgent need for provision of temporary shelters, evacuation areas and resettlement
- Loss of productivity from inundated businesses
- Disruption of education for students when schools flood
- Damage to agriculture leading to food insecurity
- Damage and destruction of road infrastructure leading to delayed delivery of critical supplies and services
- Isolation of settlements from each other, preventing residents from accessing services and infrastructure
- Spread of water-borne diseases especially when pit latrines are flooded
- Erosion of the riverbanks and destabilization of soil, leading to riverbank collapse



1.

### Kakuma Camp 1

Flooded road in Kakuma Camp 1, near Somali Market.



2.

### Kakuma Camp 3

Flooded road in Kakuma Camp 3



3.

### A1 Highway

Flooding of the A1 Road near Kakuma Town

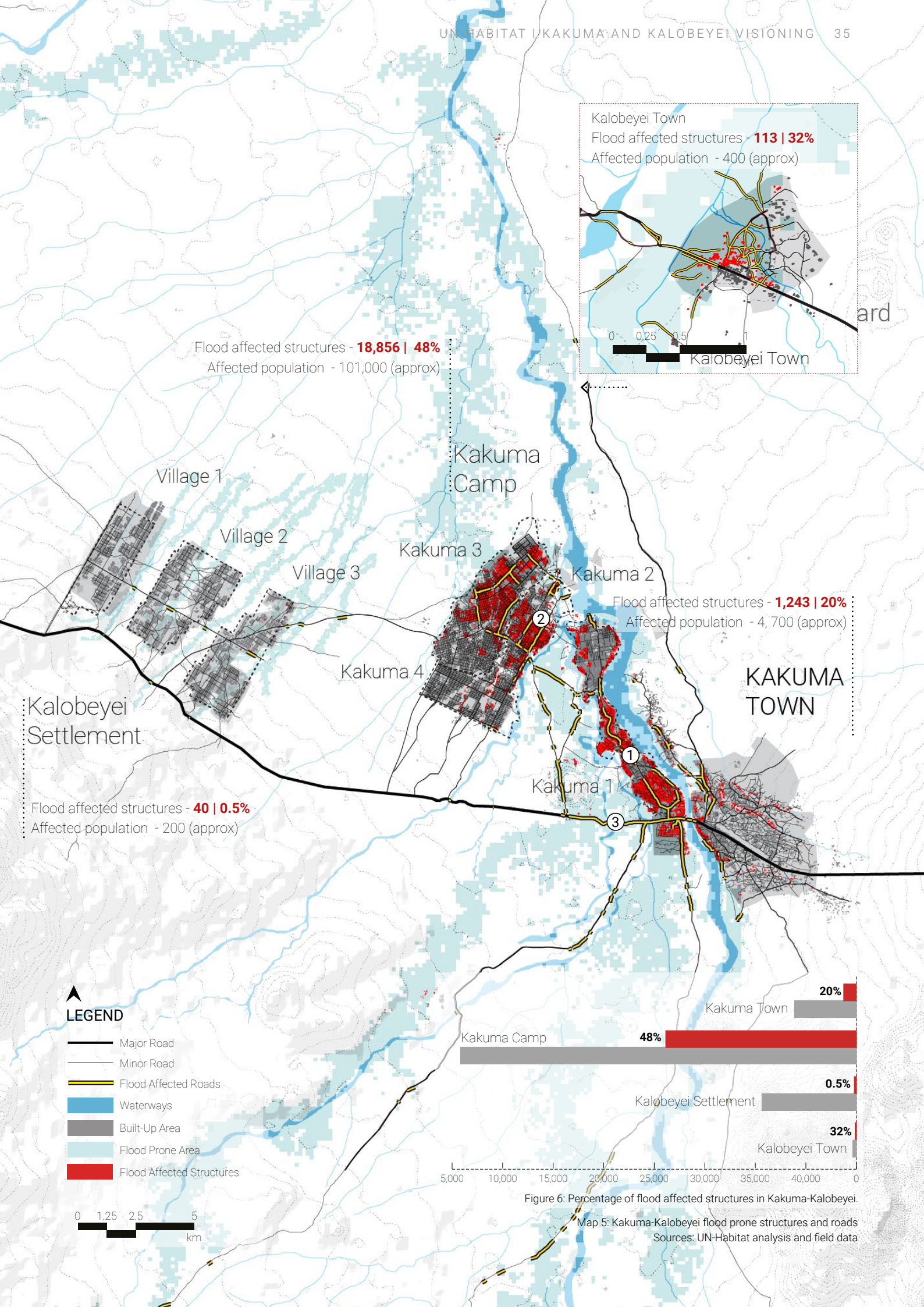


Figure 6: Percentage of flood affected structures in Kakuma-Kalobeyi.

Map 5: Kakuma-Kalobeyi flood prone structures and roads

Sources: UN-Habitat analysis and field data

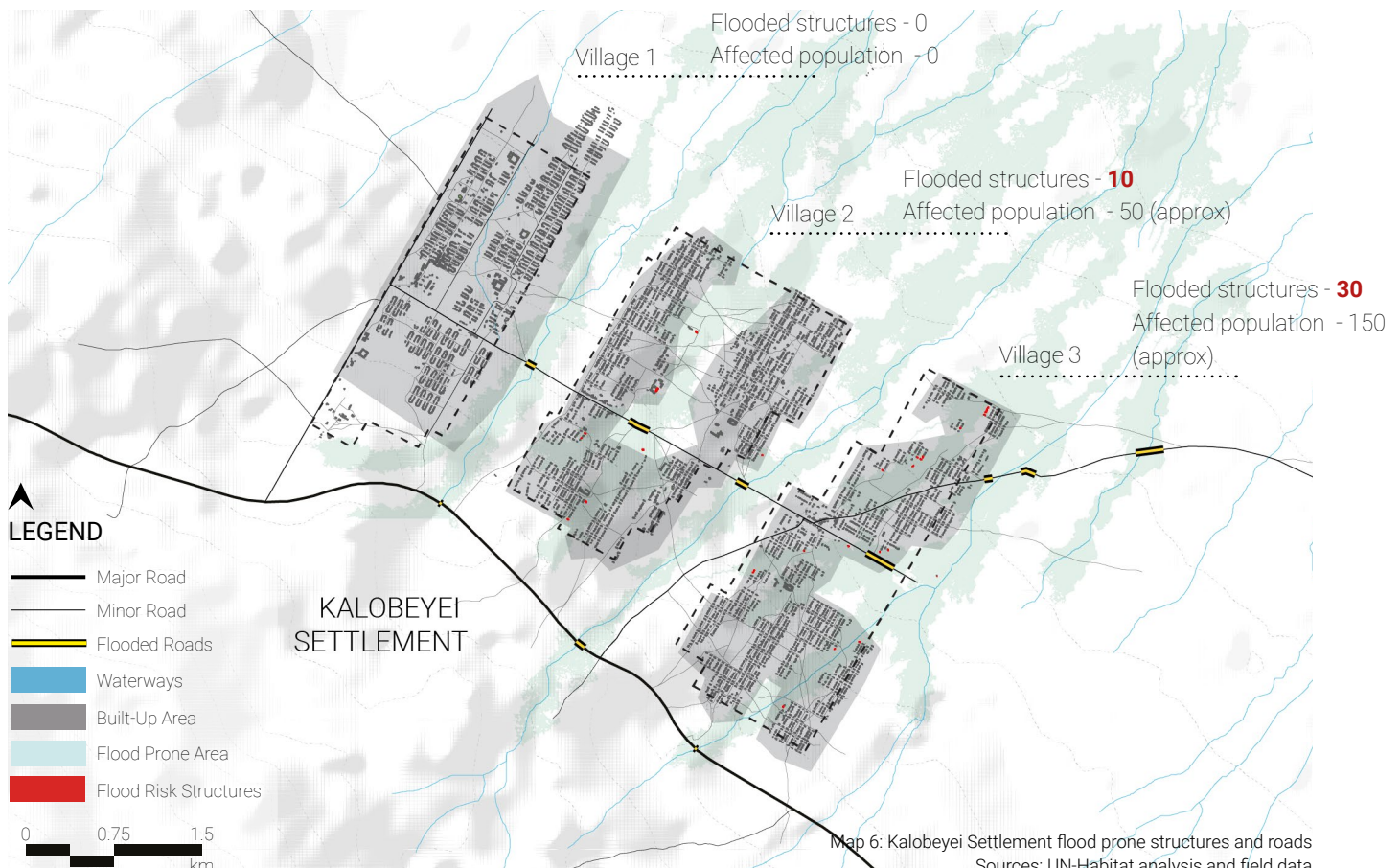
Kakuma-Kalobeyei is particularly vulnerable to flooding for the following reasons:

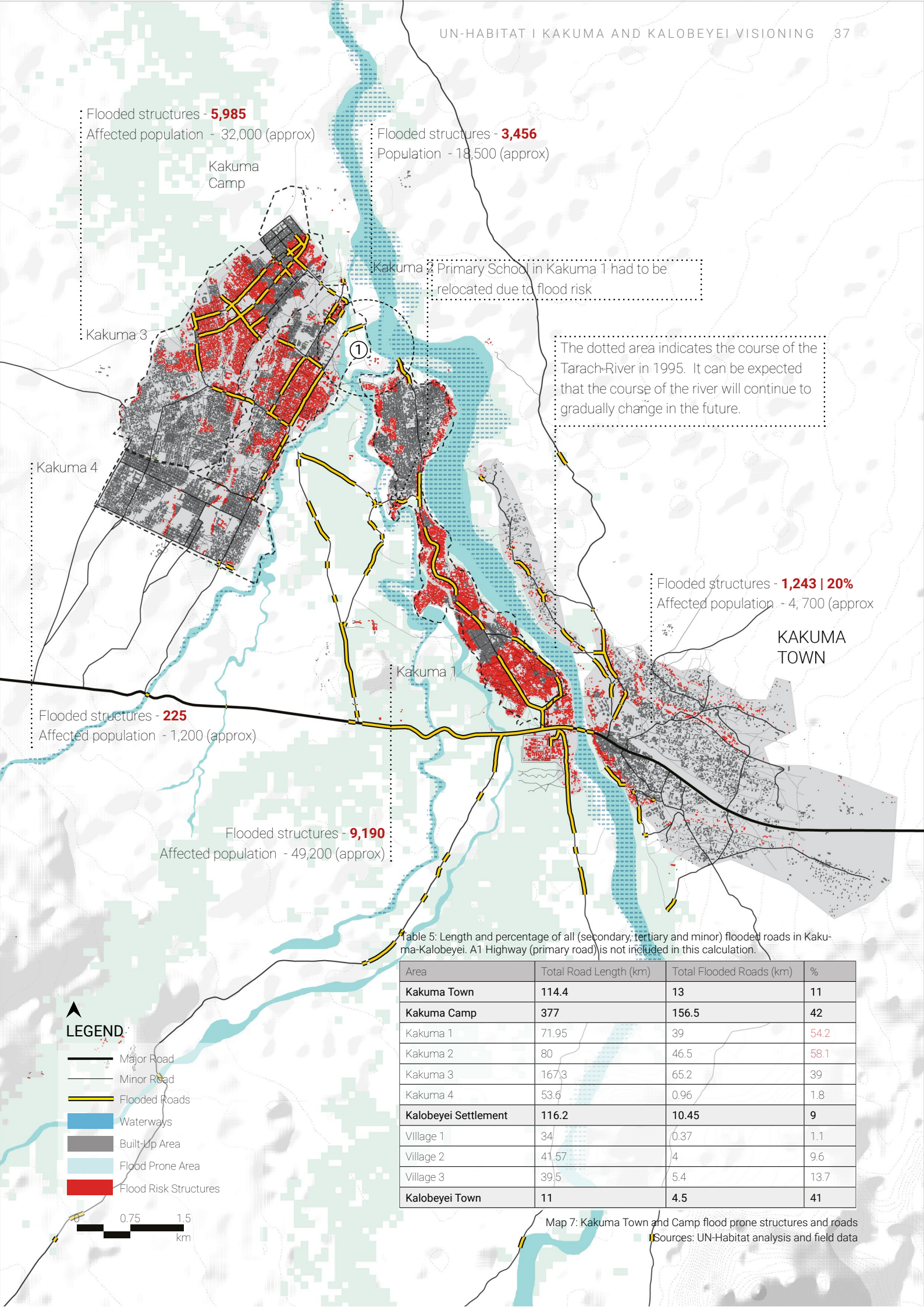
- The land generally is low lying and relatively flat meaning there is slow water run-off.
- Many dwellings are not constructed to a high standard (due to lack of resources and money) and do not use flood-resilient materials.
- Long-term environmental degradation, from firewood collection and drought have reduced the presence of vegetation along the Tarach and Nabek Laggas. This causes the riverbanks to weaken and erode and leads to more severe flooding impacts. Flooding and flood risk has led to the locating of Kakuma Main Hospital in Kakuma Camp 4 instead of Kakuma Camp 1, which was the the initial plan, collapse of education facility buildings near Don Bosco, relocation of structures near Don Bosco in 2014 and the relocation of a 15 Ha area of refugee settlements north of Kakuma Camp 1 (with approximately 1,500 structures) in 2015/2016 due to riverbank erosion and constant flooding.
- There is no flood mitigation infrastructure in place along the Tarach River.
- There is no formalized drainage infrastructure within



1.

**Kakuma Camp relocated structures**  
 Entire area of structures relocated in 2015/2016 due to high flood risk (Google Earth 2014).





Flooded structures - **5,985**  
 Affected population - 32,000 (approx)

Flooded structures - **3,456**  
 Population - 18,500 (approx)

Kakuma 2 Primary School in Kakuma 1 had to be relocated due to flood risk

The dotted area indicates the course of the Tarach-River in 1995. It can be expected that the course of the river will continue to gradually change in the future.

Flooded structures - **1,243 | 20%**  
 Affected population - 4,700 (approx)

Flooded structures - **225**  
 Affected population - 1,200 (approx)

Flooded structures - **9,190**  
 Affected population - 49,200 (approx)

Table 5: Length and percentage of all (secondary, tertiary and minor) flooded roads in Kakuma-Kalobeyei. A1 Highway (primary road) is not included in this calculation.

Area	Total Road Length (km)	Total Flooded Roads (km)	%
<b>Kakuma Town</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Kakuma Camp</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>156.5</b>	<b>42</b>
Kakuma 1	71.95	39	54.2
Kakuma 2	80	46.5	58.1
Kakuma 3	167.3	65.2	39
Kakuma 4	53.6	0.96	1.8
<b>Kalobeyei Settlement</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>9</b>
Village 1	34	0.37	1.1
Village 2	41.57	4	9.6
Village 3	39.5	5.4	13.7
<b>Kalobeyei Town</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>41</b>

**LEGEND**

- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Flooded Roads
- Waterways
- Built-Up Area
- Flood Prone Area
- Flood Risk Structures

0 0.75 1.5 km

any of the settlements, causing flood water to be trapped, damaging the dirt roads and spreading disease.

### Recommendations

- Identify alternative settlement sites for relocated communities
- Initiate relocation process for communities living in settlement areas most prone to natural hazards such as flooding.
- Prevention against further development in flood hazard zones
- Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies particularly against flood hazards eg. revegetation along Tarach River and other laggas
- Protect and restore environmentally degraded areas
- Upgrade key arterial roads through Kakuma Town and Camp to all-weather surface including drainage and construct bridges at key locations such as between Kakuma Camp 1 and 2 and Kalobeyei Villages 2 and 3.
- Improve standards of structures in close proximity to flood hazards zones

**Note:** The number of impacted host and refugee community members within the different settlements has been estimated using the number of settlements on flood prone land (reduced by 15% to account for non-dwelling structures) and household sizes of host community: 4.4, Kakuma: 6.3 and Kalobeyei 5.8.



## 2.5 Challenge: Poor Connectivity

Connectivity is key to strengthen the social and physical relationship between people, places and goods and enable interaction and economic activity to flourish. At regional level, connectivity links centres of production and consumption with the view of strengthening systems of cities and urban-rural linkages.

Within urban environments, connectivity is closely related to mobility and the permeability of an area. Specifically, street connectivity refers to the density of connections and nodes in a street network and the directness of the links between settlements and correlates positively with increased efficiency (and multi-modality) of flows and access to jobs and services. As connectivity increases, travel distances decrease, lowering costs and route options and travel modes increase, allowing more direct travel between destinations, creating a more accessible, affordable and resilient system.

Decent roads and a clear hierarchy of streets are essential to ensure access to facilities and services in the surrounding areas. In a functional settlement, a road network should have primary, secondary, tertiary and minor routes. However, an efficient distribution among these categories is currently lacking and the quality and conditions of these roads are very poor. The A1 Highway is the only sealed/tarmac road in the area and is in good condition and suitable for vehicular travel due to recent upgrades. With the exception of the few arterial routes through the settlements, the majority of other roads are less formalised and generally only suitable for only boda boda (motorcycles) or foot travel.

There are only a few secondary roads identified, which run towards the north and towards the south of Kakuma. All other roads within Kakuma Town, Kakuma Camp, Kalobeyei Settlement and Kalobeyei Town are either tertiary or minor roads. These roads are all dirt roads and are classified depending on their importance and use. The tertiary roads are the key roads within the settlements which connect and provide access between the different camps and to the A1 Highway. These roads are essential for the flow of people, vehicles and resources throughout the settlements. There is one main Tertiary road that forms the spine of Kakuma 1 while Kakuma 2, 3 and 4 have more tertiary roads that form a grid pattern. All other roads within Kakuma and Kalobeyei are classified as minor and this includes tracks and paths, which provide connections within smaller areas.

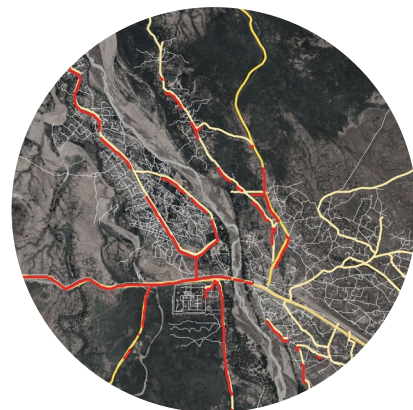
The shortest route connecting Kalobeyei Settlement and Kakuma Camps exists as an official county road however the quality is very poor with particularly limited vehicular access. Furthermore during the rainy season the road

becomes barely accessible. Thus, the alternative path to reach Kalobeyei from Kakuma Camps and Town would be through A1 road, which substantially increases the estimated time of travel and cost. There is only one tertiary road that connects Kakuma 1 to Kakuma 2, and this road crosses 2 laggas. If this tertiary road was to flood, there would be no direct connection between Kakuma 1 and Kakuma 2, 3 & 4. This would require a longer travel as well through A1 and at a higher cost.

Indeed, another major barrier to connectivity is the high cost of transport which has shown significant impacts on economic activities, access to opportunities and facilities. Travelling from Kakuma Town to Kalobeyei Town would cost approximately 500 KSH one way, so 1,000 KSH for a round trip. Based on an average monthly income of less 10,000 KSH<sup>1</sup>, this would account for almost 10% of a monthly income.

### Recommendations

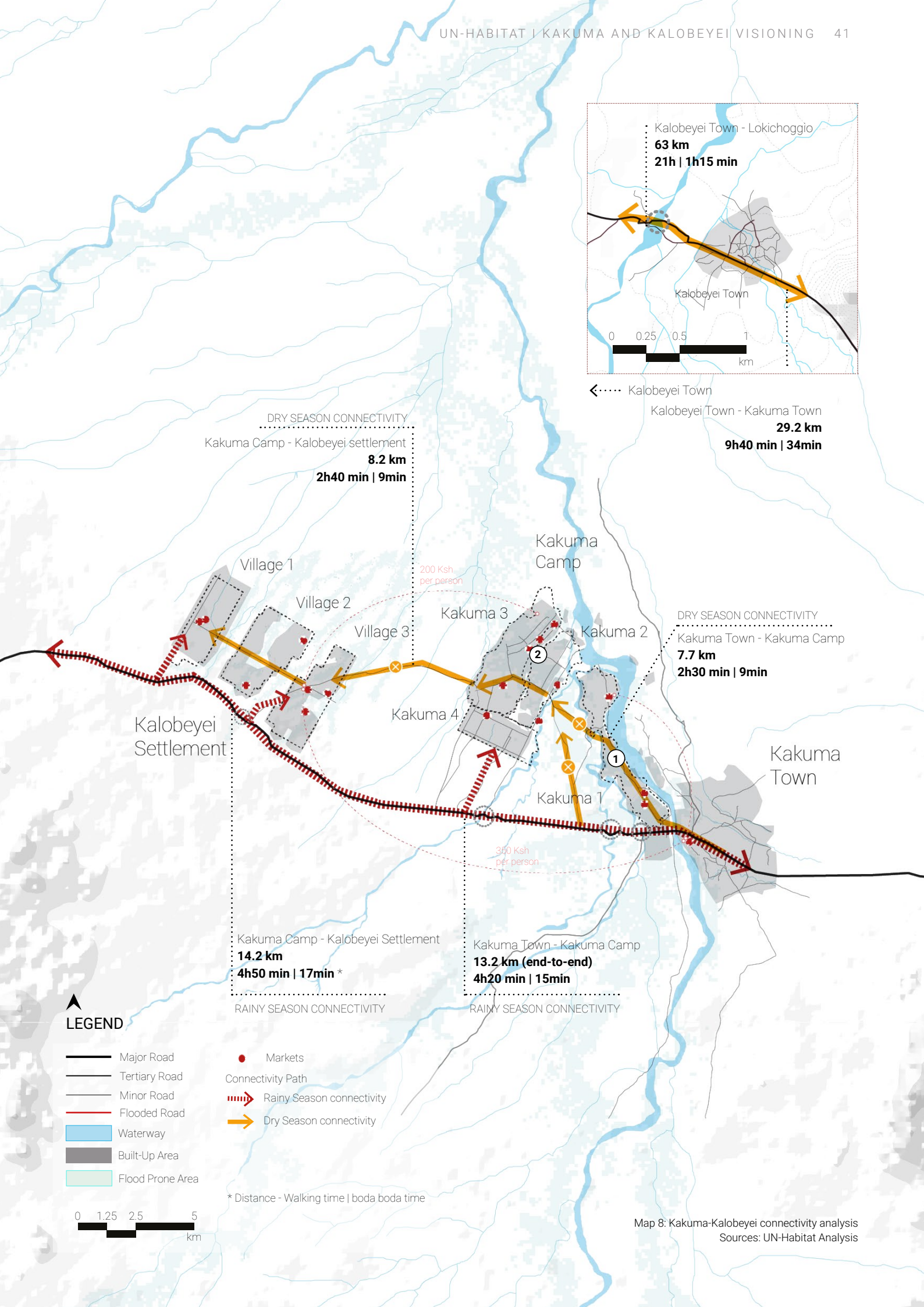
- Upgrade key arterial roads through Kakuma Town and Camp to all-weather surface including drainage and construct bridges at key locations such as between Kakuma Camp 1 and 2 and Kalobeyei Villages 2 and 3.
- Upgrade existing roads and define a clear hierarchy based on a route that connects population centres with supporting initiatives for transport to allow communities to move more affordably between the settlements
- Propose key new roads to connect the gaps within and between the settlements
- Establish an efficient and affordable public transport route including stops serving the locality



1.

Kakuma 1 - Kakuma Town  
(Red routes inaccessible during rains)





Map 8: Kakuma-Kalobeyei connectivity analysis  
Sources: UN-Habitat Analysis

## 2.6 Challenge: Provision of Basic Services

Equitable access to basic services like water, sanitation, energy, and waste disposal is crucial for resilient development and social well-being. The lack of access to fundamental services in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area has been a major challenge impacting not only the daily basic needs of households but also affecting businesses and job opportunities. Currently, there are no networked basic services throughout the settlements, meaning everything is decentralised & temporary meaning high maintenance and replacement costs as well as substantial inequality in service provision.

### Water Supply

Kakuma-Kalobeyei experiences a lack of access to clean water according to numerous assessments carried out in recent years, including the 2021 UN-Habitat socio-economic survey. Lack of access to reliable clean water is a challenge for both households and businesses in the host and refugee communities. The semi-arid climatic conditions has led to the reliance of the host community on pastoralism, but the increasing frequency of droughts has also led to increasing rural-urban migration when livestock losses become unsustainable. This has put increasing pressure on Kakuma-Kalobeyei as it lacks a strategic water supply system.

The majority (72.5%) of refugees access drinking water through a shared tap while only 27.5% of the host community access water through shared taps<sup>2</sup>. Boreholes, located mainly along the Tarach River, are the main source of clean water. Water is pumped from the boreholes to the water tanks within the settlements then distributed through shared taps. Kenya's 2019 census data indicates that public taps/standpipes followed by rivers/streams are the main source of drinking water for the Turkana Host Community.

In Kalobeyei New Settlement, there are water pans that have recently been constructed to support agriculture expansion. Most of the domestic clean water supply is sourced from public taps or standpipes (64%). The public taps/standpipes rely on water sourced from mainly boreholes, and usually trucked or piped.

All community planning groups identified a lack of clean water as a key challenge. Kalobeyei Town residents identified the need for a dam and Kakuma Town and Camp residents identified the need for a dam on the Tarach River that would assist both in clean water provision and flood mitigation. Kalobeyei Settlement residents noted there were times they went days without water, as they relied on water being pumped from boreholes in Kakuma Camp.

### Waste management and sanitation

Solid waste management is another challenge for Kakuma-Kalobeyei, as the settlements lack organized waste management systems at either town or settlement levels. This is a particular issue for a locality of this size (over 200,000). This fundamentally exacerbates the environmental burden associated with settlements in the area, and compounds the public health challenges the area faces. The main method of waste disposal in Kakuma and Kalobeyei camp is open burning in pits provided by UNHCR and partners. Open burning of waste is a result of lack of waste collection services.

Open defecation is also noted by the Kakuma Town CPG as a particular problem in Kakuma Town especially near marketplaces and along laggas. The combination of water scarcity and inadequate waste management systems leads to health risks that can result in disease outbreak throughout the communities.

### Energy

The distribution of networked energy in the area is disjointed and limited. Kalobeyei Settlement Village 1 and Village 2 and Kalobeyei Town have solar mini-grids that provide electricity. The Kalobeyei Settlement mini-grid has demonstrated potential for scaling up and expanding the share of solar electricity. Kakuma Town is serviced by a mini-grid that runs on diesel generators. The Kakuma Town mini-grid runs on 2 500kVA generators providing 600 kWp with an average peak load of 140kWp. Kakuma Camp and part of Kalobeyei Settlement relies on limited standalone PV System (solar panels) and diesel generators.

The lack of a formalized and integrated electricity network results in reliance on informal electricity networks supplied through several privately owned generators which pose significant safety hazards as well as being very unreliable. In addition, firewood/charcoal is widely used for heating and cooking which leads to environmental degradation of the native vegetation.

While the national main electricity utility is expanding distribution in Kakuma-Kalobeyei, it is noted that there are high costs of tariffs which limit current use to lighting and powering electricity appliances.

### Recommendations

- Carry out basic services infrastructure audit for Kakuma-Kalobeyei locality to be able to assess existing provision and needs
- Increase access to clean drinking water through a



sustainable water distribution network from sources such as the proposed Tarach Dam or Lotikipi Aquifer

- Establish an efficient solid and liquid waste management system throughout all settlements
- Increase access to sustainable solar electricity through extension of existing grid and construction of new micro electricity grids to provide a strategic energy supply that can support domestic and commercial needs

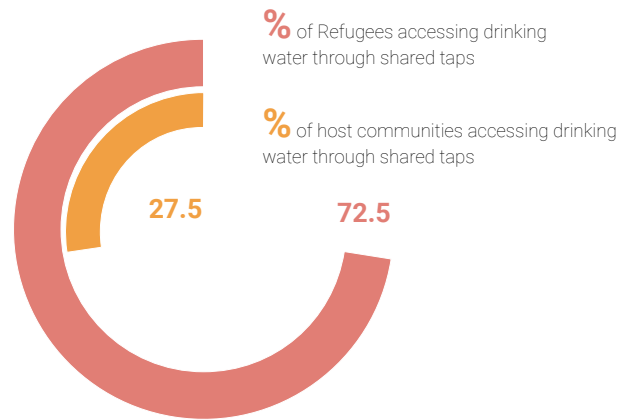
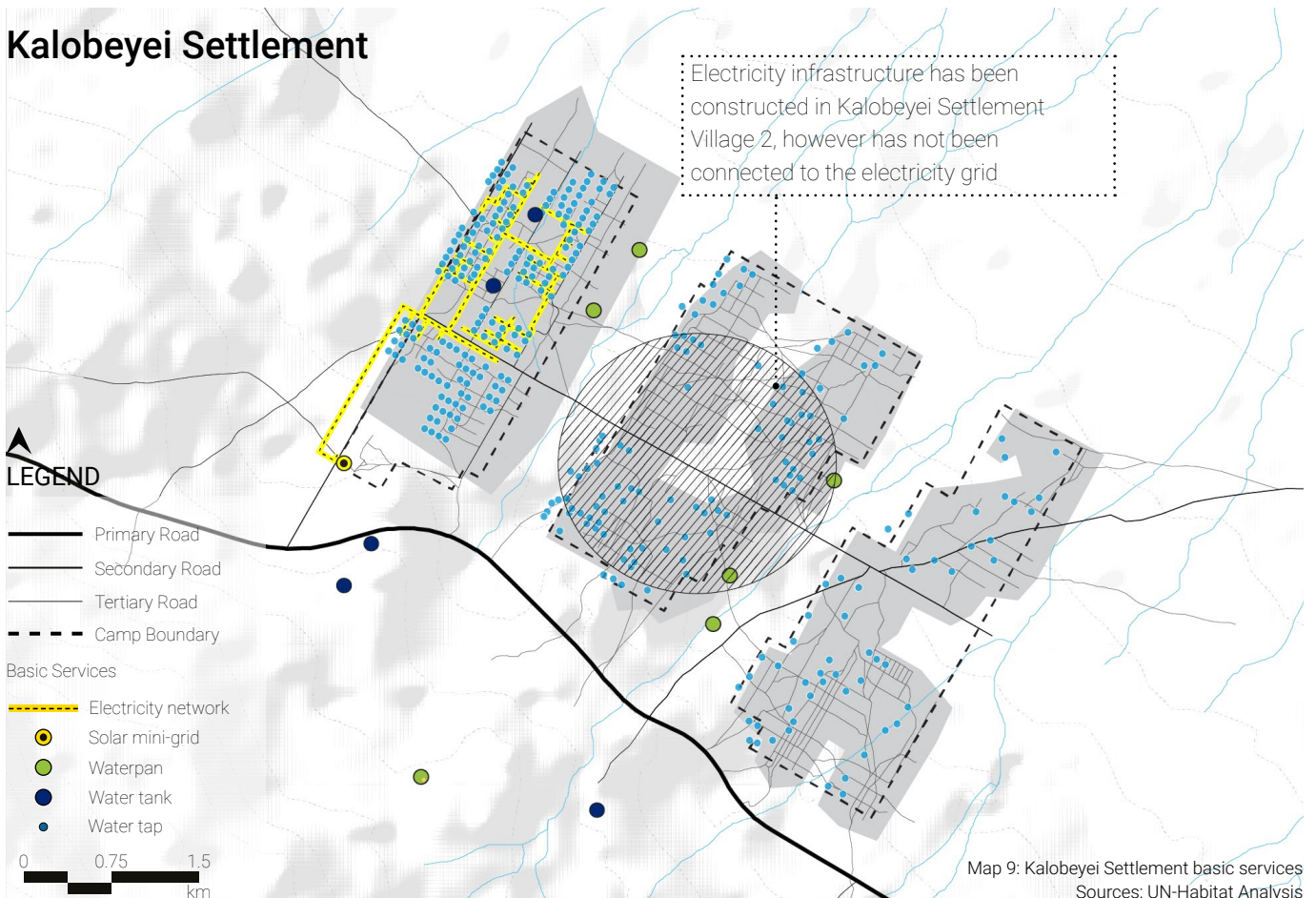
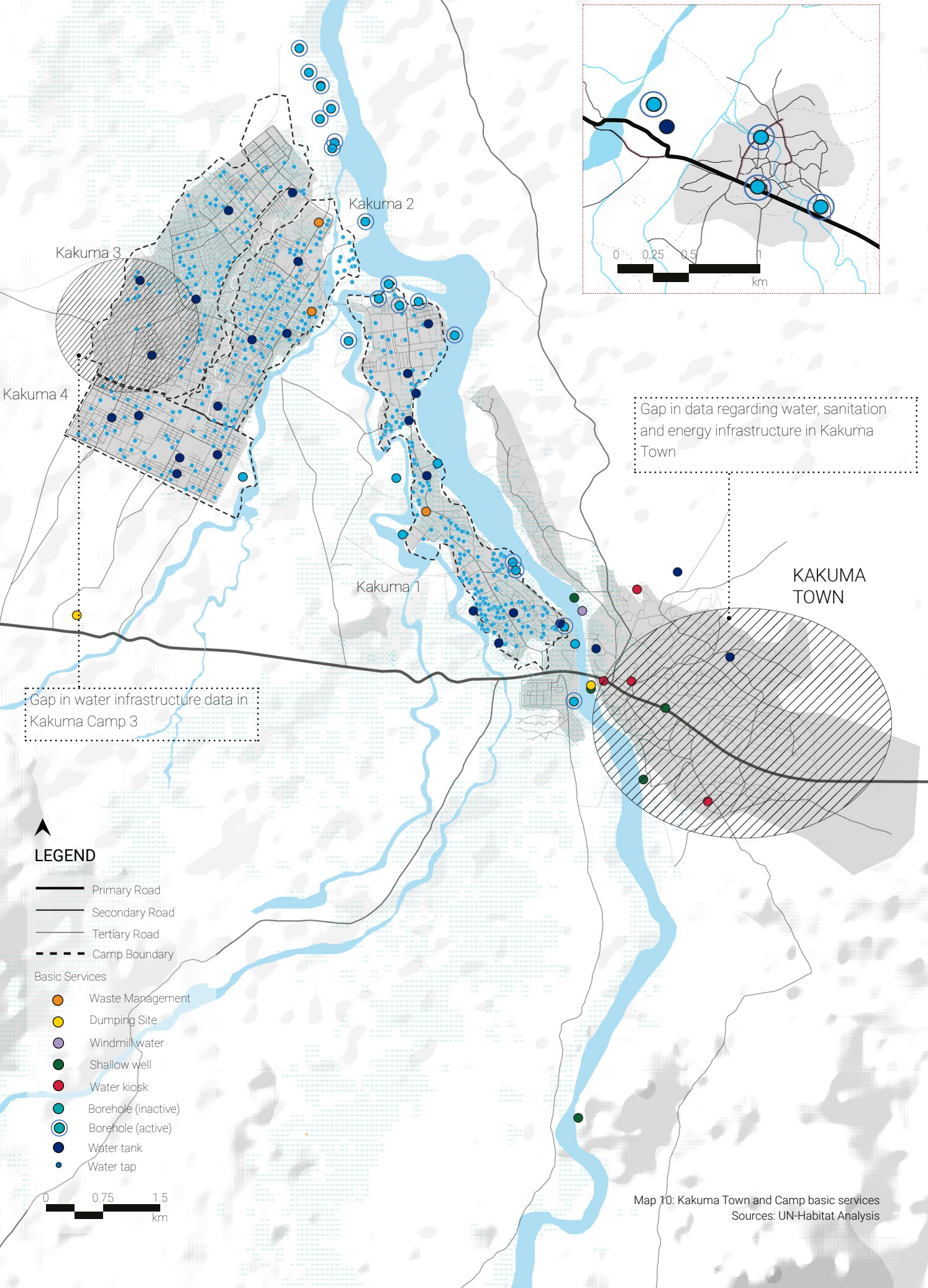


Figure 7: Percentage community accessing drinking water through shared taps



# Kakuma Town and Kakuma Camp

# Kalobeyei Town



Map 10: Kakuma Town and Camp basic services  
Sources: UN-Habitat Analysis

## 2.7 Challenge: Access to and provision of Facilities

### Access & Provision of Early-Childhood Development / Pre-Primary Schools

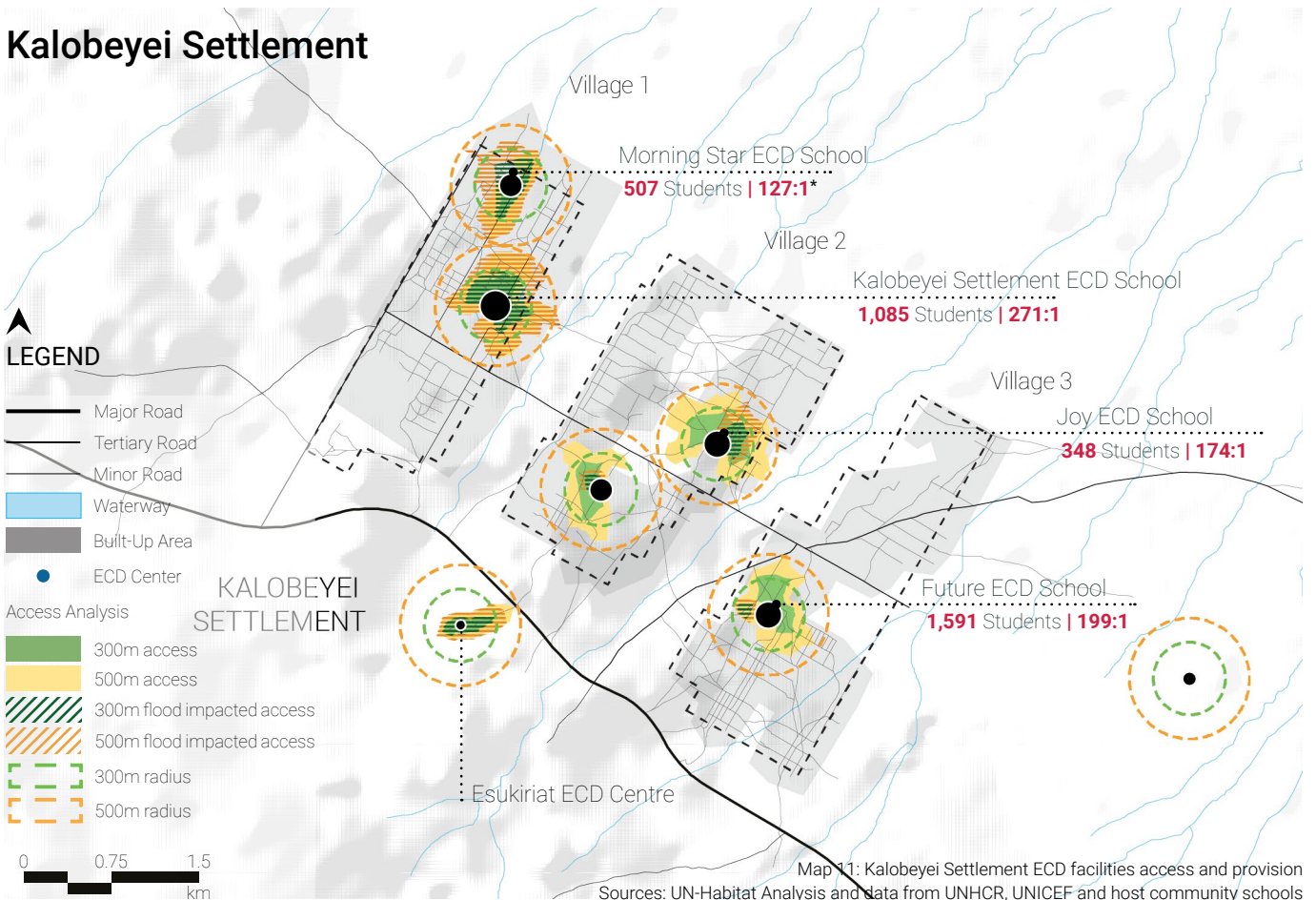
There are several dimensions to the challenge of public facility access in Kakuma-Kalobeyei. First there is the total number of facilities provided and the spatial distribution of these facilities throughout the different settlements. Second, there is the capacity of the facilities, such as number of classrooms, teachers and student capacity for schools and number of beds and health care providers for hospitals. Finally the condition of the roads used to access the facilities must be considered, especially as the roads are prone to flooding and can become inaccessible during the rainy seasons, even for walking, preventing access to facilities.

The following maps illustrate the catchment areas of health and education facilities throughout Kakuma and Kalobeyei (based on Kenyan national standards) during the dry season, when all roads are assumed accessible, and the rainy season, when all roads within flood-prone areas are assumed to be inaccessible. While the maps depict a worst case scenario, as not all roads in flood prone areas become completely inaccessible during the rainy season, they are able to illustrate the areas of greatest impact. Population numbers within the catchment areas were calculated based on remote sensing analysis which included the surroundings population of settlements as well.

The black circles on the facility maps indicate the ratio of students to classroom is for each ECD, primary and secondary school. Annotations on the maps also indicate the total number of students for each facility. A greater number of students per classroom is indicated by the larger circles and less students per classroom by the smaller circles. More students per classroom indicates a greater demand for that particular facility as well as implying a greater strain on resources, including teachers, and potentially lower quality education experience for the students of that facility. Less students per classroom would indicate that a satisfactory number of facilities are accessible in the particular vicinity and the students attending the facility are able to receive a higher quality education.

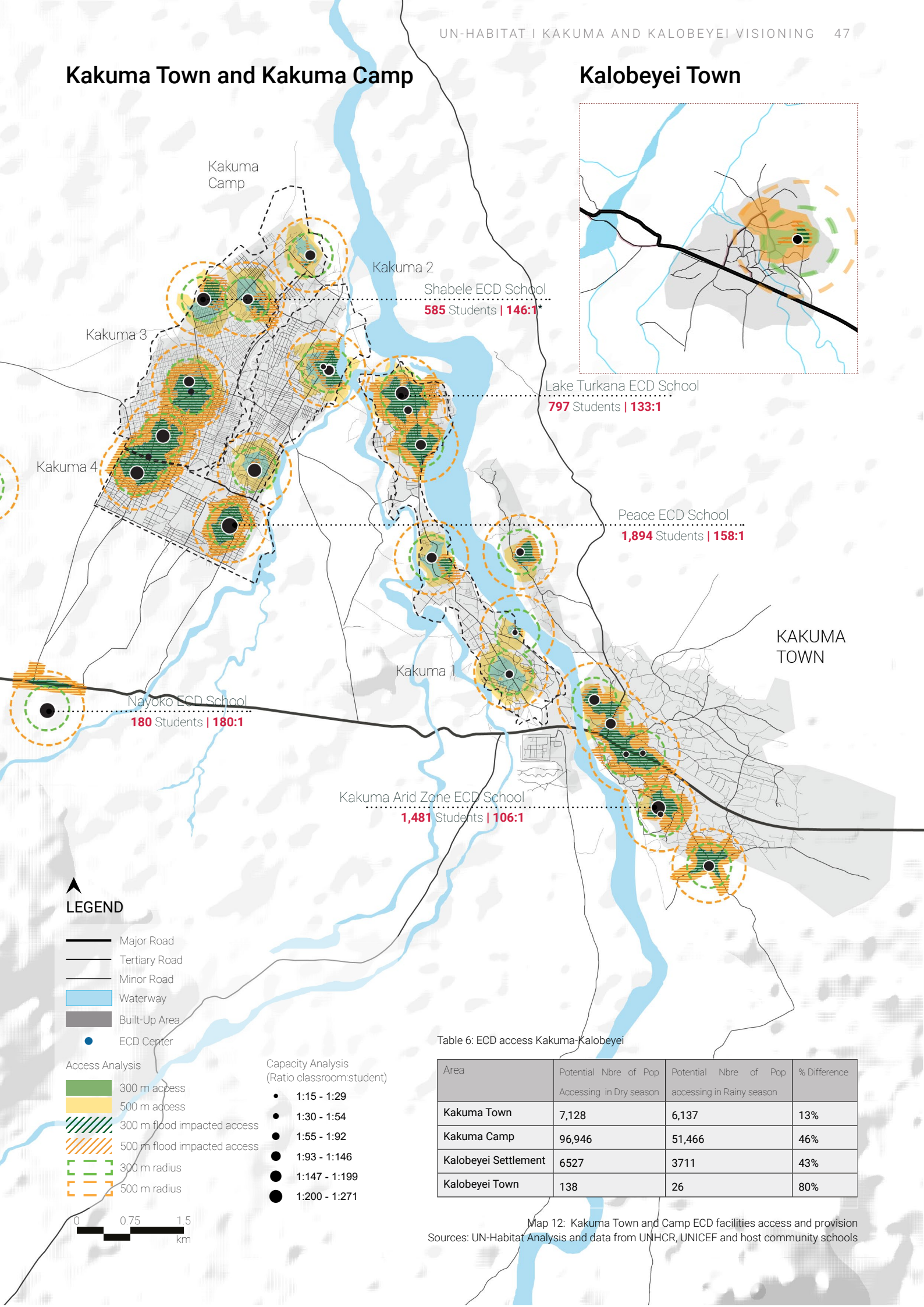
#### Education Levels

In general, Turkana West Sub-county has low literacy levels with school attendance rates for Turkana County being 39%, well below the national target of 71%<sup>3</sup>. In particular however, the refugee population is found to have better access to education compared to the host community<sup>4</sup>.



# Kakuma Town and Kakuma Camp

# Kalobeyei Town



**Shabele ECD School**  
585 Students | 146:1

**Lake Turkana ECD School**  
797 Students | 133:1

**Peace ECD School**  
1,894 Students | 158:1

**Nayoko ECD School**  
180 Students | 180:1

**Kakuma Arid Zone ECD School**  
1,481 Students | 106:1

### LEGEND

- Major Road
- Tertiary Road
- Minor Road
- Waterway
- Built-Up Area
- ECD Center

#### Access Analysis

- 300 m access
- 500 m access
- 300 m flood impacted access
- 500 m flood impacted access
- 300 m radius
- 500 m radius

#### Capacity Analysis (Ratio classroom:student)

- 1:15 - 1:29
- 1:30 - 1:54
- 1:55 - 1:92
- 1:93 - 1:146
- 1:147 - 1:199
- 1:200 - 1:271

Table 6: ECD access Kakuma-Kalobeyei

Area	Potential Nbre of Pop Accessing in Dry season	Potential Nbre of Pop accessing in Rainy season	% Difference
Kakuma Town	7,128	6,137	13%
Kakuma Camp	96,946	51,466	46%
Kalobeyei Settlement	6527	3711	43%
Kalobeyei Town	138	26	80%

## Early-Childhood Development / Pre-Primary Schools

The maximum catchment area for ECD centres, which are for children below the age of 5, is maximum 500 metres as it is challenging to travel large distances with small children, especially if walking. There is a small cluster of ECD facilities in Kakuma Town and a relatively even spread throughout Kakuma Camp, Kalobeyei Settlement and Kalobeyei Town. There are no ECD facilities on the outskirts of Kakuma Town, however this may be because it is more convenient to have ECDs in the centre of town. There is also less provision of ECDs in Kakuma Camp 2 compared to the other camps.

The Kenya Ministry of Education 'Basic Education Statistical Booklet' 2019 indicates that the national average class size for ECDs is 78 students. The average classroom to student ratio for the Kakuma-Kalobeyei ECD facilities is 1:88. The ECD facilities in Kakuma Town and Kalobeyei Town generally have less students per classroom while the facilities in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement have more students per classroom, indicating a higher demand.

ECD centres are vital for providing educational foundations and providing support for refugee children who may have experienced trauma. It also assists the parents of the young children as it provides the opportunity to access work or complete other basic livelihood tasks. ECD centres, as well as primary and secondary schools, also provide food and water for the students, so are focal points for providing childhood nutrition, an aspect of major value in the region.

### Recommendations

- Ensure equitable access to ECD centres based on demand and population distribution
- Increase capacity of existing facilities where appropriate
- Expand existing or provide additional facilities in areas which are underserved and have highest demand





Child playing near Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement (UN-Habitat 2019).

## 2.7 Challenge: Access to and provision of Facilities

### Access & Provision of Primary Schools

#### Primary Schools

Completion of primary and secondary education is one of the most effective paths to a better life through the employment and entrepreneurship opportunities it provides, a sentiment that was reflected throughout all of the Community Planning Groups. The learning of languages (in particular English and Kiswahili) was seen as particularly important by the refugee community in the opening up of future livelihood opportunities. The community planning groups indicated that there is still a significant drop-out rate of children during or after primary school, especially for girls.

Kakuma Town is well serviced by primary schools. Primary Schools are relatively evenly distributed throughout Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement, however Kalobeyei Village 3 has only 1 primary school while the other Villages have 2. From the Kalobeyei Town Community Planning Group, it was indicated that the one primary school in Kalobeyei Town was not sufficient to accommodate the current population.

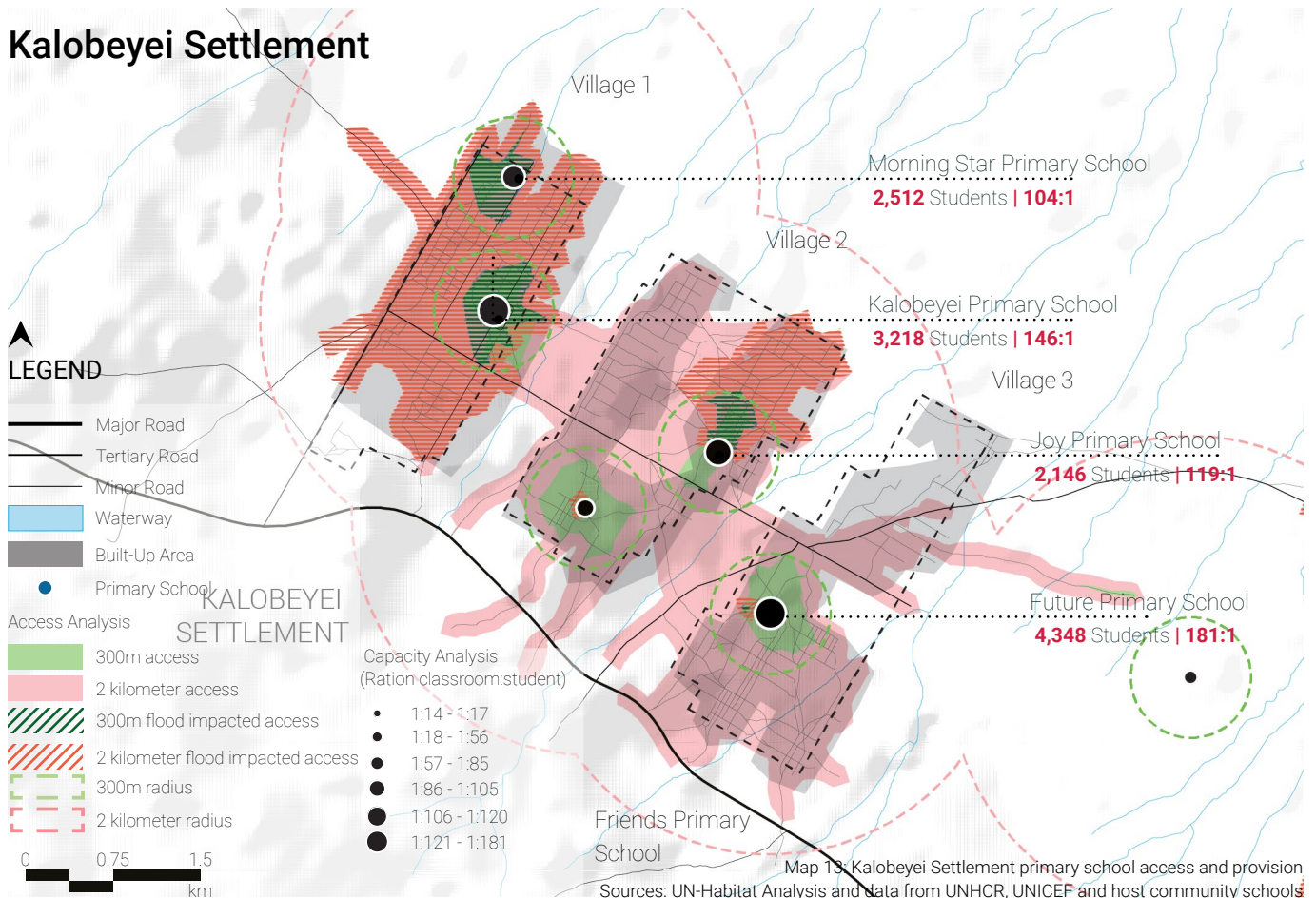
The hatched sections of the maps indicate the reduced accessibility catchments of the facilities. Only people located within the hatched zones are able to access a

primary school facility when vulnerable roads are made inaccessible due to flooding. The analysis indicates reduced access to primary schools particularly in Kakuma Camp 1, 2 and 3 and Kalobeyei Villages 2 and 3. Access is not particularly impacted in Kakuma Town, Kakuma Camp 4 or Kalobeyei Village 1.

The Kenya Ministry of Education 'Basic Education Statistical Booklet' 2019 indicates that the national average class size for primary schools is 40 students per class. The average classroom to student ratio for Kakuma-Kalobeyei Primary Schools is 1: 89, significantly above the average. Primary schools in Kakuma Town have significantly less students per classroom compared to Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement. Having less students per classroom would indicate a better learning experience for the students.

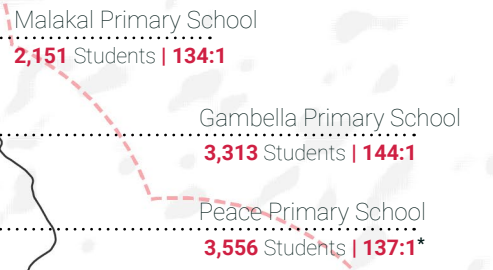
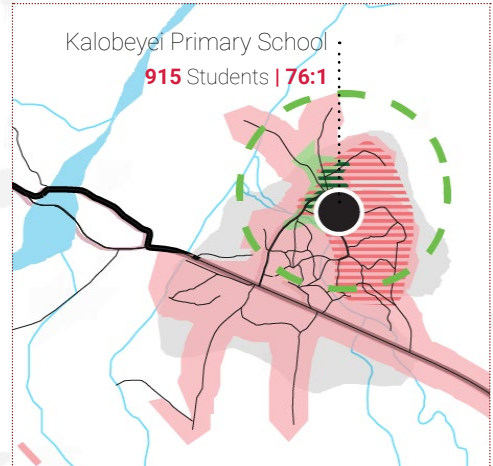
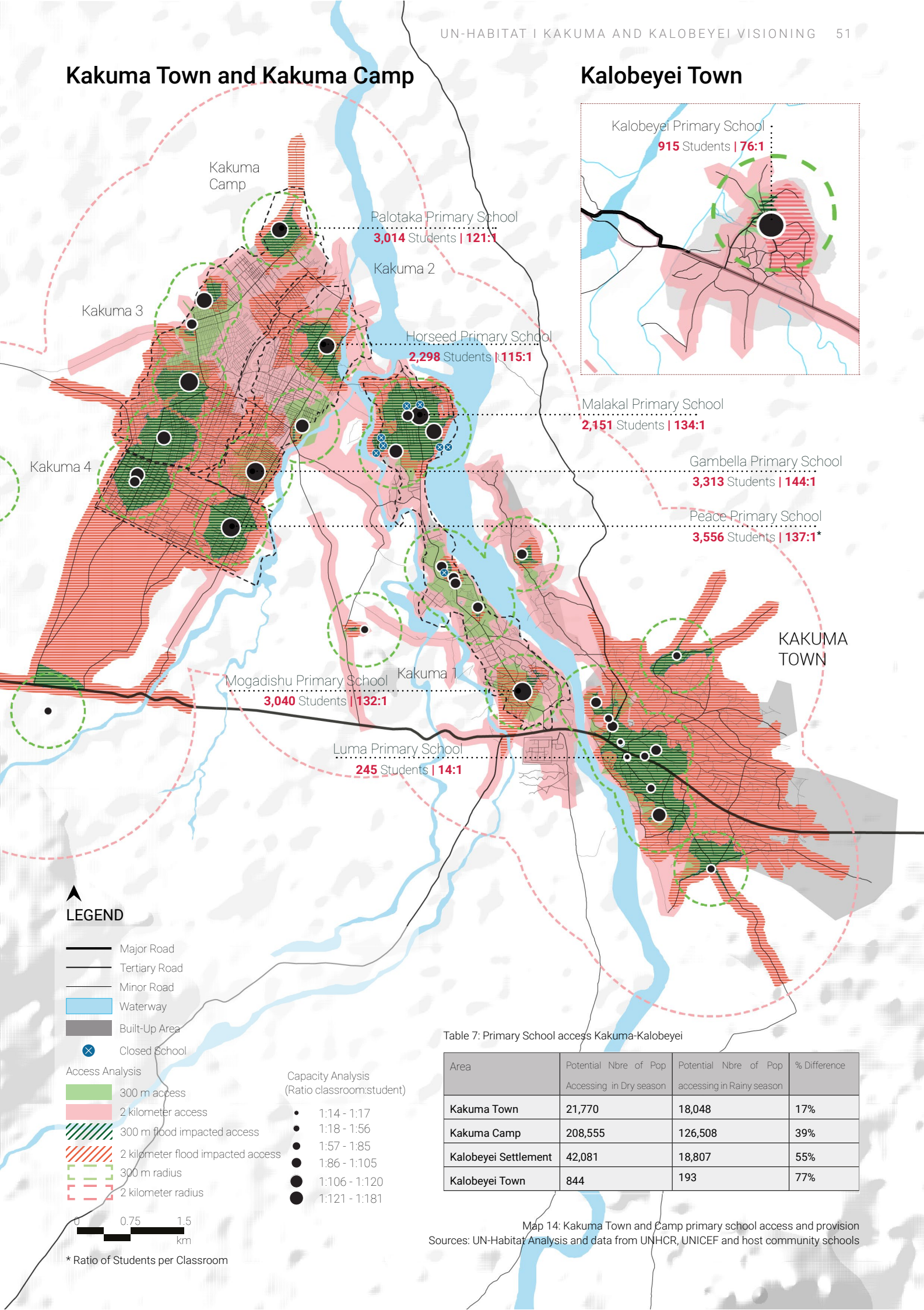
#### Recommendations

- Ensure equitable access to primary schools based on demand and population distribution
- Increase capacity of existing primary schools where appropriate
- Provide additional primary schools in unserved areas such Kalobeyei Settlement Village 3 and Kalobeyei Town



### Kakuma Town and Kakuma Camp

### Kalobeyei Town



#### LEGEND

- Major Road
- Tertiary Road
- Minor Road
- Waterway
- Built-Up Area
- Closed School

#### Access Analysis

- 300 m access
- 2 kilometer access
- 300 m flood impacted access
- 2 kilometer flood impacted access
- 300 m radius
- 2 kilometer radius

#### Capacity Analysis

- (Ratio classroom:student)
- 1:14 - 1:17
  - 1:18 - 1:56
  - 1:57 - 1:85
  - 1:86 - 1:105
  - 1:106 - 1:120
  - 1:121 - 1:181

Table 7: Primary School access Kakuma-Kalobeyei

Area	Potential Nbre of Pop Accessing in Dry season	Potential Nbre of Pop accessing in Rainy season	% Difference
Kakuma Town	21,770	18,048	17%
Kakuma Camp	208,555	126,508	39%
Kalobeyei Settlement	42,081	18,807	55%
Kalobeyei Town	844	193	77%

Map 14: Kakuma Town and Camp primary school access and provision  
Sources: UN-Habitat Analysis and data from UNHCR, UNICEF and host community schools

\* Ratio of Students per Classroom

## 2.7 Challenge: Access to and provision of Facilities

### Access & Provision of Secondary Schools

There are significantly less secondary schools than primary schools in Kakuma-Kalobeyei, likely due to the lesser demand for secondary education and a focus from humanitarian agencies and donors on providing primary education facilities over secondary. In order to support improved opportunities for youth in the area and to take advantage of the demographic dividend, it is critical to focus on ensuring that secondary education provision is improved to allow for universal access.

The majority of Kakuma-Kalobeyei are within the 2 kilometres access catchment of a secondary school, with a notable exception of Kalobeyei Settlement Village 3. Kakuma Town has 2 secondary schools, Kakuma Camp has 7, Kalobeyei Settlement has 2, Kalobeyei Town has 1 and there is a host community secondary school located near the A1. From the Kalobeyei Town Community Planning Group, the one secondary school in Kalobeyei Town was not sufficient to accommodate the population.

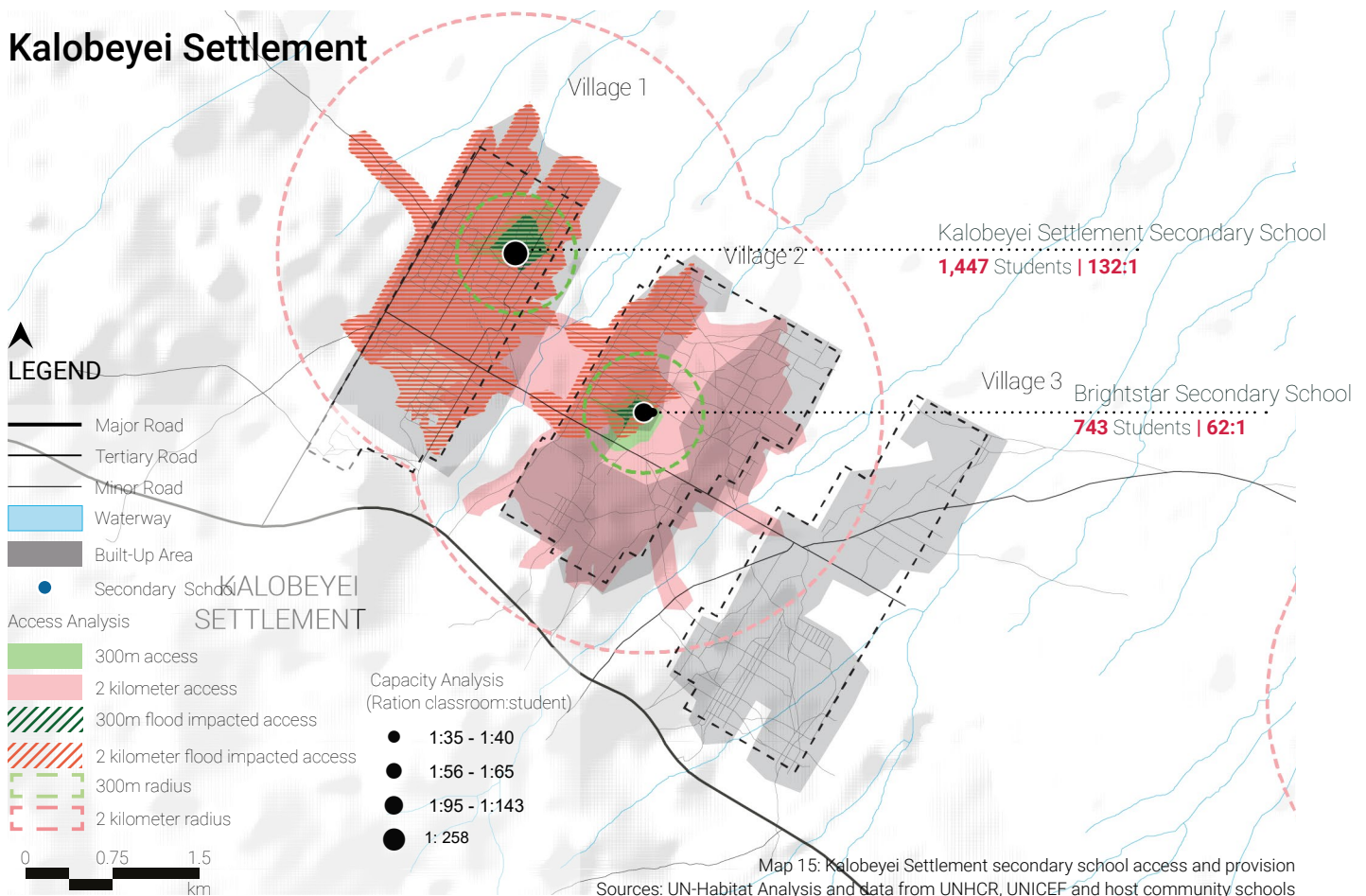
The impact of the flooded roads on access to secondary schools is significant, particularly in Kakuma Camps 1, 2 and 3 and Kalobeyei Settlement Village 2 (and Kalobeyei Town?). This is a particular issue as there are already many barriers for both the host and refugee community students

continuing to secondary education. These barriers include needing to work to support their families, young pregnancy in girls, lacking access to school supplies and the long distances needed to travel to reach the nearest secondary school. So not being able to go to secondary school because of inaccessible roads will interrupt student's learning and be just another barrier to education.

The Kenya Ministry of Education 'Basic Education Statistical Booklet' 2019 indicates that the national average class size for secondary schools is 45 students per class. The average classroom to student ratio for Kakuma-Kalobeyei secondary schools is 1:86. The secondary schools within the refugee camps have significantly more students per classroom compared to the host community secondary schools.

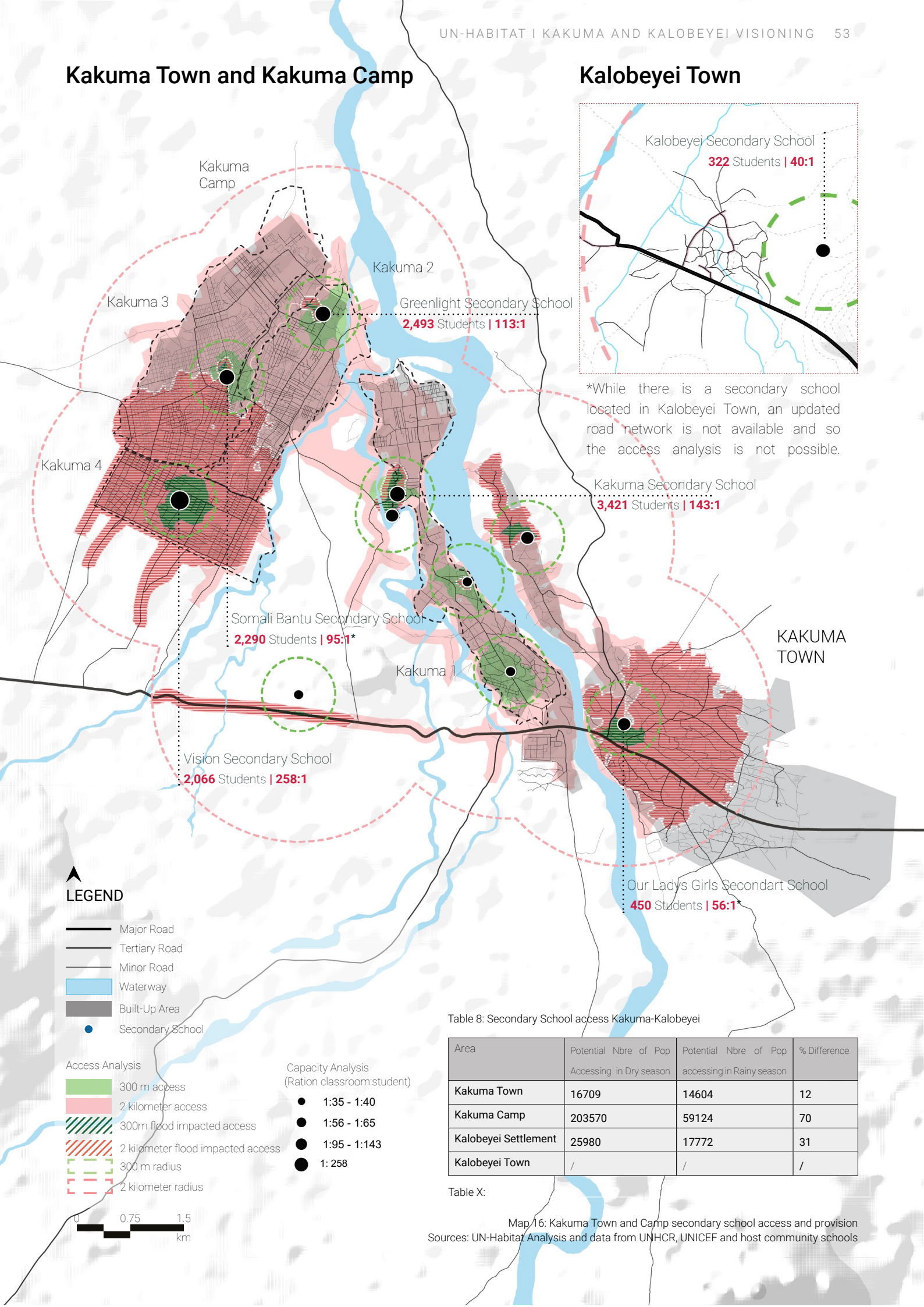
### Further Education

While the education facility analysis focused on ECD, primary and secondary schools, there was a recurring theme within the Community Planning Groups for Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement for the provision of education programmes for adults. It was explained that for many refugees, their education has been disrupted



# Kakuma Town and Kakuma Camp

# Kalobeyei Town



\*While there is a secondary school located in Kalobeyei Town, an updated road network is not available and so the access analysis is not possible.

## LEGEND

- Major Road
- Tertiary Road
- Minor Road
- Waterway
- Built-Up Area
- Secondary School

- Access Analysis**
- 300 m access
  - 2 kilometer access
  - 300m flood impacted access
  - 2 kilometer flood impacted access
  - 300 m radius
  - 2 kilometer radius

- Capacity Analysis (Ration classroom:student)**
- 1:35 - 1:40
  - 1:56 - 1:65
  - 1:95 - 1:143
  - 1: 258



Table 8: Secondary School access Kakuma-Kalobeyei

Area	Potential Nbre of Pop Accessing in Dry season	Potential Nbre of Pop accessing in Rainy season	% Difference
Kakuma Town	16709	14604	12
Kakuma Camp	203570	59124	70
Kalobeyei Settlement	25980	17772	31
Kalobeyei Town	/	/	/

Table X:

Map 16: Kakuma Town and Camp secondary school access and provision  
Sources: UN-Habitat Analysis and data from UNHCR, UNICEF and host community schools

and they are now unable to enroll back in school due to their age. Particular focus was put on the desire to improve language skills (English and Kiswahili) to improve employment and livelihood opportunities.

There is an ongoing challenge of low transition rates and low levels of skilled labour due to low transition to tertiary levels of education in Kakuma-Kalobeyei. Barriers that disadvantage local youth from transferring to tertiary education include socio-cultural pressures (especially for girls not to pursue higher education), the need to work to support their family and youth pregnancy in girls.

**Recommendations**

- Ensure equitable access to secondary schools based on demand and population distribution
- Increase capacity of existing secondary schools where appropriate
- Provide additional secondary schools in unserved areas such as Kalobeyei Settlement Village 3 and Kalobeyei Town.
- Development of adult education programmes in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement
- Enhance access to tertiary education and training



Child playing in front of UN-Habitat pilot shelter in Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement (UN-Habitat 2020)

## 2.7 Challenge: Access to and provision of Facilities

### Access & Provision of Health Facilities

The majority of Kakuma Town, Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement are within 2 kilometres of a healthcare facility, with a notable exception being Kalobeyei Village 3. There is a cluster of healthcare facilities in Kakuma Town centre and Towokayeni Hospital is located further east in Kakuma Town.

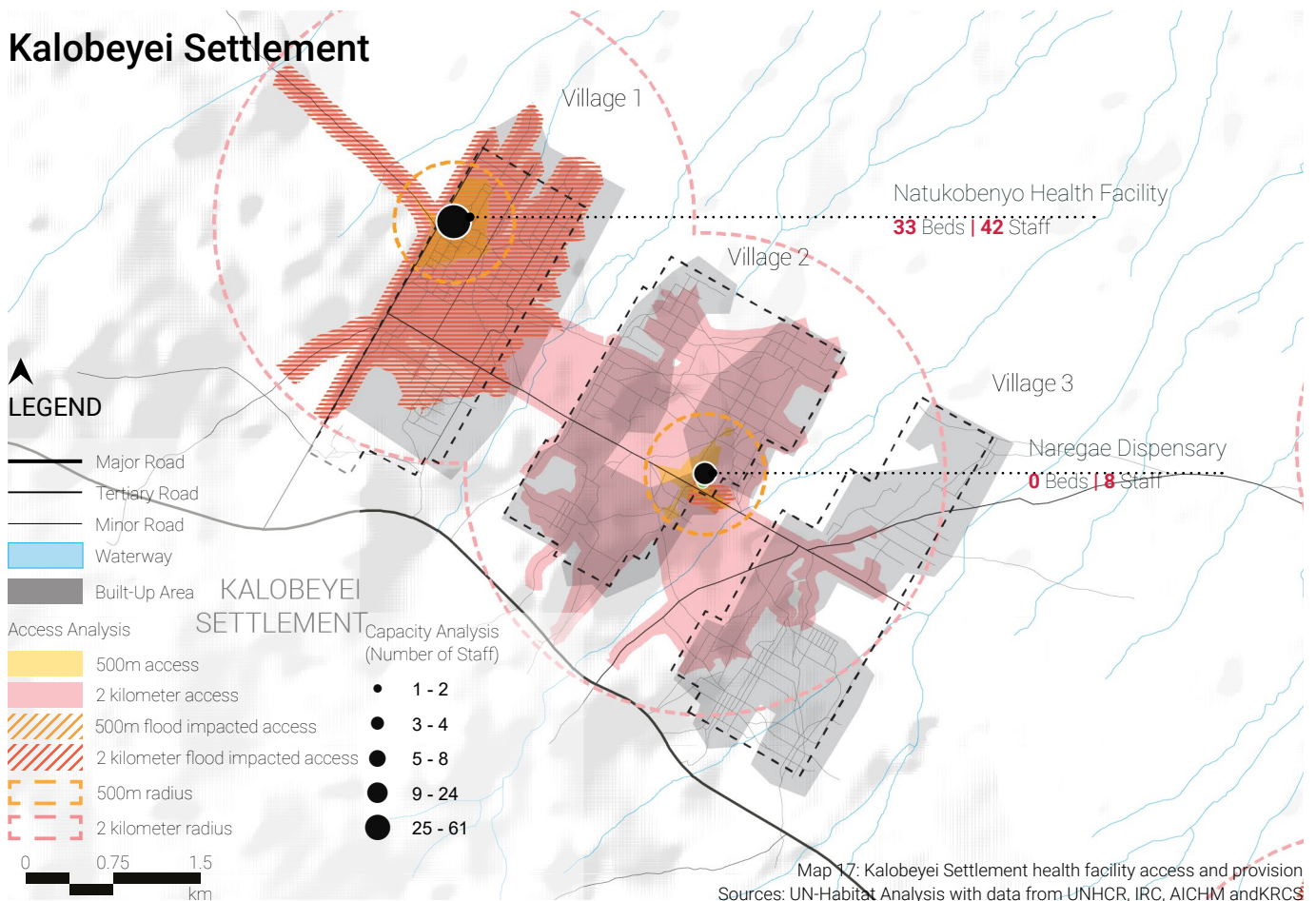
The Community Planning Groups indicated that the host community would travel to Kakuma Camp as the facilities were free to access compared to the facilities in Kakuma Town where services were delivered at cost.

There are only 7 healthcare facilities in Kakuma Camp to service almost 170,000 refugees and only 2 in Kalobeyei Settlement, to service 40,000 refugees. From feedback from the Kalobeyei Settlement Community Planning Group, the health facilities in Kalobeyei Settlement do not have beds, and so patients requiring beds are transferred to Ammusait General Hospital (Clinic 7) in Kakuma 4, which has 180 beds. This becomes a challenge as there is no public transport system connecting Kalobeyei Settlement to Kakuma Camp, so getting to healthcare facilities is problematic alongside making it difficult for family are not able to visit and support their relatives

There are a cluster of health facilities in Kakuma Town with the largest being Kakuma Mission Hospital with 51 beds and 16 staff. Poor quality roads significantly impact access to the health facilities that there are, especially in an emergency situation. Ambulances cannot travel easily on poor quality roads and would have to take long detours if certain roads are flooded.

#### Recommendations

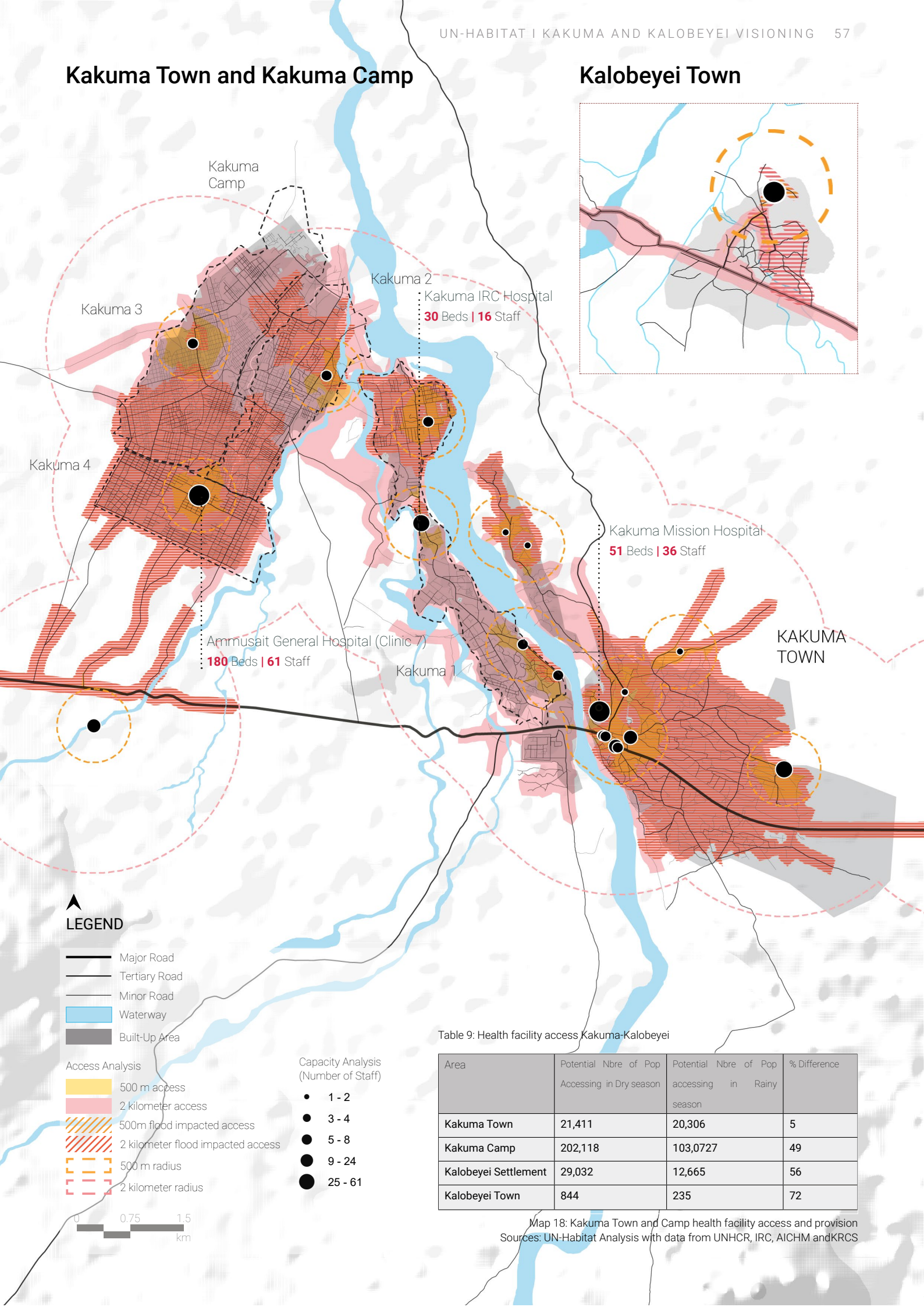
- Ensure equitable access to health facilities based on demand and population distribution
- Increase capacity of existing health facilities where needed
- Provide additional health facilities in unserved areas such as Kalobeyei Settlement Village 3
- Improve accessibility from Kalobeyei Settlement higher level health facilities in Kakuma Camp through public transport system





# Kakuma Town and Kakuma Camp

# Kalobeyei Town



Kakuma Camp

Kakuma 3

Kakuma 4

Kakuma 2  
Kakuma IRC Hospital  
30 Beds | 16 Staff

Ammusait General Hospital (Clinic 7)  
180 Beds | 61 Staff

Kakuma 1

Kakuma Mission Hospital  
51 Beds | 36 Staff

KAKUMA TOWN

## LEGEND

- Major Road
  - Tertiary Road
  - Minor Road
  - Waterway
  - Built-Up Area
- Access Analysis
- 500 m access
  - 2 kilometer access
  - 500m flood impacted access
  - 2 kilometer flood impacted access
  - 500 m radius
  - 2 kilometer radius

- Capacity Analysis (Number of Staff)
- 1 - 2
  - 3 - 4
  - 5 - 8
  - 9 - 24
  - 25 - 61

Table 9: Health facility access Kakuma-Kalobeyei

Area	Potential Nbre of Pop Accessing in Dry season	Potential Nbre of Pop accessing in Rainy season	% Difference
Kakuma Town	21,411	20,306	5
Kakuma Camp	202,118	103,0727	49
Kalobeyei Settlement	29,032	12,665	56
Kalobeyei Town	844	235	72

## 2.8 Challenge: Poverty, Low-incomes and lack of Employment Opportunities

Kakuma-Kalobeyi is an important economic centre of Turkana County however low incomes, poverty and lack of employment opportunities are widespread throughout both the host and refugee communities. Lack of employment opportunities were raised by both the host and refugee communities throughout the community planning groups.

Of the formal employment opportunities that are available, the dominant sector is humanitarian aid. This is due to the many NGOs that operate in Kakuma-Kalobeyi, offering support primarily to the refugee camps but also the host community. This reliance on the humanitarian sector for employment poses a challenge as a reduced presence from humanitarian agencies would be expected with the closure of the refugee camps. This would have a significant impact not just on the refugee community but on the host community that has come to rely on various humanitarian agencies for livelihood opportunities.

Low incomes and various dimensions of poverty are prevalent in the refugee settlements and the host community in Turkana West. The majority of the refugees (86%) and host community (68%) register a monthly income of less than Ksh.10, 000 (approximately \$90 USD). Only 5% of the households in Turkana West Sub County registered a monthly income of greater than Ksh. 20,000 (approximately \$180 USD)<sup>5</sup>.

The 2021 Survey established that generally, a sizable portion (45%) of the households (refugees and host community) in Turkana West are doing some sort of business as a source of income. Accordingly, 26% of the households engaged in casual labor while some (15%) depended on donor aid such as the World Food Program (WFP) Bamba Chakula and Bamba Chapa (through Equity Bank), to support their families. All refugee households indicated their reliance on humanitarian support and 75.7% of the hosts noted that they were relying on some form of businesses including livestock sales to generate income<sup>6</sup>.

Many of the Turkana host community are pastoralists and so operate at lower income levels as survivalists including the nature of businesses they are engaged in. The 2021 Survey also notes the implication of low incomes is that it results in low investments due to unavailability of financial capacity and related factors that prevent households from accessing financial support. This means that the current incomes are primarily spent on basic needs. This requires interventions that promote diversification and enhancement of livelihood enterprises, especially in light of the camp closure announcement, including supporting value-chain systems in which many households can extract financial and economic gains. Livestock is one

of the important value chain systems for the rural host community, while in the urban settlements and the refugee camps, promoting alternative and diversified income generation means is critical.

The 2021 Survey also highlighted that the business community in Turkana West was affected by the low purchasing power of the households due to the majority being within the low-income spectrum<sup>7</sup>.

Furthermore, the 2021 Survey indicated that for 47% of surveyed households in Turkana West, their primary source of income was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, although this was much higher for the host Turkana community (73%) compared with the refugee population (31%)<sup>8</sup>.

### Recommendations

- Interventions that promote diversification and enhancement of livelihood enterprises, including supporting value-chain systems
- Promoting alternative and diversified income generation means (linked to the enabling environment of education, improved connectivity and mobility)
- Youth empowerment to ignite economic creativity.
- Support to Households engaged in businesses-incubation and entrepreneurial training, seed capital and economic empowerment



Shop owner in Kakuma Camp (UN-Habitat 2019)

## 2.9 Opportunities for Development

In addition to the challenges, a list of opportunities for Kakuma-Kalobeyei has been identified. These opportunities range from existing demographic and socio-cultural qualities of the communities to major upcoming planned infrastructure projects. These opportunities have been identified through the policy review, engagement with Turkana County Government and the host and refugee community. Figure 7 illustrates how the opportunities can address one or multiple of the challenges discussed throughout this report.

### EXISTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR POTENTIAL LEVERAGING

#### Existing Infrastructure

Due to the investment of humanitarian organisations and donors in Kakuma-Kalobeyei over many years, there are many health and education facilities already present. The existing health and education facilities within the settlements, allows for potential expansion of these facilities. Strategic expansion of facilities is less costly than constructing new facilities and allows for greater utilisation of existing resources.

The newly constructed A1 Highway, including the bridges being constructed over laggas, is already playing an

important role in improving the connectivity and trading potential of Kakuma-Kalobeyei to its hinterland. This can be further leveraged into the future.

#### Host and Refugee Community Integration

The Kakuma-Kalobeyei host and refugee communities have a long history and are well-integrated, especially economically. While conflicts between the communities do exist, overall the relationship has been mutually beneficial and can be capitalized on. Closer relations between the host and refugee communities can incentivize the retention of refugee communities in the area which has been shown to be conducive for local physical and economic development. In addition, closer relations could contribute to increased avenues for refugees to seek formal livelihoods in the area.

#### Young Population

The demographically young population of the host and refugee communities in Turkana County, coupled with a reduced dependency ratio, is a unique opportunity for a strong workforce. The reducing dependency ratio means that those of working age have less dependents than previous generations and so have a greater opportunity to pursue education, training and employment opportunities.

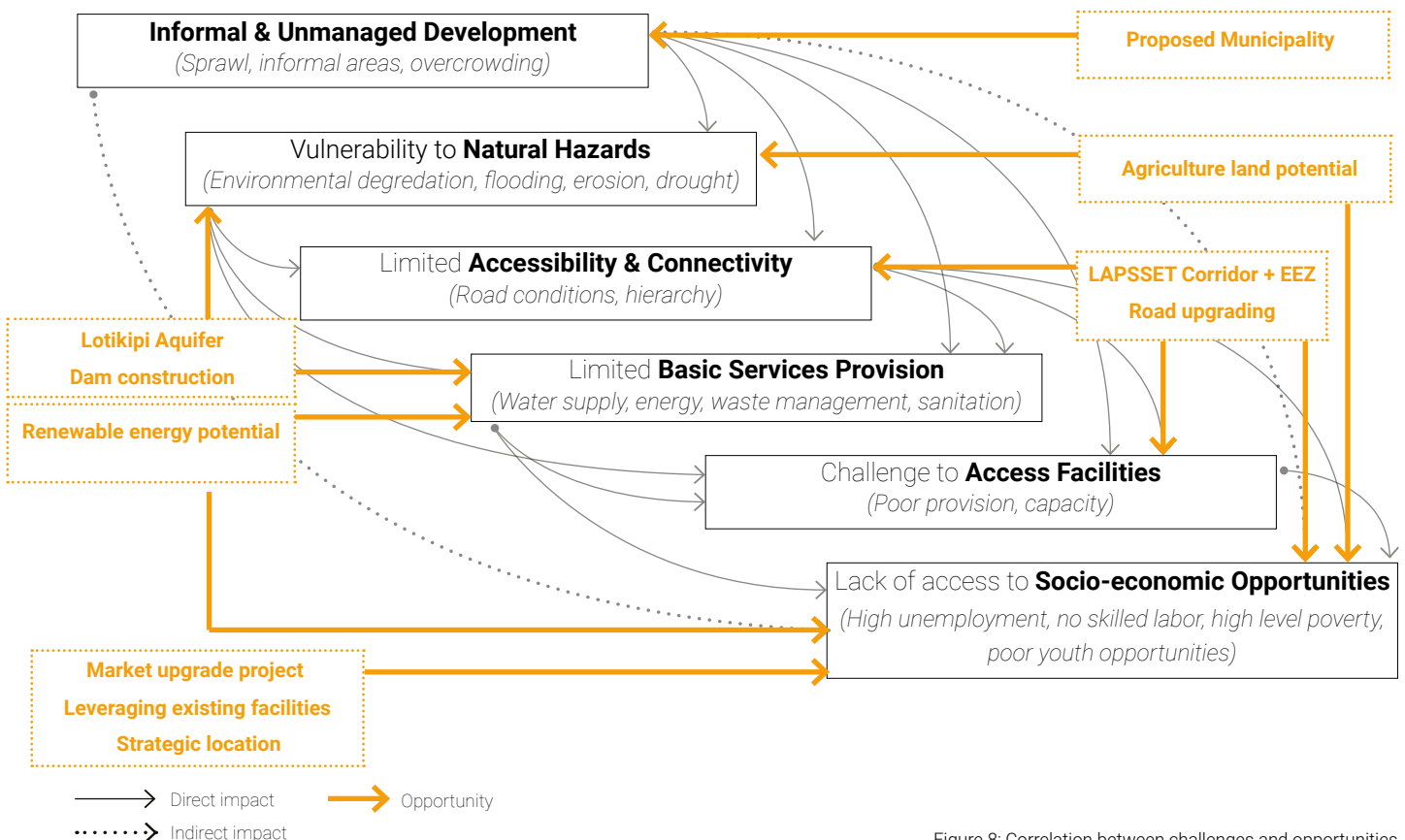


Figure 8: Correlation between challenges and opportunities

### Leveraging TVETS & University

Turkana West University Campus and tertiary facilities have the potential to attract students from the wider region. There is the potential to upscale these facilities and for Kakuma-Kalobeyei to become an education destination for the wider region. Future education initiatives include Vocational Training Centres which could be utilised by the young population

### UNTAPPED RESOURCES POTENTIAL

#### Renewable Energy Potential

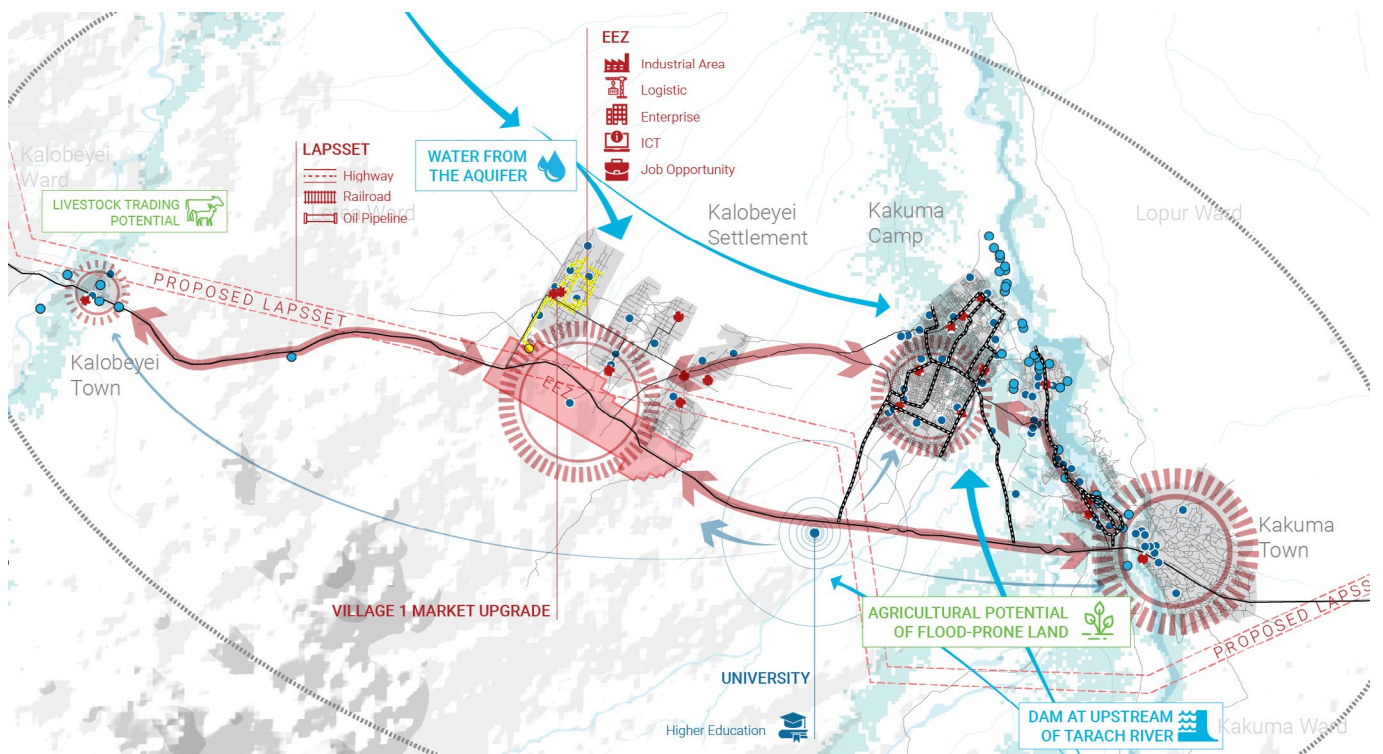
The semi-arid climate of Kakuma-Kalobeyei is ideal for solar energy, already evident in the solar grids in Kalobeyei Town and Kalobeyei Settlement Village 1. Expansion of the solar electricity grid and infrastructure will allow for greater access to electricity for host and refugee communities, improve standards of living, reduce reliance on charcoal, reduce risks of structural fires and reduce overall carbon emissions of the region.

### Agriculture Potential

The flood prone land along the Tarach River and smaller laggas poses a risk to dwellings and infrastructure but would be an opportunity for agricultural expansion. Expansion of the agricultural sector in Kakuma-Kalobeyei and utilisation of sustainable irrigation will reduce food insecurity, expand livelihoods and reduce refugee reliance on UNHCR and other humanitarian partners for food provision. Growth of the agricultural sector could be bolstered by the construction of large-scale water harvesting infrastructure such as the proposed Tarach Dam.

#### Lotikipi Aquifer

The water from Lotikipi aquifer, located over 70 kilometres from Kakuma-Kalobeyei, was predicted to be able to meet Kenya's water needs for several years, however testing revealed that the water will require desalination prior to human consumption. The isolated location of the aquifer indicates that extensive infrastructure will be required to distribute the water from the desalination plant to any major location throughout Kenya.



#### LEGEND

- Sub-County Boundary
- Ward Boundary
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Planned upgrade roads
- Waterway
- Flood Zone
- Built-Up Area
- LAPSSET Corridor
- EEZ
- Market
- Educational Facility
- Boreholes



Map 19: Kakuma-Kalobeyei opportunities

While both the desalination plant and the necessary distribution infrastructure will require significant investment over many years, utilization of the aquifer is critical as it has the potential to alleviate Turkana County's ongoing struggle with water scarcity. With the water from the aquifer, the agriculture sector of Kakuma-Kalobeyei could be greatly expanded, improving long-term issues of food security for both host and refugee communities.

## KEY CATALYTIC PROJECTS

### LAPSSET Corridor

As part of a major transportation and investment corridor running through northern Kenya, the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor proposal envisages a new road network, rail line and oil pipeline as well as a new international airport in Turkana. The full corridor is designed to move oil from South Sudan to a new refinery in Lamu, increase cross-border trade with South Sudan and Ethiopia, and provide "the backbone for opening up Northern Kenya and integrating it into the national economy". While uncertainties remain about some aspects of the project, LAPSSET could deliver an estimated USD 25-30 billion in infrastructure investment across the region in coming years. This infrastructure would be a major game changer for the county given its poor connectivity infrastructure which currently limits market integration into the wider country and region.

### Proposed EEZ (Economy Enterprise Zone)

The development framework and EEZ aims to enhance the local economy and promote investments from both private and public sectors. The EEZ will include a business centre with the aim to provide business support, foster employment, and promote new innovations as a means to improve the local economy, leveraging the Development Corridor. The EEZ will create job opportunities, promote the economic development of the region and incentivise space and infrastructure for industries to develop and grow, increasing quality of infrastructure for exporting of goods.

### Road Upgrades throughout Kakuma and Kalobeyei

UNHCR and WFP have planned upgrades for specific roads within Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement to improve access and connectivity especially for the delivery of humanitarian supplies and goods for markets. UNHCR is currently upgrading the main spine road in Kakuma Camp 1 in addition to a road in Kakuma Camp 2.

Priority roads to upgrade include Fuji drift to Kakuma 3

to Lokitang Market to Kakuma 4 Market, Kakuma 4 Main Road to Kakuma 4 Market, Reception Centre to FDC 3 to Fuji Drift to Kakuma 4 and Kakuma to Lokichoggio Road to Angelina Jolie School near Fuji Drift. Upgrading of these roads will allow for delivery of humanitarian supplies and allow the refugee and host populations to access markets, schools and other public facilities.

### Tarach River Dam

The County Government has attempted to plan a dam in the Tarach River to provide a reliable water source for Kakuma-Kalobeyei. Investment from partners has not been able to be secured yet however the community planning groups mentioned this project as being particularly important in reducing stress and challenges related to water shortages. Future planning of this dam would have to consider potential environmental impacts.

### Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund

The Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund is a programme of the International Finance Corporation which is being implemented with the African Enterprise Challenge Fund, Turkana County Government and UNHCR. This programme aims to attract private businesses and social enterprises to Kakuma-Kalobeyei, develop and grow both refugee and host community owned businesses and provide opportunities to scale-up existing operations<sup>9</sup>. This is a key catalytic programme with strong interest from both the host and refugee communities and offers great potential for economic growth and self-sufficiency.



KLEY VL 2  
NEIGHBORHOOD  
13



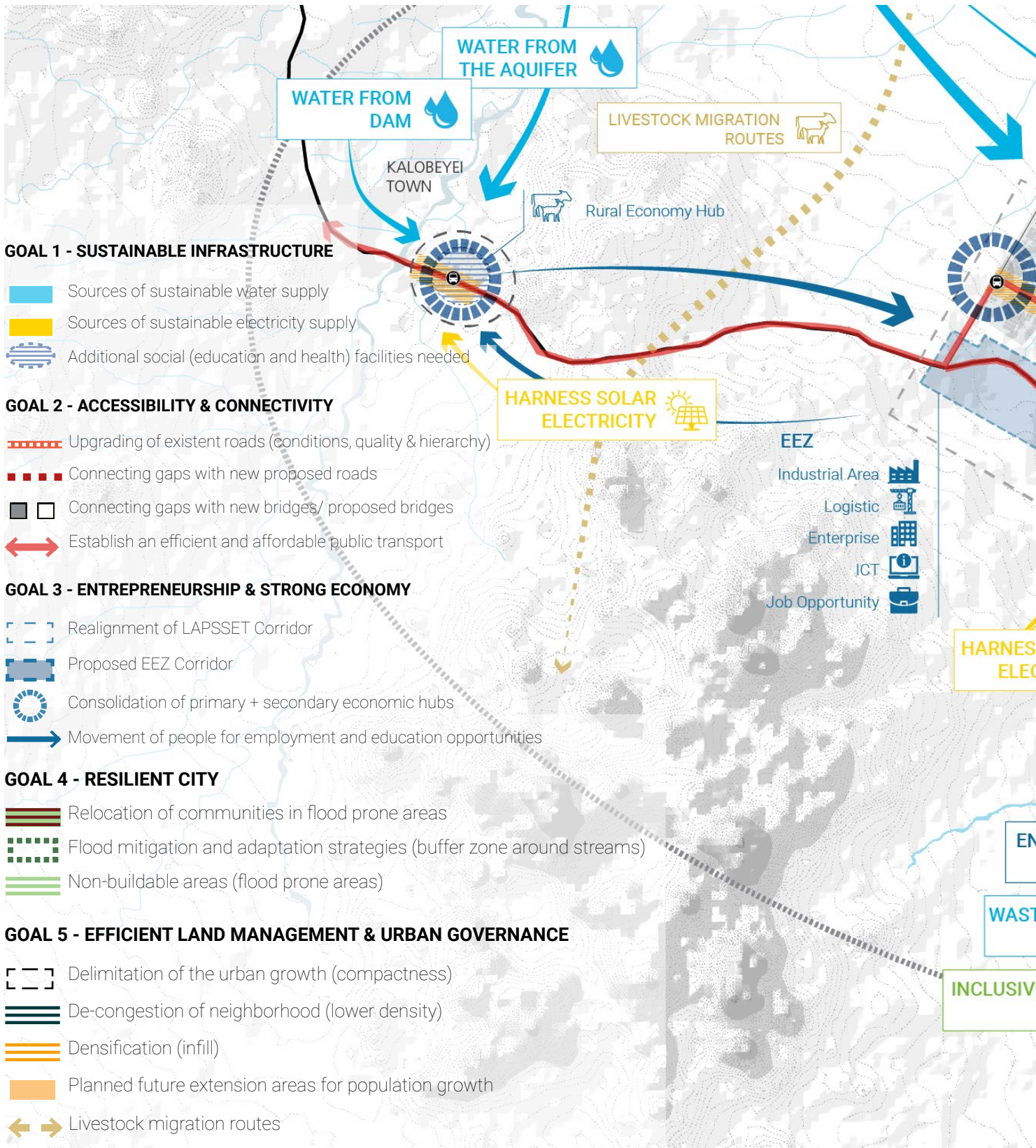




# 3. VISION

### 3.1 Kakuma-Kalobeyei Vision

*By 2030, Kakuma-Kalobeyei will be a well-connected, integrated and resilient urban centre within a Municipality that ensures clean water and sustainable energy, health and inclusive education and livelihood opportunities for all who live there within a vibrant and diversified economy.*



# Vision Goals



**Sustainable Infrastructure**



**Accessibility & Connectivity**



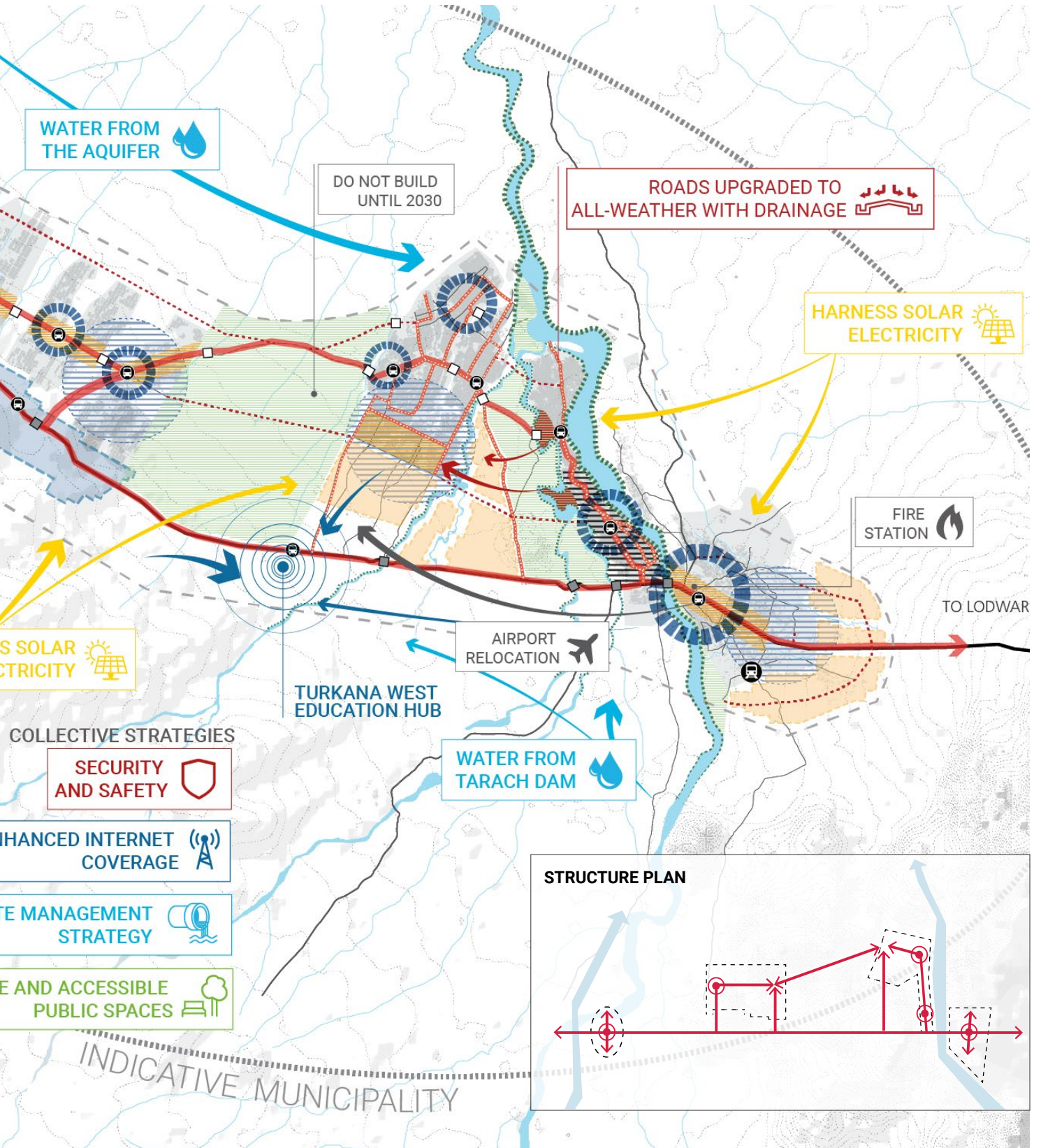
**Entrepreneurship & Strong Economy**



**Resilient Communities**



**Efficient Land Management & Urban Governance**



## 3.2 Kakuma-Kalobeyei Goals

The aim of the Kakuma-Kalobeyei Vision is to articulate a cohesive and inclusive future for all current and future residents of Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

The Vision Statement for Kakuma-Kalobeyei, as drafted by all stakeholders at the visioning workshop in March 2021 and validated by stakeholders during the vision validation sessions is as follows:

***By 2030, Kakuma-Kalobeyei will be a well-connected, integrated and resilient urban centre within a Municipality that provides clean water and energy and inclusive education and livelihood opportunities for all who live there within a vibrant and diversified economy.***

This Vision Statement will be achieved through working towards the five Vision Goals; Sustainable Infrastructure, Accessibility and Connectivity, Entrepreneurship and a Strong Economy, Resilient Communities and Efficient Land Management. These five goals reflect the aspirations of the Turkana County Government, the host community and the refugee community who were engaged throughout this visioning process. In order to support this vision to be articulated spatially this is represented across the vision map which aims to set out the key areas and broad development recommendations for the kakuma-Kalobeyei area.

The strategies that can be used to achieve these Vision Goals are categorised on the Vision Map and in the figure on the following page. These strategies, if implemented, will work together to achieve the Vision Goals. They are able to do this by addressing the key challenges that were identified as the highest priority for Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

These strategies are interconnected with the aim of being both aspirational and achievable. One of factors underpinning the entire vision is for the vision to promote social inclusion between refugees and host communities and promote the protection of vulnerable people.

This complete Kakuma-Kalobeyei Vision is the starting point to identify key action areas where specific spatial interventions should be implemented throughout Kakuma-Kalobeyei. The vision will also assist in the prioritisation of the spatial interventions. All future development and spatial interventions throughout Kakuma-Kalobeyei should support the Vision Statement and one if not multiple of the Vision Goals.

### KEY CHALLENGES

Limited **Basic Services Provision**  
(Water supply, energy, waste management, sanitation)

Challenge to **Access Facilities**  
(Poor provision, capacity)

Limited **Accessibility & Connectivity**  
(Road conditions, hierarchy)

Lack of access to **Socio-economic Opportunities**  
(High unemployment, no skilled labor, high level poverty, poor youth opportunities)

Vulnerability to **Natural Hazards**  
(Environmental degradation, flooding, erosion, drought)

**Informal & Unmanaged Development**  
(Sprawl, informal areas, overcrowding)

**GOALS**



**STRATEGIES**



**GOAL 1 - SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE**

Ensure resilient and equitably distributed social facilities, basic services and infrastructure

- Sources of sustainable water supply (dams and aquifer)
- Sewage network required
- Sources of sustainable electricity supply
- Indicative areas where additional social (education and health) facilities are needed



**GOAL 2 - ACCESSIBILITY & CONNECTIVITY**

Consolidate the road network and ensure accessibility between and within settlements

- Upgrading of existent roads (conditions, quality & hierarchy)
- Connecting gaps with new proposed roads
- Connecting gaps with new bridges/ proposed bridges
- Establish an efficient and affordable public transport
- Safety along connection routes



**GOAL 3 - ENTREPRENEURSHIP & STRONG ECONOMY**

Promote Kakuma-Kalobeyei as an attraction for private/foreign investment and promote trainings with an emphasis on young people and women to foster entrepreneurship and employment opportunities.

- Realignment of LAPSET Corridor
- Proposed EEZ Corridor
- Consolidation of economic hubs
- Movement of people for employment and education opportunities
- Enhanced internet coverage



**GOAL 4 - RESILIENT COMMUNITIES**

Promote resilience and mitigation strategies to protect and safeguard livelihoods and communities.

- Relocation of communities in flood prone areas
- Flood mitigation and adaptation strategies (buffer zone around streams)
- Non-buildable areas (flood prone areas)
- Inclusive and accessible public spaces



**GOAL 5 - EFFICIENT LAND MANAGEMENT & URBAN GOVERNANCE**

Through effective urban governance, promote strategic and integrated land management to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and prevent sprawling and unmanaged growth.

- Delimitation of the urban growth (compactness)
- De-congestion of neighborhood (lower density)
- Densification (infill)
- Planned future extension areas for population growth
- Livestock migration routes

### **Goal 1 - Sustainable Infrastructure**

The aim of this goal is to ensure resilient and equitably distributed social facilities, basic services and infrastructure throughout Kakuma-Kalobeyi. This includes all types of infrastructure including water, electricity and sewage infrastructure as well as the social infrastructure of health and education facilities.

Basic services infrastructure of water, electricity and sewage are considered high priority and they must benefit both host and refugee communities. Providing sustainable water and electricity through capitalizing on existing opportunities will allow for multiple community benefits, for example the provision of dams will increase water security while assisting with flood mitigation, and investment in solar electricity will reduce dependence on firewood which will reduce environmental degradation.

All residents need to have equitable access to both quality health and education facilities, which are well-resourced and well-staffed. Access to these facilities would be ensured both by a sufficient number of facilities being provided as well as the access roads to these facilities being all-weather and flood resilient, to allow unhindered access throughout the year.

All current and future communities of Kakuma-Kalobeyi deserve to have their basic needs met, and the achievement of this goal is also necessary for the conferral of the Kakuma-Kalobeyi Municipality.

### **Goal 2 - Accessibility and Connectivity**

The aim of this goal is to consolidate the road network and ensure accessibility between and within all Kakuma-Kalobeyi settlements. A clear road network and hierarchy is vital to allow for residents to have their needs met as well as to allow for economic growth of market centres.

The upgrading of primary roads should also be future-proof, and so include drainage infrastructure to minimise future flooding and prevent diseases that can be spread from this.

Road upgrades and bridges at strategic locations are key to allow for the settlements to function effectively all throughout the year. A public transport route that connects all settlements would allow Kakuma-Kalobeyi to develop into a locality that provides equal opportunities for all communities.

Depending on future growth, additional roads could be proposed to close gaps within the Kakuma-Kalobeyi road

network and decrease travel time between settlements. Safety for vulnerable individuals must also be ensured to allow for safe travel throughout the settlements.

### **Goal 3 - Entrepreneurship and Strong Economy**

This goal aims to promote Kakuma-Kalobeyi as an attraction for private/foreign investment and promote trainings with an emphasis on young people and women to foster entrepreneurship and employment opportunities.

Economic growth is key for the future of Kakuma-Kalobeyi, with focus on the diversification of livelihoods and the expansion of industries that are complementary to existing livelihoods. Complementary industries would include leather tanning to support the existing livestock-based economy. Diversification of livelihoods include the opportunities that will be offered by the Kalobeyi Settlement EEZ. The EEZ is key to the integration of Kalobeyi Town into the Municipality.

As with the other goals, economic opportunities must be accessible to both host and refugee communities. Economic growth and diversification will need to be supported through improvements in transport and electricity infrastructure, as well as the expansion of telecommunications and internet connectivity throughout the settlements.

With upgraded roads and public transportation systems, residents will be able to easily access and utilise facilities in neighbouring settlements. This ease of movement will allow for all residents to take advantage of the education and economic opportunities that are available.

### **Goal 4 - Resilient Communities**

This goal aims to promote resilience and mitigation strategies to protect and safeguard livelihoods and communities. This goal is particularly important due to Kakuma-Kalobeyi being vulnerable to both flooding and drought, the effects of which are enhanced by climate change.

Flood resilience strategies include the relocation of high-risk areas of Kakuma Camp 1 (including the identification of where the refugees would be relocated to), the conversion of this land into flood resilient land-use such as public space and the revegetation of the Tarach River to minimise erosion of the riverbanks. Strategies from other goals, such as the creation of dams, would also assist in improving long-term resilience.

### **Goal 5 - Efficient Land Management and Urban**

**Governance**

Through effective urban governance, this goal aims to promote strategic and integrated land management to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and prevent sprawling and unmanaged growth. Efficient, reliable and integrated land management is essential for the sustainable growth of Kakuma-Kalobeyi.

This will include promoting compact development to allow for the most efficient use of infrastructure and facilities and encouraging future growth only in designated growth areas all while considering the land use needs of the pastoralists.

### 3.3 Way Forward

Following this visioning process and establishing the vision statement, goals and map, urban strategies that support the regeneration of Kakuma-Kalobeyi will be identified and developed.

The strategies will emphasize core components of the vision: integration, socio-economic growth, sustainability, self-reliance, and will provide recommendations to put in place infrastructure and services to meet the needs of existing and future populations. Possible scenarios will be proposed as options to support future development.

Well-coordinated development and urban growth will potentially attract new residents, and leverage emerging investment opportunities in the region, such as the A1 Road construction, LAPSET Corridor, TVETs and Municipality conferral. Ongoing and future dialogues with stakeholders and communities will be included throughout the process.

To support these strategies, quick-win projects will also be identified and prioritised in the next phase, and aligned with the key themes emerging from the past analyses and extensive community engagement processes.





**Endnotes:**

- 1 Based on UN-Habitat Socio-Economic Survey, the majority (86%) of the refugees and host community (68%) registered a monthly income of less than Ksh.10, 000.
- 2 UN-Habitat 2021, Socio Economic Development in Turkana West, Kenya. Volume 1: Report on Socio-economic conditions.
- 3 County Government of Turkana (2018). Turkana County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022.
- 4 UN-Habitat 2021, Socio Economic Development in Turkana West, Kenya. Volume 1: Report on Socio-economic conditions p.43
- 5 UN-Habitat 2021, Socio Economic Development in Turkana West, Kenya. Volume 1: Report on Socio-economic conditions p.37
- 6 UN-Habitat 2021, Socio Economic Development in Turkana West, Kenya. Volume 1: Report on Socio-economic conditions p.36
- 7 UN-Habitat 2021, Socio Economic Development in Turkana West, Kenya. Volume 1: Report on Socio-economic conditions p.37
- 8 UN-Habitat 2021, Socio Economic Development in Turkana West, Kenya. Volume 1: Report on Socio-economic conditions p.39
- 9 Kakuma Kalobeyi Challenge Fund, <https://kkcfke.org/>



