



## GARISSA INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN PHASE I (2023-27)

OVERVIEW

# **THE GARISSA INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (GISED P)**

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**

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H.E Nathif Jama Adam, Governor Garissa County and Ms. Caroline van Buren UNHCR Country Representative, Kenya during a joint retreat on GISED, February 2023

# Foreword

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.

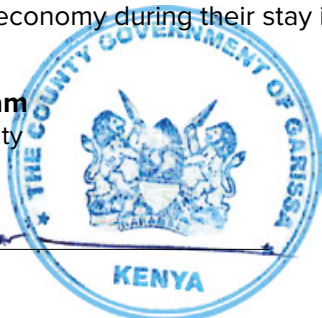
Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (GISED P), an area-based development blueprint, will therefore build close collaboration and partnerships between the National Government, the County Government of Garissa, UNHCR, donors, private and humanitarian partners to facilitate a strategic shift from humanitarian assistance to development-oriented interventions in a protracted refugee situation. GISED P 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 GISED P 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. GISED P interventions are structured within eight complementary and mutually reinforcing components that are closely aligned to CIDP sectors. GISED P 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 GISED P formulation process was started in 2019, due to the directive on the closure of camps in March 2020, the formulation of the GISED P 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 GISED P 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. GISED P 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 GISED P achieves its objectives toward sustainable integrated service provision and economic opportunities for both refugees and host communities. We believe that the implementation of GISED P 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 \_\_\_\_\_



Drone shot of larger Dadaab town

# 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

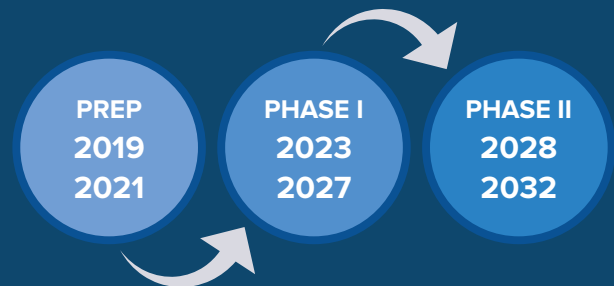
## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

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

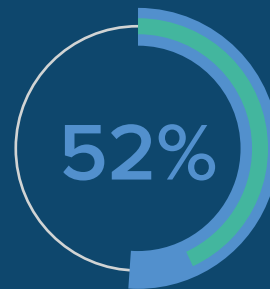
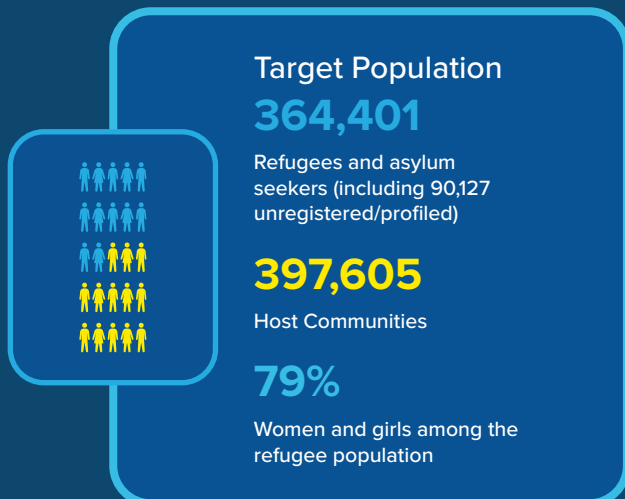


**\$350 Million**  
Budget Requirements  
for Phase I

## Phased Approach for Implementation



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



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



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



A Refugee farmer at a farm in Ifo settlement



## 1.1 The Approach: Institutional/Global Framework

Following the outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, popularly known as the triple nexus, 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. 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.

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- CIDP/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

The humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) approach within GISED I will continue to ensure that the programming of interventions enables refugees and host communities to maximize their potential by enabling self-reliance through deliberate poverty-reduction initiatives and enhanced access to integrated socio-economic services.

## 1.2 Legal and Policy Framework

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.

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 GISED P. As established by the Refugees Act, 2021, the coordination of the refugee response is a function of the national Government under the Department of Refugee Services within the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, in close collaboration with county governments in refugee-

hosting areas. The financing of county governments is provided for under Article 207 of the Constitution, which includes the unconditional equitable sharing of national revenue whose basis of sharing is determined every five years. 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 GISED P components:

Component	National Government	County Government/ Municipality
<b>Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development</b>	National Economic policy and planning; Labour standards.  Intellectual Property Rights; consumer protection; monetary and fiscal policy.	Trade development and regulation; markets, trade licenses; fair trade practices, and cooperative societies.
<b>Education</b>	Education policy, standards, curricula, examinations, and granting of university charters. Universities, tertiary education institutions, primary schools, special education, secondary education, and special education institutions.  TSC: teachers' human resource management.	Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, and home craft centres.
<b>Health</b>	National Referral Hospitals and Health Policy	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
<b>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>	Environment and natural resources protection; hydraulic engineering and safety of dams	Water and Sanitation Sservices.
<b>Social Inclusion (Protection, Peace and Security)</b>	Immigration and Citizenship. Police services – National Police Service Law and Justice – Courts under the Judiciary Social Protection coordination: National Drought Management Authority, Social Protection Directorate, etc. Statistics and data on the population	Libraries; museums; sports and cultural activities.  Childcare facilities and welfare schemes for social protection and assistance Sports and Cultural activities
<b>Spatial Planning &amp; Infrastructure Development</b>	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

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>

Component	National Government	County Government/ Municipality
<b>Agriculture, Livestock &amp; Natural Resources Management</b>	Agricultural policy	Crop and animal husbandry; livestock sale yards; county abattoirs; plant and animal disease control and fisheries.
<b>Sustainable Energy Solutions</b>	Energy policy includes electricity and gas reticulation.	Electricity and Gas reticulation and energy regulation.

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, 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 KISED and GISED 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, GISED, 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 GISED P Phase I implementation period between 2023 to 2027.

## 1.3 Methodology

In 2019, during the initial period, the GISED P 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 including Members of Parliament. However, due to a government policy directive on the closure of camps in March 2020, the process was put on hold and then the process was reactivated in February 2023 following the enactment of a progressive Refugee Act in 2021 (which came into effect on 22 February 2022) and high-level commitment to follow an integrated settlement approach for socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities in Garissa with focus on the three refugee hosting sub-counties (Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera), instead of closing the camps.

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, including participation from the national and county governments, UNHCR and other UN agencies, donors and development partners, NGOs and private sector partners and representatives of the refugee and host communities. Leveraging the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors to work across the sectors and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus towards collective outcomes is one of the hallmarks of this process. The development of the GISED P phase 1 has benefitted from the review process conducted by the county government and partners to provide integrated feedback on various aspects of development programming. GISED P I also benefitted from the CIDP III formulation processes and the evaluation of CIDP II.

GISED P uses an area-based approach to address the social, economic, and environmental needs among refugees and local communities, and benefits from analysis of good practices, desk reviews, a field level 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.

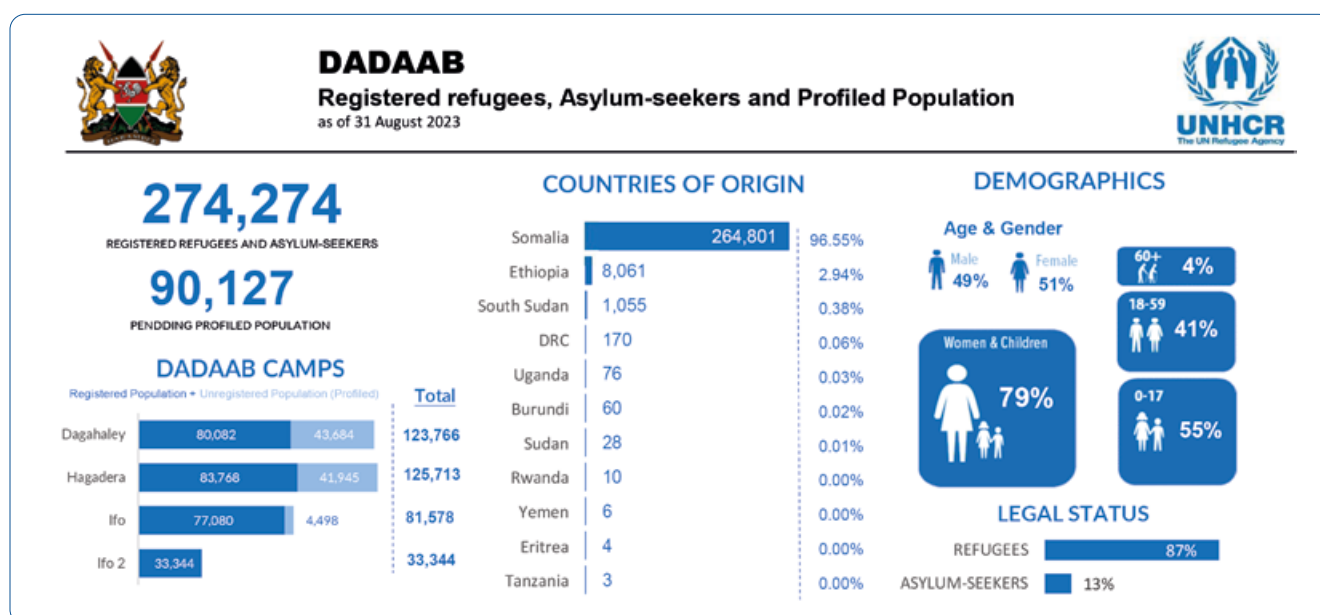
## 1.4 Socio-Economic Context

### 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.

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.

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<sup>3</sup> shed light on the socio-economic situation and identified a number of challenges and opportunities, including:

### Household Incomes and Expenditure

- The refugees primarily rely on support from humanitarian organizations, with such financial aid mainly spent on regular basic needs such as food.
- 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.
- 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., stationaries, books, 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 absentees 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.”<sup>4</sup>

- 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.”<sup>5</sup>

### 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

4 <https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/DTM%20REPORT%20ON%20HUMAN%20MOBILITY%20IN%20GARISSA%20COUNTY%20-%20SEP%202022%20%28Web%20version%29%202.pdf>

5 Mokku, Jarso (Jan 2023); as in Africa Renewal (Jan 2023) Climate change destroys the livelihoods of Kenyan pastoralists. <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/january-2023/climate-change-destroys-livelihoods-kenyan-pastoralists>

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

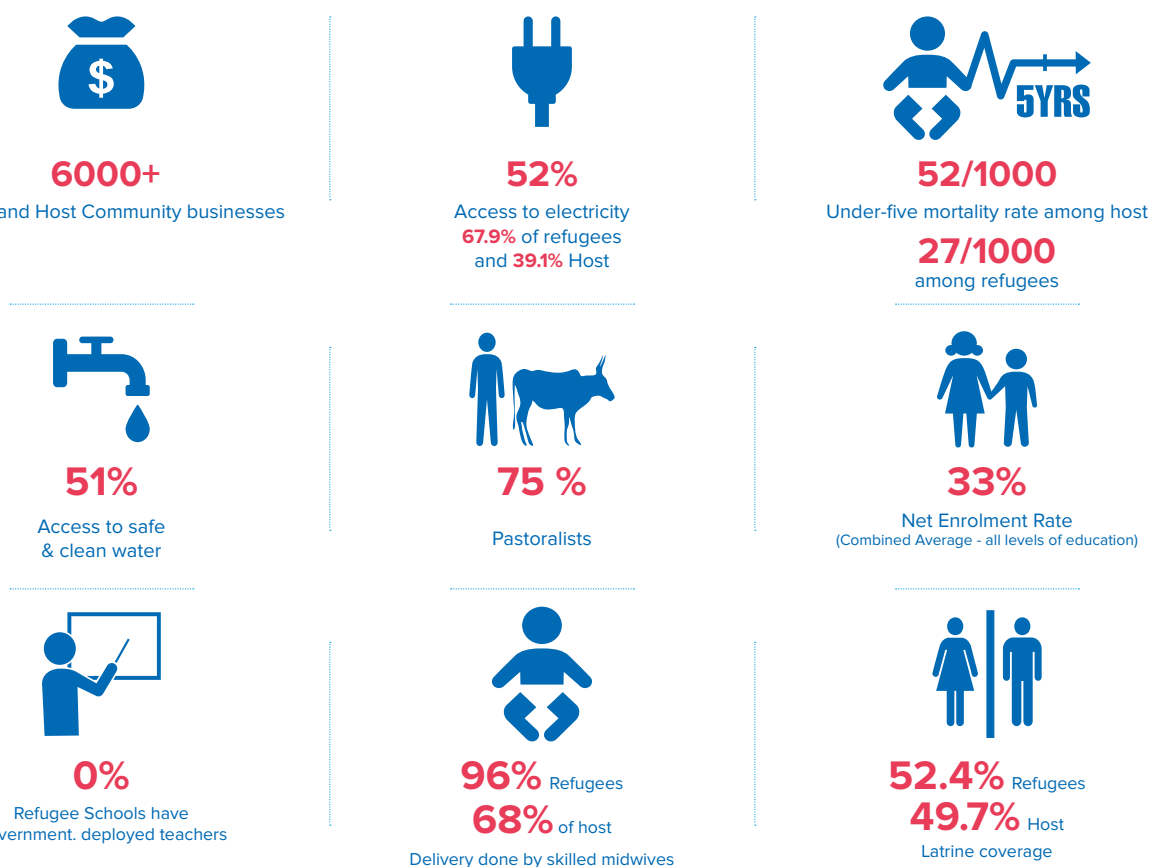
host and refugee communities. Hawala agencies provide short-term credit to reliable customers. Mobile money services are mainly through Safaricom Mpesa services.

- 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

The infographics below provides a snapshot of socio-economic situation in Garissa considering both the refugee and host population





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.

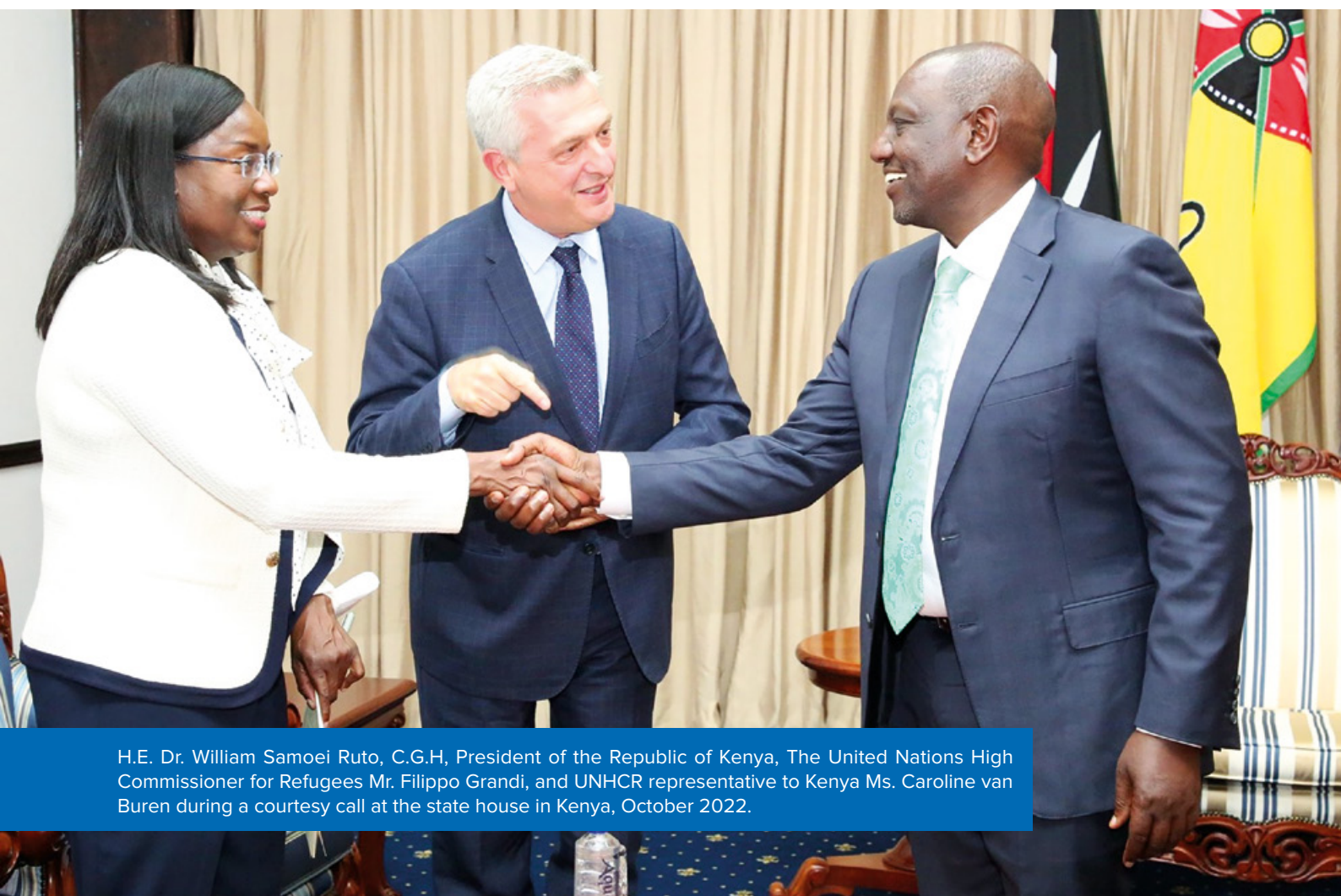
In addition, recent assessments undertaken by ILO in 2019<sup>6</sup> and 2020<sup>7</sup> identified several value chain sub-sectors with potential for inclusive growth in and around Dadaab. They include: waste management and recycling; livestock fattening and trade; commodity trade and services; and vegetable and fruit production.

### 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.

6 ILO (April 2019): Doing Business in Dadaab – Market Systems Analysis for Local Economic Development in Dadaab<sup>6</sup>

7 ILO (March 2020): Rapid Action Research for Market Systems Intervention Design in Dadaab

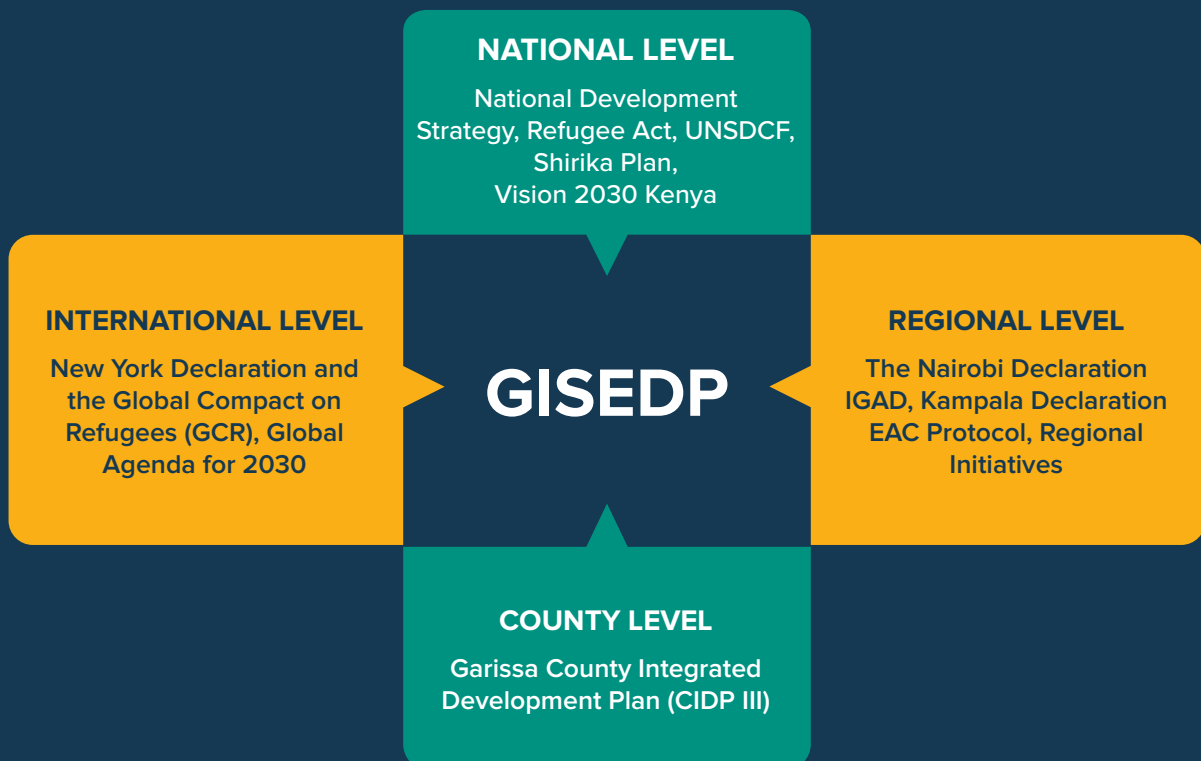


H.E. Dr. William Samoei Ruto, C.G.H, President of the Republic of Kenya, The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Mr. Filippo Grandi, and UNHCR representative to Kenya Ms. Caroline van Buren during a courtesy call at the state house in Kenya, October 2022.

# Underlying Principles



# Policies and Frameworks



# 02

## Objectives and Implementation Phases

### 2.1 Strategic Objectives

#### GOAL

The overall goal of GISED P 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 GISED P 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.

### 2.2 Phased Approach

Working towards achieving GISED P'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 GISED P will be implemented through a phased approach that will promote and develop a local community's economic, physical, social, and environmental strengths and address both challenges and opportunities.

# 03

## Consolidated Budget

GISED P budget requirements is 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. Budget requirement for immediate priority interventions is USD 164 million. 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.

GISED P 1 ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENT (In Million USD)							
Component	2023/ 2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	Total	
Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development	5.06	1.338	1.177	1.231	1.095	<b>9.9</b>	Government
	3.23	9.19	4.348	2.344	2.49	<b>21.67</b>	International Community
	<b>8.36</b>	<b>10.528</b>	<b>5.525</b>	<b>3.575</b>	<b>3.585</b>	<b>31.57</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Education (Pre-Primary and ECD) and Skills Development	1.35	1.72	1.98	1.41	1.53	<b>7.99</b>	Government
	5.91	6.25	6.08	6.81	7.33	<b>32.38</b>	International Community
	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.97</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>40.37</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Health and Nutrition	2.183	3.597	3.703	1.482	1.347	<b>12.31</b>	Government
	3.412	10.028	11.01	5.528	4.788	<b>35.76</b>	International Community
	<b>5.595</b>	<b>13.625</b>	<b>14.713</b>	<b>7.011</b>	<b>6.135</b>	<b>47.08</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services	1.499	3.826	3.411	2.731	2.380	<b>13.85</b>	Government
	5.994	15.287	13.642	10.922	9.530	<b>55.38</b>	International Community
	<b>7.493</b>	<b>19.113</b>	<b>17.053</b>	<b>13.653</b>	<b>11.910</b>	<b>69.22</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Social Inclusion and Social Protection	0.040	0.047	0.087	0.101	0.026	<b>0.30</b>	Government
	1.955	2.324	4.264	4.954	1.264	<b>14.76</b>	International Community
	<b>1.995</b>	<b>2.371</b>	<b>4.351</b>	<b>5.055</b>	<b>1.290</b>	<b>15.06</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Spatial Planning	0.500	8.204	8.271	2.089	0.313	<b>19.38</b>	Government
	1.958	33.041	33.084	8.358	1.253	<b>77.70</b>	International Community
	<b>2.458</b>	<b>41.245</b>	<b>41.355</b>	<b>10.447</b>	<b>1.567</b>	<b>97.08</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources	1.08	1.30	1.21	1.18	1.19	<b>5.96</b>	Government
	4.09	4.75	4.17	3.76	3.67	<b>20.44</b>	International Community
	<b>5.17</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>26.40</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Sustainable Energy	0.19628	0.29428	0.29365	0.30345	0.31045	<b>1.40</b>	Government
	2.60772	3.90972	3.90135	4.03155	4.12455	<b>18.57</b>	International Community
	<b>2.804</b>	<b>4.204</b>	<b>4.195</b>	<b>4.335</b>	<b>4.435</b>	<b>19.97</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Sub Total Components	<b>41.14</b>	<b>105.11</b>	<b>100.62</b>	<b>57.24</b>	<b>42.64</b>	<b>346.75</b>	
GISED P Coordination, Secretariat, M&E, and Reporting	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>3.25</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.64</b>	<b>105.86</b>	<b>101.37</b>	<b>57.74</b>	<b>43.39</b>	<b>350.00</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>





Refugee businessman in Ifo

A man wearing a dark cap and a dark shirt is seen in profile, working in a warehouse or storage area. He is surrounded by tall shelves filled with numerous boxes of various colors (white, blue, green). The scene is dimly lit, with a strong blue tint. A white fan is visible behind him. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

# **GISEDP I (2023-27) Programmatic Components and Resources**



## 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. Furthermore, a study<sup>8</sup> 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 GISED P, a shift in programming through an area-based approach will expand the impact and reach of development interventions.

## 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

<sup>8</sup> 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>

<sup>9</sup> 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



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.
- Underdeveloped business environment in the refugee camps.
- Slow recovery from negative impacts of COVID-19.
- Recurrent fire outbreaks in camp markets.

### GISEDP Approach and Planned Interventions

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,



Nyota farsamo handicrafts

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 capacitation will be essential in matching skills with the ability to engage in productive livelihoods.






Businessman in Ifo

© FilmAid Kenya/Bobb Muriithi

**Outcome:** Enhanced Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector development through assessments, product research, and development, strengthened market systems, entrepreneurial skills, and an enabling business environment

Key Indicators	Baseline (2022)	Target (2027)
Increase the number of traders accessing information and business support services	2,000	25,000
No. of one-stop-shop Biashara and business incubation centres established in the refugee hosting sub-counties	0	3 (one permanent facility per sub-counties)
No. of new products identified and developed [ vegetable and livestock production products,	0	15
Number of MSMEs supported	10,000	25,000
Centralized repository for business information established and maintained	0	1
No. of real-time market information users	6,000	40,000

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Reduce legal, regulatory, and administrative obstacles to business development and refugee economic inclusion	1.31	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	<b>6.11</b>
Enhance Trade through Market and Product Development	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	<b>6.7</b>
Facilitate growth of new and existing MSMEs	2.85	6	3	1.05	1.05	<b>13.95</b>
Generate data and evidence through economic and market research	2.7	0.528	0.525	0.525	0.535	<b>4.813</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>10.528</b>	<b>5.525</b>	<b>3.575</b>	<b>3.585</b>	<b>31.57</b>

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects  <sup>9</sup> )		
	Establishment of Garissa County Revolving Fund to increase access to affordable financial services to MSMEs, and support youth and women's business start-ups. <b>(USD 5 million)</b>	<b>USD 13 million</b>
	Establish and operationalize One-Stop Shop Biashara <sup>10</sup> 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. <b>(USD 6 million)</b>	
	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. <b>(USD 2 million)</b>	

<sup>9</sup> 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

<sup>10</sup> 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.



## Component Two

### Education (Pre-primary, Early Child Development) and Skills

#### Current Situation

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 overstressing 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 August 2023, a total of 185,554 (77,851 female) learners were enrolled in pre-primary, primary, secondary, and non-formal education institutions in Garissa County, including schools in the refugee camps, with 39 percent of this enrolment being refugee children.

#### Challenges

There is 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 and university education is also challenging for

young refugees and host community youth due to academic requirements, tuition costs, and restrictions on mobility for refugee 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.



Refugee graduates from NRC skills training

## 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.

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.







Aerial shot of renovated and reopened Equator Primary School in Ifo2 settlement

**Outcome:** Enhanced access to equitable quality education and training for host communities, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Dadaab, Fafi, and Lagdera

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

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Total
Increase access and participation in competency-based basic education for all children	2.65	2.79	2.32	2.32	2.35	<b>12.44</b>
Improve the quality and relevance of education for all children	2.54	2.98	3.53	3.82	4.54	<b>17.40</b>
Strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of education delivery	0.18	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.22	<b>1.08</b>
Enhance employability and self-employment capacity of refugees and local communities through improved access to TVET and tertiary education	1.89	1.96	1.98	1.87	1.75	<b>9.45</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>7.97</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>40.37</b>

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. <b>(USD 0.33 million)</b>	<b>USD 6.46 million</b>
	Sustainable school feeding program in pre-primary schools. <b>(USD 2.5 million)</b>	
	Expand and improve school infrastructure and equipment in support of increased enrolment and transition from pre-primary to primary level. <b>(USD 2.24 million)</b>	
	Support infrastructure development for the establishment of Model ECDE projects (close to refugee camps). <b>(USD 0.83 million)</b>	
	Advocate for the registration of camp-based schools. <b>(USD 0.56 million)</b>	



## Component Three

### Health and Nutrition

#### Current Situation

The community health system within the refugee 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)<sup>11</sup>. 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<sup>12</sup> against the recommended 1:400 (WHO/ Human Resource for Health norms/standards). 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.

11 UNHCR-WFP (2022, unpublished) Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS), Dadaab Refugee Camps 2021

12 Garissa County Government (2013): County Integrated Development Plan 1: p.23; available at <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/GARISSA%20COUNTY%20GOVERNMENT%20CIDP1.pdf>



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<sup>13</sup>. 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)<sup>14</sup>. 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 healthcare services for both host and refugee communities include:

- Sociocultural beliefs that hinder early health-seeking behaviour.
- 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.

### GISEDP Approach and Planned Interventions

To achieve the CIDP III priorities, the GISED P 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

13 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics KNBS (2022): 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) – Analytical Report on Mortality Vol. VII <https://www.knbs.or.ke/download/2019-kphc-analytical-report-on-mortality-vol-vii/>

14 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2023): Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2022; <https://www.knbs.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Kenya-DHS-2022-Main-Report-Volume-1.pdf>

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 and promotive services (e.g., community outreach, disease surveillance, immunization, and nutrition services) which are not covered by NHIF.






A lab technician runs a test in Hagadera refugee camp's main hospital

**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

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)	52/1,000 (KNBS 2019)	34/1,000
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 births)	Host 641/100,000 (KNBS 2019) Refugees 250/100,000	Host 450/100,000 Refugee 200/100,000
Percentage of delivery by skilled midwives	County 68% Refugees 96%	County 75% Refugees >95%
Total Fertility Rate	6.1	3
Number of refugees and host communities enrolled and benefitting from NHIF	7,000	350,000
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	9.4%- Refugee (SENS 2021) 25%- County (SMART survey 2022)	<10%

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Strengthening institutional capacity, leadership, management, and administration in the health sector	0.18	0.14	0.2	0.11	0.055	<b>0.685</b>
Increase access to quality preventive, promotive, and nutrition services,	2	2.96	3.5	2.75	2.275	<b>13.485</b>
Improve access to quality regular and specialized health services	2.015	5.025	4.913	0.271	0.435	<b>12.659</b>
Promote sustainable health financing through inclusion in the national hospital insurance.	1.0	5	5.8	3.58	3.07	<b>18.45</b>
Project coordination, monitoring, reporting, and learning.	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>5.595</b>	<b>13.625</b>	<b>14.713</b>	<b>7.011</b>	<b>6.135</b>	<b>47.08</b>

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. <b>(USD 3 million)</b>	<b>USD 22 million</b>
	Establish a satellite facility of Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) in the Dadaab Sub-County Level 4 hospital. <b>(USD 5 million)</b>	
	Procurement of supplementary Hospital equipment to add to what will be relocated from existing facilities. <b>(USD 3 million)</b>	
	Universal Health Coverage through enrolment of 340,000 in NHIF (68,000 families; including Host; family size 5 @ - USD 60/HH/yr). <b>(USD 3 million)</b>	
	Support to Garissa County referral hospital (level 5) for equipment of modern lab, construction of Mental health Unit, and Health Record and Information centre. <b>(USD 5 million)</b>	
	Solarization of all health facilities in Refugee hosting community (within 3 sub-counties) and provision of water catchment and storage system. <b>(USD 3 million)</b>	



## Component Four

### Water Services and Sanitation

#### Current Situation

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<sup>4</sup>, 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.<sup>5</sup> In rural areas, the average distance travelled by households to access water points is 15-16 km.<sup>6</sup>

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 m<sup>3</sup> (63 percent) of which 5,943 m<sup>3</sup> is allocated to the refugee population and 3,511 m<sup>3</sup> (37 percent) is allocated to agencies, markets, institutions, hospitals, livestock, leakages and

other losses.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

### 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.

**GISED P approach and planned interventions**

To ensure safe, equitable, and adequate water supply for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes, considering the growing population



UNHCR Dadaab’s WASH staff demonstrates the use of a water ATM in Dagahaley refugee camp

and the ambition to launch irrigated agriculture activities, GISED P 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. GISED P 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.





GISED P 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

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
% Households with access to portable water	51%	65%
% Households with access to a household latrine/toilet	49.7%	70%
% Villages declared ODF	38%	50%

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Improve capacity of sub-county government and water utilities in -Administration, Governance and management of water and sanitation services	2.343	3.334	2.954	1.973	1.736	<b>12.34</b>
Enhance effective, equitable and efficient use of limited water resources	0.4	2.03	1.52	0.4	0.3	<b>4.65</b>
Increase equitable and affordable access to water for domestic, institutional, livestock, agricultural, and industrial purposes	3.52587	9.7935	9.25187	9.02187	9.167	<b>40.76011</b>
Improve equitable access to improved sanitation services for safe disposal of human faecal waste and solid waste management	1.224	3.955	3.327	2.258	0.707	<b>11.471</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.49287</b>	<b>19.1125</b>	<b>17.05287</b>	<b>13.65287</b>	<b>11.91</b>	<b>69.22111</b>

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. <b>(USD 3.85 million)</b>	<b>USD 9.38 million</b>
 Construction of a 50km pipeline from Yumbis Center to Fafi Center. <b>(USD 0.37 million)</b>	
 Explore the potential of the Merti Aquifer to diversify water resources' potential in Dadaab through development of 30 borehole supplies. <b>(USD 3.93 million)</b>	
Install /construct inter and intra-connecting pipeline between water supply schemes for enhanced cross-pumping in the event of breakdowns. <b>(USD 0.47 million)</b>	
Improve storage capacity for water supply schemes to meet the daily demand. <b>(USD 0.31 million)</b>	
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. <b>(USD 0.2 million)</b>	
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. <b>(USD 0.25 million)</b>	



## Component Five

### Social Inclusion and Social Protection

#### Current situation

The social inclusion and social protection component covers several inter-related 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

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. 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.

## 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.




Dadaab-based football team

**Outcome:** Populations are able to attain their social inclusion in a dignified and sustainable manner

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
# of vulnerable people who have access to specialized services in the area	28,594	65%
# of awareness raising campaigns, capacity building activities done on GBV, SEA and CP	9	70%
# of youth programs in the area	2	50%
# of initiatives addressing peace building and cohesion	4	

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Promote social inclusion through specific programs	0.858	0.811	0.811	0.811	0.81	<b>4.10</b>
Enhance Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment	0.14	0.096	0.096	0.096	0.09	<b>0.51</b>
Mainstream youth empowerment, social inclusion and meaningful engagement for empowerment.	0.353	1.156	3.136	4.10	0.35	<b>9.09</b>
Support programs on peace building and social cohesion	0.3	0.256	0.256	0.256	0.256	<b>0.81</b>
Promote Culture, Arts and Heritage in the Area	0.344	0.052	0.052	0.05	0.05	<b>0.55</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.995</b>	<b>2.371</b>	<b>4.351</b>	<b>5.055</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>15.06</b>

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects 🚩)		
	Establishment of youth innovation and leadership hub in Garissa. <b>(USD 6.1 million)</b>	<b>USD 7.86 million</b>
	Roll out social inclusion program (safety net & youth in digital economy). <b>(USD 1.7 million)</b>	
	Establish gender recovery centre at Garissa county referral and teaching hospital for safe and confidential reporting of GBV incidents for reporting and response. <b>(USD 60,000)</b>	



Community Peace and Protection Teams



## Component Six

### Spatial Planning, Roads, and Infrastructure Development

#### Current Situation

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.

### 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



Repair of communication mast

© UNHCR/Mohamed Aden Maalim

a given territory that would otherwise be created by market forces. In line with the CIDP III priorities, the GISED spatial planning, roads and infrastructure development component aims to:

- Influence the future spatial distribution of activities by creating defined land uses and the transport linkages between them.
- Balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment.
- 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.






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.

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

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Number of km of main Garissa – Dadaab – Liboi road upgraded to bitumen standards	13km	200km
Number of settlement plans developed and approved	0	3 (1 each for the 3 sub-counties of Dadaab, Fafi and Lagdera)
Number of refugee households with permanent shelters <sup>15</sup>	0	1000
Number of additional households from host community supported with permanent shelters <sup>16</sup> in Ifo 2 and Kambioos settlements	0	500

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Strengthen technical and institutional capacity in the ministry	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.11	0.09	<b>0.86</b>
Develop transportation system to increase mobility and economic growth in Dadaab area	1.00	40.00	40.00	9.50	0.66	<b>91.16</b>
Strengthen spatial planning processes	0.75	0.23	0.27	0.00386	0.00386	<b>1.24</b>
Promote land-use systems to manage the growth for sustainable development	0.01	0.01	0.033	0.033	0.011	<b>0.09</b>
Promote sustainable housing/shelter solutions	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>41.25</b>	<b>41.36</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>97.07</b>

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects 		
	Upgrading of Modika – Dadaab- Liboi Road to Bitumen standard (200KM). <b>(USD 90 million)</b>	<b>USD 95.22 million</b>
	Prepare Spatial Plans for Dadaab town, Ifo2 and Kambioos settlements. <b>(USD 0.4 million)</b>	
	Support the upgrading of Dadaab Municipality and its roll-out. <b>(USD 1.12 million)</b>	
	Constructing 1,000 permanent shelters for refugees and host communities in Ifo 2 and Kambioos settlements. <b>(USD 3.7 million)</b>	

15 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 iron 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 GISED P Phase 1

16 No permanent shelter within the Ifo 2 and Kambioos Settlements



## Component Seven

### Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources

#### Current Situation

The combined settlement of the refugee and host communities over a prolonged period has impacted negatively on the ecological integrity of the Dadaab region. 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 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. 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.

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. 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.

### Key challenges

- 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 *Prosopis Juliflora*.
- Inadequate funding for irrigation infrastructure.

### 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.

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.

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.

**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

Key Indicators	Baseline	Target
Area (ha) of degraded land rehabilitated across 3 refugee hosting sub-counties	378	3,000
# 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)	400	4500
% of refugees and host community members accessing reliable extension and advisory service support – (target 3,000 farmers)	0.17 (5 farmers)	60
% of community groups engaged in sustainable natural resource management	10	30
# of Hectares under dryland agricultural production	50	3000

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
<b>Agriculture</b>						
Increase livestock and agricultural production and productivity	2.22	2.952	2.44	2.16	2.02	<b>11.782</b>
Strengthening of human, institutional and organizational capacities	1.082	0.792	0.698	0.498	0.498	<b>3.668</b>
<b>Sub Total: Agriculture</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>15.35</b>
<b>Environment</b>						
Enhance sustainable management of Environment and Natural Resources	1.38	1.92	1.94	1.96	2.01	<b>9.21</b>
Strengthening of human, institutional and organizational capacities	0.49	0.39	0.3	0.32	0.34	<b>1.84</b>
<b>Sub Total: Environment</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>11.05</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>26.4</b>

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects  )	
 Establishment of a Fruit and vegetable processing plant in Refugee Hosting area after necessary assessments/feasibility studies. <b>(USD 0.9 million)</b>	<b>USD 5.05 million</b>
 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). <b>(USD 2.65 million)</b>	
 Support establishment of Tannery value chain for skins and hides value addition covering the three refugee camps and the host community. <b>(USD 1.5 million)</b>	



## Component Eight

### Sustainable Energy Solutions

#### Current Situation

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 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. 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 due to the use of solid fuel for cooking, lighting, and heating<sup>17</sup>. 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 gases 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, Hulugho, Gubis, Mbalambala) with households being issued solar panels for lighting and charging phones. The management and use of prosopis by host community-organized charcoal producer groups will also be a priority.

### 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.

### GISEDP 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.





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.

17 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](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/sdg-target-3_9-mortality-from-environmental-pollution)

**Outcome:** Refugee and hosting communities meet their energy needs for cooking, powering livelihoods and lighting in a safe and sustainable manner

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

Objectives	Budget (in million USD)					
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Increase access to clean and affordable energy for 25% of families in the refugee impacted areas	2.04	3.43	3.45	3.60	3.64	<b>16.16</b>
Promote energy efficiency and conservation	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.63	<b>1.03</b>
Promote private sector partnership on sustainable delivery models of energy services and product	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	<b>2.0</b>
Promote productive use of energy for improved livelihoods	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.17	<b>0.78</b>
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>.20</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>19.97</b>

Priority Interventions (including Flagship Projects  )		
	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). <b>(USD 2.4 million)</b>	<b>USD 4.7 million</b>
	Fast tracking completion of a Prosopis Management and Control Strategy. <b>(USD 300,000)</b>	
	Develop business models for increasing access to renewable energy. <b>(USD 2 million)</b>	



Dadaab town main power plant

# 05

## Implementation Arrangement and Coordination Mechanism

GISED P as a multi-stakeholder initiative is implemented and supported by various partners led by the Government of Kenya at the national and county level. GISED P's partnerships and coordination framework will strive to strengthen strategic and operational collaboration at all levels to ensure better outcomes for the host and refugee communities in 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.

### Key Actors

#### Government of Kenya

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

The National Government will be represented by the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) under the Ministry of Interior and National Administration in collaboration with various line ministries dealing with the GISED P components. The GISED P 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 GISED P are devolved, the County Government of Garissa will co-lead various GISED P coordination structures under the overall the 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).

GISED P'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 GISED P 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, GISED P 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 GISED P will ensure effective resource mobilization and utilization. The GISED P 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

GISED P 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, GISED P will coordinate with the private sector in identifying solutions and in encouraging investment. Private sector actors will be represented in the various GISED P 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.

### 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 GISED P mechanisms outlined below will provide all partners with a platform to

effectively share information and design, plan, develop, implement and monitor progress of multi-year and multi-sectoral activities that strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and contribute to the overall success of the initiative while preparing for and putting the required measures in place for the next phases.

### Steering Committee

A Steering Committee will provide the necessary oversight and guidance on policy matters for GISED P. 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 GISED P Secretariat

The GISED P Secretariat will be operated jointly by the County Government of Garissa (including representation from the sub-county GISED P 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 GISED P Secretariat will support the leadership with adequate monitoring and evaluation data and conduct relevant studies, assessments and advocacy events to support the realization of GISED P. This will include tracking financial data and resource mobilization as well as periodic external and internal reporting.

### Thematic Working Groups

GISED P 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 GISED P, with strong focus on the sustainability of funding across funding sources including government (at the national, county and sub-county level), multi-lateral agencies (UN 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 GISED P 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,<sup>18</sup> 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 GISED P Secretariat, a systematic tracking system will be developed for monitoring

resource mobilization, expenditure and reporting by all partners involved in the implementation of GISED P. 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 GISED P 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. A more detailed resource mobilisation plan may be developed during the inception phase of GISED P Phase I.

### Risk Mitigation and Analysis

A broad risk analysis is outlined below including mitigation measures. Implementation of GISED P 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 matrix will subject to periodic review and update.

<sup>18</sup> <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/55650151975114134/pdf/NEDI-Boosting-Shared-Prosperty-for-the-North-and-North-Eastern-Counties-of-Kenya.pdf>



GISED P 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.

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

# 06

## Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

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 GISED P Secretariat, through its M&E Unit, will design a robust methodology for monitoring and evaluation using a risk-based management perspective that will ensure proper controls are put in place and reliable analysis is used to ensure continuous improvement. This will be done through adoption and implementation of real-time 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 GISED P implementation. Baselines will be reviewed and developed as part of a more detailed results framework. In addition, an impact evaluation plan will be embedded from the beginning of implementation following an integrated approach, aligned with the CIDP III and adequate budgetary allocations.

The M&E unit will be headed by an M&E specialist and supported by specialists from the 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 GISED P 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 GISED P 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 GISED P thematic working groups on a quarterly basis and where necessary, and relevant countermeasures will be taken.

The M&E framework for GISED P 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



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 Ekamais 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.



Noor Barre Ali, former Councillor, Fafi, he is currently a farmer who sells produce in the local market in Hagadera, creating jobs for both the host community and refugees.

# 07

## Donors

UNHCR's operation in Kenya is also generously supported by:



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# 08

## Partners



Government of Kenya | Garissa County Government | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | World Food Programme (WFP) | International Organization for Migration | United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) | People for Development (AVSI) | CARE International | Danish Refugee Council (DRC) | Fafi Integrated Development Association (FaIDA) | FilmAid Kenya | Humanity & Inclusion | INKOMOKO | International Labour Organization | International Rescue Committee | Kenya National Chambers of Commerce & Industry (KNCCI) | Medecins Sans Frontieres | Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) | Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) | Relief, Reconstruction and Developments Organization (R.R.D.O) | Save the Child | Terre des hommes | The Kenya Red Cross Society | The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) | Windle International Kenya (WIK) | World Vision International



Drone shot of refugee settlement in Ifo2



<https://www.unhcr.org/ke/gisedp-1-overview>

