GARISKA INTEGRATED
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PHASE I (2023-27)
The County Government of Garissa and UNHCR Kenya wish to acknowledge the contributions made by all partners for the elaboration of this report.

We would like to extend special thanks and appreciation to the representatives and experts from the Government, Development partners, UN sister agencies, non-government organizations, private sector actors, Refugees, Host Community Groups, and others for their invaluable contributions to this report.
THE GARISSA INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (GISEDPLAN)

FOR ENHANCING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION OF REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN REFUGEE HOSTING SUB-COUNTIES OF DADAAB, FAFI, AND LAGDERA IN GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA

Phase I: 2023-2027
Drone shot of larger Dadaab town
Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations vi
Foreword ix
Executive Summary xi
GISEDP I At A Glance xv

01 CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 The Approach: Institutional/Global Framework 1
1.2 Legal and Policy Framework 7
1.3 Socio-Economic Context 11
1.4 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 20
1.5 Scope and Methodology 20

02 CHAPTER II: OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION PHASES 25
2.1 Strategic Objectives 25
2.2 Phased Approach 26

03 CHAPTER III: GISEDP I (2023-27): PROGRAMMATIC COMPONENTS AND RESOURCES 29
3.1 Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development 35
3.2 Education (Pre-Primary and Early Childhood) and skills development 51
3.3 Health and Nutrition 59
3.4 Water Services and Sanitation 73
3.5 Social Inclusion and Social Protection 85
3.6 Spatial Planning, Roads, and Infrastructure Development 97
3.7 Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources 109
3.8 Sustainable Energy Solutions 121

04 CHAPTER IV: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT 131
4.1 Implementation plan 131
4.2 Partnership and Coordination 132
4.3 Resource Mobilization Plan 134
4.4 Risk Analysis 135

05 CHAPTER V: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK 139
Donors 146
Partners 147
References and Resource Materials 148
# Acronyms & Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACRWC</td>
<td>African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child</td>
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<td>AEP</td>
<td>Accelerated Education Program</td>
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<td>AGD</td>
<td>Age, Gender, and Diversity</td>
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<td>ASALs</td>
<td>Arid and Semi-Arid Lands of Kenya</td>
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<td>AU</td>
<td>African Union</td>
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<td>AVSI</td>
<td>International Service Volunteers Ass., Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBC</td>
<td>Competency Based Curriculum</td>
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<td>CBI</td>
<td>Cash-Based Interventions</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Community-Based Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>CECMs</td>
<td>County Executive Committee Members</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFS</td>
<td>Child-Friendly Spaces</td>
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<td>CHV</td>
<td>Community Health Volunteers</td>
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<td>CIDP</td>
<td>County Integrated Development Plan</td>
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<td>CLTS</td>
<td>Community-Led Total Sanitation</td>
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<td>CPPT</td>
<td>Community Peace and Protection Teams</td>
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<tr>
<td>CROP</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of Older Person</td>
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<td>CRPD</td>
<td>Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</td>
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<td>CRRF</td>
<td>Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework</td>
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<td>CUC</td>
<td>Court Users Committee</td>
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<td>DAWASCO</td>
<td>Dadaab Water and Sewerage Company</td>
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<td>DCS</td>
<td>Directorate of Children Services</td>
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<td>DICECE</td>
<td>District Centre for Early Childhood Education</td>
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<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
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<td>DRS</td>
<td>Department of Refugee Services</td>
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<td>EAC</td>
<td>East African Community</td>
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<td>EARC</td>
<td>Educational Assessment Research Center</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>EHAGL</td>
<td>East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes</td>
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<td>EHR</td>
<td>Electronic Health Records</td>
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<td>e-KQMH</td>
<td>Kenya Quality Model for Health</td>
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<td>EMR</td>
<td>Electronic Medical Records</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>FGMA</td>
<td>Female Genital Mutilation Act</td>
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<td>FNSP</td>
<td>Food and Nutrition Security Policy</td>
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<td>GAM</td>
<td>Global Acute Malnutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>GARUWASCO</td>
<td>Garissa Rural Water and Sewerage Company</td>
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<td>GCRWSC</td>
<td>Garissa County Rural Water and Services Corporation</td>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-Based Violence</td>
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<td>GCG</td>
<td>County Government of Garissa</td>
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<td>GCR</td>
<td>Global Compact on Refugees</td>
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<td>GISEDIP</td>
<td>Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan</td>
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<td>FaDiDA</td>
<td>Fafi Integrated Development Association</td>
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<td>FCDC</td>
<td>Frontiers County Development Council</td>
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<td>HDP</td>
<td>Humanitarian, Development and Peace (Nexus)</td>
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<td>Hi</td>
<td>Humanity and Inclusion</td>
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<td>ICRAF</td>
<td>International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICRISAT</td>
<td>International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information, Education, and Communication</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>IRC</td>
<td>International Rescue Committee</td>
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<td>ITC</td>
<td>International Trade Centre</td>
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<td>JHIC</td>
<td>Joint Health Inspection Checklist</td>
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<td>JSS</td>
<td>Junior Secondary school</td>
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<td>KALRO</td>
<td>Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAP-FD</td>
<td>Kenya Analytical Program on Forced Displacement</td>
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<tr>
<td>KHSI</td>
<td>Kenya Health Information Software</td>
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<td>KNSPWD</td>
<td>Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities</td>
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<td>KOSAP</td>
<td>Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project</td>
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<td>KRCS</td>
<td>Kenya Red Cross Society</td>
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<td>KASI</td>
<td>Kiosk Automated Services and Information</td>
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<td>KEFRI</td>
<td>Kenya Forestry Research Institute</td>
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<td>KHSISP</td>
<td>Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan</td>
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<td>KHSIS</td>
<td>Kenya Health Information System</td>
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<td>KIRDI</td>
<td>Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>KKCF</td>
<td>Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund</td>
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<td>KNCCI</td>
<td>Kenya National Chambers of Commerce and Industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>KPC</td>
<td>Kenya Power Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAPSSET</td>
<td>Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor Project</td>
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<td>LWF</td>
<td>Lutheran World Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masala</td>
<td>Somali Traditional Justice System</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCH</td>
<td>Mother and Child Health</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Sanitation</td>
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<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>MSF</td>
<td>Switzerland (Medecins Sans Frontieres)</td>
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<td>MSMEs</td>
<td>Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises</td>
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<td>MTP</td>
<td>Medium-Term Plan</td>
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<td>NEMIS</td>
<td>National Education Management Information System</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>NHIF</td>
<td>National Health Insurance Fund</td>
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<td>NNAP</td>
<td>National Nutrition Action Plan</td>
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<td>NRC</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
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<td>NRM</td>
<td>Natural Resources Management</td>
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<td>NSSF</td>
<td>National Social Security Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>NYOTA FARSAMO</td>
<td>Star” in Swahili, and “FARSAMO” means “artisan in Somali (Mixed Culture)</td>
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<tr>
<td>OAU</td>
<td>Organization of African Unity</td>
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<td>ODF</td>
<td>Open Defecation Free</td>
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<td>ODPP</td>
<td>Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions</td>
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<td>OVCs</td>
<td>Orphans and Vulnerable Children</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public-Private Partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSEA</td>
<td>Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</td>
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<td>PSN</td>
<td>Persons with Special Needs</td>
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<td>PWDs</td>
<td>Persons with Disabilities</td>
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<td>PWJ</td>
<td>Peace Winds Japan</td>
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<td>RCK</td>
<td>Refugee Consortium Kenya</td>
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<td>RESI</td>
<td>Refugee Employment &amp; Skills Initiative</td>
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<td>RID</td>
<td>Refugee Identification Card</td>
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<td>RLO's</td>
<td>Refugee-Led Organization</td>
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<td>RRDO</td>
<td>Relief Reconstruction and Development Organization</td>
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<td>RSD</td>
<td>Refugee Status Determination</td>
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<td>REA</td>
<td>Rural Electrification Authority</td>
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<td>SCI</td>
<td>Save the Children International</td>
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<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedures</td>
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<td>SPP</td>
<td>Security Partnership Project</td>
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<td>TDH</td>
<td>Terres Des Hommes</td>
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<td>TECDEMIS</td>
<td>Garissa ECDE Management Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>TPD</td>
<td>Teachers' Professional Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVET</td>
<td>Technical Vocational Education and Training</td>
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<td>TWGs</td>
<td>Thematic/Technical Working Groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>UHC</td>
<td>Universal Health Care</td>
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<td>UNDAF</td>
<td>United Nations Development Assistance Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDSS</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Safety and Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Habitat</td>
<td>United Nations - Habitat</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNSDCF</td>
<td>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>UPI</td>
<td>Unique Personal Identifier</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAS</td>
<td>Vitamin A Supplementation</td>
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<td>VSLA</td>
<td>Village Savings and Loan Association</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>Word Bank</td>
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<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Program</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>WIK</td>
<td>Windle International Kenya</td>
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<td>WUA</td>
<td>Water Users Association</td>
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<td>WVI</td>
<td>World Vision Inc</td>
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<td>YEP</td>
<td>Youth Education Pack centres</td>
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INTRODUCTION

H.E Nathif Jama Adam, Governor Garissa County and Ms. Caroline van Buren UNHCR Country Representative, Kenya during a joint retreat on GISEDP, February 2023
Garissa County has been hosting refugees for over three decades and currently hosts 274,274 refugees and asylum-seekers (excluding more than 90,000 who are pending registration). The current total population in the refugee hosting sub-counties of Garissa, including host communities, now stands at about 1.18 million. As part of the roll-out of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the County Government of Garissa together with UNHCR and partners agreed to adopt an inclusive and sustainable development model for enhanced self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities that will bring positive impacts to the economy of Garissa County and Kenya as a whole.

Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (GISEDP), an area-based development blueprint, will therefore build close collaboration and partnerships between the National Government, the County Government of Garissa, UNHCR, donors, private and humanitarian partners to facilitate a strategic shift from humanitarian assistance to development-oriented interventions in a protracted refugee situation. GISEDP will take a whole-of-society approach to sustainable solutions to the refugee situation in the refugee hosting sub-counties in Garissa County (Dadaab, Fafi and by extension Lagdera, which does not host refugees, but the sub-county has been affected by the protracted presence of refugees in the area), benefiting both refugees and the communities that host them.

The implementation of GISEDP will follow a two-phased approach with an initial phase of 2023-2027 and then a follow-up phase of 2028-2032, in line with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) phase III and IV, respectively. GISEDP interventions are structured within eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components that are closely aligned to CIDP sectors. GISEDP is also aligned with other regional and national priorities, including the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia and its National Action Plan, Kenya Vision 2030, as well as the Kenya Refugees Act, 2021 and the Shirika Plan currently under development.

Although GISEDP formulation process was started in 2019, due to the directive on the closure of camps in March 2020, the formulation of the GISEDP was temporarily put on hold. The process was reactivated in February 2023 following enactment of the progressive Refugees Act, 2021, which commits to an integrated settlement approach for socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities. The formulation of GISEDP and its finalization process in 2023 included a series of stakeholder consultations and workshops led by the County Government of Garissa with UNHCR and partners involving both local and national level stakeholders, including donors and development partners, private sector entities, NGO partners, UN agencies, refugee and host community representatives. GISEDP Phase I adopts a similar structure as CIDP III and emphasizes the provision of safe water, adequate healthcare, and quality education as universal human rights alongside enhancing access to energy, business and skills opportunities and improved access to agricultural and pastoralist livelihoods. Furthermore, it acknowledges the county government’s urban development initiative including the roll-out of Dadaab Municipality.

We look forward to the next five years of successful implementation, close partnership with government agencies and a range of other partners, and the continued generous support from our donors in ensuring that GISEDP achieves its objectives toward sustainable integrated service provision and economic opportunities for both refugees and host communities. We believe that the implementation of GISEDP will spur economic growth in refugee hosting areas, help prepare refugees for eventual return to their countries of origin and help them contribute to Kenya’s economy during their stay in Kenya.

H.E Nathif Jama Adam
Governor Garissa County
Signed

Ms. Caroline van Buren
UNHCR Country Representative
Signed
Refugees and host community at a livestock market in Dagahaley
Since the early 1990s, Kenya has been a generous host to large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers – primarily those fleeing violence and insecurity in Somalia and South Sudan, along with others fleeing war-torn countries throughout the region. Refugees in Kenya are mainly hosted in Garissa and Turkana counties and in Nairobi and a number of other urban areas. Several waves of refugees have come and gone over the past 30 years. Currently, the refugee community makes up more than 40 percent of the Garissa County population (906,150- CIDPIII/Projection for 2022) and almost half of the refugee-hosting sub-counties of Dadaab, Fafi and by extension Lagdera.

In 2015, UNHCR and the Government of Kenya agreed to pilot a new approach by developing an integrated settlement in which the self-reliance of refugees and the host population would be promoted through enhanced livelihoods opportunities and inclusive service delivery mechanisms. Subsequently, county authorities, UNHCR, and partners embarked on a multi-year comprehensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative, initially to start in Turkana West Sub-County. The initiative is known as the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED). Following the same approach, it was agreed to pursue a similar Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (GISED) in Garissa County with a focus on the refugee-hosting sub-counties of Dadaab, Fafi, and by extension Lagdera, which does not host refugees but has been affected by the protracted presence of refugees in the area. However, due to a government policy directive on the closure of camps in March 2021, the process was put on hold but later reactivated in February 2023 following the enactment of a progressive Refugees Act, 2021 (which came into effect in February 2022). Owing to the ethnic and religious similarities between the majority of the refugee and host communities residing in the region, and the social capital that exists in the area, the enabling environment and opportunity for local socio-economic integration is already existing in the community. To realize inclusive economic growth, political stability, cohesion, and sustainability, the planned interventions under GISED are focused on populations affected both directly and indirectly.

Following the enactment of the Refugees Act, 2021, by the Government of Kenya and its high-level commitment to follow an integrated settlement approach for socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities, it was agreed to reactivate the process of formulating an integrated strategic plan for enhancing socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities in Garissa County, with focus on the three-refugee hosting sub-counties of Dadaab, Fafi, and, by extension, Lagdera. The implementation of GISED will follow a two-phased approach with an initial phase covering 2023-2027 and a follow-up phase from 2028-2032, which is in line with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) Phases III and IV, respectively. The GISED is also aligned with other regional and national priorities including the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia and its National Action Plan, Kenya Vision 2030, as well as the Kenya Refugees Act, 2021 and the Shirika Plan currently under development, which aims to expand inclusion in national services, facilitate self-reliance for both refugees and Kenyans, and promote economic development in Kenya’s refugee-hosting areas.

During the initial period, the GISED preparation process involved extensive consultations and validation with both the national and county governments, UNHCR and other UN agencies, donors and development partners, and key stakeholders including NGO and private sector partners and representatives of the refugee and host communities. The review and finalization process in 2023 also included a series of stakeholder consultation workshops led by the county government team involving all partners. In all, over 60 organizations and institutions and stakeholder groups were involved at the local and national level.
Leveraging the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors to work across the above listed sectors and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus towards collective outcomes is one of the hallmarks of this process.

This makes the refugee hosting sub-counties in Garissa County vibrant communities, with refugees from Somalia and 10 other countries of origin positively contributing to the local economy, which is faced with increasing needs for public and private sector investment and the building of marketable skills and capacities among the population. All stakeholders have agreed on a new approach to strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and giving way to sustainable growth, which will allow both refugees and host communities to maximize their potential in an enabling environment. The adoption of the GCR and CRRF explicitly acknowledged the increasing need to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and development in response to increasing needs, risks, and vulnerabilities faced in new and protracted displacement situations. Increased displacement due to protracted conflict and war, and now climate change, are shrinking available resources for humanitarian assistance creating the need to program for longer-term outcomes with the view to contributing to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The humanitarian-development approach within GISEDP, therefore, ensures that the programming of interventions enables refugees and host communities to utilize their full potential by facilitating self-reliance through well-designed poverty-reduction initiatives and enhanced access to social services. This nexus injects the sustainability model into the protracted refugee context in Garissa. GISEDP Phase I (GISEDP I), covering the years 2023 to 2027, aims to continue creating an enabling environment in which inclusive service delivery and local capacities are further strengthened, legal frameworks and policies are improved, a conducive environment for investment and job creation is promoted, and communities’ resilience is strengthened. It also aims to build people’s skills and capabilities to successfully function in this new environment and to expand the overall local economy.

GISEDP I comes at a time of policy shift in Kenya’s refugee response, entailing the enactment of the Refugees Act, 2021 and the proposed Shirika Plan. These initiatives promise to expand opportunities for inclusion between the refugee and host populations and enhance their capabilities to sustainably contribute to the local and national economies through a range of self-reliance initiatives including documentation, ensuring the right to work and freedom of movement, and enhancing access to basic services including healthcare, education, and social protection, as well as financial services.

GISEDP I envisions that both refugees and host communities benefit from strengthened national service delivery systems and increased socio-economic opportunities, along with sustained investments in building people’s skills and capabilities, to allow them to become the drivers of economic growth in Garissa. Other key characteristics of the Plan include investment in infrastructure in various sectors, engagement with development actors and the private sector, and sustainable urban and agricultural and livestock development. This requires developing models for inclusion in basic services within existing systems and ensuring that the Government can manage service delivery sustainably while increasing efforts to strengthen the resilience of communities.

GISEDP I interventions are structured around eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components that are closely aligned to the CIDP sectors, including trade, entrepreneurship and private sector partnership; education and skills; health and nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); protection, peace and security; spatial planning and infrastructure development; agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management; and sustainable energy solutions. Each component has its own sectoral objectives, indicators, and budget that directly contribute to one or more of the following four strategic objectives:

• Create a conducive environment that attracts investment from the private sector and financial
service providers to promote the local economy, with support from government, development partners, NGOs.

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

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

- Increase access to quality, cost-effective basic services for refugees and host communities and support market-driven solutions.

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

The implementation of GISEDP I will be co-led by the County Government in close collaboration with UNHCR and all partner agencies in Garissa, with financial support from multilateral and bilateral donors towards the achievement of strategic objectives.

Existing coordination mechanisms will be complemented by a specific GISEDP governance structure, including a Steering Committee and a Secretariat. The Steering Committee will provide the necessary oversight and guidance on policy matters, while a Secretariat will facilitate effective communication among stakeholders. Programmatic and technical discussions are currently coordinated through government-led thematic working groups. In addition to the release of yearly reports charting shared progress against planned deliverables, a mid-term review will take place to reflect adjustments in operational planning in line with the evolving operational context complemented by a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and risk analysis. During the inception phase of the GISEDP I (October-December 2023), the implementation and coordination arrangements will be streamlined along with monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Within a global climate of limited humanitarian and development financing that has led to critical shortfalls in food assistance, limited opportunities for third-country resettlement, together with only modest support for basic social service assistance and infrastructural support, bold financial commitments for essential services and a sustainable solutions-based response will be required to harness the transformational agenda and to ensure the effectiveness of responsibility sharing arrangements. The estimated resources required for Phase I have been estimated at USD 350 million with a government commitment of USD 71.09 million from the County Government. The budget estimate includes top priority interventions and flagship projects that will cost about USD 164 Million over 5 years. Multiple financing streams will be mobilized to finance GISEDP’s activities. The immediate lifesaving needs of refugees are not covered under this Plan.
The map below is showing the position of Garissa County in Kenya.
GISEDP I at a Glance

1. **Strategic Objective**
   - Create a conducive environment that attracts investment from the private sector and financial service providers to promote the local economy, with support from government, development partners, NGOs.

2. **Strategic Objective**
   - Invest in basic socio-economic infrastructure, introduce sustainable models and strengthen capacities for enhanced and inclusive national and county level service delivery.

3. **Strategic Objective**
   - Enhance innovative aid delivery and increase economic inclusion for refugees and host communities to enhance self-reliance and reduce poverty.

4. **Strategic Objective**
   - Increase access to quality, cost-effective basic services for refugees and host communities and support market-driven solutions.

**Budget Requirements for Phase I**
- $350 Million

**Phased Approach for Implementation**
- **PREP** 2019-2021
- **Phase I** 2023-2027
- **Phase II** 2028-2032

**Population of refugee hosting sub-counties (dadaab, fafi, lagdera) tot: 762,006**

**Target Population**
- 364,401 Refugees and asylum seekers (including 90,127 unregistered/profiled)
- 397,605 Host Communities

**52%**
- Host population of which **82%** are below 35 years of age

**48%**
- Refugee population of which **80%** are below 35 years of age

**Other Statistics**
- **52%** Women and girls among the refugee population
A Refugee farmer at a farm in Ifo settlement
1.1 The Approach: Institutional/Global Framework

A Humanitarian-Development-Peace Approach

Following the outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, popularly known as the triple nexus,\(^1\) is intended to ensure strong cooperation, collaboration and coordination between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts at both the national and local levels to ensure collective outcomes on the basis of joined-up, coherent, complementary and risk-informed analysis, planning and action.\(^2\) In line with this global approach, the adoption of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) was the explicit acknowledgement of the increasing need to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and development and to promote peace-building efforts. This is in response to the increasing needs, risks, and vulnerabilities faced in new and protracted displacement situations. Displacement due to protracted conflict and war, increasingly combined with the effects of natural disasters and climate change, are shrinking the resources available for humanitarian assistance resulting in the need to program for longer-term outcomes with the view of contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. Refugee-hosting states are also facing economic downturns due to global crises and climate change and are being forced to bear heavier burdens to host larger numbers of refugees on their territory.

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

The humanitarian-development approach within GISEDP I will continue to ensure that the programming of interventions enables refugees and host communities to maximize their potential by

\(^1\) With an intensifying level of global humanitarian need, the triple nexus approach’s focus on building resilience, recognizes the value of enhancing the cooperation of various actors in mitigating vulnerabilities and promoting peace. The triple nexus approach utilizes the combined expertise of the sustainable development, peacebuilding and conflict mitigation, and humanitarian aid sectors in overcoming collective challenges and ensuring the protection and wellbeing of affected populations. [https://www.csis.org/programs/humanitarian-agenda/themes/triple-nexus-approach#:~:text=The%20triple%20nexus%20approach%20utilizes,and%20wellbeing%20of%20affected%20populations.]

\(^2\) [https://www.undp.org/crisis/humanitarian-development-and-peace-nexus]
enabling self-reliance through deliberate poverty-reduction initiatives and enhanced access to social services in line with the Refugees Act, 2021, national economic and refugee management policies, and the Shirika Plan currently being developed. This nexus injects the sustainability model into the protracted refugee context in Garissa.

The approach will be driven by increased private sector partnerships supported by an enabling environment for investment, provision of market-driven skills for self-employment and/or better wages among refugees and host communities, and the strategic utilization of humanitarian assistance in building capabilities and freedoms of individuals to grow and develop, including the use of cash-based interventions that will increase demand and supply in local economies and establish supportive infrastructure for socio-economic development, subject to favourable market assessment and local provisions. Figure 1, below, illustrates the three nexus elements – humanitarian, development and peace – as separate entities, while Figure 2 provides an illustration of the humanitarian-development nexus, the new way of working with a focus on building resilience.

Figure 1. Contextualizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

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4 UN OCHA Position Paper: Resilience “No Date”; https://cerf.un.org/sites/default/files/resources/OCHA percent20Position percent20Paper percent20Resilience percent20FINAL.pdf
Figure 2: Humanitarian Development Nexus (UN OCHA; “No Date”)

Figure 3, using the same humanitarian-development-peace nexus, the UNDP-UNHCR Theory of Change shows how the nexus approach can be adopted to situations of forced displacement, particularly in the case of protracted refugee situations. It also underscores importance of ‘interventions from the initial phase of displacement to the achievement of longer-term solutions in situations of protracted displacement’.5

5 https://www.unhcr.org/media/convention-and-protocol-relating-status-refugees
GISEDP follows the global nexus and its adoption to the protracted refugee situation and ongoing emergencies based on the above global theory of change, which is broadly applicable to the local context of Garissa County. Moreover, GISEDP, as a government-led initiative, is anchored in an area-based approach that entails the recognition and alignment of the national legal and policy frameworks within the local level plan and its implementation. GISEDP strengthens existing development synergies by ensuring consultations and alignment in planning, implementation, and evaluation. The legal and policy frameworks guiding GISEDP are grounded in the county, national, regional, and international contexts to ensure the Plan is aligned with the other relevant multi-stakeholder priorities and plans, including the overarching Shirika Plan now being developed.

At the international level

The core legal framework in humanitarian and development response to refugee situations is the UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The Convention outlines the definition of a refugee and has general provisions relating to discrimination, the judicial status of refugees and their rights and obligations, access to gainful employment, welfare in public education, housing, rationing, relief, and social security, and administrative measures that support the identification of refugees. The Convention also provides for the need for contracting states to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).6

At the height of growing global displacement, 193 states in a United Nations General Assembly High-
INTRODUCTION

Level Meeting on 9 September 2016 unanimously adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. The Declaration called for enhanced global solidarity in refugee protection and respect for human rights and outlined a set of commitments towards supporting refugee-hosting countries through shared responsibility by the international community. The Declaration tasked UNHCR to embark on consultations towards the development of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in 2018. These two frameworks have been domesticated in a number of refugee-hosting countries, including Kenya.

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

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi.

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

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

The GCR is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, recognizing that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation. It is based on similar objectives as the CRRF with a global perspective. The GCR was adopted in December 2018 as a non-binding operational tool that aims to broaden the base of support available to refugees and host communities. The Global Refugee Forum (GRF), held every four years, is a key component of the GCR framework, with the first one being held in 2019 and the second being planned for December 2023. The forum brings together member states, international organizations, business leaders, refugees, civil society organizations, the private sector, experts, and representatives of local governments to share good practices and contribute with financial support and technical expertise.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GISEDP Components</th>
<th>SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development</td>
<td>SDG 1, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Skills Development</td>
<td>SDG 1, 4, 5, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>SDG 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</td>
<td>SDG 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Inclusion (Protection)</td>
<td>SDG 1, 5, 10, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Planning and Infrastructure</td>
<td>SDG 9, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources Management</td>
<td>SDG 1, 2, 12, 13, 14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Energy Solutions</td>
<td>SDG 7, 12, 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**At the regional level**

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

The World Bank Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP), which is coming to an end in 2023, supports the four refugee-hosting countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya. In Kenya, DRDIP is a national government initiative supported by the World Bank and the Government of Denmark to improve the lives of the refugee-hosting communities in Garissa as well as Wajir South sub-county in Wajir County.
INTRODUCTION

It addresses the regional and country spill-over effect of conflict and forced displacement through development responses that seek to support host communities in overcoming the shocks and impacts of a large-scale refugee presence. The project has the development objectives to improve access to social services, expand economic opportunities and enhance environmental management for host and displaced households in Kenya. The project is funded through a World Bank credit facility of USD 100 million and a grant of about USD 8 million from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). DRDIP’s development interventions complement GISEDP’s efforts to enhance service delivery to host communities in Garissa.

GISEDP is also aligned with the provisions and aspirations of the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) of 2009, and the Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment (2018). These legal instruments provide for various rights of refugees, outline state responsibilities, and highlight the required partnerships for economic inclusion.

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

In 2019, IGAD Member States adopted the Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods, and Self-reliance for Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities, which has five key priority areas: (1) a conducive legal environment for economic inclusion, for example, to provide access to markets and financial services or the right to work and freedom of movement; (2) the importance of the private sector and civil society to create sustainable livelihoods and jobs; (3) sustainable return and reintegration; (4) natural resource management for livelihoods and self-reliance; and (5) regional coordination, partnership and financing. This Declaration is specific to GISEDP’s Component Eight, Private Sector and Entrepreneurship, which seeks to create an enabling business environment for private sector investment in Garissa County. Additionally, in 2017 IGAD member states adopted the non-binding Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education with the commitment to implement and develop quality educational standards and facilitate the inclusion of refugees in national legal frameworks and education systems from pre-primary to tertiary levels. Refugee inclusion in Kenya’s national education system will help actualize the path toward self-reliance and ensure the fundamental right to education.

1.2 Legal and Policy Framework

At the national level

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

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8 Available at: https://au.int/en/treaties/oau-convention-governing-specific-aspects-refugee-problems-africa
9 Available at: https://au.int/en/treaties/african-union-convention-protection-and-assistance-internally-displaced-persons-africa
10 Available at: https://au.int/en/treaties/protocol-treaty-establishing-african-economic-community-relating-free-movement-persons
11 Available at: Goals & Priority Areas of Agenda 2063 | African Union (au.int)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Mr. Filippo Grandi met with H.E. President of Republic of Kenya, Dr. William Ruto during the World Refugee Day, on 20 June, 2023, in the State House in Nairobi.
the Department of Refugee Services within the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, in close collaboration with county governments in refugee-hosting areas.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>National Government</th>
<th>County Government/ Municipality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development</td>
<td>National Economic policy and planning; Labour standards. Intellectual Property Rights; consumer protection; monetary and fiscal policy.</td>
<td>Trade development and regulation; markets, trade licenses; fair trade practices, and cooperative societies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Education policy, standards, curricula, examinations, and granting of university charters. Universities, tertiary education institutions, primary schools, special education, secondary education, and special education institutions. TSC: teachers’ human resource management.</td>
<td>Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, and home craft centres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>National Referral Hospitals and Health Policy</td>
<td>County Health facilities; ambulance; primary healthcare; food licensing and control; veterinary services; cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; refuse waste removal, dumps, and solid waste disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>Environment and natural resources protection; hydraulic engineering and safety of dams</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Component** | **National Government** | **County Government/ Municipality**
--- | --- | ---

**Spatial Planning & Infrastructure Development** | Transport and communications, Housing policy, National public works, Principles of land planning. | County transport: county roads, street lighting; traffic and parking. Land survey and mapping, Housing, County Public Works. Firefighting services.

**Agriculture, Livestock & Natural Resources Management** | Agricultural policy. | Crop and animal husbandry; livestock sale yards; county abattoirs; plant and animal disease control and fisheries.

**Sustainable Energy Solutions** | Energy policy includes electricity and gas reticulation. | Electricity and Gas reticulation and energy regulation.

**Vision 2030** is Kenya’s national development blueprint launched in 2008, which aims to transform Kenya into an industrialized, middle-income country. It is anchored on three pillars – economic, social, and political – with key priority areas as outlined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vision 2030 Pillars</th>
<th>Priority Areas</th>
<th>GISEDP Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Pillar</strong></td>
<td>Tourism; Agriculture and Livestock; Wholesale and Retail; Trade; Manufacturing; Financial Services; Business Process Outsourcing; Infrastructure; Land Reforms; Oil and other Mineral Resources.</td>
<td>Component One: Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development Component Six: Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development Component Seven: Agriculture, Livestock, and Natural Resource Management Component Eight: Sustainable Energy Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Pillar</strong></td>
<td>Education and Training; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Social Inclusion (Gender, Youth, and Vulnerable Groups); Health; Population, Urbanization, and Housing; Sports, Arts, and Culture.</td>
<td>Component Two: Education (Pre-Primary/ECD and TVET) Component Three: Health and Nutrition Component Four: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Component Five: Social Inclusion Component Six: Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political Pillar</strong></td>
<td>Decentralization; Devolution; Governance and the Rule of Law.</td>
<td>Component Five: Social Inclusion (Protection) • The GISEDP implementation framework acknowledges and identifies with the devolved system of government in Kenya. • The proposed conferment of municipality status to Dadaab will deepen the decentralization of services to the host and refugee communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GISEDP’s phased approach is aligned with the Vision 2030 as its second phase is falling within the period, and it is also aligned with the priorities of the periodic Medium-Term Plans of Vision 2030.
The Refugees Act, 2021 is the national legal instrument guiding the management and coordination of the refugee response in Kenya. It was enacted on November 17, 2021, giving effect to the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 OAU Convention. The Act provides for the recognition of refugees and their rights and obligations as applicable to the citizens of Kenya, establishes administrative bodies such as the Department for Refugee Services, the Refugee Status Eligibility Committee and the Refugee Status Appeals Committee, and the Refugee Advisory Committee, the membership of which comprises various line ministries and the Council of Governors thereby ensuring a whole government approach to the refugee response. The Act recognizes the importance of identifying and facilitating comprehensive and durable solutions for refugees through voluntary repatriation to countries of origin, resettlement to third countries, and integration within local communities in Kenya. The Act also calls for the inclusion of refugees in national and county development plans, the adoption of affirmative action for women, children, older persons, victims of trauma, and persons with disabilities, and expanded recognition of refugees in social and economic spheres as pathways towards integration and self-reliance. Importantly, the Act is explicit on the right of refugees to engage in economic activities (employment or enterprise) through facilitated access to documentation and the recognition of qualifications by the relevant authorities to ensure their contribution to the social and economic development of Kenya.

Shirika Plan: In April 2022, Government of Kenya stated its intention to transition from camps to integrated settlements under a Plan to be developed, which has been termed as the Shirika Plan. The Plan, which builds on existing frameworks and initiatives, such as the GCR, the Support for Host Community and Refugee Empowerment (SHARE), Kenya CRRF, and Kenya’s pledges at the Global Refugee Forum in 2019, and considers Kenya’s Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. The Plan is to be aligned with the county level integrated socio-economic development plans such as KISEDIP and GISEDIP for enhancing socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities in refugee hosting areas. The Plan, at the national level, aims to create an enabling environment for protection of refugees through the implementation of Refugees Act, 2021 and relevant policy provisions including the right to work, freedom of movement, and access to documentation, while laying out the process of transitioning to integrated settlements in which both refugees and members of host communities would benefit from inclusion in national services and programs aimed at facilitating self-reliance. Following this overarching approach and policy guidance, GISEDIP, in alignment with the Shirika Plan, will be focused on the implementation of local level programs and projects in Garissa County, with focus on the refugee hosting sub-counties.

County Integrate Development Plan (CIDP): The County Government Act, 2012 obligates county governments to develop integrated plans that inform their annual budgets, sectoral plans, and mid-term priorities. Further, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides that all public funds shall be appropriated within the county’s planning framework, and as such the CIDP is an important tool in developing budgets and facilitating resource mobilization and allocation. The CIDP provides a comprehensive guide to support the operationalization of the county’s vision for a five-year period. Garissa County’s CIDP III (2023-2027) was developed following wide consultations with the public and involved humanitarian agencies engaged in the county. The plan coincides with the GISEDIP Phase I implementation period between 2023 to 2027.

1.3 Socio-Economic Context

More than 644,000 registered refugees and asylum-seekers are currently being hosted in Kenya (along with more than 90,000 unregistered asylum-seekers in Dadaab pending registration), many having fled their home countries more than three decades ago. Finding lasting solutions for the refugee population is a key component of UNHCR and the Government’s protection strategy, and the international community has continued to support development initiatives that aim to sustain and expand asylum and integration space in Kenya.
**Geography**

Garissa County is one of the 47 counties in Kenya covering 44,736 km², which is 7.7 percent of the total land area of Kenya. Internationally, the county borders Somalia to the east. Nationally, the county borders Lamu County to the south, Tana River County to the west, Isiolo County to the northwest, and Wajir County to the north. The county’s topography varies between semi-arid and arid landscapes consisting of low-lying plains without hills, valleys, or mountains. Administratively, the county has ten sub-counties, namely: Garissa Township, Ijara, Lagdera, Balambala, Bura East, Fafi, Hulugho, Bothai, Liboi, and Dadaab. However, three other sub-counties have been gazetted but are yet to be operationalized. These administrative units have both national and county government administrative structures with specific but mutually integrated functions.

Refugees reside in Dagahaley in Labasigale Ward, Ifo 1 and Ifo 2 in Dadaab Ward, Hagadera and Kambioos (re-gazetted as a camp) in Fafi Ward; within Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera Sub-Counties. Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera Sub-Counties cover an area of 26,561 km² and are divided into seventeen wards.

**Population Dynamics**

The population in Garissa County has been increasing at an average rate of 3.5 percent per year. The population of Garissa County is reported to be 841,353, in 2019, according to the national census and projected figure for 2022 has been estimated as 906,150. Garissa County’s population is projected to grow to 1,012,920 by 2027.

According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census conducted in 2019, the Refugee Hosting Sub-Counties of Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera have a host community population of 369,588, and according to the CIDP III, the host community population in the area is projected to grow to 444,976 by 2027. The refugee hosting areas of Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera sub-counties have local host populations of 199,285, 144,194, and 54,126 respectively.

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

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12 Lagdera sub-county does not host any refugees, but this is considered as the hosting sub-county because the area and host populations are affected by the presence of refugees in the neighbouring sub-counties of Dadaab and Fafi. It is reported that refugees go to Lagdera area to collect firewood and shelter material. This has an impact on the host population/neighbourhood environment. Hence Lagdera is considered as a refugee-hosting area.

The refugee population hosted in Garissa has also increased steadily over the past years due to conflict in neighbouring countries, notably Somalia. Kenya has been receptive to new arrivals and has ensured access to asylum. The total refugee population in the refugee hosting sub-counties of Garissa and surrounding areas at the end of 2022 was 320,855 persons, which has increased to 364,401 persons as of August 2023 (including more than 90,000 who are pending formal registration).

The refugees hosted in Dadaab, and Fafi Sub-counties of Garissa County mainly originate from Somalia (96.5 percent) while other nationals represent only 3.5 percent of the total population. The following provides details of the refugee population in Dadaab and Fafi Sub-counties of Garissa County and surrounding areas as of 31 August 2023.
Socio-Economic Characteristics

Generally, the impact of refugees on the local economy continues to be positive, and the presence of refugees in Garissa County has helped expand access to markets, schools, and hospitals for surrounding host populations. However, the socio-economic characteristics of the refugee and the host community populations differ in some ways, despite their cultural and religious similarities, mainly because of the difference in legal status and resulting access to economic opportunities. Over the years the humanitarian assistance provided to refugees has to some extent provided them with the necessary means to develop. In assessing the socio-economic characteristics of the refugee population, humanitarian actors depend on various studies and assessments conducted directly or in partnership with development actors or other institutions. There is an increasing need for refugee inclusion in national and local socio-economic studies and surveys, such as the Kenya Population and Housing Census and the Kenya Household Surveys, to better understand relevant dynamics and appropriate programming.

Findings of a socio-economic survey conducted among the refugees and host communities in refugee hosting areas of Garissa County by UN-Habitat in May-June 2021\(^4\) shed light on the socio-economic situation and identified a number of challenges and opportunities related to work, income and expenditure, healthcare, food security, mobility and communication, shelter, and basic services, including:

**Household Incomes and Expenditure**

- In terms of sources of income and livelihoods, both host and refugee communities reported businesses as a major source of livelihoods, although the majority of the population in Garissa County, particularly from the host community, are pastoralists.

- The refugees primarily rely on support from humanitarian organizations, with such financial aid mainly spent on regular basic needs such as food.

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\(^4\) UN Habitat; Dadaab Socio-Economic Survey 2021 - REPORT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, BUSINESSES AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
• Both host and refugee communities also depend on remittances from relatives living in Nairobi and outside the country.

• Most host communities (52.4 percent) reported having a secondary source of income as compared to refugees (25.1 percent).

• Fundamentally, financial challenges are prevalence and there is high unemployment among the youth in both refugee and host communities.

• On average 92.8 percent of refugee and host community households have a monthly income of less than KES 30,000 (approximately USD 280).

• Some 85.4 percent of households were spending less than KES 20,000 per month.

• About 16 percent of host communities and 19 percent of refugees have functional bank accounts.

• The use of mobile money transfers was found to be popular, with 49.2 percent of refugees and 36.5 percent of host communities using this service.

Education and Training

• Refugees were found to have relatively better access to education facilities and related services compared to the host community. Several barriers including financial challenges associated with buying school supplies (e.g., uniforms), as well as some cultural barriers, prevent full enrolment among the host community.

• According to Kenya’s 2019 census report, an overwhelming majority of Garissa County population has never been to school (75.2 percent) with higher rate among the females (77.5 percent). Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties record 80.7 percent and 82.4 percent, respectively, of the population that has never been to school.

• Challenges of enrolment are also experienced among the refugee community.

Health Care

• Communicable diseases are the most reported by surveyed households. In addition, mental health issues are a major concern for the population, especially refugees.

• Healthcare services within the settlements are provided by operational and implementing partners with infrastructure for primary and secondary healthcare at no cost to beneficiaries.

• The County Government is also involved in healthcare provision for the host community as well as supporting immunization, TB, and HIV programs in the settlements.

• Most households reported accessing regular healthcare services within the refugee camps (65.6 percent), in Dadaab Town (23.7 percent), and in Garissa town (10.7 percent).

• Most households noted there was a healthcare facility within walking distance in their locality, but services at the facilities were often a concern.

• The COVID-19 pandemic was noted as compounding healthcare challenges.

Food Security

• Household food security worsened during COVID-19, where 14.6 percent and 26.9 percent reported severe and moderate food insecurity, respectively.

• Women played a critical role in coping with households’ food security by either engaging in casual labour to supplement food items, prioritizing food intake by children and spouses, or seeking aid from organizations and family members.

Shelter Access

• Most of the shelters were either temporary or semi-durable with very few households reporting having a permanent shelter.
• More than half of the households (52 percent) indicated that their shelter was not adequate.

**Domestic Water Services**

• Overall, the majority (70.5 percent) of households were using between 20 to 120 litres of water per day.

• Most of the households reported that they were not paying for water. However, upon in-depth discussion, it was noted that the buying of water was seasonal and occasioned by several factors including water pump failures and drought in the region.

• Overall, the perception of households indicates that the quality of domestic water is good (60.3 percent) with a smaller number (4.6 percent) of households rating the water quality as poor.

• Boreholes are the primary source of clean water for domestic use.

**Sanitation Services**

• Due to water challenges, dry sanitation systems are the dominant form of faecal waste management in Dadaab.

• The survey established that pit latrines were the most common facilities used across the camps and in host community settlements.

• However, open defecation was also practiced especially within host communities.

• Some 46.9 percent of refugee and 33.5 percent of host community households reported lacking access to organized solid waste collection services.

**Energy Services**

• There are multiple sources of energy used by households in Dadaab including solar electricity, wood, paraffin, and charcoal.

• According to Kenya’s 2019 census data, firewood is the most popular source of cooking energy in Dadaab and Fafi households, accounting for 88.5 percent and 85.6 percent, respectively, while charcoal accounts for 1.4 percent and 2.4 percent for Dadaab and Fafi households; less than 1 percent of households use electricity or liquified petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking.

• Overall, households’ connection to electricity was noted to be slightly more than half (52 percent). The majority (67.9 percent) of refugees and 39.1 percent of host community households had electricity connections, with usage largely restricted to lighting and powering domestic appliances.

• Other common types of lighting energy in both refugee and host community areas include solar lamps, paraffin lamps, and sometimes firewood.

**Climate Change and Environmental Vulnerability**

• Garissa County, as a dryland area where pastoralism is identified as the primary means of livelihoods for the majority of the population across sub-counties, including refugee hosting areas, faces severe challenges due to climate shocks, environmental vulnerability, prolonged drought (resulting from erratic rainfall and a low water table) and seasonal flooding.

• A recent study on human mobility in Garissa shows that “82 percent of settlements in Garissa County were reported to have absentee totalling over 42,500 households due to the drought” and “92 percent of settlements reported loss of livestock or land becoming unproductive due to the drought with over 72,600 pastoralist dropout households losing their capital and livelihood opportunity.”\(^{15}\)

• Garissa remains one of the most affected areas by climate change in Kenya, with one article noting that the “the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) refers to these areas as part of the “alarm stage,” meaning they are experiencing the worst kinds of drought emergency.”\(^{16}\)

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15 [https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/hmbzd1466/files/reports/DTM%20REPORT%20ON%20HUMAN%20MOBILITY%20IN%20GARISSA%20COUNTY%20-%20SEP%202022.pdf](https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/hmbzd1466/files/reports/DTM%20REPORT%20ON%20HUMAN%20MOBILITY%20IN%20GARISSA%20COUNTY%20-%20SEP%202022.pdf)

Business and Local Economic Development

- The presence of refugees in Dadaab has helped create a vibrant economy, resulting in thousands of small businesses, most informal, and a few large businesses operating in both the refugee camps and in Dadaab town and surrounding villages.

- Most of the businesses are retail or service provision (formal and informal) with most of the commodities and services sold in Dadaab being food items.

- The majority of businesses in the area are micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) involving low capital to start the businesses.

- Host community businesses perform better than refugee-owned businesses on average. This may be because the host community are not subject to movement restrictions and can get good prices for supplies from other parts of Kenya. Refugees have to pay intermediaries to obtain goods that are more expensive.

Costs of Starting a Business and Access to Finance

- Being MSMEs, most businesses had less than five employees (70.2 percent), while 25.3 percent employed between 5-19 workers and 4 percent had 20-99 employees; just 0.4 percent employed more than 100 staff. Most business operators, 59.6 percent, obtained capital from personal savings, and 26.7 percent borrowed from friends and relatives. Only 1.3 percent reported raising initial capital from a bank loan, while 1.8 percent obtained loans from saving and credit cooperative organisation (SACCOs) and 8 percent received a loan from other informal cooperative arrangements.

- Equity Bank is the only bank operating in Dadaab, with operations since 2012. The bank is based in Dadaab Town and there are bank agents situated in the camps, which makes it easier for refugees to access the bank’s services.

- Informal lines of credit and community-based credit and saving schemes are more popular among refugees. There are also operational formal micro-credit schemes servicing both host and refugee communities. Hawala agencies provide short-term credit to reliable customers. Mobile money services are mainly through Safaricom Mpesa services.

- Some of the barriers for business expansion include: limited skills and financial capacity, high competition reducing profit margins, and infrastructure and service provision challenges (e.g., lack of cold storage resulting in losses due to spoilage of perishables).

Supply and Value Chains, Actors, and Issues

- Dadaab commodity markets have considerable linkages with other markets outside the region. These include Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir, Thika, Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Somalia.

- Dadaab is highly dependent on goods sourced from neighbouring regions and gets its supplies mainly through the north-eastern corridor. The availability of food supplies in Dadaab is greatly defined by seasonal production cycles and road conditions during the rainy seasons. Garissa town is a key supplier of various items in Dadaab, specifically cereals and pulses and vegetables and fruits. Nairobi is also a significant supply source for local markets, especially for non-food items. Retailers in markets must depend on distributors to be able to get these commodities. Apart from external linkages, the study found that internal markets are also vibrant. For instance, livestock and goat meat are mostly bought from local markets.

- In addition, recent assessments undertaken by ILO in 201917 and 202018 identified several value chain sub-sectors with potential for inclusive growth in and around Dadaab. They include: waste management and recycling; livestock fattening and trade; commodity trade and services; and vegetable and fruit production.

18 ILO (March 2020): Rapid Action Research for Market Systems Intervention Design in Dadaab
The infographics below provides a snapshot of socio-economic situation in Garissa considering both the refugees and host population.

Potential for Economic Growth

The three interrelated areas of water, electricity, and road connectivity have the most potential to influence economic development in Garissa County. The possibility of opening the Somalia-Kenya border (Mandera-Elwak, Liboi-Dobley) will help develop the Garissa area for enhanced economic opportunities and cross-border business activities. Furthermore, the area will be more connected to other counties and neighboring countries and the exchange of goods and services will take less time and be logistically cheaper. Other economic opportunities include livestock value chains (including leather) and to scale up dry land agricultural activities with appropriate irrigation and market linkages. The introduction of the Dadaab Municipality and any other progressive legal or policy shifts, along with investment in critical infrastructure (e.g., roads, dam, electricity, schools, health centres), will have further positive impacts on the socio-economic situation in Garissa County.
1.4 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and GISEDP

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

The County Government Act, 2012 obligates county governments to develop integrated plans that inform their annual budgets, sectoral plans, and mid-term priorities. Further, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides that all public funds shall be appropriated within the county’s planning framework, and as such the CIDP is an important tool in developing budgets and facilitating resource mobilization and allocation. The CIDP provides a comprehensive guide to support the operationalization of the county’s vision for a five-year period. Garissa County’s CIDP III (2023-2027) was developed following wide consultations with the public and involved humanitarian agencies engaged in the county. The plan coincides with the GISEDP Phase I implementation period between 2023 to 2027.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garissa CIDP Structure</th>
<th>GISEDP Structure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Investment, and Enterprise Development</td>
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<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
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<td>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
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<td>Social Inclusion (Protection: Peace + Gender, Youth and Sports)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lands, physical planning, and Urban Development (and Roads, Transport, and Public Works)</td>
<td>Spatial Planning &amp; Infrastructure Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Livestock, and Pastoral Economy</td>
<td>Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resources Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Environment, and natural resources</td>
<td>Sustainable Energy Solutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5 Scope and Methodology

1.5.1 Scope of GISEDP I

Phase I of GISEDP was devised to support a new approach aimed at establishing integrated settlements in Garissa County in which both refugees and host populations would live together and benefit from services. GISEDP’s geographical scope is primarily focused on refugee hosting sub-counties of Dadaab, Fafi, and by extension Lagdera (which does not host refugees, but the sub-county has been affected by the protracted presence of refugees in the area), though various interventions are being implemented in other areas of the county.

To ensure administrative linkages and inter-linked service delivery – for example, county referral hospital, trade and business supply chain, youth and leadership hub, advocacy initiatives and capacity development of county service delivery systems – GISEDP will be centered within the administrative headquarters in Garissa town as well as in Dadaab.

GISEDP I interventions will continue to be structured along eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components that are closely aligned to the CIDP III sectors, including trade, entrepreneurship and private sector partnership; education (pre-primary) and skills; health and nutrition; WASH; social inclusion and social protection; spatial planning and infrastructure development; agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management; and sustainable energy solutions. Each component has its own cross-sectoral objectives, indicators, and budget that contribute to one or more of the four strategic objectives noted above. GISEDP interventions not only focus on delivering services but also contribute to strengthening the capacity of local government structures in adopting an inclusive service delivery model that serves both the refugees and host populations.
1.5.2 Methodology
The GISEDP is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative in which partners agree to respond to the current situation in Garissa County using their comparative advantages. The development of the GISEDP has benefitted from the review process conducted by the county government and partners to provide integrated feedback on various aspects of development programming. GISEDP also benefitted from the CIDP III formulation processes and the evaluation of CIDP II as well as lessons learned from the design and implementation of a similar plan: the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISEDPII) in Turkana County. The integrated service delivery and market-based models on which GISEDP and KISEDPII are founded work well in the refugee hosting context in which refugees and host communities can live and pursue a vibrant economic life through economic interaction that promotes peaceful-existence.

GISEDP uses an area-based approach to address the social, economic, and environmental needs among refugees and local communities, and benefits from analysis of good practices, desk reviews, a technical validation workshop, thematic and technical working group meetings (co-led by county authorities and UNHCR with the participation of a wide range of partners), and the CIDP review process. Additionally, focus group discussions were organized with a wide range of stakeholders, bringing together participants from diverse backgrounds and organizations to identify key challenges to be addressed to achieve the required impact and to develop ways to allow refugees to maximize their potential in an enabling environment. After field level consultations, a national level stakeholder workshop was organised to receive further feedback from representatives of national government, donors and development partners, NGOs, UN agencies and the private sector.

Through the government-led GISEDP thematic working groups (TWGs) and other coordination structures at the county and sub-county level, GISEDP partners discussed and agreed on assumptions, challenges, and opportunities while reviewing current baselines, existing local capacities, and identifying priority development areas. The GISEDP structure includes an overall objective/goal, four strategic objectives, eight sectoral components, and required financial resources for the implementation of Phase I (2023-2027). GISEDP partners will aim to address key challenges through this structure and capitalize on efforts made to reform the legal framework and develop relevant policies; enhance infrastructure and financial and human resources; support refugee inclusion in national service delivery systems; facilitate the development of an educated and skilled workforce; address inadequate disability inclusion, and high poverty levels; expand water availability and dry land agriculture alongside livestock value chains; ensure equitable distribution systems; facilitate access to credit and financial inclusion for refugees; support community engagement and ownership of the process; and enhance the business environment to support private sector investments. Addressing these key challenges is the basis for developing priority projects under each component, and these projects are designed to address strategic issues and generate model solutions while contributing to the national and international visibility of GISEDP and its achievements in Garissa County.

1.5.3 The Underlying Principles
GISEDP is anchored on principles found in various global, regional, and national legal and policy frameworks on the refugee response, responsibility sharing, and broadened support and engagement on humanitarian-development interventions targeting refugees and host communities. Below are the underlying principles guiding GISEDP.

A government-led initiative
International refugee law recognizes the responsibility of hosting states in coordinating the refugee response and taking the lead in protection and management while UNHCR and partners support the response and ensure protection is mainstreamed across activities. GISEDP is in alignment with Kenya’s devolved governance and is government-led at both the national and county levels. The GISEDP Steering Committee, co-led by the County Government of Garissa and UNHCR, provides overall oversight and guidance, while the sectoral TWGs are led by the County Executive Committee (or nominated Chief Officer or Director...
of the County Department) in conjunction with UN technical sector leads. Government leadership is aligned with national and county legal and policy frameworks. The Secretariat facilitates the participation of and coordination with the National Government in all non-devolved or partially-devolved functions through co-chairing of the working groups with the representatives of the national, county, and sub-county levels.

The centrality of communities and participatory planning
Integral to all GISEDp interventions are the voices and needs of the refugees and host communities in Garissa County. Through regular consultations, all investments are based on community-identified priorities and needs using an age, gender, and diversity approach. The centrality of communities ensures cultural, socio-economic, and political contexts are appreciated in the GISEDp strategic objectives and priorities and during implementation. It further strengthens the sustainability of GISEDp’s interventions in ensuring a whole-of-society approach to achieve integration.

Area-based approach
The principle of area-based approach guides GISEDp’s active engagement with multiple and diverse stakeholders present in Garissa County, including local government, civil society, international humanitarian and development actors, and the private sector, to build resilience, improve self-reliance, and reduce poverty within both the refugee and host communities through enhanced socio-economic inclusion, integrated service provision and improved economic opportunities.

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

Market development and public-private partnerships
Through public-private partnerships (PPP), GISEDp aims to stimulate investments that will support value-chain development, expand the job market, and improve business opportunities.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Mr. Filippo Grandi is with the Hon. Prime Cabinet Secretary Mr. Musalia Mudavadi, H.E Mr. Nathif Jama Adam, Governor of Garissa County, H.E Mr. Jeremiah Ekamaish Lomorukai Napotikan, Governor of Turkana County and other senior officials from Government of Kenya and UNHCR in the High Level Forum on Shirikia Plan during the World Refugee Day celebration in Nairobi on 20 June, 2023
A newly arrived refugee mother from Somalia holds her child outside a makeshift shelter on the outskirts of Dagahaley refugee camp, Dadaab.
2.1 Overall Goal and Strategic Objectives

**GOAL**

The overall goal of GISEDP is to create an enabling environment towards integrated service delivery for refugees and host communities in Garissa to enhance their self-reliance, social cohesion and resilience through transforming the humanitarian model of assistance towards development-oriented and market-based solutions.

The strategic objectives of GISEDP to achieve this overall goal are:

1. Create a conducive environment that attracts investment from the private sector and financial service providers to promote the local economy, with support from government, development partners, NGOs.

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

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

4. Increase access to quality, cost-effective basic services for refugees and host communities and support market-driven solutions.

GISEDP will implement the above strategic objectives through eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components that are closely aligned to the CIDP sectors. Each component has its sectoral objectives, indicators, and budgets that directly contribute to one or more of the above strategic objectives. It also takes account of the fact that socio-economic inclusion and integration of refugees is a gradual process with legal, economic, social, and cultural dimensions. The GISEDP components and their implementation arrangements are explained in full detail in Chapter 4 of this document.
Implementation Modalities

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

UNHCR and all UN agencies will support the partners in resource mobilization for GISEDP interventions and adopt either direct implementation or engage implementing partners in various components. Implementation of private sector initiatives will be supported by the County Government of Garissa in obtaining various legal clearances, and the Department of Refugee Services will support county authorities and UNHCR to identify space for investment in the refugee camps and settlements.

Phased Approach

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

Preparatory Phase 2019-2021: Focused on engaging various stakeholders, including county and national government, the private sector, humanitarian and development partners, and community-based organizations. Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) were set up and each TWG undertook various assessments, developed the GISEDP key focus areas and structure, and engaged donors. Ifo 2 settlement was designed, temporary shelters were constructed, and initial basic services were established.

Phase One 2023-2027: During the implementation of this phase, further efforts will be made to fully align GISEDP with CIDP III. While GISEDP partners continue to fund accessible basic social services and protection for refugees and host communities, the Government, UNHCR and partners will
gradually increase their efforts to strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, improve infrastructure (roads, schools, hospitals, shelters, access to energy etc.) and scale up innovative aid delivery modalities, including private sector partnerships, for market based solutions, build technical and institutional capacities and promote inclusive national service delivery systems for better resilience and sustainability. The foundation for medium to long-term development interventions will be built through the engagement of a broad section of TWG stakeholders. The focus will be on strong coordination and partnership to ensure that existing opportunities for collaboration and synergies are fully exploited. The 5-year plan has been developed to guide detailed programming for interventions by partners and resource mobilization, and it lays the foundations for future full inclusion in county service provision.

**Phase Two – 2028-2032:** During this phase development interventions will focus on ensuring more sustainable service provision and expanded economic opportunities, which will prepare refugees for eventual return and build their resilience while reducing poverty levels among host communities. Phase II of GISEDP will focus on continuing efforts to build and expand the economic and social infrastructure of Garissa County, and especially the Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera sub-counties, to continue to provide opportunities for refugees and host communities and become the inclusive hub of Kenya’s regional trade and economic collaboration with Somalia and Ethiopia as a result of a well-established private sector to employ locally available skilled labour and produce local goods to meet increasing demand. GISEDP will guide development projects that will build on the foundation laid during Phase I and will include further major investments that will transform Garissa County.
OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION PHASES

South Sudanese refugees in Ifo refugee camp
Programmatic Components and Resources

Considering GISEDP is a 10-year comprehensive development plan (in 2 phases) that aims to create an enabling environment in which skilled refugees and host populations can make choices, interventions are structured within the following eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components that are closely aligned to the CIDP III sectors, national refugee management policies, and the Shirika Plan currently under development. Each component has its sectoral objectives, indicators, and budgets that directly contribute to one or more of the above strategic objectives. Cross-cutting elements include the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities of county and sub-county level government and local partners, private sector engagement, the introduction of innovative aid-delivery models appropriate to the county context, protection mainstreaming, gender equality and women’s empowerment, and disability inclusion as part of a wider social inclusion agenda for refugees and host populations in Garissa County.

Programmatic Components

Component One: Trade, entrepreneurship, and private sector development outlines a range of activities to support the development of the private sector and encourage entrepreneurship in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera, with spill-over to other sub-counties.

Components Two to Four: Education, healthcare, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) will benefit from sustainable integrated service delivery and skills development and will support cost-effective social services that benefit host communities even after the return of refugees to their countries of origin.

Component Five: Social inclusion and social protection will supplement systems and services in line with national and county policy and legal frameworks for the protection and social cohesion of refugees and host communities, addressing protection risks through a comprehensive local approach, with focus on community-based interventions in the areas of youth, sports, gender equality, participation and peaceful co-existence.

Component Six: Spatial planning and infrastructure development will facilitate the planning of Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera, and other affected sub-counties in Garissa, to guide the area’s development approach and the transformation of the refugee camps into sustainable urban settlements, supporting the economic growth of Garissa County.

Component Seven: Agriculture, livestock, and natural resource management will support the development of a commercially viable agriculture and livestock sector and improved natural resource management in the three sub-counties and other affected areas.

Component Eight: Sustainable energy solutions will enhance access to affordable, reliable modern energy services, including the expanded use of renewable energy, which will further boost existing opportunities for economic growth and improve the well-being of both refugees and host communities.

Financial Resource Requirements and Mobilization Strategy

This section provides a summary of the estimated resources required to implement GISEDP Phase I, which partners discussed and laid out in further detail in the respective work plans for each programmatic component. The work plans will be reviewed regularly and adjusted where relevant and necessary. Changes and risk mitigation measures will be discussed and agreed upon during the quarterly coordination meetings and shared with all stakeholders through quarterly reports. GISEDP budget requirements will be focused on interventions that promote the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and contribute to the
economic growth of Garissa County. The immediate needs of refugees for life-saving interventions are covered separately.

The Gross estimated resources required for Phase I total **USD 350 million** with an estimated potential contribution from the County Government of Garissa of **USD 71.09 million**.

It is important to note that budgets are based on assumptions and are estimates for planning purposes to ensure greater impact and increase value for money. The budgets for each intervention will be further developed by partners at the project submission stage and complementarity will be ensured through established coordination structures. For Phase II, the overall budget from the international community could gradually start decreasing to allow more government and private sector contributions.

Government contributions to GISED P are in line with CIDP resource requirements, priorities, and mobilization efforts relevant to the overall objectives and goal of GISED P. Government cross-sectoral integrated flagships that aim to maximize impacts in the county have also been carefully reviewed and, where relevant, elements have been included under their respective sectors in the resource requirements for GISED P. The overall CIDP III required resources have been estimated at **USD 860 million**.

In CIDP III, the county government explains that close to 43 percent of county revenues would come from equitable share allocation, which refers to the equitable sharing of revenue raised by the national government among county governments. Other sources of income would come from county taxes (0.8 percent), Government of Kenya grants (6.9 percent), and bilateral and multilateral funded programs (9.6 percent). The resulting resource gap is therefore estimated at approximately **USD 342 million**, which the county aims to address through an aggressive resource mobilization strategy including fundraising through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund and partnerships with national government and development partners, along with public-private partnerships.

The county government will prioritize critical and strategic activities that contribute to economic growth, identify opportunities for additional or improved revenue streams, and strengthen the coordination of development activities in the county to ensure investments are aligned with the CIDP and do not duplicate efforts. Multiple financing streams, including humanitarian, development, government, and private sector, will be mobilized to finance GISED P’s activities. Every participating organization will mobilize funding to finance its respective activities, and the GISED P Secretariat will work with all actors to support resource mobilization activities. At the same time, the county government will consider innovative ideas, such as using land as equity for public-private partnerships, prudent asset management to improve creditworthiness, partnerships with local governments of overseas sister cities to build capacity, austerity measures such as cutting non-core expenditure, and containing the Public Sector Wage Bill.

Water supply in the refugee camps, a constant challenge
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<th>Component</th>
<th>2023/2024</th>
<th>2024/2025</th>
<th>2025/2026</th>
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<th>2027/2028</th>
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Refugee businessman in Ifo
Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan
GISEDIP 1
Component-wise Plan
Fresh produce from a joint refugee and host community farms on display at Hagadera refugee market.
3.1 Component One

Trade, Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development

Current Situation

Since the inception of the Dadaab refugee camps in 1991, UNHCR and its partners have been providing basic services to the refugee population using a "care and maintenance" approach. Today, durable solutions for the Dadaab situation have become imperative due to dwindling resources and the reality of the protracted nature of displacement that requires a focus on building communities’ resilience and means of self-reliance. It is agreed by all stakeholders that the time has come to pursue long-term and sustainable solutions targeting both refugees and host communities in Garissa County. The presence of refugees has provided the host community with increased access to business and trade. A major development in 2012 was the opening of a branch of Equity Bank, one of Kenya’s major financial institutions, in Dadaab town, and most recently the entry of Inkomoko, a private sector financial service provider. Dadaab is fast becoming an economic hub for Garissa due to the economic opportunities available for many of its population. Furthermore, a study commissioned by DANIDA in 2010 on the socio-economic and environmental impacts of the Dadaab refugee camps found the attendant positive economic impacts outweigh the negative implications on the host community.  

Trade, entrepreneurship, and private sector development can contribute to improving livelihoods and play a key part in providing solutions to refugees and host communities in Garissa. The sector particularly plays a vital role in improving self-reliance and reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance. Enabling refugee communities to acquire employable and market-ready skills, earn incomes, increase savings, and build assets are key elements of durable solutions. Better livelihoods can also reduce irregular movement and risky onward migration. With the “new way of working” presented by GISEDPS, a shift in programming through an area-based approach will expand the impact and reach of development interventions.

The Department of Trade, Industry, and Enterprise Development, along with partners in Garissa, is transitioning from providing humanitarian assistance to promoting sustainable development. The goal is to make Garissa County the top choice for industrialization, trade, and enterprise development, while also becoming a leader in these areas. To achieve this, the department and partners aim to create an enabling environment that accelerates

19 Enghoff, Martin et al. (2010): “Socio-economic and Environmental Impacts of Dadaab Refugee Camps on Host Communities IN SEARCH OF PROTECTION AND LIVELIHOODS. Available at https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:211139961
the growth of trade and enterprise development. This will enhance national, regional, and domestic integration while promoting wider participation and empowerment for host communities and refugees, particularly youth and women. The Dadaab livelihoods strategy is anchored in the Garissa CIDP III and UNHCR’s Global Livelihoods Strategy and is implemented through a range of implementing and operational partners.

The overall objective is to fully involve refugees and the host community in the socio-economic development of Garissa County, leading to a vibrant competitive investment environment.

The Department of Trade, Industry, and Enterprise Development, under the direction of the County Government and in collaboration with development partners and the private sector, will maintain its leadership role in creating strategic plans for the implementation of GISEDP. This will be achieved by building partnerships with stakeholders and ensuring the availability of necessary resources. The County Government will encourage the continued contribution of investors, development partners, international agencies, CSOs, and other bodies and enhance participatory engagement. The valuable contributions of these actors have been crucial in the past and will remain essential in the future. By fostering collaboration and partnerships, the County Government aims to realize synergies, enhance linkages, and promote trust, goodwill, and ownership among all stakeholders.

A 2021 study\(^{20}\) undertaken by the Botho Emerging Markets Group and the Research and Evidence Facility on current pathways to employment and entrepreneurship for refugees in Kenya, with evidence from the Dadaab camps, identified a number of challenges and opportunities, including:

- There are real opportunities for promoting private sector engagement in Kenya’s refugees hosting areas, but these are limited by the fact that refugees lack access to legal employment and to move freely outside the camps.
- Equitable and reliable pay and job security are key concerns for refugees with respect to employment.
- Movement outside camps is essential for promoting refugees’ economic inclusion because it enables them to take advantage of opportunities beyond their immediate locations and to access goods without having to go through intermediaries.
- Documentation and registration are imperative for refugees to secure employment or pursue entrepreneurship, but the process for obtaining both is ambiguous and changes frequently, which dissuades many refugees from pursuing these routes.
- There is a lack of adequate information among private sector actors on how to engage or employ refugees.
- A coordinated engagement and partnership strategy, along with promotion of best practices and positive precedence of private sector engagement in refugee-hosting areas, are vital.
- An enabling environment and incentives, facilitated by the government, would promote greater private sector engagement in refugee-hosting areas.
- Relationship dynamics between refugees and host communities must inform employment and entrepreneurship program development and private sector engagement.

**Achievements and Impact**

- Enterprise development and employment creation, with focus on business training, grants and issuance of start-up kits, online jobs and digital work, production activities, community micro-finance schemes, including through the village saving and loans association (VSLA) model, and market promotion.

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\(^{20}\) The study was conducted by Botho Emerging Markets Group and the Research and Evidence Facility (REF) in 2020-2021 and is based on an extensive desk review and interviews with private sector actors, refugees, national and county government officials, and staff from UNHCR and implementing organizations working in Nairobi and in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya. [https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/files/2021/06/REF-Private-sector-research-brief.pdf](https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/files/2021/06/REF-Private-sector-research-brief.pdf)
• Artists for refugees project: promotion of livelihoods opportunities for youth through harnessing and nurturing talent.

• Advocacy and sensitization sessions: linkages with relevant national and county government departments, private sector companies, outsourcing companies, and the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce, which provides business skills development training to refugee and host community entrepreneurs, and advocacy related to legal barriers affecting refugees.

• Members of the host community make up 20 percent of the targeted population in skills development training and have been employed by or through UNHCR and partners.

• Policy documents on movement permits and access to documentation for refugee entrepreneurs were developed to unlock access to the external markets outside the camps.

• Due to limited access to financial services, refugees use various VSLA groups to save and borrow money. More than 1,200 groups exist in the Dadaab refugee camps, supported by UNHCR and partners.

• Some 18,330 refugees have opened bank accounts with Equity Bank, while 430 refugees secured small business loans from the microfinance institution Inkomoko using Sharia-compliant products.

• Inkomoko has provided entrepreneurship training and bookkeeping tools to over 2,200 entrepreneurs in Garissa County.

• Inkomoko has disbursed over KSH 60 million in Sharia-compliant loans to both refugees and host communities in Dadaab and Fafi.

• DRC, NRC and Garissa County conducted a mobile initiative in Dadaab that supported more than 500 refugees and host community entrepreneurs.

Nyota Farsamo is an artisanal collective based in Dadaab. The collective consists of refugees in the Dadaab camp and host community members. NYOTA FARSAMO makes handmade home décor products, inspired by their common Somali heritage, telling the story of their shared culture. The name NYOTA FARSAMO represents the mixed cultures of the collective; NYOTA means “star” in Swahili and “FARSAMO” means “artisan” in Somali.

The collective is organized into five self-help groups from the host and refugee communities, of which there are 48 female artisans and two male carpenters. These groups were organized under one collective in 2018 to unite their strengths, as part of the Refugee Employment & Skills Initiative (RESI) by the International Trade Centre (ITC) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). During this phase, Coiling – coiled baskets and hot pads, Plaiting – plaited floor mats, floor pillows, and baskets, and Tie and Dye – scarves and fabric by the meter were developed.

Following this capacity building, the NYOTA FARSAMO Collective was connected to local and international markets via Tosheka Textiles, Goodies African Interiors and Gifts, and Afrika Handmade. These private actors also supported the collective with insight into market trends and other information. NYOTA FARSAMO so far gained clients in Nairobi/Kenya, Canada, and the United States.

• Garissa County business forum was held to discuss business and entrepreneurship opportunities and create linkages within Garissa County.

• Business mapping in Dadaab and Garissa was conducted by UNHCR, NRC, and the County Government of Garissa.

Key challenges

• Non-conducive legal, regulatory and policy barriers result in restricted movement for refugees, limiting their access to traditional banking and mobile money transfer services, such as M-Pesa, thus hindering financial inclusion, creating challenges related to business registration and the formation of self-help groups, and limiting meaningful economic interaction with other parts of Kenya.

• Limited availability of market-based programming, evidence-generation, and relevant data for investments remains a challenge.

• Lack of access to capital and banking services for both host communities and refugees.

• Limited public awareness about business licensing procedures and accompanying benefits of formalizing micro and small enterprises, including information on market conditions and trends.

• Inadequate physical infrastructure, including roads, market facilities, and electricity supply.

• Limited opportunities for the establishment and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises.

• Limited market-driven vocational and technical skills training and education.

• Limited processing capacity and value-addition for products such as camel milk and meat processing, storage facilities, and waste management through value-addition initiatives.

• Insecurity: frequent incidents of insecurity have a negative impact on potential investors in the area.

Quote From a Refugee Entrepreneur

“The Biggest barrier we face is documentation. Without a refugee ID, we cannot open a bank account, obtain movement passes, or own a sim card or an MPESA account. The encampment policy has been in force since 1990, whereby the freedom of movement is restricted with severe economic barriers on business transactions and access to valuable markets. The validity of 7-day period for a movement pass issued by the DRS is a challenge, whereby we have little exposure and no time to meet suppliers and purchase our goods.”

Dagahaley Refugee Camp; Source AfDB scoping mission to Dadaab 2022

• Underdeveloped business environment in the refugee camps.

• Slow recovery from negative impacts of COVID-19.

• Recurrent fire outbreaks in camp markets.

Trade and entrepreneurship are increasingly viewed as effective approaches to overcoming some of the identified challenges by providing a venue for income and self-employment for
individuals with constrained access to the labour market. The County Government of Garissa and its partners recognize that both refugee and host community entrepreneurs have the potential to make a significant economic contribution through their ability to generate jobs, tax revenue, and spur economic growth in the larger Garissa area.

GISEDP aims to contribute to the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by supporting the attainment of several SDGs by facilitating positive impacts through four of the SDGs:

**SDG 1:** Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere – by putting forward entrepreneurship as a means for refugees and host communities in situations of poverty, to improve their economic situation and strengthen economic contributions to the local and national economy.

**SDG 4:** Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education – by encouraging support for relevant educational, entrepreneurship and demand driven market led vocational skills development.

**SDG 5:** Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls – by creating an enabling environment and encouraging entrepreneurship initiatives that support full and effective participation by women and persons with disabilities.

**SDG 8:** Promoting decent work for all – through entrepreneurship and employment as a means to decent work in accordance with international labour standards and in the spirit of social dialogue; the strategy will also contribute to the Government’s bottom-up economic model, specifically on food security and manufacturing (focusing on job creation).

**SDG 13:** Climate Action – the County of Garissa demonstrates a resolute alignment with the imperative for swift and effective action against climate change and its reverberating effects; this comprehensive approach not only positions the county as a proactive participant in combating this global challenge but also solidifies its role in fostering sustainable economic growth and environmental well-being.
Garissa CIDP III
The Garissa CIDP III (2023/2027) recognizes that the micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) sector plays a key role in the county’s economic growth, employment creation, poverty reduction, and development of an industrial base. To create and facilitate an enabling business environment that accelerates sustainable growth of trade and MSMEs in the county, the County Government proposes in its CIDP III various programs and interventions that would cater equally to both refugees and host communities. These programs include a conducive legal environment, increased access to credit finance and banking services, market-driven vocational skills, market infrastructure development, value addition and diversification in high-potential sectors, multi-service business centres (Biashara Centres), and fair-trade practices and policies.

Some of the key expected outcomes under the planned Trade and Investment Program of the Ministry of Trade, Enterprise Development, and Tourism are reliable business information to investors and the business community; micro-finance loans to increase access to affordable financial services by MSMEs; business advisory and consultancy services and capacity support provided to MSMEs; establishing a one-stop-shop for procuring a business permit and other relevant services; and an increased value of commodity trade.

According to the CIDP III, most traders in the county are not sufficiently trained in business management skills. This is a very essential training course that equips traders with the necessary skills on how to keep their businesses profitable and bring them to the next level. The majority of MSME businesses are not registered and a good percentage operate...
in temporary structures in markets. To effectively address these challenges, the county plans to come up with a disaggregated MSME data profile, construct and equip industrial development centres, promote creativity and innovation, develop business information centres, create a County Revolving Fund, and develop a County Industrial Development Policy to facilitate the investment by industries with much focus on provision of incentives.

**GISEDP Approach and Planned Interventions**

In support of the CIDP priorities, the GISEDP Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development component aims to promote livelihoods and entrepreneurship development through four objectives:

1. **Reduce legal, regulatory, and administrative obstacles to business development and refugee economic inclusion.**

2. **Enhance trade through product and market development.**

3. **Facilitate growth of new and existing MSMEs.**

4. **Generate data and evidence through economic and market research.**

GISEDP aims to create an enabling environment for enhanced trade, entrepreneurship, and private-sector development in the county. The County Government will work to address the legal and regulatory environment by providing information and raising awareness on regulatory requirements for business registration, public services, and business support services for entrepreneurs and private sector stakeholders, reviewing and, where appropriate, passing enabling legislation to alleviate barriers that affect entrepreneurship. Beyond clarifying and optimizing the regulatory requirements, support will be given to programs that provide incubation and support through business start-up processes. This will be done by creating space for start-ups and building mentorship and coaching partnerships with established businesses and other private sector actors.

In addition to developing entrepreneurial and technical skills and capabilities for youth and businesspeople, relevant and differentiated entrepreneurship training programs will be designed to connect aspiring and established entrepreneurs with the broader entrepreneurship ecosystem within Garissa County and beyond through establishing partnerships with the private sector.

To promote financial inclusion, partnerships with financial services providers will be established to provide business bank accounts, microcredit, and micro-insurance services that are Sharia-compliant. These services will be combined with VSLA training for those accessing traditional and informal financial services, financial literacy, and management training and development services, including mentoring to maximize the potential impact.

Emphasis will also be put on collecting, learning, and analysing evidence to inform policy decisions at the county and national levels. Research and assessments will be conducted to provide quantitative and qualitative data on the contribution of entrepreneurship initiatives at the household level, as well as to the wider Garissa economy. Market value chain analyses will be conducted to identify high-potential sectors that can be developed into viable business opportunities for targeted markets and value chains developed for such products. Linking vocational skills to market opportunities and sound entrepreneurship and business capacitiation will be essential in matching skills with the ability to engage in productive livelihoods.

The implementation of self-reliance and Socio-economic inclusion activities is expected to result in:

- Improved market infrastructure, including water and sanitation services and access roads in main market areas.

- More favourable policies on land access for both host community and refugees to encourage meaningful economic investments.

- Enabled and improved access to affordable credit and loan facilities for MSMEs and
expanded allocation of revolving funds to cover both refugees and the host community.

- Provision of business and enterprise development skills and financial education.
- Strengthened research and policy development.
- Setting up of accessible information centres (Biashara centres) to enhance MSME’s capacities.
- Opening up the region to the wider regional trade and export for county-produced products.
- Strengthened institutions and markets.
- Increased participation of the private sector.
- Commercialized approach to value chains.
- Promoting fair trade through strengthening the county inspection system to ensure compliance with relevant standards and requirement.
**Outcome:** Enhanced Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector development through assessments, product research, and development, strengthened market systems, entrepreneurial skills, and an enabling business environment

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<td>Number of MSMEs supported</td>
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<td>Centralized repository for business information established and maintained</td>
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<td><strong>No. of real-time market information users</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduce legal, regulatory, and administrative obstacles to business development and refugee economic inclusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhance Trade through Market and Product Development</td>
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<td>Facilitate growth of new and existing MSMEs</td>
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<td>Generate data and evidence through economic and market research</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects)**

- **Establishment of Garissa County Revolving Fund to increase access to affordable financial services to MSMEs, and support youth and women's business start-ups. (USD 5 million)**
- **Establish and operationalize One-Stop Shop Biashara and Business Incubation Centres in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera sub-counties to provide information, facilitate the issuance of business permits and business support services, conduct capacity-building and skills support for incubator business programs to support start-ups and MSMEs. (USD 6 million)**
- **Creation of a centralized database and repository of business information to enable the provision of reliable information to investors and the business community. Through the repository, assessment reports, studies, statistics, and project reports will be accessible to internal and external audiences. (USD 2 million)**

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

22 To achieve value for money and stronger integration, the one stop shop premise may also be used for National Huduma center services for providing civil registration, documentation services to both refugees and host communities, under National Government intervention (Shirika Plan). The same OSS can be used as a business incubation center to support start-ups and MSMEs (providing mentorship, coaching, grant resources, linkage opportunities, and other business development support services) targeting both refugees and host communities.
Objective 3.1.1

Reduce legal, regulatory, and administrative obstacles to business development and refugee economic inclusion.

This objective aims at addressing barriers to economic inclusion at the local level to create an enabling environment for meaningful economic engagement for both refugees and host communities. With limited movement due to the encampment policy, refugees’ engagements with markets continue to be limited and this furthers reliance on assistance and free services in the camps. Allowing refugees greater mobility to access markets and work should be a priority. Considerations could be made in accordance with the law for greater movement of refugees within Garissa County and other parts of Kenya.

Under this objective, emphasis will be put on supporting the reform of relevant existing institutions and laws in the county and work on regulation and inspection systems to promote new alliances and initiatives. These activities will help build an environment conducive to investment while promoting financial inclusion for both refugees and the host community. This will support the wider initiative to better protect refugees’ right to work, promote refugees’ self-reliance and the inclusion of refugees in host community economies in the region through policy and advocacy actions.

In addition to enhancing the environment for traders, systems will be strengthened to ensure that consumers receive goods and services that meet national and county standards and requirements. Consumers will also be empowered on their rights so that they can demand for good quality goods and services.

The proposed interventions aim to create an enabling environment for enhanced trade, entrepreneurship, and private sector development in the area. The County Government will work to improve the legal and regulatory environment by providing information and raising awareness on requirements for business registration, public services, and business support services to entrepreneurs and private sector stakeholders, reviewing and, where appropriate, passing enabling legislation to alleviate barriers that negatively affect entrepreneurship. Beyond clarifying and optimizing the regulatory requirements, support will be given to programs that will provide guidance and mentorship through business start-up processes. This will be done by creating space for start-ups and building mentorship partnerships with established businesses and other private sector players. In addition to developing entrepreneurial skills and capabilities for businesspeople, entrepreneurship training programs will be designed to connect aspiring and established entrepreneurs with the broader entrepreneurship ecosystem within Garissa County and beyond through establishing partnerships with the private sector.

To promote financial inclusion, partnerships with financial service providers will be established to provide services such as microcredit and micro-insurance. These services will be combined with financial education and business advice to maximize the entrepreneurship potential of the communities in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera. Emphasis will also be put on evidence generation to inform policy decisions at the county and national levels. Research and assessments will be conducted to provide quantitative and qualitative data on the contribution of entrepreneurship initiatives at the household level and to the wider Garissa economy. Market and product research will be conducted to identify products that can be developed into viable enterprises for specific identified markets.
Activities

- Enhance evidence-based advocacy through continuous data collection, analysis, and dissemination.
- Facilitate stakeholder mapping, coordination, and promotion of functional partnerships and positive stakeholder relations.
- Promote effective market systems that encourage proper trade linkages, participation, and compliance with standards.
- Lobby progressive implementation of the Refugees Act, 2021.
- Advocate for amendments to general administrative procedures and reforms in the county inspectorate.
- Conduct public awareness forums to increase knowledge among refugees and host populations on regulatory frameworks, policies, and procedures governing labour mobility, business opportunities, and the movement of goods.
- Advocate for the opening and operationalization of the Kenya-Somalia border.
- Enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act Cap. 513 and the Trade Descriptions Act Cap. 505.
- Development and review of county trade policy formulation and implementation on weights and measures, cooperative development, trade development, and enterprise development.
- Advocacy to the national government for connection of Dadaab markets to the national power grid.

Objective 3.1.2
Enhance trade through product and market development

This objective aims to increase value addition and diversify the existing range of products that are being traded in Garissa County and exported to other counties. Additionally, efforts will be directed towards strengthening private sector investment and engagement with local traders to create and extend business partnerships.

Activities

- Provide information on the working of the County Government with regard to trade licenses, rates assessment, consumer rights and protection, policies, and procedures governing business opportunities and the movement of goods.
- Establish satellite revenue offices/licensing within easy reach of host and refugee communities.
- Strengthen county inspection systems including weights and measures, and compliance with relevant standards and requirements.
- Establish and operationalize three One-Stop Shops Biashara and Business Incubation Centre in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera sub-counties to provide information and business support services, conduct capacity-building and skills support for incubator business programs and other participants to support start-ups and MSMEs.
- Advocate for the operationalization and implementation of the Refugee Act 2021.
- Construct or improve market infrastructure in Garissa, Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera sub-counties, including accessibility, lighting systems, WASH services, dumping sites.
- Conduct annual trade fairs and weekly market days to display and sell local products and services and facilitate the participation of local businesses in national and regional trade fairs.
- Promote new private sector partnerships and investments.
- Facilitate participation of local businesses in sectoral and industry associations (e.g., Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry) and strengthen firm-to-firm linkages.
and enterprise networking and strengthen cooperation between business associations, including CBOs.

- Conduct product research and support product development.
- Conduct value chain assessments and support identified value chains.
- Conduct macro supply chain assessments and gap analysis.
- Advise policy and resource allocation at the county level based on assessment findings.
- Promote market linkages to clients and new markets for skilled TVET graduates.
- Develop policy brief documents on movement permits, refugee documentation, access to financial and telecommunications services, bank accounts, Kenya Revenue Authority PIN numbers, and Kenya Bureau of Standards product approval.

Objective 3.1.3
Facilitate growth of new and existing MSMEs.

Under this objective, focus will be on supporting sustainable enterprise development and entrepreneurship for refugees and host communities by providing opportunities to scale up existing enterprises or establish new businesses.

Many small business owners often struggle to sustain and grow their business, often due to lack of capital, limited knowledge of market trends and market access, and low levels of business and managerial capacities. Garissa County has recently launched the Garissa County Revolving Fund to provide financial credit to MSME traders, prioritizing youth, women, and people living with disabilities. Under this strategy, Garissa County’s leadership will look into ways of amending their regulations and extending this initiative to refugees living in Garissa County. Further, under this objective, partnerships with development actors will be crucial in promoting durable solutions in Dadaab by drawing on the competence and experience of actors to strengthen area-based approaches reaching both refugees and local communities in a complementary manner while promoting refugee inclusion.

Focus will also be given to the establishment and formalization and registration of groups, cooperatives, and associations to ensure the sustainability of interventions in enterprise development and microfinance. Empowering self-managed groups, such as commodity groups, savings and loan groups, and business associations, ensures groups take over the responsibility of managing their resources sustainably, have access to financial services and progressively reduce the need for external support. Agencies will aim to use cash-based interventions as a modality for assistance delivery within national regulations because cash-based assistance stimulates local economic development. The choice of appropriate delivery modalities will be guided by assessment and context-specific analysis, cost-effectiveness and efficiency, local availability, and protection considerations, among others.

Activities

- Create awareness on existing sources of funding for MSMEs (e.g., financial institutions, Garissa County Revolving Fund, and the private sector).
- Promote innovative, green, culturally acceptable, and affordable financing models.
- Promote partnerships with Shariah-compliant microfinance institutions and SACCOs to provide relevant microfinance services for refugees and host communities.
- Promote the formation of self-help groups, associations, and cooperatives.
- Provide incentives to MSMEs to invest and increase the production of value-added goods and reduce the gap between local supply and demand (e.g., tax incentives and waivers).

- Establish incubation and business centres (integrated within the Biashara/One Stop Shop for achieving greater value for money and stronger integration) and conduct capacity-building for incubator business programs to support start-ups and MSMEs (providing mentorship, coaching, grant resources, and linkage opportunities).

- Strengthen capacities of local training institutions to provide business support and development services through institutional development processes (grant support, technical support, curriculum development, linkages with private businesses).

- Conduct annual trade fairs and exhibitions to showcase opportunities in the livestock and agriculture sector, manufacturing sector, tourism sector, border services, transport sector, innovation and digital services, and women and youth empowerment.

- Conduct skills gap analyses and develop training programs that address identified skills gaps in enterprise development of other technical skills.

- Strengthen career guidance, coaching, and mentorship for youth and women.

- Promote the use of an integrated approach to skills development (life skills, technical skills, business skills, financial literacy, savings groups, literacy, and numeracy).

- Strengthen partnerships with private sector and development partners to provide internships, apprenticeships, and job placements.

**Objective 3.1.4**

**Generate data and evidence through economic and market research.**

Understanding markets, developing suitable strategies, and responding appropriately to changing market dynamics is at the heart of sustainable business growth. This strategy will build on the recently conducted market assessments in Dadaab by UNHCR-ILO and NRC-ITC to better understand the market systems and identify potential value chains that can be supported to provide livelihoods. Coupled with a detailed market mapping, the results of such assessments will form the basis of future economic development programming, reinforced by more studies on job and skills markets and socio-economic profiling.

The success of economic development activities will be informed through context-specific development plans. Under this objective focus will be given to supporting market research and information systems development, providing access to market analysis and understanding market trends alongside structured monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning.

**Activities**

- Conduct a comprehensive refugee and host community socio-economic profiling.

- Conduct a study on the economic contribution of refugees to Garissa County.

- Conduct business environment assessments.

- Create a centralized database and repository of business information in Garissa County in collaboration with other partners to establish one database for all business entrepreneurs; the system will help establish real time information with everything incorporated in the proposed system.

- Provision of real-time market information.

- Conduct gender market analysis.
## Partnership Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNHCR, WFP, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, ITC, UNHABITAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>National and County Government</td>
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<td>County Government of Garissa Department-Trade, Finance, Gender &amp; Social Services</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The National Industrial Training Authority (NITA);</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Organization (KALRO),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (T-VETA),</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>County Administration, Ministry of Labour and social protection,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Kenya Film Classification Board (KFCB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private &amp; Development Sector</td>
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<td>Private firms, Consultant Trainers,</td>
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<td>Local Banks (Equity Bank, KCB, Gulf, First Community),</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Microfinance Institutions (Women Trust Fund,)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Kenya National Chamber of Commerce (KNCCI), Garissa Chapter</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inkomoko</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
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<td>Lutheran World Federation (LWF),</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC),</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Danish Refugee Council DRC (DRC),</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peace Winds Japan (PWJ);</td>
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<td>Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Fafi Integrated Development Association (FAIDA),</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Refugee Led Organizations (RLOs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tusherikana local CBO</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Universities, Research organizations,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refugees and host communities,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Workers organizations (COTU-K),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Employers’ organizations (Federation of Kenya Employers)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Athar Hajir displays handicraft made by Nyota Farsamo, a refugee and host community women artisan group.
Young refugee students in Hagadera's Waberi primary school
Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya face unique challenges in enrolling and completing their education at all levels. Varying previous curricula and linguistic backgrounds cause some learners to fall behind or drop out. Lack of documentation is also problematic for the displaced population as many fled without the requisite identification and academic documents to access the education system, and children may have suffered trauma or harm in their home country or during flight, which can negatively impact their ability to learn unless concrete support is offered.

Garissa County continues to face a fragile security situation with several reported terror attacks and security incidents around and across the border with Somalia, leading to the Government’s decision in early 2020 to withdraw all non-local teachers from Northern Kenya which had an indelible effect on the region’s education sector, leaving it to fare among the worst in the country in terms of literacy levels, school enrolment, performance in national examinations, low school graduation rates, transition to university, and student-to-teacher ratios. Due to prolonged drought, insecurity, and lack of access to basic services in Somalia and the neighbouring Horn of African countries, Garissa County is experiencing an influx of new arrivals in refugee camps overstretched humanitarian capacity to offer basic services like water, healthcare, education, and relief supplies.

Participation at all levels of education has increased exponentially for refugees hosted in Dadaab over the past five years. By March 2023, a total of 181,902 (76,226 female) learners were enrolled in pre-primary, primary, secondary, and non-formal education institutions in Garissa County, including schools in the refugee camps, with 37 percent of this enrolment being refugee children.

Current Situation
Education is a fundamental human right that is vital for the attainment of national development goals. Kenya as a country recognizes this in its 2010 Constitution – Article 53(1)(b) states that every child has a right to free and compulsory primary education, while Article 55 (a) requires the state to take measures, including implementing affirmative action programs, to ensure that youth have access to education and training. Under Article 56(b), minorities and marginalized groups have the right to be provided with special opportunities in education. Recently, Kenya has continued to review its legislative framework culminating in the adoption of the new Refugee, Act 2021, which has harmonized Kenyan laws with international and regional conventions and declarations to open opportunities for the inclusion of refugees in national services, with the Government currently developing the Shirika Plan that includes efforts to ensure the inclusion of refugees in the national education system. As per the County Government Act and the 4th schedule of 2010 Constitution, pre-primary education is devolved to the counties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garissa County Public schools</th>
<th>Garissa County Refugee Camp Schools</th>
<th>Grand Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level</td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary</td>
<td>10,675</td>
<td>7,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>42,917</td>
<td>30,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>10,492</td>
<td>6,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSS</td>
<td>2,512</td>
<td>2,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEP/ABE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66,596</td>
<td>47,131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, challenges remain with the growing demand for education services set against the inadequate number of schools, teaching and learning materials, and qualified trained teachers. This has resulted in congestion in classroom, low learning outcomes, and an inability to accommodate additional enrolment of out-of-school children. Gender disparity, enrolment of over-age learners, and insufficient adaptive facilities for children with disabilities continue to be critical bottlenecks to access quality education in the region. The new Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) in Kenya and the transition to Junior Secondary School (JSS) at Grade 7 as of January 2023 means it will gradually increase the cost of education such as teachers’ professional development program costs, recruitment of more trained teachers, provision of teaching and learning materials, and required improvement of school infrastructure to enhance inclusivity and quality education delivery in line with Ministry of Education standards. Host community access is also constrained by the nomadic lifestyle that is incompatible with the nature of formal schooling, distance to schools, high illiteracy levels among adults, and lack of awareness of the value of education among parents.

The transition to vocational and technical training (VTT) and university education is also challenging for young refugees and host community youth due to the academic requirements, tuition costs, and in some cases, restrictions on mobility for refugee and asylum-seeking learners. The low number of youths transitioning to and completing secondary education limits access to continuing education and employment prospects. Furthermore, there is a lack of relevant skills training programs that meet job market needs for refugee and host community youth, and those refugees who are qualified lack access to work permits, preventing them from accessing employment opportunities.

Cultural and economic barriers, including early marriage and young motherhood, also limit both refugee and host community girls’ access to continuing education, impeding their progression to higher education or TVET opportunities. High-quality, market-driven technical and vocational education, as well as entrepreneurship and business capacitation, are essential to building the capacity of young people to engage in productive livelihoods. In the CIDP 2017-2022, Garissa County increased enrolment, access, retention, completion, and quality of TVET services, achieving a rise in enrolment rates from 54 percent in 2018 to 80 percent at the end of the plan period.

For the past three decades, camp-based learning institutions in Dadaab have been managed and financed by the international community. The Government of Kenya, however, has enabled the use of the national curriculum and participation in national examinations at all levels, which has supported refugees and asylum-seekers to acquire certified qualifications. National and county governments have supported quality assurance in the camps, and learners at all levels are progressively being registered in the national Education Management Information System and the Kenya Early Years Assessment portal regardless of legal status. Many refugees and asylum-seekers are attending public learning institutions in the host community alongside their Kenyan counterparts and are fully mainstreamed in the national education system and benefit from full government support.
Equally, Kenyan children have been welcomed into camp learning institutions.

A single cohesive approach, government-led and supported by all stakeholders, will better support both host communities and refugees to access inclusive and equitable quality education that enables them to learn, thrive and develop their potential, build individual and collective resilience and contribute to peaceful coexistence.

GISEDP aims to contribute to the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by supporting the attainment of SDG-4 ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. Quality education is a central goal of the CRRF and the GCR, the 2017 Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education, and the 2018 Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia, all of which emphasize the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in the national education system.

**GISEDP Approach and Planned Interventions**

In line with international commitments and national and county aspirations, the GISEDP strategy aims to foster an enabling policy environment that supports learning at all levels of education and promotes sustainable inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers into the national education systems. While adopting an area-based approach, GISEDP will promote interaction and greater social cohesion between refugees and host communities and provide greater flexibility to adjust the existing interventions to help scale up investments in education infrastructure and education workforce, build new partnerships, and see joint planning to increase access and transitioning from pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education for both refugee and hosting community learners in Garissa County.

GISEDP will promote a more integrated approach from skills to the labour market, based on comprehensive market and value chain analyses and mentorship, apprenticeship, internship, and work readiness programs for graduates. Garissa County and partner agencies aim to build on the momentum of the CRRF and Nairobi Declaration by focusing expertise and resources on market-based skills development solutions to increase self-reliance for both refugees and host communities.

The strategy will also serve to reduce disparities between camp-based and nearby host community learning institutions, with a focus on investment in the expansion of educational infrastructure, teacher numbers and quality, and learning materials, community management in line with national priorities and policy standards, including the roll-out of the new curriculum. The GISEDP will also support existing forums and strengthen coordination mechanisms among education stakeholders in Garissa County and nationally to improve education service delivery in alignment with government policies and regulations.
**Outcome:** Enhanced access to equitable quality education and training for host communities, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of school-age girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary education (Net Enrolment Rate)</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary education (Gross Enrolment Rate)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Of students supported with bursaries/scholarships in tertiary and higher education.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Formal and non-formal learning institutions supported with infrastructure, equipment, and supplies.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Budget (in million USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase access and participation in competency-based basic education for all children</td>
<td>2.65 2.79 2.32 2.32 2.35 12.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve the quality and relevance of education for all children</td>
<td>2.54 2.98 3.53 3.82 4.54 17.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of education delivery</td>
<td>0.18 0.24 0.23 0.21 0.22 1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance employability and self-employment capacity of refugees and local communities through improved access to TVET and tertiary education</td>
<td>1.89 1.96 1.98 1.87 1.75 9.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>7.26 7.97 8.06 8.22 8.86 40.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects)**

- Undertake a comprehensive socio-economic analysis and survey of the job market in Garissa County, including the refugee camps, to guide skills development and training. **(USD 0.33 million)**
- Sustainable school feeding program in pre-primary schools. **(USD 2.5 million)**
- Expand and improve school infrastructure and equipment in support of increased enrolment and transition from pre-primary to primary level. **(USD 2.24 million)**
- Support infrastructure development for the establishment of Model ECDE projects (close to refugee camps). **(USD 0.83 million)**
- Advocate for the registration of camp-based schools. **(USD 0.56 million)**
Objective 3.2.1

Increase access and participation in competency-based basic education for learners.

This objective aims to address supply and demand issues in the provision of education and training and progressively support equitable access to integrated services at all levels for host communities and refugees in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera sub-counties. Specifically, the focus of interventions is on the expansion of educational infrastructure and learning inputs supporting the achievement of national priorities, including the roll-out of the new curriculum and 100 percent transition from pre-primary to primary to secondary school.

Key interventions

- Build school infrastructure and equipment in support of increased enrolment and transition at pre-primary and early childhood levels.
- Promote sustainable school feeding programs in pre-primary schools to increase enrolment and retention, especially for girls and learners with specific needs.
- Facilitate affirmative action programs for girls, children with specific needs, and other vulnerable groups (sanitary materials, assistive devices, improvement in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, co-curricular activities, etc.)
- Support infrastructure development for the establishment of public boarding secondary schools close to refugee camps.
- Support enrolment and retention of out of school children, including children with disabilities.

Objective 3.2.2

Improve the quality and relevance of education for all learners at early childhood development and pre-primary levels and enhance transition to primary education and vocational

Kenya continues to reform the education and training sector to respond to the emerging issues aimed at ensuring that the country’s goals and aspirations are realized. Objective 2 aims to support the roll-out of national and county initiatives to address challenges affecting the quality and relevance of education provided in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera sub-counties. By exploring options to improve the numbers, capacities, and motivation of teaching personnel; the availability of learning materials and equipment, and programs that respond to the specific needs of the learners.

Key interventions

- Adopt innovative solutions for the deployment of qualified Pre-primary and TVET teachers/instructors.
- Provide adequate and appropriate teaching-learning materials and TVET training equipment in line with the national curriculum and specific learner needs.
- Integrate ICT in the learning and teaching process; and promote the acquisition of digital skills at the early learning and vocational level.
- Support the registration and administration of national examinations including TVETA/NITA trade tests to support 100 percent transition policy.
Objective 3.2.3
Strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of education delivery.

This objective aims to support institutional capability and strong systems at the sub-county and county levels while aligning all inputs and actors to national regulations and standards.

Key activities
- Support timely collection and analysis of quality education data for improved planning and reporting.
- Facilitate and empower local Sub-County Ministry of Education offices and county offices with vehicles, furniture, equipment, and capacity development.
- Facilitate a phased process of inclusion of refugee schools in the national education system, including registration of schools, deployment of head teachers for refugee schools, centralized procurement of textbooks, the inclusion of refugee students in Education Management Information System, etc.
- Build capacity of Boards of Management for camp schools, pre-primary, and TVET institutions in line with national guidelines.
- Support systems strengthening and coordination mechanisms at the sub-county, county, and national levels.
- Support the development of Garissa County Vocational Training Centres Policy and Bill for effective management of TVET centres.

Objective 3.2.4
Enhance the employability and self-employment capacity of refugees and local communities through improved access to TVET.

Through the transition from traditional skills to selected market-driven technical and vocational skills, Garissa County and its partners will seek to equip the target population with marketable basic skills and/or upgrade skillsets to match market demand. This will enhance the employability of the target group as well as the integration of refugees into the local economy. The provision of foundational skills will empower vulnerable women and youth to productively engage in skills development while facilitating access for qualified refugee and host community youth to higher educational opportunities. Opportunities for skills training graduates to access business incubation through established collectives in Dadaab and Garissa will offer real-time training in self-employment and business.

Key activities
- Undertake a comprehensive socio-economic survey of the job market in Garissa County, including the refugee camps, to guide skills development and training.
- Establish mentorship programs for graduates on soft skills and work readiness skills.
- Develop partnerships and market linkages with the private sector and multi-national organizations to promote industrial attachment, apprenticeship, mentorship, volunteerism, and incubation opportunities for TVET graduates.
- Facilitate digital skills training, certification, and transition to the digital economy.
- Expand scholarships and bursaries for tertiary education through public-private partnerships.
- Maintenance, repair, and upgrade of infrastructure and co-working spaces at TVET training institutions with full boarding facilities and relevant training tools and equipment to offer an enabling environment for skills and talent acquisition including digital centres.
- Ensure the certification process for all TVET graduates by nationally recognized certification, including recognition of prior learning.
- Promote self-employment through the provision of start-up funds to TVET graduates.
- Promote youth’s skills development and training on Competency-Based Education and Training courses to equip youth with skills and knowledge that are highly relevant in the job market.

Partnership Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education and Skills development</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private Sector</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Lutheran World Federation, Windle International Kenya, Norwegian Refugee Council, AVSI Foundation, Save the children, Danish Refugee Council-DRC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CBOs/RLOs</td>
<td>Refugee Youth Education Hub-RYEH</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Universities, Research organisations, Refugees and host community, Africa Higher Education in Emergency Network (AHEEN)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A refugee child receives a vaccine
3.3
Component Three

Health and Nutrition

Current Situation
The healthcare sector is one of the central pillars of equity and socio-economic development as it contributes to the functioning of other sectors in the county through a healthy population, making it a prerequisite for economic growth and social cohesion. The Constitution of Kenya devolves healthcare services and provides that healthcare as a fundamental human right that includes the right to the highest attainable standard of healthcare services, including reproductive health.

In line with the Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030, the healthcare system is structured in a hierarchical manner with six levels: Level 1-Community, Level 2-Dispensaries (corresponding to health posts in the refugee camps), Level 3-Health Centres, Level 4-Primary referral facilities (sub-county hospitals), Level 5-Secondary referral facilities (county referral hospitals) and Level 6-Tertiary referral facilities (national teaching and referral hospitals).

Below are the existing health facilities within the host community and refugee camps:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub county</th>
<th>Community Units</th>
<th>Dispensaries</th>
<th>Health centres</th>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Medical clinics</th>
<th>Nursing homes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dadaab</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fafi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagdera</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Settlements</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The community health system within the camps is aligned with the Kenya community health strategy with a total of 18 community units (2 per facility per camp) operated by a network of 300 community health workers who are drawn from the refugee population and are incentivized. As a county, the proposed Community Health Services (CHS) Bill, which seeks to incentivize the community health workforce, is in the final stages of enactment. This will provide for the incentivization of the current community health volunteers. The refugee-hosting sub-counties cumulatively have 112 community units with a total of 1,120 community healthcare volunteers with no formal remuneration from the County Government.

Nutrition indicators in both the host and refugee populations have continued to decline over the past 3 years due to the protracted drought and influx of refugees, with the latest assessments for the host community reporting a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 25 percent while refugee camps have a GAM of 9.4 percent (SENS 2021)\(^{23}\). The current doctor-to-population ratio is 1:41,538 against the WHO recommended 1:10,000, while the nurse to population ratio stands at 1:2,453\(^{24}\) against the recommended 1:400 (WHO/HRH norms/standards). Porous borders and a lack of point-of-entry reception and surveillance infrastructure pose the threat of periodic disease outbreaks affecting both populations. These require complex response mechanisms that are often resource intensive. Key

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\(^{23}\) UNHCR-WFP (2022, unpublished) Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS), Dadaab Refugee Camps 2021

among them are COVID-19, polio, cholera, and measles. From 2020 to date, 38,618 COVID-19, 1,970 cholera, 2 polio, and 56 measles cases have been line-listed and managed according to disease-specific response interventions. The national and county governments collaborate with healthcare and nutrition partners to support interventions in the camps, such as vaccination and outbreak preparedness and response, by providing joint supervisory visits, training, and pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical supplies. Garissa County Referral Hospital serves as a regional referral centre for the refugee camps and Lower Somali region. The burden of non-communicable diseases continues to worsen, especially hypertension, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, and cancer, which are a major contributor to morbidity and mortality in both populations affecting increasingly younger individuals. The infrastructure for screening, diagnosis, and management of such diseases remains substandard despite the need for comprehensive affordable specialized care required to improve quality of life and prognosis.

Performance of reproductive and maternal health indicators has been dismal, and despite the progress made so far under devolution Garissa County Referral Hospital reports the highest facility maternal mortalities nationwide while the county maternal mortality ratio stands at 641/100,000 live births (KNBS 2022). The county contraceptive prevalence rate is 11 percent, and the number of pregnant women attending 4 or more antenatal visits were 31 percent, the lowest in Kenya (KNBS 2023). The county also recorded the lowest vaccination coverage for basic antigens for children 12 to 23 months at 23 percent compared to 82 percent nationally.

Key challenges

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

- High illiteracy rates contributing to propagation of harmful practices, beliefs and poor health-seeking behaviour.
- Limited financial and human resource for healthcare services.
- High cost of healthcare services, particularly specialized and tertiary healthcare services.
- Shortage of qualified personnel in healthcare facilities and high staff turnover.
- Substandard healthcare infrastructure (buildings and equipment) and poor road networks affecting access to healthcare services.
- The continuous influx of refugees, mobile populations, and resultant periodic outbreaks of diseases (e.g., cholera, measles, polio, dengue fever).
- Inadequate and inconsistent supply of healthcare products, healthcare technologies and safe blood and blood products.
- Lack of digitized healthcare stock management platforms.
- Non-interoperability of health information management systems in use by different partners.
- Limited disability-friendly healthcare infrastructure to provide people living with disabilities equal access to required services.
- Referral criteria that are not favourable to all beneficiaries, particularly refugees.
- Unregulated private clinics and illegal importation of pharmaceutical drugs from neighbouring countries due to porous borders.
- Poor cross-border surveillance and lack of point-of-entry screening infrastructure.

• Inadequate coverage of community healthcare structures in the refugee camps despite the continued influx.

• Perennial healthcare worker industrial strikes affecting referral to tertiary levels and access to specialized care.

Key healthcare services have been devolved to the county governments as outlined in Schedule 4 of the Constitution. In addition, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has made several commitments to improve health status that is aligned to and geared toward the achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030, the Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030, the Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan 2018-2023, the CIDP III and the Kenya Reproductive Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Investment Framework, all of which contribute to the realization of SDGs and other global commitments. GISEDP will support the Government’s efforts to empower counties to unlock the benefits of devolution to improve equity and promote citizen engagement to demand better results.

Currently, the Dadaab camp facilities are not registered with the Kenya Medical Board resulting in a lost opportunity for government coordination and support. GISEDP therefore aims to contribute to the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by supporting the attainment of several SDGs by mainstreaming humanitarian services to national and county healthcare systems through infrastructure and system re-orientation, which will lead to the realization of universal healthcare.

**Success Story**

The Dadaab sub-county Hospital theatre is a unique example of integrated programming between the government, UNHCR, and the health implementing partner in Ifo Camp (7km from Dadaab). It was constructed with support from UNHCR in 2010 to enable the host community as well as refugees to benefit from lifesaving surgical interventions previously not offered at the Dadaab level. UNHCR and KRCS support the provision of medical supplies, personnel, and logistics while the MoH provides technical support in addition to pre- and post-operative care of the patients.

In the spirit of strengthening cooperation and partnership, more than 120,000 residents (refugees and host) have benefitted from life-saving surgical interventions mainly obstetric emergencies contributing to positive outcomes for both the mothers and new-borns.

An already integrated model, this hospital has greatly contributed to the improvement of maternal and new-born health and the reduction of maternal mortality in the area.

**Garissa CIDP III**

The County is served by the Garissa County Referral Hospital, 7 sub-county hospitals, 70 dispensaries, 21 health centres, and 123 private clinics and nursing homes. The County Government’s Department of Health is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the people of Garissa have access to quality, innovative, cost-friendly, and dignified health services. The department is headed by a CEC Member assisted by a Chief Officer who is the accounting and authorized officer. The County Director of Health is the lead technical officer.
of the department and the advisor to the CEC and the governor on health matters. At the county level, implementation is through the County Health Management Team (CHMT), comprising officers from various disciplines: medical officers, nurses, health records and information officers, laboratory staff, and public health specialists, among others.

The average distance a person in the host community needs to travel to the nearest healthcare facility dropped from 50 km in 2013 to 35 km in 2019, whereas facilities in the refugees camps are generally within 5 km.

There is a total of 46 government and 11 refugee facilities in the three target sub-counties hosting refugees. Health partners in Dadaab maintain an integrated community health program for prevention and health promotion, disease surveillance, malnutrition management, defaulter tracing, and community mobilization to address various healthcare needs. County disease surveillance, TB programs, and expanded program of immunization units support healthcare partners in the camps to ensure an integrated approach and response to prevention and control, though improvements are needed. All healthcare services offered within the camps are free for refugees and host communities, including from neighbouring counties, while there is cost sharing mechanism for government healthcare services from the secondary level onwards. Most of the Garissa County population (90 percent) seek care from public facilities, however, refugees entirely depend on the facilities run by humanitarian organizations except for specialized care where they are referred to designated government facilities in Garissa and Nairobi based on established referral criteria.
GISEDP Approach and Planned Interventions

To achieve the CIDP III priorities, the GISEDP healthcare component will be implemented in phases, with the goal of increasing equitable access to quality cost-effective services for refugees and host communities in several key program areas. To sustainably improve healthcare outcomes and create an impact among the residents of Garissa County, a holistic program design will be deployed that empowers healthcare service delivery and social development structures for refugees and host communities to sustainably fulfil their mandate of providing integrated healthcare services.

The program will harness the potential of the private sector by encouraging private-public partnerships through greater involvement and collaboration with private service providers including NGOs, CBOs and RLOs. Healthcare leadership and technical staff will guide and encourage sub-counties to analyse the needs, demands, and supply of healthcare services through a whole-market approach to ensure the inclusion and integration of host and refugee community healthcare services. In addition to the private sector, close collaboration and partnership with other ministries including those covering livestock, education, water, gender, children, and social protection. The program will leverage other like-minded healthcare system models and draw upon the support of professional organizations for greater span and depth of service options for communities across the county.

The Health Department will continue to strengthen primary healthcare initiatives for both populations. All partners in the sector will be engaged to promote and support refugees and host communities to benefit from enrolment in the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF). This should increase access to quality and affordable secondary and tertiary healthcare services outside the refugee camps. Overall, this would contribute to the attainment of universal health coverage for all. The project will support the county and sub-county Health Management Teams to implement innovative approaches that address cultural and geographic barriers to accessing and utilizing key healthcare services in the county. Above all, the projects will work closely with the designated coordinating agencies and departments such as UNHCR and other development health partners to maximize the benefits for both communities and enhance optimal healthcare service delivery.

The County Health Department, with support from relevant stakeholders, will facilitate the registration of health facilities by the Government, including inspection and certification of facilities by the County Health Management Team and country level registration by the National Medical Board. The Issuance of Master Facility List code numbers will enhance direct procurement of safe, quality, and subsidized essential medicines and medical supplies through the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency. NHIF accreditation of facilities and selection of beneficiaries through a predetermined criteria will follow at a premium of USD 60 per household annually. As the above process is ongoing, UNHCR and partners will continue supporting preventive

A KRCS medical Doctor attends to a malnourished refugee child in Ifo refugee camp

© UNHCR/Mohamed Aden Maalim
and promotive services (e.g., community outreach, disease surveillance, immunization, and nutrition services) which are not covered by NHIF.

Key milestones in mainstreaming healthcare services within the county and national healthcare systems will include:

- Issuance of registration certificates and licenses for eligible healthcare facilities in the target sub-counties and the refugee camps.
- Issuance of NHIF accreditation status to eligible healthcare facilities in Dadaab and Fafi refugee camps.
- Opening of an account for payment of all claims processed by NHIF including capitation.
- Enrolment of refugees and surrounding host community into NHIF and issuance of NHIF cards as per selection criteria.
**Outcome:** To mainstream healthcare service provision within the county and national systems through collaboration and partnership to deliver quality healthcare services to both refugees and host communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>52/1,000 (KNBS 2019)</td>
<td>34/1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 births)</td>
<td>Host 641/100,000 (KNBS 2019)</td>
<td>Host 450/100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refugees 250/100,000</td>
<td>Refugee 200/100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of delivery by skilled midwives</td>
<td>County 68%</td>
<td>County 75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refugees 96%</td>
<td>Refugees&gt;95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Number of refugees and host communities enrolled and benefitting from NHIF</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)</td>
<td>9.4% - Refugee (SENS 2021)</td>
<td>&lt;10%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>25% - County (SMART survey 2022)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Budget (in million USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening institutional capacity, leadership, management, and administration in the health sector</td>
<td>0.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase access to quality preventive, promotive, and nutrition services,</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve access to quality regular and specialized health services</td>
<td>2.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote sustainable health financing through inclusion in the national hospital insurance.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project coordination, monitoring, reporting, and learning.</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.595</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects)**

- Infrastructure improvements and orientation – this includes relocation and upgrading of Dadaab Sub-County hospital to level 4 Solar and water system with call room and staff rooms and recreation facility. **(USD 3 million)**
- Establish a satellite facility of Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) in the Dadaab Sub-County Level 4 hospital. **(USD 5 million)**
- Procurement of supplementary Hospital equipment to add to what will be relocated from existing facilities. **(USD 3 million)**
- Universal Health Coverage through enrolment of 340,000 in NHIF (68,000 families; including Host; family size 5 @ - USD 60/HH/yr). **(USD 3 million)**
- Support to Garissa County referral hospital (level 5) for equipment of modern lab, construction of Mental health Unit, and Health Record and Information centre. **(USD 5 million)**
- Solarization of all health facilities in Refugee hosting community (within 3 sub-counties) and provision of water catchment and storage system. **(USD 3 million)**

**Total Budget:** **USD 22 million**
Objective 3.3.1

**Strengthening institutional capacity, leadership, management, and administration in the healthcare sector**

The County Department for Health is mandated to coordinate and provide overall leadership and management of healthcare services. The scope includes partnership and coordination of healthcare delivery, leadership and stewardship capacity of county governance systems and functions, planning and monitoring of systems, services and the healthcare regulatory framework. The sector will continue to invest not only in the county healthcare system but also incorporate relevant healthcare partners to invest in community-level governance to strengthen primary healthcare across the board. The community structures at the sub-county, ward, and community units will continue to be organized and supported and the development of their capacity will be prioritized to participate in interventions to improve healthcare service delivery, utilization, and inclusivity both for the host and refugee communities.

The above objective will be achieved through the following specific activities:

- Development of annual work plans for the sub-county and county levels.
- Development of a healthcare sector strategic and investment plan.
- Quarterly county stakeholder forum meetings.
- Support to short-term management training for managers.
- Support the development of relevant healthcare sector policies to support program integration.
- Development of SOPs, guidelines, and protocols to enhance integrated healthcare service delivery and dissemination of the same.
- Participation and support to local and international forums.
- Quarterly Coordination meetings with various partners and sectors, technical working groups, interagency committees.
- Exchange visits for cross learning.
- Procurement of ICT equipment and training for managers.
- Training of Health Facility Management Committees and hospital boards.
- Procurement of utility vehicles to support program implementation.
- Training and institutionalization of the Kenya Quality Model of Health and Joint Health Inspection Checklist.
- Capacity strengthening and technical support to sub-counties and partners.

Objective 3.3.2

**Increase access to quality preventive, promotive, and nutrition services.**

The County Health Department will continue to model an innovative package of healthcare, nutrition, and social protection services in the region. The implementation will target demand creation for primary healthcare services for
maternal and new-born health, nutrition, and social protection, using the national primary healthcare framework, focusing on both coverage and quality of care to ensure no mother or new-born is left behind. This investment will primarily contribute towards increased capacity, access, and utilization of quality reproductive, maternal, new-born, child, and adolescent healthcare services as well as adequate maternal, infant, and young child nutrition at all levels of healthcare, and increased uptake of positive behaviour related to antenatal care and infant feeding, with a focus on primary healthcare services and an overall goal to reduce maternal and perinatal mortality (new-born deaths and still births). GISEDP will invest heavily to improve community healthcare services to strengthen universal health coverage in rural communities. Implementation will up-scale the community healthcare services by establishing and functionalizing more community units while also providing financial incentives and tools to community health volunteers. Specific healthcare programs will be initiated for hard-to-reach areas to improve all healthcare indicators.

The County Department of Health will cooperate with healthcare partners in disease outbreak preparedness, mitigation, response, and heightened surveillance both at the facility and community levels. Strong community linkages that contribute to optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services will be prioritized to improve performance indicators. Key interventions that will continue to be strengthened will include prevention and eradication of mother-to-child HIV transmission, clinical management of GBV survivors, care, and treatment of HIV-infected persons, and comprehensive safe motherhood services. Comprehensive services to persons living with HIV and key populations will be ensured together with medical assistance to GBV survivors through the provision of post-exposure prophylaxis and management of sexually transmitted illnesses. For improved access and promotion of hygiene and sanitation awareness and practices in the community, the sector will invest in sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in liaison with the WASH sector and other stakeholders.
Activities

- Formation of a joint technical committee between the County Government and partners to spearhead the rollout of universal healthcare.

- Development of comprehensive universal healthcare rollout plan and care package.

- Sensitization and mobilization of healthcare facilities and community structures on universal healthcare.

- Mapping and mobilization of stakeholders at the county and sub-county level to support the rollout universal healthcare and monitoring of proposed uptake.

- Adequate communication and awareness to create demand among targeted communities.

- Advocate for and support the enactment of the Community Health Services Bill and Facilities Improvement Fund Bill, and for implementation once approved.

- Purchase of motorbikes to support field activities for extension officers.

- Harmonize community health strategy implementation in the targeted areas and ensure re-orientation and refresher training of community health volunteers on the rollout of universal healthcare.

- Support and ensure mass registration of households for universal healthcare uptake.

- Support and facilitate recruitment of community health workers to provide quality and standardized services.

- Scaling up of high-impact nutrition interventions for a reduction in acute, chronic, and micronutrient malnutrition, increasing coverage for infants, vaccination, growth monitoring, breastfeeding, complementary and supplementary feeding, vitamin A supplementation, iron-folic supplementation, and zinc supplementation for patients with diarrhoea.

- In collaboration with partners, support nutrition technical arms: maternal, Infant, and young child nutrition, micro-nutrition deficiency prevention and control, food security and emergency nutrition, healthy diets and lifestyle, clinical nutrition, capacity development, advocacy, research, monitoring, and evaluation.

- Enhancement of information sharing and communication via community health workers and digital platforms (internal websites, social media platforms, and telemedicine and electronic medical records).

- Establishment of community units for both refugees and host communities in the targeted areas and training of community health volunteers, community health committees, and hygiene promoters in line with Kenya Community Health Strategy guidelines.

- Provision of screening tools and equipment and support awareness creation and routine screening for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

- Advocate for and support strategies for social behaviour change and communication through established community forums, such as mother-to-mother support groups, father-to-father support groups, focus group discussions, community dialogues, and action days to improve health outcomes.

- Support and strengthen mental health and psychosocial services through community-based preventive and promotive services, including substance abuse interventions.

- Training of health providers and community health workers on mental health and trauma counselling to support the targeted population.

- Working closely with the sub-county public health officers and community health workers
on matters of hygiene promotion and public health in liaison with the WASH sector.

- Support and promote the construction of latrines using the community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach among vulnerable communities.

- Support and facilitate joint targeting of villages, verification, and follow-up to achieve open defecation-free settlements.

- Supporting the CLTS hub for real-time monitoring of open and defecation-free status for villages.

- Strengthening implementation of the social and behaviour change communication strategy addressing both host community and refugees through various media backed by research to improve health-seeking behaviour.

Objective 3.3.3

**Improve access to quality regular and specialized healthcare services**

To improve access to quality standardized healthcare services, investments will be made in the main building blocks of the healthcare system, including service delivery, healthcare workforce, healthcare infrastructure, health information systems, and access to health products and commodities.

**Activities**

- Support the renovation, modification, completion and equipping of existing old and dilapidated healthcare facilities in the target areas, including fencing, green energy (solarization), water supply and routine maintenance.

- Construction of new outpatient units, including mother and child health, laboratory, radiology, dental, physiotherapy and occupational therapy, in sub-county hospitals.

- Support transport infrastructure including purchase of utility vehicles and ambulances to facilitate effective referral and coordination for both county and sub-county facilities.

- Installation of telemedicine facilities in sub-county hospitals to improve quality of healthcare for all.

- Equipping of healthcare facilities in line with both MoH and NHIF standards with specialized diagnostic laboratory, imaging, critical care and rehabilitation equipment and services for standardized quality management of patients.

- Construction of a modern health record information centre and equipping of a modern laboratory at the county referral hospital that will equally support targeted sub-counties.

- Construction of mental health in-patient units at Garissa County Referral Hospital.

- Construction of staff accommodation facilities with amenities at every established healthcare facility for human resource safety, attraction and retention.

- Provision of continuous human resource capacity development opportunities.

- Supporting the complete transition to the Kenya Health Information System in the camps and installation of electronic medical records networking within the targeted healthcare facilities.

- Supporting the County Government to timely and adequately provide quality essential medicine, medical supplies and nutrition products to all targeted healthcare facilities including stock control software.

- Adoption of a quality-of-care certification framework using the Kenya Quality Model for Health and joint health inspection checklist.

- Expansion of the high dependency and critical care units to support critically ill patients at Garissa Referral Hospital.

- Develop an emergency medical referral command centre in target hospitals for effective coordination and response to emergencies.
• Scaling-up of integrated comprehensive HIV and TB care and treatment services through continued advocacy, and ensuring targeted centres are included and benefit from the national HIV/AIDS/TB programs.

**Objective 3.3.4**

**Promote sustainable healthcare financing through inclusion in NHIF.**

County Government acknowledges that its population is entitled to quality, accessible and affordable healthcare. With the increasing need for healthcare services and the potentially catastrophic cost to the population, it has become necessary to supplement county government and partner financing efforts with other sources. These include health insurance through NHIF or cost sharing in secondary and tertiary facilities. As the country aspires to implement universal healthcare, the MoH has recommended NHIF as the vehicle that the Government will use in the realization of healthcare for all.

**Activities**

• Registration and gazettement of healthcare facilities in the refugee settlements with the MoH.

• Scaling-up of a strong healthcare financing mechanisms for host communities and inclusion of refugees through the Transforming Healthcare Systems for Universal Healthcare Project funded by the World Bank.

• NHIF accreditation of county and refugee healthcare facilities to access government maternal funds under the Linda Mama Program.

• Staffing and equipping of facilities in line with NHIF requirements to accelerate accreditation.

• Increasing awareness among communities on the need for enrolment in NHIF to avoid high spending on healthcare.

• Mass enrolment of both host communities and refugees in the NHIF scheme.

• Identification and registration of vulnerable members of the two communities to be supported under the scheme.

• Mapping of all private healthcare facilities that can equally provide healthcare services to the host and refugee communities.

• Fastrack the Facility Improvement Fund Bill currently at the draft stage to enable facilities to offer quality services and increase NHIF uptake.

• Advocate for timely payback and disbursement of funds to all NHIF accredited facilities.

• Joint resource mobilization for healthcare financing including private-public partnership models.

**Objective 3.3.5**

**Coordination, Monitoring, Reporting and Learning**

The County Health Department will monitor and target all levels of the healthcare system. The county leadership and county and sub-county Health Management Teams, along with implementing partners and communities, will all have a role in strengthening the coordination of healthcare
and development activities for host and refugee communities. There will be a clear joint coordination and monitoring structure that will be all-inclusive to ensure project performance and that success or failure is measured at all levels to always guarantee proper intervention.

**Activities**

- Conducting joint quarterly performance review meetings to verify health data at the county and sub-county levels.

- Improving data demand, use, storage and security at all levels.

- Developing a comprehensive electronic health record and networking for all healthcare facilities.


- Improving health information infrastructure such as airtime, computers, and physical infrastructure.

- Conducting joint data quality audits and verification, developing reports, and disseminating information.

- Jointly developing and reviewing annual work plans.

- Enhancing use of operational research in health information system and innovations (e.g., e-health, geographic information systems, cloud computing, and use of mobile technology).

- Developing the necessary policy framework for monitoring and evaluation to support effective implementation.

- Organizing annual team building exercises as a morale booster and motivation.

- Recognizing excellent staff work through awards.

- Undertaking quarterly quality of care audits, including patients’ satisfaction surveys, exit interviews, infection prevention and control assessments, antibiotics consumption analysis, and prescriptions audits.

- Conducting annual nutrition surveys.

- Developing a county nutrition action plan.

**Partnership Profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Partners</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health and Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, ILO</td>
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<td>National and County Government</td>
<td>County Department of Health, Ministry of Education, Department of Water</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private &amp; Development Sector</td>
<td>Private Hospitals, Telecommunications providers, local SMEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>IRC, MSF, KRCS, LWF, HI, DRC, TDH, CVT, RCK</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CBOs</td>
<td>FAIDA, RRDO</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
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Project Title: Water supply, sanitation and hygiene improvement for refugees in the Dadaab camps, Kenya.

Project No.: ECHO/HF/EDF/2012/01001

Duration: 01 April, 2012 to 31 March, 2013

Funded by: European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

 Implemented by: CARE International in KENYA

Funded by: European Commission

Implemented by: CARE

Dagahaley Camp Elevated Steel Tank

© UNHCR/Mohamed Aden Maalim
Current Situation

The Constitution of Kenya, the Water Act, 2016, and the County Water Management Act, 2018 highlight access to safe and adequate water as a basic human right in line with SGD-6 relating to clean water and sanitation. Garissa is a water scarce county, with acute water shortages experienced during the dry season. The county is home to a mainly pastoral community that relies on livestock production as the main economic mainstay, while most residents rely on boreholes in the Merti aquifer and shallow wells along rivers. Challenges in WASH service delivery include old and dilapidated water infrastructure resulting from low capital investment over time, limited technical and management capacity to manage water schemes, over-dependency on fossil fuel power, and limited livelihoods opportunities both for refugees and the host community, among others.

This action aims to develop reliable self-sustaining water supply systems with the ability to stream adequate potable water for refugee camps and surrounding host community villages and other water users for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use in the three sub-counties. The objectives include increasing the availability of water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural, and industrial purposes, enhancing water conservation, capacity building of actors in water service provision, and improving access to sanitation services.

Fresh water is a precious resource, and it is essential to human health, food, energy, security, poverty eradication, and many other aspects of sustainable development.1 GISEDP aims to contribute to the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by supporting the attainment of SDG-6, and particularly SDG-6.1, which entails “ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” with aim of achieving “universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all” by 2030. The strategy will contribute to Kenya’s Big Four Agenda (food security, affordable housing, universal healthcare, and manufacturing. Substantial investment in the water sector is key to meeting growing water demand in the county while allowing sustainable management of land resources.

Kenya’s Constitution 2010, Section 43(1)(b), enshrines the right “to accessible and adequate housing, and to reasonable standards of sanitation,” and Section 43(1)(d) states that “every person has the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities.” Further, the Water Act, 2016, Section 63, notes that “every person in Kenya has the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities and to reasonable standards of sanitation as stipulated in Article 43 of the Constitution.”
The Garissa County Water Management Act, 2018, Section 3, states that “the object and purpose of this Act are to provide for a legal framework for implementation of sections 10 (a) and 11 of part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution and Article 43 (1) (b) and (d)2 to; (a) ensure equitable and continuous access to clean water, (h) enhance sustainable management of water resources and (j) promote interagency collaboration and public participation in water resource development and management among others.” According to the World Health Organization, between 50 and 100 litres of water per person per day are needed to ensure that most basic needs are met.

Garissa, like the other 28 arid and semi-arid counties in Kenya, is a water-scarce county, with acute water shortages experienced during the dry season. The county has one permanent river (River Tana), 34 shallow wells, 237 boreholes, 204 water pans, and the seasonal laghas (creeks). Most residents of Garissa County access groundwater using boreholes, between 150-250 m deep, mainly located in the Merti aquifer and shallow wells along the riverine area of River Tana. Only 51 percent of residents in the county use improved sources of water, while the remaining 49 percent rely on unimproved water sources. Access to piped water is limited mainly to Garissa municipality, Modogashe (seasonal supply), Masalani, Dadaab, Liboi, Mbalambala and Kulan town, where some 43,135 households are connected representing 31 percent of the population of the county. In rural areas, the average distance travelled by households to access water points is 15-16 km.

In the area of sanitation, there is only one sewerage system that is currently under expansion in Garissa town. In the rest of the county, the proportion of the population that uses pit latrines has increased to 49.7 percent from 46.8 percent in 2013, according to the County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017. The population using ventilated improved pit latrines is 2.6 percent. Most of the population (50.6 percent) either share with their neighbours or use other means of sanitation, such as open defecation. The three sub-counties of Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera lying to the northeast part of the county with an area of 27,561 square km are served by 117 operational boreholes.

Dadaab Refugee Operation depends on the Merti aquifer where 28 operational boreholes supply water to over 370,404 among the refugee and host community population. Average daily water production from the operational boreholes stands at 9,453 m3 (63 percent) of which 5,943 m3 is allocated to the refugee population and 3,511 m3 (37 percent) is allocated to agencies, markets, institutions, hospitals, livestock, leakages and other losses. The average daily per capita water within the camps is 21 litres. Water is not evenly distributed in all three camps, as there are pockets of low-pressure zones and low-flow end users. There are also competing needs for water in the camps for markets, host communities, livestock, small-scale farming and kitchen gardens. Water service operations within the camps are managed by UNHCR through implementing partners except for some market centres where local market committees are responsible for running boreholes and automated water collection points. On the sanitation front, the household latrine coverage is at 52.6 percent, resulting from low investment in latrine construction over the past years due to budgetary constraints.

There are a total number of 117 boreholes within the 3 sub-counties supplying the host community: Dadaab sub-county (67), Fafi sub-county (14) and Lagdera (36). It is estimated that 60 percent of these boreholes are currently operational. These schemes serve a total population of 397,605 among the three sub-counties: Dadaab sub-county (199,285), Fafi (144,194) and Lagdera (54,126). The per capita water availability within the host community ranges between 6-10.5 litres per person per day which varies by season and livelihood zone.

Key challenges

Most of the current operational 70 borehole water supply schemes in the three sub-counties were developed over 15 years ago and require rehabilitation. Auxiliary structures like elevated steel
tanks, water kiosks, etc., are in dire need of repair. In addition, more sustainable service provision arrangements are required for the water supplies serving the huge population settled within the refugee complex. Major challenges include:

- Erratic rainfall and impact on the water table in aquifers.
- Lack of up-to-date data about water supply and irrigation infrastructure and service coverage.
- Lack of a comprehensive county water and irrigation master plan to inform policy making.
- Lack of structures to capture surface run-off water for domestic, livestock, commercial and irrigation purposes.
- Lack of irrigation equipment and facilities.
- Old and dilapidated water infrastructure.
- Old boreholes, generators, conveyance systems, storage tanks, and other related structures resulting in frequent bursts, leakages and breakdowns, increasing operation and maintenance cost.
- Lack of proper design in water systems as many borehole water schemes were developed during drought emergencies.
- Limited technical and management capacity to manage water and irrigation schemes. Water user associations are not legally registered with relevant bodies to warrant formal audit of accounts.
- Limited capital investment in infrastructure over time.
- Encampment policy inhibits refugees’ entrepreneurial engagement outside the camps.
- Lack of capacity to pay for water service on the part of beneficiaries.
- Limited livelihood opportunities both for refugees and host communities.
- Water service delivery is currently dependent on donor funding, both for refugees and the host community.
- Limited coverage of solar and national grid power as an alternative to diesel generators in the three sub-counties.
- Vandalism and illegal water connections to businesses, households and institution increasing unaccounted-for water.
- The high cost of operations of water supply schemes, particularly for chemicals, electricity and fuel, whereas tariffs remain limited making it challenging to operate.
- There is insufficient data that hinders informed decision making.
- High prevalence of open defecation and slow uptake of improved sanitation services among refugee and host communities. Market-based
sanitation initiatives in partnership with private sector have not yet been launched in the county.

- Poor solid waste management practices, for example crude dumping need to devolve county integrated solid waste management strategy to the sub-county level.

- Need to enhance gender responsive and inclusive programming of WASH to address specific needs of girls and women, e.g., menstrual hygiene management as well as vulnerable populations such as persons with disabilities.

**Garissa CIDP III**

The provision of sufficient clean water for human consumption, livestock, and industrial use is a priority for the County Government. Currently, rural water supply service is delivered through the borehole Water Users Associations in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera sub-counties. This is implemented under the framework of the Water Act, 2016 which governs the provision of water and sanitation services in Kenya and clarifies the roles of the two levels of government and water institutions established under the law.

At the county level, the Water Management Act, 2018 separates the functions among each aspect of water service delivery, policymaking, regulation, asset ownership, and control. This Act stipulates that an urban water services provider may be a public limited liability company established as a water and sewerage corporation and a rural water user association recognized under a rural water corporation as an umbrella body. The functions of urban water and sewerage cooperation include: (1) development, provision, and management of water and sewerage services for domestic and industrial purposes for sustainable development; (2) development, provision, and management works for stormwater management and water conservation infrastructure; (3) promotion of water pollution prevention measures while enhancing water recycling systems; (4) regulate and permits the provision of water and sewerage services, as well as ensure compliance with the established standards related to water and sewerage services; and (5) maintaining data and information related to water and sewerage services while ensuring conflict resolution redress channels are established.

The CIDP III closely links the water sector with that of agriculture and the water and sewerage policy prioritizes water for human consumption, followed by livestock and irrigation.

With an erratic and high-intensity average annual rainfall of around 350 mm, there is considerable potential surface runoff water harvesting in the county. Currently, surface runoff water is mainly captured through low-volume water pans of between 5,000 m³ to 30,000 m³. The county is planning to invest in large water pans of between 100,000 m³ to 250,000 m³ in capacity to support agro-pastoral activities in the three sub-counties. There is a huge potential to develop sub-surface dams across dry seasonal riverbeds, where sub-surface flows after floods are captured under sand and flow directed to infiltration galleries for domestic, livestock use, and minor irrigation activities. The irrigation activities are mainly growing fruits and vegetables for local markets that will improve household nutrition and income generation.

The key priorities in the CIDP III include:

- Water resources development and management: which will include the construction of strategic dams; exploration of the Merti aquifer through investment in new groundwater abstraction infrastructure; recharging of water points; infiltration and rainwater harvesting; and support to water resources user associations for catchment protection and management.

- Rehabilitation and expansion of existing water supply infrastructure: rehabilitation of boreholes, climate-proofing and solarization of existing borehole schemes, increase the number of households connected to piped water, expansion of water supply to institutions, ensuring co-investment in water development.

- Water for irrigation, livestock, and industrial use: investment in irrigation infrastructure, strategic boreholes located in livestock migration corridors, and expand reticulation system in urban settings to accommodate industrial and commercial water use.
• Water services management: legalise and capacity-build existing water users associations, support establishment of new water services providers for Dadaab complex, development of technical, financial and operational capacity for new water service providers.

• Sanitation and hygiene: development of liquid and solid waste management systems e.g., sewerage systems; faecal sludge management; household solid waste management; promotion of “reduce, reuse and recycle” practices and community-led total sanitation to eliminate open defecation; improved household sanitation services; on-site sanitation infrastructure for institutions outside the areas covered by sewerage systems; child friendly sanitation facilities in schools with changing rooms for female learners and teachers to facilitate menstrual hygiene management; catchment management and protection; rehabilitation and protection of riparian and degraded areas; and sustainable land management (agroforestry, sustainable grazing plans, and landscape management) to enhance effective water cycle usage.

• Policy and regulation: implementation of the Water Management Act, feasibility studies, survey, and design as well as environmental impact assessments.

GISDP approach and planned interventions

To ensure safe, equitable, and adequate water supply for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes, considering the growing population and the ambition to launch irrigated agriculture activities, GISEDP will prioritize water availability for various uses while also increasing efforts on sustainability.

This includes the assessment and investment in the potential of water resources that can provide adequate quantity and quality of water to the entire population in the three sub-counties. Successful implementation will contribute to the economic growth of the sub-counties and facilitate poverty eradication, as well as reducing water use and demand conflicts. Furthermore, the county government with partners will implement effective and context specific social and behavioural change interventions for improving sanitation and hygiene in line with the Kenya Rural and Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Policy. GISEDP will also invest in innovative and durable models of sanitation facilities. The stakeholders including the private sector will also explore strengthening technical and institutional capacities and invest in establishing sustainable waste management systems.
GISEDP will have the following broad objectives related to water resources, irrigation, water supply and sanitation:

• Improving the capacity of sub-county governments and water utilities in administration, governance and management of water and sanitation services.

• Increasing equitable and affordable access to water for domestic, institutional, livestock, irrigation, agricultural, and industrial purposes.

• Enhancing effective, equitable and efficient use of limited water resources.

• Increasing equitable access to improved sanitation services for safe disposal of human faecal waste and solid waste management.

• Establishing sustainable solid waste management systems focusing on recycling in line with the Sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022
**Outcome:** Effectively managed water resources to support self-sustaining water supply systems to provide equitable and adequate water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use while ensuring safe management of wastewater, faecal and solid waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Households with access to portable water</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>65%</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Households with access to a household latrine/toilet</td>
<td>49.7%</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<td>% Villages declared ODF</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Budget (in million USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve capacity of sub-county government and water utilities in Administration, Governance and management of water and sanitation services</td>
<td>2.343 3.334 2.954 1.973 1.736 12.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhance effective, equitable and efficient use of limited water resources</td>
<td>0.4 2.03 1.52 0.4 0.3 4.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase equitable and affordable access to water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural, and industrial purposes</td>
<td>3.52587 9.7935 9.25187 9.02187 9.167 40.76011</td>
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<td>Improve equitable access to improved sanitation services for safe disposal of human faecal waste and solid waste management</td>
<td>1.224 3.955 3.327 2.258 0.707 11.471</td>
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</table>

**Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects)**

- Construction of 2x 250,000 m³ storage dams along the Lagdera near Maalimin, and Fafi plains for domestic, livestock, and agricultural use. (USD 3.85 million)
- Construction of a 50km pipeline from Yumbis Center to Fafi Center. (USD 0.37 million)
- Explore the potential of the Merti Aquifer to diversify water resources’ potential in Dadaab through development of 30 borehole supplies. (USD 3.93 million)
- Install /construct inter and intra-connecting pipeline between water supply schemes for enhanced cross-pumping in the event of breakdowns. (USD 0.47 million)
- Improve storage capacity for water supply schemes to meet the daily demand. (USD 0.31 million)
- Improve capacity of government at county and sub-county level as well as water utilities in Administration, Governance and management of water and sanitation services in the first two years. (USD 0.2 million)
- Development of a 30-year water master plan that will analyse water resources availability against demand in Garissa County, assess ground and surface water potential and catchment management for sustainable utilization and monitoring. (USD 0.25 million)
**Objective 3.4.1**

**Improve capacity of sub-county government and water utilities in administration, governance and management of water and sanitation services.**

Effective training of water, sanitation, and hygiene services for government and partner staff, thus building necessary capacity and expertise, will be a priority. The Garissa County Water Department has the overall responsibility of overseeing the provision and management of water supply, sewerage, and sanitation services in the county. The department has decentralized its services to the lowest possible unit of the county’s administration to ensure the provision of safe and adequate water and dignified sanitation services. As the county continues to devolve the provision of water and sanitation services, there is need to build capacity for relevant units at the sub-county level.

**Activities**

- Implementing a water master plan through achievable five-year strategic and annual work plans; the master plan also sets out priority investments of both water supply and sanitation throughout the county.
- Operationalizing and strengthening technical and institutional capacities of service providers, i.e., Garissa Rural Water and Sewerage Company and Dadaab Water and Sewerage Company.
- Assisting in carrying out feasibility studies, surveys and environmental impact assessments for the development of designs for the construction of water supply systems.
- Supporting the coordination of Water activities through sub-county WASH forums.
Objective 3.4.2

Increase equitable and affordable access to water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural, and industrial purposes.

The current per capita water supply available to both refugees and host communities fluctuates depending on the season. The recharge of the boreholes depends on the Ewaso Nyiro River, and aquifer recharge levels reduce during dry seasons, thus leading to reduced water abstraction levels from the boreholes. Per capita, water availability fluctuates between 15-22 litres per person per day within the refugee population, while it is lower in the host community, which most of the time depends on sustainable water supply. As the population of Garissa County increased from 124,835 to 841,353 people between 1989 and 2019 the demand for domestic water has surged similarly. Other competing needs for water are also emerging in the area of food security (i.e., agricultural and livestock) use as well as in the hospitality and service industries.

Activities

• Constructing of two 250,000 m³ multi-sectoral water dams to harvest surface water run-off, where the water will be treated for domestic use while the rest will be used for irrigation and livestock.

• Constructing sand dams along seasonal rivers for water storage and groundwater recharge in seasonal waterways.

• Drilling and rehabilitating additional borehole schemes across the three sub-counties. Based on water quality analysis, the boreholes can be used for different purposes depending on salinity levels, and where appropriate, boreholes can be dedicated for agricultural use. The existing water pans will also be rehabilitated through desilting to restore their natural capacities.

• Carrying out hydraulic modelling of existing water reticulation systems in refugee areas and redesigning systems as needed.

• Developing new borehole schemes including installation of hybrid (solar and genset) pumping systems, construction of elevated steel tanks, and surface and underground masonry tanks to improve the water reticulation system in the three sub-counties by increasing water storage capacity.

• Expanding available water sources through the construction of new pipelines and extensions to existing schemes, to reduce walking distance for host communities.

• Providing water storage facilities for rainfall water harvesting to institutions and households.

• Procuring and installing water master meters across the three sub-counties.

• Implementing interventions to climate-proof existing water supply schemes.

• Training water user associations and orientation to the newly gazetted Garissa County Rural Water and Services Corporation.

Objective 3.4.3

Enhance effective, equitable and efficient use of limited water resources.

Water supply is not equitably distributed across the tap stands in Dadaab, Hagadera, and Ifo refugee camps. Both Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties are home to pastoralists who are competing for water resources that are sparsely distributed. This has been a source of conflict both within the sub-counties and with herders across borders in the neighbouring counties and in Somalia. Equitable distribution of water improves water access for various uses and hence reduces conflict. The management of water resources within the three sub-counties needs to be strengthened while the use of new and appropriate technologies should be incorporated. This entails streamlining and improving efficiency and coverage of water service provision in all areas. This is a guide to the development and management of efficient and sustainable water supply and wastewater disposal systems in which water is availed efficiently and is affordable to users.
Activities

- Mapping and supporting water resources across the sub-counties.
- Capacity-building of water resources user associations to implement catchment management and restoration activities.
- Entrenching water conservation methods among water users.
- Supporting local communities to make appropriate technology choices for sustainability.
- Engaging private sector participation in water service delivery.
- Capacity-building of water management committees for community-managed water services.
- Conducting periodic water quality analysis on water sources, digitalize ground water monitoring systems and smart metering and other technologies that can detect leakages and diversions.
- Monitoring of the distribution network through the installation of water meters, and use of i-monitor to report on water challenges.

- Increasing access to reliable, quality, affordable water and sewerage services through water service assets development, maintenance, and management. Facilitate effective management and coordination of water services in the county through water companies.

Objective 3.4.4

Improve equitable access to improved sanitation services for safe disposal of human faecal waste and sustainable solid waste management.

This action entails household sanitation facilities entrenched in both the refugee and host community populations. Major emphasis will be placed on the safe use of latrines for all, including children, older persons, persons living with disability, and pregnant women. Attention will be given to providing affordable access to sanitation and hygiene commodities through market-based sanitation solutions for households. Data collection on various users will enhance special intervention on sanitation facilities employed.

Addressing faulty excreta containment systems (pits, tanks) that allow seepage or spillage that may contaminate surface water or shallow groundwater sources will be a priority, along with ensuring that toilets are located at least 30 meters from both surface water and groundwater sources. This water
sources protection is particularly important during times of flooding.

Solid waste management is an issue for both the host community centres and refugee camps. The action will employ necessary measures to engage relevant stakeholders in allocating land and constructing sludge management works, landfills and waste conveyance systems. Kenya banned single-use plastic bags in 2017 and proceeded to sign the Clean Seas Initiative, making it one of the first African nations to commit to limiting plastic in waterways. However, a lot of effort is still needed around management of plastic waste through close collaboration with communities, county government and private sectors in establishment of plastic waste management programs, including recycling programs.

Availability of safe, affordable, and culturally appropriate menstrual hygiene management services and infrastructure is a key concern for women and girls in both the host and refugee communities. There is need to ensure that education institutions adequately cater to the needs of female learners. Similarly, provision of sanitation facilities in markets and other public institutions is also critical.

**Activities**

- Constructing faecal sludge management works and auxiliary facilities and equipment (including emptying truck) in Dadaab.
- Constructing pilot on-site sludge management facilities (latrines) in 3 refugee camps and centres in Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties.
- Creating an enabling environment for market-based sanitation interventions.
- Developing a solid waste management plan.
- Promoting reduction, reuse and recycling of waste.
- Constructing and operationalizing solid waste management infrastructure including construction of landfills, solid waste conveyance machinery and transfer stations for reusable and recyclable wastes.

### Partnership Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td><strong>UN</strong></td>
<td>WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>International Development Agencies/Donors</td>
<td>WB, JICA, KFW, SIDA, DANIDA, ECHO, ADB</td>
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<td></td>
<td>National and County Government</td>
<td>Government of Kenya through Directorate of Refugee Affairs (DRS), County Government of Garissa, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Public Health, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA), Water Resources Authority (WRA), National Water Harvesting and Storage Corporation (NWHSC), Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB), Northern Water Works Development Authority (NWWDA)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>Private contractors, consultants, manufacturers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>PWJ, CARE International, WVI, KRCS, LWF, GIZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Refugees and host community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A disabled refugee watering a plant in Ifo
3.5 Component Five

Social Inclusion and Social Protection

Current Situation

The CRRF and GCR envisage the idea that refugees should be integrated into host communities from the very beginning. Allowing refugees to benefit from national services and integrating them into national and county development plans, is essential for both refugees and the communities hosting them and is consistent with the pledge to “leave no one behind” in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. GISEDP is an example of multi-agency collaboration to develop the local economy and service delivery in Garissa County. It aims to reorient the refugee assistance program to improve socioeconomic conditions for both refugees and host communities, while reducing reliance on humanitarian aid and supporting refugees to achieve durable solutions while meeting their protection needs.

Protection

Since the beginning of 2019, the County Government, National Government, UNHCR and partners have undertaken substantive consultations and collaboration to develop objectives to ensure the effective implementation of the GCR and CRRF objectives. Social Inclusion as part of wider protection agenda is an important component throughout the four objectives of GCR and under the Social Pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030, which seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. In line with this approach, the Shirika Plan under development focuses on implementing the Refugees Act, 2021 which commits to transforming refugee camps into integrated settlements. This calls for enhanced freedom of movement as well as better livelihood opportunities through improved access to documentation, financial services, business registration and participation in the labour market. Under GISEDP, the county level plan includes aligning activities with an area-based approach reaching both refugees and host communities, focusing mainly on locally designed and community-based interventions around social inclusion, gender mainstreaming and social cohesion, in line with national policy and legal frameworks.

The social inclusion component covers several interrelated areas including child protection, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, gender, youth activities (including cultural activities and sports), peaceful co-existence and social cohesion. Additionally, this correlates with SDG-16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.
Gender Mainstreaming

Kenya has enacted comprehensive legislation and taken important steps at the national and county levels to recognize the scourge of gender-based violence on women, men and children through various policies and legal frameworks. Garissa County Gender Policy 2022 aims at the attaining a just and gender equitable society and economy where women, men, boys and girls have equal access to opportunities in the socio-economic and political spheres of life in line with SDG-5 on gender equality. The Inter-Agency GBV Strategy 2023-2026 focuses on strengthening analysis tools to build the institutional capacity of partners, CBOs, RLOs, and relevant government structures, including social services.

The Garissa CIDP sector on gender, social services, youth and sports oversees gender inclusivity and mainstreaming, women’s affairs, social protection and safety, youth affairs and co-curricular activities. This is a cross cutting sector that combines several departments that are of interest to the majority of the population. On the gender front, there are regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands having high gender inequality indices. In addition, certain groups are more vulnerable to poverty due to many factors including climate change. These groups include women and children living in poor households, people with disabilities and older persons, among others.

Social Inclusion

Youth and Sports: Youth aged 15-29 constitute about 40 percent of the Garissa population (roughly 250,000 persons). There is high rate of unemployment among youth due to shrinking market space. Rural-urban migration has exacerbated the situation where many youths have migrated to towns in search of economic opportunities but fall into substance abuse or criminal activities.

The Garissa County Youth Policy 2022 recognizes the potential of youth and their contributions to the socio-economic development of the county. It has put several affirmative action mechanisms in place, such as the County Youth Council and other coordinating structures. In addition, the Constitution of Kenya promotes inclusion of youth into decision making processes and envisions better access to opportunities for employment.

To support the inclusion, engagement, and empowerment of youth, there is a need to rehabilitate, expand and provide effective management of existing infrastructure. National youth funds need to be accessible; the engagement of youth needs to be increased, and support on community peace building and mentorship programs need to be provided. Furthermore, there is need to integrate rehabilitation programs for at-risk youth. The County Government, in conjunction with development actors, promotes sport activities that ensure social cohesion and mitigate violence and extremist behaviour. The digital economy is also a new frontier with potential for creating employment opportunities for youth. The County Government will promote training on digital skills, mentorship and access to online jobs.

Culture, heritage and arts: Forced displacement leads to loss of cultural identity and important social ties that bind individuals, families and communities. The Garissa CIDP III realizes gaps in culture, arts and heritage. Currently there is one cultural centre in the area, which is underdeveloped, and the cultural social hall initiated by the Government is incomplete. Further, there are only three libraries in Garissa, Balambala, Masalani and three in refugee camps. The County Government will support ventures that promote culture and arts as livelihoods initiative through incentivization and skills development.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): Inadequate data and limited information on PSNs leads to ineffective response. Current interventions include capacity building, targeted support to vulnerable groups relating to social protection and economic empowerment. The Persons with Disability Act, 2013 establishes mechanisms that offer adequate and equal opportunities for appointment, training, and advisement at all levels of the public service for men and women and members of all groups, including persons with disabilities. The Education Act promotes inclusive education for all irrespective of the disability status in line with SDG-10 on reduced inequalities and SDG-3 on good health and wellbeing. The Convention on the Rights
of Persons with Disabilities promotes inclusive humanitarian response and action targeting persons with disabilities, while the Convention on the Rights of Older Person seeks to focus on critical human rights that are of particular concern to older persons. The Aging National Policy 2014 provides an environment that recognizes, empowers and facilitates older persons to participate in society and enjoy their rights and freedoms and live with dignity.

**Peace Building and Social Cohesion:** For the last ten years Garissa County has faced an upsurge of incidents of insecurity disrupting peaceful co-existence between the community and the Government. These have ranged from targeted attacks on government officials, security personnel, communication installations, learning institutions and the community in general to create fear. The sub-counties greatly affected include Dadaab, Fafi, and Ijara. Considering this, the economy of Garissa County took a massive hit due to instability and frequent attacks. The cross-border dynamics and refugee hosting in Garissa for the last three decades has led to environmental degradation and competition over scarce resources resulting in conflict between communities.

**Key challenges:**

- The encampment policy hinders the contribution of refugees in the socio-economic development of the county and of Kenya as a whole.
- Social and economic inclusion initiatives in the county are weak.
- Inadequate funding for social inclusion.
- Harmful social and cultural practices undermine gender mainstreaming.
• Inadequate enforcement of laws, policies and regulations.

• Climate change disrupts livelihoods leading to forced displacement.

• Weak coordination mechanisms and data sharing among stakeholders hinders effective responses to social inclusion.

• Weak promotion of indigenous knowledge regarding culture, heritage and arts.

Garissa CIDP III
Under CIDP III, the gender, social protection, youth, sports and culture sector is in charge of gender inclusivity and mainstreaming, women’s and children’s affairs, social protection and safety, youth affairs and co-curricular activities. This is a cross-cutting sector that has the vision of promoting an empowered, inclusive, and cohesive society that empowers and builds an inclusive as well as cohesive society through sports, culture, youth and gender equality.

The County Government undertakes to play a key role in the achievement of the SDGs through integrating them into its development planning process, availing adequate resources to the sector, with programs addressing SDGs and monitoring and evaluation of key indicators. The SDGs have been mainstreamed within CIDP III in order to realize positive economic growth, political stability and social cohesion, and integration, and CIDP III has mainstreamed the SDGs in all development processes based on three pillars of Vision 2030. The SDGs covering this component include:

• **SDG-3:** Achieve good health and well-being

• **SDG-4:** Quality education

• **SDG-5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

• **SDG-10:** Reduce inequalities within and among countries

• **SDG-16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

• **SDG-17:** Strengthen partnership for the goals

CIDP III also analyses the main socio-economic development challenges and proposes strategies that will need to be adopted to deal with a range of challenges. It also reviews cross cutting issues such as poverty, gender and climate change across the county.

Social safety net programs in the county include cash transfers to vulnerable groups by national and county governments, the presidential bursary for orphans, the Hunger Safety Net Program implemented by the National Disaster Management Agency, the NHIF program, and the Food for Assets and Cash for Work programs. The National Council for Disability also have revolving funds for persons with disability. As per the Persons with Disability Act, 5 percent of employment opportunities in all public appointments is reserved for persons with disability to promote inclusion and participation.

With a huge gender disparity and a significant youth population, CIDP III emphasizes the need to improve and expand existing vocational and technical institutions and to put in place policies that promote job creation for youth and also upscaling of the youth fund being administered by the Government. It goes on to explain that improving gender equality and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and promotion of social justice.

The primary responsibility on maintenance of peace and security lies with the National Government working in close collaboration with the County Government and other actors. The prevailing security situation in North-Eastern region remains unpredictable, therefore, it recognizes the need to embrace robust and pragmatic measures to enhance security and peaceful coexistence.

According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (2019) the total population of Garissa County stood at 841,353 indicating greater police to civilian ratio of 1:1,869 (against the UN standard of 1:450). CIDP III also recognizes the need for
meaningful planning processes to take place for peace and security to prevail, which includes involving the refugee population in the planning and development of the county.

Further, the Frontier Counties Development Council aims to accelerate the socio-economic development of its member counties, increasing trade, tourism and investments, encouraging private enterprise, and advancing efforts towards peace and development. It also acts as the member counties’ coordinating office for Kenya Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals, and related programs and projects to ensure its participation in national priority development initiatives. The Council serves as a catalyst in promoting, integrating and sustaining peace and socio-economic development in member counties with the participation and involvement of the people.

**GISEDP approach and planned interventions**

In line with this new approach, an important number of initiatives have reached fruition and gained momentum, setting the necessary foundation to progress with the socio-economic development initiatives for the benefit of Kenyans and refugees living side by side in the county. In addition to the CIDP and other national plans and policies, GISEDP’s success is dependent on recognition of the socio-economic partnerships envisaged under the Refugees Act, 2021. In September 2019, public and stakeholder consultations on the then Refugees Bill took place providing an opportunity for impacted communities in Garissa County and the region to give their views on this important legislation. Mobilisation and engagement of all stakeholders was exceptional, demonstrating the need to balance development, humanitarian and security imperatives for the betterment of all residents.

In the area of youth response, through GISEDP Garissa County and stakeholders plan to promote sports, culture, arts and heritage by establishing cultural centres in the three sub-counties, using sports for peacebuilding and social inclusion and further strengthening cooperation between communities for the benefit of youth. This will help recognize the shared history, as well as revamping the existing structures and systems to make it possible for the community to promote their own history. Key approaches will be defined by the necessity to integrate and merge services and activities for Kenyans and refugees to promote peaceful co-existence. Coordination and collaboration will be key, with activities focusing on mainstreaming and capacity building of rights bearers. Addressing the socio-economic challenges
for youth and marginalized groups will be anchored in an enabling environment for social inclusion, respect for the rule of law, and the effective presence of state institutions and structures to support all persons living in the area without discrimination. This will harness the potential of refugees and Kenyans to participate and contribute to the region’s economic and social progress together as envisioned by national, regional (IGAD, EAC) and other frameworks. This will mainstream youth empowerment, social inclusion and meaningful engagement for peaceful co-existence.

The Garissa County Countering Violence and Extremism Action Plan 2018-2023 highlights the importance of respect for the rule of law and the engagement of security forces to build trust with communities and individuals vulnerable to radicalization. Analysis and responsiveness to security programming will be based on statistics gathered from the County Government, the judiciary, and UN agencies and NGOs operating in the area. Existing coordination structures will be adapted to embrace both communities.
**Outcome:** Populations are able to attain their social inclusion in a dignified and sustainable manner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td># of vulnerable people who have access to specialized services in the area</td>
<td>28,594</td>
<td>65%</td>
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<td># of awareness raising campaigns, capacity building activities done on GBV, SEA and CP</td>
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<td>70%</td>
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<td># of youth programs in the area</td>
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<td># of initiatives addressing peace building and cohesion</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Budget (in million USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote social inclusion through specific programs</td>
<td>0.858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstream youth empowerment, social inclusion and meaningful engagement for empowerment.</td>
<td>0.353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support programs on peace building and social cohesion</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote Culture, Arts and Heritage in the Area</td>
<td>0.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.995</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects)**

- Establishment of youth innovation and leadership hub in Garissa. (USD 6.1 million)
- Roll out social inclusion program (safety net & youth in digital economy). (USD 1.7 million)
- Establish gender recovery centre at Garissa county referral and teaching hospital for safe and confidential reporting of GBV incidents for reporting and response. (USD 60,000)
Objective 3.5.1
Promote social inclusion through specific programs

Child protection remains a priority for the County without distinction based on nationality. Child protection activities will be aligned with national priorities and policies. Kenya committed to adopt the EAC Child Policy of 2016, and in 2019 committed to implement the Action Plan especially on Priority Area 4 that addresses Child Protection in Conflict/Emergency Situations; Priority Area 5 on Strengthening Child Protection Systems and Community Mechanisms; and Priority Area 7 on Addressing Cross Border Child Rights Violations. This will require greater investment in human resources, advocacy and capacity building for state and non-state actors to enable them provide assistance to vulnerable children and their caregivers in the sub-counties. Efforts will be made to set up more child protection centres and rehabilitate existing child friendly spaces.

To mitigate children’s rights violations, such as early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation, greater engagement with community actors to identify causes and potential victims and link them with service providers for assistance. Service delivery such as healthcare, education, social safety net support, and civil documentation for all children born in Kenya will be enhanced.

Activities

- Recruiting 6 additional sub-county children’s officers to ensure effective coverage.
- Training child protection volunteers on children’s rights and child safeguarding.
- Developing the capacity of children to understand their rights, responsibilities as rights holders and the roles of duty bearers, through children’s assemblies.
- Training and capacity building of stakeholders on child protection in relation to established policy and legal frameworks.
- Developing and disseminating IEC materials on child protection.
- Establishing child friendly spaces in the sub-counties and strengthening community-based systems.
- Enhancing civil registration and documentation by provision of 6 printers, 6 scanners, 12 laptops and other equipment.
- Organizing capacity building of stakeholders on the digitization of birth and death registration.
- Providing cash-based interventions to vulnerable children and their caregivers.
- Advocating for inclusion of refugee children in existing national child protection systems.
- Enhancing data sharing protocols on child protection between government and humanitarian actors.
- Ensuring vulnerable refugee children are included in the national social protection network.
- Strengthening coordination mechanisms among stakeholders.
- Establishing and strengthening Policare centres\(^{27}\) to support children at risk.

\(^{27}\) Policare is a National Police Service integrated response to Gender Based Violence in Kenya
Objective 3.5.2
Enhance gender mainstreaming and women empowerment

Gender mainstreaming is an important focus area for the County Government in promoting women’s empowerment and their participation in planning and decision-making processes. Due to differential power balance between men and women in terms of decision making and asset ownership, particularly at the household level, women often have minimal involvement in decision making within the community. This increases women’s vulnerability and limits their access to opportunities. It also exacerbates the risk of GBV.

Establishing and building the capacity of community-based structures on GBV prevention and response is key. Community participation in GBV prevention and response activities will be enhanced through awareness raising platforms, such as celebrating global commemoration days, community forums, radio engagement, school debates, etc.

Interventions
- Strengthening, amplifying and disseminating gender mainstreaming messages.
- Establishing gender desks at Garissa Referral and Teaching Hospital.
- Developing and implementing specific mechanisms targeting women’s participation in government planning, implementation and monitoring processes.
- Building capacity of stakeholders on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response.
- Building capacity of CBOs and RLOs on GBV prevention and response.
- Implementing targeted programs engaging men and boys on gender and GBV prevention and response.
- Adopting a zero-tolerance approach to sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of misconduct by any stakeholder, with robust measures to address risks and ensure accountability.

Objective 3.5.3
Mainstream youth empowerment, social inclusion and meaningful engagement for empowerment.

Engagement with the County Government and the Youth Council and other partners will be enhanced to strengthen coordination mechanisms and ensure availability of a youth database, including information on youth’s skills and talents. Further, efforts will be reinforced in vocational training for youth and capacity building training in sports management in various sporting disciplines. A conducive environment regarding documentation compliance in job applications will be created, supported by initiating and strengthening community-based support for at-risk and disengaged youth to mitigate violent extremism.

National government line ministries, humanitarian, development and private sector actors will continue to engage to ensure peaceful coexistence and the promotion of sports, arts and culture to counter violent extremism and crime. Youth development will also be promoted through digital literacy training and promotion of digital economy.

Activities
- Engaging with public and private partners to support youth initiatives.
- Advocating for access to interest free loans and grants for SMEs.
- Initiating and strengthening community-based support for at-risk and disengaged youth to prevent violent extremism.
• Establishing youth innovation and leadership hubs and upscaling existing Youth Education Pack centres.

• Facilitating and promoting inter-county and national competitions in sports, arts and culture.

• Establishing and implementing mentorship programs on peace building, countering violent extremism, community service and volunteerism.

• Rehabilitating existing sports and recreational facilities.

• Establishing multi-purpose stadiums to promote sport in the county.

• Establishing and rolling out digital economy programs for youth (e.g., freelancing and web design).

• Establishing substance abuse rehabilitation facilities.

Objective 3.5.4

Support programs on peace building and social cohesion.

Efforts will be enhanced to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the county, improve security and foster peaceful co-existence among the wider community. One of the main opportunities included in the Refugees Act, 2021 is the establishment of more reception facilities for asylum-seekers which aid the government in conducting security and medical screening at border points. This will contribute to maintaining the civilian character of asylum and the security in the county. In addition, advocacy will be enhanced to ensure reception facilities are established at border points to ensure access to territory for asylum-seekers. The establishment of the Dadaab Law Courts has ensured timely access to justice by both refugees and the host community.

Regular trainings for stakeholders on refugee law, human rights, GBV, child protection, medico-legal and civic education will be conducted. The prevailing restrictive and unfavourable protection environment for refugees calls for a continuous need for advocacy with the national and county governments for implementation and formulation of favourable policy and legal frameworks.

Interventions

• Enhancing formulation and implementation of favourable policies and legal frameworks on peace and social cohesion.

• Integrating Community Peace and Protection Teams into the national community policing initiative (known as Nyumba Kumi28) to strengthen security.

• Strengthening migration corridor monitoring to identify cases of human trafficking and prevent refoulement.

• Enhancing the role of community members in peace building for both refugees and host communities.

• Promoting activities to counter violent extremism and deradicalization programs for youth and at-risk populations.

• Promoting community service and volunteerism and instilling values among youth.

• Advocating for deployment of more security personnel, particularly female police officers.

• Strengthening sub-county Court Users Committees to promote access to justice.

• Sensitizing refugees and host communities on the new Refugees Act, 2021 and the foundations of GISDEP, and undertaking civic education.

28 ‘Nyumba Kumi’ means ‘know your neighbour’ which is a national government led community-based security management system (involving 10 households).
Objective 3.5.5
Promote Culture, Arts and Heritage in the Area.

The diverse cultural, religious, ethnic and other distinctions between the host community and the refugee population may lead to loss of cultural identities as a result of modernity and the transition from traditional and pastoral paths to a more modern and digitally structured society. Striking a balance to promote and preserve the cultural heritage and history of refugee communities in the country of asylum hinders significant socio-economic transformation. Cultural expression through songs, dance, poetry, clothing, cuisine and other artistic activities enhances useful interactions and promotes peaceful coexistence.

There is need to revamp facilities, engage the population in promoting cultural activities (poetry, music, drama, etc.), establish talent funds and operationalize cultural centres, social halls and museums. Annual cultural events and cultural exchange programs with other entities will foster meaningful interaction and promote peace. There is also a need to develop and implement a culture and arts policy towards the promotion of talent and preservation of the heritage of diverse groups residing in the county.

Interventions

- Engaging the population in promoting their cultural heritage.
- Promoting poetry, music and drama in schools through clubs, and initiating competitions in the area.
- Establishing cultural centres, social halls and museums
- Mapping cultural groups and training members on cultural diversity.
- Undertaking annual cultural events to showcase talent.
- Initiating cultural exchange programs.
- Initiating training on cultural skills.
- Developing and implementing a culture and arts policy for the county.

Partnership Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>UN</td>
<td>UNHCR, UNWFP, UNICEF, UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National and County Government</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior and National Administration National Police Service, Regional Coordinator Department of Refugee Services (DRS), County Departments, County Police Commanders, Local Area Chiefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IFIs/Private &amp; Development Sector</td>
<td>WB, ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>RCK, DRC, LWF, HI, TdH, SCI, IRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Local based community organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>CPPTs (Refugees), Peace Committees (hosts), Faith Based Organizations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.6 Component Six

Spacial Planning and Infrastructure Development

Current Situation

Urbanization is the defining global phenomenon of this century. According to the World Bank, more than half of the world’s population lives in urban areas and this trend is expected to double by 2030. Kenya, like all emerging economies of the world, is faced by the paradox of rapid urbanization; the way people live, work, socialize and do business is affected as urbanization offers an opportunity to bring about agglomeration and socioeconomic benefits that can spur economic development. At the same time, if not well managed, urbanization can also bring about challenges in urban governance, infrastructure, housing, environmental and resource management that can hamper progress and development. Yet, despite the importance of this urban reality, most urban areas in Kenya lack sound plans to direct their growth.

Kenya’s Vision 2030 identifies urbanization as a vital platform for attaining the targets set for its social, economic and political pillars. This is so because urban areas play a critical role as centres of service provision; centres that create demand for agricultural production; centres of employment; centres that promote import substitution and expanded manufacturing; and centres for enhancing a sustainable hierarchy of human settlements, among other benefits (UNHABITAT 2015)\(^\text{29}\). Furthermore, the strong rural-urban linkages characteristic of Kenya’s urbanization cannot be ignored.

Garissa County has been experiencing unprecedented population growth. This is attributed to natural growth and increased rural-urban migration brought about by the devolution of services and creation of new towns. Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties have also experienced an increase in urban population due to the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries over the past 30 years. Currently, the number of refugees is still rising, and within the Dadaab refugee complex all planning interventions have been solely for humanitarian purposes and most development in the sub-counties has been concentrated in the refugee camps. As a result, the camps have evolved from temporary settlements into what some see as “cities”, with accompanying development of social and physical infrastructure.

The roads that link the refugee camps to major towns are dilapidated and in poor condition. The Garissa-Dadaab-Liboi trunk road, the main link between the refugee camps to Garissa town, is only accessible during the dry season. Other roads within Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties are in equally poor condition. Transport networks play a critical role in defining the urban form and structure of an area and the relationship between land uses, including the impact on socio-economic dynamics. Transportation and land use activities have a direct relationship, whereby a change in land use

activities have an impact on transportation and similarly, introducing new transportation facilities or strengthening existing transport infrastructure has an impact on the abutting land. The absence of viable infrastructure linking the refugee camps to other centres of growth and development impacts negatively on the connectivity of the area to market centres, inhibiting the economic potential of the area. Therefore, to encourage more private investment and create an enabling environment needed for refugees and host communities to undertake meaningful livelihoods activities, major roads must be improved so they are at least all-weather accessible.

In line with SDG-9 and SGD-11, the National and County Governments are working towards ensuring development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and settlements to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on availability and equitable access for all. By virtue of being a refugee hosting county, Garissa County is set to benefit from the Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP), a national program funded by the World Bank. Consequently, to leverage the benefits of urbanization, there is a need to prioritize sustainable urban planning and development in the county.

Key challenges
• Unregulated urbanization taking place in the Dadaab refugee complex and neighbouring towns, resulting in informal settlements and unlicensed businesses.
• Poor land tenure systems, with most land in Dadaab and Fafi being unregistered community land without land titling and weakness in land planning and zoning. The implication of this is that it can lead to land disputes and conflicts that can hinder land use planning and development.
• Land conflicts between various users (e.g., in relation to livelihoods practices).
• Urban decay in areas around the re-gazetted camps (Ifo 2 and Kambioos).
• Environmental degradation of the county’s diverse ecosystems in areas neighbouring the camps due to poor solid waste management and deforestation.
• Unbalanced development due to the implementation of policies in favour of refugee camps.
• Untapped economic potential due to lack of good land use planning and resource distribution.
• Poor accessibility due to inadequate and low-quality transportation networks and increased cost and time spent on transportation as barriers to economic development.
• Poor quality of road infrastructure (corrugation, potholes, rain etc.) and service utilities.
• Increased security risks (i.e., IEDs placed on the roads).
• Road encroachment in settlement areas.
• Inadequate and low-quality housing and use of temporary shelter materials, lack of security of tenure, and small living areas.

Garissa CIDP III
The Constitution of Kenya under the Fourth Schedule divides the planning functions between the national and county governments with emphasis on statistics, land surveying and mapping, and boundary and fencing, among others, with primary responsibility falling on the counties. The County Government Act of 2012 provides that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly, and that the county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. Section 107 outlines the types of plans to be prepared by county governments as County Integrated Development Plans, County Sectoral Plans, County Spatial Plans and Cities and Urban Areas Plans as provided for under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012. The National Land Policy
advocates for sustainable land use, which is also a key goal of GISEDP, and recognizes land use planning as a tool in land use management that can address the current challenges and create new opportunities for sustainable human settlements. (Government of Kenya, 2009).³⁰

In this context, and in line with the current CIDP III and the governor’s manifesto, the County Government intends to:

- Upgrade Dadaab town to municipal status.
- Facilitate the preparation and implementation of local area development plans for all urban and peri-urban areas, including the refugee camps, in a participatory manner.
- Establish an effective coordinating mechanism for the preparation and implementation of plans and development control.
- Encourage optimal development of underutilized land and other resources within urban areas.
- Upgrading to bitumen standards of the Garissa-Liboi road.
- Graveling of feeder roads.
- Promotion of alternative building technologies.

In formulation of CIDP III, the Department of Roads and Transport fully recognizes the fact that well-developed, maintained and managed roads and transport networks are essential ingredients of any socio-economic development process in the county, and therefore proposes programs that ensures uninterrupted accessibility and movement of people, goods and services.

³⁰ Republic of Kenya (2009): Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy; https://repository.kippra.or.ke/xmlui/handle/123456789/1283#text=Ths%20Sessional%20Paper%20was%20formulated,unplanned%20proliferation%20of%20informal%20urban
For access to quality road network CIDP III proposes to upgrade the county road network as summarized in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Road</th>
<th>Baseline (Garissa County)</th>
<th>CIDP</th>
<th>GISEDP</th>
<th>Unit Cost Per Km (KSHS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bitumen</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>2245.1</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This initiative will add to the gains made under CIDP II so as to achieve an all-weather trunk road connecting the sub-counties while also expanding and maintaining rural access roads within the county. The Department of Lands and Physical Planning also intends to prepare spatial plans for all sub-county headquarters including Dadaab town. This will be achieved through allocation of annual budgetary funds for development and also working closely with national government agencies and other development partners in achieving the outcomes.

**GISEDP approach and planned interventions**

Garissa County aims to create solutions for economic development that influence integration of host communities and refugees through development of physical infrastructure that results in better access to markets, creates employment, and reduces the cost of production, transportation and investment.

Spatial planning and infrastructural development are core functions and important levers for promoting sustainable development and improving quality of life. It coordinates and improves the impact of other sectoral policies on land use by aiming at a more even distribution of economic development within a given territory that would otherwise be created by market forces. In line with the CIDP III priorities, the GISEDP spatial planning, roads and infrastructure development component aims to:

- Achieve social and economic goals with regard to integration of the host and refugee communities.
- Conduct a socio-political, economic, spatial, and environmental baseline survey to identify physical and land use planning challenges and prioritise interventions based on community needs.
- Prepare an urban development framework to guide urbanization within refugee camps and neighbouring towns, including regeneration planning tied to CIDP III.
- Provide a land use management framework for suitable land and resource allocation models.
- Provide an environmental management and protection framework for fragile areas.
- Establish a waste management system.
- Improve road connectivity and accessibility through an integrated transportation system and service infrastructure, including major trunk roads, rural access roads, urban centres, areas within camps, and electrical, fibre, sewer lines.
- Skills and capacity development of different local level stakeholders on urban management and governance processes (monitoring and evaluation, maintenance, etc.).
- Conduct flood susceptibility mapping and explore innovative rainwater harvesting systems and management techniques to safeguard existing infrastructure.
- Advocacy on sustainable housing technology within the settlements.
**Outcome:** Strengthened Government capacities to develop and implement spatial plans and promote refugees and host population to have improved access to basic infrastructure, housing and socio-economic opportunities.

### Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome:</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthened Government capacities to develop and implement spatial plans and promote refugees and host population to have improved access to basic infrastructure, housing and socio-economic opportunities.</td>
<td>13km</td>
<td>200km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of km of main Garissa – Dadaab – Liboi road upgraded to bitumen standards</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 (1 each for the 3 sub-counties of Dadaab, Fafi and Lagdera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of settlement plans developed and approved</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugee households with permanent shelters&lt;sup&gt;31&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of additional households from host community supported with permanent shelters&lt;sup&gt;32&lt;/sup&gt; in Ifo 2 and Kambioos settlements</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Objectives Budget (in million USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2027</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen technical and institutional capacity in the ministry</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop transportation system to increase mobility and economic growth in Dadaab area</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>91.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthen spatial planning processes</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.00386</td>
<td>0.00386</td>
<td>1.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promote land-use systems to manage the growth for sustainable development</td>
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<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote sustainable housing/shelter solutions</td>
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<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.46</strong></td>
<td><strong>41.25</strong></td>
<td><strong>41.36</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.45</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.57</strong></td>
<td><strong>97.07</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects)

- **Upgrading of Modika – Dadaab- Liboi Road to Bitumen standard (200KM).** *(USD 90 million)*
- **Prepare Spatial Plans for Dadaab town, Ifo2 and Kambioos settlements.** *(USD 0.4 million)*
- **Support the upgrading of Dadaab Municipality and its roll-out.** *(USD 1.12 million)*
- **Constructing 1,000 permanent shelters for refugees and host communities in Ifo 2 and Kambioos settlements.** *(USD 3.7 million)*

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<sup>31</sup> No permanent shelter support was provided in Dadaab refugee complex to the refugee & asylum-seeker community. The introduction of Interlocking Stabilized Soil Block (ISSB) material in 2012 necessitated the construction of semi-permanent shelters. This approach was again stopped by the Kenyan government which then approved the construction of temporary shelter using timber frames, plastic sheets and corrugated irons sheets. (Information sourced from ‘Shelter Projects, Site Planning, 16 case studies’ by Global Shelter Cluster Pg 31-35). Survey to be conducted to assess the status (including any permanent shelter constructed by the Refugees themselves) during the inception phase of GISEDP Phase 1

<sup>32</sup> No permanent shelter within the Ifo 2 and Kambioos Settlements
The Current status of Garissa - Dadaab - Liboi Road (A3). Upgrading to bitumen standards has been done from Garissa to Modika i.e., approximately 13 Kilometres. Upgrading this international trunk road to bitumen standards will help unlock the economic potential of Dadaab and other centres along the corridor.
Objective 3.6.1

Improve urban governance by strengthening technical and institutional capacity in sector departments

This objective will focus mainly on urban governance and support for the increasing demand for institutional capacity at the county level in the fields of spatial planning, transport management and infrastructure development. It will also support the growing need for urban infrastructure within the region and the formulation of policies and legal instruments and an urban management committee to guide urban governance, management and development.

Activities will include:

- Assessing and identifying institutional gaps (e.g., requirements for technical experts and training) and improving institutional capacity in the fields of spatial planning, housing and transport infrastructure development, including technical capacities and provision of equipment and machinery.

- Supporting the development of institutional, policy and legal guidelines and tools to support the planning process and sustainability of projects and their implementation, including formation of urban areas management committees.

- Identifying gaps in technology in the county and enhancing tools and machinery in preparation of spatial plans through geographic information systems, including roads and infrastructural development and housing, such as the use of interlocking stabilized soil blocks technology.

- Undertaking stakeholder mapping whereby key actors are identified, their roles are defined and a strategy for their active involvement in the planning process is developed.
Objective 3.6.2
Develop transportation system to increase mobility and economic growth in Dadaab area.

Transportation systems play a critical role in socio-economic development as they promote linkages between people and market centres by ensuring free flow of goods and people. Dadaab town and the refugee complex represent a midway point that could act, through the infrastructure development plan, as a point of distribution of services for the corridor between Somalia and other areas of Kenya. In this perspective, GISEDPI will focus on integrating economic, social and logistical plans as well as institutional aspects to take advantage of the immense opportunities that will be generated through the development and integration of the refugees with their host communities. The plan will foster the full exploitation of opportunities for expansion, including development of light industries and the strengthening of rural-urban linkages, promoting better livelihoods opportunities and enhanced service delivery for greater resilience of both communities. Development plans will also benefit through trade facilitation and socio-economic development along the corridor with potential for creation of employment opportunities in construction, agriculture, manufacturing, logistics, transport, trade and commerce, and sports. Some examples include setting up a stadium at the Dadaab refugee complex for sporting activities.

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

Activities
- Upgrading the Dadaab-Modika-Liboi road (200 km) to bitumen standards.
- Developing tarmac roads into and around the 5 refugee camps (Ifo, Dagahaley, Hagadera, Ifo 2 and Kambioos) and surrounding settlements.
- Graveling the Dadaab refugee complex neighbourhood streets and feeder roads through community-based organizations will also be given focus; besides creating a permanent asset it will also create employment opportunities for refugee and host community youth.
- Ensuring continuous maintenance of the streets and roads within the Dadaab refugee complex.
- Investing in bus parks, streetlights, non-motorized transportation and urban aesthetics in the Dadaab refugee complex.

Objective 3.6.3
Strengthen spatial planning processes.

This objective will focus on the sub-counties of Dadaab, Fafi and Lagdera and will involve the development and implementation of a strategy that will address the functionality, liveability and sustainability of the North-Eastern Garissa region to ensure a more fulfilling life for both communities. It will guarantee a well-structured area with proper urban design considerations, bring about functionality within the region’s land uses, and safeguard the cultural heritage of the people. It will be multi-sectoral and will require the involvement of relevant technical personnel from various disciplines.

A strategic approach will be employed involving the formulation of clear development visions for Northeast Garissa. The vision formulation process will be participatory and will consider the aspirations of the local population and refugees as represented by key stakeholders. The participatory visioning exercise will go a long way towards addressing the issues that are collectively identified as major concerns. The strategic approach also calls for cognizance of the scarcity of resources for both planning and implementation exercises, and therefore emphasizes the need to have a clear prioritization of the proposed interventions. In
addition, to ensure flexibility of the plan to reflect changing needs, a monitoring and evaluation system will be embedded in the preparation and implementation phases to ensure the plan remains responsive to future changes and needs.

Activities

- Engaging stakeholders in prioritization of projects or areas that need quick interventions.

- Conducting baseline surveys to fill existing data gaps (e.g., shelter status, land use, socio-economic activities and general infrastructure).

- Supporting the development and implementation of a local spatial strategy for the Dadaab refugee complex.

- Preparing an integrated strategic urban development plan as provided for in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 for Dadaab, Fafi and Modogashe towns. The Dadaab town plan will include planning for the Modikar-Dadaab infrastructure corridor, a priority project to ensure connectivity.

- Preparing and implementing a redevelopment and rejuvenation plan for Ifo 2 and Kambioos camps. This is also a priority as the two areas are characterized by social infrastructural assets worth billions of dollars that are currently not being utilized.

- Developing capital investment plans to highlight all potential investments deemed critical in ensuring the realization of the new integrated settlements.

- Preparing market layouts for Dadaab, Ifo 2 and Kambioos.
Objective 3.6.4
Promote land-use systems to manage the growth for sustainable development.

Land is a limited resource and one of the main factors of production. In this regard, issues on how to locate activities on land through well-defined land use schemes and how to address land tenure issues on ownership and access will need to be addressed. Although the vast majority of land will continue to be community owned, with the exception of areas to be developed as urban settlements, various options of tenure arrangements, such as right of access for use for a certain period, land occupancy certificates or loans contingent on occupancy of certain duration, will also be explored and implemented. When land tenure is secure, land can be a cornerstone for economic growth and an incentive for investment, but when land rights are insecure this can lead to conflict, instability and the exclusion of vulnerable groups, such as women, indigenous people and the poor.

Promoting various forms of land tenure and ensuring that land rights are protected through issuance of ownership documents will provide the much-needed confidence for private sector investments and market-driven solutions that are critical for the economic development of the proposed Dadaab Municipality. The role of the private sector cannot be underestimated in complementing the functions of government, such as large infrastructure development through public-private partnerships that also lead to job creation and skills transfer.
Activities

- Developing a land-use strategy for the Dadaab refugee complex in Fafi, Lagdera and Dadaab sub-counties.

- Establishing a geo-referenced database on land tenure and developing and implementing a proposed customized land tenure management system, such as a social tenure domain model.

- Organizing sensitization sessions to increase refugees' and host communities' awareness on land rights.

Objective 3.6.5: Promote sustainable housing/shelter solutions.

This objective aims at building capacity and awareness of all stakeholders so as to ensure they are well informed and can make rational decisions so as to avoid conflict and ensure continuity of the proposed projects. It also includes building resilience of the most vulnerable members of society, such as the youth and women, from both communities to take advantage of opportunities available in the construction of roads and other infrastructural development by employing the use of locally available materials and alternative building technologies.

Activities

- Identifying locally sourced, low-cost building materials for sustainable models for housing construction.

- Training of community members in activities that promote alternative livelihoods, such as construction using alternative building technologies.

- Constructing permanent shelters for refugees in Ifo 2 and Kambioos settlements.

- Constructing permanent shelters for host community in Ifo 2 and Kambioos settlements.

- Repairing and maintaining existing shelters to improve the living standards of refugees and host communities through CBO mechanisms.

- Providing avenues for financial access for capital for business start-ups and acquisition of equipment that can be used for livelihoods.

- Designing and implementing sustainable model shelters through a participatory process including guidelines.

Partnership Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
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<td>UNHCR, UNWFP, UNICEF, UNDP</td>
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<td>Private &amp; Development Sector</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
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<td>FAIDA, international NGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBOs</td>
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<td>Local based community organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>Refugees.getHosts, Faith Based Organizations</td>
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</table>
Habibo with fresh farm produce
### Component Seven

#### Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resource Management

**Current Situation**

Refugees and host communities are supported to undertake environmentally beneficial actions, such as climate-smart tree planting, assisted natural regeneration, and wiser use of natural resources including better-planned, selective tree cutting and reduced wastage. Rehabilitation of degraded lands by linking environmental restoration with livelihoods will be taken, focusing on fruit trees, woodlots, and fodder crops through an agroforestry approach. Embracing community-based natural resource management approaches and community capacity building to enable increased responsibility and improved rangeland management. Support will also be provided to communities that have initiated the recycling of solid waste. Communities will also be capacitated to undertake range rehabilitation, livestock production, and small-scale livestock rearing (poultry, goats) and apiculture.

More emphasis will be put on diversified rehabilitation through the establishment of green belts and orchards. This entails the strengthening of collaboration mechanisms with research institutions, UN organizations and other actors to do more research on agriculture and pastoralism and to manage the risks posed by the invasive *prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge) through the production of energy briquettes and charcoal and managing environmental programs through capacity building of technical staff on modern technologies.

The major causes leading to environmental degradation in refugee hosting areas include poor vegetation cover, unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, limited governance and institutional capacity, poor waste management and general environmental illiteracy.

Livestock and crop production are the main socio-economic drivers in Garissa County but are very vulnerable to climate shocks. Unpredictable rainfall

The combined settlement of the refugee and host communities over a prolonged period has impacted negatively on the ecological integrity of the Dadaab region. National policies and legislative frameworks are in place, including the Environmental Protection Act, 1986, the Forest Protection Act, 1980, the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, and the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999. At the county level, the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, the Solid Waste Management draft policy, the Climate Change Fund Act, 2021, the Climate Change Policy, and the Disaster Risk Mitigation Policy and Act are in place. Pending bills at the Garissa County assembly include the Forest Conservation Bill, the Wildlife Protection Bill, and the Charcoal Management Bill.
and recurring drought contribute to disruption of both livestock and crop production. Livestock production has been on the decline in the recent past, with the trend attributed to extreme climate shifts including frequent and prolonged drought, burgeoning human populations coupled with inadequately planned settlements, and diminishing capacity of resources such as underground water, have also contributed to the deterioration of livestock-dependent resources in the county. These challenges are manifested through poor pasture regeneration; declining livestock health; declining milk production; and limited market linkages. The core challenge remains degradation of pastureland, and already community members are enclosing areas to protect and encourage regrowth of pasture. Inefficiencies in food systems – the networks that are needed to produce and transform food, and ensure it reaches consumers – further leads to high prices and insufficient market supplies, limiting the availability of and access to food. The county seeks to tap into its strategic location as a viable meat and leather processing hub for animals from Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir and western parts of Somalia. Opportunities for cottage industries to process seasoned camel meat are largely untapped. The Government projects that investment in the sector is likely to grow the meat industry trade to an annual value of KES 12 billion within five years. To build the necessary capacity and boost skills and training, the national and county governments have several initiatives. The Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute has set up a processing accelerator hub within the North-eastern National Polytechnic Campus in Garissa town. This hub is supporting training and product development for start-ups going into meat and leather processing. There are opportunities to partner with the national government and other actors to develop skills and start-up capacities, including product development training, leather care and treatment, quality management and market linkages.

Agriculture is a key component of this new vision that focuses on the socio-economic inclusion of refugees within the local economy and the transition from humanitarian to development programming. Farming is turning Garissa into a breadbasket. Already, waters from River Tana are transforming the region into a valley of opportunities where individuals and groups are engaged in mixed farming. The valley stretches from Fafi constituency and covers all of Garissa Township and parts of Lagdera. It is estimated that Garissa has 44,100 acres of land along the Tana River Basin that can be used for irrigation. This has, however, led to very few irrigation facilities in the county, though the number of farmers joining the new farming industry is on the increase due to persistent drought and the need to seek alternative livelihoods.

Further, in the humanitarian sphere, actors have started embarking on implementation of interventions aimed at improving livelihoods through introduction of income generating activities, such as orchards and climate smart agriculture. Over the years, members of the refugee and host communities have been practicing irrigation farming in Dadaab albeit on a small scale. Currently, humanitarian agencies are supporting communities to start dryland farming to enhance income generation and improved food security; 34 hectares of orchards have been established in Ifo 2 together with an irrigation system (pivot farm) on 34.4 hectares of land aiming at production of fruits, fodder and vegetable crops to enhance food security and resilience of the ecosystem. Simultaneously, self-initiated farmers in Hagadera camp have been receiving support with drip irrigation and water storage equipment.

In an effort to mitigate negative impacts of climate change, humanitarian agencies, jointly with the national and county governments, are supporting implementation of a range of activities, including: rehabilitation of degraded areas through establishment of green-belts (90 hectares); restoration of closed camps (Kambioos and Ifo 2) through landscape clean-up and backfilling of thousands of pit latrines in a sanitary manner; promotion of compound and institutional afforestation; environmental awareness raising and dissemination; establishment of community environmental governance structures; and supporting natural resource protection and conservation.

Partners such as Danish Refugee Council have been implementing resilience and livelihoods programs that include significant elements of drylands
agriculture and agro-ecology activities in Dadaab and Fafi. Projects have included ‘Income Generating Activities' linked to agri-business using dryland farming techniques based around agro-ecology and permaculture principles. This approach has helped refugee and host communities with limited access to land and water to grow high quality fruits and vegetables, contributing to improvements in income and dietary diversity and improving local farming practices that have a regenerative impact on the local environment. Through technical knowledge to improve farming practices and linking farmers to additional support to develop micro-enterprise activities, this approach has helped farmers turn small-scale dryland agriculture activities into a viable business model. Based on this experience, the action will further develop dryland agriculture and agro ecology.

Key challenges

Some of the key challenges include:

- Low crop production, unexploited irrigation potential and untapped potential of crop value chains.
- Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.
- Increased negative impacts of climate on agriculture and livestock resulting in aid dependency. Many poor households have been forced to engage in livelihood activities that have a negative impact on the environment, in particular, cutting of trees for fuel wood or for charcoal manufacture.
- Limited governance and institutional capacity, poor waste management and general environmental illiteracy.
- Lack of clarity on the land tenure system or user rights to promote sustainable agriculture and forestry.
- Inadequate technical personnel at the ward level, particularly environmental monitors.
- Inadequate funding for implementation of environmental management programs.
- Lack of forest guards to do forest patrols.
- Environmental degradation especially charcoal burning, firewood collection, and overpopulation by refugees putting pressure on the environment.
- Gypsum mining at Fafi sub-county.
- Limited environmental education programs at the community level.
- Emerging environmental threats, regular locust infestation, recurrent drought, and flash floods.
- Unplanned and mushrooming settlement.
- Inadequate mobility for field monitoring surveillance, environmental inspections and forest patrols.
- Recurring drought leading to loss of livestock, which is the main source of livelihoods among host communities. Long-term drought has escalated the damage caused to animals and crops and increased vulnerability leading to attempts by host community to register as refugees to access assistance.
- Inadequate capacity of community managed disaster risk reduction preparedness or plans that are not operational.
- Limited capital and access to affordable credit for farmers.
- Inadequate crop and livestock farm census information and database.
- Limited number of technical staff, with an extension staff to farmer ratio of 1:1,800 as opposed to the standard of 1:400.
- Limited logistic support items, notably vehicles, motorbikes and office infrastructure.
- Endemic trade sensitive livestock diseases, and camel pox and burden of pest especially the tsetse fly in Ijara district.
• Migratory pests, including desert locust, tomato leaf minor, African army worm, and antimicrobial resistance.

• Chemical residues in Agricultural produce and livestock products.

• Poor crop productivity due to water scarcity, limited investment in water infrastructure for agricultural production, and lack of agricultural inputs.

• Limited investment in water infrastructure for agriculture (water pans, boreholes, runoff rainwater harvesting, water storage tanks). Limited or unequal access to land for agriculture for refugees.

• Cyclical flooding along the Tana River.

• Invasive toxic allelopathic Prosophis juliflora.

• Inadequate funding for irrigation infrastructure.

SDG-2, aimed at ending hunger and achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture, recognizes the inter-linkages among supporting sustainable agriculture, empowering small farmers, promoting gender equality, ending rural poverty, ensuring healthy lifestyles, tackling climate change, and other issues. To further this plan, refugees and host communities will be supported to undertake environmentally beneficial actions, such as climate smart tree planting, assisted natural regeneration and wiser use of natural resources including better-planned, selective tree cutting and reduced wastage.

Rehabilitation of degraded lands by linking environmental restoration with livelihoods, focusing on fruit trees, woodlots food forests and fodder crops through an agroforestry approach, will be taken. Embracing community-based natural resource management approaches and community capacity building to enable them to take increased responsibility for their areas and improved rangeland management. Support will also be provided to communities who have initiated recycling of solid waste. Communities will also be capacitated to undertake range rehabilitation, livestock production and small-scale livestock rearing apiculture (poultry, goats), and aquaculture. Additionally, refugees and host communities will be supported to undertake dryland farming techniques based around agro-ecology and permaculture principles that have a regenerative impact on the local environment.

During the past years, many small-scale farmers were able to produce significant amounts of food in Dadaab mainly on land located near a seasonal water pool in Hagadera refugee camp. After home consumption refugees sell their surplus production in the camp markets. “At the end of every working day, we come together and split the little profit we have made. I earn above USD 430 every three months.” ‘Pilipili’ added.

*Picture: Abdi Mohamed Aden, nicknamed ‘Pilipili’, harvesting green okra from his farm.*
Garissa CIDP III

According to Garissa CIDP II and III, the presence of a high number of refugees in the county is adding pressure to the already fragile ecosystem, since 90 percent of their livelihoods depend on natural resources. The heavy use of firewood by households has significantly reduced tree cover in the region, especially in and around Dadaab. This has also contributed to adversities of climate change having negative impacts on agriculture and livestock production and increased aid dependency. On the other hand, safe and reliable access to energy, both for cooking fuel and lighting – basic needs for everyone – is very low.

The average farm size in Garissa County is 1.5 hectares for small scale and 20 hectares for large scale. These are individual group farms dominantly found along River Tana. The main crops grown include watermelon and sweet melon, mango, onion, sweet pepper, hot pepper, okra, sweet potato, cassava, tomato, paw paw, banana, cowpea, simsim, rice, sorghum, maize and green grams. These are usually produced on a small scale under irrigation along the River Tana, while in other areas rain-fed farming is practiced along with recession farming (farming as flood water recedes especially in the plains of Lagdera, Fafi and Waso). There is huge potential for value addition on mangoes, tomatoes, watermelons and bananas.

Livestock rearing is the backbone of the county’s economy. The main livestock bred are cattle, goats, sheep and camel. The main livestock products are meat, milk, hides and skins. The estimate number of livestock by type are: 1,104,184 cattle, 1,089,870 sheep, 1,947,163 goats, 486,000 camels, 165,000 donkeys and 215,000 poultry, according to CIDP II. Refugees are estimated to be herding 53,000 goats and 8,000 cattle. In the county, livestock rearing through nomadic pastoralism is the dominant livelihood system, though vibrant irrigated farming systems exists along River Tana.

In terms of crop production, Garissa County has two farming systems, rainfed with a potential of 649,000 hectares of which 11,445 hectares have been exploited and with a potential of 32,000 hectares of irrigated land while the exploited is only 3,466 hectares (Garissa County Agricultural Sectoral Plan 2013-2022). The status of crop production in and around the refugee camps is modelled around high-tech interventions centred on greenhouses and drip irrigation, with the main water source being boreholes. With training and capacity development, these systems can be expanded for the benefit of the host community. Crop production should further be expanded to include exploitation of the river basin and flood plains, particularly in Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties, which provides an opportunity to practice low input agricultural systems such as flood-based irrigation. Such low input systems will improve resilience as local communities will be able to manage production with minimal reliance on external inputs and support. Relief and recovery operations can, however, also exacerbate underlying environmental stresses and result in exceptional constraints on the capacities of natural resources to deliver services to refugee and hosting communities, leading to competition for natural resources.

GISEDP approach and planned interventions

Refugees and host communities will be supported to undertake environmentally beneficial actions including tree planting, water conservation measures, sound management of chemicals and wastes, assisted natural regeneration and wiser use of natural resources such as better-planned, selective tree cutting and reduced wastage. This is in addition to actions that will enhance resilience to environmental disasters and prevention of potential resource-based conflicts.

Equally, maintenance and augmentation of healthy and productive natural ecosystems will be sustained through integrated landscape approaches that link environmental restoration with livelihoods. Key among targeted interventions include focusing on fruit trees, woodlots and fodder crops through agroforestry approaches. Environmental consciousness and accountability will also be heightened by embracing community based natural resource management approaches to enable the local community to take increased responsibility for their landscapes. Support will also be provided to communities who have initiated recycling of solid wastes through transformative circular economy interventions. Communities will also be capacitated to undertake rangeland
rehabilitation and sustainable livestock production and small-scale livestock rearing (poultry, goats) and apiculture. According to the NRC-ITC Report (2019) the population of refugees and the strategic location of Dadaab town within a livestock trade route is a significant opportunity for the host and refugee community.

As rehabilitation of refugee hosting areas is undertaken on a large scale, a shift in modus operandi will need to be adopted with more emphasis on diversified rehabilitation through establishment of green-belts and orchards. In addition, farmers will require support to practice climate-smart farming which encourages innovative and commercial agriculture. Additionally, refugees and host communities will be supported to undertake drylands farming techniques based around agro-ecology and permaculture principles that have a regenerative impact on the local environment. Restoring refugee impacted areas in a manner that contributes to improved livelihoods, while strengthened capacities of communities and authorities, will help ensure the sustainable management and security of natural resources and environmental services. There is a tremendous opportunity to significantly improve agricultural productivity in the area through sound agronomic practices, value-chain transformation, and improved rangeland management.

This entails strengthening of collaboration mechanisms with research institutions and UN organizations such as UNEP, FAO and other actors to do more research on agriculture and pastoralism and to manage the risks posed by prosopis juliflora (Mathenge) through production of energy briquettes and charcoal, biochar, wood vinegar, biogas and managing environmental programs through capacity building of technical staff on modern technologies. Thus, the program will adopt collaborative research and learning approach to enhance innovation and support decision making. In addition, gender equality and inclusion will be a core part of targeting, implementation, and evaluation of activities. Women, youth and other vulnerable groups will be specifically targeted, engaged and supported. Explicit efforts will be made to address differences in the needs of various groups to enable and facilitate the transformation of social norms, roles and relations that determine gender imbalances.

All interventions proposed in this component have been aligned to the provisions of the Garissa CIDP III and the Kenya Kwanza economic model and other national plans.

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### Outcome: Refugee and host communities are able to secure their livelihoods needs in a sustainable manner by practicing climate smart agriculture and management of natural resources.

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<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha) of degraded land rehabilitated across 3 refugee hosting sub-counties</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<td># of households practicing dryland agriculture /Agroecological practices/ improved farming (include a range of practices such as increased biodiversity, bio-intensive, cover crops, mulching, water collecting swales, drip irrigation, integrated pest management, seed multiplication, double digging, use of organic manure, integrated animal and crop systems, agroforestry and mixed crop farming)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>4500</td>
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<td>% of refugees and host community members accessing reliable extension and advisory service support – (target 3,000 farmers)</td>
<td>0.17 (5 farmers)</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>% of community groups engaged in sustainable natural resource management</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td># of Hectares under dryland agricultural production</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3000</td>
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<th>Objectives</th>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>Increase livestock and agricultural production and productivity</td>
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<td>Sub Total: Agriculture</td>
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<td>Environment</td>
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<td>Enhance sustainable management of Environment and Natural Resources</td>
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<td>Strengthening of human, institutional and organizational capacities</td>
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<td>TOTAL AMOUNT</td>
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#### Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects)
- Establishment of a Fruit and vegetable processing plant in Refugee Hosting area after necessary assessments/feasibility studies. (USD 0.9 million)
- Large scale crop and fodder dry land farming irrigation using water harvesting and conservation structures (water pans and dams) in the three plains of Garissa County namely Waso, Lagdera and Fafi plains (3000 hectares). (USD 2.65 million)
- Support establishment of Tannery value chain for skins and hides value addition covering the three refugee camps and the host community. (USD 1.5 million)
As the agriculture, livestock and natural resource management component cuts across different sectors, the broad objectives have been broken down further into more specific objectives in order to clearly lay out the needs and interventions planned.

**Objective 3.7.1**

**Enhance sustainable management of Environment and Natural Resources**

Key interventions under this objective will be rehabilitation of eroded land on a large scale, enhanced environmental conservation and awareness and management, and effective management of solid waste and chemicals as a critical responsibility of the counties, being the key sub-national level of administration.

With a view to enhancing resilience of Garissa County’s ecological systems, at least 3,000 hectares of degraded land within and around the refugee-impacted areas will be rehabilitated. To attain this target, key activities that will be rolled out, including: establishing and maintaining nursery sites to produce herbaceous shrubs, fruit tree species, and fodder trees with greater economic and socio-ecological values that will help in environmental restoration and improved food security, and enhanced environmental awareness creation through a blend of indigenous and scientific knowledge using local community and institutional structures. This will enhance environmental consciousness and accountability benchmarks and standards, which will help the local community take increased responsibility for their landscapes. The Climate Change Act as promulgated by the County Government of Garissa provides an opportunity for synergy and linkage through the Ward Committee. Fourteen ward planning committee members have been trained on participatory climate risk assessment methodologies the remaining ward planning committee will be trained soon. This objective has been broken down into the following sub-objectives in order to capture the needs and interventions planned.

**Activities – rehabilitation of degraded lands**

- Expanding the capacity of existing tree nurseries (diversification of tree species, quantity and quality) and establishing 3 model tree nurseries in each sub-county.
- Maintaining the existing greenbelts and establishing additional ones at strategic locations using participatory approaches and applying a gender lens.
- Promoting tree planting in schools, hospitals, protection areas, and households by establishing botanical gardens, woodlots and natural regeneration techniques.
- Establishing and expanding orchards in schools through environmental clubs.
- Exploring new value chains for fruit trees.
- Constructing soil and water conservation structures, including biological measures to combat soil erosion and land degradation.
- Monitoring seedling survival rates quarterly.
- Establishing fodder production and grass reseeding sites in all sub-counties.
- Backfilling of excavated sites.
- Allocating designated sites for sand harvesting.
Activities – environmental awareness and management

- Conducting quarterly environmental forums to sensitize communities on environmental challenges.
- Supporting environmental coordination mechanisms (e.g., Environment Working Group).
- Conducting comprehensive environmental and social impact assessments.
- Strengthening school and community-based environmental clubs.
- Establishing farming and pastoral field schools to facilitate collaborative learning.
- Conducting periodic environmental surveillance and forest operations.
- Ensuring effective solid and liquid waste management through fencing and managing of existing open solid waste management sites, public awareness on waste management, setting up waste skips at strategic sites, and investing in modern waste collection trucks.
- Supporting youth and women led innovative waste management for income generation.
- Establishing modern dumpsites for both solid and liquid waste in approved locations.
- Conducting monthly town cleaning campaigns.

Objective 3.7.2

Increase livestock and agricultural production and productivity:

This objective aspires to expand small-scale irrigation systems initially using the boreholes left behind in the closed camps and eventually surface water harvesting. This is in line with government policy on adoption of dryland farming and the Garissa CIDP II. The thrust of interventions under this objective will revolve around boosting agriculture through irrigated and rainfed production as well as diversification coupled with promotion of nomadic pastoralism using improved range management.

This objective seeks to reorient the environmental program by linking degraded area rehabilitation with livelihoods – focusing on fruit trees and high value cash and fodder crops through agroforestry and climate-smart agriculture approaches, contributing to food security and resilience of the ecosystem. The aim of climate-smart agriculture is to increase agricultural productivity and build resilience to climate risks among small-holder farming and pastoral communities primarily in Dadaab and Fafi sub-counties, which are directly impacted by the presence of refugees.

Activities – diversified livestock and agricultural production

- Supporting and improving small-holder agricultural production and marketing of food crops and fodder production, livestock production and productivity to improve food security.
- Supporting post-harvest management and value addition for crop and livestock products.
- Promoting integrated pest management and livestock diseases and vector control measures.
- Establishing fodder banks as climate adaptation measures against recurrent drought (conservation and storage).
- Supporting water run-off harvesting and conservation for irrigation and livestock production.
- Strengthening technical capacity of agricultural extension workers.
- Promoting dryland agriculture and permaculture techniques in the three sub-counties.
- Providing training, mentoring, market information, and market linkages to individuals/enterprises supported through agribusiness value chains.
- Promoting agroecological farm shift and regenerative practices and value chains.
- Supporting small holder farmer acquisition of irrigation infrastructure development.
- Conducting feasibility studies, surveys and detailed designs for dryland irrigation schemes in Lagdera, Fafi and Waso plains.
- Procuring drought-tolerant crop and fodder seed varieties and other inputs for irrigation in the plains.
- Supporting extension and training for farmers.

**Activities – improved rangeland management practices for nomadic pastoral communities**
- Reseeding of grass and fodder on rangelands and area enclosures.
- Forming and strengthening rangeland management committees.
- Establishing feedlots and diseases free zones.
- Promoting soil and water conservation.
- Building capacity of the community on disease surveillance and reporting.
- Introducing small-scale livestock diversification and commercialization initiatives (poultry, sheep and goat keeping, apiculture and aquaculture).

**Objective 3.7.3**

**Strengthen human, institutional and organizational capacity.**

This will entail strengthening capacity of relevant government departments and other key stakeholders including CBOs by providing infrastructural and technical support to better manage the environment, respond to climatic shifts, build resilience and reduce vulnerability to extreme events, enhance service delivery, and foster sustainable development.

Across all interventions, capacity building, gender, environment and participatory approach will be employed through the following activities.

- Strengthening technical and organizational capacities of key stakeholders.
- Supporting local employment initiatives (Kazi mashinani) for youth and women.
- Supporting establishment of training and information centres for new and improved technologies.
- Strengthening the county and sub-county environment committees for improved environmental management systems.
- Providing support to establish a knowledge management system on natural resources and farm crops census data.
- Strengthening technical capacity for departmental offices.
- Strengthening integrated disaster risk management capacity for county and agency technical officers.
- Strengthening capacity of community managed disaster risk reduction.
- Strengthening county and sub-county coordination mechanisms.
- Establishing an emergency operation centre.
- Developing ward participatory disaster risk management plans.
- Strengthening field-based preparedness through supply chain management.
- Conducting periodic gathering of information on hazard exposure and vulnerabilities to build up possible scenarios, their likelihood and associated impacts.
• Establishing drought focused financing mechanisms.

• Promoting the participation of host and refugee communities in the management of disaster risk through adoption of indigenous knowledge to complement scientific knowledge in understanding of disaster risk reduction and management.

### Partnership Profile

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<th>Component</th>
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<th>Partners</th>
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A refugee and a host community member working at a tree nursery

© UNHCR/Mohamed Aden Maalim
An aerial view of solar energy plant system in Ifo refugee camp
3.8

Component Eight

Sustainable Energy Solutions

Current Situation

In line with the provisions of CIDP III, this component will integrate energy into the response by promoting the use of safe renewable energy technologies that minimize waste, reduce environmental and indoor pollution, and are accessible to both refugees and host communities. The management and use of prosopis by host community-organized charcoal producer groups will be promoted. The private sector is supported to participate in promoting the use of safe, renewable, and efficient energy technologies, the establishment of green belts in the refugee settlement, and with the host community using community forest approaches linked to safe energy, briquette production using charcoal dust and domestic wastes. A charcoal value chain study and analysis will be undertaken, and the results used to inform the implementation process.

The coverage of improved cook stoves, including the ‘Maendeleo’ stove, will be expanded to the target areas. At the same time, households already provided with ethanol and LPG cylinders will be linked with traders of ethanol fuel and LPG in a bid to promote commercial livelihood activities based on these commodities. The provision of solar lamps and streetlights will also greatly improve security and protection, including community lighting which will enable the operation of businesses for longer hours.

The improved stove will also generate carbon credits, additional income for the users. It is estimated that each ethanol stove displaces between four and five tons of carbon when replacing a wood stove and even more when displacing a charcoal stove, thus constituting an effective climate change mitigation strategy. Moreover, by displacing the need for fuelwood collection, deforestation is slowed down and environmental degradation is reduced. Carbon finance offers an innovative way to fund energy programming while promoting a sustainable future. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change promotes clean development mechanisms and programs to fight climate change. This can be applied to greenhouse gas reductions through clean development mechanism projects.

Firewood remains the most popular and practical source of cooking energy in the refugee impacted region. The firewood distribution program was started in Dadaab in 1998 with the key objective of stemming the rampant incidents of gender-based violence associated with foraging for firewood. Many reports have been received of people being harassed, assaulted and/or raped while gathering fuelwood, making this an issue of personal security for refugees. Thus, accessing adequate fuelwood for cooking remains one of the main problems and has been addressed in different ways at different sites in the Dadaab region. However, due to the high cost (USD 100 per metric ton), firewood is

© UNHCR/Mohamed Aden Maalim

Dadaab town main power plant
provided to only targeted households that host extremely vulnerable refugees as well as public communal institutions such as schools and hospitals. In fact, although safe and reliable access to energy, both cooking fuel and lighting, is a basic need for everyone as stated in the Kenya Vision 2030, it remains very low. Furthermore, the heavy use of firewood for cooking has also contributed to adversities of climate change having negative impacts on crop and livestock production leading to increased aid dependency.

Most parts of the refugee impacted areas are not connected to the national electricity power grid and this poses a major challenge to both the refugee and host communities in terms of access to affordable and clean energy for cooking, lighting, heating, and income generation. In Dadaab refugee complex particularly, access to electricity is from independently operated diesel-powered generators. These are run as businesses, with their owner-operators selling power to adjacent markets and households. They operate for just a few hours a day and are unregulated, with high tariffs and sub-standard wiring. There are no metering systems in place, hence the overpricing of end-user electricity costs. Consequently, there is an over-reliance on firewood, charcoal and diesel generated power.

The gap between household cooking energy demand and supply is narrowed considerably through utilization of energy saving stoves and cooking methods that are promoted vigorously among the communities. In an effort to minimise the negative impact, UNHCR has been supporting operations of a fuelwood saving stove fabrication facility with a production capacity of 9,000 units of the Ceramic Improved (Maendeleo) cooking stoves per year. This has ensured coverage of 53 percent of households with the equipment in and around refugee camps. However, the host community still uses the open fire system or traditional stoves for cooking with solid fuels which results in high levels of indoor air pollution. Worldwide, WHO estimates 3.8 million deaths each year associated with indoor air pollution. Worldwide, WHO estimates 3.8 million deaths each year associated with indoor air pollution due to the use of solid fuel for cooking, lighting, and heating.34 The use of Maendeleo improved stoves cut fuelwood consumption by 45 percent, drastically decreasing the depletion of natural resources vital to a community’s survival, while reducing exposure to harmful smoke and reducing income spent and time needed to collect fuel. Children take the responsibility for fuelwood collection with their mothers, and often undertake long collection journeys at the expense of schooling. Humanitarian actors have also introduced alternative energy such as ethanol and LPG and renewable energy (solar lamps, streetlights, and mini grids), contributing to climate change mitigation by reducing emissions of greenhouse gasses and black carbon. Provision of clean energy is a significant opportunity for the private sector and other actors. The County Government together with UNICEF initiated the Mwangaza Mashinani program whereby 1,500 households were targeted in five wards in Garissa County (Madogashe, Gorealle, Hulugh, Gubis, Mbambula) with households being issued solar panels for lighting and charging phones.

Key challenges

- Environmental degradation and resource competition are sources of conflict between refugees and hosts, particularly over firewood.
- Wood-fuel remains the primary cooking energy in the refugee camps, which is negatively impacting the environment.
- Grave safety and protection incidents, including GBV, when women and girls fetch firewood and walk in the dark due to lack of public lighting.
- Limited investment in the development and expansion of alternative energy sources in tandem with the rehabilitation of the physical environment to support safe, clean, and sustainable consumption of resources.
- Limited private sector engagement in alternative energy sources (such as electricity, solar, briquettes and ethanol) in and around the refugee camps.

In building a green economy, Garissa is looking into integrating biogas technology in its service industries to subsidize energy requirements. Efforts are also

34 WHO (Online Report, Retrieved on 19 Sep 2023), The Global Health Observatory https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/sdg-target-3_9-mortality-from-environmental-pollution
underway to re-orient communities to adopt a less mobile lifestyle to increase opportunities for waste collection. The National Government commissioned the Garissa Solar Power Plant in December 2019, the largest in East and Central Africa, which was established at a cost of KES 12.8 billion. The 55 MW plant, which occupies 82 hectares of land, is expected to reduce yearly carbon emissions by 64,190 tonnes and save on coal consumption by 24,470 tonnes annually. The County Government of Garissa needs to invest in solar power which remains a sustainable option for lighting rural and remote areas and has potential to drive economic development in the county. With an arid and semi-arid climate coupled with long hours of exposure to sunshine, Garissa is geographically optimal for harnessing solar power.

Garissa CIDP III

Wood fuel harvesting, coupled with harvesting of shelter construction material, are some of the main causes of environmental degradation, and there is therefore a growing recognition of the need for alternative energy solutions. As such, provision of sustainable energy to refugees and the host community has always been a prominent issue that demands urgent attention. This has also contributed to adversities of climate change having negative impacts on crop and livestock production and increased aid dependency among refugees.

About 84 percent of the county’s population uses either firewood or charcoal as a source of energy for cooking purposes thus aggravating environmental degradation. Electricity is available in Garissa, Ijara, Dadaab, Bura East, Mbalambala and Modogashe, and their environs, with only 5 percent of the population having access to electricity. In addition, the County Government in partnership with the Ministry of Energy has installed solar systems in health facilities, schools, and water points. Uptake of other sources of energy such as biogas and solar are used on a limited scale of less than 0.3 percent.

For access to clean and affordable energy to be achieved, the County Government proposes in
its CIDP III to undertake the following measures: promotion of alternative and efficient lighting and cooking fuel, extension of electricity to rural areas, promotion of renewable energy (solar and wind) through construction of mini grids to supply electricity in off-grid areas, installation of streetlighting, floodlights and electrification of schools and health facilities with the main aim of achieving universal access to electricity. This will be achieved through partnerships with Rural Electrification Authority, Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project and other key partners. There is need to expand the national grid to Dadaab, Jarajila and Lagdera sub-counties.

**GISEDPI approach and planned interventions**

In line with provisions of the CIDP III, this component will integrate energy into the planning and response by promoting use of safe renewable energy technologies that minimize waste, reduces environmental and indoor pollution, and is accessible to poor households (both refugee and host community). The management and use of Prosopis by host community organized charcoal producer groups will be promoted. The private sector will be supported to participate in promoting use of safe, renewable, and efficient energy technologies, establishment of green belts in the refugee settlements and with the host community using community forests approaches linked to safe energy, and briquette production using charcoal dust and domestic wastes. A charcoal value chain study and analysis will be undertaken, and the results used to inform the implementation process. The program will adopt collaborative research and learning approach to enhance innovation.

The coverage of the improved cook stoves including Maendeleo stove will be expanded. This simple design stove has high acceptance by users and great potential for entrepreneurship and business expansion. At the same time, households already provided with ethanol and LPG cylinders will be linked with traders dealing in sale of ethanol fuel and LPG in a bid to promote commercial livelihood activities based on the commodities. Provision of solar lamps and streetlights will also greatly improve security at night. Community lighting will enable operation of businesses for longer hours leading to enhanced profits.

The improved stove will also generate carbon credits, additional income to the users. It is estimated that each ethanol stove displaces between four and five tons of carbon when replacing a wood stove and even more when displacing a charcoal stove, thus constituting an effective climate change mitigation strategy. Moreover, replacing the need for fuelwood collection with a sustainable energy source, slows down deforestation and reduces environmental degradation. Carbon finance offers an innovative way to fund energy programming while promoting a sustainable future.

Gender equity and inclusion will be a core part of targeting, implementation, and evaluation of activities. Women, youth, and other vulnerable groups will be specifically targeted, engaged and supported. Explicit efforts will be made to address differences in needs, of various gender groups more importantly to enable and facilitate the transformation of social norms, roles and relations that determine gender imbalances.
**Outcome:** Refugee and hosting communities meet their energy needs for cooking, powering livelihoods and lighting in a safe and sustainable manner.

### Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g., solar, biogas, Prosopis charcoal, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquet)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households using improved cooking stoves</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of groups engaged in sustainable Charcoal Production</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of producers harvesting Prosopis and producing charcoal sustainably</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of community members benefiting from Electricity from Dadaab power station</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households benefiting from lighting privately owned solar lumps or household solar panels</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Budget (in million USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Increase access to clean and affordable energy for 25% of families in the refugee impacted areas</td>
<td>2.04 3.43 3.45 3.60 3.64 16.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promote energy efficiency and conservation</td>
<td>0.12 0.12 0.09 0.08 0.63 1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote private sector partnership on sustainable delivery models of energy services and product</td>
<td>0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 - 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote productive use of energy for improved livelihoods</td>
<td>0.14 0.15 0.16 0.16 0.17 0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Amount</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.80 .20 4.20 4.34 4.44 19.97</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects)

1. Construction of two solar mini-grid hybrid power stations for communal institutions and livelihoods (two villages with 1,500 household connections each: total 3000 connections @ USD 800 per connection). **(USD 2.4 million)**
2. Fast tracking completion of a Prosopis Management and Control Strategy. **(USD 300,000)**
3. Develop business models for increasing access to renewable energy. **(USD 2 million)**

**Total Budget:** USD 4.7 million
Objective 3.8.1

Increase access to clean and affordable energy for 25 percent of families in refugee impacted areas.

The plan seeks to sustain fabrication of the improved ceramic fuel wood saving stove that reduces fuel wood consumption by 45 percent for 50 percent coverage during the first phase of the project. Prosopis will be used in charcoal transformation for bridging energy needs, getting rid of this invasive species while providing income-generating opportunities. This project is in line with the County Government of Garissa’s policy on environmental management.

Further, adoption of bioethanol and LPG for cooking is expected to reduce the risk of assault during firewood collection and reduce the risk of respiratory infections caused by harmful smoke when cooking, while creating livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host communities all along the value chain. This will include assembly of stoves, managing fuel, stove and fuel sales and distribution, and maintenance of stoves. It is a model of economic empowerment for both refugees and locals, particularly women, through entrepreneur training and the use of clean fuel and efficient cook stoves. The alternative energy solution for cooking would also reduce negative environmental impacts and strengthen communities’ resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly. This requires building a vibrant energy market and incentivizing private-sector engagement. The improved stove also generates carbon credits, additional income to the user. They are estimated to generate 4 to 6 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per stove, particularly with the ethanol stove. This will attract the private sector in investing in such technologies given the right incentives.

Installation of solar lamps and streetlights will greatly improve protection reducing incidents of GBV, exploitation, and insecurity, particularly for women and girls. In addition to reducing negative impacts, the same will contribute to improved businesses and learning. Community lighting will enable businesses to run in the evening thus contributing to improved income opportunities.

Also, this objective is expected to generate employment for youth through operations and maintenance that would be required for solar systems and expand the presence of private enterprise.

Activities

• Fabricating fuelwood saving stoves.

• Promoting energy saving practices.

• Introducing improved kilns for charcoal production.

• Facilitating refugee and host community families with easy access to alternative sources of cooking energy such as bioethanol and LPG.

• Installing institutional energy saving stoves for school feeding programs, hospitals.

• Undertaking a survey on the viability and availability of prosopis in the area.

• Fast-tracking completion of a prosopis management and control strategy.

• Supporting sustainable charcoal and briquette making enterprises.

• Providing solar lamps to the most vulnerable families in both localized and nomadic pastoralist communities, including in mobile schools.

• Installing streetlights at strategic locations.
• Installing stand-alone solar systems in communal institutions such as offices, health facilities, schools, and boreholes.

• Providing access to solar lamps for all families through pay as you go systems in partnership with the private sector.

• Extending electricity lines to Ifo, Dagahaley, Alinjugur, Kambioos and adjacent host community villages.

• Constructing three solar mini-grid hybrid power stations (60 KW each) to power communal facilities and provide livelihoods opportunities.

Objective 3.8.2
Promote energy efficiency and conservation.

The objective of promoting energy efficiency and conservation is to encourage individuals, organizations, and communities to optimize energy use, reduce waste, and minimize environmental impact.

Activities
• Raising public awareness about the benefits of energy efficiency and conservation through education, media campaigns, and community outreach programs, and encouraging individuals to adopt energy-saving habits and make informed choices about energy-efficient technologies and practices.

• Carrying out energy assessments to individuals and businesses to identify areas of energy waste and inefficiency. These assessments can help identify potential energy-saving opportunities and provide recommendations for improvement.

• Offering financial incentives, including rebates, to encourage the adoption of energy-efficient technologies and practices. These incentives can offset the initial costs of energy-saving measures and encourage more widespread adoption.

• Investing in research and development of innovative technologies and practices that enhance energy efficiency and conservation,
and encouraging collaboration between academia, industry, and government to develop and deploy innovative solutions for energy optimization.

**Objective 3.8.3**

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

This involves creating a framework that addresses the challenges and barriers hindering widespread adoption of renewable energy technologies. The goal is to make renewable energy more affordable, accessible, and attractive to a broader range of individuals and businesses.

**Activities**

- Conducting a comprehensive market analysis to understand the current state of renewable energy adoption in Garissa County, identify existing energy sources, market trends, regulatory environment, and potential customers. This analysis will provide insights into the opportunities and challenges in the market.

- Identifying target customers to be targeted and understanding their unique needs and constraints. This will help tailor the business model to their requirements.

- Assessing the renewable energy technologies available and choosing the most suitable options based on the target market’s characteristics. This may include resource availability (solar, wind, hydro, etc.), scalability, cost-effectiveness, and local infrastructure.

- Developing financing mechanisms such as power purchase agreements, leasing arrangements, micro-financing, or community-based models to make renewable energy systems more affordable and accessible, and collaborating with financial institutions and investors to provide funding options for customers.

- Establishing partnerships with local government, non-profit organizations, industry associations, and energy providers to leverage their expertise, networks, and resources, collaborating with local communities to build trust and create awareness about the benefits of renewable energy, and engaging with technology providers, manufacturers, and suppliers to ensure a reliable supply chain.

- Developing educational programs and training initiatives to enhance awareness and understanding of renewable energy among consumers, businesses, and local communities.

- Monitoring and evaluating systems to collect real-time data on energy production and consumption to optimise efficiency and improve energy management solutions.

- Advocating for supportive policies and regulations that encourage renewable energy adoption, and engaging with policymakers and regulators to address any barriers or challenges in the regulatory framework.

- Emphasizing the importance of sustainability and scalability in energy solutions and promoting the development of long-term strategies, integration of renewable energy into national energy plans, and mainstreaming of sustainable energy practices, and encouraging replication and up-scaling of successful projects to ensure the transfer of knowledge and skills to new initiatives.

**3.8.4 Promote productive use of energy for improved livelihoods.**

Promoting the productive use of energy for improved livelihoods is crucial for fostering sustainable development and enhancing the well-being of individuals and communities.
Activities

- Educating individuals, communities, and businesses about the benefits of productive energy use, and highlighting how it can improve livelihoods, create income-generating opportunities, and enhance productivity in various sectors.

- Encouraging the adoption of energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy systems, and promote the use of clean cooking stoves, solar home systems, efficient agricultural machinery, and energy-efficient appliances to reduce energy consumption and increase productivity.

- Facilitating access to financing options, microcredit, and grants for entrepreneurs and small businesses to invest in energy-efficient equipment and renewable energy technologies. Financial incentives can motivate individuals and organizations to adopt productive energy solutions.

- Organizing training and capacity-building programs to equip individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to utilize energy efficiently, and offering technical assistance, workshops, and vocational training to enhance energy management practices and promote innovation in energy-efficient technologies.

- Fostering collaboration between governments, private sector entities, and civil society organizations to drive the productive use of energy, and developing partnerships that facilitate the sharing of resources, expertise, and technologies to support sustainable energy initiatives.

- Advocating for policies and regulations that promote the productive use of energy. Governments should create an enabling environment through incentives, tax breaks, and supportive regulations that encourage the adoption of energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy systems.

- Engaging local communities in energy planning and decision-making processes, and involving them in identifying energy needs, designing solutions, and implementing projects that address their specific requirements. Community ownership and participation foster sustainable and locally relevant solutions.

- Demonstrating success stories and case studies of individuals and businesses that have benefited from productive energy use, and highlighting the positive impact on livelihoods, income generation, job creation, and environmental sustainability to inspire others to adopt similar practices.

Partnership Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Energy Solutions</td>
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<td>UN Environment, World Bank, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNDP</td>
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<td>Line Ministries &amp; Departments of Kenya National Government</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>ICRAF, Refugees and host community</td>
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IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

GISEDP I (2023-2027) PROGRAMMATIC COMPONENTS AND RESOURCES

Aerial shot of Ifo2 settlement

© UNHCR/Mohamed Aden Maalin
Implementation Arrangements

Implementation Plan

GISEDP as a multi-stakeholder initiative is implemented and supported by various partners led by the Government of Kenya at the national and county level. GISEDP’s partnerships and coordination framework will strive to strengthen strategic and operational collaboration at all levels to ensure better outcomes for the host and refugee communities in Garissa. This will lead to combining and leveraging complementary resources in a strategic and transparent manner together with the private sector, development partners and others in the international community, and UN agencies under the One UN initiative. Sectoral and thematic work plans will be detailed and streamlined during the inception phase of GISEDP under each thematic working group, co-chaired by the County Government and UNHCR together with partners.

Key Actors

Government of Kenya

GISEDP is a government-led initiative recognizing the mandate of the Government of Kenya in the response and management of refugee affairs in Kenya and appreciating its commitment to the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants and the development of Kenya’s Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, titled “Support for Host Community and Refugee Empowerment” (SHARE) between 2020-2022. GISEDP is guided by the Refugees Act, 2021 and is aligned to the spirit of the Shirika Plan currently under development, with focus on integrated service delivery following a settlement approach for enhancing socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities and their self-reliance. The GISEDP initiative is coordinated in line with the devolved system of government under the Constitution of Kenya. GISEDP’s coordination structure includes national and county government representation in its Steering Committee, in Thematic Working Groups, and at all technical levels.

The National Government will be represented by the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) under the Ministry of Interior and National Administration in collaboration with various line ministries dealing with the GISEDP components. The GISEDP coordination team and secretariat will be linked with national level Shirika Plan secretariat and coordination structure, in alignment with the national level Refugee Management Steering Committee, subject to agreed terms of reference among all parties including the County Government of Garissa, DRS and other entities within the National Government, and UNHCR.

County Government of Garissa

Noting that a number of functions under GISEDP are devolved, the County Government of Garissa will co-lead various GISEDP coordination structures under the overall leadership of the Garissa County Governor, Members of the County Executive Committee, and sub-county officials. In the education and skills component, coordination will be carried out jointly with the National and County Government as the sector has not been fully devolved (only pre-primary and early childhood development has been devolved to county level).

GISEDP’s coordination framework will be adapted to emerging trends and changes as needed, such as the introduction of the proposed Dadaab Municipality, and any other legal or policy shifts or changes in the operating environment.

Development Actors

The coordination and implementation of the first phase of GISEDP will involve development actors that provide financial and in-kind support,
including the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and various governmental and intergovernmental development cooperation agencies and bodies. This will include representation from the Refugee Donor Group.

UN Agencies

Under the One UN initiative, and under the auspices of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, GISEDP will pool expertise and resources of UN agencies present in Garissa County and with activities (including joint programs) in Kenya to enhance the socio-economic development agenda. The coordination of activities undertaken by UN agencies in Garissa through GISEDP will ensure effective resource mobilization and utilization. The GISEDP Steering Committee will coordinate with national level UN coordination bodies and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator to ensure each UN agency’s full participation both at the county and national level in planning, joint programming (including inclusion of refugees in the core joint program areas), resource mobilisation, joint advocacy, and monitoring and evaluation.

The Private Sector

GISEDP aims to unlock private capital to provide market-based solutions to address the needs of the host and refugee communities in Garissa. As such, the increased presence of the private sector in Garissa, particularly in the refugee hosting sub-counties, will project the existence of a favourable investment environment and result in increased access to livelihoods. In its sectoral interventions, GISEDP will coordinate with the private sector in identifying solutions and in encouraging investment. Private sector actors will be represented in the various GISEDP coordination structures through their associations and platforms.

NGO Partners

The coordination structure involves full participation of both implementing and operational partners, particularly at the relevant thematic and technical working groups, operational at county and sub-county levels. Representation of the NGO Refugee Group will be ensured during national level coordination and relevant structures, and the coordination of activities will include joint assessments, program design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of interventions as well as joint advocacy and resource mobilisation.

GISEDP review and finalisation workshop attended by officials from Government of Kenya, County Government of Garissa, UNHCR and partner agencies, 24 - 28 April 2023, UNHCR sub-office Dadaab.
Coordination Mechanisms

In order to effectively facilitate the collaboration and coordination of the various stakeholders, and to provide the required level of support and strengthen technical and institutional capacities at the county level and further nurture existing partnerships, the GISEDP mechanisms outlined below will provide all partners with a platform to effectively share information and design, plan, develop, implement and monitor progress of multi-year and multi-sectoral activities that strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and contribute to the overall success of the initiative while preparing for and putting the required measures in place for the next phases.

Steering Committee

A Steering Committee will provide the necessary oversight and guidance on policy matters for GISEDP. It will be co-led by the County Government of Garissa and UNHCR, with membership from DRS, the Garissa County Commissioner, IFC, World Bank, WFP, FAO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, and representatives of the Refugee Donor Group and Refugee NGO Group. The Steering Committee will jointly discuss and agree on strategic directions, policy alignment, and resource mobilisation plans, and will analyse the impact and any changes in the original scope.
Joint GISEDP Secretariat

The GISEDP Secretariat will be operated jointly by the County Government of Garissa (including representation from the sub-county GISEDP team) and UNHCR to facilitate effective information sharing among all stakeholders, provide logistical and administrative support for the technical working groups, lead monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting, and manage the flow of information including the coordination of progress reports.

The Secretariat will be chaired by the County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic Planning, co-chaired by the UNHCR’s Development Lead (in the field operation or Branch Office) and supported by four county nominated officials including a monitoring and evaluation specialist, four UNHCR officials from the development, government liaison, and reporting sections and a UNHCR Nairobi Office focal point. The Secretariat will provide the necessary support to the Steering Committee and the chairs and co-chairs of the thematic working groups to ensure they perform their tasks smoothly.

The Secretariat will maintain regular coordination with the component leads and government focal persons in the County Government and at the sub-county level and maintain regular flow of information, including with the Shirika Plan Secretariat. The GISEDP Secretariat will support the leadership with adequate monitoring and evaluation data and conduct relevant studies, assessments and advocacy events to support the realization of GISEDP. This will include tracking financial data and resource mobilization as well as periodic external and internal reporting.

Thematic Working Groups

GISEDP will be coordinated through eight thematic working groups led by the County Government of Garissa with quarterly coordination and progress meetings. These include:

- Trade, Entrepreneurship and Private Sector Development
- Education and Skills
- Health and Nutrition
- WASH
- Social Inclusion and Social Protection
- Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development
- Agriculture, Livestock and Natural Resource Management
- Sustainable Energy Solutions
The specific objectives, deliverables and roles and responsibilities of the thematic working groups are outlined in detail in the respective Terms of Reference for each group, and key responsibilities include:

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

**Resource Mobilization Plan**

An open and inclusive resource mobilization plan will be followed for the actualization of GISEDP, with strong focus on the sustainability of funding across funding sources including government (at the national, county and sub-county level), multilateral agencies (UN agencies, donor governments and development agencies), the private sector, and non-traditional donors including foundations, philanthropic organizations and charities.

The gross estimated resources required for GISEDP Phase I total **USD 350 million** with an estimated potential contribution from the County Government of Garissa of **USD 71.09 million** as part of the CIDP III budget. In CIDP III, the County Government expects that close to 43 percent of county revenues would come from equitable share allocation, which refers to the equitable sharing of revenue raised by the National Government among county governments. Other sources of income would come from county taxes (0.8 percent), Government of Kenya grants (6.9 percent), and bilateral and multilateral funded programs (9.6 percent).

Alongside support from the international donor community to meet the funding gap, focus will be given to enhancing government capacity to provide inclusive socio-economic services to both refugees and host communities following a whole-of-society approach, while market-based solutions will be prioritized where possible through private sector engagement.

Funding mechanism will include advocacy and partnership with some existing flagship programs and pipeline interventions either for joint programming, expansion, or inclusion of refugees in programming. These include further support from the World Bank’s Window for Host Communities and Refugees (IDA20) and future cycles, direct support to the county from the Kenya Urban Support Program and other municipality financing initiatives; potential funding from the World Bank supported North and North-eastern Initiative, which has a special focus on transformative and integrated infrastructure investments and support to sustainable livelihoods. Funding mechanisms will also be open for consortium and pooled funding (e.g., Multi-Donor Trust Fund) as well as any innovative funding mechanism including public-private partnerships that could be more appropriate for large infrastructural investment (e.g., roads, water systems, energy, and basic service facilities including schools and hospitals) as well as local level revenue generation through municipality and other structures. Appropriate measures will be taken to increase the efficiency of available funding by reducing overlap, regular monitoring and improved coordination and targeting.

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

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

The budgets for each intervention will be further developed by partners at the project submission stage and complementarity will be ensured through established coordination structures. For GISEDP Phase II, the overall budget from the international community could gradually start decreasing to allow more government and private sector contributions. Government contributions to GISEDP are in line with CIDP resource requirements, priorities, and mobilization efforts relevant to the overall objectives and goal of GISEDP. A more detailed resource mobilisation plan may be developed during the inception phase of GISEDP Phase I.

Risk Mitigation and Analysis

A broad risk analysis is outlined below including mitigation measures. Implementation of GISEDP will be highly dependent on a favourable protection and policy environment, adequate financial resources, and no major catastrophic emergencies (refugee influx, climate or economic shocks). The risk analysis and mitigation measures will be detailed further by the respective thematic working group and the joint secretariat during the inception period of GISEDP. The risk matrix will subject to periodic review and update.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Category</th>
<th>Risk Description</th>
<th>Likelihood (low, medium, high)</th>
<th>Impact (low, medium, high)</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Financial Support (Donors and Government)</td>
<td>Lack of development funding, donor fatigue</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Evidence-based advocacy for donor funding, engaging private sectors more for market-based solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of Government financial support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drastic Policy changes and/or Insufficient Political Support</td>
<td>Drastic change of Government Policy towards refugees (to work, mobility, ID) due</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Advocacy and continued engagement with National and County governments to operationalize the Refugee Act 2021.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to security threats or changes in refugee management policy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhance Coexistence between refugees and host communities (Joint Programming between Refugees/Host; Community based interventions, strategic communication and sensitization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closure of camp/settlement</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continued engagement with DRS and partners to accelerate integration and other durable solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Government Support and/or Ownership</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Effective management of government liaison/ Joint Secretariat and Coordination and reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental challenges and External Shocks</td>
<td>Extreme Weather events (drought, flooding)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Proper planning with a functional DRR/Climate Change strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic shock (increased living cost, job/business loss)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proper planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future wave of Covid or another catastrophic disease outbreak</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>Improving the capacity of local health facilities and staff for an effective response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New large-scale refugee influx</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment of an emergency response plan to manage an influx complete with an emergency resource mobilization plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>Biased recruitments, Lack of adequate staff (both at secretariat and partner agencies including Gov) for supporting implementation, monitoring, reporting</td>
<td>Low/Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Proper Human resource planning and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Partners selection and Lack of Coordination among partners</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment of a functional coordination structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GISEDP - CIDP alignment workshop attended by officials from County Government of Garissa and UNHCR Kenya, 2 - 5 May 2023, UNHCR/UNON, Nairobi.
5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Considering the existing M&E challenges a detailed joint and robust M&E plan will be finalised with provision of adequate budgets to support M&E activities as well streamlining M&E and reporting activities further with CIDP III and partner’s system during the inception phase (Oct-Dec 2023). The GISEDP Secretariat, through its M&E Unit, will design a robust methodology for monitoring and evaluation using a risk-based management perspective that will ensure proper controls are put in place and reliable analysis is used to ensure continuous improvement. This will be done through adoption and implementation of real-time joint monitoring exercise (involving County Government, CIDP Team and partners through a multi-functional team approach) and regular indicator-based reporting in alignment with the target and results tracking system of all partners involved in GISEDP implementation. Baselines will be reviewed and developed as part of a more detailed results framework. In addition, an impact evaluation plan will be embedded from the beginning of implementation following an integrated approach, aligned with the CIDP III and adequate budgetary allocations.

The M&E unit will be headed by an M&E specialist and supported by specialists from the County Government of Garissa and partners, who will conduct and coordinate comprehensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder assessments and analyses to complement the various surveys already being implemented by GISEDP partners. A “lessons learned logbook” will be established and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within each component, and this will contribute to the lessons learned report that will be prepared at the end of each year.

A quality assessment will record results and progress made against objectives on a quarterly basis. An annual review of GISEDP will be conducted to assess performance and appraise work plans for the remaining years. At the end of Phase I there will be an impact assessment that will focus on the extent to which progress has been achieved towards objectives, and whether these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. Monitoring findings and reports will be shared and discussed with all stakeholders through the GISEDP thematic working groups on a quarterly basis and where necessary, and relevant countermeasures will be taken.

The M&E framework for GISEDP will enable partners to identify and manage gaps during implementation of the program. The framework will put in place a monitoring and evaluation system, in alignment with the CIDP III and Kenya national statistical systems, to ensure performance is reviewed and analysed on a regular basis, following standard methods and indicators. A result tracking system will also consider the internal and external factors that may affect the implementation process. The objectives of this M&E framework are:

- To focus the attention of stakeholders and direct their efforts toward the impacts and outcomes of the project.
- To inform partners and shareholders about progress towards achieving targets as set in the implementation matrix.
- To provide strategic information to decision-makers to ensure evidence-based decisions.
- To facilitate continuous documentation and sharing of challenges and lessons learnt.
- To advocate for inclusion of refugees in the national and county level statistics and surveys, by closely working with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and County Team.
The M&E framework will undertake three types of monitoring processes that address different stages in the results chain:

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

The M&E framework will generate the following reports:

- Quarterly progress reports
- Annual progress reports
- End-line impact evaluation report (external)

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

- Project logical framework
- 5Ws quarterly reporting template for each component
- Monthly reporting template for the Technical Working Group updates
- Quarterly reporting template for the Thematic Working Group updates
- Annual reporting template for the annual progress report
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs Statement</th>
<th>What is the current value?</th>
<th>What is the target value?</th>
<th>How often will it be measured/collected?</th>
<th>Who will measure it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPONENT 1:</strong> TRADE, ENTREPRENUERSHIP AND PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td><strong>1.1 Enhanced private sector engagement of private sector and entrepreneurship through creating enabling business environment and diversification of skills of refugees and host population in Garissa:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Increase the number of traders accessing information and business support services:</strong></td>
<td>County Revenue reports, Social - Economic Assessment (Profiling report)</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of one-stop-stop Biashara centres established in the refugee hosting sub-counties</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Monthly, quarterly, annually</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of new products identified and developed (vegetable and livestock production)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of MSMEs supported</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of real-time market information users</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPONENT 2:</strong> EDUCATION AND SKILLS</td>
<td><strong>1.2 Enhanced access to equitable quality education and training for host communities, refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Percentage of school-age girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education (Net Enrolment Rate):</strong></td>
<td>County Revenue reports, Social - Economic Assessment (Profiling report)</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of girls and boys enrolled in pre-primary, primary, and secondary education</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of students supported with bursaries/scholarships in tertiary and higher education</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of formal and non-formal learning institutions supported with infrastructure, equipment, and supplies</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs Statement</td>
<td>REPORTING AND FREQUENCY</td>
<td>When and Where will it be reported?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COMPONENT 3: HEALTH AND NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDER 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>Quarterly/Annually</td>
<td>County, UNHCR Public Health and Health Partners, MoH, UNHCR, Health Partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 births)</td>
<td>Quarterly/Annually</td>
<td>County, UNHCR Public Health and Health Partners, MoH, UNHCR, Health Partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of delivery by skilled midwives</td>
<td>Quarterly/Annually</td>
<td>County, UNHCR Public Health and Health Partners, MoH, UNHCR, Health Partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)</td>
<td>Quarterly/Annually</td>
<td>County, UNHCR Public Health and Health Partners, MoH, UNHCR, Health Partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugees and host communities enrolled and benefiting from NHIF</td>
<td>Quarterly/Annually</td>
<td>County, UNHCR Public Health and Health Partners, MoH, UNHCR, Health Partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Fertility Rate</td>
<td>Quarterly/Annually</td>
<td>County, UNHCR Public Health and Health Partners, MoH, UNHCR, Health Partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| COMPONENT 4: WASH | | |
| % Households with access to a household latrine/toilet | Quarterly/Annually | County, UNHCR Public Health and Health Partners, MoH, UNHCR, Health Partners |
| % Villages declared ODF | Quarterly/Annually | County, UNHCR Public Health and Health Partners, MoH, UNHCR, Health Partners |

**Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births):**
- Host: 52/1000
- Refugees: 34/1000

**Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 births):**
- Host: 641/100,000
- Refugees: 250/100,000

**Percentage of delivery by skilled midwives:**
- County: 68%
- Refugees: 75%

**Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM):**
- Refugees: 9.4%

**Number of refugees and host communities enrolled and benefiting from NHIF:**
- County: 350,000

**Total Fertility Rate:**
- 6.1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>What is the current value?</th>
<th>What is the target value?</th>
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<th>REPORTING AND FREQUENCY</th>
<th>When and Where will it be reported?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPONENT 5: SOCIAL INCLUSION</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Populations are able to attain their protection in a dignified and sustainable manner.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td># of vulnerable people who have access to specialized services in the area</td>
<td>28,594</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>Project documents and records</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>County government/State dept, UNHCR, implementing partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of awareness raising campaigns, capacity building activities done on GBV, SEA and CP</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>Project documents and records</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>County government/State dept, UNHCR, implementing partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of youth programs in the area</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Project documents and records</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>County government/State dept, UNHCR, implementing partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of local initiatives addressing peace and security concerns</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Project documents and records</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>County government/State dept, UNHCR, implementing partners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COMPONENT 6: SPATIAL PLANNING, ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Strengthened Government capacities to develop and implement spatial plans and promote refugees and host population to have improved access to basic infrastructure, housing and socio-economic opportunities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of km of main trunk roads that links major towns developed to bitumen standards (Garissa - Dadaab-Liboi Road A3)</td>
<td>13 KM</td>
<td>200 KM</td>
<td>Project progress reports during implementation, Reports from Kenya Rural Roads Authority, reports from Kenya National Highways Authority, Reports from Kenya Roads Board</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Departments of Roads/ Lands/ Transport. County and GOK agencies and implementing partners.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quarterly progress reports by the relevant GoK road agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of settlement plans developed and approved</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 Plans for Dadaab Town, Ifo 2 and Kambioos settlements</td>
<td>Ministries of land, agriculture, forestry, implementing partners' reports</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Departments of Agriculture, Lands and Forestry from the GOK and County of Garissa, UNHCR and implementing partners.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual reports by the County Department of Physical planning and municipal boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugee households with permanent shelters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1000 Households</td>
<td>Reports from Ministry of Housing and Planning Garissa County, UNHABITAT, UNHCR and implementing partners' reports</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>County Government of Garissa, development partners and other stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual reports by partners and the County Government of Garissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of households from the host community with permanent shelters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500 Households</td>
<td>Reports from Ministry of Housing and Planning Garissa County, UNHABITAT, UNHCR and implementing partners' reports</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>County Government of Garissa, development partners and other stakeholders</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual reports by partners and the County Government of Garissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality charter issued and Dadaab municipality gazetted</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Garissa county assembly Hansard report, Kenya gazette notice</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>County Government of Garissa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual report by County Government of Garissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs Statement</td>
<td>What is the current value?</td>
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<td>Reporting and Frequency When and Where will it be reported?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COMPONENT 7: AGRICULTURE, ENV AND NRM</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.7 Refugee and host communities are able to secure their livelihoods needs in a</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sustainable manner by practicing climate smart agriculture and management of natural resources</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha) of degraded land rehabilitated across 3 refugee hosting sub-counties</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Activity reports, Survey reports, evaluation reports</td>
<td>Quarterly, annually</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs, and community focal points</td>
<td>Quarterly and Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of households practicing dryland agriculture / Agroecological practices/ improved farming (agroforestry and mixed crop farming)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>Quarterly and Annually</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs</td>
<td>Quarterly and Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of refugees and host community members accessing reliable extension and advisory service support – (target 3,000 farmers)</td>
<td>0.17 (5 farmers)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>Quarterly and Annually</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs</td>
<td>Quarterly and Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of community groups engaged in sustainable natural resource management</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>Quarterly and Annually</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs</td>
<td>Quarterly and Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Hectares under dryland agricultural production</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Activity reports, Monitoring and evaluation reports, Survey reports</td>
<td>Quarterly and Annually</td>
<td>CGG, UN agencies, NGOs, SP &amp; IPs</td>
<td>Quarterly and Annually</td>
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### Outputs Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT 8: SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Refugee and hosting communities meet their energy needs for cooking, powering livelihoods and lighting in a safe and sustainable manner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>REPORTING AND FREQUENCY When and Where will it be reported?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g., solar, biogas, Prosopis charcoal, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquet)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Surveys</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households using improved cooking stoves</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Surveys</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of groups engaged in sustainable Charcoal Production</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Surveys</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of producers harvesting Prosopis and producing charcoal sustainably</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Surveys</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of community members benefiting from Electricity from Dadaab power station</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Surveys</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households benefiting from lighting privately owned solar lumps or household solar panels</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Surveys</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>All partners</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNHCR's operation in Kenya is also generously supported by:

Australia  |  Belgium  |  Canada  |  Denmark  |  The European Union  |  Finland  |  France  |  Ireland  |  Italy
Japan  |  Norway  |  Republic of Korea  |  Sweden  |  Switzerland  |  The United Kingdom  |  The United States of America
Educate a Child  |  Education Cannot Wait  |  Mastercard Foundation  |  Microsoft  |  Novo Nordisk Foundation
The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)  |  Vodafone Foundation
Partners

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