Local Initiatives and Global Agendas

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Second largest of 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya in terms of geographical size
- It covers an area of 71,597.6 km², accounting for 13.5% of the total land area in Kenya
- Located in the northwest of Kenya and borders Uganda to the west, South Sudan and Ethiopia to the north and northeast respectively
- Turkana County’s population was reported to be 855,399 (2009) but now projected to about 1,122,207
- Approximately 1,308,207 including refugees
There is a strong correlation between land-use patterns and urban distribution patterns with pastoral livestock keeping areas being the least urbanized.

Crop Production Areas have comparatively higher densities.

The Northern regions have dispersed forms of human settlements.

Proportion of Urban population by Size Category in 2009, Kenya

- 2000-9999: 110
- 10000-99999: 97
- 100000-999999: 22
- 1 million and over: 1


Source: UN-Habitat/Baraka Mwau
County Economic Activities

- Most of the county households rely on livestock keeping
- The county energy sector is significant- with Turkwel Hydro power Plant, and Ongoing Oil& Gas drilling and exploration
- Fishing Industry in Lake Turkana and a long Rivers Kerio and Turkwel
- Urban-Based economic activities in Major Towns: Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio
- Kakuma’s economy is highly driven by refugee resettlement in the area
- Trade flows links the county economy with Western Kenya and North Rift Kenya Regions of Kenya, and across countries (Uganda and Sudan)
- Lamu Port, South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET) to boost the county's economic growth and regional development integration
- Current LAPSSET works include the construction of Lodwar-Lokichoggio Road, passing through Kakuma-Kalobeyei
Economic Activity - LAPPSET OPPORTUNITY
DECENTRALIZATION AND REGIONAL URBAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- County Government Act-Fiscal, administrative and political decentralization
- County planning is based on four types of plans:
  - County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)
  - County Sectoral Plans
  - County Spatial Plans (CSP); and
  - cities and urban areas plans as
- The CIDPs are 5-year plans intended to identify development initiatives in the county
- CSPs provide the spatial vision that guides long term spatial development of the county for efficient, productive and sustainable use of land
- City or municipal plans provide:
  - Functions and principles of land use and building plans;
  - Location of various types of infrastructure within the city or municipality; and
  - Development control in the city or municipality within the national housing and building code framework
URBANISATION IN TURKANA COUNTY

Major Causes for Urbanization
- Refugee Influx and Resettlement in Turkana West
- Climate change-induced Rural-Urban Migration
- Labor migration due to increasing number of educated youth population
- Decentralization and devolution of resources

Population almost doubled in size in just over a decade.
PLANNING FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN TURKANA

- The County Government of Turkana has done planning of nine (9) towns as shown below.
  - Lodwar
  - Kakuma
  - Kalobeyei refugee settlement
  - Lokitaung
  - Lorugum
  - Lowarengak
  - Kalokol
  - Lokichiggio
  - Lokori
  - Lokichar

- The following towns have been planned but not yet approved by the Turkana County Assembly;
  - Katilu,
  - Lopur,
  - Kalemgorok
  - Lokiriama
  - Kerio and Kibish
  - Eliye Resort City
MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT IN TURKANA

- Lodwar town has been upgraded into Lodwar Municipality status.
- The Town Manager and the Municipal board members have been nominated - awaiting approval.
- Kakuma–Kalobeyei is planned to constitute a Municipality.
- County to leverage on the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISEDP) to capacitate the Kakuma-Kalobeyei Municipality.
- Eliye Springs had been earmarked to be a Resort City.
STRATEGY FOR CONNECTIVITY OF SYSTEMS OF SMALL TOWNS, SECONDARY TOWNS AND CITIES

- Regional partnership and strong leadership with a shared vision and with an ability to prioritise-NOREB
- Stimulate systems of actors to enhance the innovation system-(Government, UN agencies, private sector, academia, informal economy).
- An industry with an ability to identify future growth areas and markets.
- Impact of planning systems (economic, land-use, HRDM, infrastructure and logistics, social, governance etc.) and practices that shape the development of cities and regions.
- Collaborative initiatives to develop new network partnerships for trade, culture and economic development.
- Investments strategically in public goods and services to develop not only the enabling environment of a city and its rural linkages, but also the linkages between systems of cities, especially secondary cities.
REFUGEE MIGRATION, AND URBANISATION IN TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA

• Kenya has been hosting refugees since 1992
• More than 400,000 refugees in 2019 (Kakuma and dadaab)
• 186,000 refugees and 320,000 host population Turkana west in Kakuma & Kalobeyei
• Over 500 refugees and host community members in Turkana west
KALOBEYEI SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (KISEDP)

- KISEDP vision was developed in 2014 by the Kenyan national government, Turkana county government and UNHCR
- KISEDP strategy launched in 2019 following the Global compact for refugees in 2016 and;
- Comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) for Kenya and the IGAD regional commitments in 2017 (Nairobi declaration and Plan for Action)
- Government noted that the protracted humanitarian aid delivery model is not suited to the strong socio-economic interaction between the refugee and host communities
- Need for new approach to bridge humanitarian and development nexus aligned to CIDP
- Facilitate collaboration and coordination between the government, UN agencies, development actors, NGOs, private sector and civil society.
- Build sustainable services and economic opportunities for both refugees and the host community
- As a governor of Turkana county brain child, he noted ‘we doesn’t want to develop a new Lokichogio in Kalobeyei refugee settlement’
KISEDP is…

• Government-led
• Area-based
• Community-centrality
• Market-driven
• Sustainability
AREA OF FOCUS

Target Population

186,000
Refugees

320,000
Host Communities

47%
Women & Girls Refugee Population

Turkana West Population

Host Population below 19 years of age.

60%

Refugee Population of which 30% are youth.

40%
STRAIGHTIC OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

04 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
Increase access to higher and specialised education and support market-driven skills and capabilities of refugees and host communities to take part in the local economy
STRUCTURE OF KISEDPM

Implementation Arrangements
PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Key Objectives;

• Urban Governance, Spatial Planning and land use systems
• Technical training and institutional capacity for the county government
• Promote participatory spatial planning processes
• Refugee-host community integration
• Leverage opportunities for economic growth
Planning principles followed:

- Fostering local employment, production and consumption between Kalobeyei Town, New Site Kakuma and the surrounding region, to support regional development which benefits the ward community as a whole.

- Promoting appropriate density and compact development - Limit urban sprawl and protection of pastoral land.

- Supporting the development of diversified, socially equal and economically thriving communities, providing areas for refugees and host community to live together if they so wish.

- Promoting walkability as a key measure to bring people into the public realm, reduce congestion and boost local economy and interactions.

- Optimizing the use of land to provide an interconnected network of vibrant streets which facilitate safe, efficient and pleasant connectivity.
PLANNING FOR A SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC SPACES IN KALOBAYEI

- Linking areas of potential economic growth with transport infrastructure
- Linking each neighborhood to each other, the A1 highway and the new LAPSSET Corridor
- Integration of potential growth areas in the future.

fig.106. Markets at neighbourhood level linked to main nodes
PLANNING FOR A SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS IN TURKANA WEST

Kakuma camp

Kakuma town

Kalobeyei refugee settlement

Kalobeyei town

LAPSET Corridor
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

KEY CHALLENGES

• Unpredictable population change (influx and outflux of refugees)
• Limited local (County) expertise on integrated planning in refugee resettlement contexts
• Environmental Impact due to energy provision options.
• Water scarcity.
• Connectivity Challenges due to underdeveloped infrastructure
• Weak and inequitable access to jobs, labour markets, education, skills, knowledge and business competencies
• High individual, public and private transaction cost of business, personal services, energy utilities and communications
• Weak integration and access to supply chains, external markets, services, knowledge, and logistics systems
KEY OPPORTUNITIES

• Government support, E systems government, including one stop shops, open platform information systems
• LAPSET - Improved accessibility the region possibilities of cross border trade.
• ICT and high mobile penetration
• Local industries with potential for upscaling e.g. retailers of food supplies, informal craft industries (e.g. carpentry), fishery in Lake Turkana, informal logistic operators, etc.
• Planning the site alongside the surrounding areas to create a platform for a growing settlement.
• Opportunities for doing business in a $56 million market
• Telecommunications and mobile banking opportunities
• Large consumer market and high cash flow
• Availability of electricity-Solar energy
THANK YOU

END