

DADAAB FUTURE VISION

Enhancing Self Reliance for
Refugees and Hosting Communities in Garissa

August 2022



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With the kind collaboration of the
Garissa County Government



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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
 ESA - East and Southern Africa
 HH - Household
 ISUD - Integrated Sustainable Urban Development
 KRC - Kenya Red Cross
 GISED -P - Garissa Integrated Socio Economic Development Plan
 KNBS - Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
 LAPSSSET - 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

Since 1991, the Dadaab area has been home to over 230,000 refugees. The Dadaab Complex in Garissa County - consisting of Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera Camps - have been managed by the Department of Refugee Services from the Kenyan Government together with UNHCR and their partners. The Dadaab Complex and the adjacent host community villages have long faced challenges as a result of their isolated location and nascent development trajectories.

In 2020, given the compounding factors of protracted displacement, shifting policies and the burden of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was advised that a plan to enable self-reliance which would chart a path towards a more sustainable future should be proposed. It is on this basis that the Garissa County Government in collaboration with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), through a programme funded by the European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) since 2020, have been developing strategies to support the consolidation of the area and the potential regeneration of the two closed camps, Ifo2 and Kambioos, as part of a wider sustainable vision for the area.

The closure of Ifo2 and Kambioos camps and the movement of refugees to other areas without adequate management of land and existing infrastructure has seen the emergence of challenges such as loss of livelihoods and business, disruption of social life, overcrowding of remaining camps, and shortage of services. This, coupled with the fact that Garissa County has historically been a marginalised area with some of the lowest development indicators in Kenya, could seriously affect local economic development in the region. Further, the burden of hosting refugees on resources and livelihood opportunities has increased competition, hence the need for sustainable and effective management of existing resources including land and vegetation cover. The needs of the host communities must also be addressed, if the response to the current refugee situation is to be equitable and sustainable.

Notwithstanding these challenges, there are key opportunities which are waiting to be capitalised on, where development benefits can also be leveraged. These opportunities range from sociocultural conditions to future planned infrastructure projects as well as untapped natural resources like the Merti Aquifer and the untapped solar energy potential. If well integrated and adapted, these opportunities could also help to mitigate the risks associated with any dramatic changes in population size and contribute to the sustainable development of the area.

The whole situation was initially impacted by an announcement of the closure of all camps in Kenya by the Kenyan National Government in March 2021 - suggesting that all refugee camps in Kenya were to be closed, with a roadmap developed in association with UNHCR aiming for closure by June 2022. However, in early 2022, political focus on camp closure was greatly reduced and as of today, the initial plans have been replaced by recommitment from the Department of Refugee Services to continue to host the camps where refugees continue to reside. Furthermore, the 2021 Refugee Bill, which was ratified in November of 2021 went into effect in February 2022.

This Vision document therefore aims to lay out the challenges and opportunities that Dadaab face. The document proposes a new Vision and potential scenarios of what the area could become in five-10 years' time through utilising a whole of society approach, informed by government and transnational policies, community perspectives and sound urban planning principles. The ultimate 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 and scenarios will be used to help inform and guide future development and will act as a basis for a detailed regeneration plan for Dadaab which will identify specific action areas and projects that will help to enable the Dadaab Future Vision to become a reality.







1. OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

About the Programme

UN-Habitat is preparing a Future Development Strategy for Dadaab, Garissa County. In order to create a Regeneration Strategy that is reflective of the residents' needs, relevant stakeholders must be consulted as to their expectations and vision for what the future Dadaab area could become.

What is Visioning

Visioning is a process by which the host and refugee communities of Dadaab, Garissa County Government, humanitarian and development practitioners and partners define the future that they envision for the area. This future that is envisioned should encapsulate the positive aspects of Dadaab that should be protected while identifying and addressing the existing challenges and potential emerging challenges that current and future residents could face, in spite of which scenario will occur.

It is important to establish a vision and scenario of Dadaab's future as it provides the direction that all future development should take, i.e., the vision will guide all aspects of managing future investment and changes in Dadaab.

The Vision aims to define what Dadaab should look like spatially, socially, economically and environmentally in five - 10 years. It builds on the existing positive attributes of Dadaab, addresses the challenges that currently exist and expresses the major themes and opportunities from the stakeholders that are crucial to the growth and the potential development of the region. The final outcome from this process, comprising the **Vision Statement, Vision Goals, Vision Map** and strategies scenarios will be essential in developing consolidated strategies that are durable and sustainable for the growth and economic development of the area while integrating both communities through promoting an approach for self-reliance and at the same time addressing the unforeseen population differences which may arise.

Objectives of the Visioning

The Dadaab Visioning has the following objectives:

- To align the interests and values of government/host community/refugees/other stakeholders and focus on the core issues, concerns 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 consolidation and regeneration strategies, and to ensure there is a consensus on the most reasonable approach to

take forward to support sustainable development of Dadaab,

- To define potential scenarios to minimise the impact of population fluctuations and uncertainties and ensure a sustainable development of the area of its population.

The underlying purpose of the visioning process and vision outputs is to provide a basis for Dadaab future development strategy. It will identify particular recommendations that will bring the greatest benefit to the host and refugee communities of Dadaab.

Target Audience

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

The Vision aims to be a valuable strategic guide for the Garissa County Government to facilitate implementation of key aspects of the Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) as well as being a supporting document for the implementation of the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (GISED), which is currently in the process of being reformed while still considering the relevance of the existing key priorities.

Scope

The Vision is a statement of the desired long-term (five - 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 scenarios and strategies enabling the achievement of the consolidation of Dadaab. The Dadaab Vision factors in demographic, economic, environmental, infrastructure, socio-cultural and governance aspects of the area. The background studies carried out in the target area include the Spatial Profile and Socio-Economic Survey developed in 2020/21, which provide a clear understanding of the dynamics of the Dadaab area.

1.2 Re-framing the Future of Dadaab

Although the Government of Kenya announced in March 2021 that all refugee camps in Kenya, including those that comprise Dadaab Complex, were to be closed, the existing camps have remained open to now. Additionally, since early discussions, the national government has continued to pledge its support and offer protection to the many refugees residing within Kenya's borders, as per its longstanding commitments and a tradition of being one of the primary destinations for asylum seekers in the region. Initially, a roadmap was developed in association with UNHCR to achieve the then stated goal of camp closures by June 2022, a plan that, in addition to Dadaab, also included the Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement in Turkana County, as well.

However, as of September 2022, that plan has not been implemented and the refugee camps in Dadaab Complex, Kakuma Camp, and Kalobeyei Settlement remain active and home to relatively stable populations. In fact, a new Marshal Plan For Refugee Resettlement, which is currently being drafted, is expected to redouble Kenya's commitment to the refugee protection models previously established in Kenya's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) from October 2020 and the 2021 Refugee Bill, which, ratified in November of 2021, went into effect in February of 2022. These policies largely follow and reinforce the international refugee protection framework as established through and promoted by the United Nations system through The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), and other policies and agreements.

As a result, Kenyan policy generally supports a multi-pronged approach to refugee protection that includes three primary durable solutions for refugees. These include voluntary repatriation enabled through the promotion of conditions in countries of origin for safe and dignified return, third-country resettlement with the goal of burden-sharing and easing pressures on host nations hosting large refugee populations (such as Kenya), and sustainable local integration through programs that promote self-reliance. It is well understood and widely accepted that any effective response to displacement should involve a combination of all three, a position that recent policies put forth by the Government of Kenya generally align with.

Although some ambiguity remains regarding what the future holds for the refugee camps in Kenya, the possibility of camp closures, particularly for those that comprise Dadaab Complex, currently appears unlikely based on a combined understanding of the national, regional, and

international environments, the gathered intentions of the refugee populations in the existing camps, and conditions on the ground, both in Kenya and in the countries of origin from which those residing in the camps have fled. Even if opportunities for voluntary repatriation and third country resettlement allow some to leave Garissa County, a meaningful segment of the existing refugee population will, in all probability, remain for some time to come.

Given these factors and that there have been few national updates or any expressed progress on discussions surrounding camp closure, although a potential reduction in refugee presence in Garissa County over the coming years has been considered in the development of this report, because it has been deemed an unlikely outcome, other more probable scenarios have been given prominence and received greater attention. In any case, there will remain a continued need to develop a plan for the sustainable future development and the viability of the area taking into account its possible increase or even decrease in population. Therefore, despite the persistent ambiguities and uncertainties surrounding what the future may hold, the rationale for an inclusive and sustainable visioning consolidation and/or regeneration strategy for the area remains unchanged.

1.3 Methodology

The Dadaab Visioning process is comprised of the following components:

Component 1: Policy Review

Consisting 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 Dadaab area. The policy review details the different policy statements available in expressing urban planning policies to give an understanding of the laws and policies that this report is anchored on and aligns to.

Component 2: Engagement of Community & Stakeholders

It is critical to have a solid understanding of all perspectives from different stakeholder groups to develop a consensus for the Dadaab Future Vision. The engagement process consisted in the organization of semi-virtual workshops, bilaterals 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 has been a continuous process throughout the implementation period and has greatly informed the various components of the report.

Component 3: Diagnostic

In order to design planning strategies that are relevant and effective to the camps' dynamic demographic changes, it is critical to understand the socio-economic conditions and physical aspects of the area, the lessons learnt from the decommissioning of previous camps, as well as the emerging or emphasized challenges that could occur with drastic population changes in the existing camps. The overall process began with a strategic analysis of Dadaab in the form of a Spatial Profile. The profile provided a succinct spatial overview of the locality, examined the current

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, community and stakeholder engagement, and socio-economic survey were collated to identify main issues and shortcomings that could be exacerbated with any significant population changes (e.g. new influx or camp closure), as well as potential opportunities that should be tapped into, in the Dadaab area.

Component 4: Vision

A cohesive vision was prepared comprising three components:

- Vision Statement
- Vision Map
- Vision Goals

The Vision, having been drafted and validated by the county government, stakeholders and community representatives, offers a roadmap to guide development of Dadaab over the next 10 years.

Component 5: Scenario building

The scenario building reflects on the potential strategies of development for the future of the area taking into consideration the possible population changes that may occur overtime, and following an aligned approach towards the future vision of Dadaab. The scenarios will be established based on a matrix of key variables and will build upon the potential opportunities of the area.

The different scenarios will be framed as a roadmap guiding stakeholders and development actors on what should be done to move Dadaab towards a sustainable and resilient future and how different sectors can support that transition.

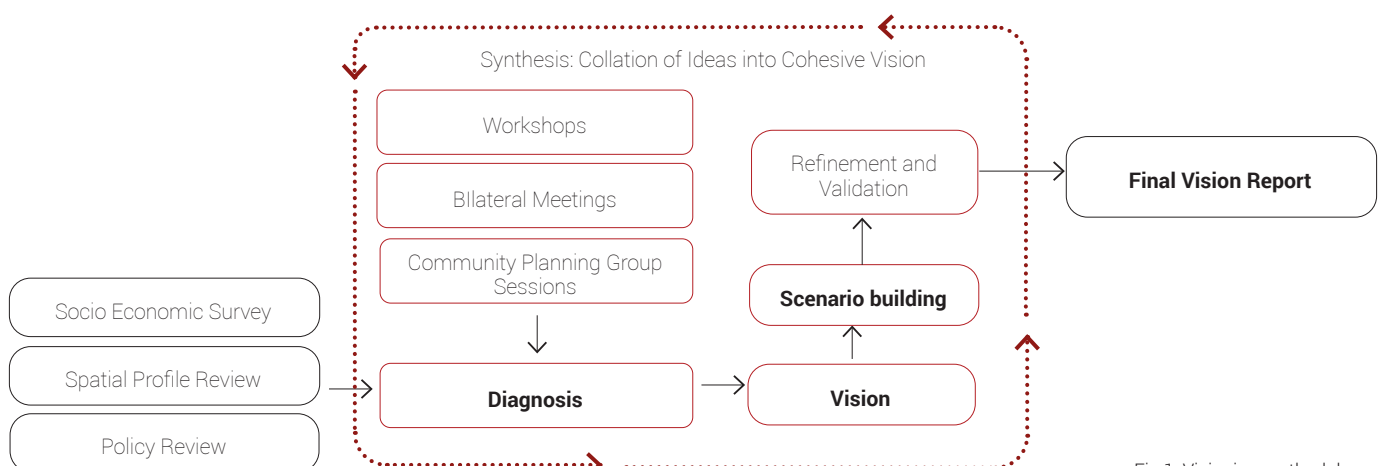


Fig.1: Visioning methodology

FOOD RATION SCALE FOR 11K 1 Month June/July				JUNE July			FOOD RATION SCALE UNDOCUMENTED
Serial Number	PLACES Deline	PLACES Deline	CSB++	SERIAL NUMBER	PLACES Deline	PLACES Deline	UNDOCUMENTED
1	7.686	3.660	2.135	20	496	3.660	2.135
2	15.372	7.320	4.270	21	492	7.320	4.270
3	23.058	10.920	6.405	22	488	10.980	6.405
4	30.744	14.640	7.540	23	984	14.640	8.540
5	38.430	18.360	10.675	24	480	18.300	10.675
6	46.116	21.960	12.210	25	974	21.960	12.810
7	53.802	25.620	14.945	26	472	25.620	14.945
8	61.488	29.280	17.280	27	968	29.280	17.080
9	69.174	32.940	19.215	28	464	32.940	19.215
10	76.860	36.600	21.350	29	960	36.600	21.350
11	84.546	40.260	23.485	30	456	40.260	23.485
12	92.232	43.920	25.620	31	952	43.920	25.620
13	99.918	47.580	27.755	32	448	47.580	27.755
14	107.604	51.240	29.890	33	948	47.580	27.755
15	115.290	54.900	32.025				
16	122.976	58.560	34.160				
17	130.662	62.220	36.295				
18	138.348	65.880	38.430				

A man in a red and black striped shirt and a blue face mask is standing on the left side of the image, looking towards the center. He appears to be an official or staff member at the distribution point.

A woman wearing a red and white striped headwrap and an orange t-shirt is seen from behind, standing at a weighing station. She is holding a white bowl and looking at a digital scale that displays '38.40'. In the background, there are several white plastic jerrycans lined up on a table.

Large white sacks of grain are in the foreground. One sack is clearly labeled 'USAID' and 'NOT TO BE SOLD OR'. The USAID logo is visible, along with the text 'FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE' and 'CONTRACT 4210005183'. The sacks are filled with brown grain, likely sorghum or millet.

Fig.2. Food Distribution © UN-Habitat

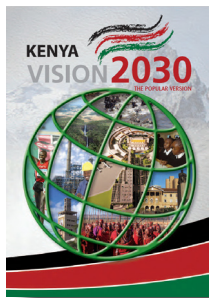
1.4 Policy & Legislative Framework

This policy review provides the content of what different levels of government have established as existing visions for Dadaab. This section extracts the visions and themes from different levels of policy documents, from National to Sub-County and Settlement levels which are relevant to the Dadaab area.

While plans for the refugee camps' future are yet to be finalised, this Vision report acknowledges all existing policies that relate to Dadaab 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 the development of Dadaab area and Garissa County more broadly.

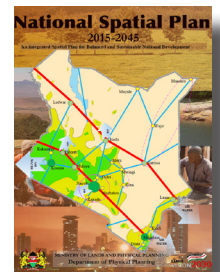
The Vision lists a range of flagship projects for the different sectors. While the document, including the flagship projects, do not refer to Dadaab area, Garissa County or refugees specifically, key relevant themes include:

- 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;

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
Garissa CIDP II 2018-2022	County	2018-2022
GISEDP	County	2016-2030
The Refugee Act 2021	National	2021
The Community Land Act No.27	National	2016

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.



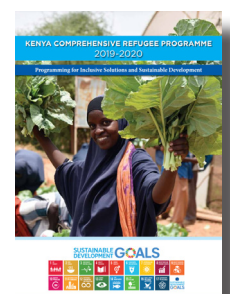
The Plan identifies Dadaab as a key urban centre in the North East Zone of Kenya. In general, policies such as the sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources, environmental conservation, balanced growth and increased investment in social and physical infrastructure are underscored in support 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;
- Resource mapping and exploitation;
- Urban development around key human settlement and investment hubs such as Garissa, Mandera, Wajir;
- Enhanced agriculture and food production along Tana River.

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.

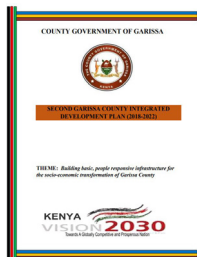


The Framework clarifies that refugees in Dadaab are users of the land, not owners, and the land where the Dadaab refugee camps have been established belongs to the community. The Framework then states that it is envisioned that Kenya's refugee camps, including Dadaab refugee camps, will be transformed into urban settlements to fully integrate them into the local administrative structures.

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;

Garissa County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) II 2018-2022



CIDPs allow county governments to set a development agenda and articulate priority areas. They are also meant to provide a means for the active inclusion of public voices within that process.

The priorities for the Garissa CIDP II (2018-2022) are organized under each of the 10 sectors under the Executive branch of the county government:

- Health and Sanitation Services;
- Roads and Transport;
- Lands and Housing; Public Works and Urban Services;
- Trade, Tourism, Investment and Enterprise Development;
- Education, Public Service and Labour Relations;
- Agriculture, Livestock and Co-operatives;
- Finance and Economic Planning;
- Gender, Culture, Social Services, Youth and Sport;
- Environment, Energy, Natural Resources and Wildlife Management; and
- Water and Irrigation Services.

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) drought bulletin for July 2021, has shortlisted Garissa

county to be among the 12 most drought hit counties in Kenya. The CIDP also seeks to prevent such scenarios by offering resources such as water to humans and livestock in the prone sub counties through its flagship and transformative projects.

One of the main goals for the county in the next few years is to provide access to resources, services and opportunities. More specific objectives set out by the CIDP include:

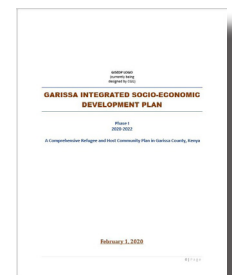
- Identify spatial distribution of county resources;
- Assess existing infrastructure and future demand;
- Identify actions for the protection of fragile ecosystems;
- Spur rural development and rural-urban linkages;
- Enhance the capacities of institutions and organizations;
- Propose an integrated spatial framework to guide sustainable regional resource use;
- Prioritise areas of intervention.

The CIDP generation III (2023-2027) intends to ensure inclusion of refugees with the commitment of Garissa County Government, in addition to making adjustments in its Annual Development Plans under its CIDP Generation II.

Garissa Integrated Socio Economic Development Plan (GISED P)

The GISED P is a government led initiative that builds on an approach that is both multi-stakeholder and area-based. By collaborating with various stakeholders - including the National and County Governments, UN agencies, development actors, bilateral donors, civil society, and the private sector - through the underlying 'centrality of communities' principle, GISED P resolves to ensure that interventions are context-specific and positive for the communities they impact. Market development coupled with sustainable investing is another underlying principle of GISED P that aims to stimulate private sector investments through private-public partnerships (PPPs) targeted at long-term value creation.

The Plan offers a framework and tool to manage the presence of refugees in a manner that is of benefit to all – both refugees and their hosts. Specific programmes and prioritized actions are identified, as well as the corresponding resources needed to strengthen the national and international protection systems and promote comprehensive and sustainable solutions.



Strategic objectives of GISED P:

- Sustainable growth that is increasingly resilient, green, inclusive, and equitable which supports productive sectors of the economy and promotes diversified economic growth;
- Building on efforts and capacity deployed through a mixture of policy support, technical assistance, and capacity development for improved service delivery;
- Promoting inclusive, sustainable, and equitable access to quality basic services to all, with particular focus on key groups such as women and youth; and
- Create a peaceful and conducive environment to enable stakeholder investment for improved access to decent jobs and quality life for all.

While the objectives of the GISED P and the concrete projects suggested in the plan would need to be revisited under the new Government, several of these strategic objectives will remain valuable to the long-term sustainable development of the Dadaab area.

The Refugee Act 2021

The Refugees Bill 2019 was signed into law on 17th November 2021 and was a response to the current context of refugee management in the country. The Refugees Act 2021 gave effect to Article 2 of the Constitution and became operational 90 days from the date of publication which was 3rd December 2021. The Refugees Act 2021 reaffirms the commitment by the Government of Kenya to protect asylum seekers in Kenya. The law also reaffirms the sustainable development goals to achieve a better future for all including Kenyans and refugees.

The Act contains new provisions that impact the refugee in Kenya, both urban and those living in the refugee camps:

Part V - Rights and Duties

- Rights of refugees to participate in economic and social development of Kenya by facilitating access to and issuance of documentation by County and National Government,
- The law takes into account the special circumstances of refugees in seeking gainful employment or enterprise or to practice a trade or a profession where they hold qualifications recognized in Kenya,
- Section 28 (8) provides that a person from the East African Community who has been recognized as a refugee may opt to voluntarily give up his refugee status for purposes of enjoying any of the benefits due to him under the Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community, the Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market,

and any other relevant written law. This provision facilitates implementation of the EAC Protocol and substantially reduces the refugee population while simultaneously operating as a durable solution to the protracted refugee situation. (Rights to refugees from East African Community Member states to have an alternative legal stay arrangement and enjoy benefits under the Treaty and EAC Common Market Protocol)

- Inclusion of refugees in national and county development plans, shared use of public institutions, facilities and spaces between refugees and host communities

Part VII - Integration, Repatriation and Resettlement

- The Act encourages peaceful coexistence between refugees and host community
- Integration of refugees into communities through shared use of public institutions, facilities and spaces.
- Promotes peaceful co-existence between host communities and refugees.
- CRA & CS to establish measures for the handing over of amenities to National and County Government upon departure of refugees.
- Inclusion of refugee matters in sustainable developmental and environmental plans.
- Inclusion of refugees in sustainable development and environmental plans.
- Refugees to be active in both county and central government plans i.e. Government fiscal plan, Med plan, CIDPs.

The Community Land Act NO. 27, 2016

Majority of the land in Garissa County is community land, with the various clans sharing the resources available, mainly for pastoralism activities. However the land around the urban areas, like Garissa town and Dadaab town has been privatised, with the County Government issuing certificates of land ownership to the citizens. Some of the land is also used by UNHCR and partners for humanitarian activities. Land in the County can hence be customary, leasehold or freehold. The County Government of Garissa holds trust of all unregistered land, collects all fees related to land management, issues all registration documents to the various parties and assumes administrative and management role of all unregistered land. Upon the registration of any unregistered community land in accordance with this Act, the respective registered community or individual shall, assume the management and administrative functions provided in the act and the trustee role of the respective county government in relation to the land shall cease.

The act is also clear on the procedures for land registration

to the communities as well as individual registration. Community land shall be registered as communal land, family or clan land or as reserve land. Reserve land is land that has been left for a special purpose e.g farming, settlement, community conservation, cultural or heritage sites or urban development. As much this act has provision of a title deed in the act, the issuance of the same, vested on the land registrar, has not been implemented in Garissa County as the county lacks capacity in terms of land governance tools, and an efficient land governance system. Where the certificate of land ownership is issued, the proprietors are expected to pay for land rates, to the lands office.





Where a community wishes to use the community land, they should develop a land use plan that considers environmental impacts and conservation, follows the constitution and the needs of the community members and is bound by any approved physical development plan. The community land can further be changed to public land by compulsory acquisition, transfer or surrender. All these processes shall conform to Land Act, 2012 (No. 6 of 2012). As Garissa County is majorly a pastoralists community the customs and practices relating to land are taken into consideration by all registered communities as long as they are consistent with the provisions of this Act or other applicable law. The community is allowed to graze their animals as long as there is an agreement on the various aspects such as the number of animals and the sections of the community land available for grazing.

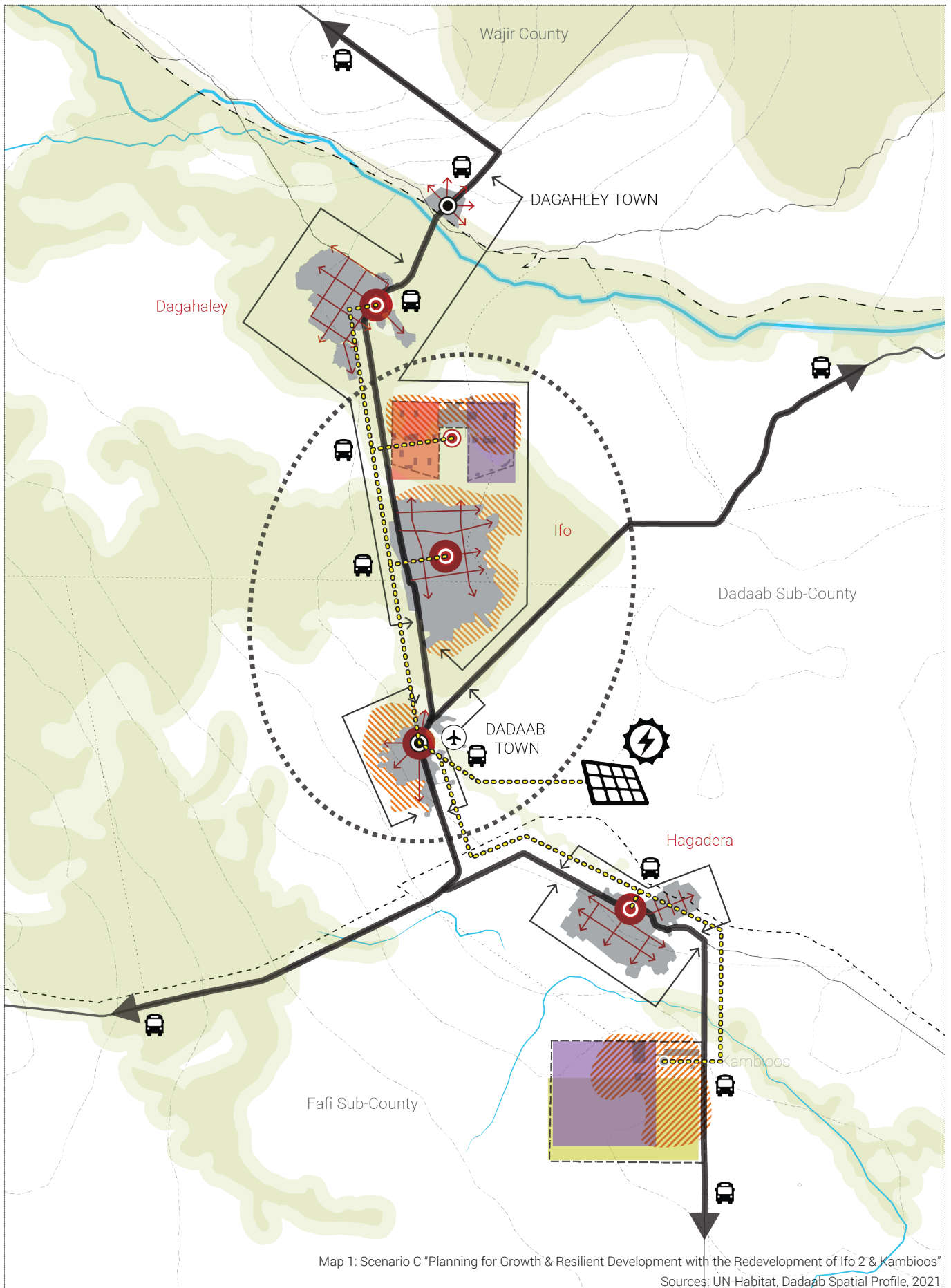
1.5 Dadaab Spatial Profile

The Dadaab Spatial Profile is an assessment report prepared by UN-Habitat and completed in early 2021. It is informed by comprehensive spatial analysis, key informant interviews, focus groups discussions, consultations with members of National and County Government, local leadership, development 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 how the socio-economic development of Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties can be enhanced holistically for the benefit of both host and refugee communities. After the identification

of the various challenges and opportunities that impact the Dadaab complex area, the profile concludes by proposing different development scenarios, based on combinations of key variables, "business as usual" scenario corresponding to the continuation of the current situation without providing additional interventions, "camp closures and large scale repatriation" scenario where none of the interventions are implemented, and "Planning for Growth & Resilient Development with the Redevelopment of Ifo 2 & Kambioos" scenario which promotes economic inclusion for refugees and suggests interventions with major improvements of the area.

	Challenges	Opportunities
Strategic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal urbanisation & marginalisation of Garissa County; • Unmanaged growth population; • Lack of clear policy which has led to a fracture between the national and local government in perspectives on hosting refugees; • Vulnerability to CC leading to conflict over resources, impacts on livelihoods, & climate induced displacement and migration trends towards urban centres; • Uncertainty over land status and land tenure within Garissa. • No defined site boundary for the 2 decommissioned camp site areas, posing potential risks for future formal planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National transfers that support accelerated development in county; • Initiation of the GISED P planning process benefiting a whole-of-society approach ensuring improved equity for host and refugee populations; • Initiation of the formal planning process through the degazettement and Notice to Plan for Ifo 2 and Kambioos will help activate a process of land, economic and population growth management, leveraging leftover infrastructure and the large potential workforce and consumer base; • Potential follow on investment opportunities resulting from LAPSSET Corridor project.
Environmental and Natural Hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe drought patterns which threaten pastoralism; • Seasonal flooding leading to blocked roads which cause the price of transport and goods to spike, majorly inhibiting development in the county; • Lack of energy access and reliance on firewood/charcoal causing pollution, deforestation and land degradation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies to cope with changing climatic patterns and unpremeditated weather events to be considered in future development plans for the decommissioned camps; • Benefits from access to large underwater reserves provided by the Merti Aquifer, & potential invest in water harvesting due to low-lying topography; • Construction of the new Garissa Solar Power Plant assessed for replication in future investments in solar energy capture.
Socio-Economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity, affecting businesses and the perception of investment opportunities in Garissa County; • Unbalanced distribution of markets within the area, reliance on camps market places for food provision; • Agriculture production and yield is increasingly at risk due to climate change patterns, which may have an overall impact on livelihoods; • Lack of skilled labour within both host & refugee population; • Limited formal livelihood opportunities resulting in high unemployment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets in the Dadaab complex area are particularly vibrant and support local consumers; • Hagadera Market in particular, is integrated in numerous supply chains; • The socio-cultural contexts of traditional Somali practices (i.e. business dealings) can support longer-term socio-economic development and be considered adequately in long-term urban planning opportunities.
Spatial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersed settlements with low accessibility and low mutual connectivity between settlements; • Sprawling low-density characteristic of Dadaab Town which is inadequately planned for; • Poor road conditions and irregular maintenance of road infrastructures, with high costs for transport of people, goods and livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The large supply of land as well as public facility infrastructure available from the decommissioned camps can be used to expand the remaining settlements; • Strategic location of Ifo 2 for consolidation strategy; • Opportunities for road improvement interventions that would further unlock development potential in the area (e.g. upgrading of the Habaswein-Dadaab Road, between Dadaab Town and Wajir County); • LAPSSET corridor to strengthen connections to Lamu Port as well as serve as a hub along a major trade route across the ASAL regions of Kenya.



Map 1: Scenario C "Planning for Growth & Resilient Development with the Redevelopment of Ifo 2 & Kamboos"
Sources: UN-Habitat, Dadaab Spatial Profile, 2021

1.6 Stakeholder Perspectives

Stakeholder engagement was an essential component of the visioning process and was undertaken through a number of activities: a) Workshops with National and County Government representatives; b) Follow-up discussions with Garissa County Government Ministry of Lands representatives and humanitarian and development partners; and c) Virtual and physical engagement sessions with community representatives of Dadaab Camps, Dadaab Town, and Fafi Host Communities.

National and County Government

Engagement with the Garissa County Government, the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) and National Land Commission has been ongoing throughout the entire visioning process and has included the following activities:

15 September 2020 - Workshop with Garissa County Government to discuss the Dadaab Spatial Profile including conducting a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis of the decommissioned camps, Kambioos and Ifo 2.

Because this workshop was conducted prior to the 2021 announcement of the planned closure of the remaining camps by 2022, discussions were focused around the regeneration of the previously decommissioned camps of Kambioos and Ifo 2.

While various threats and weaknesses were identified for both camps, there was great emphasis on the opportunities the camps and the abandoned infrastructures represent to both the remaining refugee population in Dadaab and the local host community of Garissa County. These opportunities spanned a wide range of themes including the agricultural potential of existing green belts and orchards, the educational potential of Ifo 2's underutilized school facilities, the climatic opportunities of harvesting rainwater and solar energy, and the economic opportunities of encouraging new small businesses and industries such as bee-keeping in Ifo 2 and bottling of borehole water in Kambioos.

February 2021 - Semi-virtual workshop with Garissa County representatives using scenarios developed in the Spatial Profile as a basis for discussions on the challenges and opportunities of the visioning process.

3rd March 2021 - The first session of community consultation was held during the Garissa Spatial Assessment, Survey & Corridor Planning Workshop. Participants were predominantly officials and host community members, with two participants representing the refugee community, as well.

As the primary intention of the program was the regeneration of the two closed camps, the result of the workshop was a Draft Vision Statement that states: "In 2030, the area around Ifo 2 & Kambioos will be connected, thriving and safe, while still being inclusive, economically strong and maintaining pastoralist traditions/ trades through expanded education and training facilities/ opportunities, with improved service provision and well managed land and resources, the area around Ifo 2 and Kambioos will achieve better potential for integration, improved climate resilience and sustainable development."

25th - 27th January 2022 - Two Visioning and Scenario building Workshops were held with the County Government and Host and Refugee Communities. The workshops built upon the previous analysis and surveying phase and included considerations on the possible fluctuation of population. Participants defined a common vision for the future of the whole Dadaab area and drafted possible spatial scenarios of the area while considering as well the possibility of population decline.

24th - 26th May 2022 - The GLTN team of UN-Habitat together with the Planning Section conducted a three day STDM (Social Tenure Domain Model) training in Garissa town. The target participants for this training were majorly the technical from, both the County Governments' Land department and the National Land Commission representative. The main objectives for the training were:

1. Share knowledge of UN-Habitat approaches in land management and land administration with Garissa County land administration staff.
2. Improve understanding for the need of fit-for-purpose tools and approaches such as the Social Tenure Domain Model; and,
3. Provide practical hands-on experience and skills through training on data management workflows, database management and spatial data manipulation within STDM
4. Learn more about the county approaches in addressing community land in Garissa.

All the objectives were achieved with Mr. Abdirahaman Hassan, Chief Officer of Lands Department in Garissa, who promised to apply the model in the department for the operations. The participants however mentioned that they lacked some of the tools and equipments effective for the applications such as the handheld GPSs used for data collection.

31st May - 2nd June 2022 - UN-Habitat also organised two workshops in Garissa County, one in Garissa Town with

county representatives and another one in Dadaab town with the host and refugee communities from both Fafi and Dadaab sub-counties. The purpose of the workshops was to validate the Dadaab future Vision and Goals that were developed in the previous meetings, and discuss further on the three potential scenarios for the future of the area.

The workshop also sought to identify key strategies or action areas to articulate a cohesive and inclusive future for all current and future residents of Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties. Three possible scenarios, mainly guided by fluctuations of population, were discussed: a moderate population decline, a gradual population growth and a

large population growth. A matrix of variables, containing the various assumptions that could affect the future development of the area and key strategies to tackle them, was presented in order to investigate with the participants (divided by groups) the outcomes of each possible scenario. Each group provided feedback on the strategies & outcomes mentioned in the matrix and underlined if any assumption could have been inaccurate or missing. Key priority actions were discussed for each scenario to ensure the sustainable development and viability of the area despite the circumstances of the scenarios.

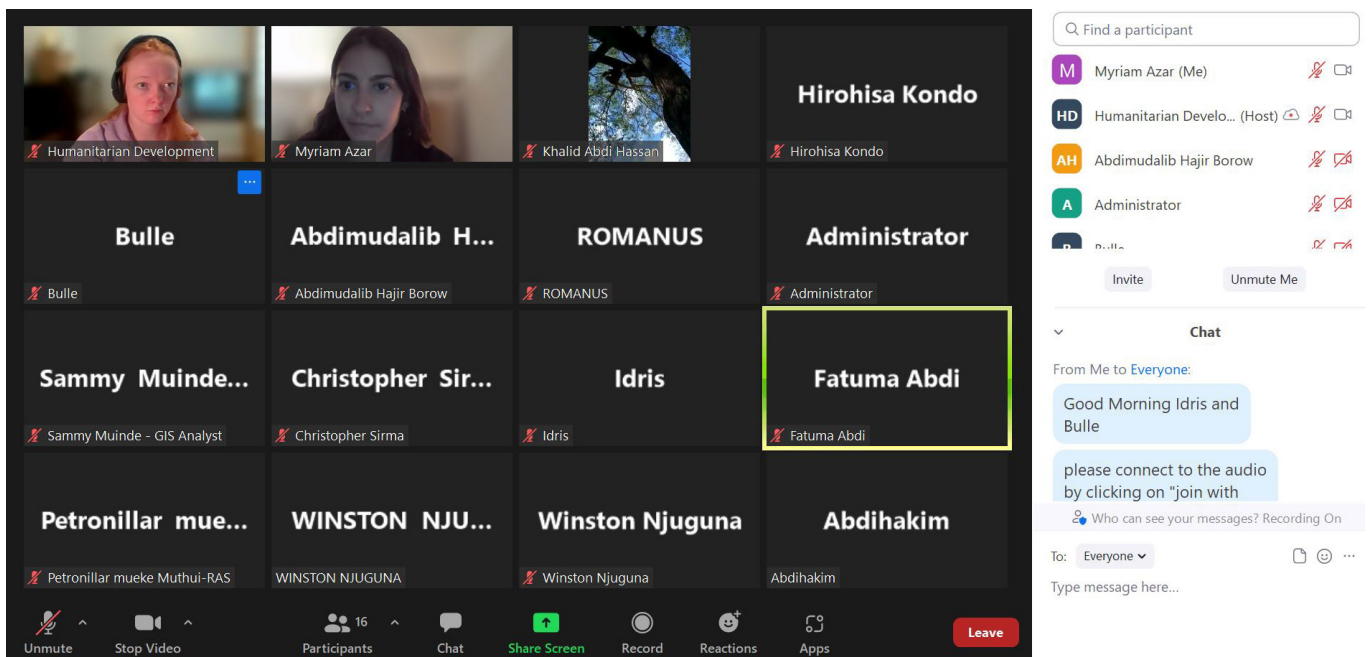


Fig.3: CPGs virtual session



Fig.4: Visioning workshop with County representatives

UN Agencies and Partners

Several agencies including UNHCR, REACH, 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 collection of relevant information and data 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 locality and aimed to ensure gender parity, varying age groups, ethnicities and locations across Dadaab and Fafi Sub-counties.

In total, there were three CPGs formed. 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 of two sessions:

- **First Session:** The initial session aimed to serve as an opportunity for participants to introduce themselves and be introduced to the UN-Habitat activities in Dadaab. The session consisted of an open discussion regarding existing challenges in the Dadaab area, potential opportunities and the main relationships between the camps and host settlements.
- **Second Session:** The follow-up session delved deeper into the challenges and opportunities. Maps and a virtual whiteboard were used to help identify the specific locations of the challenges and opportunities discussed in the first session.

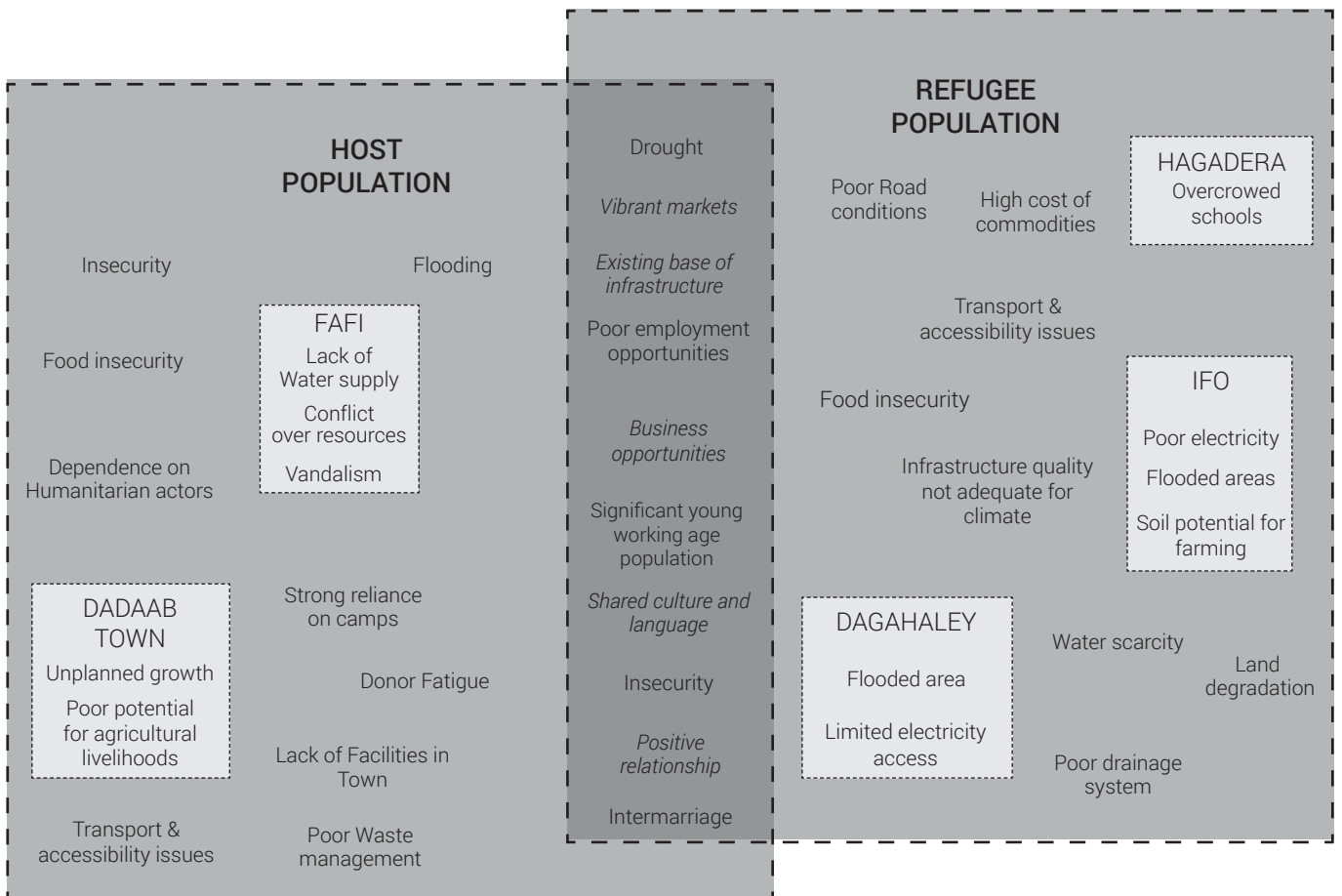
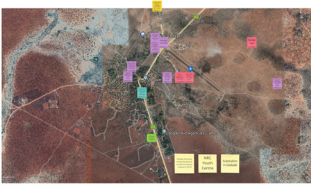
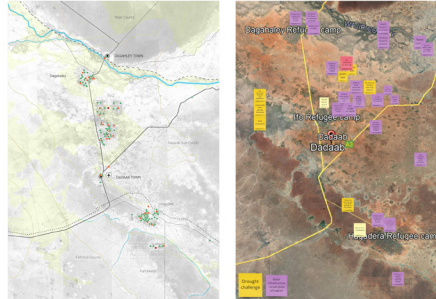


Fig.5: Outcomes of the CPGs sessions

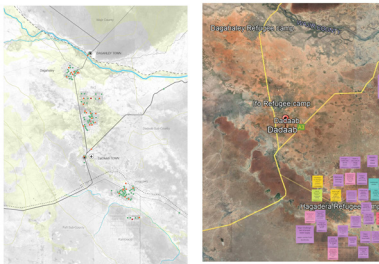
DADAAB TOWN CPG



IFO - DAGAHALEY - HAGADERA CPG



FAFI HOST COMMUNITIES / KAMBIOOS



DAGAHALEY

HAGADERA

IFO

EXISTING CHALLENGES (15 min)

- What are the most significant challenges and/or risks? (e.g. food, water, services, security, etc.)
- What are the most significant opportunities and/or risks? (e.g. land, water, services, security, etc.)
- What are the environmental challenges in the area (e.g. flooding, desertification, etc.)

RELATIONSHIP WITH CAMPS (15 min)

- What are the relationships between the Camps? (How often do they interact and in what way?)
- What are the most significant opportunities and/or risks in the area (e.g. food, water, services, security, etc.)
- What are the most significant challenges in the area (e.g. flooding, desertification, etc.)

OPERATIONAL (15 min)

- What are the most significant operational challenges?
- What are the most significant operational opportunities?

Impact of camp closure

- What are the most significant challenges and/or risks in the area (e.g. food, water, services, security, etc.)
- What are the most significant opportunities and/or risks in the area (e.g. land, water, services, security, etc.)

we are also facing challenges in identifying the alien lands where we are a problem for some banks

we are also facing challenges in identifying the alien lands where we are a problem for some banks

we are also facing challenges in identifying the alien lands where we are a problem for some banks

Fig.6: CPGs virtual session and virtual board

VISION STATEMENT

In 2030, Dadaab area will be **Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Economically prosperous** while still protecting its **natural environment and pastoralist livelihood** through improved **access to facilities and services, well managed land and resources** and improved **community engagement**.

The Dadaab area will achieve its potential for integration, diversified employment opportunities, climate resilience, and improved quality of life.

VISION MAPS

VISION MAP - GOAL 1 & 2

VISION MAP - GOAL 3 & 4

VISION MAP - GOAL 5 & 6

VISION MAP - GOAL 7 & 8

Key actions and descriptions for each map.

SCENARIOS

SCENARIO 1: LOW AND MODERATE POPULATION GROWTH

SCENARIO 2: MODERATE POPULATION INCREASE

SCENARIO 3: HIGH POPULATION INCREASE

Key actions and descriptions for each scenario.

Fig.7: Visioning validation virtual board





2. DIAGNOSIS

2.1 Prioritization of Challenges

A matrix of challenges was developed to provide a framework for the visioning process. The 34 challenges listed in the matrix were compiled from previous analysis such as the Dadaab Spatial Profile and Socio-economic Survey conducted in the Dadaab area, a comprehensive policy review at national and local level, and from a series of workshops conducted with Garissa County Government representatives and multiple host and refugee community engagement sessions. The challenges are classified into 5 main themes: Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure, Economy and Livelihoods, Environment and Natural Hazards, Socio-Cultural, Governance, Land Management and Housing.

The prioritisation matrix provides a clear understanding of stakeholders’ priorities and concerns and classifies challenges 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. While this list is not exhaustive, it is a comprehensive summary of major challenges currently impacting the host and refugee communities in the Dadaab area.

A total of 18 challenges were identified as high priority challenges, summarised as follows:

- **Inadequate infrastructures (health, education facilities and basic services);**
- **Poor employment opportunities and vulnerable livelihoods;**
- **Environment challenges (such as flooding, drought, degradation of land and food insecurity);**
- **Disconnectivity and Insecurities;**
- **Unplanned and unmanaged development**
- **Inadequate shelters.**

Whilst the future of Dadaab may hold uncertainties, **population fluctuation** will become an overall challenge which will further exacerbate various of the key/high priority challenges such as the weakening of socio-economic opportunities in Dadaab area, the unbalanced distribution of services and the potential loss of their value, insecurity, disconnectivity, the decline in future investments and local economies, among others. Those emerging challenges, adding on top of existing ones, will highly jeopardise the future development of Dadaab if not well considered.

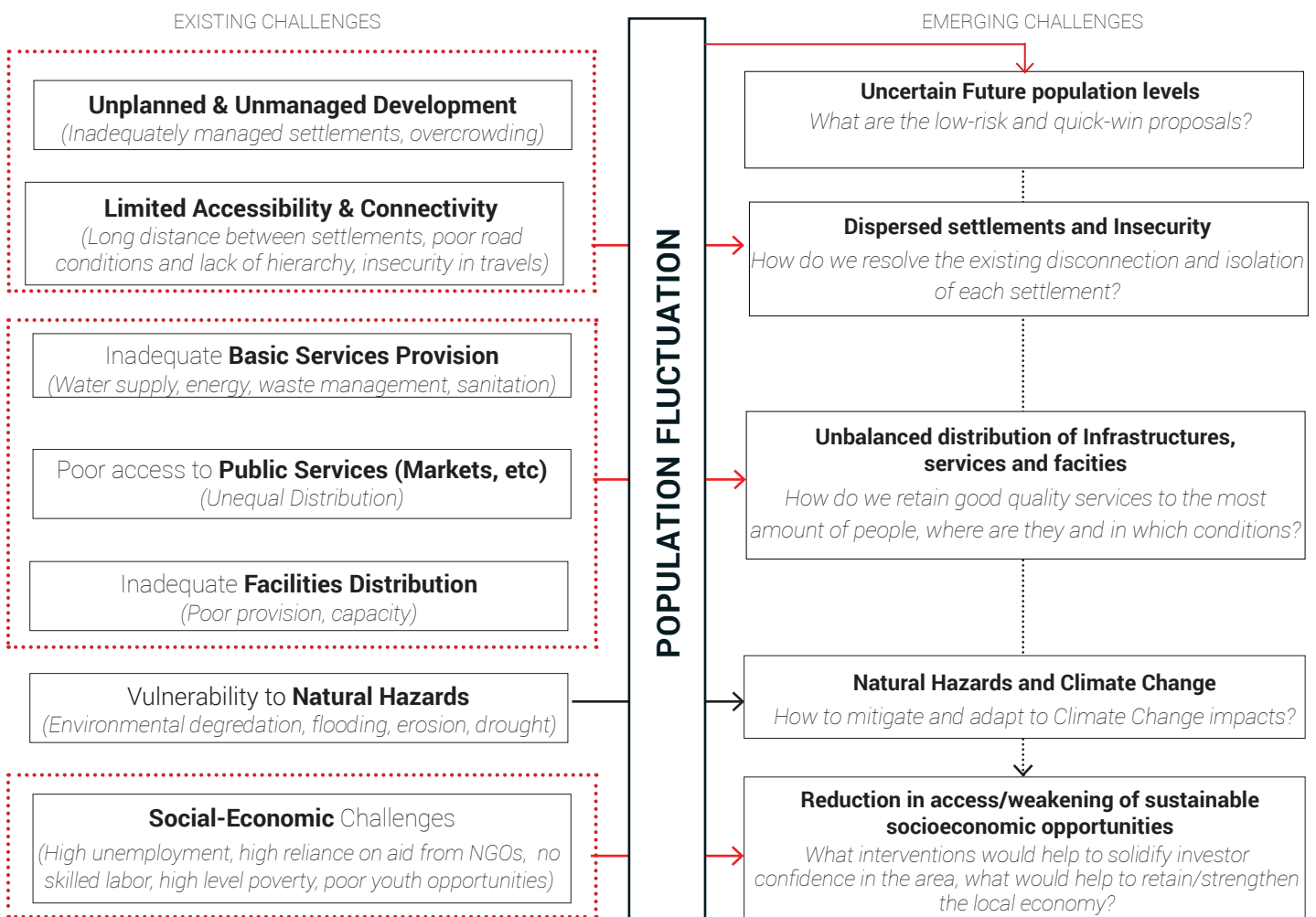


Fig. 8: Challenges Diagram

→ Exacerbated Challenges
→ Remaining Challenges

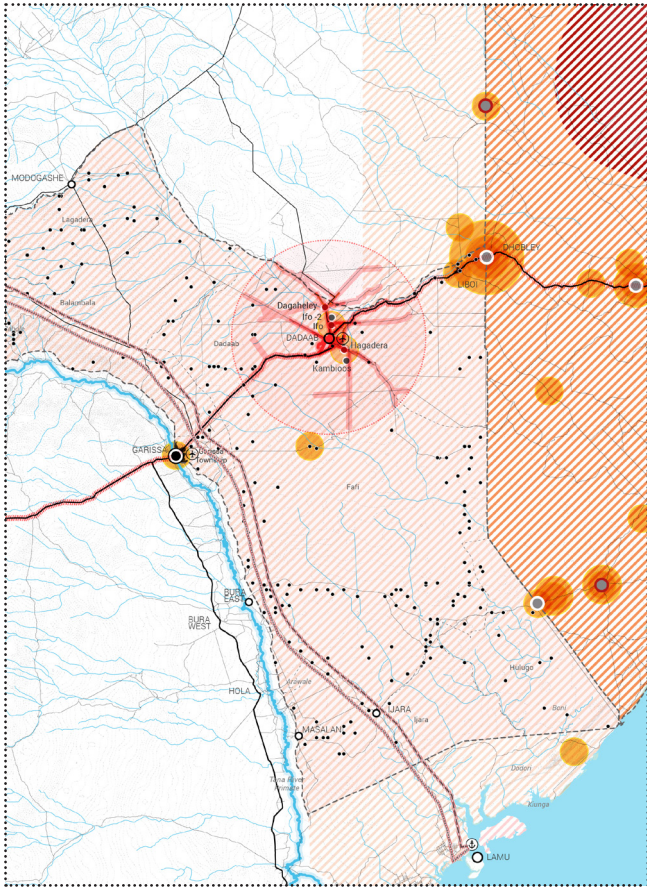
Challenges	Alignment with National Policies/ Frameworks			Alignment with Garissa County Government			Community Planning Groups			UN-Habitat Analysis		Pop Changes	Final
1. Access to Basic Services + Infrastructure													
1.1 Poor accessibility within and between settlements	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●
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	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○
2. Economy + Livelihoods													
2.1 High levels of poverty	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○
2.2 Poor access to public services/commerces	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
2.3 Lack of employment opportunities	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●
2.4 Lack of skilled labour	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
2.5 Poor potential for agricultural livelihoods	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●
2.6 Lack of private sector investment	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○
2.7 High cost of commodities	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
2.8 Reliance on aid/UN/NGO based economy	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●
2.9 Not regionally economically integrated	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
3. Environment + Natural Hazards													
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	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
4. Socio-cultural													
4.1 Gender inequality	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
4.2 Religions and believes	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○
4.2 Poor opportunities for youth	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○
4.3 Lack of disability inclusivity	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○
4.4 Insecurity and inter-community tensions	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
5. Governance, Land Management and Housing													
5.1 Gaps in service responsibility and delivery	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
5.2 Lack of community engagement	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○
5.3 Land status/tenure uncertainty	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
5.4 Unplanned & unmanaged development	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
5.5 Conflict over resources	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○
5.6 Inadequate shelter	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○	○ ○ ○	●	○ ○ ○	○

- Stated
- Not Stated
- Low Priority
- Medium Priority
- High Priority
- Emphasized by Population fluctuation

* challenge includes insufficient provision and resourcing of active infrastructure and the mismanagement and/or abandonment of facilities

Tab. 1: Matrix of challenges

2.2 Challenges Map



1. Dagahaley Camp

- Overcrowding due to high densities;
- Far distances from town leading to high costs of travel, goods and people;
- Flooding risks prone area;
- Land degradation;
- Higher insecurities during travels to other areas in the complex;
- Limited resources;
- Lack of access to energy;
- Unequal distribution of services.

2. Ifo Camp

- Overcrowding;
- Flooding risks prone area;
- Poor infrastructure conditions/unequal distribution;
- Land degradation;
- Sanitation issues;
- Water shortages;
- Poor quality of roads;
- Lack of access to energy.

COMMON CHALLENGES IN ALL CAMPS & TOWN

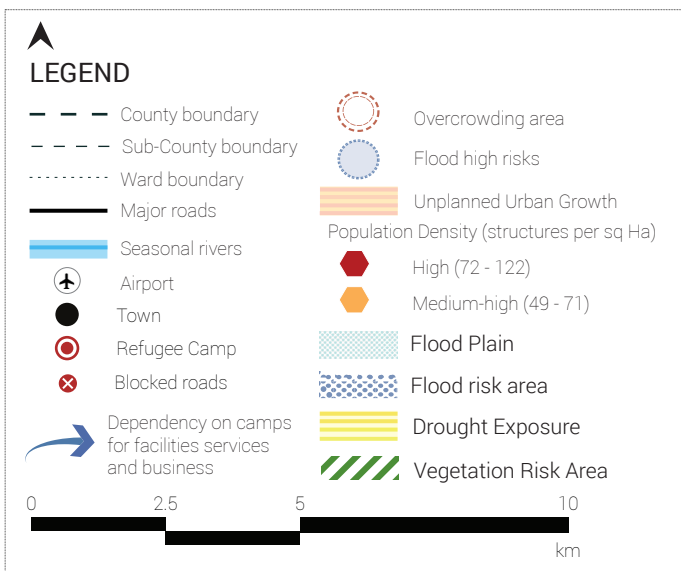
- Land degradation/ Drought
- Flooding Risks
- Poor infrastructure conditions /unequal distribution
- Poor quality of roads - Poor accessibility
- Limited access to energy
- Poor opportunities & livelihoods diversity

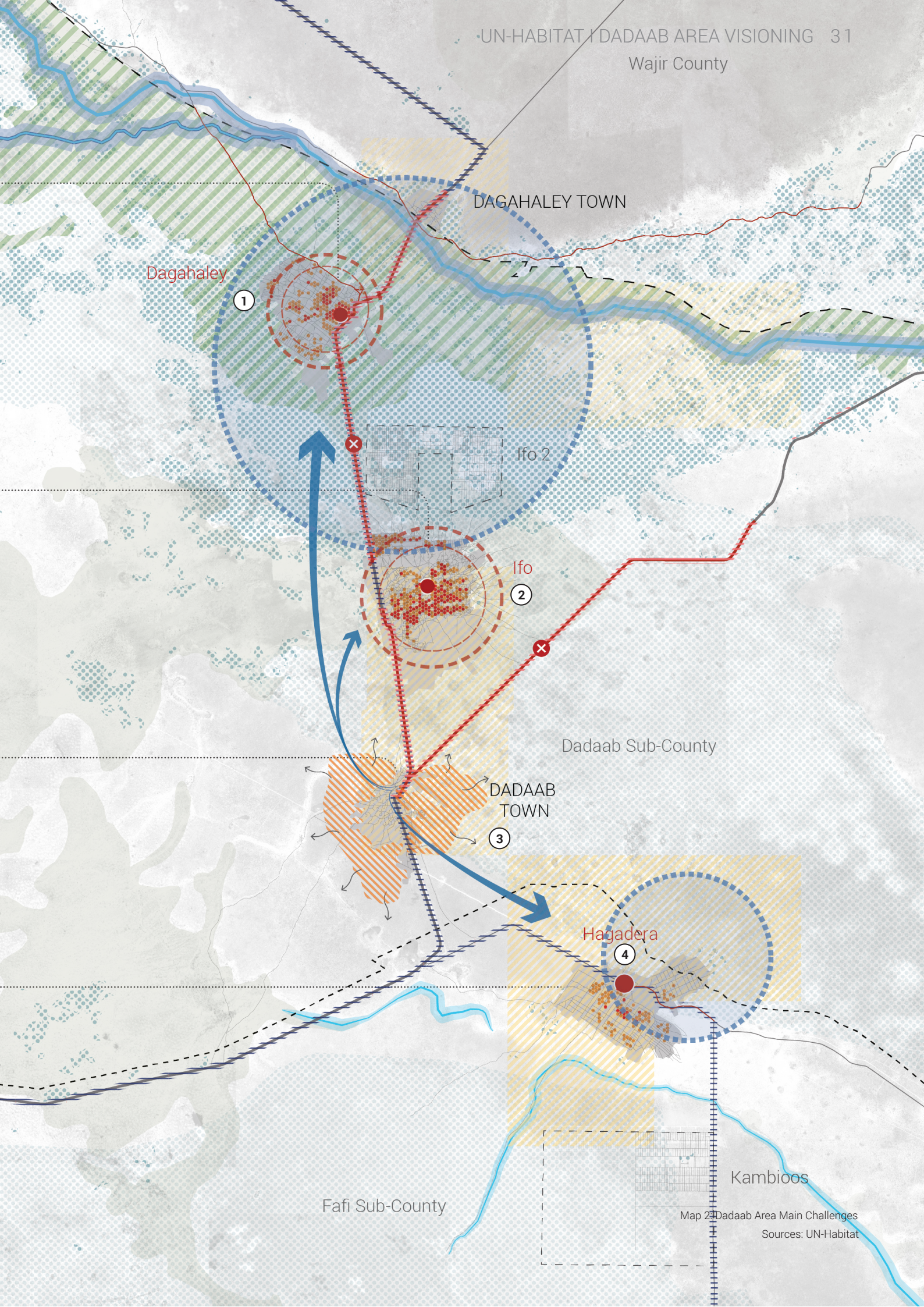
3. Dadaab Town

- Sprawling (low density);
- Unplanned development;
- Reliance on camps ;
- Poor infrastructure provision;
- Livelihoods challenges;
- Poor accessibility to services;
- Drought.

4. Hagadera Camp

- Water supply shortages;
- Poor energy access;
- Sanitation issues;
- Poor quality of roads;
- Accessibility issues;
- Unequal distribution of services;
- Drought;
- Livelihoods challenges.





Map 23 Dadaab Area Main Challenges

Sources: UN-Habitat

2.3 Challenge 1 - Uncertain Future Population Levels

Current Context

As with all refugee camp contexts, ongoing uncertainty exists for 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. Indeed, the Dadaab Refugee camps, Dagahaley, Hagadera, and Ifo have developed into commercial hubs that connect the north-eastern Kenya and southern Somalia, having a substantial impact on the economy and the development of Garissa County who has long been among the marginalised counties, within ASAL areas, with limited livelihoods opportunities.

A symbiotic relationship exists among host and refugee communities. Households living in Dadaab town and the surrounding rural areas rely heavily on the camps for livelihood sources provided by humanitarian actors and to engage in businesses brought by refugees. Intermarriages among host and refugee communities have also been key in strengthening business ties. It has also increased the level of social cohesion and business ties among the two communities.

Population fluctuations will have a significant impact on the viability of the area and its communities. With little economic opportunities and a decrease in future investments in the area, the remaining communities may tend to leave towards urban centres such as Nairobi or Garissa town. Due to insecurity in countries of origin, returning will be a challenge as well for various households. Furthermore, intermarriages among host and refugee communities will be a key challenge and may lead to separation of families. Uncertain population numbers will have a high impact on the demand for services. The value of infrastructures may be lost if services provided by those will become of lower demand. However, a higher demand based on population increase could overwhelm the already pressured services.

Demographic Context

Refugee population makes up almost 43% of the total population in Dadaab sub-county and 36% in Fafi sub-county, which has a major impact on the densities of both sub-counties (double the existing density of host communities) and Garissa county in general. The total population of refugees in Dadaab (Dagahaley, Ifo and Hagadera) is around 233,805¹ with 51% being female and 49% being male.² Densities are higher in the camps, particularly in Dagahaley with an average density of approximately 9,273 p/km², followed by Hagadera with 8,893 p/km² and Ifo with the lowest overall density of 5,162 p/km².

Dadaab Town has a relatively low density in comparison to the refugee settlements and tends to extend in a sprawling and unplanned manner with much larger plot sizes, while the refugee camps are being constrained in terms of growth both due to land access as well as their allocated plot sizes. The highest densities areas that can be encountered in the camps could go up to 122Housholds/sq Ha.

The first camp in the Dadaab area - Ifo camp - was established in 1991, after the civil war in Somalia that induced a large number of refugees to flee towards Kenya because of its proximity and porosity of borders. This was followed a year after with the opening of Hagadera & Dagahaley camps due to the large scale of refugee influx. As insecurities increased, Ifo 2 camp was established to decongest existing camps. Another large influx occurred in 2011, when 130,000 refugees fled from Climate Change effects in Southern Somalia such as drought and famine. (UNHCR). This led to the opening of Kambioos camp.

It is also important to note that 70% of the host community members settled in the area less than 25 years ago, after the camps were established. They intentionally settled in the campostingareaduetothebettercircumstancescompared to other ASAL areas in the country (Kamau & Fox, 2013).

Reasons for Moving to the Area	Host Community	Refugee Community	Total
To flee conflict in my home country and County	36.8%	43.4%	80.2%
To get aid	1.1%	2.7%	3.8%
To find work	3.3%	1.6%	4.9%
Came back home to exploit emerging opportunities	3.8%	0.0%	3.8%
Relocated from another camp	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%
To get Education	5%	0.0%	.5%
Loss of main source of livelihood after livestock died	5%	0.0%	.5%

Tab. 2: Reasons for moving in the Dadaab Area
Source: UN-Habitat Socio Economic Survey 2021

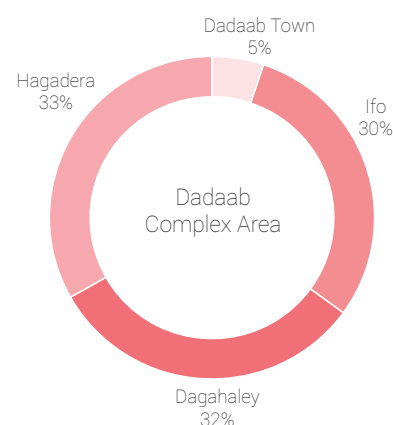
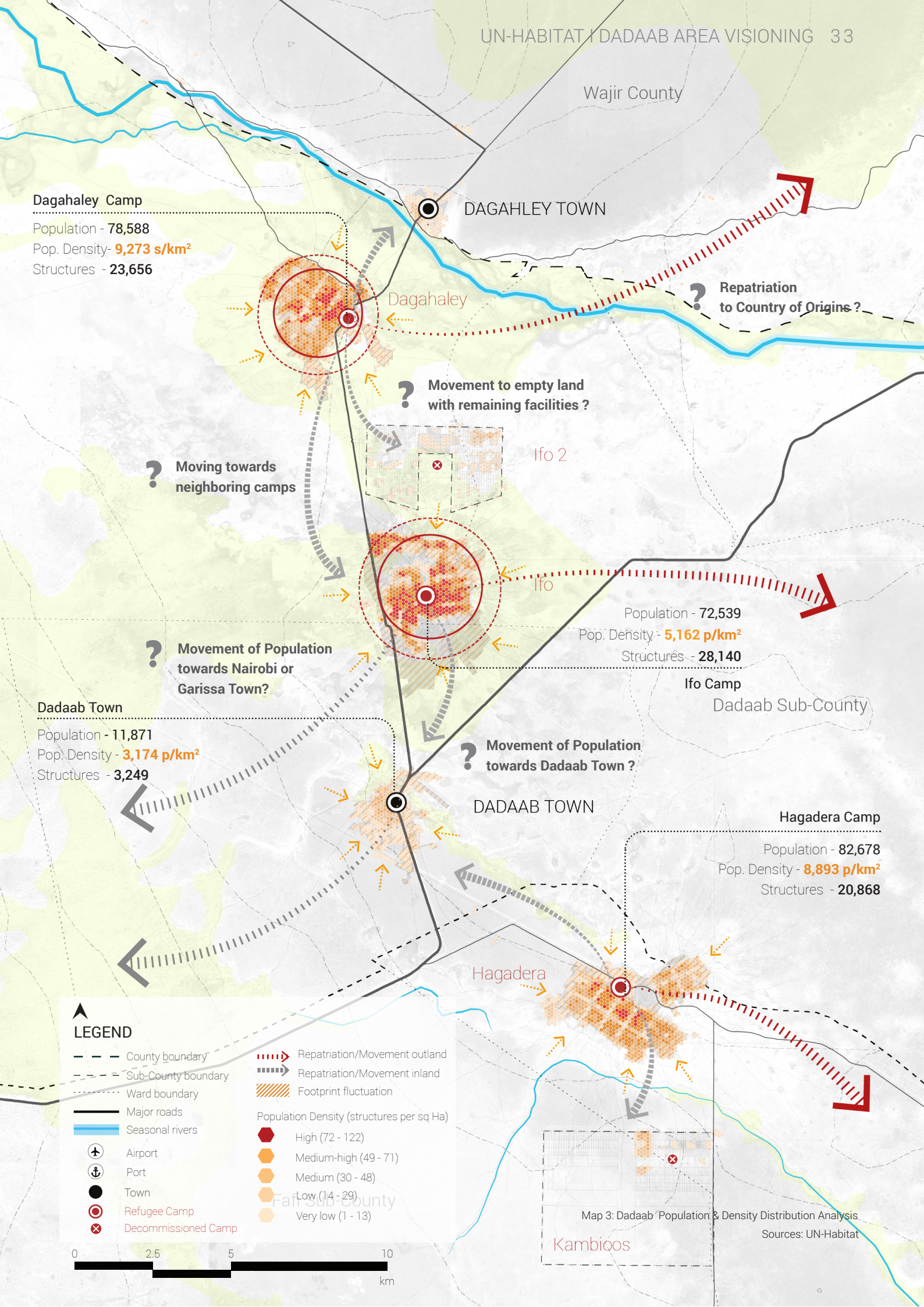


Fig. 9: Population Distribution, Dadaab Complex Area
Source: KNBS 2019 & UNHCR 2020



Dagahaley Camp

Population - 78,588
 Pop. Density - 9,273 s/km²
 Structures - 23,656

DAGAHLEY TOWN

Dagahaley

? Repatriation to Country of Origins ?

? Movement to empty land with remaining facilities ?

? Moving towards neighboring camps

Ifo 2

? Movement of Population towards Nairobi or Garissa Town?

Ifo

Population - 72,539
 Pop. Density - 5,162 p/km²
 Structures - 28,140

Ifo Camp
 Dadaab Sub-County

Dadaab Town

Population - 11,871
 Pop. Density - 3,174 p/km²
 Structures - 3,249

DADAAB TOWN

? Movement of Population towards Dadaab Town ?

Hagadera Camp

Population - 82,678
 Pop. Density - 8,893 p/km²
 Structures - 20,868

Hagadera

LEGEND

- County boundary
 - - - Sub-County boundary
 - ... Ward boundary
 - Major roads
 - Seasonal rivers
 - ✈ Airport
 - ⚓ Port
 - Town
 - ⊙ Refugee Camp
 - ⊗ Decommissioned Camp
 - ➡ Repatriation/Movement outland
 - ➡ Repatriation/Movement inland
 - ▨ Footprint fluctuation
- Population Density (structures per sq Ha)
- High (72 - 122)
 - Medium-high (49 - 71)
 - Medium (30 - 48)
 - Low (14 - 29)
 - Very low (1 - 13)



Map 3: Dadaab Population & Density Distribution Analysis
 Sources: UN-Habitat

Furthermore, business opportunities and humanitarian support have arisen from the establishment of camps, making host communities highly reliant on humanitarian aid.

Closure of Ifo 2 & Kambioos Camps

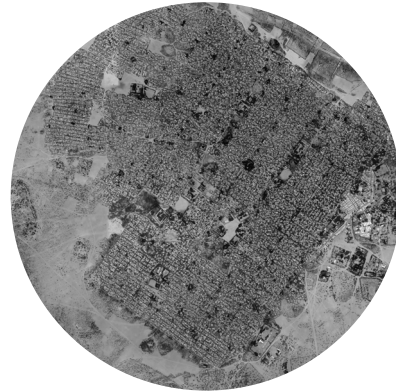
Decommissioned in 2018, the site of Ifo 2 is situated between Dagahaley and Ifo 1 in Dadaab Sub-county whilst the site of Kambioos which was decommissioned in 2017 is situated south of Hagadera in Fafi Sub-county. Following the closure of those camps, various challenges emerged such as loss of livelihoods and business, disruption of social life, overcrowding of remaining camps, shortage of services, increased sense of fear by both hosts and refugees, a sense of uncertainty regarding the future of refugee community, insecurity and family separation.

While engaging with key stakeholders and communities, a key learning from these engagements was the perceived negative consequences of the previous camp closures, which may be instructive moving forward if further closures are implemented. As established in the workshop, the closure of the camps in 2017 and 2018 resulted in an overall reduction in population, reduced flow of capital to the region, and negative impacts on the surrounding economy. Since closure, there has also been unplanned settlement in the decommissioned camps, which should be anticipated across the remaining camps if population were to migrate and existing camps were to be decommissioned as well. Some aspects of the challenges and threats currently present in Kambioos and Ifo 2 may therefore be expected to spread to the rest of the Dadaab camps if population is reduced.

Fluctuating population levels are a characteristic of refugee camp contexts, which may impact on the viability of the economy and the continued service delivery to communities. It would be a priority to ensure the wellbeing of the vulnerable host and refugee communities who may

otherwise have no remaining options but to find alternate settling options elsewhere.

The uncertainty of Dadaab’s future development would also highly damage investor confidence and discourage further investments in a fragile environment, which is currently scarce.



1. Dagahaley Camp

High density cluster due to high population & provision of services



2. Dadaab Town

Unmanaged development around periphery of town.

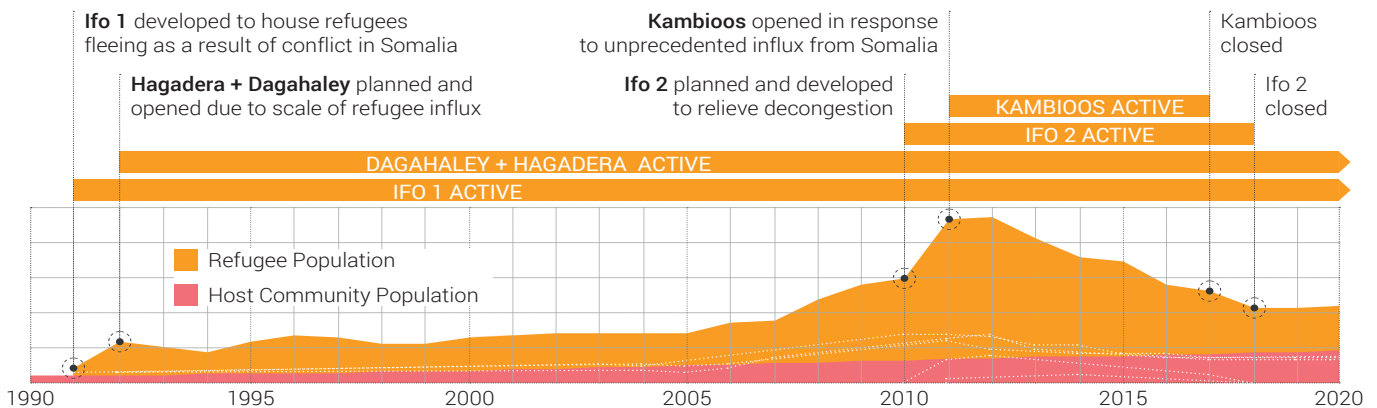
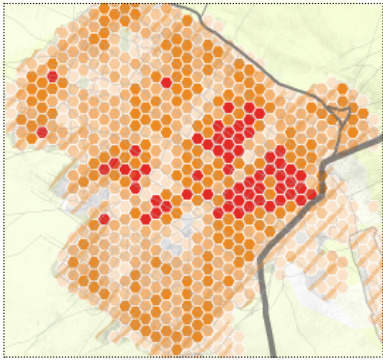


Fig. 10: Population Breakdown in Dadaab and Fafi Sub-counties
Source: KNBS 2019 & UNHCR 2020

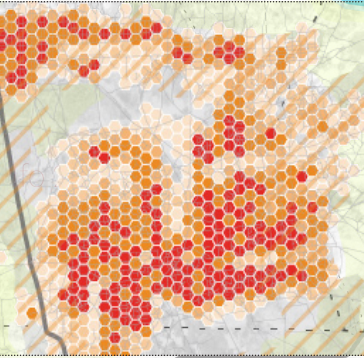
Dagahaley Camp

Population - 71,311
 Pop. Density - **9,273 s/km²**
 Structures - 23,656



DAGAHLEY TOWN

Dagahaley

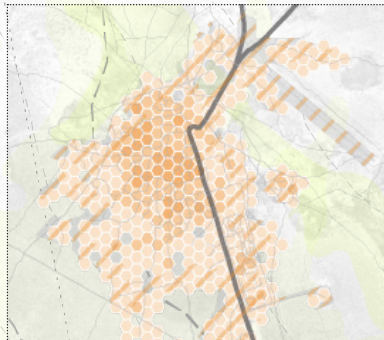


Population - 67,099
 Pop. Density - **5,162 p/km²**
 Structures - 28,140

Ifo Camp

Dadaab Town

Population - 11,871
 Pop. Density - **3,174 p/km²**
 Structures - 3,249



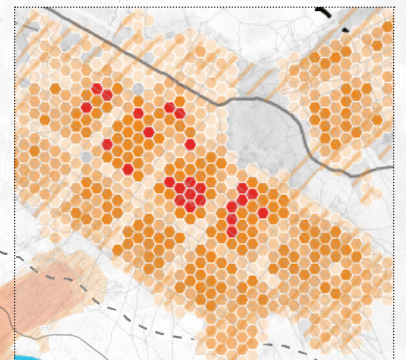
DADAAB TOWN

Hagadera

Dadaab Sub-County

Hagadera Camp

Population - 74,525
 Pop. Density - **8,893 p/km²**
 Structures - 20,868



LEGEND

- County boundary
- Sub-County boundary
- Ward boundary
- Major roads
- Seasonal rivers
- Airport
- Port
- Town
- Refugee Camp
- Decommissioned Camp

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



Map 4: Dadaab Population & Density Distribution Analysis
 Sources: UN-Habitat

Kambioos

Fafi Sub-County

2.4 Challenge 2 - Dispersed Settlements and Insecurity

Current Context

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. At settlement level, connectivity is closely related to the 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 and route options and travel modes increase, allowing more direct travel between destinations, creating a more accessible and resilient system. Decent roads, a clear hierarchy of streets and a well established grid are essential to ensure access to facilities and services in the surrounding areas.

From a regional perspective, Garissa County has suffered from long term marginalisation due to poor infrastructure and long distances from main urban centers. This has extremely limited the potential growth for opportunity and local economic development in the area. The county has overall less than 40km of tarmacked roads, jeopardizing the cost and time of travel towards large urban centers as well as between camps.

Indeed, camps settlements in the Dadaab area were initially established as a temporary settlement which rapidly extended in a sprawling complex of five camps, dispersed along the main A3 road. The large distances between the settlements, which was primarily deliberately decided for administrative purposes and better management of each camp size, has now caused a major challenge for the

sustainable and integrated development of the area and has significant implications in the provision of equitable services and infrastructures in each settlement. In addition, access constraints, especially during the rainy seasons, significantly influence the availability of goods and prices of commodities within each settlement and challenges business operations within the area.

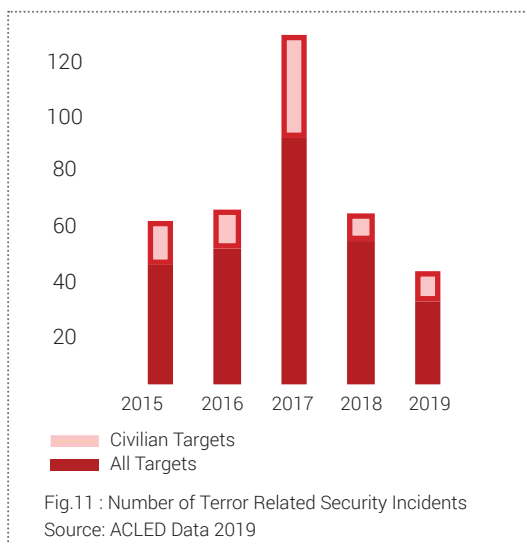
Long distances between settlements have also caused higher risks of insecurities during travels. Furthermore, the close proximity of the settlements to the Somali border means that trade routes centred on the border town of Dhobley have become targets for Al Shabaab, which has significantly limited the formal growth of potentially robust cross-border trade networks.

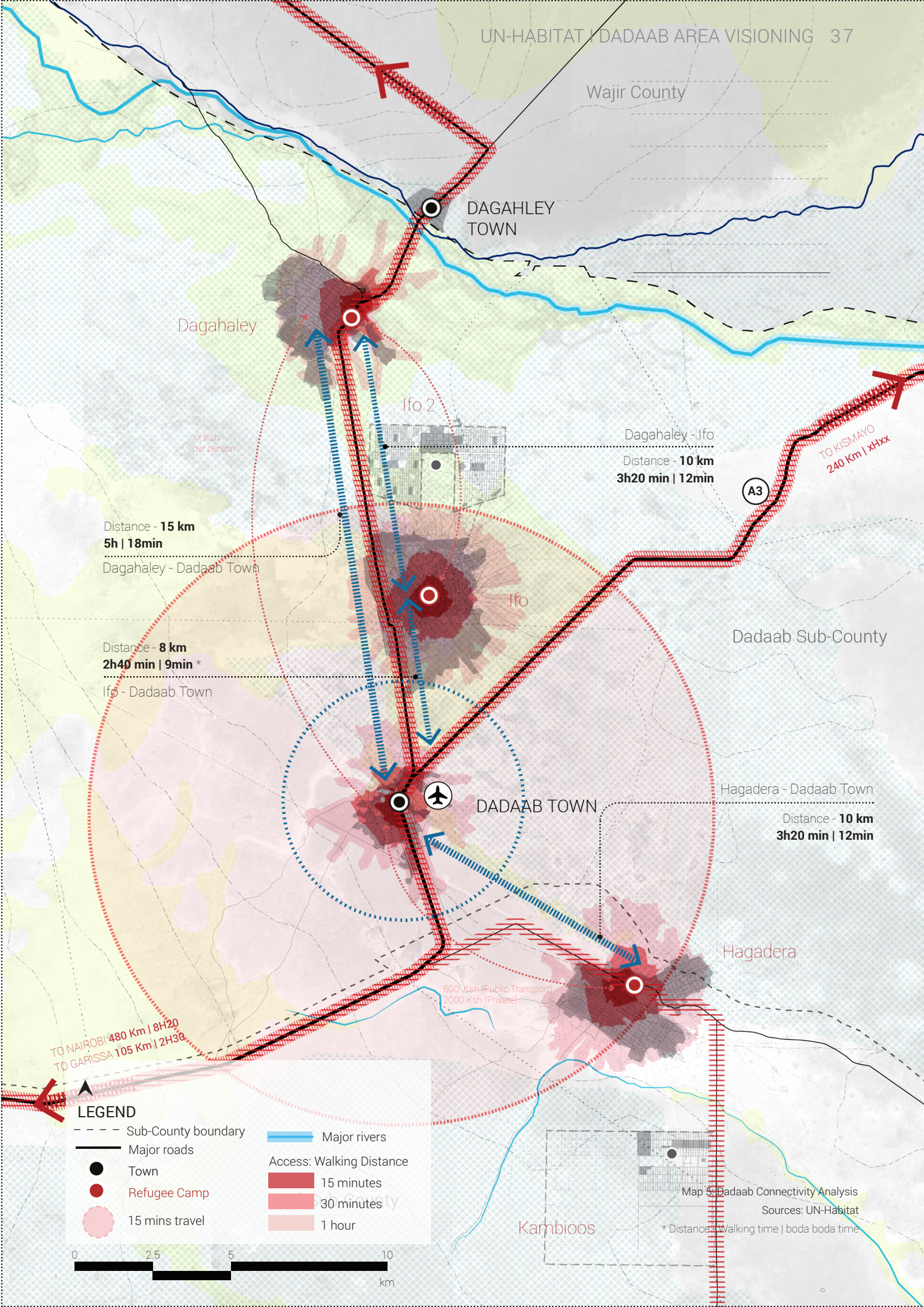
With future changes in population, the area could become further marginalised and disconnected from main urban centres if no consolidation strategies are considered. The distances between remaining settlements and/or possible new settlements could be exacerbated, leading to higher costs of transport, difficulties for the remaining population to move around the area and access services and opportunities.

Possible Recommendations

It is important to take into consideration the strategic location of the Dadaab Complex along the A3. If roads would improve and be well connected to main urban centres, Dadaab could serve in the future as a major trading centre between Somalia, inland Kenya and the Southern areas of Wajir County. Furthermore, the development of the LAPSSSET corridor planned to pass through Garissa town could also place Garissa County at the hub of a major trade route across the ASAL regions of Kenya and within just a few hours of a major international port.

- Improved access infrastructure with better quality of roads in order to improve safety and encourage more regular usage which in turn will help to reduce insecurity.
- Consolidate the area by reducing distances of travel between various locations & promote planned and managed development in areas that strenghtens the infrastructure and activity around existing centres.
- Upgrade existing road network (conditions, maintenance, hierarchy of roads within settlements)
- Enhance accessibility by introducing efficient public transport within the area.





Wajir County

DAGAHLEY TOWN

Dagahaley

Ifo 2

Dagahaley - Ifo
Distance - 10 km
3h20 min | 12min

TO KISMAYO
240 Km | xHxx

Distance - 15 km
5h | 18min

Dagahaley - Dadaab Town

Distance - 8 km
2h40 min | 9min *

Ifo - Dadaab Town

Dadaab Sub-County

DADAAB TOWN

Hagadera - Dadaab Town
Distance - 10 km
3h20 min | 12min

Hagadera

TO NAIROBI 480 Km | 8H20
TO GARISSA 105 Km | 2H30

600 Ksh (Public Transport)
2000 Ksh (Private)

LEGEND

- - - Sub-County boundary
- Major roads
- Town
- Refugee Camp
- 15 mins travel
- Major rivers
- Access: Walking Distance
 - 15 minutes
 - 30 minutes
 - 1 hour



Kambioos

Map 5: Dadaab Connectivity Analysis
Sources: UN-Habitat
* Distance | Walking time | boda boda time

2.5 Challenge 3 - Unbalanced Distribution of Infrastructure & Facilities

Current Context

Health and education infrastructure services in Garissa County are largely underdeveloped, which presents a constraint to socio-economic development in the area. However, compared to the rest of the County, there is greater concentration of infrastructure in the Dadaab area due to the long-term presence of the refugee camps and investment from humanitarian agencies. The presence of facilities and infrastructure within the refugee camps have contributed to the growth of Dadaab Town, as the host community views this as a key asset. The host community is able to utilise the health and education facilities within the refugee camps, at no cost, which is attractive as the host community facilities require payment.

The existing health and education facilities in the operational refugee camps are a significant asset, however they are not located in close proximity to many host community settlements. The distance, in addition to poor quality roads and high travel cost means that these facilities are not easily accessible by the host community.

Although there are many existing health and education facilities within Hagadera, Ifo and Dagahaley refugee camps, there are many challenges associated with these infrastructures. Many of the facility structures are quite old and in need of repairs. Many of the facilities are also temporary structures (such as tents), and so would not offer much value to both communities in the long-term. In the long-term, facilities also lack key elements (such as schools lacking latrines and sanitation facilities) which prevents the facilities being utilised effectively.

There have been mixed approaches taken to the adaptive reuse of the health and education facilities in the closed camps of Ifo 2 and Kambioos. The majority of the primary schools, secondary schools and health facilities are inactive and have been abandoned. There are reports of the facilities being vandalised and looted. Some facilities however have been adapted to new uses. A good example is IFO 2 hospital that has been the quarantine center for COVID-19. Former UNHCR offices in Alijugur, Fafi Subcounty are also planned to be used for the newly formed Bura Subcounty headquarters.

In the eventuality of a decreased presence in humanitarian agencies, the availability of funding for the construction of additional infrastructure or even maintenance of existing facilities in the refugee camps will decrease. Nevertheless this presents the opportunity to take an audit of the existing and closed infrastructures within the refugee camps and determine which facilities could remain of use and what kind of improvements and maintenance would be required by the local authorities.

Health and Education facilities currently within the refugee camps may be handed over to the County; however, funding, resources and staff will be required to keep these facilities and additional ones operational.

Possible Recommendations

- Identification of health and education facilities which are of the greatest demand by host and refugee communities, i.e. , if the population declines, prepare a closure plan with stages to prioritize the closure of facilities with lower demand, or are inaccessible, and delay closures of facilities which are in greatest demand;
- If facilities in refugee camps are no longer accessible, increase resources directed to host community facilities to improve and where possible expand their operations;
- Reallocation of resources from closed refugee facilities to host community facilities;
- Improve the quality of roads to increase access to facilities;
- Improve conditions and capacity of existing facilities with high demand;
- If population increases, provide additional facilities where the demand will be..



Fig.12: Primary School in Ifo Camp
© UN-Habitat

2.5 Challenge 3 - Unbalanced Distribution of Infrastructure & Facilities

2.5.1 Access & Provision of Health Facilities

Current Context

Over the years, a total of 24 health facilities have been established by humanitarian agencies throughout the Dadaab refugee camps, although 12 facilities are currently closed and unused. Dadaab Town has insufficient health facilities to serve the host community, with only one health facility located in Dadaab Town, the Dadaab SubCounty Hospital. Therefore, the host community regularly utilises the health facilities in the refugee camps. Participants of the Dadaab Town Community Planning Group expressed their preference to use the hospitals run by international agencies in the refugee camps, particularly in Ifo, rather than the facility in Dadaab Town.

Refugees generally have better access to health facilities compared to the host community. Of the participants interviewed in the UN-Habitat socio-economic survey, most households reported accessing health services within the refugee camps (65.6%). The remaining households accessed health facilities in Dadaab Town (23.7%) and Garissa Town (10.7%).²

In regards to physical access to health facilities, it has been commonly observed that most of the health facilities were within walking distance with an average score of 71.2% of the refugee community and 55.7% for the host community accessing health facilities on foot. However, the major concern is the availability of quality services within the specific health facilities.

Even with the higher number of health facilities in the refugee camps, the Refugee Community Planning Group still indicated health care as poor in particular for maternity services.

In addition, there is a shortage of qualified doctors and a lack of medicines available in these facilities, which makes private and more expensive health care providers to be more sought after. Furthermore, in each camp, only three facilities have a capacity of more than a 100 beds.

In rating the health services and facilities in the last five years, a sizable portion either noted the services have remained the same (43.6%) or worsened (41.9%) across the period of time. Dagahaley had the highest number of households who rated the quality of services as worse over the past five year.³

A majority of households reported visiting an NGO-run clinic or hospital, rather than a government-run/ public hospital. This was particularly the case from households surveyed in Dagahaley (93%) and Ifo camps (99%).⁴

There was also a low level of access to first aid and dispensary services as compared to other levels such as health, hospital, and specialised care.⁵ This may be attributed to lack of knowledge of services provided at lower levels despite them being available at higher levels of health services.

The Community Planning Groups indicated that there were health facilities in the closed refugee camps of Ifo 2 and Kambioos that lay idle and inactive, with no specific plans from the local government and stakeholders to rehabilitate or reuse them.

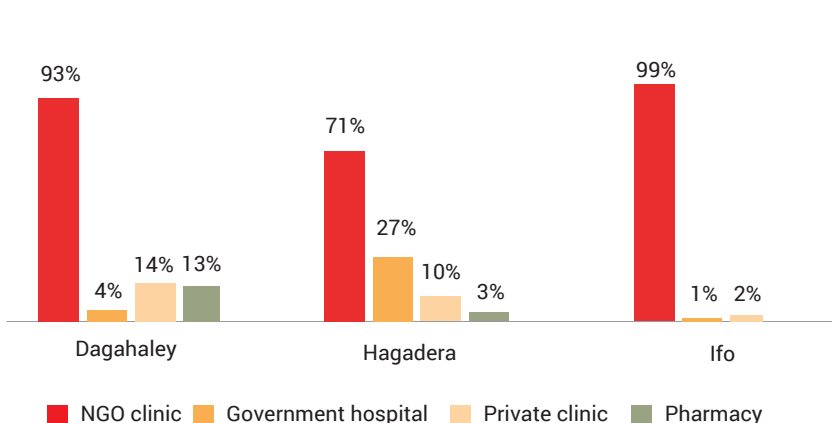


Fig.13: Health centers typology

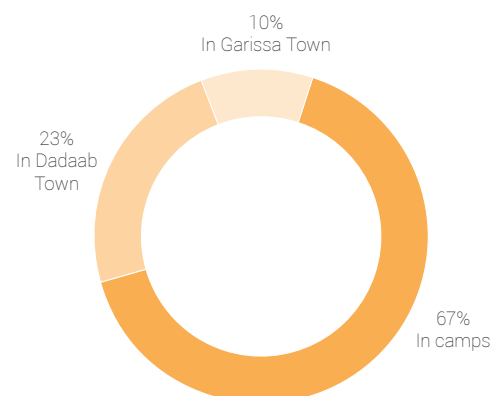
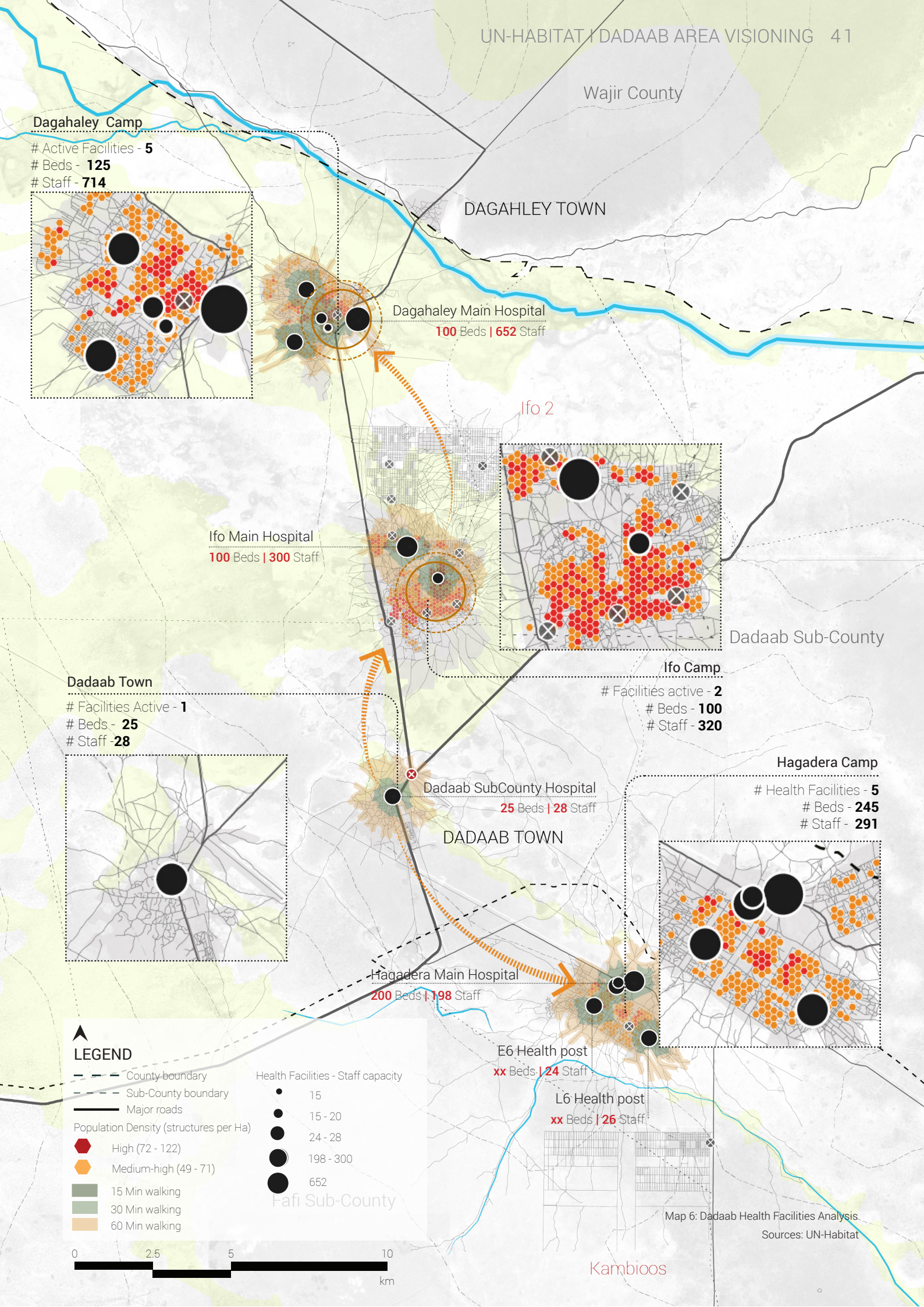


Fig.14: Locations in which populations access health facilities



Map 6: Dadaab Health Facilities Analysis
Sources: UN-Habitat

Kambioos

Challenge 3 - Unbalanced Distribution of Infrastructure & Facilities

2.5.2 Access & Provision of Education Facilities (ECD, Primary, Secondary)

Current Context

Education facilities in Dadaab include Early Childhood Development (ECD) facilities, primary schools, secondary schools and tertiary facilities. Access to education is a key factor in improving livelihood and employment opportunities for both host and refugee communities..

Due to the length of time the camps have been established and the number of refugees hosted in the camps, there are a total of 107 education facilities concentrated within Dadaab's refugee camps and Dadaab Town. Majority of these schools have been constructed by humanitarian agencies to serve the refugee community, however they are also made accessible to the host community. Indeed a total of 4,906 students from host communities attend ECD, primary and secondary education curriculums within the camps' facilities.

Overall education attainment levels are low within the Dadaab host community according to the KNBS 2019 Census. The overwhelming majority of Garissa County have never attended school (75.2%) with females comprising 77.5% of those who have never attended school. Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties record 80.7% and 82.4% respectively of the population that has never been to school.⁶

Overall, transition rates are also low within the Dadaab host community, affecting skills development among the youth and impacting future livelihood opportunities. The Dadaab Town Community Planning Group confirmed that illiteracy rates were very high within the Dadaab host community. The Refugee Community Planning Group also flagged poor education as a key challenge, which was attributed to a lack of appropriately trained teachers.

There are many challenges to education enrollment including cost of school supplies, inaccessibility of schools due to long and far distances required of travel, poor quality of roads, lack of public transport and safety concerns, overcrowding and understaffing of schools and poor quality of school infrastructure. Poor quality of roads are a particular issue affecting access to schools, with some key roads being subject to flooding during the rainy season. The Dadaab Host Community Planning Group indicated that there was a lack of teachers in the Dadaab Town public school and that the host community did not find it affordable.

ECD facilities are available to both the host and refugee communities however with a relatively low percentage of

population accessing the facilities in general, with a slightly higher proportion of refugees (15.9%) having access as compared to the host community (10.6%).⁷ Similar to ECD facilities, both host and refugee communities have access to primary schools, however refugees have greater access (35.8% of refugees compared to 24.1% of host community).⁸

ECD and Primary facilities are also often located within the same infrastructure. Facilities that are attended by both the host and refugee community include Dadaab Primary School, Daidai, Iftini, Juba, Towfiq Integrated Academy, Umoja, Upendo, Fafi, Hagadera, Central and Undugu primary schools.⁹ These schools are operated by NGOs, Garissa County Government and the private sector. The host community has reported that 54.8% of primary education facilities were not located at a walkable distance, hence the need to use vehicular transport to school.

A much higher proportion of refugee community households (23.8%) reported having access to secondary facilities as compared to the host community (13.9%).⁹ This is attributed to superior financial power of the refugee households and the bursary and scholarship support that can be received from humanitarian organisations for secondary education.

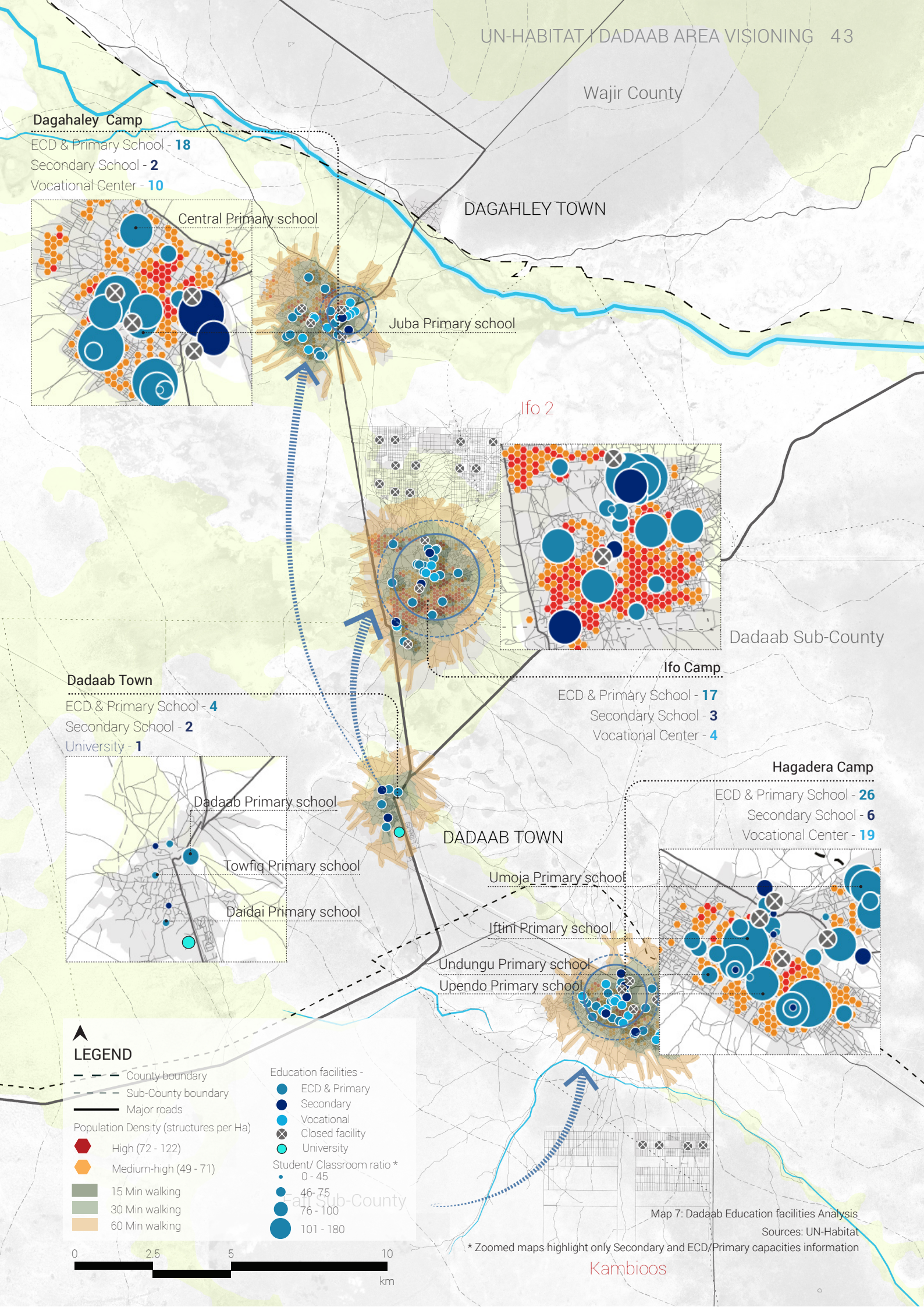
Besides secondary schools, the refugee and host communities have access to vocational, mid-level and tertiary facilities, and one university in Dadaab Town. However, the capacity and standards of university education there remain low and students prefer to attend tertiary education institutions within Garissa Town.¹⁰

Tab.3 : Number of Students accessing Education facilities

Location	ECD & Primary		Secondary		TOTAL Students
	Host	Refugee	Host	Refugee	
Dagahaley	463	15,662	162	3,017	19,304
Ifo	246	15,952	300	2,652	19,150
Dadaab Town	1,457	450	526	0	2,433
Hagadera	1,152	24,012	600	3,392	29,156

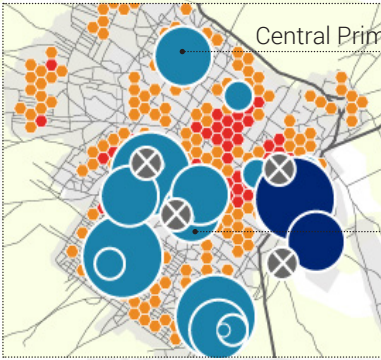
Tab.4 : Access to Education Facilities

Access to facilities	Host Community	Refugee Community
ECD	10%	15%
Primary School	24%	35%
Secondary School	15%	24%



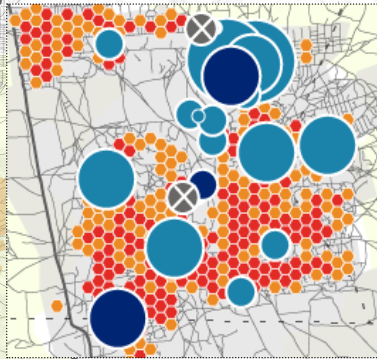
Dagahaley Camp

- ECD & Primary School - 18
- Secondary School - 2
- Vocational Center - 10



DAGAHLEY TOWN

Ifo 2



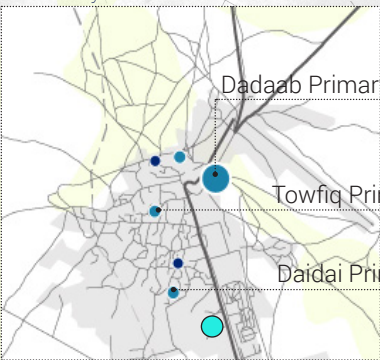
Dadaab Sub-County

Ifo Camp

- ECD & Primary School - 17
- Secondary School - 3
- Vocational Center - 4

Dadaab Town

- ECD & Primary School - 4
- Secondary School - 2
- University - 1

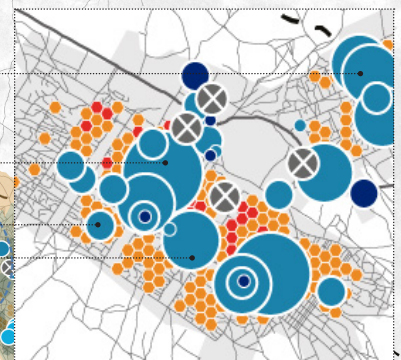


DADAAB TOWN

- Umoja Primary school
- Iftini Primary school
- Undungu Primary school
- Upendo Primary school

Hagadera Camp

- ECD & Primary School - 26
- Secondary School - 6
- Vocational Center - 19



LEGEND

- County boundary
- Sub-County boundary
- Major roads
- Population Density (structures per Ha)
 - High (72 - 122)
 - Medium-high (49 - 71)
- 15 Min walking
- 30 Min walking
- 60 Min walking

- Education facilities -
 - ECD & Primary
 - Secondary
 - Vocational
 - Closed facility
 - University
- Student/ Classroom ratio*
 - 0 - 45
 - 46 - 75
 - 76 - 100
 - 101 - 180



* Zoomed maps highlight only Secondary and ECD/Primary capacities information

Map 7: Dadaab Education facilities Analysis
Sources: UN-Habitat

Based on the data collected regarding capacities and conditions of facilities, the blue circles on the previous enlarged facility maps indicate the ratio of students to classrooms for each ECD, primary and secondary school. 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 and also implies a greater strain on resources, including teachers, and potentially lower quality education experience for the students of that facility.

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 within the camps in Dadaab is around 75 students per classroom, significantly above the average, with a highest of 157 students per classroom in Hagadera Eilley primary school.

Primary schools in Dadaab Town have significantly less students per classroom compared to the camps. Having less students per classroom would indicate that the majority of the host community attend education within the camp's facilities.

Regarding secondary facilities, 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 of secondary schools within Dadaab camp is 1:67. With a general higher demand in Ifo and Dagahaley where classroom to student ratio reaches above 1:80.

The Dadaab Town host community mainly utilises the education facilities in Dagahaley or Ifo Camps, and the Fafi host community utilises education facilities in Hagadera Camp education facilities. While the Host Community Planning Groups explained their preference to use education facilities in the camps, the quality of these facilities are low, they have minimal resources and lack trained teachers.

Many of the school buildings are old, overcrowded and are not sufficient to withstand the high temperatures of Dadaab's climate in their current condition. Schools that the Community Planning Groups identified with particular infrastructure problems include Iftiin Primary School and Mwangaza Primary School in Hagadera, and Horseed Primary School and Abdiaziz Primary School in Ifo.

Data has shown in general the need to renovate the majority of the facilities however with a higher concentration of renovation required in Hagadera camp. Furthermore, the structure of facilities in Hagadera are mainly semi-permanent structures compared to the other camps where permanent structures are predominant.

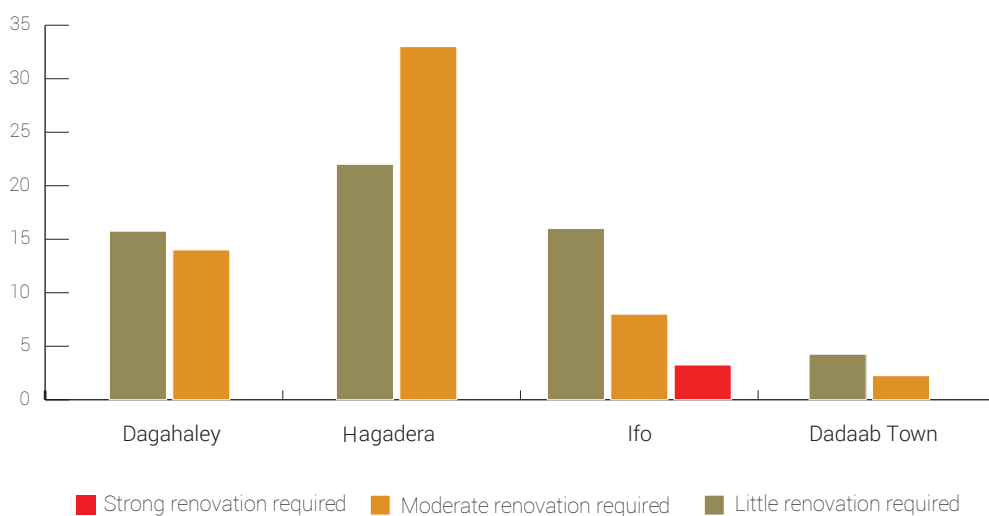
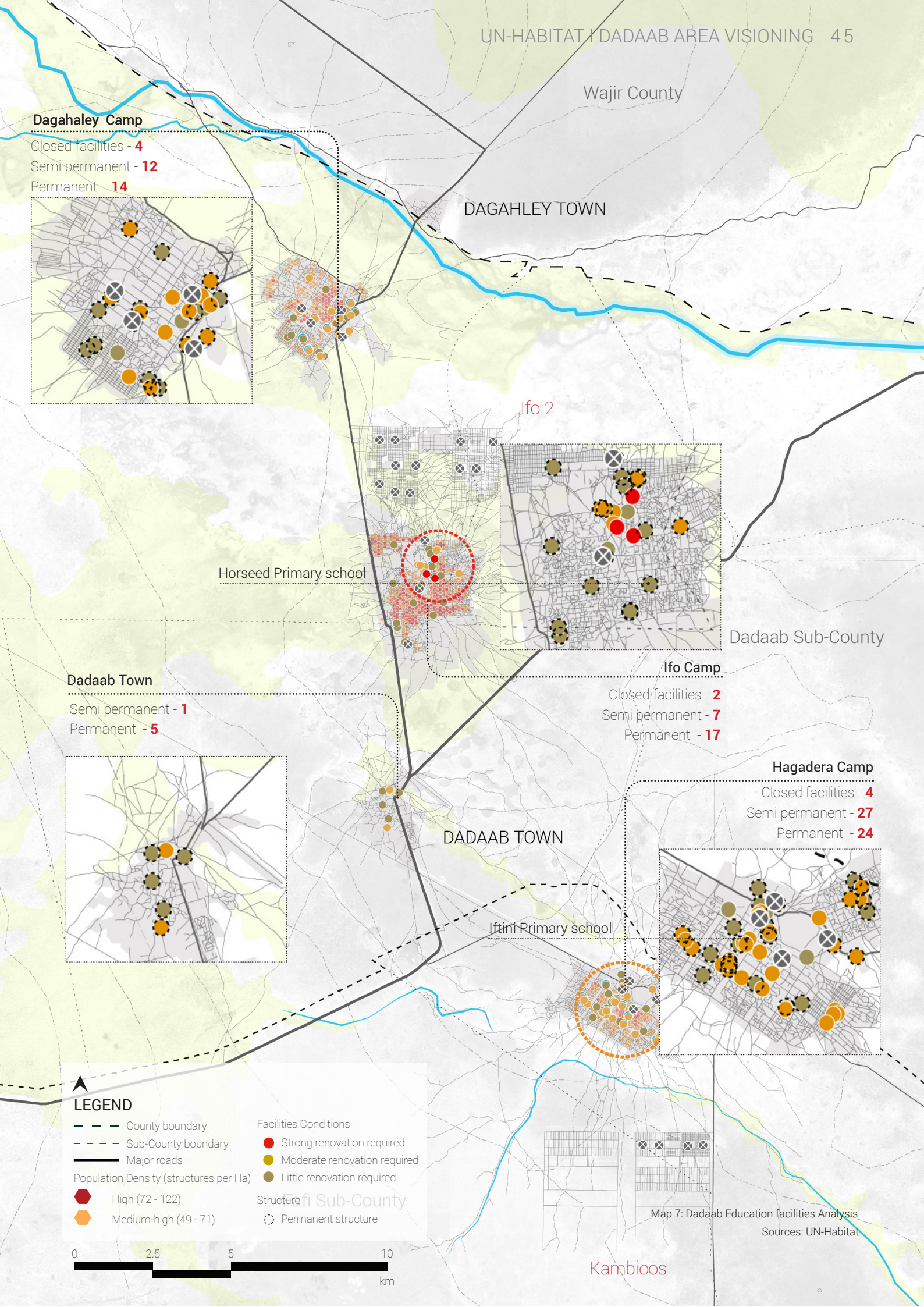


Fig.15: Conditions of Education facilities



Dagahaley Camp

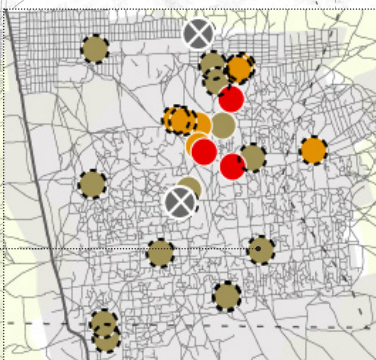
Closed facilities - **4**
 Semi permanent - **12**
 Permanent - **14**



DAGAHLEY TOWN

Ifo 2

Horseed Primary school



Dadaab Sub-County

Dadaab Town

Semi permanent - **1**
 Permanent - **5**

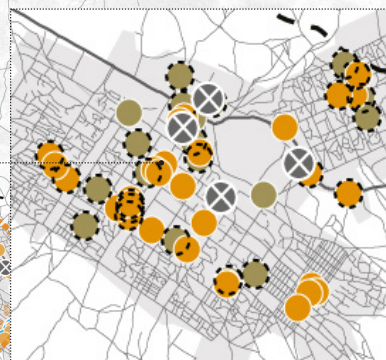


Ifo Camp

Closed facilities - **2**
 Semi permanent - **7**
 Permanent - **17**

Hagadera Camp

Closed facilities - **4**
 Semi permanent - **27**
 Permanent - **24**



DADAAB TOWN

Iftini Primary school

LEGEND

- County boundary
- - - Sub-County boundary
- Major roads
- Population Density (structures per Ha)
- High (72 - 122)
- Medium-high (49 - 71)

- Facilities Conditions
- Strong renovation required
- Moderate renovation required
- Little renovation required
- Structure
- Permanent structure



2.6 Challenge 3 - Unbalanced Distribution of Infrastructures & Services

Access & Provision of Basic Services

Water

Dadaab is in an arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) region of Kenya with sparse native vegetation and no surface water. Water is scarce in terms of quality and quantity and acute water shortages are common during the dry seasons. According to the UNH Socio-Economic survey, 41.4% of respondents noted that there were times of the year when they experienced water scarcity - from January till March, as well as August and end of the year.

Currently, northern Kenya is experiencing severe drought. Since September 2021, large areas of northern Kenya have received less than 30% of the expected rainfall.¹² This is in addition to three consecutive poor rainy seasons, with UNHCR estimating that nearly 2.4 million people are severely food insecure due to this drought.¹³ The primary source of water in Dadaab is groundwater, accessed mainly through boreholes. According to UNHCR data from 2018, there are 27 boreholes throughout the 3 refugee camps. 26 of these boreholes operate on Solar PV-Diesel hybrid systems. The water supply schemes convey water to 45 tanks distributed through a pipeline network and relayed to 659 tap stands with about 2,714 taps scattered around the three refugee camps. In Ifo, Hagadera, and Dagahaley camps, the majority of households reported being within a 30 minute walk of a water access point. However, the primary challenges were not enough water at the collection point and not enough containers to carry or store water, this directly affects also the agricultural sector as well as food security. In the two newer decommissioned camps (Ifo 2 and Kambioos), infrastructure is significantly more limited, as is information on their quality and functionality. In Ifo and Hagadera, the majority (63% and 77% respectively) of households report collecting water on a daily basis; however, in Dagahaley, only 31% of households report collecting water on a daily basis, while half (50%) collect water only once or twice.¹⁴ There are boreholes in Kambioos and Ifo 2 that are currently unutilised and in need of rehabilitation before they can be used by the host community.

Electricity

According to the Socio-Economic Survey, households connected to electricity were noted to be just over half (52%), however refugees had greater access compared to the host community. Approximately 68% of refugees compared to only 39% of host community households had connection to electricity. 37% of households reported that their main source of lighting was electricity and 34% of households reported solar energy as their main source of lighting. A high proportion of households (95%) reported firewood to be their main source of fuel for cooking purposes. Out of these, 90% reported that they encountered challenges while fetching or using firewood.

Furthermore, gathering wood for fire and charcoal production in the resource-scarce environments around the camps has exacerbated arid conditions and resulted in further land degradation and deforestation.

The lack of reliable electricity has a major impact not only on households but also affects ongoing businesses and future investment possibilities in the area.

Sanitation

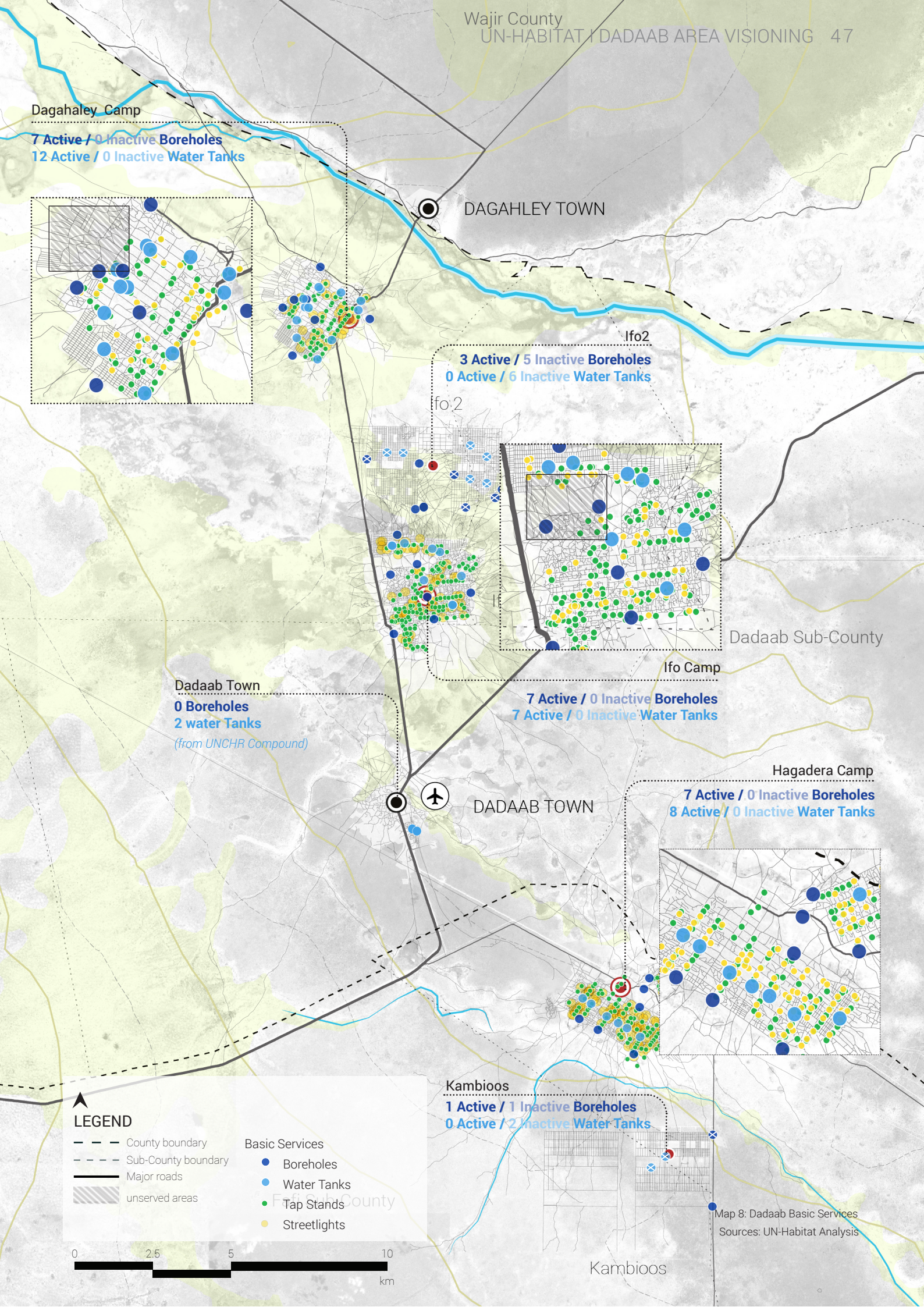
The Garissa CIDP (2018) underscores that a majority of the county residents (50.63%) practice open defecation, which poses a high risk of contamination of water sources, leading to disease outbreaks. Dadaab Town and the camps do not have an organized solid waste management system, including the absence of a sanitary-engineered solid waste treatment facility. The Community planning groups indicated a lack of latrine provision in the refugee camp, schools specifically. It was explained that this impacts the students' education and health.

Waste

Solid waste disposal is an issue in Dadaab Town. A dumping site has been provided by the Government in Dadaab Town but the Dadaab Town Community Planning Group indicated that waste collection was still a challenge. The collection of waste within Dadaab Complex is reliant on a combination of donkeys, handcarts, and tricycle wagons that are used to bring waste from households to an initial sorting location. From there, waste is generally transferred by small trucks to a final disposal site. When it comes to disposal, most households report relying on either incineration or dumping/burying, with a smaller number of households recycling or landfilling their waste.¹⁵

Possible Recommendations

- Investment in renewable energy (eg. solar);
- Improved sewage disposal methods such as wet based systems like biodigester or septic tanks and mini-treatment facilities which are limited to organisation facilities and some public facilities;
- Rehabilitation of boreholes for use by host community for livestock;
- Conduct an Inventory & Assessment of existing services in camps will be necessary. Temporary or semi-permanent structures could be dismantled and re-used to serve host communities;



Dagahaley Camp
7 Active / 0 Inactive Boreholes
12 Active / 0 Inactive Water Tanks

DAGAHLEY TOWN

Ifo2
3 Active / 5 Inactive Boreholes
0 Active / 6 Inactive Water Tanks

Ifo2

Dadaab Sub-County

Dadaab Town
0 Boreholes
2 water Tanks
(from UNCHR Compound)

Ifo Camp
7 Active / 0 Inactive Boreholes
7 Active / 0 Inactive Water Tanks

DADAAB TOWN

Hagadera Camp
7 Active / 0 Inactive Boreholes
8 Active / 0 Inactive Water Tanks

Kambioos
1 Active / 1 Inactive Boreholes
0 Active / 2 Inactive Water Tanks

LEGEND

- County boundary
- - - Sub-County boundary
- == Major roads
- ▨ unserved areas

Basic Services

- Boreholes
- Water Tanks
- Tap Stands
- Streetlights



Map 8: Dadaab Basic Services
Sources: UN-Habitat Analysis

Kambioos

2.7 Challenge 4 - Natural Hazards

Current Context

Dadaab Complex is located within an Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) region, which experiences regular cycles of drought and flooding. These existing conditions, which represent the primary natural hazards to all those residing in the area, have been exacerbated by both climate change and the presence of the camps. These factors have contributed to rising unpredictability, as well as a further degradation of the land around the settlements. The land itself is characteristically flat, open, and dry, with few, if any, perennial rivers and limited low shrubbery and the types of vegetation common to rangelands of the region. Less dry areas that exist along intermittent waterways, which occur primarily around Dagahaley and Ifo 2 camps, do support limited herbaceous vegetation in the rainy season, but this tends to die off during intervening dry periods. Much of the area also forms a floodplain that is at high risk of flooding during the heavy rains typical of the rainy season.

Flash flooding is common especially around Dadaab Town and Hagadera, because the surface soil, which is characterised by low infiltration rates, quickly saturates and seals off, resulting in significant subsequent runoff. This often leads to blocked and impassable roads, which can dramatically affect the cost of transport and the price of goods in the region, further aggravating food security challenges. The frequent occurrence of droughts outside of the rainy season has also had a significant impact on livelihoods in the region. Pastoralism, which around 70-88% of people in the area depend on as their primary source of livelihood¹⁶, is highly reliant on rain-fed vegetation and rangeland areas. This makes those living in the area extremely vulnerable to natural hazards like droughts, which can often disrupt migratory patterns, reduce livestock output, antagonise conflict over limited resources, and lead to substantial loss of assets.

As a result of both flooding and droughts, concerns over food and water security have worsened in the region. Locust infestations, which have increased in frequency and severity in recent years, also compound these food security challenges.

In addition, because access to energy is very limited, those residing in the camps in particular have relied heavily on firewood and charcoal for cooking purposes. Consequently, the gathering of wood for fire and charcoal production in the resource scarce environments around the camps has exacerbated the already arid conditions and resulted in deforestation and a further degradation of the land. These challenges are all further compounded by preexisting general insecurity, low literacy, and high poverty levels, which make the impacts of climate change and natural hazards more devastating.

The presence of a sizable population of refugees in Dadaab, combined with the growth of the camps to accommodate them, has already had a significant impact on the environmental conditions in the area and led to a number of problematic activities, including illegal encroachments, unplanned and at times sprawling settlements, logging, and overgrazing. All of these factors have led to environmental degradation and continue to place a heavy strain on the local environment and expose just how fragile the current situation is.

However, it is also clear that any decline in population would also now have its own consequences for the region and the ability of all those residents who remain there to manage the existing and compounding natural hazards in the future. The presence of the camps and the associated investments by international organisations have represented the primary vehicle for responding to many of the consequences of these natural hazards. This support has enabled the development of infrastructure and has given members of the host community opportunities to explore and realise opportunities to transition into economic activities that are more resilient to environmental hazards and the effects of climate change than traditional activities connected to agriculture and pastoralism.

Possible Recommendations

The primary efforts should be centred on the consolidation of the camps and settlements around Dadaab and the diversification of the economy in an effort to establish more resilient livelihoods for all those living there. Recommendations include the following:

- Implement sustainable land usage patterns in future development plans for the decommissioned camps to minimise impact on the environment and bolster resilient livelihoods;
- Implement responsible management of the Merti Aquifer, which represents a critical natural source of water for the settlement, along with rainwater harvesting and conservation practises t;
- Invest in opportunity to test water harvesting in former sites of Ifo 2 and Kambioos where water already collects naturally in seasonal rivers (laggas) due to low-lying topography;
- Implement coping strategies to help mitigate the effects of natural hazards on livelihoods, such as:
 - Implementation of irrigation systems;
 - Taggered cropping and species rotation;
 - Diversification of income streams through the preservation of livestock byproducts and post-harvest storage and processing of crops.

Wajir County

DAGAHLEY TOWN

Dagahaley

Ifo Camp

Main section flooded - A, D, E

DADAAB TOWN

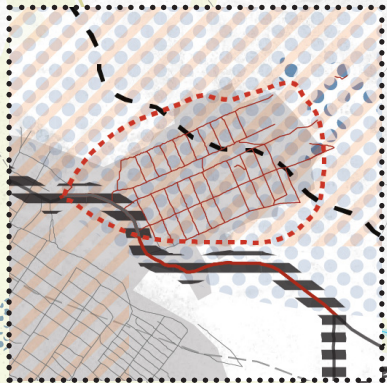
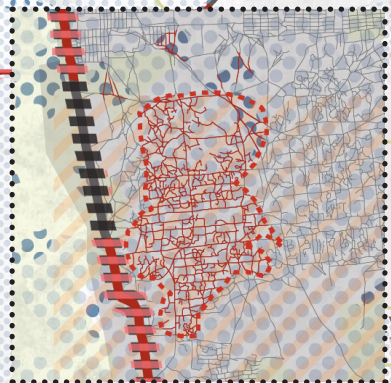
Hagadera Camp

Main sections flooded - I, G, H

Hagadera

LEGEND

- Sub-County boundary
- Major roads
- Flood Plain
- Flood risk area
- Drought Exposure
- Main Flood Prone areas
- Population Density (structures per Ha)
- High (72 - 122)
- Medium-high (49 - 71)



Map 9: Dadaab Natural Hazards Analysis
Sources: UN-Habitat

2.8 Challenge 5 - Weakening of sustainable socio-economic opportunities

Current Context

Dadaab's commodity markets have considerable linkages with other markets outside of the region, including Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir, Thika, Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Somalia. The value chains and the market systems in Dadaab follow transport corridors, a characteristic of Kenyan arid lands. Supplies are obtained through the North-Eastern corridor, which links Nairobi with Mandera and Somalia. Unfortunately, the poor road conditions between Dadaab and the supply markets in Garissa and Nairobi is likely to be the main contributor to the high cost of goods in the area due to high transportation costs. That being said, the area's strategic location at the border, within the LAPSET corridor and the Ethiopia and East African Regional market present opportunities for further growth.¹⁷

The presence of refugees in Dadaab has greatly contributed to economic development of the area. Local businesses play a crucial role in creating employment and income generation, with both host and refugee communities reporting businesses, both formal and informal, as their main form of economic activity.¹⁸ Most of the business are retail and service provision (formal and informal) with most of the commodities and services sold in Dadaab being food items.

Host community businesses perform better than refugee-owned businesses, likely due to freedom of movement allowing the host community to source good prices on supplies and to access financial services to scale up their business. By contrast and due to movement restrictions, refugee business owners have to pay intermediaries to obtain goods and raw materials, making products more expensive and of unreliable quality.¹⁹

Interactions between the refugee camps and Dadaab Town are key for the continuation of the local economy, and there is a mutual economic dependence between the host and refugee communities. Generally, enterprises in the area, which are Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), are informal. Access to finance, such as loans, is a major obstacle to the growth of these MSMEs, for both the host and refugee communities.

Under Kenyan law, refugees can not access loan services as they are not formally employed. In addition, in the Islamic faith, sharia law does not allow the charging of interest on loans. This means that local banks in the area need to put in place sharia-compliant accounts to allow for the host community to access loans.

The viability of the livestock sector has been impacted in recent years by existing environmental conditions such as perennial droughts. Water and pasture scarcity is a significant challenge, and people travel even up to 50 kilometres to look for water and up to 100 kilometres in search of pasture.²⁰

Small scale agriculture is practised in some areas of the refugee camps, mainly for subsistence use and in the green belts. The green belts were introduced as part of the rehabilitation measures in the area around the camp periphery since the environment was greatly depleted. There are caretakers and groups of hosts and refugee communities who plant vegetables and cereals in the area. Most of the trees planted are agriculture-friendly. They harvest a lot from that area, and the yield include sorghum, maize, beans, carrots, tomatoes, okra, and onions. Production is higher than average in regions with irrigated crops, with families consuming 3-4 meals per day as opposed to 1-2 meals in regular seasons.²¹

When it comes to refugee youth, some of them are employed in the agencies operating in Dadaab. In addition, these humanitarian organizations employ many host community members, who cite this as the most significant positive aspect of their operations in Dadaab.

Nevertheless, unemployment among the youth is still high and is a major challenge in Dadaab. Among the host community, the insufficiency of facilities and poor standards of living led to some youth registering themselves as refugees to access facilities and resources in the camp. Due to this, they cannot get Identification cards or employment.

While camp models provide aid to refugees, there are few opportunities for inhabitants to become self-reliant, especially in situations where there is restricted freedom of movement, legal employment and access to land, systems of justice, and education.

The uncertainty of Dadaab's future development could also highly damage investors confidence and discourage further investments in an already economically fragile environment. This would consequently lead to massive unemployment and a decreased economic growth with closure of many businesses due to reduced demand. An outflow of population could also see most of the facilities vacated and left unused. Where there is low financing for security services, looting of these facilities may occur which may result in crime and reduction on infrastructure and facility value overall.

Under the new Refugee Bill which was recently signed into law, refugees may be entitled to migrate and work in other parts of Kenya. The population of urban refugees in major urban centres such as Nairobi may hence increase significantly if the camps are instructed to close. In situations of significant refugee population decline, whether that be from camp closure or refugee migration, the host community will likely lose livelihood opportunities in terms of jobs, businesses as well as markets as they rely mostly on camp markets.

Possible Recommendations

- Facilitate access to financial service for business establishment;
- Facilitate private sector investment which will additionally enhance access to employment opportunities, markets, services, and economic opportunities.
- Provision of concomitant infrastructure will encourage private sector investment in Dadaab. The high operational costs incurred as a result of high transport and energy costs have been identified by previous studies as key impediments to private sector involvement in the area.²²
- Dadaab's strategic location at the Kenyan border, within the LAPSET corridor and the Ethiopia and East African Regional market present opportunities for further economic growth.

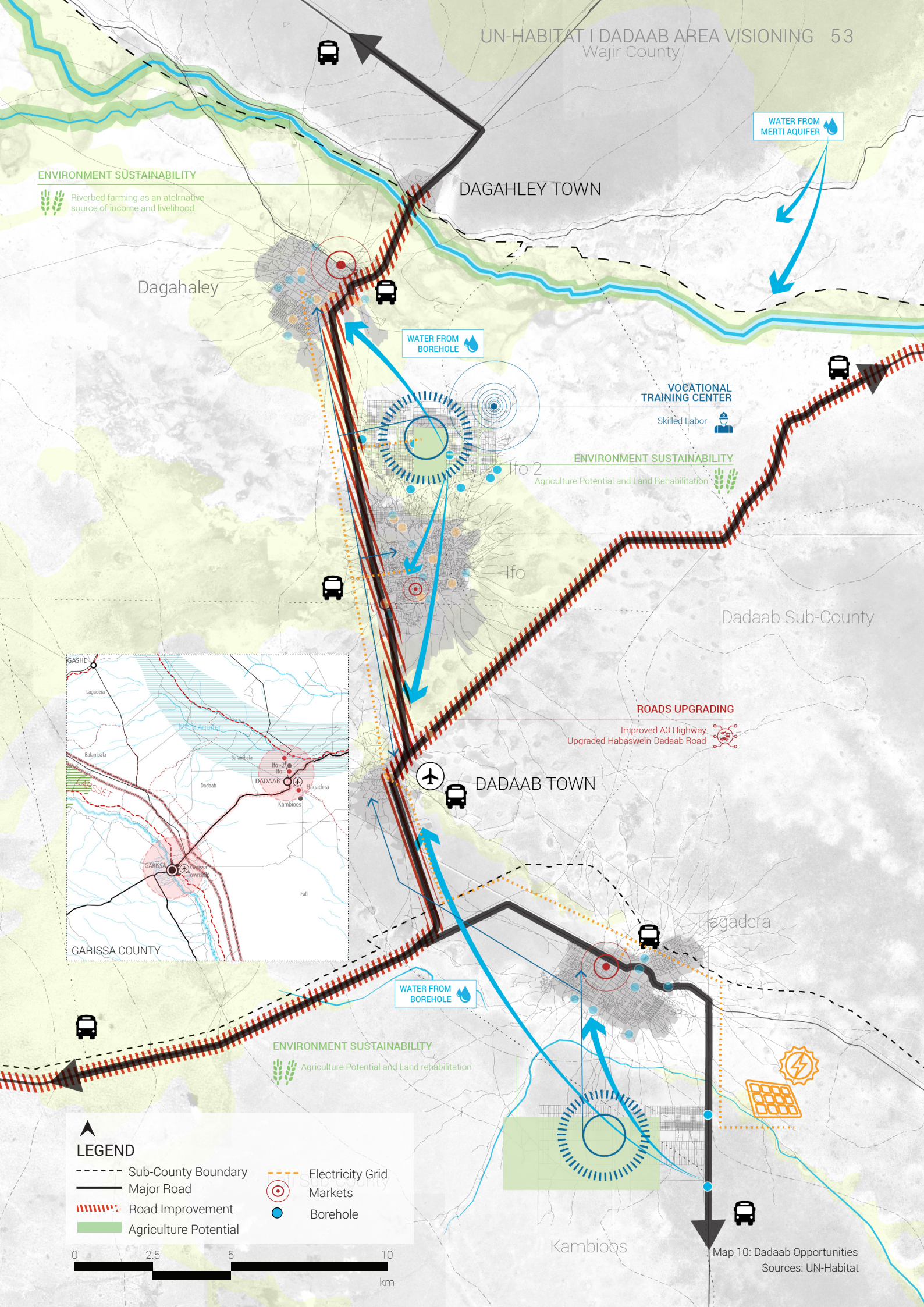


Fig.17: Goods Distribution
© UN-Habitat

2.9 Opportunities

Despite the challenging context of the Dadaab area, various opportunities exist that could be tapped into to leverage development benefits for the area. These opportunities range from sociocultural conditions to future planned infrastructure projects, which were previously identified through conducted analysis, policy reviews, engagement with the County Government, and the host and refugee communities. If well integrated and adapted, these opportunities could also help to mitigate the risks associated with any dramatic changes in population size and contribute to the sustainable development of the area.

- LAPSSET Project - 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. 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”. Since planned to go through Garissa Town, the development of the LAPSSET could improve the limited north-south connectivity across the county and, if linked to improved road infrastructure, could allow for a transit nodes on the LAPSSET corridor to strengthen connections to Lamu Port as well as serve as a hub along a major trade route across the ASAL regions of Kenya.
- Roads Upgrading - Improving the A3 Highway and upgrading the Habaswein-Dadaab Road between Dadaab Town and Wajir County to an all-weather tarmac road would significantly reduce travel distances between settlements and improve connectivity and accessibility to main urban centers/towns, which will highly unlock potential development in the area and provide faster transport of goods and services as well as improving price stability and food security.
- Agriculture & Land Rehabilitation Potential - There is potential to utilise fertile soil in Kambioos and Ifo 2, and perhaps in the near future, land and soil around existing camps as well for rehabilitation and agricultural use. This will provide a source of livelihood for the communities remaining in the area and improve food security.
- Host & refugee community integration - The relationship between host and refugee communities goes beyond land sharing, and benefits both communities. Inter-marriages, friendships and business partnerships between host and refugee communities are common. Refugees are well-integrated in the area and their Somali background has also played a key role in supporting long term planning opportunities and opening up linkages to a network of cities.
- Water Supply Potential - Dadaab area benefits from access to large underwater reserves provided by the Merti Aquifer, which remains highly productive. If this is well managed and combined with wider water harvesting and conservation practices, there is the potential to help combat desertification of rangelands supporting pastoralist livelihoods and expand economic opportunities on under-utilised land, supporting mixed livelihoods.
- Existing Infrastructures - Due to investments of Humanitarian actors and donors in the area over many years, several facilities, for education and health, are present in the existing camps and the two decommissioned camps which could be potentially converted into vocational/technical institutes.
- Markets Dynamics - Markets in the Dadaab complex area are particularly vibrant and support local consumers across Dadaab Sub-county as well as part of Fafi Sub-county. Their strategic locations along the main road, particularly in Dagahaley and Hagadera, could provide additional value if used efficiently. Furthermore, the benefits of refugees’ strong social and business ties across a network of cities allow for a diversity of supply chain and livelihood opportunities.
- Renewable Energy Potential - Energy access is a major challenge for communities in the Dadaab area. However, given the high solar radiation in the area, future investments in solar energy capture and use could allow for a better access to electricity for both host and refugee communities, improve standards of living, reduce reliance on charcoal and risks of structural fires, and reduce overall carbon emissions of the region. The construction of the new Garissa Solar Power Plant could also be assessed for further replication in the area.



ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY

Riverbed farming as an alternative source of income and livelihood

DAGAHLEY TOWN

Dagahaley

WATER FROM BOREHOLE

WATER FROM MERTI AQUIFER

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

Skilled Labor

ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY
Agriculture Potential and Land Rehabilitation

Ifo

Ifo 2

Dadaab Sub-County

ROADS UPGRADING

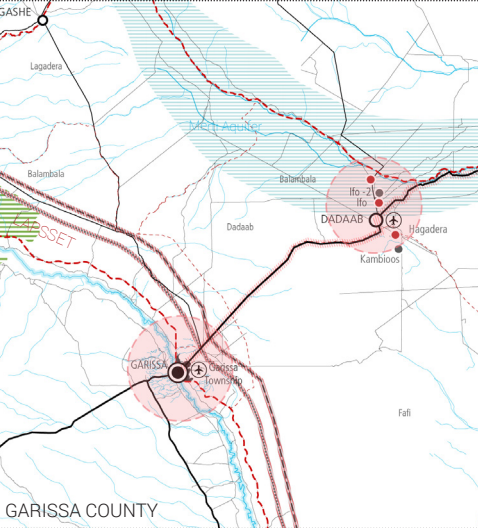
Improved A3 Highway
Upgraded Habaswein-Dadaab Road

DADAAB TOWN

Hagadera

WATER FROM BOREHOLE

ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY
Agriculture Potential and Land Rehabilitation



GARISSA COUNTY

LEGEND

- Sub-County Boundary
- Major Road
- ▨ Road Improvement
- Agriculture Potential
- ⊙ Electricity Grid
- ⊙ Markets
- Borehole



Kamboos

Map 10: Dadaab Opportunities
Sources: UN-Habitat





3. VISION

3.1 Visioning Exercise

Throughout the Visioning stage, Strategic Visioning Workshops were conducted by UN-Habitat with County representatives, development agencies and host and refugee communities. The workshops aimed to collaboratively identify the long-term intentions of stakeholders and guide the ambitions of the future development scenarios of the area, creating opportunities and deconstructing challenges into key goals and strategies.

The objectives of the Visioning Process include the following:

- To define what the area should look like spatially, socially, economically and environmentally in the next five to 10 years.
- To align the interests and values of the government, host and refugee communities, and other stakeholders, and to focus on the core issues.
- To create a sense of ownership and motivation to see the Vision come to fruition.

The objectives of the Vision include the following:

- Be both **aspirational** as well as **realistic**. It should build on the **existing attributes of an area** while expressing the major themes that are crucial to all stakeholders.
- Inform the **development of inclusive strategies** through ensuring a consensus on the future sustainable development of the area between all partners and stakeholders.

UN-Habitat introduced the Vision Workshops with an interactive breakout session where participants were divided into groups and were asked to develop a 'Vision' for the Dadaab area that summarises the wanted destiny-future for the area. This was done by responding to five focus questions reflecting the key elements constructing a vision:

- What do we want the Dadaab area to look like? (*Image*)
- Why do we want the Dadaab area to look like this? (*Objective*)
- How can we achieve this? (*Mechanism*)
- What parts of Dadaab should be kept/strengthened/protected? What's the identity of the area? (*Value*)
- How does it look on a map?

The discussions among County Representatives raised many uncertainties especially in regard to population fluctuation. Nevertheless, participants discussed various future development scenarios for Dadaab, identified common key goals and objectives for future development and discussed how these goals and objectives could be achieved in all possible development scenarios. Several goals were highlighted by almost all groups as priority goals, such as:

- Environmental sustainability;
- Strong economic development;
- Integration of host and refugee communities;
- Social inclusion;
- Accessibility;
- Sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities;
- Security; and
- Community engagement.

During the Host and Refugee Communities break out sessions, similar key priorities were reflected as well. A strong emphasis was put on the relationship between camps and the host settlements. The challenges of climate change were also raised. Indeed, Garissa's economy is significantly reliant on agriculture and livestock, and so is its population (70% engaged in agriculture and livestock value chains). This is increasingly coming under pressure due to climate change. As it creates less and less predictable conditions, food and water security are becoming increasingly at risk. Therefore, the planning of the area should consider how to support diversifying livelihoods, ensure better land use management and to address the impacts of climate change. The agricultural potential of the area and the vibrant and dynamic markets were also mentioned as key values to protect and maintain. Other relevant objectives mentioned were:

- Employment and business opportunities;
- Diversified livelihoods;
- Improved provision of services;
- Improved quality of life;
- Inclusive environment;
- Greenery and agriculture rehabilitation
- Improved land management ;
- Food security; and
- Climate resilience.

Specific actions were also highlighted during both sessions and synthesized spatially on the map of Dadaab. Those enablers' actions aim at achieving the vision goals by using specific spatial strategies and help in guiding the selection of priority areas. Some key actions mentioned were:

- Upgrading of the main secondary road;
- Improvement and maintenance of the main hospital in Ifo 2;
- Upgrading of vocational and tertiary facilities;
- Rehabilitation of land in Kambioos for farming purposes;
- Improved green belts for flooding mitigation;
- Market rehabilitation (for fire prevention);
- Improved electricity grids distribution and connection.

GARISSA COUNTY WORKSHOP

VISION STATEMENTS

By 2030 Dadaab will be a vibrant economically hospitable climate resilient safe habitable environment

By 2030 Dadaab will be a commercial hub, strong vibrant and accessible through improved infrastructure and enabling policies for investment, the area will achieve sustainable livelihoods

By 2030 Dadaab area will be economically friendly and prosperous area while ensuring cohesiveness between host and refugees active growth and contribute to country economy

GROUP 4

IMAGE vibrant economically hospitable climate resilient safe habitable environment

VALUE rangelands wetlands Camps integration of host and refugees communities

MECHANISM planning adaptation of modern technology good communication support spatial development of dadaab

OBJECTIVE business opportunities employment integration of host and refugee community protect wetlands and wetlands

GROUP 3

IMAGE Commercial hub vibrant economic opportunities for host and refugees

VALUE rangelands protection wildlife protection environment integration social amenities/water to be integrated maintain host-refugee relationship protect education location

MECHANISM investment go gov services regulation for group business registration through area care. House care care support. Use in creating enabling environment for business to thrive. Local gov already exist

OBJECTIVE improve infrastructure of area. allow refugee and host community to have services. improve livelihoods

GROUP 2

IMAGE stable and secure Economy wise infrastructure wise cohesiveness both religiously and ethically

VALUE relationship between host and refugees cohesion environment protection Closed camps assets handover for food production (farming)

MECHANISM Enhanced coordination between all stakeholders Public participation community involvement Policy and regulated framework

OBJECTIVE improved quality of life low minority death rate better cohesion cohesion of employment among group diversified livelihoods improved housing environment

GROUP 1

IMAGE economically prosperous hub for growth Eco friendly

VALUE green belt areas to be protected rangelands protection

MECHANISM Policy and legal framework proper spatial plan capacity development

OBJECTIVE inspire growth food security to lead to growth economy

HOW DOES THIS LOOK ON A MAP?

improve (HAB) do not (HAB) appropriate (HAB) investment (HAB)

HOST AND REFUGEE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

GROUP 3

IMAGE big city clean attractive growth economically prosperous accessible (modern roads) green many trees planted inclusive environment

VALUE protection of environment livestock market security relationship between host and refugees intermarriage

MECHANISM integration of refugees and host community taking more income intermarriage training entrepreneurship

OBJECTIVE more job opportunities improved business commercial town improved road network

GROUP 2

IMAGE strong economically diversified agricultural and livestock market accessible

VALUE social cultural relationships protected environment

MECHANISM food planning improved savings support from govt and community engagement

OBJECTIVE more employment increase business and livelihoods integration low host and ref quality of life reduced poverty reduce illiteracy

GROUP 1

IMAGE clean environment accessible market vibrant (livestock) economic development

VALUE market institutions environment (electricity) dumping site (security, road)

MECHANISM local integration collaboration among com community engagement security (livestock) training for awareness

OBJECTIVE employment opportunities good health services good working relations among neighboring

in 2030 Dadaab Area will be accessible, strong, economic and inclusive city while still being a protected environment, socio-cultural relationships between host and refugees and local trade centers through good planning, community involvement improved security and support from govt and NGOs and the area will achieve accessible roads, good agricultural site and working go-offices.

in 2030, Dadaab area will be accessible, clean, economically prosperous, big city while still being protected environmentally, secure and have strong livestock market, through standard roads, integrated refugees and hosts and looking for funds, the area will achieve accessible improved roads, employment opportunities and sustainable growth.

Fig. 18: Outputs from Visioning Workshops in Garissa and Dadaab



Fig. 19: Break out Session from the Visioning Workshops

3.2 Dadaab Vision & Goals

Dadaab Vision

The aim of the Dadaab Vision is to articulate a cohesive and inclusive future for all current and future residents of Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties, by creating opportunities and deconstructing challenges into goals.




This Vision Statement will be achieved through working towards seven Goals (four vision goals and three enabler goals); Accessibility & Connectivity, Social Inclusion & Security, Prosperity & Economic Diversity, Resilient Environment, Sustainable infrastructure, Resources & Land Management, and Good Governance.

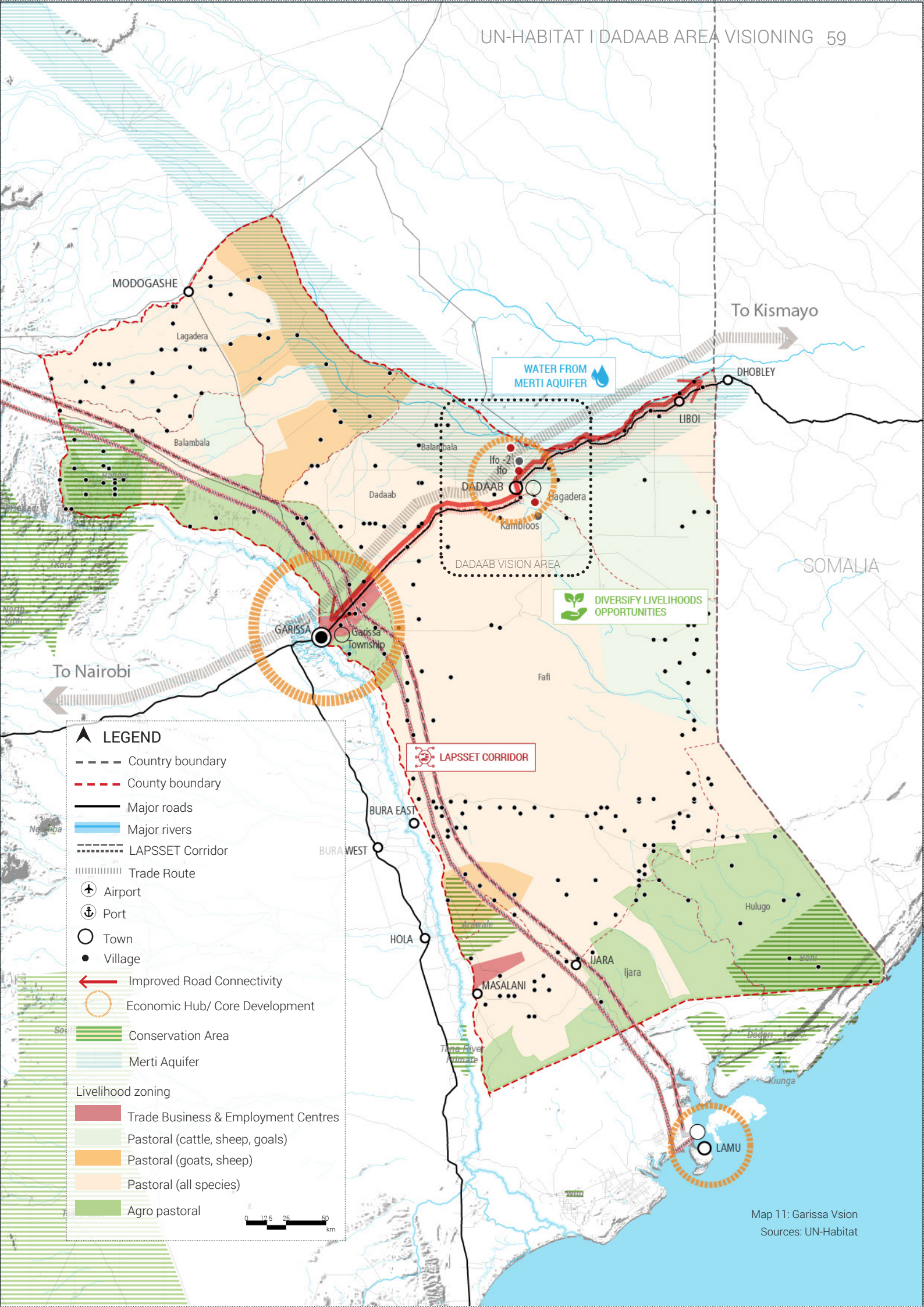
These seven goals reflect the aspirations of the Garissa County Government, the host community and the refugee community who were engaged throughout this visioning process.

In order to support this Vision to be articulated spatially this is represented across a vision map which aims to set out the key areas and broad development recommendations for the Dadaab area.

“In 2030, the Dadaab area will be Accessible, Inclusive, Safe and Economically prosperous while still protecting its natural environment and agro-pastoralist livelihood through improved access to facilities and services, well managed land and resources and improved community engagement. The Dadaab area will achieve its potential for integration, diversified employment opportunities, climate resilience, and improved quality of life.”

Dadaab Goals

VISION GOALS		<p>GOAL 1 - ACCESSIBILITY & CONNECTIVITY</p> <p>Improve and Consolidate the road network to ensure accessibility between and within the settlements.</p>
		<p>GOAL 2 - SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SECURITY</p> <p>Promote social inclusion and guarantee right to health, education and social protection for refugees and host communities.</p>
		<p>GOAL 3 - PROSPERITY & ECONOMIC DIVERSITY</p> <p>Promote Dadaab as diversified hub recipient of foreign investment and promote trainings with an emphasis on young people and women to foster entrepreneurship & employment opportunities.</p>
		<p>GOAL 4 - RESILIENT ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Promote resilience and mitigation strategies to protect the natural environment and safeguard pastoralist livelihoods and communities.</p>
ENABLER GOALS		<p>GOAL 5 - SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>Build resilient and equitably distributed social facilities, basic services and infrastructure.</p>
		<p>GOAL 6 - RESOURCES & LAND MANAGEMENT</p> <p>Promote strategic and integrated land management to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and prevent unmanaged development.</p>
		<p>GOAL 7 - GOOD GOVERNANCE</p> <p>Promote transparent, accountable, inclusive and participatory governance to achieve peace and stability.</p>



3.2 Dadaab Vision & Goals

Key strategies identified under each goal, if implemented, work towards achieving the Vision and its Goals. These strategies are able to do this by addressing the key challenges that were identified as the highest priority for Dadaab. These strategies are interconnected with the aim of being both aspirational and achievable. One of the factors underpinning the entire Vision is for it to promote social inclusion between refugees and host communities and promote the protection of vulnerable people. The Dadaab Future Vision is the starting point to identify key action areas where specific spatial interventions should be implemented.

The Vision will also assist in the prioritisation of the spatial interventions. All future development and spatial interventions throughout Dadaab should support the Vision Statement and one if not multiple of its Goals.

Goal 1 - Accessibility and Connectivity

The aim of this goal is to consolidate the road network and ensure accessibility between and within all 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 futureproof, and so include drainage infrastructure to minimise future flooding and reduce the risks of disease transmission. The upgrading of the road quality at strategic locations within the settlements are key to allow for the settlements to function effectively all throughout the year. A public transport route that connects all settlements would allow Dadaab to develop into a locality that provides equal opportunities for all communities. Better entry points from the main road

to access each settlement is also key to strengthening systems of settlements. Those nodes in a street network and the directness of the links between settlements correlate positively with increased efficiency of flows and access to services.

Depending on future growth, additional roads could be proposed in extension areas decreasing travel time between settlements with better connectivity. Safety for vulnerable individuals must also be ensured to allow for safe travel throughout the settlements. As connectivity increases, travel distances decrease and route options and travel modes increase, allowing more direct travel between destinations, creating a more accessible and resilient system.

Establishment of pedestrian paths to enhance walkability in the area is also essential for access and health of the communities, and the economic growth of the settlements.

Goal 2 - Social Inclusion & Security

The goal aims at promoting equality and social inclusivity and guaranteeing the right to health, education and social protection for refugees and host communities. This can be achieved by ensuring access to education and health, formalisation of land rights, improving the spatial mobility of groups which previously did not have access to the formal economy.

Social inclusion is key to improving the ability, opportunity and dignity of all communities regardless of their identity. This will also help in boosting the economy and achieving the sustainable development of the area.

STRATEGIES



GOAL 1 - ACCESSIBILITY & CONNECTIVITY

SDG 11.2.1; SDG 9.1.1



Improve and upgrade existing road network systems (conditions and hierarchy),



Establish an efficient and affordable public transport system,



Establish pedestrian paths between & within settlements,



Establish efficient road network systems within settlements,



Improve entry point from main road to settlements.



GOAL 2 - SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SECURITY

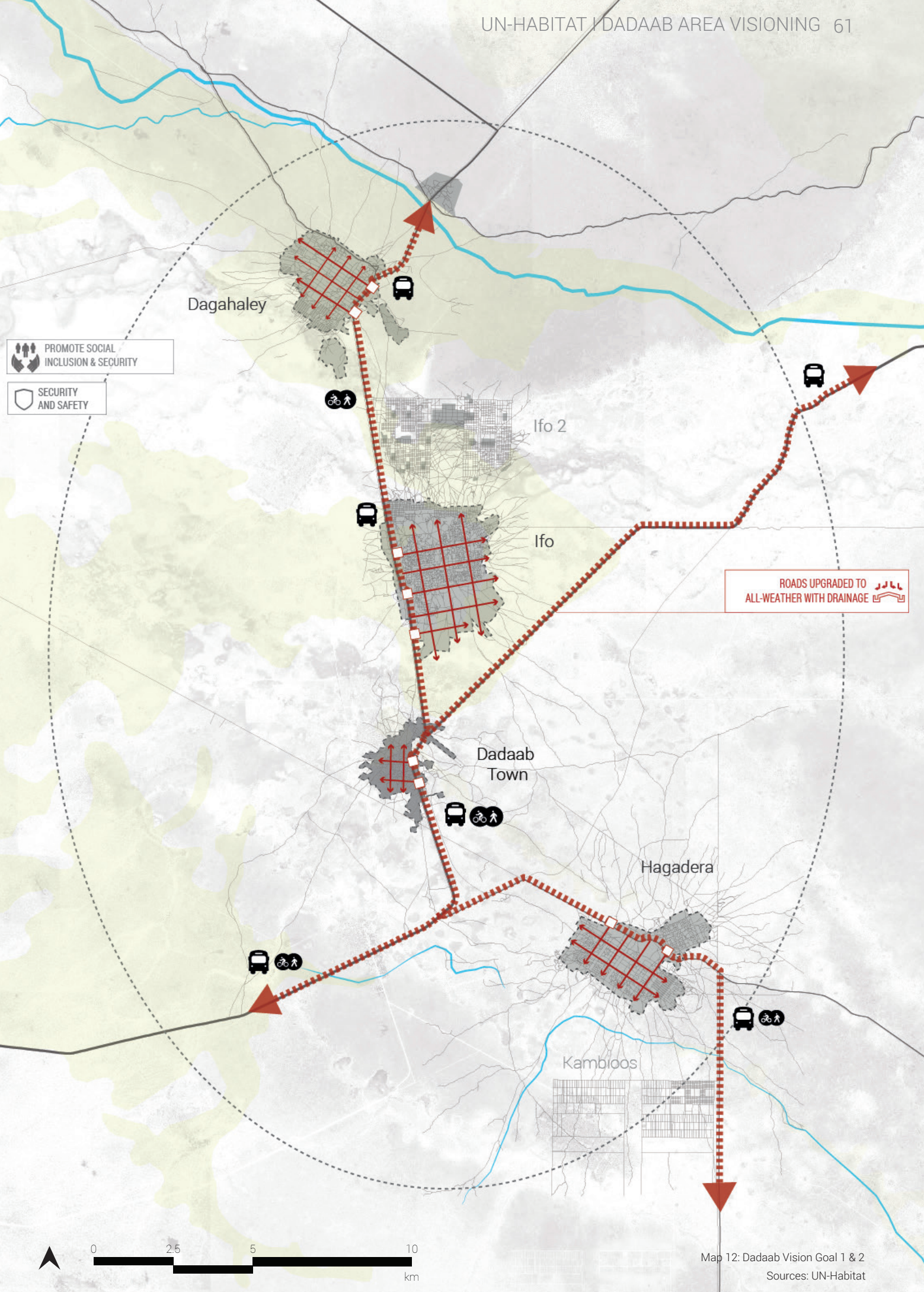
SDG 1.a.2; SDG 1.4.1, SDG 1.4.2, SDG 1.3.1



Promote social integration & protection for refugees and host communities especially youth and women



Regeneration of existing/remaining camps into sustainable settlement 'villages'



Map 12: Dadaab Vision Goal 1 & 2
Sources: UN-Habitat

3.2 Dadaab Vision & Goals

Goal 3 - Prosperity and Economic Diversity

This goal aims to promote Dadaab 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 Dadaab, with focus on the diversification of livelihoods and the expansion of activities that are complementary to existing livelihoods.

Economic opportunities must be accessible to both host and refugee communities, and will need to be supported through improvements in transport and electricity infrastructure, as well as the expansion of telecommunications, internet connectivity throughout the settlements and enhanced access to financial and business development services. With upgraded roads and public transportation systems, residents will be able to easily access and utilise existing and upcoming markets for goods and services, and 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 Environment

This goal aims to promote resilience and mitigation strategies to protect and safeguard livelihoods and communities. This goal is particularly important due to Dadaab’s high vulnerability to both drought and flooding, the effects of which are enhanced by climate change.

Flood resilience strategies will include the adoption of nature based solutions in flood prone areas, potential voluntary relocation of exposed populations, and the rehabilitation and revegetation of those areas to serve as public space or livelihood opportunities.

Strategies such as the establishment of water pans not only would benefit this goal but also serve for water supply for domestic use or irrigation. This system of water conservation would also help in mitigating the impacts of droughts. Furthermore, the use of alternative drought tolerant crops will need to be considered as mitigation and adaptation strategies.

STRATEGIES



GOAL 3 - PROSPERITY & ECONOMIC DIVERSITY

SDG 2.3.1; SDG 2.3.2;
SDG 2.4.1; SDG 5.a.1;
SDG 5.a.2;
SDG 5.b.1; SDG 8.3.1;
SDG 8.5.1; SDG 8.6.1



Consolidation of economic hub around Dadaab Town & Ifo / Core Development,



Upgrade and improve conditions of existing livestock markets in camps and Dadaab Town,



Establish additional facilities to reinforce livestock farming (e.g. training centers).



GOAL 4 - RESILIENT ENVIRONMENT

SDG 2.4.1; SDG 15.1.2; SDG 15.3.1;
SDG A5.a.1



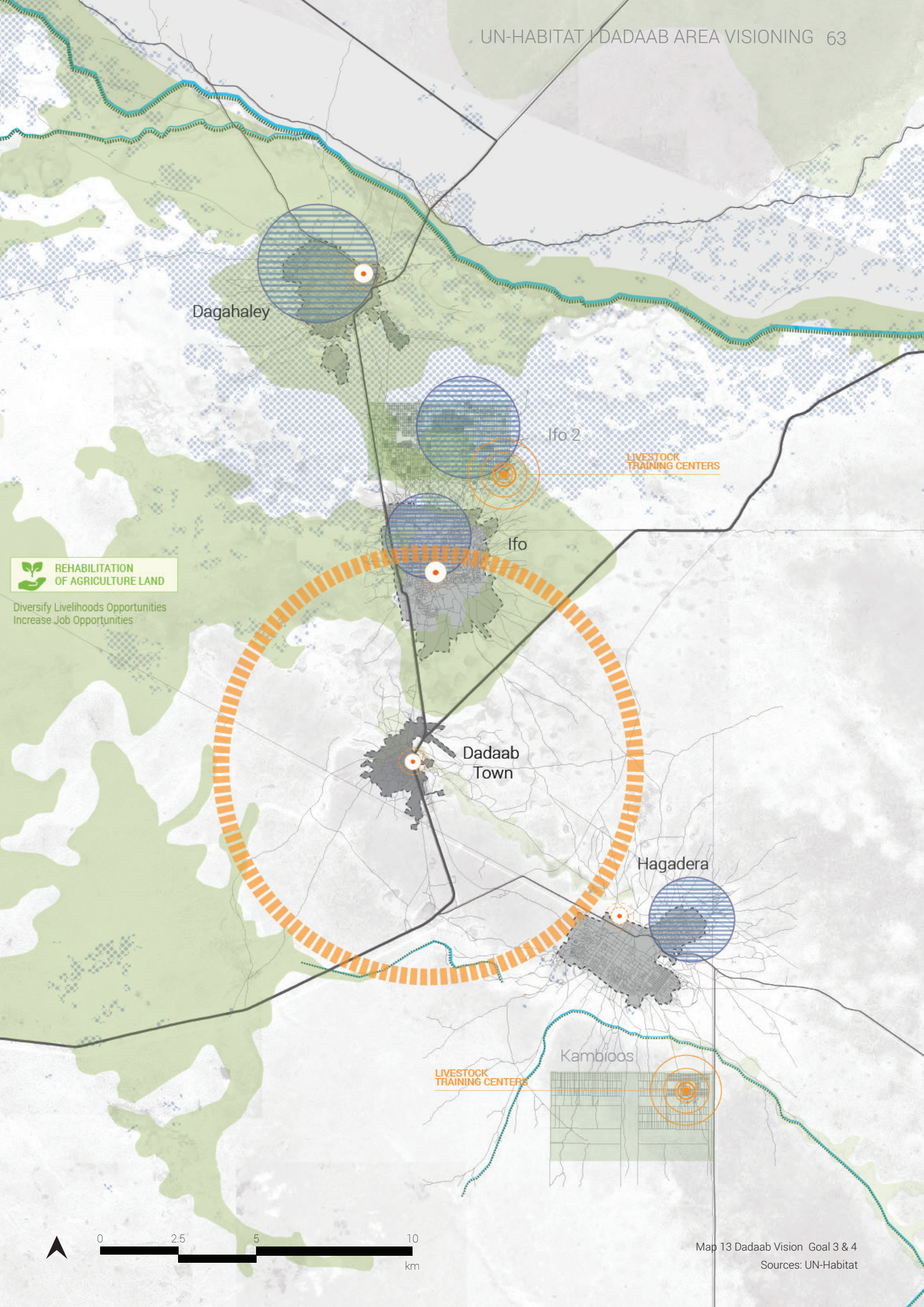
Protection and rehabilitation of land into agricultural purposes (diversify livelihoods opportunities and generate alternative incomes) - non buildable land,



Flood mitigation and adaptation strategies in flood risk area,



Buffer zone along streams/lake (possible riverbed farming).



Dagahaley

Ifo 2

LIVESTOCK TRAINING CENTERS

Ifo

REHABILITATION OF AGRICULTURE LAND

Diversify Livelihoods Opportunities
Increase Job Opportunities

Dadaab Town

Hagadera

Kambioos

LIVESTOCK TRAINING CENTERS



3.2 Dadaab Vision & Goals

Goal 5 - Sustainable Infrastructure

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

Equitable basic services such as water, sanitation, drainage, energy, and transport are key ingredients for the economic and social development of the area. Furthermore, these services 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 water pans 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 with adequate capacities and conditions as well as a better access to these facilities through upgraded all-weather and flood resilient road networks to allow unhindered access throughout the year

All current and future communities of Dadaab deserve to have their basic services met, and the achievement of this goal will also sustain and improve the health, livelihood, and general living environment of the communities.

Goal 6 - Resources and Land management

The goal aims to promote strategic and integrated land management to prevent unplanned and unmanaged growth and to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards.

Efficient, reliable and integrated land management is essential for the sustainable growth of Dadaab. This will include promoting compact development characterized by close proximity to services and variety of uses, and encouraging future growth only in designated growth areas all while considering the land use needs of pastoralism and agriculture and enhancing the productivity of lands.

Goal 7 - Good Governance





Efficient land management and sustainable growth can only be achieved through effective urban governance. This entails a transparent and accountable governance to achieve peace and stability. Furthermore the goal aims at ensuring public participation and access to information related to planning, implementation and monitoring, inclusive to all; host and refugee communities, women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

STRATEGIES



GOAL 5 - SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE






SDG 1.4.1; SDG 6.1.1;
SDG 6.2.1; SDG 3.9.2;
SDG 7.1.1; SDG 7.1.2;
SDG 7.2.1; SDG 4.a.1;
SDG 4.c.1; SDG 4.1.1;
4.1.2; SDG 4.2.1; 4.2.2;
SDG 4.3.1; SDG 4.4.1;
SDG 9.c.1; SDG 17.8.1;
SDG 11.6.1

-  Adaptive repurpose of decommissioned facilities,
-  Sources of sustainable electricity supply,
-  Sources of sustainable water supply,
-  Improvement of facility conditions and capacity, and equal distribution.



GOAL 6 - RESOURCES & LAND MANAGEMENT

SDG 2.5.1; SDG 2.5.2;
SDG 2.4.1; SDG 2.a.2;
SDG 11.a.1; SDG
11.b.1; SDG 13.1.1;
SDG 13.1.3; SDG
15.1.2; SDG 15.3.1

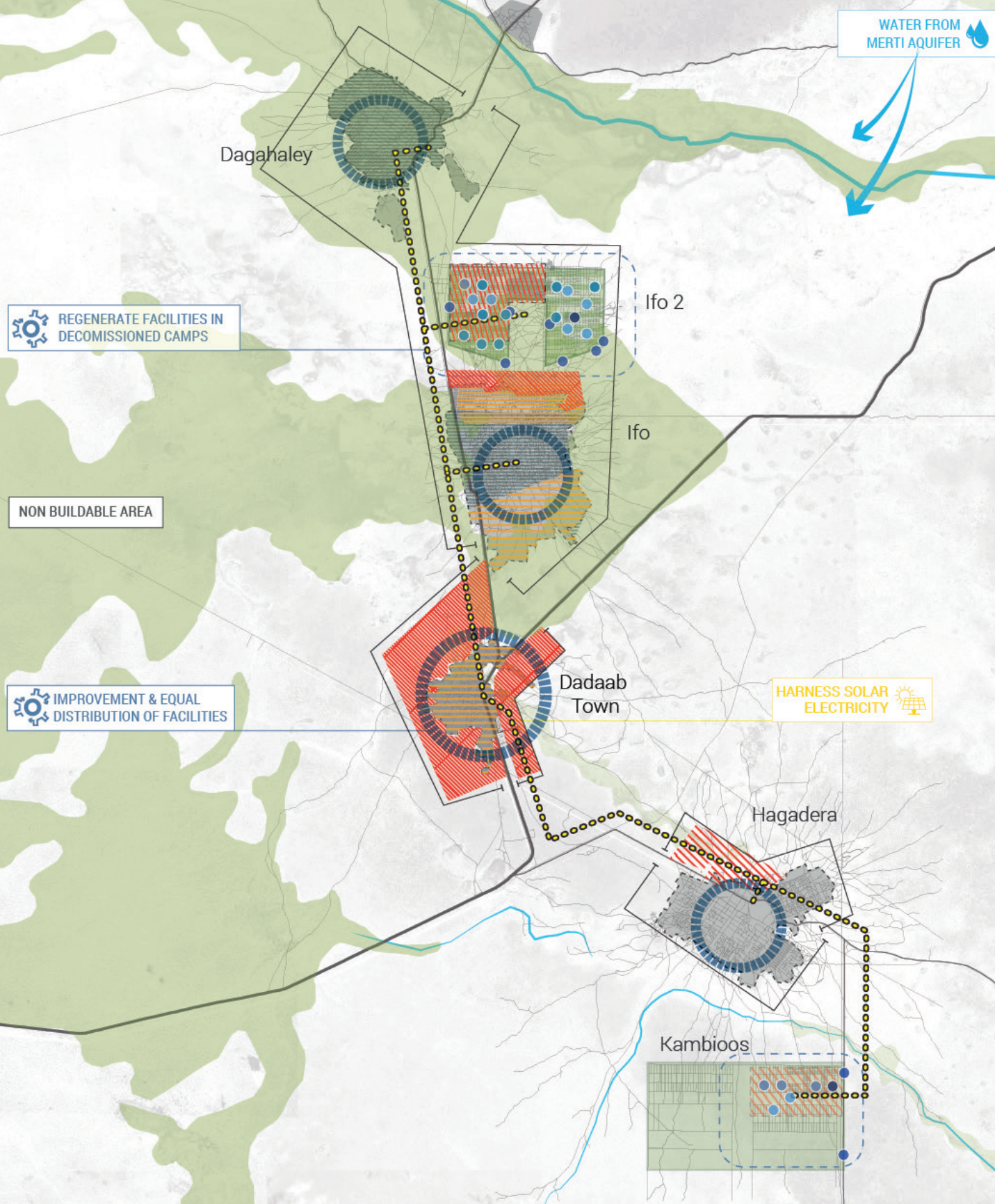
-  Identify green corridor as non buildable land to protect agriculture lands,
-  Potential extension areas for future growth,
-  Control and limit urban growth around settlements,
-  Densification and Infill,
-  De-congestion of overcrowded settlements.



GOAL 7 - GOOD GOVERNANCE

SDG 11.a.1; SDG
11.3.2; SDG 16.6.2;
SDG 16.10.2

This goal will aim at promoting transparent, accountable, inclusive and participatory governance through improved policies and regulations and sharing of information.



REGENERATE FACILITIES IN DECOMMISSIONED CAMPS

NON BUILDABLE AREA

IMPROVEMENT & EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES

WATER FROM MERTI AQUIFER






HARNESS SOLAR ELECTRICITY



Map 14: Dadaab Vision Goal 5 & 6
Sources: UN-Habitat





GOAL 1 - ACCESSIBILITY & CONNECTIVITY

-  Upgrade and improve existing road network systems (conditions and hierarchy),
-  Establish an efficient and affordable public transport system,
-  Establish pedestrian paths between & within settlements,
-  Establish efficient road network systems within settlements,
-  Improve entry points from main road to settlements.






GOAL 2 - SOCIAL INCLUSION AND SECURITY

-  Promote social integration & protection for refugees and host communities especially youth and women,
-  Regeneration of existing/remaining camps into sustainable settlement 'villages'.






GOAL 3 - PROSPERITY & ECONOMIC DIVERSITY

-  Consolidation of economic hub around Dadaab Town & Ifo / Core Development,
-  Upgrade and improve conditions of existing livestock markets in camps and Dadaab Town,
-  Establish facilities to reinforce livestock farming (e.g. training centers).







GOAL 4 - RESILIENT ENVIRONMENT

-  Protection and rehabilitation of land into agricultural purposes (diversify livelihoods opportunities and generate alternative incomes) - non buildable land,
-  Flood mitigation and adaptation strategies in flood risk area,
-  Buffer zone along streams/lake (possible riverbed farming).








GOAL 5 - SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

-  Adaptive re-use of decommissioned facilities,
-  Sources of sustainable electricity supply,
-  Sources of sustainable water supply,
-  Improvement of facility conditions and capacity, and equal distribution.



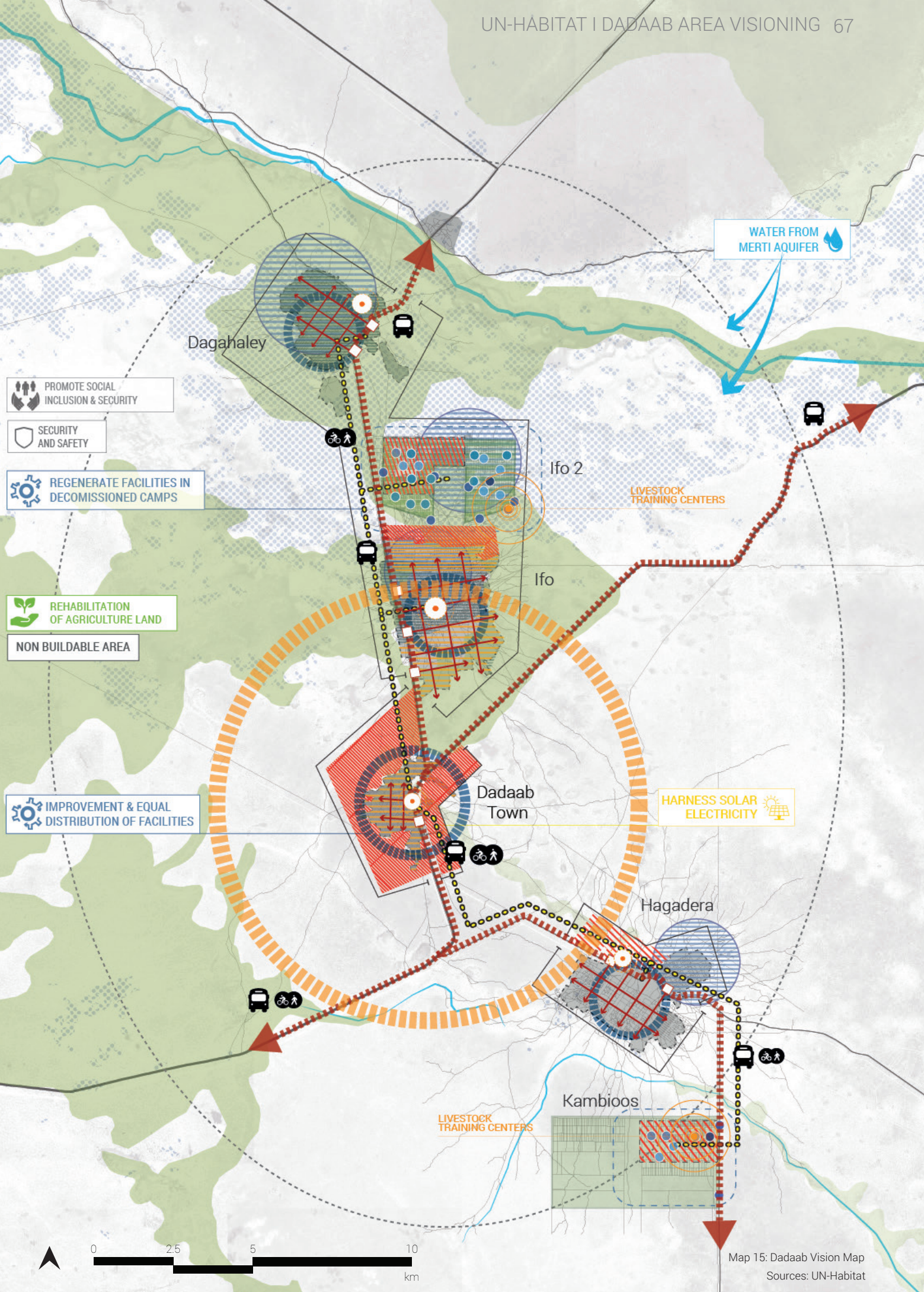
GOAL 6 - RESOURCES & LAND MANAGEMENT

-  Identify non buildable land to protect agriculture lands,
-  Potential extension areas for future growth,
-  Control and limit urban growth around settlements,
-  Densification and Infill,
-  De-congestion of overcrowded settlements.



GOAL 7 - GOOD GOVERNANCE

This goal will aim at promoting transparent, accountable, inclusive and participatory governance through improved policies and regulations and sharing of information.



Map 15: Dadaab Vision Map
Sources: UN-Habitat





4. SCENARIOS

4.1 Scenario Development - Methodology

Due to the uncertain context in Dadaab, a defined future direction of Dadaab's future development is hard to predict. Population fluctuation is a key challenge that will point to certain trends which will affect the area's development trajectory. Various scenarios need to be considered in order to minimize the possible impacts that could arise or be exacerbated. Those scenarios will feed upon the assessment and visioning phase conducted previously and will help towards achieving the common vision of the area and its vision goals.

Indeed, building strategic development scenarios for the area helps in forecasting different possible futures for Dadaab while achieving its main vision. Those scenarios will allow to identify strategic alternatives based on opportunities and threats identified previously, which can affect the development of the Dadaab area.

A typical scenario building approach for contexts experiencing forced displacement/ repatriation is the chain of plausibility approach, which includes a detailed review of all possible events and developments.

Scenario building, using this approach, starts with identifying variables that are likely to spark a chain of events resulting in a series of potential impacts.

Informed assumptions are then made on the most important variables and the direction of these variables. The Variable is a development or event that has the potential to cause a change in a humanitarian situation and Outcomes are directions that a variable can take (e.g. increase, decrease). The impacts of each isolated variable outcome are broadly outlined, but are explored in a more composite manner when combined together as part of the potential scenario.

All three scenarios proposed below were based on the analysis of key variables in the decline and increase process of population and reflecting only positive, strategic outcomes that could guide the potential closure without harming the remaining population (and leaving population as well) or accommodate the future growing population, and generate future developments and investments in the consolidated area.

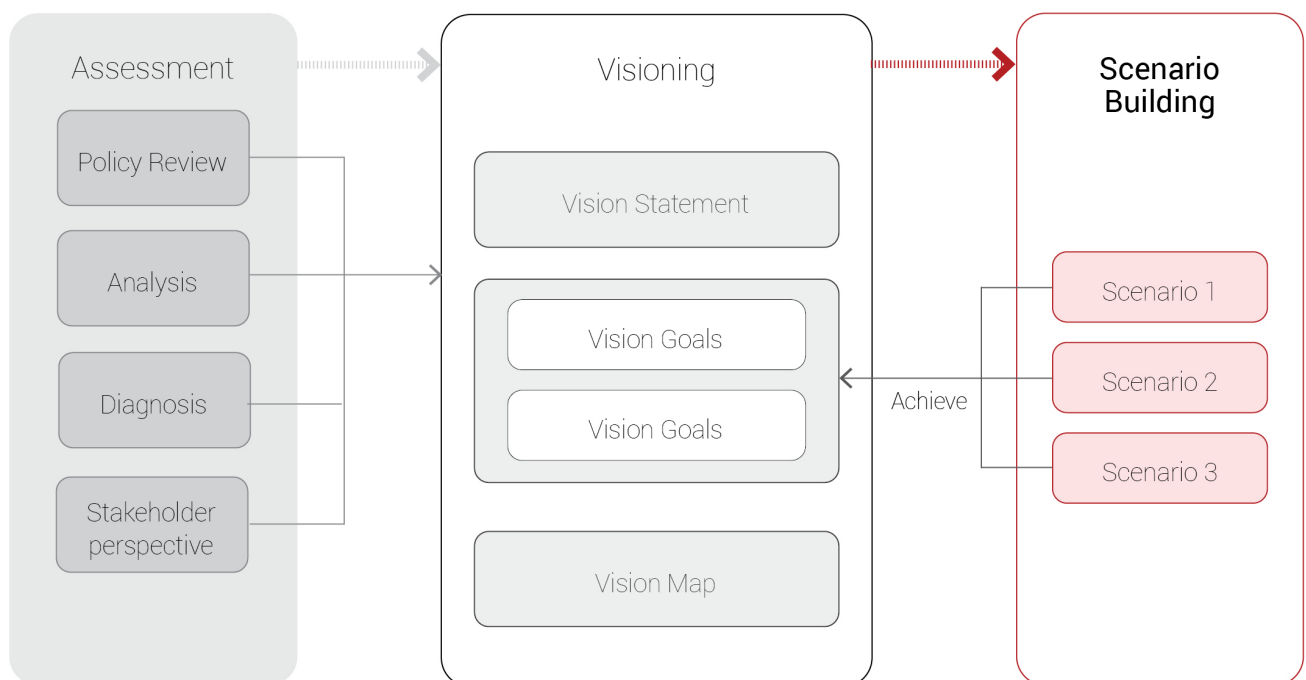


Fig.20: Scenario Development Methodology

From each variable identified, several circumstances could be triggered, and affect the development of the area and thus, the achievement of the Vision and its goals. Based on those actions, key strategies should be considered to ensure a positive outcome as a result which will influence the direction of the area's future development.

The interrelationships between variables, strategies and outcomes have provided three scenarios of how Dadaab could be spatially and functionally configured in 2030.

The three scenarios align with relevant objectives of the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (GISED P) to establish a clear link between what should be done to move Dadaab towards a sustainable and resilient future and how different sectors can support that transition. The scenarios illustrate how Dadaab could capitalise on its assets and address existing and future challenges to still achieve the community priorities and Vision regardless of the population outcome.

The three scenarios identify what should be prioritised if a moderate population decline occurs, if there is a natural moderate population growth or if a large population increase occurs due to new refugee influx.

It is important to note that based on the current context in Dadaab, the second scenario is the one most likely to eventuate. Nevertheless, alternate scenarios and strategies should still be established for prevention purposes.

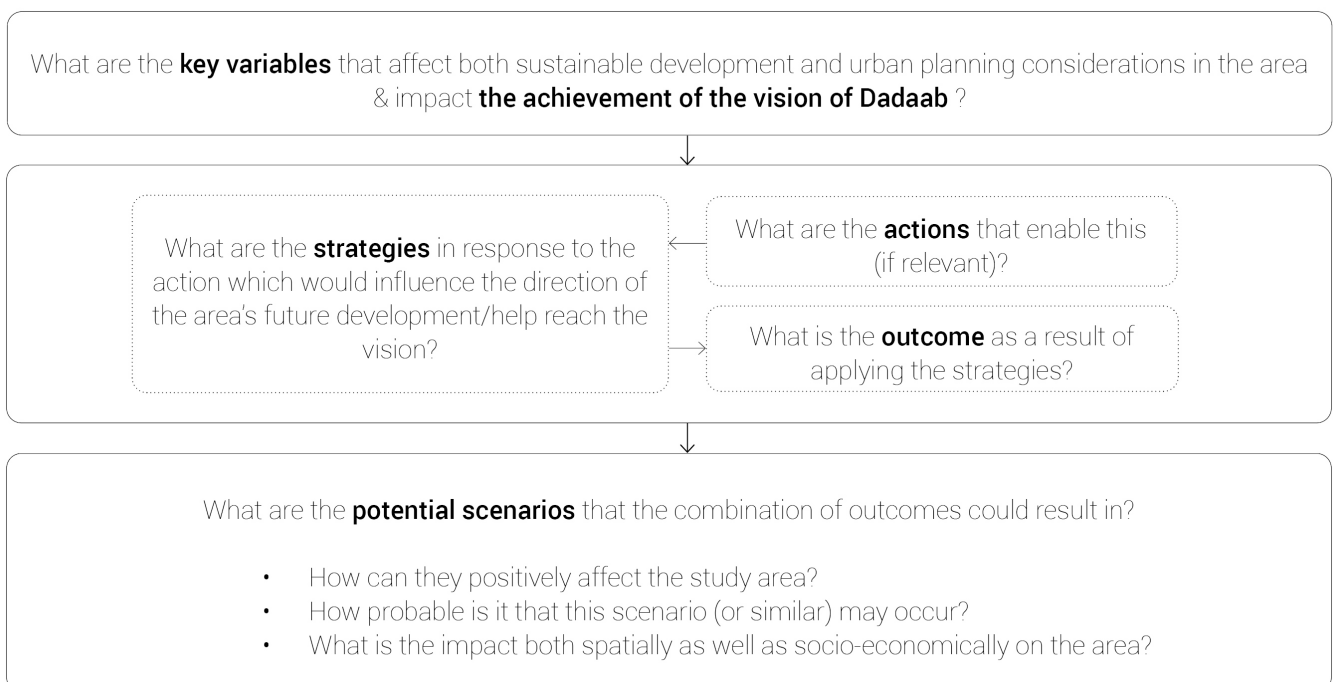
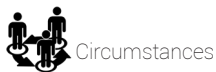


Fig.21: Scenario Building Process

4.2 Variable Matrix

VARIABLES	1a. Fluctuation of Population	1b. Urban Footprint	2. Humanitarian Fund
OPTION 1	 <p>Moderate gradual population decline over a 10 to 15 year timeframe through outmigration</p> <hr/>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of remaining population through strategies of infill, densification, integration, and possible camp closure 	<p>Gradual decrease of demand on land due to declining population</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of urban footprint combined with rehabilitation of decommissioned camps and one existing camp into agriculture land 	<p>Gradual reduction of Humanitarian Fund</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased collaboration with UNHCR leads to consolidation of services and diver of responsibilities
	 <p>Remaining camps converted to integrated settlements consolidated around Dadaab Town</p>	<p>Low to moderate decline of urban footprint through consolidation around Dadaab Town</p>	<p>Improved self-reliance & urbanization result in reduced dependence on humanitarian aid</p>
OPTION 2	 <p>Moderate gradual population increase over a 10/15 year timeframe through natural growth</p> <hr/>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of growing population through strategies of infill, densification, integration, and planned extension. 	<p>Moderate increase of demand on land due to gradual population increase</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing demand is met through densification and infill of Integrated settlements and carefully planned extension areas within the limit of growth. 	<p>Increase in humanitarian funding to respond to the new refugee influx</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient distribution of funds combined with self-reliance mechanisms
	 <p>Expanded integrated settlement consolidated around Dadaab Town and Ifo 1</p>	<p>Medium density integrated settlement formed while non-buildable areas identified to reduce risk and limit sprawl</p>	<p>Funding used to respond to needs while contributing to efforts to reduce dependence and promote sustainability</p>
OPTION 3	 <p>Large population growth resulting from major new influx combined with natural growth</p> <hr/>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of growing population through strategies of infill and densification combined with planned extension and regeneration of previously decommissioned camps 	<p>Dramatic increase of demand on land due to major new influx</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit expansion to avoid sprawl and unplanned growth through integration, infill, densification, and the establishment of planned extension and non-buildable areas 	
	 <p>Expanded integrated settlement formed through compactness of the existing and regenerated camps around Dadaab Town with planned extensions between settlements</p>	<p>Expanded medium density integrated settlement formed that includes the previously decommissioned camps and planned extensions between the settlements</p>	



Circumstances



Strategies



Outcomes

Climate Fluctuation	3. Utilisation of Existing Infrastructure & Services	4. Climate Risks and Resilience
<p>Humanitarian funding</p> <p>with county government services and gradual handover</p>	<p>Reduced demand on existing facilities and infrastructure results in slight underutilisation and possible loss of value of assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure and facilities selected for improvement or phased closure and handover to Garissa County based on assessment 	<p>Despite reduced resources & demand, some limited actions needed to combat climate risks and build resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk areas prioritised for rehabilitation alongside capacity building of communities to recognise and respond to crises
<p>Revenue generation and reduced reliance on humanitarian aid</p>	<p>Improved condition of and access to existing infrastructure & facilities in consolidated settlements and re-adaptive use of decommissioned facilities</p>	<p>Vulnerability is reduced through rehabilitation measures in highest risk areas and resilience improved through capacity building across the settlement</p>
<p>Funding in response to</p> <p>across sectors combinations</p>	<p>Existing infrastructure and facilities demonstrate an inadequate capacity to match the high and growing demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate and improve existing infrastructure and facilities's conditions and accessibility while reactivating and regenerating decommissioned assets 	<p>Some targeted actions needed in areas of greatest risk to combat climate risks and build resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted adaptation and mitigation measures implemented in areas of highest risk alongside capacity building and awareness activities throughout the settlement
<p>Increased need which reduces reliance on aid</p>	<p>Improved condition of and access to existing facilities and infrastructure across developed areas</p>	<p>Resilience improved through targeted measures in high risk areas and capacity building activities across the settlements</p>
<p>Increased need which reduces reliance on aid</p>	<p>Already inadequate facilities and infrastructure would be overwhelmed by a major increase in demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing facilities and infrastructure improved while additional facilities constructed in and services extended to newly developed areas 	<p>Serious actions needed to address growing climate risks and increasing demand on natural resources for a growing population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaningful physical and infrastructural mitigation and adaptation interventions adopted across the settlements alongside sensitisation and introduction of sustainable economic activities to limit the degradation of the environment and overexploitation of natural resources.
<p>Increased need which reduces reliance on aid</p>	<p>Coverage and capacity are expanded while access and distribution are improved to meet increased demand</p>	<p>A more resilient settlement is achieved through the implementation of meaningful adaptation and mitigation measures</p>

Fig. 22: Variable Matrix

Variable 1a - Population Fluctuation

The key variable that will consequently impact all other relevant variables and thus the future of the Dadaab area most visibly is the scale and extent of population fluctuations. The growth or decline of both the host and refugee communities will play a major role in determining, among many other variables, the size of the settlement’s urban footprint, the amount of humanitarian funding that can be anticipated, the demand for infrastructure and services, and the resilience of the settlement and its citizens to respond to climate risks and natural resource depletion.

Excluding other factors, Garissa County’s natural population growth rate of 3.05% alone would already affect the built environment across Dadaab over a relatively modest timeframe.

At that rate, the settlement could see the total population increase 35% by 2030. However, refugee population fluctuation is uniquely unpredictable, because large declines or significant new influxes are largely dependent on conditions that can change both suddenly and dramatically.

As of 2022, refugees still accounted for almost 95% of the total population of Dadaab Complex, with over 200,000 refugees remaining in the three oldest camps - Dagahaley, Ifo, and Hagadera. For this reason, Dadaab’s future will be significantly impacted by population growth or decline that may be difficult to predict or anticipate.

Outcome 1 - Moderate Decline of Population
through voluntary returns +/- or movement to urban centres - Moderate/Medium decline

In the event that one or more of the remaining three camps of Ifo 1, Hagadera, or Dagahaley is effectively closed and/or there is a meaningful exodus from Dadaab, the Complex would see a gradual population decline over the next 10-15 years. This gradual decline might occur as a result of a moderate scale of voluntary refugee repatriation/return or migration to other urban centres in search of more opportunities. For the largely pastoralist host community, migration out of Dadaab might occur as members seek more productive rural areas to support their livelihoods, especially as the land around Dadaab has been settled or degraded.

To ensure the sustainability of the area and its remaining population, consolidation strategies should be implemented around Dadaab Town and the adjacent camps by increasing the density of the town to achieve compactness. The remaining camp(s) in close proximity to Dadaab Town, namely Ifo 1 and/or Hagadera, should be converted into integrated settlements. If resources allow, the closed and decommissioned camps, in particular Ifo 2 and Kambioos, should be rehabilitated in order to prevent informal settlement and further degradation of the land. Especially with a decreasing population, it is critical that any future growth or development be managed to prevent the negative effects of sprawl.

With a declining population, a positive outcome for Dadaab would involve the consolidation of the remaining population around Dadaab Town and the conversion of the remaining camps into integrated settlements. Closed or decommissioned camps would be rehabilitated to prevent further settlements creation or degradation of the land.

The probability of this outcome of medium population decline to occur remains low and unlikely to happen.

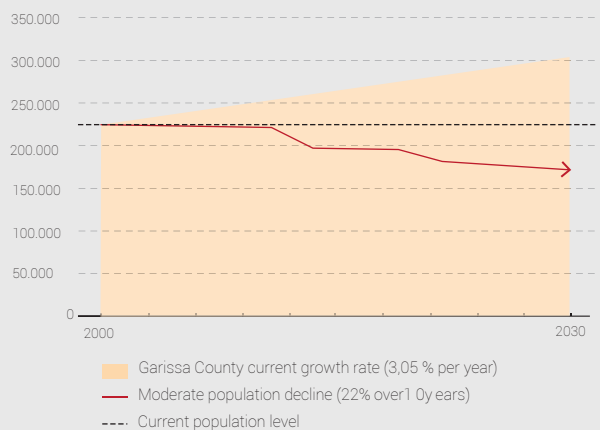
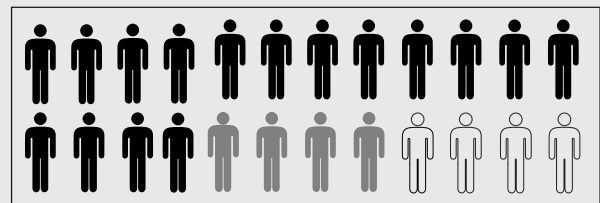


Fig.23: Projected moderate population decline

Outcome 2 - Gradual increase of Population over a timeframe of 10/15 years

through natural growth and possible new arrivals

Despite recurring discussions about the potential closure of all or part of the remaining camps, it is likely that the camps will remain active and that the majority of the current refugee population will remain in Dadaab. Therefore, a limited number of new refugee arrivals combined with the natural growth of the settlement would likely contribute to a moderate and gradual population increase over the next 10 to 15 years. New arrival numbers are difficult to predict, but just assuming a natural growth rate of 3.05% per year, matching the current growth rate for Garissa County, the population might increase by an estimated 80,000 or 35% over the next 10 years.

To accommodate this kind of growth, planning strategies of infill and densification in low density areas should be promoted to achieve compactness, while areas should be identified for possible planned extension to guide further expansion of the urban footprint. These efforts should be paired with the overall goal of bringing the camps into an integrated settlement centred on Dadaab Town.

The outcome of this approach would be the densification and infill of the area around Dadaab Town, including areas of planned extension. Regeneration strategies would be implemented

Outcome 3 - Large Increase of Population over a timeframe of 10/15 years

through natural growth and intensive influx of refugees

In addition to natural population growth, in the eventuality of conflict, natural disaster, or related life-threatening events in Somalia or the surrounding region, there remains the possibility of a more significant further influx of refugees to Dadaab in the next 10 to 15 years. Refugee surges like this, however, are difficult to predict and thus to provide any clear estimation of numbers.

Nevertheless, with any influx, there would be a need to accommodate the dramatic increase of

across the existing camps to support the growth of an integrated settlement. This approach would protect the existing communities, ensure sustainable development, and promote a resilient future for Dadaab.

The probability of this outcome of population growth to occur is high, and most likely to happen.

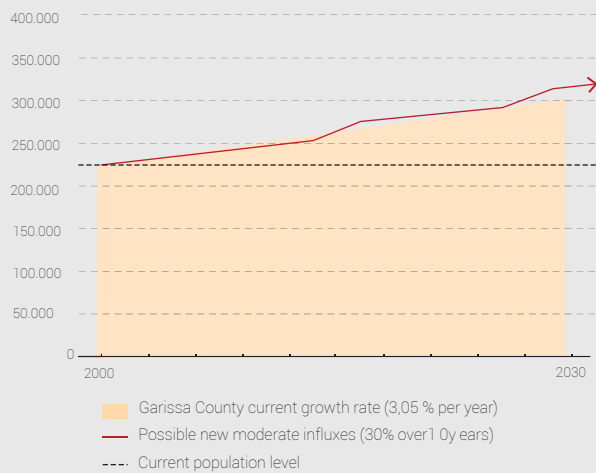
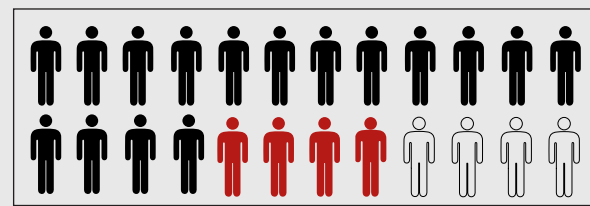


Fig.24: Projected moderate population growth

population in the existing camps without risking a decline in conditions across the settlement. Integration should be promoted through planning strategies such as infill and densification in lower density areas. As well, areas should be identified for planned extension between and within the existing settlements to responsibly manage future growth and support the development of an integrated settlement. As appropriate, portions of the two decommissioned camps of Ifo 2 and Kambioos should also be identified for possible regeneration areas.

The outcome of this approach would be the densification and infill of the area around Dadaab Town, including areas of planned extension that

would eventually link to the two adjacent camps of Ifo 1 and Hagadera to support the rapidly growing population. Regeneration strategies would be implemented across the existing and previously decommissioned camps to support the growth of an integrated settlement.

This approach would protect the existing communities, ensure sustainable development, and promote a resilient future for Dadaab.

The probability of this outcome of population growth and intensive influx to occur appears to be unlikely at this time, however it remains unpredictable.

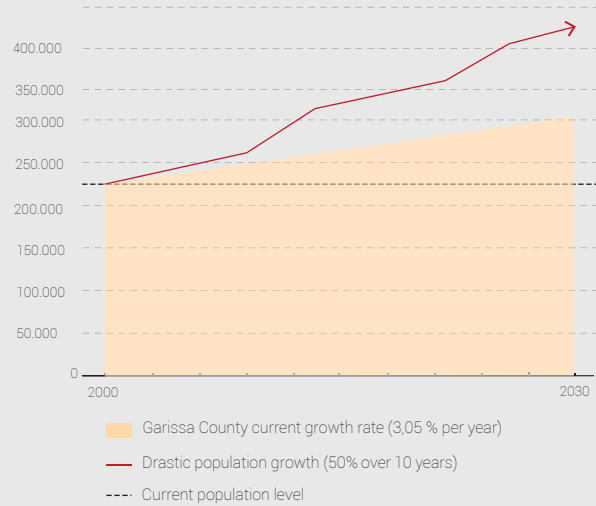
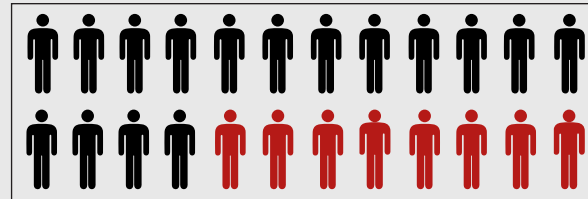


Fig.25: Projected drastic population growth

Variable 1b - Urban Footprint

The population fluctuation variable will have a major impact on the urban footprint of Dadaab Complex. If population growth occurs, additional land will be required to accommodate the future population. The eventuality of a decline in the refugee population, though, would also likely provoke a decline in the host community population, because members would likely find fewer livelihood and business opportunities, and resources remaining. These changes would, in turn, have a severe effect on the demand for land and infrastructure.

However, due to the unpredictability of these migration trends - when and to what extent they would occur, including the specific periods in which they would occur, it is challenging to make informed estimates regarding the impact of refugee movement or repatriation on total demand for land.

Nevertheless, It will be important to plan ahead for the possible consolidation of the area and the rehabilitation of vacant land based on previous assumptions of population fluctuation. Furthermore, in the possible scenario of a population increase, additional land would need to be identified and planned efficiently to accommodate any significant influx. Clear strategies and identification of land need to be established to avoid the unplanned and unsustainable growth development of the area.

Outcome 1 - Moderate decline of population leading to a medium decrease on land demand - Medium decline of urban footprint

Based on the circumstance of a gradual population decline as a result of some combination of voluntary repatriation and other migration away from Dadaab, the demand for land would be meaningfully reduced and could lead to an overall decline in the urban footprint. Depending on the scale of population decline, there is also the possibility that one or more of the remaining camps will be closed and decommissioned, which would dramatically impact the settlement's overall urban footprint. In this case, it is more likely that Dagahaley, and later Hagadera, would be selected, due to the distance from Dadaab Town, with Ifo 1 being the closest.

A consequence of the process of population decline and camp closure is that the land within Dadaab Complex may lose some of its value, a direct result of zones of abandonment, conditions of increasing urban sprawl, vacant land, and poorly utilised infrastructure and facilities. To avoid or mitigate these negative impacts, planning strategies of consolidation and compactness around Dadaab Town should be promoted. It is also important that a perimeter/limit of any future growth around Dadaab Town and the adjacent camp(s) be clearly defined in order to avoid sprawl and unmanaged development.

The possible closure of some camps would also require the rehabilitation of those lands for potential use as agricultural land that could provide the remaining population with livelihood and employment opportunities.

The outcome of these strategies would be the establishment of a consolidated settlement around Dadaab Town and the remaining adjacent camp(s) with an established perimeter to manage any future development. Camp lands that have been closed are rehabilitated for agricultural use with the expressed goal of creating opportunities for the remaining population and maintaining land value.

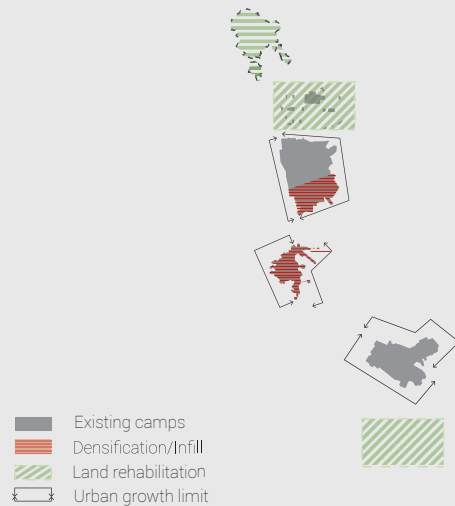


Fig.26: Medium decline in urban footprint

Outcome 2 - Gradual increase of Population leading to a medium increase on land demand - Medium increase of the urban footprint

With a continuing gradual increase of population across both the host and refugee population groups, the land needed to support this growth should be proactively considered in the establishment of spatial plans that would sustainably direct the future growth and development of the area.

Between and within the settlements and Dadaab Town itself, a more compact planning approach that utilises strategies of infill and densification should be promoted.

The decommissioned camps and areas between Dadaab Town and the closest camps of Ifo 1 should

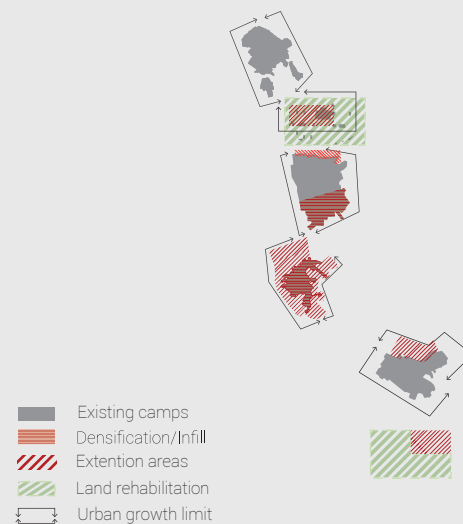


Fig.27: Medium increase in urban footprint

be utilised for possible planned extension, however limits on future growth should also be defined and areas at risk should be identified as non-buildable areas to avoid development on unsafe land and as well to prevent sprawl as expansion occurs.

In the long term, the outcome of this approach would be that the camps will be converted into integrated satellite settlements around Dadaab

Town. The newly defined urban footprint will demonstrate a medium density as well as improved accessibility between each settlement in order to accommodate growth and improve on current conditions. Parts of the decommissioned camps of Ifo 2 and Kambioos will be regenerated and other parts identified as non-buildable areas to limit sprawl and prevent risky development of the area.

Outcome 3 - Large Population Growth leading to a high demand on land -

High Increase of the urban footprint

A massive population growth due to an unpredictable new influx of refugees combined with the anticipated natural growth of the existing population would lead to an intensive demand on land and a significant increase of the overall urban footprint. Without coordinated planning, this kind of growth could destabilise the existing settlements and put both new and arriving refugee as well as host communities at risk.

To accommodate this growth would require the promotion of strategies of densification and infill within the existing settlements as well as the regeneration of at least some portions of the two closed camps of Ifo 2 and Kambioos. Additional planned extension areas between the settlements that would provide the framework for the creation of a consolidated integrated settlement around Dadaab Town should be identified to improve accessibility and connectivity across the complex. Despite the need for growth, though, limits should be defined for the urban footprint in order to avoid sprawl and non-buildable areas should be identified in order to limit exposure to risk.

The outcome of these strategies would be that all existing camps are developed as integrated satellite settlements at a medium density (of around 5,700 p/km²), while less dense portions of Dadaab Town and the camps are infilled. The decommissioned camps would be regenerated and extension areas between the existing settlements would be planned in order to receive further population growth. Together, the growth would be guided to support consolidation of the complex into an integrated settlement that supports the vision of a sustainable future in Dadaab.



Fig.28: High increase of urban footprint

Variable 2 - Humanitarian Funding Fluctuation

While global humanitarian fundings are currently targeting the ongoing crisis, fundings for protracted non-emergency situations have declined. This is anticipated to result in a gradual reduction of humanitarian aid coming into the Dadaab area. While this could seriously affect the local economic development of the area and the livelihoods of the populations of both the refugee and host communities, it demonstrates the importance

of introducing strategies that promote self-sufficiency. The unpredictability of humanitarian aid means that there is a serious need to reduce traditional patterns of dependency on humanitarian agencies and the funding that they provide while empowering all of the residents of Dadaab Complex to become self-reliant through a diversified range of revenue generating activities.

Outcome 1 - Gradual reduction of Humanitarian funding

Despite population fluctuations and the unpredictability of the future of the camps that remain in Dadaab, it is likely that the humanitarian funding which many within the refugee and host communities have historically relied upon will continue to be gradually reduced over the coming years. Given this likelihood, it is critical that self-reliance be fostered alongside the deployment of available aid.

Ensuring an overlap between the humanitarian aid and the self-reliance approach would lead to a better transfer of capacity and assistance. In that transition, it is imperative that collaboration with Garissa County and the Government of Kenya increases so as to ensure alternative support and a successful handover of services and assistance. Self-reliance strategies should be promoted and fostered among the refugee community remaining in the area, though assessment of refugee restrictions and accessibilities should be taken into account when considering such self-reliance approaches. Indeed, promoting activities that would enhance livelihoods and employment opportunities and generate revenue for both the local authorities and the communities will be essential to ensure the sustainability of the area and preserve a good quality of life for the community.

With successful implementation of these strategies and the resulting improved self-reliance of communities, there will be a gradual reduction of dependence on the international aid that is anticipated to decline. With the decline in aid, a greater responsibility for providing and managing services will be handed over to Government and local authorities. Increased urban revenue generation opportunities must be developed in order to sustain these services and support the

local population. Successful handover and revenue generation, though, will result in an important transition toward a sustainable and integrated settlement that can achieve the vision for Dadaab that has been established.

Outcome 2 - Increased funding from humanitarian aid due to spike of population

Although this outcome is relatively unlikely to happen due to the current global context regarding emergency crises and where aid is being directed to, if there is a sudden and dramatic influx of new refugees to Dadaab, that could change. Given the unpredictability of population fluctuation, a possible increase in humanitarian funding should still be considered possible so that it can be managed in an impactful and responsible manner.

Under this circumstance, an efficient use and distribution of the funds across the different sectors should be well established. Indeed, there should be a prioritisation of funds being directed towards projects that benefit both refugees and the host population and serve the further consolidation of an integrated settlement that aligns with the established vision for the future of Dadaab. To ensure long-term sustainability, humanitarian assistance should be integrated to development response, which can bridge the medium-term to put in place mechanisms that support the promotion of self-reliance strategies.

A successful outcome of these strategies would result from increased community participation in all steps of the humanitarian response so as to ensure community ownership over projects. Efficiently and equitably distributed funds and the effective implementation of self-reliance mechanisms will help to support the long-term sustainability of interventions and the eventual successful achievement of effective independence from humanitarian funds altogether.

Variable 3 - Utilisation of Existing Infrastructure

Within Dadaab Complex, including the previously decommissioned camps of Ifo 2 and Kambioos, there already exists a significant amount of infrastructure and facilities in various conditions with a sizable combined value. Unfortunately, what is existing is not being effectively managed or utilised. Depending on the future of the settlements, which will be determined largely by population changes that result from either a decline or growth, there are a range of possible outcomes for the future of these assets.

The existing infrastructure and service provision remains inadequate to serve the current population. Unless

there is a meaningful decline in population, additional infrastructure capacities will be required, including a more even distribution of infrastructure and services across the occupied settlements. Regardless of changes in the population, existing infrastructure assets should be managed effectively to ensure equitable access for all who live there. This would also ensure that their purpose and function to the communities and the County are fully realised.

The following are three realistic positive outcomes that would serve the Vision for Dadaab depending on the various plausible population outcomes anticipated.

Outcome 1 - Reduced Demand on Existing Infrastructure and Facilities*Results in Underutilisation and Subsequent Loss of Value*

With the slightly reduced demand on the existing infrastructure and facilities that might result from a population decline (whether because one or more camps is closed or there is a meaningful migration away from Dadaab to larger urban centres), a likely result would be an underutilisation of the existing assets. With this, there is the risk of a subsequent loss of value over time. However, a positive outcome can be achieved with the handover of facilities and services to the Garissa County government and host community with a strategy of rehabilitation and possible readaptation. This, combined with partial measures taken to improve conditions in the areas that will remain settled, would position these assets more effectively and improve the remaining population's relationship with what is existing there now.

In order to accomplish this, existing infrastructure and facilities should be assessed to evaluate the current risk level, capacity, condition, and accessibility to determine viability and inherent value (both monetary and functional). Such an assessment would help to inform which infrastructure and facilities should be improved for continued use and which should be selected for phased closure, decommissioning, handover to the County, and possible readaptation.

The outcome of this strategy would be that existing infrastructure and facilities in the consolidated settlements of Dadaab Complex are improved or adapted to meet the needs of the evolving

settlement. At the same time, those in areas that are selected for rehabilitation are closed or converted for other purposes (readaptation). The result is an overall improvement of conditions for the remaining population and a preservation of the value of existing assets for the County while the scale of upfront intervention/investment remains relatively limited.

Outcome 2 - Demands on Inadequate Existing Infrastructure and Facilities Grow as a Result of Gradual Population Growth

The existing infrastructure and facilities are poorly distributed and currently demonstrate an inadequate capacity to match the already high demand created by the existing population. Even if limited to only gradual natural growth, which should be anticipated, any population increase would place an even greater strain on the existing assets and require some interventions in order to ensure a positive outcome.

Following a strategy of improving the existing infrastructure and facilities, these assets should be rehabilitated where necessary in order to facilitate their renewed and expanded utilisation. To accommodate the anticipated growth, capacity should be increased and decommissioned facilities should be reactivated. Similarly, access should be expanded to establish a more equitable and effective distribution.

The outcome of this approach would be the improved condition of and access to existing infrastructure and facilities to meet the current and anticipated demands of continued gradual growth

in the already developed areas of the settlement. This approach prioritises the responsible use of facilities which already exist while attempting to limit the need for major investments into new infrastructure and facilities wherever possible.

Outcome 3 - Inadequate and Underutilised Existing Infrastructure and Facilities are Completely Overwhelmed by the Demands of Major Population Growth

With any major population growth or new influx, there would be an increased demand that would completely overwhelm the already inadequate and ineffectively distributed existing infrastructure and facilities across Dadaab Complex, including that which exists in the decommissioned camps.

To achieve a positive outcome, the existing infrastructure and facilities should be rehabilitated and improved, while utilisation and capacity should

be expanded by improving accessibility. In order to create a more even distribution and to add capacity to serve ongoing population growth, additional facilities should be constructed and the existing infrastructure should be extended. These activities should focus development in the areas around Dadaab Town that are designated for future development and areas around the existing camps that are identified for densification and expansion.

The outcome of this approach would be improved conditions of and access to the existing facilities and services, while additional facilities would fill existing gaps in service provision and ensure better distribution throughout the growing Dadaab Complex to meet dramatic increases in demand.



Fig.29: Water pan in Dadaab Town © UN-Habitat

Variable 4 - Climate Risks and Natural Resources

Whether the population of Dadaab continues to grow as anticipated or there is an unlikely decline, climate risks represent a very real challenge for all those residing there. Whether flooding, drought, or land degradation, many of these risks are connected to climate change and the availability, access to, and management of natural resources. To improve conditions of the existing settlement and to ensure that future development of the area is sustainable, some adaptation and mitigation measures must be taken to improve climate resilience and improved management and sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

Adaptation to climate change refers to the process of adjusting to the actual or expected effects of climate

change, while mitigation refers to interventions that reduce the sources of greenhouse gases or increase the capacity of carbon sinks, e.g., wetlands, woody vegetation, and soil to absorb greenhouse gases. Combining both adaptation and mitigation interventions is the most effective way to combat the short and medium-term impacts of climate change and contribute to long-term climate change reduction goals, which translate into overall resilience.

Depending on population changes and available resources, there are a range of positive outcomes that would serve the vision of a sustainably developed and resilient Dadaab.

Outcome 1 - Limited Measures Adopted That Prioritise Consolidation and Rehabilitation Strategies alongside Capacity Building

Although adaptation and mitigation measures are always recommended, it is plausible that, with a decline in population and/or a reduction of the overall size of the settlement, there will be a decrease in resources available to address the climate risks faced by the remaining residents of Dadaab. As a result, it may be difficult to implement meaningful climate mitigation and adaptation measures in the nearterm, in particular through costly physical interventions.

Understanding this, the settled areas that are most vulnerable to climate risks should be identified for rehabilitation and affected residents should be prioritised for resettlement. Resettlement efforts should promote the densification and consolidation of the remaining population in areas that have been carefully selected to limit exposure to climate risks and preference should be given to those areas around existing settlements, facilities, and infrastructure, in particular around Dadaab Town. Buffer zones around areas deemed unsuitable for settlement should be established to discourage future development there and to support the restoration of natural ecologies while measures should be taken to prevent any informal settlement there, as well. In addition, efforts should be made to improve the capacity of communities to recognise and respond to environmental crises in the absence of more dramatic interventions.

Although investment may be limited in this outcome, vulnerability can still be reduced and a more sustainable future can be secured by consolidating the population in areas identified as safe and rehabilitating previously settled areas at high risk. Discouraging development in these areas that are determined to be unsuitable for human settlement will not only reduce exposure to risk but restore natural ecologies over time.

Outcome 2 - Targeted Adaptation and Mitigation Measures Adopted in Areas At Greatest Risk

With a growing population and further development in and around the existing settlements, it is important that, at minimum, some targeted adaptation and mitigation measures are adopted across Dadaab based on need.

Further assessment should be undertaken in order to identify the areas of the settled camps that remain most vulnerable to climate risks in order to help guide the consolidation of the settlement. Targeted adaptation and mitigation measures should be focused to the areas where consolidation presents the greatest opportunities for safely utilising the existing infrastructure, facilities, and structures and where resettlement is impractical. Across the settlement, efforts should be taken to improve the capacity of communities to recognise and respond to environmental crises, because no measures will eliminate risk altogether.

While targeted physical mitigation and adaptation interventions are limited to only areas with the most significant challenges, this would still have a positive overall impact on the resilience of the settlement. In addition, raising awareness and improving the capacity to respond to environmental challenges would have a meaningful effect on the sustainability of the settlement for even a gradually growing population. The result is a reduction of the greatest risks and an overall improvement in the resilience of all.

Outcome 3 - Some Meaningful Mitigation and Adaptation Measures Adopted to Promote Sustainable Future of the Growing Settlement

If the existing population experiences continued natural growth as well as any new influx, meaningful mitigation and adaptation measures will be critical to reduce risks to all residents and to ensure a sustainable future for the communities of a growing Dadaab. Already, there are significant challenges across the settled areas, including in the previously decommissioned camps that would likely play some role in any major expansion. Without intervention, it is highly likely that rapid unplanned development would expose existing and future populations to compounding risks.

To avoid that outcome, both thoughtful planning efforts and meaningful physical and infrastructural

mitigation and adaptation interventions will need to be implemented across the settlement and in areas identified for future growth. Strategies should include the rehabilitation of the decommissioned camps and areas at greatest risk within and around the settlement, the restoration of natural ecologies, and the integration of environmental safeguards to cushion the impacts of sudden population influxes. Sensitisation and introduction of sustainable economic activities to existing and new populations will help limit further degradation of the environmental conditions and overexploitation of natural resources, as well. In addition, it is critical that the capacity of communities to recognise and respond to environmental crises be improved.

With the additional investment that would be expected to accompany a new influx, a more resilient settlement can be achieved through the implementation of a full range of interventions that address the current and anticipated climate risks and natural hazards while planning for a sustainable integrated settlement. The successful implementation of these strategies would result in an overall reduction of the vulnerabilities currently experienced by residents of both the host and refugee communities, while safeguarding lives and livelihoods and improving the overall resilience of the settlement for the future.

4.3 Scenario 1 - Moderate Population Decline

In a population decline scenario, closure of one of the camps would be inevitable and necessary. It is recommended that Dagahaley be the camp to initially close due to its proximity to flood prone areas and the large travel distance to Dadaab Town and the other camps.




The area could be rehabilitated into agricultural land due to its fertile soil potential and will help in ensuring

livelihood opportunities for the remaining communities. Decommissioned facilities could be re-purposed/ re-adapted for farming and other activities and will be managed by the communities and the County Government.

Connectivity between the remaining settlements will need to be improved and upgraded to ensure good accessibility to services.

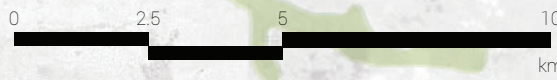
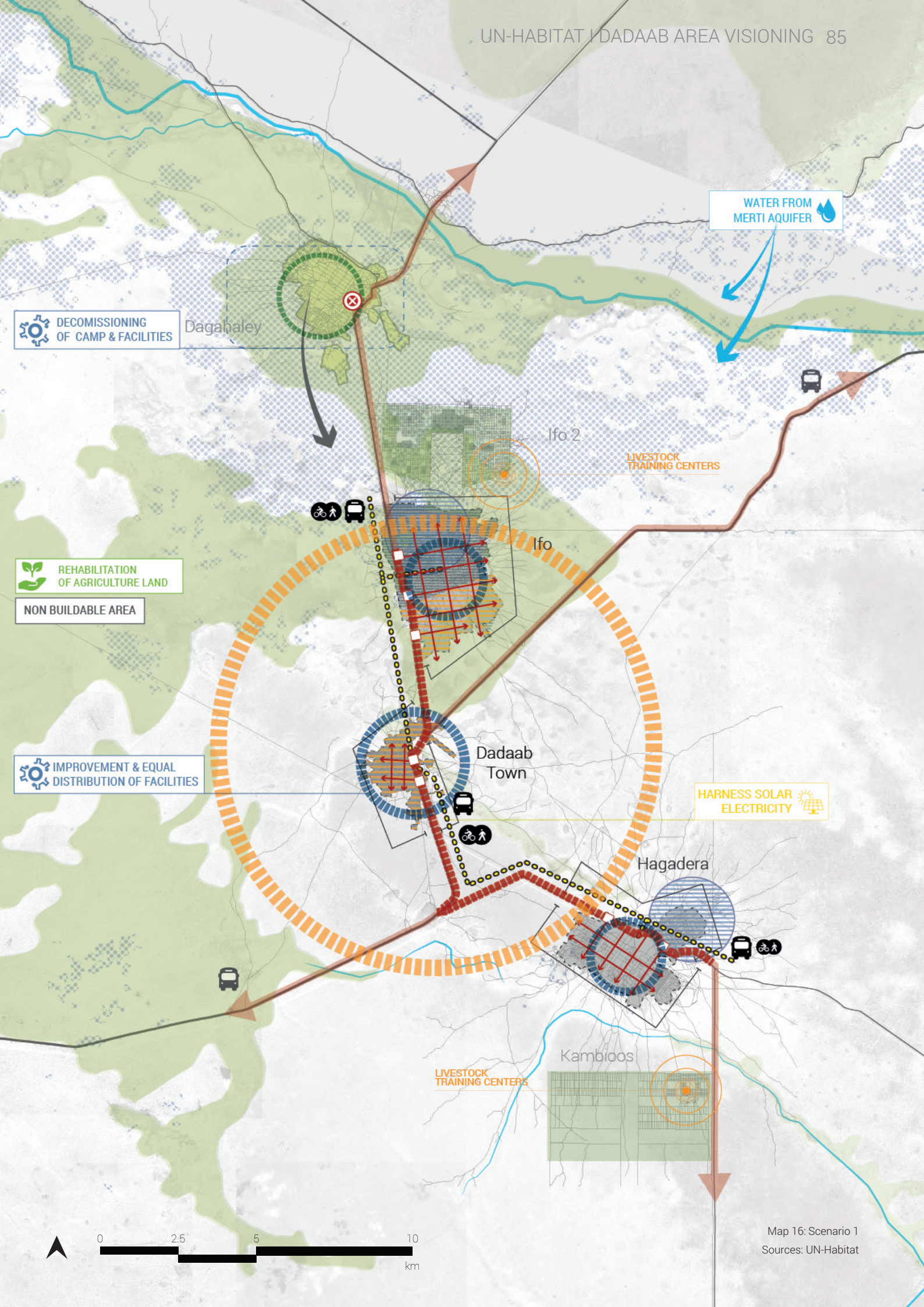
PRIORITY ACTIONS

-  • Improvement and upgrading of the existing main road which connects Hagadera to Ifo passing through Dadaab Town;
-  • Develop a phased plan for potential future camp closure, starting with Dagahaley camp due to its further distance and location in a flood prone risks area;
-  • Decommission facilities and aim for self-reliance and resource-efficiency; Re-purpose some of the closed camps infrastructures and facilities;
-  • Voluntary relocate refugees from the most overcrowded areas and high-risk areas;
-  • Reduce service provision progressively in accordance with needs assessments as the number of inhabitants diminishes;
-  • Rehabilitate Dagahaley built-up area into agriculture hub;
-  • Concentrate development in Dadaab Town and Ifo settlement with;
 -  - higher densification and compactness model;
 -  - Setting up urban growth boundaries;
-  • Establish mitigation and adaptation strategies in flood prone areas;

1a. Fluctuation of Population	1b. Urban Footprint	2. Humanitarian Funding Fluctuation	3. Existing Infrastructure & Services	4. Climate Risks and Resilience
 <p>Moderate gradual population decline over a 10/15y time-frame through out-migration</p>	<p>Gradual decrease of demand on land due to declining population</p>	<p>Gradual reduction of Humanitarian funding</p>	<p>Reduced demand - slight underutilisation and possible loss of assets value</p>	<p>Some targeted actions needed in areas of greatest risk to combat climate risks and build resilience</p>
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation; • Infill, densification, integration, • Possible camp closure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation • Rehabilitation of decommissioned camps and one existing camp into agriculture land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased collaboration with CG • Consolidation of services & gradual handover of responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and facilities selected for improvement or phased closure and handover to Garissa County based on assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High risk areas prioritised for rehabilitation alongside capacity building of communities to recognise and respond to crises
 <p>Remaining camps converted to integrated settlements consolidated around Dadaab Town</p>	<p>Low to moderate decline of urban footprint through consolidation around Dadaab Town</p>	<p>Improved self-reliance & urban revenue generation result in reduced dependence on humanitarian aid</p>	<p>Improved condition of and access to existing infrastructure & facilities in consolidated settlements and re-adaptive use of decommissioned facilities</p>	<p>Vulnerability is reduced through rehabilitation measures in highest risk areas and resilience improved through capacity building across the settlement</p>

Probability

Highly Unlikely
Unlikely
Maybe
Likely
highly Likely



Map 16: Scenario 1
Sources: UN-Habitat

4.3 Scenario 2 - Moderate Population Growth











The moderate population growth scenario, which is the most likely to happen so far, considers the current growth rate of Dadaab with a slightly stable influx of refugees. This outcome would need to accommodate approximately an influx of 40% over a period of 10 years.




The area not only should allocate the adequate space but provide an equal provision of services as well. For this matter, the regeneration of the decommissioned camps and their facilities will be considered as potential extension areas. To ensure sustainability, self-reliance

approaches will need to be promoted to further enhance employment opportunities and protection and restoration of the environment will be critical to ensure resources efficiency and livelihood alternatives.

Meaningful mitigation and adaptation strategies should also be implemented in hazard prone areas to reduce risks to all residents and to improve resilience.

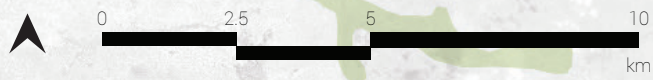
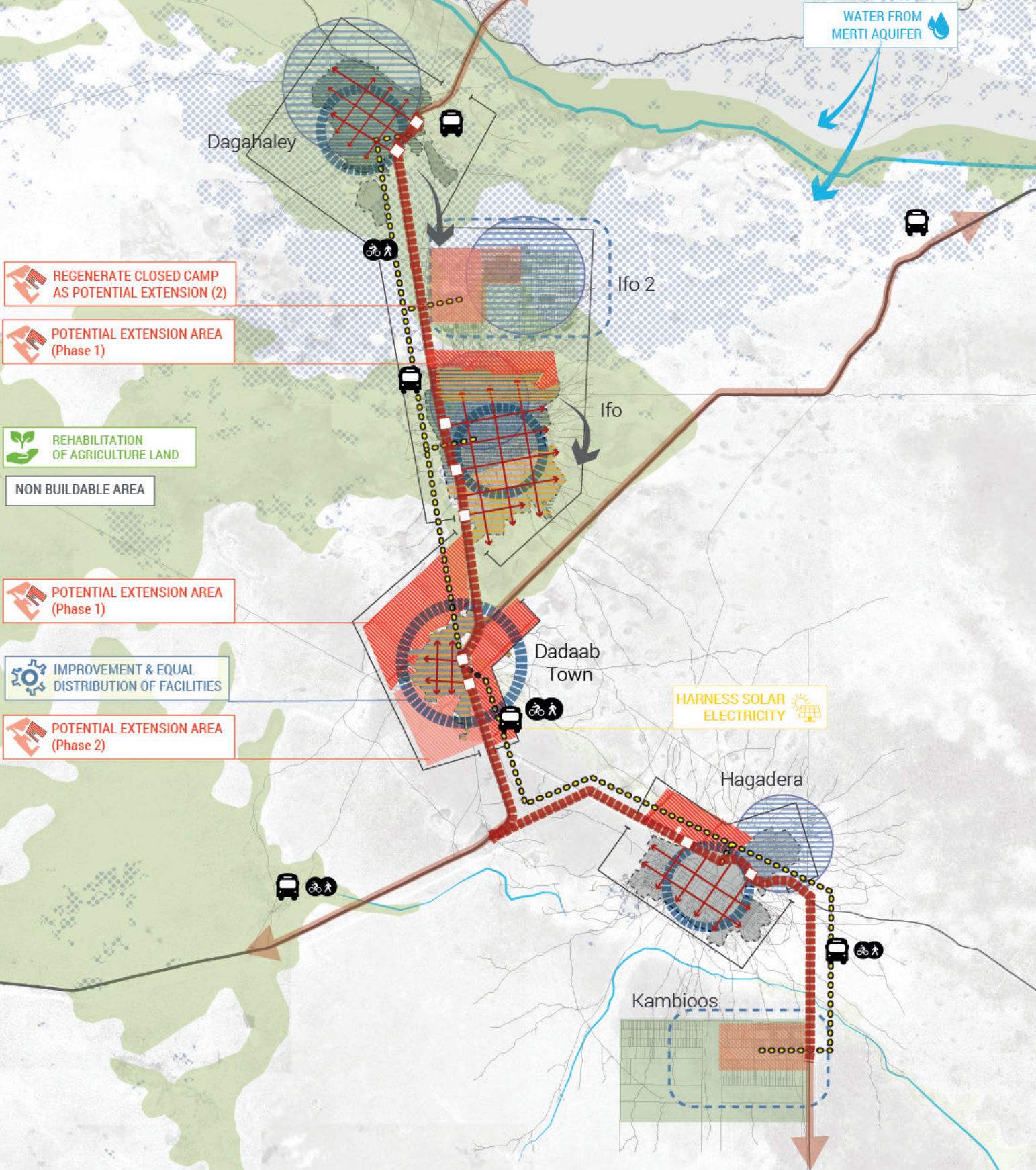
PRIORITY ACTIONS

-  • Improve connectivity to and within the camps by upgrading the main road from Dagahaley to Kambioos,
-  • De-congest overcrowded areas and high-risk areas and voluntary relocate populations,
-  • Accommodate the natural population growth by:
 -  - Identifying suitable extension areas with a phased plan for expansion,
 -  - Identifying areas for densification and infill,
 -  - Regenerating decommissioned camps (Ifo2 and Kambioos) as potential extensions,
 -  - Setting up urban growth boundaries;
-  • Improve existing facilities, infrastructures and basic services, and invest in additional services provision for additional population,
-  • Ensure resource efficiency by protecting and restoring the environment.
-  • Establish mitigation and adaptation strategies in flood prone areas;

1a. Fluctuation of Population	1b. Urban Footprint	2. Humanitarian Funding Fluctuation	3. Existing Infrastructure & Services	4. Climate Risks and Resilience
 <p>Moderate gradual population increase over a 10/15 year timeframe through natural growth</p>	<p>Moderate increase of demand on land due to gradual population increase</p>	<p>Gradual reduction of Humanitarian funding</p>	<p>Inadequate capacity to match the high and growing demand</p>	<p>Some limited actions needed to combat climate risks and build resilience</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation, • Infill, densification, integration, and planned extensions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation • Rehabilitation of decommissioned camps and one existing camp into agriculture land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased collaboration with CG • Consolidation of services & gradual handover of responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate & improve existing infrastructure and facilities's conditions & accessibility • Reactivating & regenerating decommissioned assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted adaptation & mitigation measures implemented in areas of highest risk • Capacity building & awareness activities
 <p>Expanded integrated settlement consolidated around Dadaab Town and Ifo 1</p>	<p>Medium density integrated settlement formed while non-buildable areas identified to reduce risk and limit sprawl</p>	<p>Improved self-reliance & urban revenue generation result in reduced dependence on humanitarian aid</p>	<p>Improved condition of and access to existing facilities and infrastructure across developed areas</p>	<p>Resilience improved through targeted measures in high risk areas and capacity building activities across the settlements</p>

Probability

Highly Unlikely
Unlikely
Maybe
Likely
highly Likely



Map 17: Scenario 2
Sources: UN-Habitat

4.3 Scenario 3 - Large Population Growth










In the eventuality of conflict, natural disaster, or related life-threatening events in the surrounding region, the possibility of a significant influx of refugees to Dadaab could occur in addition to the natural growth.




The increase of population would lead to a large demand on land. The area would need to accommodate approximately around an addition of 50% of the current population in the next 10 years, while ensuring good conditions across the settlements. The probability of this scenario is unlikely to happen and hard to predict, however key strategies should be broadly identified to anticipate and

prevent further risks. Integration and compactness should be promoted through planning strategies to responsibly manage future growth and support the development of an integrated settlement. Clearly identified land for extensions within a limited boundary should be considered to prohibit further land degradation and ensure efficient provision of services within those areas.

Meaningful mitigation and adaptation strategies will be critical to reduce risks to all residents and to improve resilience.

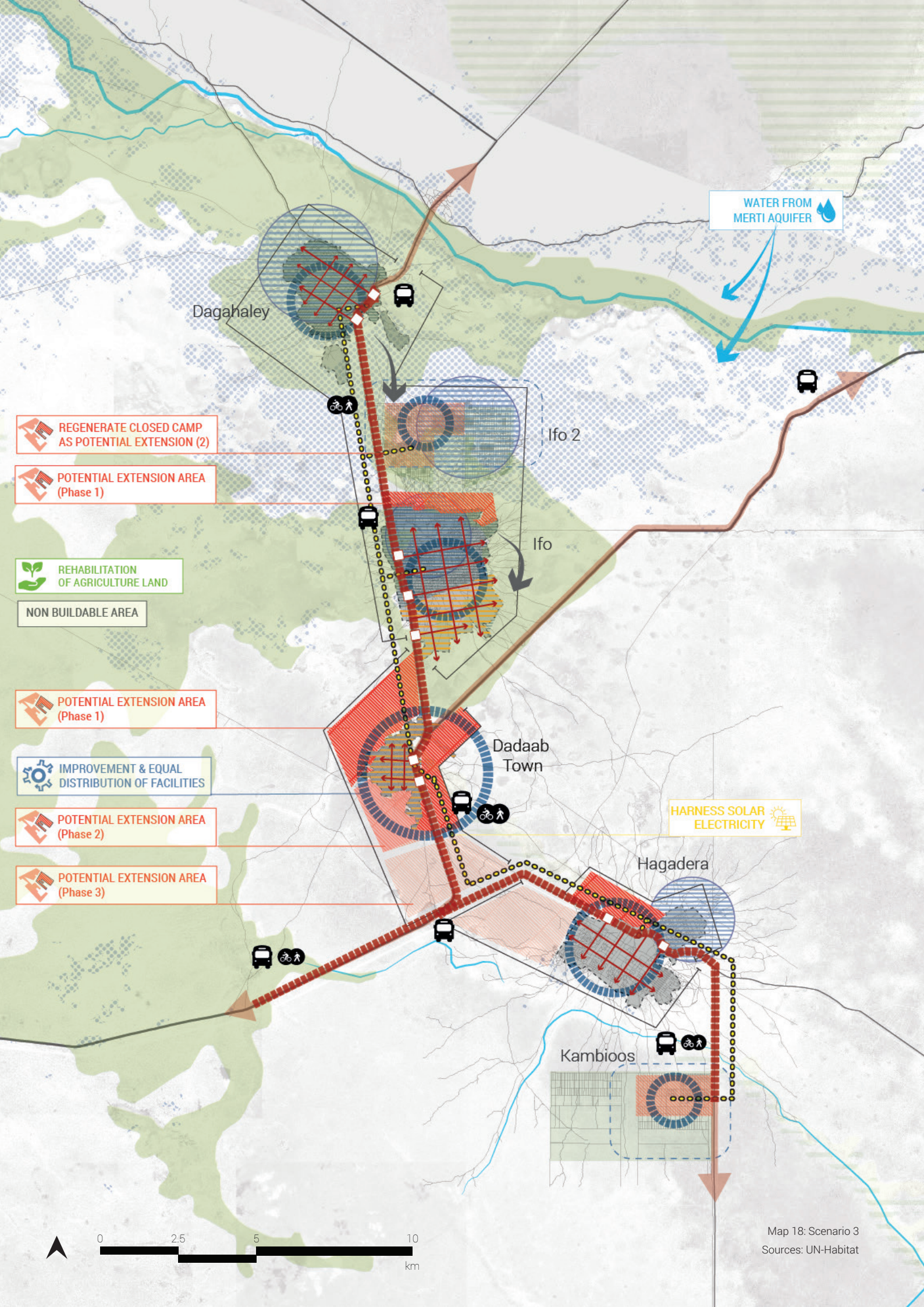
PRIORITY ACTIONS

- 
 - Improve connectivity to and within the settlements by upgrading the main road from Dagahaley to Kambioos,
 - Accommodate the natural Population Growth and large influx by:
 -  - Identifying suitable extension areas with a phased plan for expansion
 -  - Identifying areas for densification and infill,
 -  - Regenerating decommissioned camps (Ifo2 and Kambioos) as extensions areas,
 -  - Setting up urban growth boundaries;
 -  - De-congest overcrowded areas and at high risks areas,
- 
 - Provide additional facilities, infrastructures and basic services with equal distribution to the growing population
- 
 - Ensure resource efficiency by protecting and restoring the environment.
- 
 - Establish meaningful mitigation and adaptation strategies in flood prone areas;

1a. Fluctuation of Population	1b. Urban Footprint	2. Humanitarian Funding Fluctuation	3. Existing Infrastructure & Services	4. Climate Risks and Resilience
 <p>Large population growth from major new influx & natural growth</p>	<p>Dramatic increase of demand on land due to major new influx</p>	<p>Increase in humanitarian funding in response to the new refugee influx</p>	<p>Already inadequate facilities & infrastructure would be overwhelmed by a major increase in demand</p>	<p>Serious actions needed to address growing climate risks & increasing demand on natural resource</p>
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infill & densification combined with planned extension and regeneration of previously decommissioned camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit expansion to avoid unplanned growth through integration, infill, densification, & planned extension and non-buildable areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient distribution of funds across sectors combined with self-reliance mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing facilities & infrastructure improved while additional facilities constructed in and services extended to newly developed areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful physical & infrastructural mitigation & adaptation interventions • Sensitisation & sustainable economic activities to limit land degradation
 <p>Expanded integrated settlement through compactness of existing and regenerated camps with planned extensions</p>	<p>Expanded medium density integrated settlement with previously decommissioned camps & planned extensions between the settlements</p>	<p>Funding used to respond to increased need while contributing to efforts to reduce reliance on aid & promote sustainability</p>	<p>Coverage and capacity are expanded while access and distribution are improved to meet increased demand</p>	<p>A more resilient settlement is achieved through the implementation of meaningful adaptation and mitigation measures</p>

Probability

Highly Unlikely	Unlikely	Maybe	Likely	highly Likely
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WATER FROM MERTI AQUIFER

Dagahaley

Ifo 2

Ifo

Dadaab Town

Hagadera

Kambioos

REGENERATE CLOSED CAMP AS POTENTIAL EXTENSION (2)

POTENTIAL EXTENSION AREA (Phase 1)

REHABILITATION OF AGRICULTURE LAND

NON BUILDABLE AREA

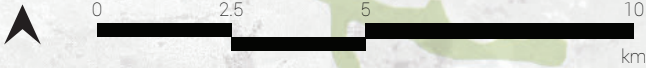
POTENTIAL EXTENSION AREA (Phase 1)

IMPROVEMENT & EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES

POTENTIAL EXTENSION AREA (Phase 2)

POTENTIAL EXTENSION AREA (Phase 3)

HARNESS SOLAR ELECTRICITY



Map 18: Scenario 3
Sources: UN-Habitat

4.4 Way Forward

Following this visioning process and establishing the Vision statement, goals and map, urban strategies that support the regeneration and consolidation of Dadaab will be identified and developed. These strategies will emphasize core components of the Vision: Accessibility inclusion, socio-economic growth, sustainability, and self-reliance, and will provide recommendations to put in place infrastructure and services to meet the needs of existing and future populations, and mitigate the risk of population fluctuations.

Based on the three possible scenarios established to support future development, key priority actions will be identified for each of these scenarios to ensure the sustainability of the area and minimize the impacts from population changes.

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. [Country - Kenya \(unhcr.org\)](https://data.unhcr.org/country/kenya)
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6. KNBS (2019), Kenya Population & Housing Census 2019- Volume IV: Distribution of Population by Socio-Economic Characteristics
<https://www.knbs.or.ke/?wpdmpro=2019-kenya-population-and-housing-census-volume-iv-distribution-of-population-by-socio-economic-characteristics>
7. UN-Habitat Dadaab Socio-Economic Survey 2021
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14. Dadaab Spatial Profile 2021 pg. 60
15. Dadaab Spatial Profile 2021 pg. 62
16. Dadaab Spatial Profile 2021
17. UN-Habitat, Business Survey, 2021
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