

NEWSLETTERS 2016 - 2021


# SUPPORTING PLANNING FOR INTEGRATED REFUGEE & HOST COMMUNITIES



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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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The UN Refugee Agency



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Cities Without Slums



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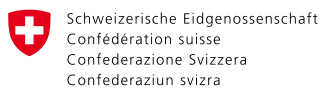
Turkana County Government, Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AAR), Community Road Empowerment (CORE) Kenya, Lixil Group Corporation

**Other Partners:**

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Cities Alliance, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

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## Introduction

The last half century has seen a rise in global conflict, which has translated to an evergrowing refugee crisis. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the number of refugees grew from 985,145 people in 1970 to 4,472,440 people in 2015. Kenya, which is centrally located in the East and Horn of Africa high conflict zone (bordering two of the top 10 major sources of refugees globally) has enjoyed relatively stable political and economic environment over the decades, and has continued to receive a high number of refugees. As a result, by the end of 2015, Kenya hosted 553,900 refugees making it the 7<sup>th</sup> largest refugee hosting nation globally, the second largest of any African country after Ethiopia. Refugees in Kenya are hosted in three major settlements, with several thousand unaccounted refugees also estimated to be spread settled throughout the country -

- a. Dadaab refugee complex which has five camps; Dagahaley, Hagadera, Ifo, Ifo 2 and Kambioos;
- b. Kakuma camp; and
- c. Urban refugees in the country's capital Nairobi.

Initially, Kakuma camp was established in 1992 owing to the plight of 30,000 to 40,000 Sudanese boys, who had walked through the desert after forcefully returned to Sudan from Ethiopia. The camp experienced rapid expansion through the 1990s and 1997, owing to a large influx of refugees coming from Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and

a further influx when the Barawan refugee camp in Mombasa was closed - resulting in the creation of Kakuma II and III. Further conflict in the horn of Africa region through the 1990s and 2000s led to further expansion of Kakuma III and construction of Kakuma IV starting in 2012.

In line with this need, in June 2015, the county government of Turkana allocated 1500 hectares of land to UNHCR and the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) in Kalobeyei ward (approximately 15km to the West of Kakuma refugee camp) to act as a new refugee settlement. One of the conditions given by the county government and the citizens of Turkana was that development in the new site would consider a 50:50 investment sharing between the refugees and host communities.

The new settlement, which development has shifted from encamped refugee settlement structures to an integrated planning approach, has been designed to accommodate 60,000 refugees, and members of the host community into a functional settlement, complete with social and physical infrastructure and a diversity of economic opportunities.

### UN-Habitat's Role

UN-Habitat is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development. As outlined in the New Urban Agenda, this encourages governments (both at national and local level) and

other actors to invest in strategies that will harness the potential of sustainable urban development, to address the challenges facing cities such as informal settlements, growing inequalities and environmental degradation, spatial segregation and economic exclusion, as well as the growing challenge of migration.

With today's global challenge of forcibly displaced, the current form of humanitarian aid is neither tailored to the long term situation and needs of refugees and host communities nor that of the local and national governments. This further emphasizes the need for actors to seek to bridge gap between the humanitarian and development sectors.

UN-Habitat is currently the only existing link between Humanitarian and Staged-Development nexus addressing these numerous challenges.

### Newsletter

This newsletter collection seeks to showcase UN-Habitat's numerous projects for the Kalobeyei New Settlement project through stages of surveying, planning, and implementation through mid 2015 to the start of 2018.



## Youth Photography Workshop: Exploring Urban Livelihoods

Turkana people have been nomads for generations, but over time the benefits of being permanently settled have become more attractive to them, leading to a shift from their traditional nomadic pastoralism to a settled lifestyle.

This transition has led to several challenges to Turkana people's water provision, shelter and self-reliance. Turkana build their own settlements, and derive little or no benefit from hosting refugees. With the support of PWJ, UN-Habitat conducted a workshop to train Turkana Youth in the art

of photography, with the support of the awarded Kenyan photojournalist Julius Mwelu. The UN-Habitat team is leading the students to discover elements of being settled in a town, by exploring typologies of living space and livelihoods, elements of sustainability and self-reliance.

The resulting photographs will be exhibited at TICAD 2016, in Nairobi, Kenya. The exhibition portrays the settled community of Turkana people in Kakuma Town and Kalobeyi Town, three to four generations after their lifestyle shift.

## UN-Habitat to Support Planning for Refugees and Host Communities: Towards an Integrated Settlement

UN-Habitat has committed to support and strengthen the integration of refugees and host communities in a properly planned human settlement in Kalobeyei New Site, Turkana County, a project funded by the government of Japan. The aim of the project is to plan a self-reliant settlement which benefits both refugees and host communities, reducing the risk of conflict between the two groups, and increasing their resilience. The initiative is part of a larger scale project directed by UNHCR in Kalobeyei – Kakuma area, where UN-Habitat is leading the infrastructure and planning component.

UN-Habitat is working closely with the County government to increase their spatial planning capacity and devise urban management strategies, to ensure adequate urban planning at the county level, with a particular focus on growing cities. With proper planning and design, the cities and towns in Turkana will become more productive, and be better able to contribute to the economic development of the county.

## UN-Habitat Technical Team Visit Kalobeyei New Site

The UN-Habitat Technical Team recently visited the Kalobeyei New Site, accompanied by UNHCR and PWJ. UN-Habitat held technical discussions for coordination with UNHCR and partners for the Kalobeyei New Site. With the support of UNHCR, the UN-Habitat technical team conducted a series of scoping missions in Kalobeyei New Site and Kakuma Refugee Camp.

As part of the project, UN-Habitat's will provide recommendations for development of Kalobeyei area as a sustainable urban center under an integrated urban management framework for the County. This will be done in collaboration with the County government. UN-Habitat hopes to build capacity of local and county leaders and policy makers in urban planning and design, urban legislation, economy, resilience and risk reduction.



UNHCR project team, UN-Habitat technical team and the County Planner Mr. Mark Ewoi Ewesit (representing the Ministry of Lands, Shelter and Urban Development), discussing priorities for the planning component of the Kalobeyei New Site. © UN-Habitat.



## Kalobeyei Host Community Settlement Development Group Established

The second community meeting convened in Kalobeyei Town was attended by 40 participants from different ages, social groups and locations within the town's administrative area. The UN-Habitat team led the formation of a Settlement Development Group, with members from different social groups in Kalobeyei Town to ensure a well-balanced representation of gender, age groups, ethnicity, religions, and tribal groups.

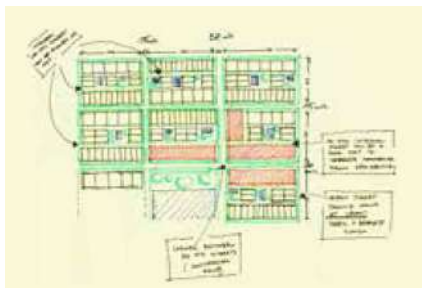
Nominations came from the community members during the meeting, and ten members were selected to represent local administration, grassroots organizations,

Community Based Organizations, youth and women's groups, opinion leaders, other types of communal organizations and vulnerable groups in the project.

The Settlement Development group will work with UN-Habitat throughout the planning process, through participatory planning workshops on the integration of refugee and host community in Kalobeyei area. Members will learn about the importance of land use and town planning, and support the project team in research activities, giving spatial planning insights and supporting community mobilization for implementing project activities on the ground.



## Spatial Planning for Kalobeyei New Site



Based on UN-Habitat's expertise and experience, a team of experts is currently working on the spatial planning assignment for the Kalobeyei New Site.

Strategies such as resilience, housing, urban economy, transport, water and sanitation and other urban services will add to the spatial planning for an integrated approach to planning for a durable settlement.

The UN-Habitat technical team meets every month to develop comprehensive, integrated planning and support strategies.

The project will supplement the Turkana County Government's efforts to plan a settlement that integrates refugees and host communities while promoting sustainability and building community resilience in the County.

The UN-Habitat planning process aims to develop strategies for Kalobeyei New Site, leading to a paradigm shift in planning for refugees.

The approach centres on involvement of the host community and support for both communities to address physical and social development challenges.

## UN-Habitat opens field office in Kakuma, Turkana County

The UN-Habitat office in Kakuma supports livelihood analysis and research on human settlement patterns. The office liaises with local authorities, non-governmental organisations and community leaders for resource mobilisation and knowledge management, and provides a valuable source of information to support the UN-Habitat Design LAB, which is developing the spatial planning and design for Kalobeyei New Settlement.

UN-Habitat is working together with Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), a Kakuma based NGO with experience in working with refugee and host communities. PWJ will support UN-Habitat in organising Settlement Development groups, Stakeholders meetings and conducting a series of participatory meetings for research purposes. The organisation will also deliver capacity development and skill training for host communities and refugees.

## UN-Habitat Working with Community Leaders in Kalobeyei Town

UN-Habitat is conducting monthly or bi-monthly meetings with the Kalobeyei Town community, including the Kalobeyei Member of County Assembly, the local representative of the Ministry of lands, Planning and Urban Development, community leaders, elders as well as youth and women representatives.

The meetings are convened to create awareness of the UN-Habitat's plan for a sustainable refugee settlement, to integrate the refugee population with host communities, and to keep the community continuously involved in the project through a participatory process.

Representatives of UN-Habitat and PWJ discussed with the interests, needs and priorities of community members in Kalobeyei Town with the community representatives. The community stressed the need to develop resilient infrastructure, water and sanitation, businesses and provision of employment to the host community in particular women and youth in Kalobeyei Town.

UN-Habitat is preparing to make planning recommendations to the County Government. For Kalobeyei Town to develop, planning will be vital in addressing infrastructure, shelter and water challenges, including resilience to drought and floods. UN-Habitat is exploring solutions that can be implemented together with the community members.

Below: A monthly meeting with community representatives from Kalobeyei Town.

© UN-Habitat





## UN-Habitat Youth Forum on Urban Economy in the Refugee Settlement

UN-Habitat is supporting planning for integrated refugee and host communities. Youth involvement is highly important in increasing capacity and linking opportunities for development from an economic perspective.

Following a quick assessment of urban economy on small businesses in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area, the UN-Habitat team discussed the need to increase host community capacity in Kalobeyei town, to enable them benefit from opportunities that the New Settlement brings. UN-Habitat is leading the spatial planning component for Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement, through a thoroughly participatory process.

The New Settlement is an important new market, and provides an opportunity for business development for the surrounding community, particularly in Kalobeyei Town. The town has a very weak standing in urban economy practices, with great need to build its capacity and products. However, it has many strengths, such as a large number of potential works and availability of land. The community in Kalobeyei Town must be informed about “how to conceptualize business ideas from emerging economic opportunities with respect to the legal requirements of business ownership” as the key to benefitting from the growing market in Kalobeyei area.



Mr. David Kariuki, an economic and municipal finance expert from UN-Habitat, explained how spatial planning for the Kalobeyei Settlement will maximize the benefits of urbanization and prevent or mitigate negative impacts, helping to create and keep quality local jobs. Kariuki explained, step by step, how youth should analyze the viability of their ideas, develop an action plan, mobilize capital, and assess the market, focusing on demand and availability of goods. This is a progressive forum projected to benefit 30 youths from the host community, potentially contribute to their livelihoods and reduce economic disparities with their counterparts from the refugee community. Mr. Geidon Loitalema Angelei, the delegate from the Ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Enterprise Development (Turkana County) trained the youth on the procedure of starting a business in Kenya, explaining concepts including the focus activity, branding, and the process for obtaining a license for the entrepreneurial activity.

Ms. Philomena Wanyama from the World Food Programme (WFP) outlined the structure of Bamba Chakula Programme developed by WFP to support the integration approach of the host and refugee communities. Within the programme, local enterprises can be registered to trade with the refugees communities, empowering the host community in economic development.

Young people must develop the skills and understanding to pursue and develop innovative solutions for businesses. UN-Habitat, in partnership with Peace Winds Japan, will offer a series of trainings to build local capacity to initiate youth led enterprises which will promote employment in the area.

## **Turkana County Ministry joins UN-Habitat researchers in Kalobeyei**

The UN-Habitat team has undertaken comprehensive analysis of the Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement site and surrounding areas. The team is collecting data, surveying and mapping topography, land use and facilities. Dr. Romanus Opiyo and Dr. Felix Mutua lead the research component, data collection and survey in Kalobeyei, assisted by UN-Habitat project team and a number of research assistants from Nairobi and Kalobeyei.



On Monday 29 August 2016, a delegation from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development in Lodwar joined UN-Habitat researchers in Kalobeyei to jointly confirm the agreed site boundary. Kalobeyei ward Administrator Mr Fredrick Lokoritapa noted that having a clear boundary between the refugee settlement and the pastures is a very important issue; pasture is a precious asset for the Turkana communities.

The County Government team highlighted the importance of sensitization for the host community regarding developments that the new refugee settlement will drive outside its boundaries. There are concerns about impacts on natural resources in Turkana, such as land, water and grazing pastures. According to Mr. Stephen Njoroge, senior physical planner at the County Government of Turkana, there is a high risk of conflict between communities if the settlement is not properly planned. However, this can be avoided through adequate participatory processes and community involvement.

Mr. Mathew Kyalo, County Government surveyor, noted a small change to the boundaries of the site, which follow the topography rather than the straight lines of the GIS spatial data provided. The surveyor advised that exact boundaries should be marked on the ground, to assure host community members that the settlement will not expand without their consultation and approval.

While most members of the host community welcome development resulting from the refugee settlement, some remain pastoralists with a nomadic lifestyle, posing a challenge to the development of an integrated settlement. UN-Habitat aims to find strategies to encourage development and integration of communities while protecting natural resources, customs and traditions of the Turkana community.

## **UN-Habitat Holds Host Community Design Workshop**

On 2 August 2016, the Settlement Development Group (SDG) of Kalobeyei Town teamed up with UN-Habitat LAB planning experts for a participatory planning workshop in Kenya Refugee Settlement.

The workshop contributes to strengthening the participatory component of spatial planning for Kalobeyei New Site – a new settlement expected to host over 60,000 refugees and host community in Kalobeyei, Turkana County. UN-Habitat is taking the lead on spatial planning of the new site, funded by the Government of Japan.

The SDG from the host community in Kalobeyei Ward was formed by 12 host community representatives from different social classes and vulnerable groups. The members will work with UN-Habitat planners, providing local insights. The group





Left: The UN-Habitat team and members of the Kalobeyei Town host community discuss the plan for the Kalobeyei New Site during the workshop. © UN-Habitat

is identifying the community resource capacity and key priority areas of intervention to support integrated planning which will build resilience and lead to new livelihood opportunities.

Planners from UN-Habitat made simple illustrations to give participants an understanding of planning, and the link between space and resources. From the discussion, it was evident that cultural practices and the proximity of the main transport corridor define every open space.

The workshop shed light on the host community's vision for the development of Kalobeyei Town and surrounding areas, and the integration of the host community with the refugee community in Kalobeyei New Site. The participants identified the distribution of facilities in the town on a small scale sketch-map to help the planners understand the use of space and patterns of settlements. Town connectivity, streets layout, schools, hospitals, play grounds, commercial and administration areas were mapped. This information will significantly support the identification of areas of convergence. In turn, this will assist in the development of key strategies to address any gaps which could hinder integration.

The working group made pertinent recommendations, calling for an inclusive and strategic approach, prioritising specific areas which will foster integration between the refugee and host communities.

The spatial planning of Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement will consider the host community's wish for incentives and development of the Kalobeyei town, thus supporting sustainable livelihood development.

### UN-Habitat trains youth in data collection for refugee project

The UN-Habitat team is analysing specific relationships between refugee and host communities, to find areas with potential for integration through spatial planning.

The survey team began by mapping the various actors and stakeholders involved in the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement project. This initial mapping helped the team to familiarize themselves with the new site, the old camp and its hinterland.

Prior to the data collection, the UN-Habitat researchers and project team organized a series of trainings with youth groups in Kakuma and Kalobeyei towns, from both refugee and host communities. Data collection and survey principles were explained. Meanwhile the team was also concurrently involved in a field survey covering the site and its context, to map physiographical features, drainage, and field conditions.

UN-Habitat, with the support of Peace Winds Japan as implementation partner, have mobilized a total number of 40 youths (men and women) to support the research component as assistants. The youth members were introduced to the project and have been trained in basic quantitative research, data collection and surveying. Their work is very important for a comprehensive contextual analysis to be discussed with and validated by all relevant stakeholders for the spatial planning of Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement.

The training included an introduction to the project, a description of the research objectives, and an explanation of the research methodology, emphasising the importance of gathering accurate data. The training session taught participants valuable research skills, different research methodologies, critical thinking and knowledge management.

Youth training in data collection and field research. © UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat Meets New Refugee Community in Design Workshop



The biggest challenge building a community with people of varied cultural backgrounds. Many do not speak a common language, though they have to share most facilities. As discussed during the workshop, this challenge is also an opportunity, as most SDG members would opt for a common language and a basic education on how to use the public facilities in an equitable and respectful manner.

The integration of the host community was also a point of discussion. There is a need for goods and services to be provided by the host community – including firewood, markets and businesses that would serve the refugee community. The SDG members also highlighted the need for transportation, which is an area where the Kalobeyi host community can offer services and support the integration of refugees in Kalobeyi.



On Friday 5 August, the planners from UN-Habitat LAB met with the Settlement Development Group formed around the spatial planning component of the new refugee settlement in Kalobeyi, Turkana County. The workshop aimed to improve the understanding of the spatial arrangement and the livelihood opportunities in the New Refugee Site, exploring the needs and preferences of the refugee communities from the new settlement.

The Settlement Development Group (SDG) in the new refugee settlement includes 12 refugee members, from Burundi, Congo, South Sudan and Somalia - men and women of different ages. UN-Habitat planners conducted a drawing workshop where the SDG members were requested to map

walking routes of 5, 10 and 30 minutes' walk. The members accurately mapped points of interest, and landscape structures such as the streams, roads and different housing areas.

With a strong preoccupation for modification and improvement of houses, the team stressed the need for playgrounds, religious buildings and food markets, but also facilities to support gardening, small businesses and increased opportunities for mobility. Near houses, hygiene and water supply were top priorities, and a preference for larger houses fitted with bathroom facilities was expressed.



In pictures... Life in Kalobeyi and Kakuma, captured by Marcy Lokaal during the youth photography workshop. © UN-Habitat



## Training on Livelihoods for Host and Refugee Communities

In Turkana, many people migrate from rural areas to towns and cities, attracted by the benefits these centres offer, such as jobs and easily accessible services. The development of towns is reflected in improvement in infrastructure, service delivery and job opportunities.

The presence of the refugee camps in Turkana has impacted the surrounding towns by speeding up their development, though this is often unplanned. For example, Kakuma Town developed rapidly over the past 20 years due to the presence of many humanitarian organizations established in the town working in Kakuma Refugee Camp. Investors have been attracted to the town and much development has taken place in service delivery and economic activities. Kalobeyei Town is a small urban centre near the New Refugee Settlement, which may experience similarly rapid development. A shared understanding of this process is necessary to in the community and support the expected development.

UN-Habitat organized several sessions with host community members to discuss town development and livelihoods, contributing to a better understanding of the local development context. Youth, women and the Community Settlement Groups have been trained in development processes in separate training sessions. The participatory process enabled them to express their opinions and share their knowledge.

The training was designed to build understanding of the planning process, and outline strategies, policies and implementation in an accessible manner which participants could relate to their surroundings. The Settlement Development Group includes elders, representatives of organized groups, but also representatives of the vulnerable. The group is working with UN-Habitat throughout the planning process, and has an clear understanding of the relevance of town development.

The training focused on the potential for Kalobeyei Town, including the development that has already taken place in past years, such as improved road conditions, which has led to new transportation methods. Facilities such as education and health care have improved, and the economy has developed. The main potential for development of Kalobeyei Town is the local availability of construction materials, and fertile agricultural land that can be irrigated for vegetable production.

The youths' vision for development is inspired by Kenya's big cities, and other major cities in Africa and the world that they have seen in the media or news. General development drivers include infrastructure, public amenities, industrialization, institutions, many organizations, a governance system (mayors or other elected leaders), land and services, transport but also new jobs and sectors such as journalism and the tourism industry.

Local development drivers are ground water supply, roads, infrastructure and transportation, the recent development of permanent buildings, development of the economy through charcoal production, restaurants and businesses such as grinding machines or firewood sellers. The youth identified skills that people have in the community which contribute to development such as dressmaking, shoe-making charcoal-making, driving, brick making and plumbing. An important aspect of the values that drive the development in Kalobeyei was the presence of the new refugee settlement.

UN-Habitat met with 25 women from the host community in Kalobeyei town for this training in town development, and to give them a voice in developmental issues. From their perspective, urbanization and development drivers include education, health facilities, police, businesses and roads with tarmac. Despite these, the women considered people to be the main driver, as with no people there can be no

development. A main concern is women's education and capacity is lacking in their town. Safety was another concern. This indicates a need for built solutions such as public lightning and road improvements, as well as women's empowerment and skill training which would enable them to be employed or open a business, thus contributing to development.

A similar session was conducted with elders from the host community, known for their important decision-making role. The elders shared their perspective on the transformation of Kalobeyei over time, and the integration of refugees and the host community. Discussions focused on the impact of the refugees on the host community and how the host community is adapting to the presence of refugees and the new realities this creates. The presence of refugees will open the area for economic development through trade and possible infrastructural development. However, from the past experience of conflicts in the older camp in Kakuma, host community elders also expect increased insecurity, early marriages, child labor and reduced grazing areas for their animals due to a land shortage. The elders call for an inclusive approach in planning and other development programs, to reduce inequality while promoting social mix, cohesion and cultural preservation.

The host community in Kalobeyei Town acknowledges the opportunities that the new Refugee Settlement brings, such as jobs and a new market. The host community requires support to build their capacity, in order to ensure they benefit from these opportunities. The availability of resources and the existing man-power gives a great advantage to the host community. Education and capacity in various skills is currently lacking, but with thorough planning the settlement will successfully integrate refugee and host communities.



## UN-Habitat Rapid Planning Studio Workshop for Turkana County, Kenya



On 22 and 23 September, UN-Habitat organized a two-day workshop on urban planning for technical officers from different Ministries and line departments of County Government of Turkana. The workshop took place in Eldoret Town and contributed to strengthening the technical capacity of county government officers from different sectors. The officers benefitted from knowledge on approaches to local economic development, integrated urban planning, public space and street planning, good urban governance and implementation of plans. The workshop made reference to Kakuma and Lodwar towns to contextualize the practicality of various concepts.

The workshop addressed the importance of integrated urban planning in the county and the link with other the sectors, political leaders, policy makers, planners and the public. The county government was urged to ensure good coordination and management of all the relevant sectors during planning as a prerequisite for sustainable formulation and implementation of plans.

By highlighting approaches for sustainable urban planning, the workshop combined presentations featuring case studies and examples from other cities in the world, with practical exercise to demonstrate the importance of creating efficient spatial structures and urban patterns which allow cities to sustainably grow and address the impeding challenges in urbanization.

UN-Habitat emphasized adequate space for streets, high density, mixed land use, social mix and limited land use specialization, as vital principles of sustainable planning that will help cities to achieve compactness, integration and connectedness. This was practically done through sketch drawing exercises to illustrate existing urban conditions and resources, growth patterns and possible areas of urban extension, and streetscape planning exercises to demonstrate adequate provisions for street design. Given that streets provide space for infrastructure utilities, formal and informal businesses, transportation (motorized and non-motorized) and greenery etc., the participants were trained on how to plan for effective and efficient streets.

The workshop also included extensive discussions on municipal financing and local economic development. The County Government is responsible for managing urban areas, raising revenue to support development projects and provision of services and amenities. To meet these demands, the county will need to create an attractive investment environment, balance revenue enhancement with deficit financing for service delivery and create income generating centers for local communities. The county officers were encouraged to make plans which address local economic development and hence, provide mechanisms for leveraging the potentials for economic development.

Good urban governance and implementation of plans were covered in the last session of the workshop. Aspects of integration, participatory planning and inclusivity, institutional capacity, and monitoring and evaluation of plans took centre stage. It was explained that planning fails at the implementation stage because of inadequate institutional capacity, weak legislative and financing frameworks, inappropriate policies and plan recommendations, poor governance and lack of political goodwill.

Effective implementation of plans should not be seen as a process of public-sector technocrats and the political power holders only, but should incorporate other stakeholders, in an inclusive, responsive and democratic process which promotes accountability.

Participants considered the workshop to be very useful. Through the county chief of finance and economic planning, UN-Habitat was invited to offer long-term support to the county in urban planning and development.

## Representatives from Governments of Japan and Kenya Join UN-Habitat Participatory Sessions on Spatial Planning

On 28 - 30 September, two representatives from the Government of Japan and one representative from the Kenyan National Government joined the UN-Habitat participatory planning series in Kalobeyei.

The three day session provided a better understanding of the conditions in the field, and observation of the ongoing planning process in the refugee settlement, through participatory planning and meetings with the women's group and Settlement Development Groups in the refugee and host communities.

The mission included a case-study visit to Lokichiggio, a town forcefully developed through humanitarian support when hosting refugees, and left with little support once the humanitarian work ended and refugees were moved to Kakuma. The Lokichiggio case study and tour was supported by two former employees of a UN agency and NGO who witnessed the rise and fall of the town. In an open discussion with the UN-Habitat team, the guests stressed the necessity of development measures to complement the humanitarian actions in refugee settlements, highlighting the need to improve the capacity of the local community to be self-reliant. The team also visited a housing area of a UN agency that had been taken over by the national government, maintained and expanded to serve as subsidized housing, making use of the facilities put in place during the period where refugees were brought to Lokichiggio.

The participatory workshops are a key component of the UN-Habitat planning process. The UN-Habitat planners conducted three participatory workshops with the refugee and host community Settlement Development Groups (SDGs), and with a women's group in the host community. These workshops built on the series of trainings in livelihoods and town development, and on a participatory mapping session to reveal potential development drivers such as natural resources, assets and local capacity. The women's group was formed by two representatives from each of the six registered

women group in the host community of Kalobeyei. The SDG in the host community is comprised of twelve representatives of different social classes and age groups, as well as representatives of registered CBOs and local authorities.

Each workshop was customized to the audience. The participatory planning sessions with the women's group and the SDG mapped the vision for development at a local scale. Priorities such as waste, water management, public amenities and safety were clearly indicated. A key aspect in strengthening the development is investment in peoples' skills and organizational capacity, to support efforts made for urban development in the area.

The refugee settlement development group is formed by refugees of different ages, and includes men and women from Burundi, Congo, South Sudan, Sudan and Somalia. The workshop aimed to increase understanding of different cultural uses and requirements of spaces, including shelters

and neighborhoods. Given that refugees come from different countries to live together in the camp and settlement, integration within the refugee settlement that must be considered in planning process. Sharing space, resources and facilities with the host community is also very important, as acknowledged by the refugees communities. Integration with the host community impacts not only the natural and economic linkages of resources but also the livelihoods within the Refugee Settlement, underpinning the framework for a peaceful and productive urban environment.

Kenyan and Japanese government representatives visited Kalobeyei Town and Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement, observing the meetings and planning exercises. The visit of these representatives is very important for the validation of project progress, but also for a better understanding on the local conditions, challenges and opportunities for UN-Habitat involvement in the development of Kalobeyei as a planned urban center.







## UN-Habitat Stakeholder Meeting for Validation of the Socio-Economic and Mapping Survey

In August-September 2016, a socio-economic research team led by Dr. Romanus Opiyo and Dr. Felix Mutua, conducted a survey and mapping in Kalobeyei, Kakuma and their environs. The outcome of this work will shape the plan for the Kalobeyei New Site and the improvement of Kakuma. It will also provide the county government, UNHCR and development partners with information for planning other development interventions in the area.

UN-Habitat, in partnership with UNHCR, organized a two day stakeholder meeting in Kalobeyei and Kakuma to share the key findings for the mapping and survey.

In the first day of dissemination, the research consultants presented the key findings to members of the host community, representatives of the county assembly and local administration. UN-Habitat experts facilitated a group discussion where the participants were allowed to make contributions to the results of the survey. This was an important part in the participatory process: it promoted effectiveness, equity and transparency while increasing the sense of ownership among the intended beneficiaries.

“We would like to urge all the other partners in the Kalobeyei project to approach UN-Habitat and Peace Winds Japan before doing any project in the host community,” said the area Member of the County Assembly.

On the second day, key stakeholders gathered together, including all organizations and UN agencies working in Kakuma-Kalobeyei area, delegates from the Turkana County Government, representatives from the National Government and representatives of the host community including youth, women, elders and elected officials. The survey consultants presented settlement systems they had identified, and an assessment of the humanitarian and development needs of both the refugees and host communities, including existing housing typologies, and settlement patterns. Key stakeholders and county government officials made recommendations and comments related to the spatial organization of the settlement and human activities in relation to topography, agriculture, hydrology and environment, which will to augment the results and the final survey report.

The UN-Habitat project coordinator and the Head of Sub-Office (UNHCR) reiterated the importance of ensuring that the planning of Kalobeyei Settlement follows a proper process and technical guidance, while acknowledging the humanitarian crisis resulting from the influx of refugees from South Sudan. Salvatore Fundaro, lead UN-Habitat Planner, highlighted that the Kalobeyei New Settlement has numerous opportunities and challenges. The plan will maximize opportunities and address emerging challenges. He added that the plan will also consider the interlinkages with the County Integrated Development Plan for Kakuma.

Simon Lokakwan from the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning and Urban Area Management gave an affirmation of the commitment by the County Government to deliver an integrated Kalobeyei Settlement.



## Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Working Group Meets the Governor of Turkana County

On 28 November 2016, the UN-Habitat team, with UNCHR and other partners, presented a progress review of the Kalobeyei Settlement Integrated Development Programme to the Governor of Turkana County Government, H.E Hon. Josephat K. Nanok. The meeting was attended by top-level Turkana County Government officers. The Governor was briefed on the progress made in various thematic areas of the programme, with UN-Habitat presenting the draft Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Plan. This plan is part of the Spatial Planning and Infrastructure development component, and it is being formulated by UN-Habitat in partnership with UNCHR and the Physical Planning Department of the Turkana County Government.

The presentation highlighted the outcomes of the socio-economic survey done in the wider Kakuma- Kalobeyei areas.

The Kalobeyei MCA emphasized the importance of continuing consultations and the collaborative process, and the need to promote integrated and inclusive development that balances the needs of the host and refugee communities. A similar comment was made by the county government officers, who further stressed alignment of the activities of the project with county processes.

The Governor commended the planning process and emphasized the need for the partners to scale-up efforts to address development challenges, such as water scarcity and inadequate development funds. While Turkana County has become home for thousands of refugees fleeing conflict in neighbouring countries, the Governor noted that the refugee crisis still persists, and alternative approaches must be developed to deal with the that such crises present. The Governor recommended that the Kalobeyei planning exercise be broadened to cover areas surrounding the Kalobeyei New Site. He said that spatial planning is an important tool which has been embraced by the County Government to guide investment in the region, and called for enhanced partnerships in strengthening the county’s spatial planning function.





## **Kalobeyei Host Community Consultation Identifies Site for Pilot Road and Water Works**

The refugee and host community Settlement Development Groups were engaged in identifying the best location for piloting road construction using “do-nou” technology and water pan construction techniques in Kalobeyei. After a short presentation of the concept of the training programme, the spatial location of the pilot sites was highlighted as crucial for the future planning and development of Kalobeyei town. The pilot sites not only demonstrate the efficiency of the technologies used, but can be starting points of government funded construction works.

## **UN-Habitat’s Capacity Development Programme for Integration of Host and Refugee Communities**

UN-Habitat is working with the County Ministry of Roads and Entrepreneurship Development on a training programme for women and youth in the host, focusing on how the refugee and host communities can contribute to the development of Kalobeyei.

The training programme, developed by Peace Winds Japan and CORE, was validated by Turkana County Government representatives. This ensures that the training will reflect market needs at local and county levels. The County administration admits there is a lack of qualified contractors, and while there is a youth fund dedicated to youth practitioners, few groups qualify

for access to the funds. County Officers from the Trade and Transport sectors, and sub-county representatives of land, water and the environment, offered their expert support in developing the programme. The proposed skills focus on the road and water sectors, but are also relevant to the environment and land use. As the proposed training will be conducted in Kalobeyei, the establishment of a pilot site is very important. Upon consultation with the relevant County and Sub county officers, UN-Habitat aims to support increasing local technical capacity, and facilitate women and youth to register businesses access public works as competent contractors.

The community members were presented with the skill training programme and a list of youth and women were nominated to take part in the training. Such public events are very important in the host community, as the way of determining which community members are most qualified to be trained to then use their knowledge and experience for the benefit of the community. Under the advisory of the community elders, a list of nominees was provided and the recruitment was done by PWJ.

UN-Habitat and the local administration have convened a public consultation for validation of the identified pilot sites for road construction and water works. After presenting the most suitable options agreed with the Settlement Development Groups, the community voiced the preferred sites through this consultation. Furthermore, an open call for trainees was made and nominations were raised by community leaders.



Public Consultation for identifying location for the pilot projects.

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## UN-Habitat Lab Holds Partner Consultations to Develop Draft Plan for Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement



UN-Habitat planning experts are leading the development of the spatial plan for Kalobeyei Settlement, working closely with UNHCR camp planners and senior planners from the Ministry of Lands, Shelter and Urban development for Turkana County. The Integrated Sustainable Development Plan (ISUDP) for Turkana County is also under development, offering a good opportunity for

the identification of priorities and alignment of humanitarian and sustainable development support in Kalobeyei area. Throughout the planning process, the two UN agencies and the County Government collaborated well, working towards modelling a preliminary concept for an urban area plan for integrated host and refugee communities.

UN-Habitat, FAO and UNHCR discuss the spatial plan. © UN-Habitat

Technical issues are a continuous challenge: the urgent need for a quick humanitarian response is adding pressure to a planning process that needs time to complete the necessary scenario assessment and ensure the plan is supported by the local legislation.

The UN-Habitat Lab is focusing on aligning the humanitarian and development priorities through consultations with organizations and agencies working in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area, such as FAO, NRC and DRC. Cooperation between UN agencies, international, national and local organizations is very important in the consultative processes in planning for the Kalobeyei New Settlement.



## UN-Habitat's Participatory Planning Process

The Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement Development Programme (KISEDPP) is managed by UNHCR, with the support of other agencies in specific thematic areas. UN-Habitat is leading the development of a spatial plan to guide short, medium and long term development goals.

UN-Habitat is working closely with UNHCR and the Turkana County Government through thematic working groups and local community engagement. This process has required preliminary baseline studies and validation workshops with stakeholders and the community to present the key research findings and receive feedback for emergent issues. It also aimed to check the accuracy of information and hear stakeholders' perspectives on identified opportunities and challenges, and how gaps can be addressed in the spatial plan.

Subsequent activities were geared towards building understanding of the spatial plan within the host and refugee communities, through UN-Habitat's community engagement mechanism: Settlement Development Groups. These multi-purpose groups are made up of members of the two communities including women's groups, community leaders, community based organizations, and vulnerable including those with disabilities.

In a bid to promote inclusion and participation, UN-Habitat held consultative meetings with the two groups to support the planning process. They sought to find out community views on land use planning, housing, market orientation, street layouts, trade and other aspects of planning. This was done to ensure that the plan incorporates the diversity of the host community and the many nationalities of the refugees.

The group has also been involved in design workshops, exploring the development vision and its potential achievement through local capacity to input the spatial plan with important information regarding needs, expectations and preferences regarding integration of the host and refugee community from the spatial plan for Kalobeyei Settlement.



Road construction underway  
at Kalobeyei New Site.  
© UN-Habitat

## UN-Habitat’s Urban Economic Branch Inspires Entrepreneurship in Kalobeyei

In the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area, each community has different comparative economic advantages. Coming from diverse backgrounds and living environments, several refugees had been business owners in their home countries. Prior to arriving in Kalobeyei and Kakuma, refugees in the group had been hairdressers, photographers, tailors, restaurateurs, pastors, and

professional musicians. Members of the host community have fewer legal challenges if they wish to establish a business, but advancement has been impacted by lack of familiarity with commercial activities. Traditionally, Turkana people have been pastoralists who provide for their families through subsistence farming.

On 18 and 19 January, experts from UN-Habitat’s Urban Economy Branch facilitated several workshops on establishing and maintaining a business. Richard Kimutai, Assistant County Commissioner, and Phillip Alos, Assistant Chief, represented the local government, together with youth representatives. In all discussions on integration, trade has been considered a key to building relationships between refugee and host communities. The project aims to support economic growth while respecting social and cultural values.

In line with UN-Habitat’s spatial planning efforts, the session began by exploring the concepts of urbanization in Kalobeyei. This introduction encouraged participants to view the new settlement as an “emerging market,” where customers would need many basic products and services. The class brainstormed general products, then specifics demands which could surface as the market grows.



A shop in Kakuma Camp, managed by women.

© UN-Habitat





Barber shop run by young refugees in Kakuma Camp.  
© UN-Habitat



Vegetable farm run by a youth group in Natiira,  
Kalobeyei Ward. © UN-Habitat



A market stall in Kalobeyei Town.  
© UN-Habitat

For the host community, this component was critical in overturning common misunderstandings of urbanization; its effects are often seen in a negative light. Participants then selected feasible business goals in an exercise. The following sessions included practical information on starting and maintaining a business, including risk analysis, capital requirements assessment, and market analysis. Studying the value chain system helped students to understand how to plan operations in line with expected competition, growth, and profitability objectives.

In a session on entrepreneurship and youth training on the road construction and water pan, the representative from the Ministry of Trade and Entrepreneurship Development, Gideon Angelei, provided insight on available financing alternatives for startup capital, including savings, the youth and women development fund, grants and loans from financial institutions, and government-issued tenders. Financial discipline was emphasised as a fundamental requirement in saving up to establish a business. One participant made a strong request for advice on saving money once earned. Personal and

business finance management skills would increase the likelihood of successful new businesses.

Over the coming year, a lead support group will constantly exchange information to monitor and address emerging issues for the businesses. A symposium will be organized to link youth to wider opportunities after assessing their uptake of entrepreneurship. Evaluation of outputs will inform how to integrate connections with other key players in the private sector with a focus on transport, energy, farming, and ICT.

## Japanese Embassy Supports Integration of Host and Refugee Communities

UN-Habitat organised a recent three-day mission in Kalobeyei which was attended by a delegation from the embassy of Japan, the Chief Executive officer from Community Road Empowerment (UN-Habitat partner), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), the Turkana West Sub-County Land administrator and Agricultural officer. Two water and road construction projects in the host community were launched, along with a road construction in Kalobeyei Settlement. Trainees and beneficiaries of the two projects were awarded certificates by Mr. Sakai from the Embassy of Japan, for their participation in the training workshops.

A joint meeting for the UN-Habitat primary working groups from both communities was also convened to explore potential areas of convergence and determined the appropriate strategy for refugee and host community collaboration. The project's participatory approach aims to integrate the community members' ideas in the planning



process, harmonizing differences and supporting the socio-economic advancement of the area.

UN-Habitat's activities also target NGOs in the focus area, addressing the risks of rapid urbanization and the benefits of the three-pronged approach. Visibility of the agency and donors is increasing, helped by new signboards near the activity sites such as the road and water pan construction areas which list UN-Habitat and its key partners: UNHCR, the Government of Japan, and

Peace Winds Japan. The project is coordinated by UN-Habitat's City Planning, Extension and Design Unit (CPEDU). A project website is under construction with articles, photos, videos, and downloadable documents describing the process of the project contributing to the visibility of the project, partners and donors.

Trainees, UN-Habitat and the Government of Japan at the Water Pan site. © UN-Habitat

## Japanese ‘Do-Nou’ Road-Building Technology

Do-Nou is a labor intensive Japanese technology, developed by Professor Makoto Kimura for feeder access roads in rural areas. It involves filling 45 cm x 60 cm “gunny bags,” with locally available soil, packing them down with a steel tamper, and then covering with loose gravel which is finally compacted with a roller machine.

Civil engineer, John Kipeon, of Community Road Empowerment (CORE), instructed 25 and 20 youths from the refugee and host communities, respectively, and guided them through the process. This took twelve days for each group. In support of integration, two members of the host community, who completed training first, were employed to work with CORE in overseeing the refugee trainees practical application within the settlement.



## Capacity Building and Community Empowerment for Infrastructure Development in Kalobeyei

UN-Habitat has committed to demonstrating sustainable local development through implementation of the spatial plan for Kalobeyei Settlement. Evidence provided by the baseline survey indicates that sustainable models of urbanization must be underpinned by mutually supportive and beneficial linkages between the host and refugee communities, fostering an inclusive development process and continuous co-operation. To this end, several capacity development trainings have been conducted for road construction, horticultural farming

and water works, through the UN-Habitat implementing partners.

The community empowerment initiatives trained a total of 100 women in horticulture, 50 youths in road construction and maintenance, and 20 youths in water works. A high capacity water pan has been constructed with an external water point to be used for farming. Two roads have also been constructed, using the labour-intensive Japanese Do Nou Technology, in Kalobeyei Town and Settlement. The participating

youths have been supported to open two construction companies, while two members of the two groups are given additional training in their respective areas at the Kenya Institute of Highway Builders and Technology. The project has been funded by the Government of Japan. The training workshops involved consultative meetings in Lodwar with county ministers and chief officers for technical guidance, linking the youth and women-led initiatives with county government programs for further support. This will ensure the groups are included in the county development plan.

Presentations on Do Nou Technology and sustainable farming were made by UN-Habitat implementing partner, Community Road Empowerment (CORE), which underscored the contribution of the initiatives to local development. The county representatives supported the initiatives and called for further collaboration with UN-Habitat and other agencies for capacity building and implementation in other projects.



Local youths were trained in Japanese Do Nou (road-building) technology. © UN-Habitat

This activity serves a two-fold purpose: creating jobs and increasing the capacity of Turkana County to develop much-needed infrastructure. Poor roadway systems significantly impact travel time, which decreases availability of products and services in areas where they are greatly needed. Road construction is needed in both the new refugee settlement of Kalobeyei, and the town. UNHCR representatives have expressed interest using the same engineering tech-

nology and hiring trained host and refugee workers as contractors to build roads in the third of three villages within the settlement. Do-Nou technology is envisioned as the conventional method of road construction in Turkana County by 2030.

UN-Habitat's Urban Economy Branch focuses on promoting urban strategies and policies that strengthen the capacity of cities to become drivers of economic

development and creators of wealth and employment. The branch has supported the planning process in Kalobeyei by training youths from the host and refugee communities on the macro and micro economic potential of the area. Ten beneficiaries of the training have started small businesses and other existing entrepreneurs have expanded their operations to the new refugee settlement through World Food Programme retail contracts.





Supporting planning for  
**INTEGRATED REFUGEE  
& HOST COMMUNITIES**

KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
TURKANA COUNTY

UN-Habitat DED visit road construction  
site at Kalobeyei Settlement.  
© UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat Deputy Executive Director and UNHCR Country Representative Visit Kalobeyei New Settlement

In February 2017, the UN-Habitat Deputy Executive Director (DED), Dr. Aisa Kacyira, made a visit to a Kakuma and Kalobeyei, accompanied by the UNHCR Country Representative Raouf Mazou and a high-level delegation from UN-Habitat and the County Government, to see the progress that has been made in the implementation of the spatial plan for Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement.

UNHCR and UN-Habitat presented recent developments and the plan for the settlement's future transformation functional into a functional living environment with a vibrant commercial hub. Dr. Kacyira said that through this

project, UN-Habitat will bring together policy and research work to the local context. She echoed the UN Secretary General António Guterres' support for peace in 'emphasising the people-centered peaceful approach of this project. The Turkana County Government was encouraged to take advantage of the technical expertise offered by the UN-Habitat Planning and Design Lab to support them in the planning for integration of the current development in Kalobeyei and Kakuma with the new site. They were also urged to fast track approval of the UN-Habitat Spatial Plan, to expedite the planning process and to help agencies in mobilizing resources for the implementation.



UNHCR Country Representative, Raouf Mazou, reiterated the Turkana County Governor's statement made at the inception of the project. "The new refugee site should not be a replication of Kakuma Refugee Camp, but a settlement which promotes integration. The implementation of the project should ensure a sustainable carrying capacity and avoid damaging the environmental resources available," he said.

The county representatives reported that the governor supports the project, and insisted on integrated delivery of services to equally benefit the host and refugee communities. Since Turkana people have traditionally been pastoralists, the governor also requested support via water provision for their animals and domestic use, especially during the ongoing drought in the county.

UN-Habitat DED, UNHCR Country Representative and Turkana County Planner visit water pan construction site at Kalobeyei Settlement. © UN-Habitat

Later Dr. Kacyira visited the new site to inspect implementation of the UN-Habitat plan. She praised the efforts of the trainees who participated in construction of a road and a high capacity water-pan in the host community and a second road in the new refugee site. These trainees have established youth- and women-led companies water and road construction companies. Dr. Kacyira urged the women to acquire more knowledge and skills, which would enable them participate development not only locally, but also in other parts of the country.

## UN-Habitat Urban Economy Branch Mission

On 17<sup>th</sup> February 2017, UN-Habitat's Urban Economic Branch travelled to Kalobeyei to obtain a first-hand macroeconomic and planning overview of the ongoing Kalobeyei project. The meetings will inform subsequent strategic approaches for planning and sustainable integration of the host community.

The UN-Habitat team met with chief executive officers from Turkana County Government Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industrialization and the Ministry of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Management. Discussions centred on improving economic development in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, based on the camp and the new refugee site. A key issue was the use of the three kilometre buffer zone around the settlement, and how this could be turned in to commercial and social corridor for sustainable local development and integration of the two communities. The county also expressed need for collaboration in planning and economic aspects.

Other meetings were held with World Food Programme and DRC, to understand their contribution to livelihood development in Kalobeyei New Site and the planned partnerships with other agencies, to deliver cohesive solutions and ensure efficient value chain management and involvement of the private sector. It was observed that, despite the growing population, proposed interventions should consider the geographic, social and economic dynamics of the area. Micro social economic attributes and dynamics of the people in the areas ought to be used to develop different underlying elements of the main plans and the coherence with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).



Kalobeyei Town Settlement Development Group; (right) Mission from UN-Habitat Urban Economy Branch to develop an overview of the macroeconomic and planning components of the Kalobeyei project. © UN-Habitat



## Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement Development Group

UN-Habitat approaches are deeply participatory, and engage the public participation in all stages of the project, from information mapping and research to participatory planning. Kalobeyei Town is a small town near Kalobeyei Settlement, with several permanent buildings, road and shops. The town is expected to develop similar to Kakuma Town, due to its proximity to the New Site.

In 2016, the UN-Habitat team mobilized a Settlement Development Group from the Kalobeyei Town host community, and a Settlement development group for the refugee community in Kalobeyei New Site.

The Settlement Development Groups are formed from non-aligned leaders: apolitical and uninfluential members of the community. Members represent different social groups, including vulnerable groups such as women, youth, elders and physically challenged people. Throughout the Kalobeyei programme, UN-Habitat has been working with the two groups to compile information which reflects people's living conditions and their livelihoods. The team has gathered insights on needs, desires and cultural aspects that can impact planning and design, taking an integrated approach.

The settlement development groups are key in conducting UN-Habitat participatory processes. After increasing their capacity in planning and durable solutions, the two groups are advise UN-Habitat prior to implementation of any activity, through mapping of risk areas and potential spatial developments, as well as the location of project sites such as roads for construction and feasible zones for water pans.





## UN-Habitat Capacity Development Workshop for Turkana County Officials

From May 25<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>, UN-Habitat invited ministers, chief officers, directors and experts to discuss the content of the draft plan for Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement, including potential issues and development projects leading up to implementing the settlement development.

Mr. Mark Ewoi Ewesit, Chief Officer from The Ministry of Lands, Shelter and Urban Development, and Mr. Yo Ito, representative from the Government of Japan, opened the workshop. They highlighted the collaborative efforts of UN-Habitat, the County Government and the refugee and host communities, and the importance of urban strategies requesting specific regulations to allow for a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable settlement development. The Spatial Plan is setting a spatial framework for coordinating programmes and projects for the other components/sub-components.

One of the main concerns was the integration of locals into the new settlement, including how to incorporate their livelihoods into the growing economy. Further factors for consideration include greater emphasis on water provision, and provision of infrastructure and sanitation technologies.

The link between Kalobeyei Settlement and the Lodwar-Lokichogio Highway was discussed, as part of a regional potential economic development scheme for future investment projects. In terms of finance, discussions on possible development directions emphasised creating cost estimates that will be used as the entry point for promoting a financially and economically sustainable settlement. Potential partnership policies between the government and private sectors can also enhance and capture development and construction costs, providing a return on investments for both parties.



A session on the Kenyan legislative framework for community land and the current land status of the settlement was also held. It focused on the current tenure of the settlement and possible scenarios, to both protect the interests of the host community and ensure the long term sustainability of the settlement.

The Turkana County Government acknowledged UN-Habitat's expertise in urban planning and design, and expressed their confidence that, once approved, the Spatial Plan will be implemented in line with the County Development Plan. They called for UN-Habitat to support further social cohesion between refugee and host communities in Kalobeyei and neighboring settlements.

Experts from UN-Habitat and key officers from the County Government are working towards achieving sustainable solutions for the settlement. This workshop has created a basis for feasible implementation, governed by the local authority.

## **UN-Habitat 26th Governing Council, United Nations Office of Nairobi**

The 26th session of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat took place from the 8 – 12 May, 2017, at the United Nations Offices in Nairobi, Kenya. This session of the Governing Council followed the adoption of the New Urban Agenda during the Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016. Participation was open to all Member States, relevant stakeholders and the private sector, as well as organizations of the United Nations system and Intergovernmental Organizations.

This session comprised of plenaries based on 'Opportunities for the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda'. The sub- themes included: 'Towards inclusive, sustainable and adequate housing for a better future', 'Synergies and financing for sustainable urbanization', and 'Integrated human settlements planning for sustainable urbanization'.

The Kalobeyei Team contributed to the event with an exhibit with information on the Kalobeyei Project, and also helped in the organisation and participation of a series of side-events focused on discussing issues of urban migration and conflict, and developing people-centred settlements.



## Renowned Japanese Architect to Design Refugee Shelters

On 2nd July, Shigeru Ban, visited the Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement site in Northern Kenya, as part of a newly-established partnership with UN-Habitat. A celebrated architect, both in his native Japan and worldwide, Mr Ban is known for his innovative work with paper, and has pioneered the use of recycled cardboard tubes to quickly and efficiently house disaster victims.

In partnership with the Voluntary Architects Network, Mr Ban will develop shelter designs for residents of the camp, based on socio-economic needs and data from UN-Habitat. The two organizations will also conduct participatory design workshops with the community, and develop shelter design models.

Signing the agreement on site in Northern Kenya, Ban explained that the most important thing was to ensure that the design was sustainable. "The key thing will be to design and construct shelter where no or little technical supervision is required," he said, "and use materials that are locally available and eco-friendly. It's important that the houses can be easily maintained by inhabitants."

"As well as being locally available, the material would need to withstand harsh climatic conditions," explained project coordinator, Yuka Terada. "The shelter designs have to comply with the national regulations, providing replicable sustainable solutions to shelter."





In 1995, Mr Ban’s innovative paper log cabins housed those who displaced by earthquakes in Kobe, Japan, and in 1999, those in Kaynasli, Turkey. In 2014, Mr Ban received the Pritzker Architecture Prize, the most prestigious prize in modern architecture, in recognition of dedicating his architecture skills and creativity to humanitarian aid. UN-Habitat’s approaches are strongly participatory. County officers and representatives from refugee and host communities will have input in the design process.

Pritzker Architecture Prize recipient and renowned architect Shigeru Ban is known for his humanitarian design efforts. © UN-Habitat

At the same event, speakers from the Government and different agencies present reiterated the importance of reporting all incidents of corruption.

On 16 -18<sup>th</sup> June, UNHCR and livelihood partners organized a 3-day market-day at Kakuma refugee camp, themed ‘Bidhaa Zetu, Bei Bora’, Swahili for ‘Our products at affordable prices,’ aimed at opening market opportunities for refugees and host community buyers and traders.

To the refugee and the host communities, the world refugee day presented a unique opportunity to showcase their culture and interact through business, dance, modern music, fashion and poetry, with a call to stand together with refugees.

## World Refugee Day

In September 2016, global leaders agreed to work towards a Global Compact for refugees in 2018, where all parts of society stand together #WithRefugees, and do their fair share instead of leaving individual states to bear the burden of mass forced displacement. Since then, June 20<sup>th</sup> has become the day the world commemorates the strength, courage, and perseverance of millions of refugees.

On June 20<sup>th</sup>, Kenyans marked World Refugee Day at the University of Nairobi Graduation Square. The event was attended by hundreds of refugees, the country’s Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government, senior government officials, UN representatives, diplomats, donors, and the UN Refugee Agency’s partners.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government Hon. Rtd. Major Gen. Joseph Nkaiserry acknowledged Kenya for hosting refugees, while making reference to the day’s theme, #WithRefugees: “This resonates well with the Government’s efforts, as we have continued to protect refugees even in the face of social economic challenges.”

At the event, UN-Habitat joined UNHCR, setting in a booth which showcased the Kalobeyei New Settlement Project, and an accompanying model constructed by Jomo Kenyatta University of Architecture and Technology.

In Kakuma, there were also celebrations, with thousands of refugees and host community gathering to mark the day at Napata Ground, Kakuma Refugee Camp. Music was played as Burundian refugees beat ‘talking drums’ and Congolese men and women performed traditional dances.



Top: celebrations at the University of Nairobi - Kalobeyei project model by students from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology. Bottom: World Refugee Day celebrations in Kakuma. © UN-Habitat



## SDG Mapping Exercise

On the 15<sup>th</sup> -16<sup>th</sup> June, the UN-Habitat Team organized a Mapping Exercise with Host and Refugee Communities. As it is the right of the community to ask for maps from implementing partners an exercise was conducted to educate the representatives on map-reading.

Land-Use categories were introduced and reinstated to improve understanding of the maps. Furthermore, as walking distances are often not well represented on the maps, information on the orientation to the main arterial roads and closest public spaces allowed for a better understanding of manageable walking distances. Feedback from the exercise will improve in mapping strategies, and improve capacity to understand and cater to the needs of the hosts and refugees. As such, small land-use maps will be created and distributed to Settlement Development Groups to show their communities.



SDG Mapping exercise in progress.  
© UN-Habitat

## Government of Japan's Supports Water Pan Progress and Do-nou Technology Training

On 20th July, song and dance marked the ceremony where trainees in Japanese 'Do-Nou' technology were issued with certificates at Kalobeyei Settlement in Kenya's Turkana County. First Secretary at the Japan Embassy in Nairobi, Mr. Ito Yo, challenged them to put into practice what they had learnt to earn themselves a living. "The Government of Japan is happy to be part of this noble project. We... wish to congratulate all those who collaborated to deliver this training. We will continue to support you people in your endeavours," he said.

The training, sponsored by the Government of Japan, was a joint effort between UN-Habitat, Peace Winds Japan and Community Road Empowerment (CORE). At the end of the eight day training, four participants (two from the host community and two refugees) were taken for further training at the Kenya Institute of Highways and Building Technology and Kisii Training Centre in Western Kenya, a rare opportunity for them to travel and learn. The outcomes of the training for infrastructure works are as follows:

- 50 people trained in low cost and durable road construction technologies
- 20 people trained in water pan construction using locally available materials
- 530 meters of road constructed using Do-Nou Technology (250 metres in Kalobeyei Town; 280 meters in Kalobeyei New Site)

The road construction was undertaken by participants as part of their practical training. A 10,000 cubic metre dam was also constructed near Kalobeyei Town, to boost water security in the larger area, as part of local community training and technology transfer activities.

Water Pan Opening with the Government of Japan.  
© UN-Habitat





Earlier in the day, Mr. Ito officially opened a water pan in the same area. The pan was also funded by the Government of Japan, and was hailed by area residents as godsend. “We are very grateful for this gift because it will go a long way in addressing some of our problems,” said Mr. Geoffrey Eweet, the team leader for the group that constructed the pan. Apart from providing water for domestic and animal use, the pan will also be used for smallholder agriculture.

Two refugee beneficiaries, Chizungu Muchumbi from DR Congo and Daniel Ongejuk from South Sudan, speaking on behalf of their colleagues from a total of five countries, expressed the wish to get work permits so they could put into practice what they had been taught. “This will also help us to earn a decent living and stop relying on food rations,” said Muchumbi.

A former street boy, Simon Njuguna trained in Do-Nou technology and is now running a successful company. He challenged the graduates to form their own companies and look for tenders from the government.

## Map Reading Training for Host Community

At the end of July, UN-Habitat and UNHCR organized a one-day workshop for host community members in Kalobeyei area and Turkana West. The representatives have been engaged in development of the spatial plan for Kalobeyei Settlement, through numerous participatory design workshops. The host community of Turkana West area was represented by a committee known as Community Dialogue and Development Committee (CDDC) and Kalobeyei Town host community was represented by the UN-Habitat Settlement Development Group.

The workshop was to decode the proposed land-use plan for Kalobeyei Settlement developed by UN-Habitat, and identification of all public services, amenities and facilities for the use of the refugees as well as for the host community. Five groups were formed, each being provided with a large land-use map for Kalobeyei settlement. The groups were guided on how to access major facilities in the new settlement using the map legend and the visual representation of the road infrastructure and facilities.

Participants at work during the training.  
© UN-Habitat

Based on the scenarios, complementary initiatives emerged, such as: a waste management facility as a job creation opportunity, public transport within the settlement for improved mobility and shortened walking time, residential development in Kalobeyei Town for non-refugee communities that will want to move in Turkana and benefit from the job market and investment in Kalobeyei.

Finally the two groups were given a platform to share their different roles and their areas of operation, to respond to some misunderstandings surrounding the scope of their work. This was settled amicably and other follow-up meetings were suggested by the CDDC for field visits to get a clear understanding of the planned development, in order to facilitate access to Kalobeyei Settlement facilities by non-refugees.

## Street-light Assembly Training for Youth

UN-Habitat recently conducted a community-based stabilization programme, to support sustainable livelihoods development for refugees and host communities. The solar street lights assembly training had two main objectives: improving public space safety and delivering essential technical capacity to host and refugees to assemble and maintain solar street lights. The training was facilitated by Fredrick Ochieng and Jared Momanyi Oreri from UN-Habitat’s Urban Energy Unit, with support from Peace Winds Japan.

The training targeted youths aged between 18 and 35 in Kalobeyei, men and women, from the host and refugee communities. The course included a technical introduction to basic electronics, followed by hands-on training on the assembly of solar street lights which were produced using locally available materials. At the end of the training each participant assembled an affordable, fully functioning solar street light which will be installed at pre-selected sites in public space in Kalobeyei town and inside the New Refugee Settlement. Jared Oreri said that he had enjoyed delivering the course to what proved to be a dedicated group of young people. “The training sessions commenced on time and even when the sessions went beyond the stipulated time, the young people had set aside for other activities, none of them had complained or asked to be allowed to leave,” he said.

Sifa Martha, a participant from the Kalobeyei New Settlement thanked UN-Habitat, UNHCR and Peace Wind Japan for organizing the training, which had enabled her to gain new knowledge and skills. She said that prior to the training she had no real interest in solar street lights and renewable energy technologies, but after the past five days her eyes have been opened on the possibilities of starting a business assembling and distributing street lighting systems. The training had met her needs perfectly.





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Below: (left) Women from the host community selected for the briquette initiative, at the community meeting; (right) Cooking samosas on a stove in the host community. © UN-Habitat



## Sustainable Briquette Production Creates New Livelihood Opportunities for Women

In collaboration with World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), UN-Habitat launched the Briquette Production Project for refugees and the host community in Kalobeyi, a commitment to address their energy needs through improving access and availability of sustainable fuel.

In the Socio-Economic Survey undertaken by UN-Habitat in Kakuma camp, Kalobeyi New Settlement and neighbouring areas, woodfuel and charcoal were identified as the main sources of cooking fuel. Improving access to clean, sustainable and affordable sources of energy can transform residents' lives.

Through a participatory process, 15 women from the host community were selected in a public meeting in June. The community was clustered into fifteen villages, and the community nominated one woman representative from each village to participate in the preliminary scoping survey.

The survey will determine suitable sites for briquette production units and establish major sources of organic materials for briquette production and drum kilns. The benefits of this project include combating charcoal burning, reducing reliance on wood fuel (which is key in reducing degradation of forest ecosystems), and improving the livelihoods for a substantial number of poor community members in the area.

## Survey Reveals Refugee and Hosts' Economic Relationship

The Urban Economy Branch of UN-Habitat is contributing to the Kalobeyei Refugee Camp by strengthening capacity and promoting development of effective urban strategies. The branch will assist both the County Government and implementing organizations in economic profiling, creating and implementing local economic development plans, and understanding operational costs. Moreover, they will devise a roadmap to capitalizing on existing areas of comparative advantage, to achieve short-term local economic development and long-term sustainable economic goals.

The team hopes to gather information which will enable potential interventions to be compared, identifying possible problem areas. These will be matched to the needs of the host and refugee communities in their respective locations.

The research, "Economic Interaction between Kalobeyei Town and Kalobeyei Settlement", is a detailed investigation of businesses in Kalobeyei Town the New Settlement. It is being conducted in three ways:

Semi-structured interviews with town traders who have established shops in the settlement;

1. Conversations with Kalobeyei Town residents about the challenges and opportunities in the new settlement; and
2. Key informant interviews.

Currently, research has focused on Kakuma Town, and will expand to Kalobeyei in the coming weeks.

## UN-Habitat and AAR Japan Lead Participatory Design of New Community Centre

UN-Habitat and its implementation partner, AAR Japan, organized a participatory design workshop for a working group composed of refugees and host community representatives for the preliminary designs and the ground floor plan of the new community center in Kalobeyei new settlement.

The project, funded by the Japanese government, will offer access to resources including library and information technology services. It will also provide space for public meetings, trainings for innovation, adult literacy, language, vocational training and cultural/arts exhibitions for the two communities.

The workshop brought to light requirements such as capacity to host a big number of community members for different events, position of the center for efficient accessibility, a comfortable indoor environment (related to the sun exposure), materials used and activities in and outside the center.

During the participatory workshop, the working group from the host community cited challenges that the community may face in accessing the facility due to transport limitations. Since this is an avenue for integrating the two communities, having a form of transport system was seen as an important incentive to encourage participation of the host community in the activities and services that will be offered by the community center.

The workshop also provided a platform for refugees to acquaint themselves with the designs and also to give further suggestions on the possible gaps which could have been bypassed during the project inception phase. Following on from this, a workshop was held on September 8<sup>th</sup> 2017 in order to come to a consensus on the community

centre design and measure the building's footprint on site. Representatives from the refugee and host communities were joined by staff from UN-Habitat, AAR Japan, and a visitor from the Japanese Embassy.

A review of the Community Centre design process was presented by representatives from both the refugee and host communities. Ms. Betty, from the refugee community, highlighted that the community centre with strengthen links between the two communities, and teach community members new skills in computing.

After the meeting, participants were divided into two groups. One group measured the building footprint of the library and cyber café, the other group laid out the public hall measurements on the site. Community representatives used pegs to mark the corners of the structures.

Mr. Ito, the first secretary of the Embassy of Japan, appreciated the collaboration that was evident in the project. He also said that the project has a lot of impact to the lives of the refugees and the host community and therefore the building should be completed to achieve its objective.



Above right: Laying stones along a string to measure the building footprint on site;  
(middle right) Renderings of the Cyber Cafe within the Community Centre  
(bottom right) Renderings of the external Community Centre design. © UN-Habitat





## Refugees Shed Light on Traditional Building Techniques



On the 3rd of August 2017, the UN-Habitat Field Office held a meeting with five Do-Nou Road Trainees at the DRC Shelter, to gather information on materials and methods of building construction used by refugees. The main areas of interest were types of building materials, their availability and costs; the length of time required to build one structure and the number of workers required.

According to Daniel, a Do-Nou Trainee, women are usually tasked with building the walls of shelters, spreading clay on lower parts of a wall, while men are involved in roofing. Cost was identified as the main factor in deciding the type of structure and materials used, although availability of materials is an important factor in material selection.

Top left: Exploring dried vegetation housing prototypes; (below) Stone, wire and timber housing prototype built previously in Kalobeyei New Settlement.

© UN-Habitat

Some communities in Kapoeta build three-sided tukuls (huts). These appear to be very narrow when seen from a distance, but are spacious inside. Filipe Monteil - Shigeru Ban's Architectural Focal Point of the project with the Voluntary Architects' network, encouraged participants to gather more information about traditional construction methods. This information can then be used to inform Shigeru Ban's shelter designs. South Sudanese participants were asked to discuss building techniques with their communities and share photos of

traditional buildings. With this information, workers involved in construction of the shelters with Shigeru Ban will be able to develop and advance their knowledge of traditional housing styles. This would create greater job opportunities and improve living standards in future. Additionally, the building and material knowledge skills that workers will pick up will enable them to renovate or modify their homes. As Kalobeyei New Settlement hopes to implement incremental housing design typologies, it becomes essential to allow the people to build for themselves.

UN-Habitat hopes to better integrate refugees and host communities by providing a well-functioning settlement that caters to varied needs effectively.

## UN-Habitat Constructs a Transitional Community Centre in Kalobeyei New Settlement

Earlier this year, UN-Habitat and its implementing Partner Peace Winds Japan collaborated with the Danish Refugee Council to construct a transitional Community Centre. The need for the community center stemmed from the growing need in the settlement for space to hold meetings for refugees and the host community.

The project, funded by the Japanese government, is envisaged to offer a congregation point where the two communities can interact in public meetings and trainings on livelihoods, adult literacy, language, vocational training and cultural/arts exhibition.

The Danish Refugee Council has recorded an increased number of users, ranging from 150-200 per day. The center has also been used by UN-Habitat to hold participatory meetings to support the on-going public space programme, briquette production and shelter research workshops.

The facility was previously not accessible when school sessions were carried out, and also with considerations to how most organizations used the classrooms to hold their workshops. It is anticipated that after completion of the second community center in Village 2, it will enhance accessibility and significantly reduce the distance and time the refugees and the host community have to travel from distant villages to access the centre in Village 1.

Future projects are also envisioned to better provide for public and institutional spaces within the settlement to cater to growing needs.





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Right: SDG Representatives from the host community;  
and Left: Host community discuss the proposed  
shelter designs. © UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat Deputy Executive Director and UNHCR Country Representative Visit Kalobeyei New Settlement

UN-Habitat organised a workshop on the 8<sup>th</sup> of November, with members of the Settlement Development Groups in both the refugee and host communities. The aim was to gather feedback on three shelter designs developed by Shigeru Ban and Voluntary Architects Network. The three shelter typologies were discussed by SDG representatives from the Ethiopian, DRC, South Sudanese, Burundian, Ugandan, and Somali communities living in the Kalobeyei area. The building materials used in each typology were explained to SDG members, and possibilities for creating long-term jobs in construction and renovation were outlined. SDG representatives then gave their feedback on the design and functionality of the shelters. This will inform the further development of the shelter typologies, and ensure they are appropriate for residents from different cultural backgrounds.

At this stage, the level of confidence in the three typologies was not high among SDG members, who voiced their opinions about the designs. Concerns were raised about the integrity of the structures in changing weather periods, fire resistance, durability, number and sizes of windows, and physical appearance. All SDG members agreed that they could provide further feedback after shelter prototypes have been constructed. This feedback, given during the design phase, is a vital input into the design of durable shelter solutions in the Kalobeyei New Settlement.

## Host and Refugee Communities Training for Upcoming AAR Community Centre Construction

With funding from the Government of Japan, UN-Habitat is seeking to support sustainable livelihood development, aiming to improve services and public facilities for refugee and host communities, to minimize conflict over resources and livelihood opportunities between the two groups.

Having successfully completed the participatory design process, the project team has integrated insights from the communities into a set of technical designs that will be followed for the construction. The three-day

training workshop for 30 participants from the host and the refugee communities, who were trained in basic construction techniques, so that they can participate in the construction of the Community Centre. Owuor, one of the participants, highlighted that, “Being refugees, the project will help us to promote peace, interact with the host community, get more skills and promote our culture”.

The Community Centre will be located in village 2 in Kalobeyei Settlement. The site is

centrally placed to ensure easy access for users from the two communities, and to provide a space for them to meet and work together.

The AAR Community Centre will bring together residents from different nationalities, small groups, and local community to learn, engage in development of services and activities that encourage participation; and in doing so improve social and economic engagement. The project is planned to be completed by February 2018.



**Above left: Materials used:** Corrugated cardboard, Traditional Mud Wall Building Technique.

**Function and observations:** This additional shelter was built behind a house, and is a Bar operated by the family. Visitors come from different villages to spend time. © UN-Habitat

## UN-Habitat Investigates Owner-Driven Modifications to UNHCR Shelters

The UN-Habitat team investigated shelter modifications in Kalobeyei town and Kalobeyei New Settlement, with particular focus on adaptations and additions made by occupants. The resulting case studies will inform shelter designs, catering to the needs of various nationalities within the Kalobeyei New Settlement while being sensitive to their unique customs and practices.

During their assessment, the team made several key observations on building modifications made to improve thermal comfort, use of different building materials, and ownership of UNHCR shelters. Some of the key points mentioned include:

- Most external extensions for rest or leisure are built because it is too warm within the shelters in the day due to poor ventilation, and the shelter material's propensity to trap heat.
- UNHCR Canvas material can be easily damaged. It has been shared by the communities that often, materials from their shelters are cut and stolen.
- Most additional building materials obtained were either extracted from vacant shelters, scavenged, leftover materials from other transactions (food, fuel), or belong to the community members.

Overall, the assessment provided vital insights into the needs of various groups within the Kalobeyei area. These will inform the final designs from Shigeru Ban and the Voluntary Architects Network.

The assessment was done in tandem with shelter assessments conducted with settlement development group (SDG) in Kalobeyei New Settlement, and Host Communities in Kalobeyei Town.





**Above left to Right: Materials used:**  
Dried Vegetation, UNHCR Canvas, Wood.

**Function and observations:** The extension between two existing shelters serves as a shaded resting place for the family.

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## Kalobeyi Youth Workshop Generates Public Space Ideas Using Minecraft



UN-Habitat invited representatives from UNHCR, AAR, WFP, and Government to the final presentation. The eventual construction of pilot projects will demonstrate the added value that investment in public space brings to communities. This will ensure better management of public spaces within Kalobeyi Town and Kalobeyi New Settlement, supporting the transition of the latter from a short-term, emergency site to a long-term, sustainable settlement.

**Left:** Two participants of the Minecraft Workshop discuss their design.

**Below:** Design outcomes from the Workshop.

© UN-Habitat

From the 13th-16th of November, UN-Habitat organized a Public Space Design Workshop for Youth from Kalobeyi New Settlement and the Host Community in Kalobeyi Town. The workshops were held to establish a network of public spaces which will foster the integration of host and refugee communities.

The network will bring humanitarian support through well-planned and managed public spaces, and lead to the formation of public space community management groups to ensure long-term continuity in management and foster a greater sense of community ownership. Participants utilized the “Block by Block” 3D Software tool, a collaboration between creators of Minecraft, Mojang, and UN-Habitat.

UN-Habitat’s Public Space Programme has been supporting the engagement of communities internationally to revitalise neighborhoods through creative and engag-

ing design of public spaces like courtyards, walkable streets and shared facilities.

The workshop began with an introduction by Mitiku Woldenset from the Public Space Programme team, providing examples of well-equipped public spaces and how they served their communities. He highlighted the importance of such spaces, which are neglected in traditional communities or refugee settlements. Participants from the respective communities were divided into smaller groups of two or three, to familiarize themselves with Block by Block software, and then spent the remaining days developing designs which were presented at the end of the workshop. Throughout the process, groups were encouraged to brainstorm challenges that might be faced in the development of these spaces, and potential solutions.







## UN-Habitat's Global Public Space Program Project at Kalobeyei New Settlement

The Global Public Space Project is funded by MOJANG through the 'Block by Block' partnership, and implemented by UN-Habitat in Kalobeyei New Settlement and Kalobeyei town. Since the project is linked to the main transportation arteries, host community members will have access to more jobs in the Settlement, and the town itself will be subjected to rapid development due to the proximity to the Refugee Settlement. The selected sites are a meeting point near the main road, and thus directly connectivity with Kalobeyei Settlement.

In December, UN-Habitat and its implementing partner, AAR Japan, did the initial landscaping works, planting trees and erecting swings on the site. Further implementation is expected to take place by May 2018.

Meanwhile, since the residents in the nearby areas were involved in the preparatory consultative meetings, it is expected that the site will be communally managed and

maintained. Consequently, economic activities on the site are increasing by the day and more people, and children are constantly using the swings.

In Public Space 1, located in Kalobeyei Town, the team experienced some challenges in obtaining land for the project. Later, after numerous meetings with the local leaders and the community, UN-Habitat secured a piece of land for the development.

UN-Habitat has also met with the Lutheran World Federation to discuss the possibility of organizing a community public space management committee which will include the groups that will participate in the design, implementation, upgrading and maintenance of public spaces in the settlement. These groups will be formed during project implementation, and will involve refugees and the host community in a bid to promote integration and peaceful co-existence.

## Government of Japan Funds Photography Project in Kalobeyei Town

Kalobeyei Youth Photography Group has been established with the support from UN-Habitat through the funding Government of Japan (GoJ). The 10-member host community group was formed in the initial stages of the project inception in 2016, with the key objective of supporting UN-Habitat in doing a rapid visual documentation exercise through photography to unearth the condition of the local economy, waste management, roads, WASH, climate change,

environment and housing. The outcome was inspiring, and their knowledge on these urban issues increased significantly.

During the GoJ mission, the photography group managed to receive support to open a group account with Equity Bank in Kakuma Town. The proceeds received from this initiative will go a long way in empowering the youths as a livelihood source and also in the expansion of their knowledge to better participate in the implementation of the Kalobeyei spatial plan and other civil society activities for the local government.

Supported by UN-Habitat, the group has conducted the first visual documentation

of the settlement one year after establishment, following changes in transportation, shelters, economic growth, public spaces and the natural environment. The visual documentation will serve to better present the process of urban transformation, supporting peaceful coexistence and seizing opportunities from hosting refugees in Turkana County. Moreover, the group will receive complementary editing and printing services in the Community Centre in the refugee settlement. The centre is planned to open to the public in March 2018. It will offer a computer room with unlimited access for both host and the refugees.

## UN-Habitat supports Briquette Production in Kalobeyei New Settlement

On 18-21st December 2018, the Government of Japan conducted a mission to Kalobeyei to monitor the UN-Habitat - World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) Briquette production project. The project is premised on the need for gender mainstreaming in planning and design for Kalobeyei New Settlement, with a focus on providing sustainable cooking energy, contributing to socio-economic development and environmental management in the refugee and host communities. The project is also supported by the Office of International Program, College of Agricultural Sciences, Pennsylvania State University.

The Briquette production project trained 40 women in production of charcoal briquettes. These included easy-to-access materials such as charcoal waste (dust) collected from trading places and charcoal production sites; charcoal fines made from small twigs harvested from the invasive *Propospis spp* (mathenge) and charred using a drum kiln; organic waste from markets and households; animal waste from the slaughter house; and soil.

ICRAF, with the help of the trainees, demonstrated to the donor the process of



briquette production - it involved mixing charcoal dust with water and a binding agent such as soil. The resultant dough is shaped by hand, or molded in wooden or metal press into fist-sized units, which are then air-dried. Dried briquettes were then used to demonstrate the cooking efficiency using energy saving stoves. It was noted that briquettes with more soil burn for longer and produce less heat, while the ones with less soil burn quicker but produce more heat. The representatives will continue to try different combinations of charcoal dust and soil to establish a standard for the most efficient alternative.

Below: Briquette production training underway, supervised by ICRAF.  
© UN-Habitat

At the end of the training, the participants highlighted the importance of the training and the final commercialization of briquette production. They requested the Government of Japan to support them to construct yards and shops for selling the briquettes across the settlement and also in Kalobeyei Town for host community beneficiaries.



## Government of Japan Visits New Community Center

In December 2017, the Japanese Government visited the community centre to see the project progress. The project is being implemented by AAR-Japan, UN-Habitat's local implementation partner. In this mission, the AAR Japan's engineer and the UN-Habitat architect explained in detail the approach taken to engage the refugee and host communities during design formulation, contractual processes and implementation. They also described the different ele-

ments of the design which were suggested by the two communities, based on their needs while the settlement is at its current level of development. The community centre will also offer outdoor games. Another organisation is developing a child-friendly space next to the centre. This will provide a joint space for social groups of varied ages.

AAR-Japan and UN-Habitat also made a prototype for a different construction material to augment the Turkana Stone block. They engaged a private company, which specialises in hollow interlocking blocks, to teach construction trainees how to construct the blocks. Nine people from both communities

were trained over two days, after which they were employed to produce a total of 2500 blocks. These blocks are being used to construct a guard and generator house, and a section of the community centre. Adoption of this technology is largely due to its ease of dismantling. The voids in the block create air gaps which act as an insulator against the hot Turkana climate.

The construction of the centre has attracted a lot of interest from the two communities and is being considered as one of the key integration spaces, where host and refugee community members will interact freely in socially productive activities.

## UN-Habitat Urban Basic Services Develops Waste Management Strategy for Kakuma and Kalobeyei

On 15th January 2018, UN-Habitat Urban Basic Services Branch initiated a waste generation and characterisation survey in Kalobeyei and Kakuma. The survey took two weeks, and will inform the development of a waste management strategy for Kakuma town and Camp, Kalobeyei Town and the Kalobeyei New Settlement. This will be followed by an implementation plan that will be integrated with the County Spatial Plans and a framework for partnering with other initiatives within the thematic areas.

Interviews were conducted with UNHCR, Norwegian Refugee Council (WASH Implementing partner for UNHCR), GIZ, Turkana County Ministry of Lands and Urban Management, individual households, shop owners, schools, hospitals and the existing informal waste management community based organization known as Usafi group. In each of the locations of study, two socio-economic areas (high and low income) were identified, based on the existing stratification of the settlement and the camp. The stratification was done to obtain reliable waste management data as an all-inclusive resource for a comprehensive, critical and informative evaluation of waste management options in the area.



The survey also considered the spatial linkages to score variety and the amount of waste produced. Other factors of study included the varying social and economic facilities, streets, schools, hospitals and at household level. Liner bags were also supplied to each household for a waste sample. After 24 hours, the waste was collected at for separation and characterization. After the separation in the main land fill site between Kakuma and Kalobeyei, the waste was categorised. It was found to be highly heterogeneous in nature, with variable characteristics depending on its source. The waste included food scraps, yard waste, wood, plastics, papers, metals, leather, rubber and other materials.

**Above:** Waste sorting in progress, after waste sample was collected from community members. © UN-Habitat

After sorting, the waste was weighed, and the percentage of each waste type was analysed within the overall composition.

The report and the eventual strategy will be further discussed among the relevant partners for WASH in the area. The output is expected to influence the County's Policy for waste management and also guide future plans for waste management in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.





Above left: the report will suggest alternatives to current waste disposal methods - primarily burning.

Above right: the Photography project in Kalobyei Town. © UN-Habitat

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## Webpage and Contact

<http://www.urbangateway.org/kenya-urban-planning>

For more information, kindly contact [un.urbanplanning@gmail.com](mailto:un.urbanplanning@gmail.com)

## Additional Reading Materials

### UN-Habitat Support to Sustainable Urban Development in Kenya (Publication Series):

1. **Vol 1** - Report on Training for Kenya Municipal Programme Cluster III & IV Counties  
<https://unhabitat.org/books/un-habitat-support-to-sustainable-urban-development-in-kenya/>
2. **Vol 2** - Report on Training for Kenya Municipal Programme Cluster I & II Counties  
<https://unhabitat.org/books/un-habitat-support-to-sustainable-urban-development-in-kenya-v-2/>
3. **Vol 3** - Report On International Design Competition for Kenya Towns  
<https://unhabitat.org/books/un-habitat-support-to-sustainable-urban-development-in-kenya-volume-3/>
4. **Vol 4** - Report On Training for Informal Settlement Leaders on Urban Planning (Addressing Urban Informality)  
<https://unhabitat.org/books/un-habitat-support-to-sustainable-urban-development-in-kenya-volume-4/>

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KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
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Below: UN-Habitat Executive Director Ms Maimunah Sharif and Donors visiting Kalobeyei New Settlement, Turkana. © UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat Executive Director Leads Donor Mission to Kalobeyei Settlement, Turkana County

UN-Habitat, together with UNHCR organized a one day donor mission to Kakuma concerning the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement Development Programme. The mission, which was convened by the UN-Habitat Executive Director Ms. Sharif Maimunah, brought together ambassadors and UN-Habitat representatives from several member states - including the main donor, Government of Japan and Sweden, with UNHCR country representatives, Turkana County and the National Government representatives to showcase the project to the donors.

Being the host county, Turkana County and the National government emphasized how the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement Development Programme was designed to promote long term socio-economic integration of the refugees and the host communities. The two levels of Government also expressed their support for the project to ensure that the vision is realized.

In her opening speech, UN-Habitat's Executive Director Ms. Maimunah Sharif reaffirmed her support towards the tripartite agreement for the county government, UN-Habitat and UNHCR for the Kalobeyei integrated Settlement Development Programme.

She further emphasized the role of the agency in promoting the SDGs, namely SDG 11 and The New Urban Agenda especially in post conflict and post-disaster contexts through the 'Peoples Process Approach'.

She said "UN-Habitat has used the people's process in development of the kalobeyei land use plan by allowing the community to be the primary resource in addressing their needs, problems and solutions during the planning process."

Given that the plan has been submitted to the county for approval, she mentioned that its approval will pave the way for enforcing the planning and design guidelines.

The UNHCR Country Representative, Raouf Mazou emphasized how UN-Habitat had brought the long-term development outlook of the project, considering that UNHCR is mainly focused on humanitarian relief work. Mazou additionally reiterated that such partnership is in line with the Turkana county governor's vision for promoting durable solutions, shifting from developing refugee camps to sustainable settlements.

Afterwards, the donor delegation led by UN-Habitat and UNHCR visited Kakuma camp and the Kalobeyei New Settlement to observe different approaches used in planning the two settlements. The visit provided the donors an opportunity to see the general spatial development of the settlement at its current stage.

During the concluding session, the deputy governor Hon. Emuria also confirmed to the donors that the county and the governor are committed to support the project in all stages to ensure that the sustainable and shared vision is achieved.

Below: (left) Urban Planning Training for Turkana County Government in Nairobi. (right) Current stage of Community Centre Construction in Kalobeyei.

© UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat Coordinates Integrated Urban Planning Training for the Turkana County Government, Kenya

In late February, UN-Habitat held a one-day capacity building training for Participatory Urban Planning for executives from Kenya's Turkana County.

The workshop highlighted the global urbanization context from different countries and specifically for Kenya, covering the following points – its challenges and opportunities, relation to Sustainable Development Goal 11, the New Urban Agenda, relevance to Kenya Vision 2030, the importance of Urban-Rural Linkages, Urban Economy and partnerships, Urban Legislation and Governance.

The training was tailored for the ministries concerned with Urban Planning, Transport and infrastructure, Urban Basic Services, Environmental management, Urban Economy and Finance and Social Planning. During the workshop, county officials identified

unplanned urban growth, urban sprawl challenges and opportunities as important issues that county ministries should collectively address. In addition, UN-Habitat stressed the importance of formulating implementable plans that ensure urban development is well reconciled with environmental, social and cultural considerations.

The Member of Parliament for Turkana West, Daniel Nanok, was present for the training and acted as the representative of the national government. In his address, Nanok mentioned that planners and policy makers "need to make planning policies and spatial plans understandable to law makers from the very beginning, to enable their roles in the ratification of plans and meaningful support to stakeholder engagement in planning processes". Nanok also expressed his unwavering support for the work that UN-Habitat is doing in Turkana, stating that now is indeed an opportune to plan for urbanization for the towns in the county, while also taking into consideration the numerous cultural complexities at current levels of development.

## Community Center Construction to expand the platform for Social Spaces

In the beginning of 2018, UN-Habitat in collaboration with AAR-Japan began to construct a community center as a social space to be used by the refugee and host communities. The Community Center, which is in the final phase currently provides an important role in developing spaces for gathering in the settlement and provides the unique opportunity to connect diverse residents.

Eventually, furnishing the rooms will include the installation of GIZ-contributed computer equipment, tables, chairs and books in the library space. The targeted opening date is the third week of April.



With funding from the Government of Japan, this project is expected to promote sustainable livelihoods development complementing the Turkana County Government efforts geared towards improving livelihoods of the host community and refugees in Kalobeyei New Settlement. The new approach aims to respond with improved services and public facilities for the refugees and host communities to reduce conflict in resource accessibility, while also increas-

ing opportunities to achieve skills and to increase the capacity of refugees and host communities to maintain livelihoods.

The community center is part of a larger discussion with field partners about the concept and use of land designated for “social halls” on the Kalobeyei Land-use plan - 16 plots are designated for this purpose, which could include community centres, as well as religious centres.

The design and construction processes also included a people’s process at all stages and linking local skill training and capacity development to implementation.

**Below:** (Left) Green Toilet System Construction Training by Lixil Corporation. (Right) Green Toilet System Construction Training by Lixil Corporation. © UN-Habitat



## **UN-Habitat and Lixil Corporation provide Innovative Sanitation Facilities in Kalobeyei New Settlement**

This year, UN-Habitat entered into a private partnership with Lixil Corporation with the aim of improving the access to innovative sanitation products and services, which would benefit the lifestyles of refugees and the host community in Kalobeyei settlement, creating a sustainable society. Through this initiative, Lixil is committed to promote “recycle type waterless toilet systems,” tailor-made to meet individual needs and then in larger contexts. This project is also designed to augment the shelter project design in the settlement and preferably replace initial pit latrine systems. The Innovative bio-waste processing facility will share a site with UN-Habitat’s Community Centre and a design proposal has been made to integrate shelter pilot designs with family toilets produced by Lixil.

In March, UN-Habitat and Lixil Corporation conducted one week of trainings on the ‘Green Toilet System’ – a waterless and

sustainable sanitation solution to be piloted at the Kalobeyei new settlement in Turkana County in Kenya. 2 refugees and 2 host community members were sent to Naivasha for training in Lixil technology of collection and processing, which was joined by a the public officer of Turkana West Sub-County.

The Lixil system will improve access to safe toilets in the settlement. It will also enable refugees to become more economically independent by turning waste into fertilizer for use in urban agriculture. Ultimately, the project will promote the development of community-based, sustainable livelihoods and climate-resilient infrastructures in the settlement and within the host community. Lixil Corporation will buy back the fertilizer from the settlement group to be used on their farms in Naivasha, Kenya.

In a period of three weeks after the training, UN-Habitat, together with Lixil Corporation and the trainees managed to construct a pilot sanitation facility which is now integrated with the UN-Habitat Community Centre in Village 2 in the settlement.

The value chain set for the business model will include developing/constructing and distributing the toilet which meets the needs of local people and communities (promoting access), collecting and treating human excreta in environmentally-friendly manner (collection and filtration) and reuse of the treated human wastes for agriculture and energy (recycle).

## UN-Habitat and Peace Winds Japan Exhibition about Kalobeyei at the Ninth World Urban Forum

In February, UN-Habitat representatives and Peace Winds Japan attended the ninth World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur. At the Forum, they exhibited a booth to showcase the ongoing projects in Kalobeyei New Settlement, past projects, and the trajectory for the future.

The World Urban Forum (WUF) series is a non-legislative technical forum convened by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) held since 2002.

The Forum gathers a wide range of experts from every walk of life. Participants of the Forum include, but are not limited to, national, regional and local governments, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, professionals, research institutions and academies, professionals, private sector, development finance institutions, foundations, media and United Nations organizations and other international agencies.

It is recognized as the foremost global arena for interaction among policymakers, local government leaders, non-governmental organizations and expert practitioners in the field of sustainable urban development and human settlements.

The Forum was a good opportunity to give greater attention to the Kalobeyei project and to share our applicable planning methodologies with interested parties and donors.



Above: Peace Winds Japan Representative, Akemi at the Ninth World Urban Forum Booth in Kuala Lumpur exhibiting Kalobeyei New Settlement Project.  
© UN-Habitat

Below: UN-Habitat Project Coordinator Yuka Terada, with Kakuma Field Office during a visit from UN-Habitat's Executive Director Sharif Maimunah.  
© UN-Habitat

## UN-Habitat Kakuma Field Office



In 2016, UN-Habitat officially began their operation in Kalobeyei New Settlement. A project team was deployed in Turkana County to provide an advisory role on planning and urban development, assisting

in the development of a land-use plan and to establish a planning function for UN-Habitat in collaboration with UNHCR and the County Government.

Since then, the team has led the Infrastructure and spatial planning thematic group, continually providing an overarching support to other thematic areas while also improving host, refugee and the county government capacities on urban development in the preparation of the integrated and sustainable settlement.

The team is required to demonstrate sustainable urban development models such as public space, sustainable shelter, integrated waste management systems and social spaces. It also communicates normative outputs of the land-use plan to a wide array of partners in the thematic area.

With the expansion of operation after two years, the team has also grown significantly. Thank you Kakuma office!



Supporting planning for  
**INTEGRATED REFUGEE  
& HOST COMMUNITIES**

 KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
TURKANA COUNTY

Below: Government of Japan at the Opening Ceremony of the  
UN-Habitat Community Center in Kalobeyei New Settlement.  
© UN-Habitat



## Government of Japan opens the UN-Habitat Community Center in Kalobeyei New Settlement

14th May - UN-Habitat has supported the integration of refugee and host communities into the Kalobeyei New Settlement since 2016, with the support from the Government of Japan.

Through the developed spatial planning framework, UN-Habitat has initiated planning and construction of numerous infrastructure projects, reflecting the needs of the host and refugee communities. One of them is the construction of a Community Center which aims to provide services to both communities, bringing peaceful coexistence and the creation of opportunities. It hopes that the center will help in fostering their integration, and contribute to the development process for Kalobeyei.

Different bodies of representation have been integral in the design process of the community center - including Youth and Women, who have allowed for their ideas and preferences to be heard through a strong participatory process.

The construction of the Community Center was done in partnership with the Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AAR Japan). Currently, the center consists of three rooms; the hall, the computer lab and the library.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of May, the center was officially opened by Mr. Yo Ito, the representative from the Government of Japan, alongside County and National Government officials. There were about 60 participants in total from both communities, including the members who participated in the planning process.

The representative from the Government of Japan expressed he was pleased with the presentation. The next phase will involve the communities establishing a management board which will consist of representatives who participated in planning and construction of the center, as suggested by UN-Habitat.

Both community representatives expressed their happiness towards the community center design and that they are committed to work together in sharing ideas by imparting computer knowledge to those with lesser skills.

They also expressed their wish for other partner agencies to adopt UN-Habitat's participatory approach, which can ensure the smooth running of activities and accelerate integrative efforts.





## UN-Habitat Receives IGAD and Development Bank of Germany to Kakuma

23<sup>rd</sup> April - UN-Habitat, together with UNHCR, Turkana County and the National Government held a mission for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Development Bank of Germany (KWF) concerning Kalobeyei Refugee settlement in Turkana County.

UN-Habitat, UNHCR and the Secretariat of Refugee Affairs gave initial presentations to provide the delegates with the background of the refugee situations in the area, notably on Kalobeyei New Settlement. The key areas of their presentations focused on the conceptualization of Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement Development programme (KISEDPP), the levels of coordination, the role of the National, County Government and the engagement of the community.

Given that most refugee protracted situations mainly take place in the Horn of Africa, free movement of persons in IGAD Regions has been a key priority for the authority, together with support from partners including KWF. Therefore, IGAD wanted to learn from the new innovations for developing refugee settlement, to see the potential relevant work in other regions within their areas of operations facing similar challenges.

The Development Bank of Germany (KWF), which is working with IGAD in various countries of the region, mentioned that the portfolio of their support to IGAD is broad – it includes the provision of food security, livelihoods, water and drought resilience to name a few. They also mentioned that the lessons they gathered from this mission will be important in guiding their engagement on similar issues with partners.

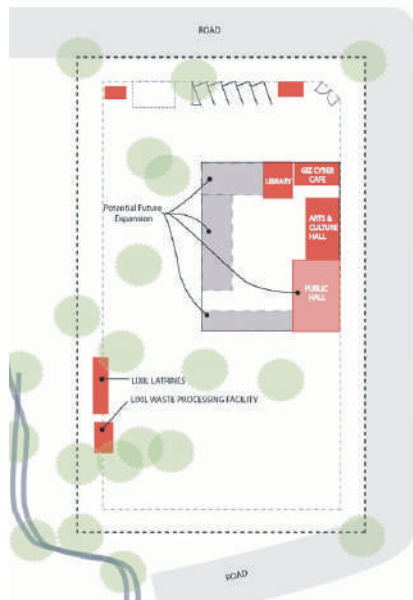
After the initiation, the delegation visited Kalobeyei Town and Kalobeyei New Settlement to meet with community groups and the local leaders who have been working with UN-Habitat and the county government to engage in the planning process and implementation.

Above: (Left) IGAD and KWF visit to Kalobeyei New Settlement - Initiation. (Right) IGAD and KWF visit to Kalobeyei New Settlement - visiting UN-Habitat and Shigeru Ban/ Voluntary Architects Network Shelter Design. © UN-Habitat

The delegates also received the opportunity to visit the shelter prototypes currently developed by UN-Habitat and UNHCR, as well as the Lixil-UN-Habitat's "Green Toilet System" sanitation facility in the settlement.

Below: Neem and Acacia tree growing near Public Transportation Strategy Sites. © UN-Habitat





Above: UN-Habitat - Lixil Green Toilet System at Community Centre. © UN-Habitat

## New Faces in the Field Office, and Departing Representative from Government of Japan

In the last several months, two new staff members have joined the field office staff.

Naoyo Kuboshima, from Japan, has a background in management, field work, and private sector, and has been in Kenya for the previous decade.

Risper Talai, from Kenya, has experience in planning and has prior experience with Turkana County government.

The project team also looks forward to meeting the new representative from the Embassy of Japan, as Yo Ito is finishing his Kenya post. Yo Ito represented the Government of Japan, the project's primary donor, since its inception in 2015, and was serving in Kenya for 4 years.

## Community Management of the Public Transportation Strategy Begins

15<sup>th</sup> April – UN-Habitat's effort in initiating a public transport space and management program is underway. In Kalobeyi New Settlement, transportation management strategies and the providence of services are lacking, often resulting in refugee and host community members paying large amounts of money for basic travel within the settlement or to neighbouring towns. In an informal survey taken of 15 Kalobeyi Town youth in September 2017, two women had never been to the Settlement due to the travel costs.

In Kalobeyi Settlement Land Use plan designed by UN-Habitat, three sites along the main road are designated for transportation. As UN-Habitat is committed to including residents of Kalobeyi Town as part of the project, a fourth site is to be located there. If these transit points are activated, it will reduce walking distances by 2.5km in the settlement, and 12km from the town.

After the initial ideation process, a meeting was planned for the community members to establish their own management plans of the completed site - this included residents of the closest communities (Village 1, Neighbourhood 1 and 26), as well as host community members who live within the settlement.

## Construction of Type E Pilot Shelter Begins

14<sup>th</sup> May - Construction of the Pilot Shelter Type E has started in Kalobeyi New Settlement.

Renowned Japanese architect Shigeru Ban and Voluntary Architects Network has been providing UN-Habitat with designs for new pilot shelters. The architect representative from Shigeru Ban's Office, Mr. Philippe Monteil, has been guiding the construction of shelters on a pro bono basis.

Type E is a variation of Type B, which uses treated timber structure of 1m x1m infilled with fired brick. However, since the construction of type B, the Kenyan government has enacted a ban on Kenyan

lumber sourced from public lands. This is to counteract deforestation which has almost doubled in the past five years in Kenya.

Since December last year, designs and structures within the transit space have been adapted and modified to address different needs. For instance, one such example is the popularity of playground equipment being constructed for the children. Through utilizing a trial-and-error process, UN-Habitat is exploring avenues to activate the transportation component of the site, through a boda-boda stage.

One of the initiatives was to plant 300 Neem and Acadia trees. Neems are a hardy foreign species which are able to slowly kill the Prosopis species (a foreign tree known to be a detriment to the local environment). The Acadia are a local species which are also hardy and fruit-bearing. With intensive, twice-daily watering, the Neem and Acadia trees will grow one meter every 3 months, and will be able to continue growing through ground water alone after six to 12 months. Due to project budget, volunteers came forward to carry out daily watering of plants, although the activity has now been turned over to the local site manager.

Eventually, the Public Transportation Strategy hopes to encompass the building of several suitable infrastructural sites, allowing for adequate transportation options which are affordable and well suited to the host and refugee communities. The UN-Habitat is currently investigating some private sector options for matatu services, and an organization of boda drivers.

The fired bricks are produced by members of the host community, although due to sporadic rains, production was delayed. Gilbert, an expert refugee carpenter, and his team who were trained by project architect, Philippe Monteil, are in the process of ensuring the quality of the bricks. They are also working on the doors, windows, louvers, and frame construction. The hardware to of the shelter openings has been a focus of work on all the prototypes, as security is a high priority to beneficiaries.

The latest shelter prototype extends beyond the basic 3mx6m footprint, to provide a shaded open-air space leading to an outdoor kitchen and a sustainable toilet unit. The target completion date for the Type E pilot is early July.



Right: Type E Pilot Shelter Construction - Frame Construction Process. © UN-Habitat

## High Capacity Water Pan near Kalobeyei Town Utilized



Left: High Capacity Water Pan near Kalobeyei Town. © UN-Habitat

May – In late 2016, UN-Habitat began the spatial development planning process for Kalobeyei New Settlement, through a series of trainings sponsored by the Government of Japan, Peace Winds Japan and Community Road Empowerment (CORE).

One outcome of the project was a local community training and technology

transfer initiatives, is a 10,000 cubic metre dam constructed near Kalobeyei Town. Infrastructural development projects such as the water pan construction had utilised strong participatory approaches which aim to integrate the community members' ideas in the planning process, supporting the socio-economic advancement of the area.

The high capacity water pan, which was hailed as a "godsend" was opened on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2017 by the Government of Japan, and has since been used as an external water point for domestic and animal use, and smallholder agricultural projects. Recent improvements are currently being made to the delivery to ensure for faster drainage from the dam to the adjacent hand pump and trough.

The empowerment initiative had trained 20 youths in water works, and will boost water security in the area. It is estimated that half the local host population already uses the water source, and it is expected that the percentage will increase in time.





## Government of Japan supports approval of UN-Habitat's Spatial Plan in meeting with Turkana County Assembly

” The county assembly will ensure the good coordination of the KISEDPP project to ensure its success.

UN-Habitat and UNHCR met with the Committee of Planning, Finance and Trade together with the Ministry of Lands, Planning and Urban Management from Turkana County in Lodwar to resolve issues concerning the approval of the plan for Kalobeyei Settlement Development Programme (KISEDPP).

In the meeting, UN-Habitat discussed the Global Overview of Urbanization, forced migrations and refugees. UN-Habitat also presented emerging approaches, based on the new Kalobeyei settlement, to address the refugee crisis and how the county can leverage the approved plan to guide urban development and economic growth in the thematic area.

Due to the recent restructuring of the county assembly committees, UNHabitat reviewed the various stages of the planning process including situational analysis, stakeholder engagement, development of scenarios and the final plan. When reaching a consensus with the content of the plan, it was agreed

that a new meeting should be arranged to visit the site with the committee and the Ministry of Lands. This serves to confirm the boundaries as well as how the plan has been implemented thus far, a precursor to the county assembly adoption of the plan for the assembly.

The deputy speaker, Hon. Michael Ewoi later expressed his gratitude to UN-Habitat for their support in planning with Turkana County and requested for more collaboration beyond Kalobeyei to ensure that other towns in the county will benefit from UN-Habitat's long-standing expertise. Ewoi also stated that the county assembly will ensure the good coordination of the KISEDPP project to ensure its success. --

## Shigeru Ban revisits Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement to monitor UN-Habitat Shelter

“ All proposed models address durability and transitoriness, however the brick and wooden frame model was chosen as the most suitable.

World-renowned architect, Shigeru Ban, visited the Kalobeyei refugee settlement in Turkana County a second time with the purpose of monitoring the UN-Habitat shelter project. The houses currently being constructed are based on the models Ban designed in collaboration with UN-Habitat when developing refugee housing prototypes.

Funded by the Government of Japan, the project includes providing suitable and replicable housing design options for the large-scale housing programme in the settlement.

The lead architect from Shigeru Ban Architects, Philippe Monteil, has been overseeing the construction of the pilot shelter units and executing detail design adjustments. During the mission, Monteil explained the relevant variables of different models and their designs responded to the local context - ranging from habitability, cultural appropriateness, accessibility and affordability.

Furthermore, Lixil Corporation, also presented the Green Toilet System project. Lixil has partnered with UN-Habitat to design and implementation improved toilet systems, customized for the housing prototypes. The project is run within a community-based implementation and maintenance programme.



Ban and the UN-Habitat team also met with the United Nations Humanitarian Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to reflect on the findings of the housing models, looking to select the most appropriate designs for the refugee settlement. Ban clarified that all proposed models address durability and transitoriness, however the brick wooden frame model was chosen as the most suitable. This model best reflects the availability of construction materials, possibility for involvement of host and refugee community members in the construction process as well as overall cost efficiency. UNHCR thanked Ban for contributing his expertise and promised to continue collaborating with UN-Habitat on technical advice moving forward with the housing programme. Ban also promised his own continued assistance to UN-Habitat in providing technical architectural advice regarding the shelters.

UN-Habitat project coordinator, Ms. Yuka Terada, expressed her gratitude to Ban for dedicating his time for this project and the partnership with UN-Habitat, despite being simultaneously involved in several projects worldwide. The subcounty administrator also expressed gratitude for the seamless cooperation with Turkana County Government and reiterated the importance of socioeconomic integration of refugees and the host community.

**Above:** Shigeru Ban and Kalobeyei Settlement team.  
**Below Left:** Shigeru Ban (left) and Philippe Monteil (right) examine shelter building materials. **Below Right:** Shigeru Ban visits the wooden frame brick shelter model in Kalobeyei settlement.  
© UN-Habitat





## Turkana County Assembly Site visit to Kalobeyei Settlement

UN-Habitat, in partnership UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) convened a workshop and site visit for the Turkana County Assembly committee of planning, trade and finance to Kalobeyei settlement. This was in line with the UN-Habitat objective to support the Turkana County Government in developing and applying guidelines to align humanitarian infrastructure interventions with the long-term development approach and to build capacity on linkages of county development with Kalobeyei Advisory Development Plan.

” The Issues concerning the Institutional and legal framework from the international to the Kenyan context employed during the planning process were discussed sufficiently.

The mission was also in accordance with the request from the county assembly to appraise the current level of implementation and confirm if it conforms to the developed spatial planning, which was presented to the county legislature for ratification.

The mission began with a joint presentation between UN-Habitat and the Ministry of lands, housing, energy and urban management, who are the custodians of the planning and urban development function and the leader in the planning process for Kalobeyei, to highlight the key contents of the spatial plan. Issues concerning the Institutional and legal framework from the international to the Kenyan context employed during the planning process were discussed sufficiently since the law makers were keen to understand the basis of developing such a spatial plan.



NRC also presented on Land, Housing and Property (HLP) rights which are at the core in assisting individuals and groups to access their rights, entitling displaced individuals to a safe home and freedom from eviction. In addition, they discussed the issues of disputes over land tenure that is often at the center of conflicts in refugee hosted

settlements, and which can consequently undermine long-lasting solutions and threaten fragile peace agreements.

On the second day, the site visit was conducted to familiarize the present law makers with the initial boundary for the settlement and to allow them to establish

whether there was any land encroachment in the community land adjacent to the refugee settlement. Eventually, to address land encroachment issues, they requested the establishment of boundary beacons in the settlement, which helps to improve development control measures.

## Refugees in Kalobeyei participate in the re-designing of Public Spaces using MineCraft Tool Project



Refugees of different nationalities in Kalobeyei are re-designing more public spaces using Minecraft to inform designers and planners on how to improve, transform spaces into living places in their neighborhoods. The unique part of this Minecraft workshop held in the newly built community center in Kalobeyei is that it was facilitated and run by two refugees for the first time from two different countries (South Sudan; Uganda), who have participated in the first MineCraft workshop held in Kalobeyei. UN-Habitat's public space redesigning and community engagement workshop was run for a week long with the participation of more than 30 refugees of different nationalities - most comprising of youth, women and the disabled. A total of four public spaces have now used

the participatory approach of redesigning public space and integrating refugees with the host community.

In the workshop, participants were taught how to utilize the MineCraft software in a creative way to visualize the potential uses of public spaces in their neighborhoods. The tool allowed them to negotiate their needs with little external interference with their concepts and ideas. This participatory approach is turning around "the I know for you" public space design approaches of professionals to "we know for ourselves" approaches of the community.

Prior to their engagement, participants visited two public space sites and identified the

different challenges and existing problems with the sites as well as acknowledged the different needs and activities to be proposed on the site. The teams identified opportunities in the sites and came up with proposals on how these opportunities can be harnessed for the proper functioning and success of the public space in their settlements.

” The team identified opportunities in the sites and came up with proposals on how these opportunities can be harnessed...

Top: MineCraft Training for Public Space redesign with refugees from Kalobeyei. © UN-Habitat



**Top left:** Groups presenting on issues crucial to their needs and well being, including the most vulnerable groups. © **UN-Habitat**

At the end of the 5 day-workshop the participants presented their designs to a larger audience, with invited guests from the community 1 & 2, AAR Japan, youth representatives from the host community and refugee settlements, UN-Habitat colleagues, experts from other agencies and Government officials among others.

The participants expressed their appreciation towards UN-Habitat for their continuous support in making Kalobeyei settlement a better place and for ensuring participation in all projects being implemented. They were also very happy to have been the first to use the newly installed computers in the cybercafé in the Community Center. Just after the workshop the number of people trained in the use of Minecraft and public space design reached to over 80 people in the refugee settlement and host community.



**Top right:** Group Presentations by refugees for Public Space Design proposals for Kalobeyei. © **UN-Habitat**

## **UN-Habitat and Turkana County Government conduct Community Workshop for Final Draft Plan of Kalobeyei Settlement**

In the month of September, following the outcomes of the County Assembly site visit to Kalobeyei settlement, the Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Management in collaboration with UN-Habitat, World Food Programme (WFP) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), conducted a participatory community meeting held with an attendance of 200

people - office of the Kalobeyei ward member of County Assembly, Kalobeyei Ward Administrator, Assistant County Commissioner-Oropoi Division, Kalobeyei Chief and sub chiefs of the 6 sub locations. This follows the specific request from the Turkana County Assembly committee on Planning, Finance and Trade to collect their views concerning the level of

implementation of the Kalobeyei Advisory Development Plan.

After the discussions, the participants expressed their satisfaction with the draft plan, making the meeting the final participatory activity for the plan formulation.

## **UN-Habitat and Turkana County Government conduct survey and beaconing of Kalobeyei New Settlement**

The next five days after the community participatory meeting (in the article above) constituted the county and said partners successfully conducting a fixed survey and the beaconing of the 1500 hectares of land.

The survey and beaconing exercise resulted in a clearly demarcated site - the 1500 hectares that the host community allocated for the new settlement. This will

in future act as a reference for boundary identification and will help in managing development in line with the settlement plan. Additionally, this exercise was critical in resolving boundary related issues that had emerged due to the unclear demarcation of the site; hence, helping in mitigating against chances of boundary-related conflicts.



**Top right:** Beaconing process of Kalobeyei Settlement to mark the boundary of the site. © **UN-Habitat**

## Participatory meeting for the community center extension

From 2017, several participatory meetings were held after the inception of the community center to give an opportunity to the host and the refugee community to share their priorities for the kind of social spaces to develop in the settlement. The two communities subsequently agreed on a social hall, computer room and a library for the first phase of the project which is now being used by UN agencies to hosts and the refugee communities.

In pursuit of the last year's proposals from the two communities, UN-Habitat and its

core implementing partner, AAR Japan, held a second meeting to agree on the project for the second phase in this fiscal year. The meeting involved representatives from the refugees, host community, community center management committee, local and refugee leaders to recall previous proposal suggestions and preferences.

After the discussion, a cafeteria and music studio were suggested. There was concern by the community that the cafeteria should be used to provide food and beverages during meetings to raise revenue for

the operation and maintenance of the community center. Based on the budgetary ceiling for the project, UN-Habitat and AAR Japan settled on the cafeteria and the designs were developed and shared in the following meetings for the stakeholders, including the two communities for validation.

The preparations for the implementations are underway and the project is expected to be completed by February 2019.

## SHERPA Housing Assessment conducted on Shigeru Ban Shelter Typologies in Kalobeyei Settlement

UN-Habitat Housing, and Urban Planning and Design representatives for the Kalobeyei New Settlement Project, visited the Kalobeyei Settlement to conduct a one-day live housing sustainability assessment using the newly released app SHERPA. The assessment was conducted on shelter typologies developed as part of a partnership from July 2017 till now, between the Voluntary Architects Network (VAN), Shigeru Ban and UN-Habitat, where the organisations sought to develop potential shelter designs for residents of the camp based on contextual socio-economic needs and available data from UN-Habitat.

The process over the last year entailed the organizations conducting participatory design workshops with the community, and the resultant development of shelter design typologies within the settlement.

The one-day SHERPA Assessment was conducted as such - after a brief introduction to SHERPA and a short site visit, the four housing prototypes as designed by prominent Japanese architect Shigeru Ban, were assessed in an interactive workshop using the app. Participants for the assessment came from a range of professional backgrounds, including the architect representative from Shigeru Ban, Philippe Monteil, and skilled and non-skilled construction workers who are residents of the settlement.



The SHERPA assessment allowed the participants to consider the social, economic, environmental and cultural dimensions of housing sustainability from a new perspective and facilitated a diverse and rewarding discussion between the experts and end-users, allowing them to exchange technical knowledge and local awareness. Through this bottom-up approach, participants explored the innovative ways which were employed to improve project design, such as using the local plant species, Prosopis, to protect housing from weathering and employing local craft and construction methods to enhance the cultural adequacy of the housing projects.

The SHERPA assessment also allowed participants to detect efficiency issues in a material supply chain which can now

**Top right:** SHERPA Housing Assessment process of identifying the challenges and successes of housing prototypes by Shigeru Ban. © UN-Habitat

be easily addressed to reduce significant costs, enabling them to consider opportunities for capacity-building and skills training in all components of the project. Throughout the process, Philippe Monteil and builders expressed keen interest to participate in the shelter assessment and the SHERPA assessment representative received feedback on the tool towards improving its application within the context of humanitarian development projects.

A mission report from the assessment of SHERPA will be provided to showcase the results of the four shelter typologies, helping to guide the long-term development of the Kalobeyei Settlement.



Supporting planning for  
**INTEGRATED REFUGEE  
& HOST COMMUNITIES**

KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
TURKANA COUNTY

Group Photo with locals,  
AAR Japan and UN-Habitat team.  
© UN-Habitat



## What does it mean to be settled? Tales of Rural-Urban Linkages in Kalobeyei Refugee Settlement

It has been about two years since the establishment of Kalobeyei New Settlement, which according to the initial vision is supposed to accommodate 60,000 people, consisting of both refugees and the host communities. The Kalobeyei Advisory Development Plan envisions a reality where refugees and host communities will benefit from socio-economic opportunities, while tapping into the potential of sustainable investments and capacity building to enhance their skills to support long-term economic growth.

Currently, relationships and interactions between settlement dwellers and those in the hinterlands have improved significantly. The host community has started to settle around the new settlement, interacting with others who live, work and conduct businesses and trade inside the settlement.



Computer Room well-utilised in the Community center.  
© UN-Habitat

There are certain factors that have promoted the movement of people, goods, services, capital, and information into and out of the settlement. Some people have migrated into the settlement to set up retail shops, restaurants, hair salons and chemists, while others enjoy the proximity and access to basic services such as water, education and healthcare which are available for free. There are also other external factors such as climate variability and environmental problems that have encouraged made some to settle instead at the hinterlands of the settlement. This is mainly due to drought, famine and fear of conflicts which have dwindled opportunities for livelihoods in their previous homes.

The settlement has transformed to become an advantageous exchange point for

wholesalers and consumers from different communities. Agglomeration economies in this settlement also has a higher chance of success during the plan implementation stages, as there are considerations put in place in the development plan that promotes trade in a mixed-use environment, where people are living, including the installment of public spaces and transportation networks.

After speaking with the host community members living in the settlement and outside, UN-Habitat has come to understand that many people in the host community see the presence of refugees as a population dividend, and an opportunity to work together towards a more sustainable urban strategy. "Most of the time, we have to walk long distances to

fetch firewood and to make charcoal, which we exchange with refugees for food. We would like to receive help from the county government to invest in schools, hospitals, water services and loans for business since the current resources are strained," said Eregae Edapal who lives at the periphery of the settlement.

From these narratives, it seems that to bridge the rural-urban divide and to create functional urban spaces in this settlement, the local government carries the responsibility in providing an enabling environment to both private sector and both communities by providing complementary services and primary infrastructural development to augment the humanitarian efforts from various partners.

## Kalobeyei Public Space Project for Social Integration, Cultural Games and Environmental Rehabilitation

UN-Habitat, through the support of Block by Block, has implemented one of the four main public spaces in the settlement utilizing strong participation methodologies with the host and the refugee community youths throughout the design and implementation stages. The process was important to inform the planners and architects on key cultural elements to be integrated in the design that can provide for a stronger sense of belonging to the communities.

In many ways, the project demonstrates the benefits of promoting culture in Public Spaces, which acts as a medium to bring people together, providing for space for a self-organizing community and utilized as a shared resource in which inter-community and cultural interactions and experiences can be exchanged. The public space also promotes creativity and culture through place-making which utilizes the different influences and design ideas from different communities.

One of the functions of the newly developed public space is a Turkana Host community game dubbed locally as 'Ajua'. It is also played by South Sudanese and Ugandans who have been great antagonists in cattle rustling before the establishment of the settlement. Players from the host community mentioned that other than



playing for fun, the game helps them to live together in peace with the refugees, as well as enhancing their understanding of numbers and unique ways to count their animals easily amongst other benefits. "This game has helped us to interact with refugees while we wait for available jobs, such as offloading goods in the settlement for business people in the nearby market. As pastoralist, it helps us to easily know how to count our animals," Said James Ekai from the host community.

The public space in this settlement also serves a fundamental role in environmental conservation and sustainability. As part of the project, four hundred trees have been planted in the past year, which has brought about important environmental benefits such as the cooling of air and the provision of adequate shading.

Ongoing shade construction in the Public space.  
© UN-Habitat





Children using the swing stations at the Public space.  
© UN-Habitat

Currently the project is progressing towards completion and UN-Habitat's Urban Energy Unit has installed 15 solar lights in the public space to improve accessibility, safety and security especially at night. During the installation, a group of youths who were previously trained on electronics and the assembling of the solar light participated actively, and will also take up the responsibility subsequently of managing repairs and maintenance of the solar lights in the future.

## Kalobeyei Settlement Community Center well utilized by organizations, refugees and host communities

Since September 2018, the UN-Habitat Kalobeyei Community center usage has increased significantly with attendance of more than 150 people per week using the social halls for a wide range of community meetings. From a lengthy conversation with Owar Opiyo, who is the incumbent community center manager, UN-Habitat has learned that almost all organizations working on youths and women empowerment, camp management and livelihood activities have sent requests to use the social hall and the computer room for their trainings. As such, the community center continues to fill a vital niche by keeping people connected while also connecting people from different nationalities and religions.

The computer center within the building is also now fully operational with most internet facility installed. The management of the center was organized through extensive consultations from UN-Habitat and its implementing partner AAR Japan. As per the gathered results from the consultations, the computer center is planning to offer computer driving license trainings, with other partners looking to offer virtual learning and employment opportunities for refugee and the host community. This would be financially sustainable through collecting payment for using the computers, which would be at a favorable fee. The amount would be used to maintain the existing computers and to buy new accessories. This initiative would greatly help the young people from

both refugee and host communities who wish to improve their computer knowledge and skillsets, which could contribute to their education and development of future career endeavors.

The Community Center now serves a vital role in improving the overall standard of living within the settlement, contributing to the promotion of new skillset development, an opportunity creation for representatives who previously felt there was little potential for growth. In the future, the community center can also work towards hosting larger scaled events, activities and trainings, and can be a key congregation area for people who live and visit the neighborhood.

**Below Left:** Festival performances - Turkana host community dance. **Below Right:** Group Photo with locals, AAR Japan and UN-Habitat team. © UN-Habitat





## Briquettes Production provides an alternative energy solution and redresses environmental stress in Kalobeyei Settlement



Testing of briquettes cooking efficiency in Kalobeyei Settlement. © UN-Habitat

Since November 2017, the initiative for alternative energy solutions through the creation of fuel briquettes has been ongoing in Kalobeyei Settlement and within the host community. The objective of the project was to establish the need for cooking energy interventions and build local capacities, concluding in two women-led briquette enterprises. The women-led briquette innovations aim at empowering the host and refugee communities by creating opportunities for communities to become self-sustaining and to reduce total environmental impact within the settlement while catering to growing energy demands.

Through a partnership with the World Agro-forestry Centre (ICRAF), 40 women (20 from the refugee and 20 from the host community) received training on local production of charcoal briquettes from easy to access materials of the following - charcoal dust from production sites in the host community, charcoal fines made from small twigs harvested from the environmentally invasive Prosopis and charred using drum kiln. These materials are also combined with organic waste from markets and households, manure from the slaughter house and soil.

From an initial baseline survey, it was established that charcoal production and the firewood collected mainly by women and children from the host community remains as the primary source of cooking

fuel. The collection of materials is both physically exhausting and time-consuming and in some areas, journeys can take many kilometers to and fro. This is because as tree numbers near settlements are diminishing due to high demand from the population. This is also a key contributor to the climate variability and change, which if not solved may exacerbate further to affect the livelihoods of the communities. Time spent by women, who mostly bear most of the burden of the household, could be redirected more productively, such as in agriculture or paid labor. Cooking with briquettes has been found to be much cheaper than charcoal and firewood as it burns for long and is also more environmentally friendly with reduced total carbon emission. The prices of briquettes are also stable while that of charcoal fluctuates a lot and goes up during the rainy season.

Through the support of the government of Japan, the women are now looking forward towards upscaling the production through commercialization and creating market linkages in the settlement to increase the supply of the product. The project anticipates a high contribution to women empowerment through several socio-economic opportunities, for women and low-income earners, which will in turn support efforts of climate change adaptation and mitigation in the thematic area and beyond.

## Government of Japan and GIZ support integration of refugees and host community by opening a business resource center in Kalobeyei New Settlement

On 10<sup>th</sup> December 2018, UN-Habitat and AAR Japan organized a cultural festival for the opening and promotion of a community business resource center within Kalobeyei New Settlement, Turkana West, Kenya. The business resource center, which is a part of Community Center, was funded by the Government of Japan and GIZ. It contains computers with internet facility and other equipment such as high spec printers, laminators and binding machine.



ICRAF briquette production trainees. © UN-Habitat

The opening and promotion event at the community center was organized to foster integration and peaceful coexistence for the refugees and the host community and attracted more than 1,000 participants from different nationalities, tribes, gender and age groups, with youth as the majority.

In attendance for the festival was also the government of Japan representative Mr. Makino among other UN-Habitat staff and AAR Japan. In his speech, Mr. Makino emphasized the commitment of the Japanese government in ensuring social and economic integration of the two communities and how the community center is key in achieving this goal. The UN-Habitat head of field office also reiterated that the community center is open to the two communities and requested them to inform their families and neighbors about the center to increase the usage and interaction between communities.

The local government representative Chief Patrick Lobeyo assured all the participants that the national and the county government is working hard to ensure that there is security and peace between communities living and working together. He also mentioned that the host community now refers to the refugees as brothers and sisters and not 'refugees', because they have realized that they live with them and share the same resources.

Subsequently, the host community, Lotuko and Anuak tribe from southern Sudan and Burundi traditional dance groups did a stellar performance making the event cheerful and celebrative. It was clear that the communities appreciated their diversity through such events and hopefully this will be enhanced through the community center which now offers a business center, social hall and a library.



**Above:** Two refugees outside a shelter in Kalobeyei Settlement. Increasing construction of long-term shelters within the settlement and more settled lifestyle.

© UN-Habitat

Supporting planning for  
**INTEGRATED REFUGEE  
& HOST COMMUNITIES**

**KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
TURKANA COUNTY**

UN-Habitat and Block by Block team  
participate in tree planting activities.  
© UN-Habitat



## Block by Block Foundation visits Kalobeyei New Settlement

5<sup>th</sup> December 2018 - the Donors for the Public Space Project in Kalobeyei, Block by Block Foundation, visited Kalobeyei Settlement for the first time to access the first public space construction in the settlement. Block by Block Foundation formed by a collaboration between Mojang, Microsoft and UN-Habitat. The Block by Block Foundation empowers communities to turn neglected urban spaces into vibrant places that improve quality of life for all by integrating the computer game Minecraft into public space planning. It is an easy to learn computer construction platform that uses different building tools.

For Kalobeyei's Public Space project, we used the software to design public spaces with the local communities. Youth groups from both refugee and host communities were first trained to use the software. They familiarized themselves

with the site, and built designs of their own public spaces on mock-sites with guidance from UN-Habitat Public Space specialists. The first public space contains a basketball court, colorful shades for resting, community infrastructure such as games, playground facilities for children, monkey bars, a sand pit and bodaboda stage. As part of an environmental rehabilitation incentive, the local community has also planted more than 300 neem trees in the space, such that it can be an oasis of life for the communities in the future. In the future, the public space project plans to construction public minibus stages as a transportation hub, with connections to other public spaces to create a transportation network to improve overall accessibility and mobility, promoting greater integration across the settlement.



On this visit, representatives from Block by Block visited Kalobeyei, where our Public Space specialist captured the timeline of events that had led to the formation of the public spaces, including the strong participatory processes used through working directly with communities to design spaces using Minecraft technologies. A tree planting ceremony was organized to commemorate the event. While wrapping up the visit, Mr. Kyle Farrell, chairperson of Block by Block, shared that the team was happy to see the hard work contributed by the communities, and that Block by Block is contributing to better standards of living in Kalobeyei.

## Integration Promotion Festival at Community Center

26 January 2019 - UN-Habitat, together with our implementing partner, Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), organized a cultural festival at the Kalobeyei Community Center (KCC) to provide a platform for shared activities and strengthen integration amongst different communities. This event is the second of its kind that has been organized, and we expect to organize one more in the future.


The target audience for this second cultural festival was primary school students. Children are often friendly, welcoming and enjoy playing together, acting as role models for peaceful harmonious integration between groups of people who may be of a different race, nationality, religion or status, such as host or refugee community. The turn up for the cultural festival was very positive, with more than 1,000 primary school students participating. Furthermore, a total of six different groups of communities, a combination between host and refugees, performed in their traditional dance and song, reciting poetry, and modelling fashion shows. A key event was a game of musical chairs, where a girl from the host community and a boy from the refugee community competed in the finals. The audience cheered and enjoyed the friendly competition between the two finalists. In the end, they were both awarded as winners, where they shook hands for the fair game and good.

There were more than 1,000 pupils participated and in total 6 groups from host and refugees communities performed their traditional dances and songs, poems, and fashion modeling. In a musical chairs game, girl from host community and refugee boy became the finalists, and audiences enjoyed

how they compete each other. At last, they both became the winner and shook hands for their fair game. In light of the success of the event, KCC Management Committee also made an announcement for advertising upcoming facilities and computer classes. Customers to the cyber café increased by nearly 30%, and the attendance for computer classes were full!

## Kick starting Road Rehabilitation Project

In 2017, in partnership with Community Road Empowerment (CORE Kenya), UN-Habitat trained two groups of representatives in road rehabilitation processes utilizing labor intensive technologies and locally available materials. This was conducted with the aim of providing them an opportunity for alternative livelihood potentials, such as in road construction. Each group consisted of a total of 25 people - one group consisted of refugees and the other of host communities, and each consisted of both female and male youth members.

  
Students group from host community performing in the festival in Kalobeyei, Turkana County. © UN-Habitat.







The leaders (2 from each group), participated in the 3-month long training course which was held at the training institute in Kisii to obtain national certification of the technology. After their return, and as part of an on-the-job training process, each group managed to rehabilitate their community roads. The group of host community members even managed to register a company to be ready to bid for public works tendering. However, while that is encouraging, to be self-sustainable as a group or a company is a long and painstaking process. The community groups struggled with being able to obtain jobs or projects, and soon

after the project were completed, the level of activity was dormant.

Following this observation, UN-Habitat decided to put greater focus on linking the communities to job providers. The proposal was to integrate both groups as one community based organization (CBO), such that they can access feeder road rehabilitation jobs within the settlement which may be provided by NGOs or UN agencies. They would be able to practice the acquired skills and accumulate more experiences. Once mature, they can bid for public and private sectors tenders and compete. To demonstrate their

**Below:** An audience of more than 1000 were gathered to attend the festival. Community group preparing sand bags used for road rehabilitation. © UN-Habitat

capabilities, we chose one pilot project at one of the most challenging roads for rehabilitation. The project was kick-started on 21<sup>st</sup> January. So far, government representatives, UNHCR and UNOPS have visited the sites and highlighted that they are impressed with the building methodologies used. Should the group succeed, they may be able to receive more livelihood opportunities as a trainer of other groups within the settlement.



Supporting planning for  
**INTEGRATED REFUGEE  
& HOST COMMUNITIES**

**KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
TURKANA COUNTY**

Musician Sona poses with  
drumming troupe of Burundi refugees.  
© UN-Habitat



## Refugees and local residents study, play and live together at Kalobeyei Integrated Refugee Settlement

Kalobeyei, Turkana West, Kenya March 2019 - Two months ago, strong winds blew down the flimsy white tent that Perine Nadai and her children had called home since fleeing fighting in South Sudan two years ago. They were left with just the dirt floor and a concrete slab for them all to sleep on.

“We just need to get our tent back,” said Perine who was breastfeeding her youngest. “We are fine to stay here otherwise although life isn’t easy.”

Kalobeyei Integrated Refugee Settlement was set up two years ago on a barren dusty land a few kilometres from the vast, better known Kakuma Refugee Camp. Kalobeyei Integrated Refugee Settlement, which is managed by the UN refugee agency UNHCR and the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) Kenya, in agreement with the Turkana



Local Turkana women share a laugh over a phone at the Kalobeyei community center, Kakuma. © UN-Habitat



County Government, is currently home to 38000 refugees and will house up to 45000 by 2022 when the first stage of the project ends –including refugees from South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Burundi among other countries, and people from the host community.

At Kalobeyei Integrated Refugee Settlement, beyond the usual temporary shelters, neighborhood shared latrines, water pumps, food distribution centers and schools, there is a real focus on ensuring that the refugees and the host community from Turkana county come together. Kalobeyei New Settlement was conceived as a new type of solution for refugees where humanitarian emergency and sustainable development efforts work together to ensure better, long-term outcomes for both local populations and refugees.

“I am so impressed by the integration that you can see here,” said Gambian musician and virtuoso Kora player, Sona Jobarteh, who travelled to the camp with UN-Habitat to see the Agency’s work on shelters and public spaces in the camp. “This is something special.”

At the computer room within the community center in the settlement, designed and constructed in collaboration

by UN-Habitat and AAR Japan, at the host community from the surrounding area and refugees sat together to learn computer skills.

“We work together and learn new skills and relax here,” said Rosaline Kaku who came from South Sudan with her three children.

And at the UN-Habitat and AAR Japan-designed Public Space Playground and basketball court, a seating area designed under a tree attracts local residents and South Sudanese refugees to play a traditional pits and stones game with boards carved out of the concrete.

UN-Habitat says the area was developed in consultation with both local and refugees community, and in collaboration with the County Government.

Sona Jobarteh also looked at the various designs for more durable shelters for residents at Kalobeyei Integrated Refugee Settlement designed by renowned Japanese architect Shigeru Ban and the Voluntary Architects’ Network. The shelter team for the programme had experimented with various designs using local materials and knowledge to create homes that are eco-friendly, require low maintenance and are replicable.



Artist Sona inspects a prototype for a house to benefit host community and refugees in Kakuma. © UN-Habitat

Ten homes based on the final design, two timber frame structure filled with locally made bricks with a sheltered space between, including a green toilet system and cooking area are currently being made on site. The aim is to provide for shelters that are long-lasting and to support UNHCR’s implementation of 8000 shelters in the next five years with durable solutions.

“I would like to live in one of those houses,” said Perina, looking over wistfully at the new homes being constructed.” They have toilets inside, they are safe and the wind will not blow them away.”

## United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) Director, Kaoru Nemoto, visits UN-Habitat’s Projects in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, Turkana County

The United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) Director, Kaoru Nemoto, visited Kalobeyei Integrated settlement in Turkana county where UN-Habitat has been working with the support of various UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations to develop an urban development strategy, through demonstration of sustainable urbanization projects, and supporting local government planning function since the year 2016.

As the lead organization for information sharing for United Nations in Japan, the director visited the UN-Habitat projects funded by the government of Japan in the settlement. This will help to inform Japan’s projects in the upcoming Tokyo International Conference on African Development 7

(TICAD 7) Conference to be held in Yokohama, Japan. These projects included shelter prototypes designed by the famous Japanese Architect, Shigeru Ban and Voluntary Architects Network, a community center constructed in partnership with AAR Japan, community road empowerment projects using Japanese Do-Nou technology, public space design and construction with AAR Japan and renewable energy projects.

The director could visit the green toilet project which has been incorporated in the shelter prototype designs. The toilet project has been implemented by Lixil Corporation in partnership with UN-Habitat and is expected to provide long-term solutions for sanitation in the project areas. The

director mentioned that, ‘the innovation is very important especially since the youths from the refugee and the host community were trained to make compost for urban agriculture’.

The director also expressed that she was impressed by the habitability of the shelter prototypes. “The ventilation in the houses is very good and the houses are very cool” said Director Nemoto. “The public space project is also very inclusive since it provides different functions for youths of different ages and has uses solar street lights which makes the space safe, accessible and usable in the evening” she added.

UN-Habitat's support in Kalobeyei is currently being implemented through the government's funded project titled "Community-Based Stabilization Programme for Resettlement and Integration of Refugee Communities in Kalobeyei and Kakuma". UN-Habitat has, within the project objectives, been spearheading key activities, continuing to support the implementation of pilot projects within the neighborhoods of Kalobeyei, contributing towards long-term sustainable development within the settlement, while promoting the livelihoods, skills development and planning model catering to the needs of both hosts and refugees.



UNIC Director mission to Kalobeyei New Settlement Public Space site. © UN-Habitat



UNIC Director visits Shigeru Ban's durable shelter pilot construction. © UN-Habitat

## Government of Japan funds Labour Intensive Road construction for Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement

In the month of February 2019, UN-Habitat in partnership with its implementing partner Community Road empowerment (CORE) implemented a road construction project in Kalobeyei Integrated Refugee settlement. The project targeted 50 youths from the refugee and the host community to provide hands on training on Do-Nou technology as a method of road rehabilitation using labour intensive methods. The main aim of this project was to promote self-reliance and a sustainable livelihood opportunity for the youth through the establishment of a Community Based Organization (CBO). The activities that were undertaken in this project included training on business skills, road construction procedures and actual Do-Nou application to rehabilitate a section of a road next to the newly constructed UN-Habitat Community Center in the settlement.

The project was implemented in a participatory way through which the road section for the demonstration was selected and subsequently the youths contributed to the design and the implementation of the 216 meter road.



Japanese Do Nou Road construction technology applied to road construction. © UN-Habitat



Japanese Do Nou Road construction team. © UN-Habitat

During the implementation, UN-Habitat involved different stakeholders including the relevant county government officials, local leaders, United Nations Humanitarian Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and World Food Programme (WFP) as a way of marketing the skills of the youths for potential opportunities in the large scale infrastructural development projects for the settlement where youths could be contracted or sub-contracted to engage in various public works construction and maintenance.

The most important achievement in this Government of Japan funded project was the possibility of supporting youths from the two communities with market-driven skills and capabilities to take part in the growth process and development of the local economy, and more so fostering peaceful coexistence among the refugees and the host community by working together.



## Toyota Kenya Scoping Mission for Potential Investment in Kalobeyei

In the beginning of February 2019, UN-Habitat organized a feasibility and mapping study mission with Toyota Kenya to Kalobeyei, Turkana, to measure potential interventions by Toyota Kenya to open a workshop in Kalobeyei New Settlement. This is part of UN-Habitat's integrated support towards the creation of local economic enabling environments within the region, to achieve greater self-reliance of refugee and host communities, and attain overall sustainable urbanization.

During the mission, two engineer representatives from Toyota Kenya visited existing workshops in Kalobeyei, and visited the on-going construction of a new workshop zone in Kalobeyei that was developed by UNHCR. After the visit, Toyota Kenya representatives discussed and provided their expertise and knowledge on the way they would organize and manage Toyota workshops, including considerations towards certain environmental aspects. The engineers pointed out the urgent need to set up adequate waste management systems, and especially to tap into up and coming potential industries. They also highlighted existing risks in the current set up, such as difficult working conditions for workers, and the circulation of cars which would need to be well managed within contexts in the field.



Toyota Kenya Scoping visiting car manufacturing warehouse. © UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat was appreciative of the expertise and experience for the potential collaboration with Toyota Kenya, and will support their investment projects within Kalobeyei New Settlement. Ultimately, this would contribute to providing a big step towards the creation of a sustainable economy within the region, and contribute to greater stabilization of access to livelihoods and opportunities for all communities.



Toyota Kenya Scoping visiting car manufacturing warehouse. © UN-Habitat



## Sustainable Practices and Durable Shelter Design by Shigeru Ban exhibited at 1<sup>st</sup> UN-Habitat Assembly in Nairobi

From the 27<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> May, delegations from 127 countries, including four Heads of State and Government, and 49 ministers took part in the first UN-Habitat Assembly at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, home to UN-Habitat's headquarters. Here, with the theme of "Innovation for a Better Quality of Life in Cities and Communities," national governments discussed with a ministerial declaration recognizing the unprecedented rate of urbanization "constitutes both a challenge and an opportunity, and calls for the promotion of sustainable patterns of consumption and production" through various methods including smart technologies, sustainable lifestyles and resource efficiency. The assembly also brought together specialized agencies, observer member states of the UN, local authorities, academia, private sector actors and non-state actors including civil society, youth and women group representatives, providing for a productive location for sharing new innovative urban solutions.

Riding on the international publicity and national-level buy in, the UN-Habitat team for Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement and KISEDIP organised for the exhibition of the finalised Type B3 Shelter designed by Shigeru Ban and Voluntary Architects Network for Kalobeyei Settlement. To answer to the need to innovate traditional shelters, which provide inadequate protection for the harsh climate and risks in Turkana, in 2017, UN-Habitat collaborated with Shigeru Ban to build sustainable housing typologies for refugees and hosts in Kalobeyei. Out of the several designs which were piloted, the Type B3 Timber Frame structure, including an innovative Green Toilet System with brick infill was the best reflected practice and was implemented in a pilot neighbourhood of 8 shelters in Kalobeyei.



As part of the 1st Assembly, the Shelter Construction Team constructed a 1:1 scale model of the finalised typology within the office grounds. At the shelter, audiences who attended the conference discovered more about the different programmes and projects which UN-Habitat had developed using sustainable principles and technologies, and learnt more about efforts towards promoting greater sustainable development in refugee settlements and other contexts worldwide. The platform provided not only a realistic experience of the scale of construction, but with the freedom to walk into the shelter space, the audience could envision how the shelter will serve refugees and hosts in Turkana, through details otherwise difficult to interpret from mere photographs or design drawings. The team received comments from all kinds of audiences on the effective use of materials and consideration



put into place for refugees and hosts, which provided Government of Japan supported project publicity for innovative urban solutions to bridge humanitarian-development gaps in refugee response.



**Below left:** Built on the ongoing collaboration with Shigeru Ban and Voluntary Architects Network for Kalobeyei New Settlement. **Right:** Shelter exhibition interior space demonstration of sustainable practices. © UN-Habitat.

## Turkana County Governor launches Kalobeyei Integrated Socio Economic Development Programme (KISED) in Kakuma

Led by the Turkana County Governor, HE. Josephat Nanok, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, and other partners were invited to the launch of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme's (KISED) Strategic Plan in Kakuma. The strategic plan for KISED provides strategic direction for the inclusion of refugees into the County Development Plans and processes, and acknowledges the new approaches which are required to provide durable solutions for refugees and host communities, through the Global Compact for Refugees (GOR) and the Global Compact for Migration (GOM), captured from the World Humanitarian Summit 2016.

In his speech, Turkana County Governor Nanok mentioned that the 500 million USD for KISED was received in answering to the need of the local government, and development partners to mobilize resources for increased effective service delivery to refugees and hosts alike, as well as for the creation of a conducive environment

to address issues of protracted conflict situations. In addition, there is importance establishing greater infrastructural developments to answer to the needs bridging emergency response and long-term development strategies that demand for more durable and sustainable solutions.

During the launch, the Turkana County Government Nanok further acknowledged UN-Habitat, UNHCR and other partners for the collaborative formulation of the Kalobeyei Settlement Advisory Development Plan, and promised to support the conferment of a Joint Municipality status for Kakuma Town, Kakuma Refugee Camp, and the Kalobeyei Settlement. This was of importance, the Governor had also mentioned, as it showed the existing and continued support and commitment to achieve sustainable urban development as fundamental for the stimulation of local economic development, and the inclusion of refugees in mainstream planning systems of County and National Governments.



**Top left:** County Governor Nanok speaking during the launch of Strategic Plan for KISED with development partners. **Right:** County Governor launch of Strategic Plan for KISED with development partners. © UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat Leads KISED P Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Thematic Working Group Meeting in Lodwar

UN-Habitat played the role as technical lead and support to other partners during the first Spatial Planning and Infrastructural Development Thematic Working Group in Lodwar, after the launch of the KISED P Strategic Plan in Kakuma. The Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Thematic Working Group is responsible to provide support for capacity development for Turkana County Government, the development and monitoring of spatial plans, sustainable shelter and infrastructure development strategies, promotion of transport oriented development, and effective land-use systems for the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement and within Turkana West.

In the meeting, UN-Habitat supported the Turkana County Government's Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Management office, and other partners to discuss the coordination and reporting mechanisms that are needed during the implementation of multiple projects, and ensuring the linkages of planned activities' integration to the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The terms of reference for the Thematic Working Group, including budgets, timelines for implementation and more were also discussed and adopted to ensure the effective coordination between partners.

Furthermore, it was stipulated in the KISED P Strategic Plan that a coordinating Secretariat would be present, led by the Turkana County Government, UN agencies, and donors. The Thematic Working Groups would subsequently be led by County Ministries, and UN representatives. At the local levels, heads of the County Ministries will lead the implementation of KISED P.

**Bottom left:** UN-Habitat as technical lead in Thematic Working Group for Spatial Planning and Infrastructural Development. **Right:** UN-Habitat and agencies supporting Turkana County Government's Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Management staff. © **UN-Habitat**



## Initial meeting for the Preparation of Kalobeyei Settlement Corridor Plan with UN-Habitat and Turkana County

The initial meeting for the preparation of the Kalobeyei Settlement Corridor Plan was held at the County Government, Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Management office in Lodwar, to discuss the Government of Japan funded project by UN-Habitat for the development of a Corridor Plan close to the Kalobeyei Settlement. The Corridor Plan, located adjacent to the Kenyan LAPSET Corridor connecting Kenya to South Sudan, aims to provide many opportunities for local economic development within the region and promote greater connectivity to towns situated along the corridor, which would include the growing Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement.

At the meeting, UN-Habitat shared the concept for the Corridor Plan, and the proposed work plan with the County Government. The modalities of coordination during the planning processes were agreed between both parties. In addition, the County Government mentioned their agenda to do further urban planning for Kalobeyei Town, and requested UN-Habitat's support and collaboration to avoid the duplication of resources. It was further requested by the County Government for UN-Habitat to share available information and technical expertise during the actual

planning process, and to also develop a joint vision for urban development within the larger area, which would take into consideration the functional relationships between the two proposed development plans.

Per the discussions, UN-Habitat and County Government came to an agreement to organize an initial Joint Public Participation Meeting to introduce the proposed projects to local leaders, partner organizations, and the local communities, including refugee and hosts.



The representative of the Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Management prepared the document on the intention for planning, which was circulated at national and local levels for public validation of the projects prior to its commencement. The County Government further expressed the collaboration as important and crucial

as it provides a platform for the County to benefit from UN-Habitat's longstanding experience in planning and urban development, as well as the best practices that could support the enhancement of the Ministry's planning function and ownership leading to further development.

Top Right: Kalobeyei Settlement Corridor Plan meeting discussing workplan and for the Preparation of Kalobeyei Settlement Corridor Plan with UN-Habitat and Turkana County. © UN-Habitat

## UN-Habitat supports Cities Alliance scoping mission to Kakuma

Cities Alliance is global partnership supporting cities to deliver sustainable development, managed through a secretariat operating on a Multi-Donor Fund supported by an efficient, flexible grant-making mechanism with global reach. They consist of a membership of different constituencies such as National Governments, Multilateral Institutions, Associations of Local Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Sector and Foundations and Academia bodies. For the mission in Kenya, and specifically in Turkana, Cities Alliance was exploring opportunities for projects to support the employment of migrants through creation of systems of connectivity for cities and secondary cities, such as Kalobeyei Settlement.



Top Left: UN-Habitat supporting Cities Alliance in meeting with Turkana County Government Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Management in Lodwar. © UN-Habitat

In processes leading up to the mission, and further in Kakuma, UN-Habitat supported Cities Alliance to meet with partners on the ground, such as UNHCR, African Action Help International, Turkana West sub-county Government, Refugee Affairs Secretariat, and UN-Habitat's Settlement Development Group representatives from refugee and host communities. They also received the opportunity to meet with the Turkana County Government Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Management in Lodwar.

In these meetings, discussions centered around how urban planning can create opportunities for economies of

agglomeration and facilitate connectivity and networking within refugee and the host communities to promote local economic development and employment opportunities. The effects would be felt in main and intermediate towns in Turkana West sub-county. Cities Alliance promoted the importance of self-organised communities and business clusters that create social capital. They emphasized that this could be executed as a pilot project that will promote networking and collaborative governance among different interest groups to reduce costs of business transactions, enhance productivity and efficiency as well as create an enabling environment to stimulate enterprise development.

Some of the comments received included one from UNHCR staff, which found the initiative as a novel idea and expressed their commitment to support the project that would contribute to empowering refugees' economies, skills and opportunities, leading to self-reliance. In the meeting with the County Government, the representatives encouraged Cities Alliance and UN-Habitat to consider also supporting and including different Government Ministries collaboratively to create enabling environments, allowing for the meeting of infrastructural development needs of people, and develop policies to support connectivity of cities and towns for greater economic prosperity.





## UN-Habitat Collaborates with FAO in Capacity Building for Members of Turkana County Assembly

UN-Habitat, through funding provided by the Government of Japan for integrated projects and capacity development in Turkana County, organized a 2-Day workshop with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for members of Turkana County Assembly Committee of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Management. The workshop centered on introducing the importance of good practices of urban planning and design, urban economy and finance, urban governance, land management and policy to tackle existing urbanization challenges.

The workshop began with an introduction by FAO, which discussed and shared the history of land rights and urban governance in Kenya. FAO presented how the

laws concerning land have evolved from the periods of colonialization to existing times. Making references to the constitution, FAO built upon sessional papers and legislations on land to discuss private, public and communal land ownership laws, and explained how group ranches and trust lands had changed to become communal land statuses overtime. As the land in Turkana County is largely communal land, the knowledge benefited the committee to the understand the existing challenges and opportunities that emerged as such and how it would affect resultant planning of their cities and towns.

UN-Habitat continued the workshop by introducing global trends of urbanization, such as increasing rural to urban migration, and its resultant impact on the urban planning dimension in Kenya. The sessions on both days involved sharing principles of good planning and design, institutional capacity and partnerships (National government, government parastatals, county government authorities, private sector, informal sector, civil society, local communities) Turkana County can utilize as leverage to promote local economic development in urban areas. The highlights from the discussions captured how planning plays a fundamental role to adequately prepare for and tackle urban challenges which range from urban poverty, resource and financial inequality, inadequate provision of basic services, climatic and environmental issues.

During the workshop, the Chairman of the Committee, Hon. Lolim Willy Nalimo, expressed that the workshop provided an important and strategic platform to share existing knowledge and best practices on land management, and integrated urban planning, with the collaborative aim to support the committee's mandate in the provision of oversight, representation and effective management and making of legislations. The leader of Turkana County Assembly, Hon. Bethwel Kobongin also expressed his support for the workshop, saying "Knowledge is power, and all members should participate keenly in this workshop to understand the processes required for the validation and interrogation of County Spatial Plans for various urban and special areas, which have been submitted for approval."



The county assembly committee expressed that while the county enjoys enormous availability of natural resources which can be leveraged to promote economic growth, the lack of adequate resources for planning are impediments – "If you look at the county fiscal strategy, planning received the lowest allocation in the budget, and while we have the spatial plans, it is very hard to implement them and therefore we request our partners for their support", said Hon. Hon. Patrick Esukuku Imana, Member of the committee. Yuka Terada from UN-Habitat shared in response, "I am impressed that you have a lot of resources as county, the spatial plans need to be approved as a prerequisite of for urban development. The county assembly and the county executive need to prioritize spatial planning in their budgets as an incentive for the private sector and other development partners to see the commitment of the county government."

**Top Left:** UN-Habitat Collaborates with FAO in Capacity Building for Members. © UN-Habitat



**Top right:** UN-Habitat Planner introducing planning concepts to County Assembly. © UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat and Turkana County Assembly Members discuss Spatial Plan Approval

UN-Habitat, through the Ministry of Lands, convened a meeting for the Turkana County Assembly committees' members for Land, Housing, Energy and Urban Management, and that for Planning, Trade and Finance to deliberate on the issues pertaining to the spatial plan approval.

As the representative of both committees, the Chairman Hon. Nicholas Ewoi., and the County Chief Officer for Land, Housing, Energy and Urban Management Mr. Julius Lemuya on behalf of the County Government welcomed the members and highlighted the importance of plans preparation and execution. Mr. Lemuya expressed, "From the timelines presented, it is evident that all the due processes for plan preparation were followed, what is lacking being the adoption and approval stages." The County Chief Officer also noted that the Ministry of Lands has prepared and finalized 8 Integrated Strategic Plans for various towns in the County. These plans will need to be adopted by the County assembly for approval, so that they can be used as development control tools to guide urban development for the settlement and towns.

UN-Habitat presented two brief presentations aligned with the objective to strengthen institutional capacity, and to promote participatory planning. The first presentation was on the Kalobeyei Advisory Development Plan where it was outlined the key components of the plan and the various stages of the planning process undertaken - context analysis on systems of towns, connectivity either on local, district or regional level, situational analysis on key thematic and sectoral areas, collaborative and participatory planning methods adopted, stakeholder engagement processes, what informed the planning proposal, scenarios, strategies and the final plan.



The second presentation was made per request of the members of the County assembly and the Chief Officer to highlight relevant issues or contents of a spatial plan. UN-Habitat discussed the role of the County assembly in plan preparation, including factors that determine plan approval such as the proposed strategies, action plans, programs and projects. For instance, in reviewing the plan, it is important to ascertain relevancy, effectiveness of the projects proposed to the local and county economy and should represent the interest of the people. In addition, the committees were briefed on the importance of plan reviews to establish whether the right planning process were adopted. Hon. Elim Epuu observed "there is a need for equal representation in the process to provide opportunities to all individual regardless of their form of disabilities to contribute fully towards the process."

Top right: UN-Habitat Yuka Terada presenting on Kalobeyei Advisory Spatial Plan. © UN-Habitat



Top right: Discussions on the role of Spatial Planning as part of larger county. © UN-Habitat





**Top left:** UN-Habitat Collaborates with FAO in Capacity Building for Members. © **UN-Habitat**

At the end of the meeting, the members expressed their gratitude towards UN-Habitat for their efforts in support for spatial planning in the County. Building upon the previous concern for development control in the settlement, it was agreed that the director of physical planning would share the final survey report from the demarcation and beaconing exercise held previously with the County Assembly members for consideration. The Chairman for the County Assembly Committee of Lands advised the Chief Officer to procedurally forward the plan to the County Assembly with the planning justification showing guidance on plan threshold and why the plan should be approved.

## **UN-Habitat Technical Lead for Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Development Thematic Working Group in second quarterly KISED P Meeting**

As part of the multi-agency support for KISED P, the second quarterly KISED P meeting took place in Lodwar at the end of June. During the session, the spatial planning and infrastructural development thematic working group, which UN-Habitat is the technical lead, held a round-table meeting to discuss how to strengthen the institutions' capacity, to promote spatial planning, sustainable shelter and transport development and land use system amongst other considerations.

In this meeting, UN-Habitat continued to strengthen its partnership with the County Government, UNHCR and other partners in promoting KISED P objectives. During the discussion, and utilizing the last quarterly meeting's deliberations as the precursor, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and the County Government reviewed the term of reference and the budget adopted. Resources allocated for activities and projects were identified as a vital cog to drive the KISED P agendas forward and therefore pooling of more resources is inevitable beyond collaboration and expertise support.



**Top right:** KISED P thematic working group discussions on Spatial Planning. © **UN-Habitat**

UN-Habitat and UNHCR urged the Government to increase its presence in the Sub-County level to ensure effective coordination for project activities and collaboration. In addition, it was agreed that there is a need for comprehensive planning of Kakuma Town to include all the relevant strategies that would promote integration with Kakuma refugee camp and promote efficient provision and utilization of basic services by the government, and other humanitarian and development partners.

Finally, the meeting also prioritized pertinent activities to be carried out in the year. Adoption and approval of Kalobeyei Advisory spatial plan is paramount and therefore the Government was urged to take the lead in ensuring the plan is approved. Other

activities highlighted includes the County Government to carry out a fact-finding mission in Kakuma Town to establish whether the area has reached the threshold required as per the law to be conferred as a municipality, including a boundary assessment to establish the right extent for the municipality and housing strategy for Refugee and Host communities.

In the closing, the Chief Officer, Mr. Joshua Lemuya, who chaired the meeting lauded UN-Habitat and other partners' effort and urged all to embrace teamwork. He promised to support implementation and success of KISED P and pledged that the Government will support and strengthen KISED P forum in all levels, and in particular the sub county level.



## UN-Habitat Supports Planning of Host Community Land near Kalobeyei New Settlement and the LAPSSSET Corridor

25<sup>th</sup> September 2019, Kalobeyei – Last month, UN-Habitat organized a meeting in collaboration with Turkana county government and the local leaders in Turkana west to initiate the planning for the host community land adjacent to Kalobeyei New Settlement. Funded by the Government of Japan, UN-Habitat’s support in the last years to the planning function in Kalobeyei was developed with the anticipation of future growth and expansion in the area. This is as opposed to Kakuma refugee camp, which has grown organically and was unplanned from the beginning. The Kalobeyei New Settlement was developed to respond to the influx of refugees into the over-capacitated Kakuma camp, and to leverage the economic opportunities that would come from the intervention, which includes the construction of the Lodwar-Lokichoggio Highway, part of the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSSET) Corridor project as part of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme.

Increasingly over the last decades, forced and voluntary migration of populations into urban areas present a challenge to hosting countries, especially developing countries. Kenya now hosts a near total of 400,000 refugees, with a large number hosted in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei New Settlement in one of the poorest countries, Turkana County. The main cause for migration of refugees from other countries into Turkana County is mainly due to the man-made crises, such as war, conflict and civil strife. In addition, host communities in the region also increasingly migrate voluntarily in search of livelihoods opportunities, and in response to worsening climate conditions and scarcity of resources. In the absence of good and sustainable urban planning two decades ago, the migration of refugees into Kakuma refugee camp has resulted in the organic development and growth of the camp and neighbouring town. Referring to this experience, unplanned urbanization is also likely to occur near Kalobeyei New Settlement should it not be well planned for.



Answering to that concern, UN-Habitat has been supporting the local government, and humanitarian and development partners in the planning and design of Kalobeyei New Settlement, which lies 25km from Kakuma town, and 5km from Kakuma refugee camp. The settlement now has a growing and vibrant urban economy where both host and refugee community members provide for and purchase a diversity of goods and services. The presence of the settlement has also attracted linear development along the LAPSSSET Corridor which needs to be addressed. In the meeting, stakeholders discussed the scope of the project, and solutions to address the challenges with increasing migration into the county, while also being able to leverage on opportunities

of urbanization for greater local economic development.

In the meeting, the planners from UN-Habitat shared that Kalobeyei New Settlement will likely attract investments and land development opportunities in the adjacent area, saying that “this will require proper planning to prevent a scenario of unplanned urban development as observed in Kakuma.” They also added that “Having supported the County to formulate an Advisory Development Plan for the settlement, the plan will support to advance the planning interventions required in the area. Besides guiding investments, good land use planning and management in the area is required to guide host community integration, conserve

environment and for effective land use management.” Local leaders and participants noted that the planning process will require a multi-level and multi-sectoral coordination, involving government and non-government stakeholders (e.g. local communities, donor agencies, private sector and non-profit organizations).

This inception meeting will be followed by a series of participatory planning workshops with the host and the refugee community, civil society organizations, Local NGOs, private sector and the local government to develop the vision for the adjacent corridor plan. The plan is expected to be completed and submitted to Turkana County Government for approval by February 2020.

## Consultative meeting with the Turkana County Legislature to support plan approval processes

22<sup>nd</sup> July 2019, Kakuma – UN-Habitat was joined by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the County Government Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban management in this meeting to support the country assembly to familiarize themselves with the plan proposals for Kalobeyei Advisory Development Plan, and the Kakuma Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan. The meeting also included equipping the Country Assembly committee of lands with the respective basic knowledge on urban planning and strategic leadership skills to support the validation process of the two spatial plans before final approval. This was a second meeting after an initial workshop was conducted in June earlier, to inform the committee of their respective roles in decision making on considerations of urban development, land, urban governance and legislation as well as plan approval.

In this meeting, the County Assembly committee of lands was trained on the best practices and concepts that were utilized in the planning for Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, and Kakuma town.



Top left: Chief Officer, Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Area Management, Turkana County. © UN-Habitat



Top right: Members of the Turkana County Assembly Committee of Lands. © UN-Habitat

It also incorporated capacity development of tools and approaches that are useful in guiding inclusive and sustainable urban development. UN-Habitat also trained the committee on the opportunities and actions required to implement visions for sustainable urban development, which require foresight, good planning and strategic urban management.



Bottom right: Presentation from UN-Habitat Program Coordinator Yuka Terada. © UN-Habitat

## UN-Habitat support to KISED P Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Thematic Working Group Meetings



Top right: KISED P Thematic Working Group meeting discussions. © UN-Habitat

23<sup>rd</sup> September 2019, Lodwar - With the integration of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio Economic Development Programme (KISED P)'s Strategic Plan with the Turkana County Government Integrated Development Plans, and the National Government Development Agenda, the implementation of all refugee programming is now coordinated by the relevant county government ministries. These reforms in management and coordination have been made in acknowledgement to global and national policies, such as The Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) for Kenya, which aim to address the engagement of global actors through "strengthened cooperation and solidarity with refugees and affected host countries", wherein local and national governments have a role to play in strengthening the

capacity of urban systems to withstand unprecedented pressure. This also includes building the capacity of local governments to better support initiatives that foster durable solutions and integration of refugee and the host community. The meetings for each thematic working group in KISED P are held on a quarterly basis in Turkana County Headquarters in Lodwar. In the new implementation arrangement, UN-Habitat is mainly supporting programs and implementing as the leading organization for the Spatial Planning and Infrastructure thematic working group.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2019, UN-Habitat joined the local government and other partners in the third quarterly meeting held in Lodwar. UN-Habitat contributed to the programme through playing the technical lead and advisory role, raising capacity on how to

establish urban governance institutions for Kalobeyei Settlement. Established three years ago, the Kalobeyei Settlement now requires a management board to guide infrastructural development, development control and the enforcement of land-use regulations and guidelines. The stakeholders had agreed to work on the modalities to establish the board and its roles and responsibilities before the next quarterly meeting in December 2019.

UN-Habitat also supported the County, UNHCR and other partners in this thematic working group to develop a joint Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to guide partners in the implementation of project activities planned within KISED P. The stakeholders are also working with the leadership of the Ministry of Lands, Energy, Housing and Urban Areas Management to develop a joint budget for all funded projects in the year 2019/2020 for better coordination during implementation and alignment of all project activities with the County Integrated Development Plans.

## UN-Habitat Monitoring and Evaluation of projects implemented in Kalobeyei Settlement



From June to the end of September 2019, UN-Habitat has worked to develop monitoring and evaluation methodologies, research tools and data collection within the settlement as part of the development of a lessons learnt normative report documenting UN-Habitat's experience in working in humanitarian contexts in Kenya. The exercise was designed to assess the performance of all UN-Habitat's Government of Japan funded projects in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement for the last three years.

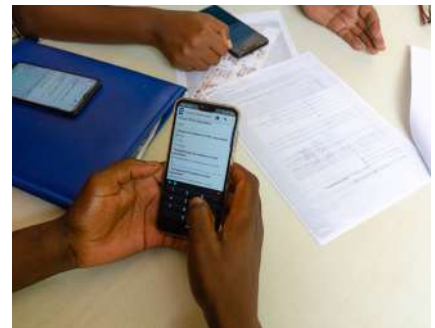
Top right: Training Research Assistants before the data collection processes. © UN-Habitat



Top left: UN-Habitat staff interviewing Camp Manager, Refugee Affairs Secretariat. © UN-Habitat

The results from the evaluation will also contribute to the on-going discussions on cities and migration, and more precisely on how urban development initiatives can be designed and implemented within humanitarian contexts. The report will inform agencies and governments on how to better address the complexity of refugee crises, with considerations placed on sustainable urban development, adequate housing, public space design, integration of refugees and host communities, climate change adaptation and mitigation to name a few.

The data collection was focused on themes of planning and design, housing, governance and institutions, public space, business training, energy, climate change, gender, road and infrastructure development and capacity development. It also included the challenges and opportunities for that can be considered for future programming, including providing recommendations on positive outcomes that can be scaled-up and used best practices in to other similar contexts globally.



Top right: Research Assistants familiarizing with KoboCollect, an app from Play store. © UN-Habitat





## UN-Habitat's 'Peoples Process' Approach for planning and design of Public Spaces in Kalobeyei Settlement, Turkana County

Planned in 2016, Kalobeyei Settlement in Turkana County now hosts about 36,025 refugees and asylum seekers. Most of the urban infrastructural development within the settlement thus far has been focused on housing, water, sanitation, healthcare and education as priority areas to provide equal access to resources and protection for both refugees and hosts communities. While Public Spaces play a key role in defining the quality of life in urban areas, Public Space investments within the settlement are still few.

This year, UN-Habitat partnered with Peace Winds Japan and GIZ Kenya to support the development of a Public Space project in village two of Kalobeyei Settlement, at a site that overlooks the main road called Kenyatta Avenue. The free to access Public Space is adjacent to other land-use zones, which include residential, commercial and other public utilities and can potentially play a key role in promoting greater social mix, cultural exchanges and greater social cohesion in an urban fabric that encourages diversity and integration.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of November, a workshop was organized in continuation of a participatory planning process for community visioning exercise through data collection and design. The workshop was attended by many community members of different ages, gender background, with a third of them being children. The workshop process involved the collection of data from the community, which included mapping existing living environments, and translating this information for the design process of the Public Spaces. The workshop also included a map reading exercise at the neighborhood level, to understand the various land uses in the vicinity to help the community visualize accessibility and flexibility in function of Public Spaces to cater to different and evolving needs, building the potential of the space to accommodate multiple activities.

After the site visit and map reading exercises, participants were divided into six groups, composing of different individuals. A separate group was created for children to sketch and develop initial community concepts and scenarios for the Public Space. The groups later presented their proposals before the community. This allowed the participants to critique each proposed concept based on inclusivity, safety and resilience and sustainability. In his group's presentation, Emmanuel Hassan, a refugee, said that their design includes "a learning center where people can pick up different skills, regardless of age, gender, and whatsoever," and added that "there is an Arts & Crafts center where people could create cultural costumes, or different cultural ornaments."



From the outcomes of the sketching exercise, the children proposed a wide variety of ideas which included swimming pools, football fields, playgrounds, as well as various kinds of green spaces. While some of them were shy to speak before the community, a welcoming atmosphere encouraged them to present their proposals. This event has been a major step towards mainstreaming children and vulnerable groups voices and aspirations in planning and design process as active users and advocates of Public Spaces.

Top right: Children group as part of Public Space Design Process ensuring integration of their concerns and feedback.  
© UN-Habitat

Top left: A Hands-on approach utilised as part of the Public Space Design Processes.  
© UN-Habitat

Bottom: Group Photo of participating groups as part of the Public Space Design Workshop.  
© UN-Habitat





## Urban profiling for Lessons Learnt in Kalobeyei Settlement, Turkana West

During the month of October, UN-Habitat continued the monitoring and evaluation exercise for all the projects implemented in the Kalobeyei Settlement under the strategic plan of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED DP). This exercise is focused on producing a report to capture the lessons learnt from projects implemented between the years 2016 – 2019, within the preparatory stages and beginning of Phase 1 period of KISED DP. The results of this evaluation will play a big role in informing the urban development interventions in the settlement and the region, as well as in providing best practices to global contexts on the role of participatory planning and design and implementation of such plans in another humanitarian context.

Most of the work conducted by the field office in October and November has been focused on data analysis and reporting, as well as urban profiling for the spatial development in the settlement and the hinterlands. Urban profiling is an effective way of developing a shared understanding of the complexity of urban development in the



settlement through looking at different interconnected systems, such as sectors and key actors involved in various programmes in the settlement. Ultimately, the lessons learnt report aims to create a shared understanding of the current situation to build the foundation for more contextualized, coordinated, complementary and holistic urban development responses.

The report for the lessons learnt will aim to share the uniqueness of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Programme

**Top right:** Urban and sectoral profiling processes as part of data collection for lessons learnt report.

© UN-Habitat

(KISED DP) and the way the County Government of Turkana has brought together UN agencies and other partners to think differently on how to integrate refugees and the host community in an urban environment. The report is expected to be shared during the first quarter of the next year, in 2020.

## Establishing Joint Work Programme for planning of Kalobeyei Town and a Corridor Plan in Turkana West

With the continued support from the Government of Japan, UN-Habitat has been working with Turkana County Government for the last three years, with a focus on strengthening the country's spatial planning function in the preparation of the Advisory Development Plan, and subsequent technical and advisory support for planning of other settlements and towns in the county.

In November 2019, the County Government of Turkana's Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Areas Management has been preparing for the planning of Kalobeyei Town, which is 9km away from the Kalobeyei Settlement. Additionally, in anticipation for potential urban sprawl at the periphery of Kalobeyei Settlement, the country is collaborating with UN-Habitat to prepare a spatial plan of the potential growth area along the southern part of the

settlement, adjacent to the main transportation corridor connecting Lodwar, Kakuma and Lokichoggio. The area is considered a strategic location as well for the establishment of an economic enterprise zone to support local economic development due to its advantage for geographical location of market facilities near Kalobeyei Settlement, Kakuma Town and Kakuma Camp.

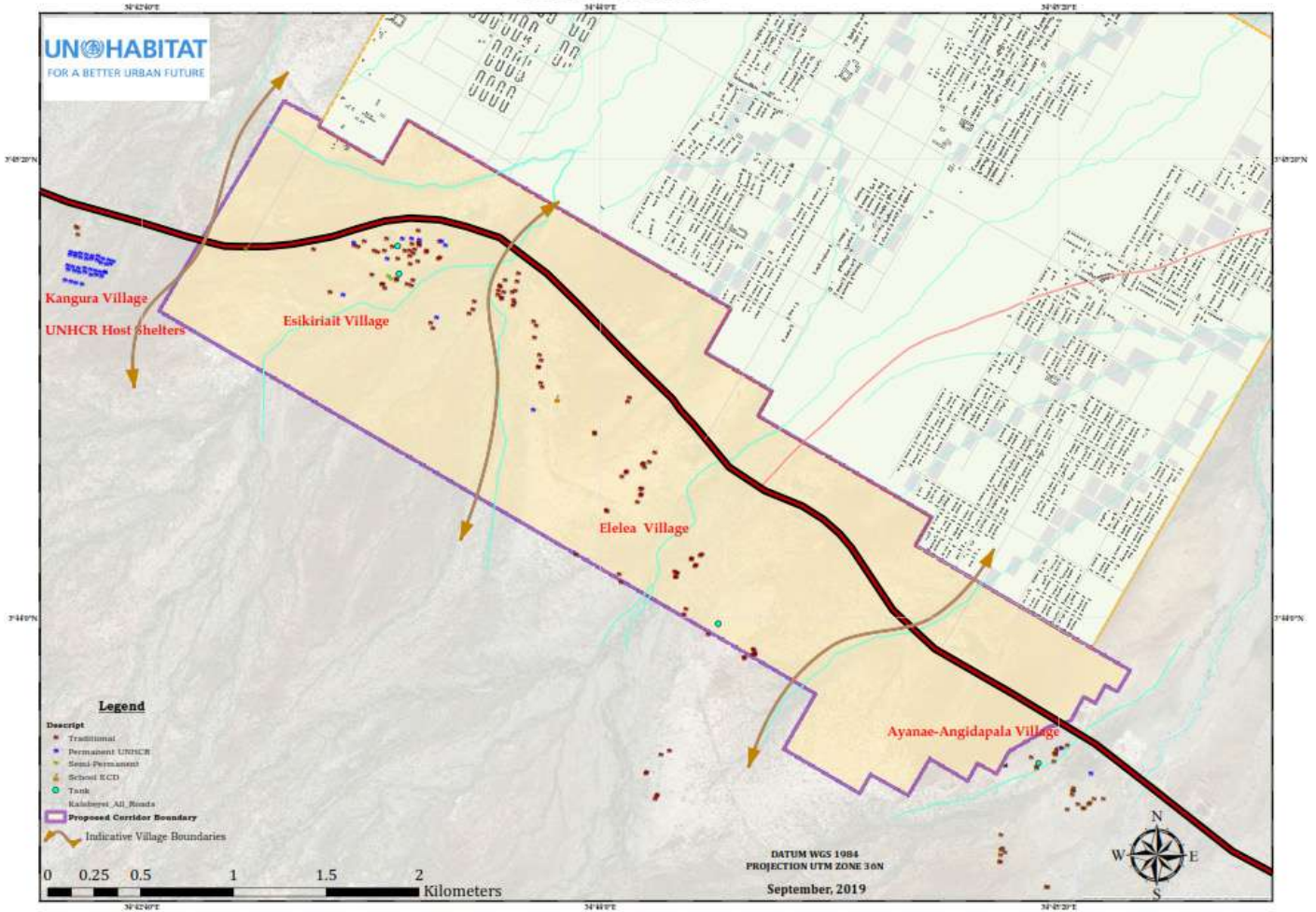
The country developed a joint work plan with the support of UN-Habitat to guide the participatory spatial planning processes for the projects. The Spatial Plans for Kalobeyei Town and Kalobeyei Settlement will be eventually integrated within the plan for Kakuma Town, and Kakuma Camp, to form a joint municipality status for the region. These initiatives are geared towards supporting Turkana County's urban development processes and plans. This is mainly

due to the uniqueness of urbanization in Turkana West, which is mainly driven by both forced and voluntary migration. While urbanization is still at a nascent level, the influx of refugees and their resettlement near Kakuma and Kalobeyei Town remains a catalyst for urbanization as refugee settlements have been identified as key economic centers and market places.

On the other hand, the host community members are also migrating to towns and urban areas given the increasing number of educated youths who are currently seeking job opportunities in urban areas and settlements. Additionally, increased drought due to climate change is also resulting in climate-related migration patterns into towns as the pastoralists look for alternative livelihoods in the urban areas.



**SITE LOCATION**



**UN-Habitat organizes photography training for Youth from Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement and Kalobeyei Town in Turkana West Sub-County**

UN-Habitat organized a week-long photography and videography training with youth from Kalobeyei Settlement and Kalobeyei Town. The training began on Monday, 25th November, focusing on teaching principles of photography and videography, and on how to document day to day life, used to map urban development issues in refugee and host community settlements in Kalobeyei.



Bottom right: Photography and videography workshop processes with participants.  
© UN-Habitat



This was the second workshop following a first iteration conducted in 2016, when the Kalobeyei Settlement was first established and undergoing planning for. The purpose of the workshop then was to map existing infrastructures and social economic activities in the settlement at the time, to engage youth on better understanding issues of planning and urban development, and particularly to support them in taking their role in participating in the larger development agenda in this thematic area.

The second workshop was clustered into themes, namely urban basic services, urban economy, climate change in environment, urban agriculture, housing, mobility and gender mainstreaming. All the youth participants were present in the field visits in the two settlements such as to document these themes within their communities. On the last day of the workshop, the photos taken by the participants during their individual field projects, were showcased in an exhibition which was attended by a larger group from the refugee and the host community.

**Top right:** Photography and videography workshop processes with participants, mapping areas of focus.  
© UN-Habitat





## Turkana County, Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Areas Management Conducts Topographic Survey of the Proposed Planning Site in Kalobeyei and Kalobeyei Town

Following months of preparations with leaders and community engagement, the Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Areas Management Lands of Turkana County Government in conjunction with UN-Habitat undertook a Topographic Survey of both the Proposed Corridor planning site and Kalobeyei Town Centre.

The exercise was carried out in cognizance of the community interest and the need to prepare the site for planning purposes. Speaking in a community forum at Kalobeyei Primary School, Kalobeyei Centre, a day before the exercise commenced, Director of Physical Planning, Mr.

Munialo, reiterated the County Government's commitment to support spatial planning within the locality, to improve the well-being of the people living in the area. He further assured the community that "the County Government will carry out the exercise in line with the stipulated guideline and that the County Government desire is to facilitate emergence of organized settlement with functional uses that will promote the local economy in the area." In so doing, he urged the community particularly those living within the planning sites, to support the exercise and take greater ownership of it.



The Topographical Survey was carried out by surveyors from the Ministry on 8<sup>th</sup> December to 13<sup>th</sup> December 2019. Launching the exercise, the Director of Physical Planning and the Sub County Land Administrator Mr. Kisike, lauded the support of UN-Habitat in ensuring the exercise's success. The survey was intended to generate the relevant topographical information and data to ensure sustainable development of the areas, particularly for the area adjacent to Kalobeyei Settlement, which has been earmarked as the potential Economic Enterprise Zone due to its strategic location and proximity to market forces and accessibility to the major A1 Road. Kalobeyei Town Centre will also grow as a result of increased accessibility, enhanced goods and service mobility. Hence, the survey will play a great role in participatory planning process.

The ground survey sought to provide the initial base maps that will be used for analysis, land use and infrastructural development proposals.

The survey process involved the establishment of ground control points and picking ground positions and spot heights using 3 GNSS Receiver (RTK DGPS) and handheld GPS to identify significant elevation changes occurring within the limits of survey. This included accurate positioning of existing salient features such as visible gully locally known as lagers and any other man-made or natural features.



Top right: Surveyor Staking out Spot Heights.  
© UN-Habitat

After the survey, both teams from the Ministry and UN-Habitat discussed various challenges encountered during the exercise and agreed that a survey report will be prepared to reflect all the outcomes of the exercise for future reference.

Bottom right: Survey Team establishing the 1st Ground Control Point.  
© UN-Habitat



## **UN-Habitat Convened a Community meeting in Support of Participatory Planning Process in Kalobeyei Town**

Friday, 6<sup>th</sup> December 2019, Kalobeyei Town - Public participation in any plan preparation process is critical. In order to promote effective community participation in plan preparation processes, UN-Habitat in collaboration with the County Government of Turkana, Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Areas Management Lands organised a one day community forum to discuss planning issues, and to introduce the County Government plan to carry out an advisory plan for the corridor area in Kalobeyei Centre. Through the support of the Government of Japan, UN-Habitat will provide technical and advisory support for planning.

In the meeting, which was attended by over 300 community members, various community leaders expressed their goodwill towards the process. The process will be geared towards preparation of a spatial plan that will guide and control growth in the area adjacent to Kalobeyei Settlement. The area has been earmarked as a potential economic enterprise zone and will leverage on emerging advantages such as the construction of the A1 road and the proposed LAPSSET Corridor.

Speaking during the forum, the Community Leaders urged the residents to embrace good planning and to support the

County Government to promote coordinated growth and equitable distribution of resources through planning. Mr. Zacharia Etukon, the Ward Administrator, leading the meeting, explained to the community members on the importance of planning, particularly in areas of Kalobeyei Town and its vicinity. His remarks were further echoed by Mr. Yussuf J Salat who was sitting in for the Deputy County Commissioner Turkana West; who commended the efforts of the County Government and UN-Habitat towards spatial intervention that are people-centred.



Top left: Community Meeting participants discussing Participatory Planning Process in Kalobeyei Town.  
© UN-Habitat

Addressing the forum, Community Opinion Leader Mr. Kapoko highlighted several challenges facing the communities that includes the lack of adequate schools and health facilities, poor water reticulation system, lack of organised waste management system among others issues and urged the County Government to specifically consider ways to promote service delivery within the areas.

Bottom right: Community Opinion Leaders speaking to participants and the Director of Physical Planning.  
© UN-Habitat

Responding to the emerging issues, Director of Physical Planning Mr. Munialo emphasised on the need of the Community-led process, whereby the residents will be in the frontline to promote proper planning. “We cannot do planning without you people, without the people the plan will not happen.”

The leaders also echoed the sentiments and retorted that, inclusive planning approach to spatial intervention is paramount in the area and that Communities form an integral part. There was community consensus that efforts should be directed towards promotion of coordinated growth and in prevention of the formation of informal clusters in the areas which have potential for growth.



## UN-Habitat and GIZ Collaborate to support the Local Community on Sports and Public Space Management

Over the last years, community members have been the core users of many existing public facilities within the Kalobeyei settlement, which are often managed and maintained by international and local agencies. To promote a shift towards greater self-reliance in the management of facilities of the community, UN-Habitat and GIZ have partnered to support and empower local community leadership to oversee and manage the use of the Public Space which is being developed by UN-Habitat, through Peace Wind Japan as an Implementing partner, and GIZ’s Sports for Development Programme.

UN-Habitat and GIZ organised a meeting to discuss the Memorandum of Understanding between the Community members, who consisted of both host and refugee communities. The members were informed on the need for a community committee in management of public facilities, and were taken through the various components of the MoU. The committee will be responsible for developing and implementing strategies that will promote adequate usage of the facility, including the preparation of a usage schedule, and to ensure the facility caters to all groups including children, youth and women among others.

Emphasizing on the importance of sports in fostering peaceful co-existence, Frankline Oluoko, Junior M&E Advisor; Sport for development in Africa, informed the members that GIZ in partnership with UN-Habitat will support the establishment of the community committee and will equip and provide relevant sporting facilities to be use by all members of the community. He urged the committee to work dynamically with other sport organizations within the larger Turkana west to promote togetherness through sports. Additionally, UN-Habitat will ensure the public space as implemented will enhance socialization and interaction, promote safe spaces for all people irrespective of



Top right: UN-Habitat Urban Planner, Wilson, explaining the management of Village 2's Public Space and how it impacts KSSCC.  
© UN-Habitat

their age or gender, is culturally sensitive, and that the facility will promote socio-economic well-being of the people which is imperative in ensuring integration.

Further to enable the success of an all-inclusive public space, UN-Habitat will constantly promote the welfare of the community committee through training and resources mobilization to ensure the facility is accessible and is operated in a sustainable way.



## UN-Habitat and AAR Japan conduct business training for the Kalobeyei Community Centre Management Committee



As a final phase of the community centre project in Kalobeyei, UN-Habitat and its implementing Partner, AAR Japan conducted a business skills training to enhance the self-reliance and sustainability of the management of the Kalobeyei Community Centre for its committee management team.

The training covered seven business skills areas, which included business ideation, financial management, inventory management and record keeping, business strength analysis (SWOT analysis), management and leadership, and group dynamics.

The training was separated into two phases, and additionally group challenges facing the Kalobeyei Settlement Community Centre were also discussed.

The training was successful in providing business skills to the host and the refugee community participants, on the selected topics. Moreover, several other deliverables during the training included the development of business ideas, problem mapping processes, enterprise resource requirement mapping and drawing out an action plan for the year 2020.

Top right: KSSCC Management Committee undergoing business training to build up skillsets in managing the community centre.  
© UN-Habitat

With the road map drawn out for the Kalobeyei Settlement Community Centre, the members have been implementing the lessons learnt in the operation and maintenance of the community centre, as well as providing services to both the refugee and the host community. They will however need external guidance to continue to do so effectively, which over time can be relinquished for self-sustainability of the management.



Supporting planning for  
**INTEGRATED REFUGEE  
& HOST COMMUNITIES**

KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
TURKANA COUNTY

Participants of the Corridor Infrastructure  
Planning Private Sector Workshop.  
© UN-Habitat



## Kalobeyei Corridor Infrastructure Planning Private Sector Workshop, in Turkana County, Kenya

Kalobeyei, Kenya, 3rd March 2020– UN-Habitat, in collaboration with Turkana County Government, recently hosted the Kalobeyei Corridor Infrastructure Planning Private Sector Workshop in Kakuma, Turkana County, Kenya.

The workshop was unique in that it gathered together a spectrum of stakeholders including representatives from UN-Habitat, UNHCR, the Kenya National Government, host and refugee communities, NGOs, private sector and development partners. The objective of the workshop was to explore and gather perspectives on the role of spatial planning in promoting local economic development in Kakuma-Kalobeyei, a region known for hosting a large population of refugees from East Africa for the past decades.

The workshop covered a range of focal areas which included the KISED (Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-economic Development Plan), the LAPSET Corridor project, land governance in Turkana county, opportunities for enterprise development in Kakuma and approaches to strengthening the humanitarian and development nexus in Turkana West. A combination of presentations, plenary discussions and planning exercises were carried out, from which several key issues emerged. One key issue was related to the unique, mutually-beneficial relationship between refugees and host community in Kakuma-Kalobeyei. A take-away from discussions on this issue was that there was a need to leverage this unique context to enhance local economic development, including attracting external investments and properly circulating funds from organisations such as the WFP.



Top right: CECM Esther Lokwei Lokiyo presenting during the Private Sector Workshop.  
© UN-Habitat

reflective of enduring cultural practices, there was discussion around the issue of communal land and how it could potentially be leased to protect pastoralist practices.

This workshop was a platform for stakeholders to express and understand a variety of perspectives on the key issues arising from the urbanization of Kakuma-Kalobeyei.



Top right: Presentation on LAPSET Corridor during the Private Sector Workshop.  
© UN-Habitat

Another recurring theme was the role of pastoralism in urbanization, with questions raised over how urbanization in Kakuma-Kalobeyei will be accommodating the pastoralist practices of the host community and whether adequate recognition is being given to the value of livestock. In the same vein and in ensuring that urbanization is

Following this workshop, UN-Habitat will be working closely with all stakeholders to ensure the continuation of the mutually-beneficial spatial and economic development of Kakuma-Kalobeyei, including close collaborations from key donors and partners such as the Government of Japan and Cities Alliance.

“We hope, together with the private sectors, other partners, and the local community, we are able to come up with solutions, to innovate, and to look at best practices that are able to provide the environment necessary for economic growth,” said Abraham Ekai Losinyen, Chief Officer of Finance, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Turkana County Government.

## UN-Habitat conducts Kalobeyei Village 2's Public Space Exhibition and Validation Workshop with partners



Back in October 2019, UN-Habitat, in collaboration with PWJ and GIZ, began a series of participatory design workshops with the community to develop a design for the public space in Village 2. The main objective was to encourage participation of the community by giving them an opportunity to design the space itself.

The design process was carried out in the spirit participation and co-creation. It was critical that the workshops were designed in a manner that allowed the community to better understand the design process and its principles. One example would be translating technical shop and construction

drawings into 3D drawings such that the community can better visualise designs. From these participatory workshops, community members proposed designs in 2D and 3D formats, and the proposals were integrated into the final design. A validation workshop was then necessary to follow up with the process and approve the design.

The same spirit of participation and co-creation was extended to the validation workshop, whereby the final design was presented to the community in a participatory manner. To achieve this, prior to the validation workshop, an exhibition of the participatory process was held in Kalobeyei



Top left: Community members visiting the Public Space Participatory Process Exhibition before the validation workshop. Top right: UN-Habitat and GIZ hosting a validation workshop for Village 2 Public Space.  
© UN-Habitat

Settlement Community Centre (KSCC) for 6 days, from 24<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> February 2020. The exhibition focused on translating technical drawings into 3D graphics that are readable by the community, and presented the products of each participatory workshop, allowing the community to understand the participatory process and how their designs evolved and were incorporated into the final designs.



**Top right:** Engineer from RAS offers insights to the community-led design in the Public Space validation workshop. © UN-Habitat



After the exhibition, the validation workshop provided a recap of the participatory process and its outputs, explaining how the designs evolved through the process. Beyond being guided through the integrated design, participants were also introduced to the challenges faced by the team, including difficulty in design integration. Other concerns that were raised through the activities included how talents will be developed through the public space, and the way in which women will be able to use the women's shelter.

UN-Habitat and GIZ noted that the public space was designed to be open and accessible to the community. This accessibility will be coupled with Sports for Development's (S4D) capacity building programme, where coaches are identified to be trained

to support sports players in the public space. A combination of hard and soft component support will help interested players to develop their skills in the long-term. UN-Habitat further explained that over the next weeks when construction is mid-way, community members will be invited to participate and co-create - women from the community will be better able to work

with the organisations to develop the space further into something more suitable for their use. The satisfaction of the community in the participatory process can be seen in one of the participant's comments, where he said, "This project should go ahead - tomorrow I will be leaving but the other refugees will come here and will enjoy it."

## Commencement of construction of Kalobeyi Settlement Public Space in Village 2



Kalobeyi, Kenya, 9<sup>th</sup> March 2020– After several weeks of public participation and participatory design through workshops involving the host and refugee communities, it was finally time to break the ground and start the construction process of the Public Space in Village 2. Construction workers participating in the implementation through Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) included both men and women from Kalobeyi settlement, and the host community members.

Like in previous successful community projects, involving both communities in

the construction was essential. This was done in an inclusive manner that involved gender and cultural diversity, encouraging integration as well as fostering a sense of ownership and belonging. This was expected to contribute to the overall capacity of the community, promoting self-reliance and a peaceful co-existence. Mr. Obang the security guard at the public space, and a resident of Village 2, said he was excited that this project was being implemented in Village 2. "Village 1's public space is very far for us, given that we cannot afford boda-boda to take us there," he also added.

**Top right:** Planting of tree saplings before construction of Village 2's Public Space. © UN-Habitat

The exercise began with a beaconing process - transferring of coordinate points from 3D drawings, to hand held GPS to identify the points on the ground. The various zones were segregated by pegs, each carrying a different set of functions for different users, served by footpaths and green zones.



Top right: UN-Habitat and PWJ begin demarcation works for Kalobeyei Village 2's Public Space.  
© UN-Habitat

By the end of the first week of implementation, approximately 600 trees had been planted on the green zones and along the pedestrian and cycling paths with the hope that they will one day grow and provide the intended ambience at the site, and shading to the paths. This was also conducted in light of the upcoming rains, which UN-Habitat and PWJ were concerned of and hence prioritised the activity. The footpaths provide linkages not only to different zones in the public space, but also to the neighbourhoods and the infrastructure adjacent to the Public space. The paths were set out using kerbstones, made from local stones, that were laid on a stripped trench by use of concrete. These will later be painted in different colour shades to depict the diversity of the community.

Concurrent to laying the kerbstone was the construction of the water tank platform and sitting benches. The public space will be supplied with clean water from the Kalobeyei water line, to be used for drinking and handwashing by the users. To attain the needed height and pressure, the plastic tank was placed on a 1m high masonry base laid on a reinforced concrete strip foundation. Permanent benches were constructed under existing trees and they were going to double up as sitting places as well as the famous local gameboard *Peiyarei*. They were made of masonry on a strip foundation and finished by plastering.



With the Covid-19 situation in the country, the construction of Kalobeyei Public Space 2 may take longer to than earlier planned, as the Country and Humanitarian organisations shift to a crisis management protocol. How the team implements the project during crisis will be determined by how resilient and adaptable the plan and design is. In such times, temporary measures should focus on improving access to these precious community spaces as they can be

quite helpful in implementing emergency services and evacuation related procedures. Bringing open spaces, green zones and parks into the core of our communities should be forefront in planning and implementation.

Bottom right: Temporary demarcation of plots using stones, in Village 2's Public Space construction.  
© UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat Organizes a Public Participatory Planning Process in Kalobeyei for Economic Enterprise Zones

Kalobeyei, Kenya, February 2020– UN-Habitat, together with the local leadership, organized a one day planning session to initiate the public participatory visioning exercise towards establishment and development of the Area along the A1 Road, which has been designated as potential Economic Enterprise Zones (EEZ). The community members living within Kalobeyei centre, areas of Esikiriait, Kangura and Elelea Villages, and from the Settlement Development Groups (SDGs) participated in the session.

The session was aimed at introducing the principles of good planning, namely - High density, Mixed land use, Social mix, Land use specialization among others, to the community, including the processes of visioning towards a desired future. The community were further taken through all the initial stages of planning and UN-Habitat as the lead organizer explained in detailed the importance of each stage. The session followed several meetings which had been formally held between the community, the

local leaders, the County and National Government official to introduce the planning for the area. Because of these discussions, a consensus was reached with the community to plan the area.

In the meeting, the community were requested to highlight their expectations, with members from UN-Habitat explaining how to carry out a plan visualization exercise in response.



Top left: UN-Habitat presentation on the details of the Corridor Planning EEZ zones.  
© UN-Habitat



Top left: The Secretary of Kalobeyei MCA explaining the importance of urban planning and the supportive role of the community.  
© UN-Habitat



Top left: UN-Habitat Planner presenting the current studies made for the Corridor Planning to SDGs and Community Leaders.  
© UN-Habitat

The participants were also trained on how to identify challenges affecting their day to day life, and what would exacerbate them. Some of the challenges included the lack of adequate physical and social infrastructure, social strain on the existing natural resources, lack of capacity from the Government to provide for its population in terms of services delivery, among others. The community further outlined various opportunities within the planning area and its vicinity that would

be explored and optimized, coupled by existing development limitations that would derail or hinder success of their desired future.

During the exercise, UN-Habitat also guided the participants on how to devise mechanisms to cope with the existing challenges through understanding actual conditions and the utilization of emerging opportunities which are critical for planning proposals,

as well as their vital role in ensuring the importance of this planning process. These demonstrations and open discussions were meant to enable the participants build proper and practical development scenarios towards plan formulation of the area.

Bottom right: Corridor Planning Meeting Participants - SDGs and Community Leaders.  
© UN-Habitat





## UN-Habitat showcasing the Kalobeyei Programme at the 10th World Urban Forum with partners



Abu Dhabi, UAE, 8th -13th February 2020– The Tenth World Urban Forum (WUF 10) was organised in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. It attracted over 13,000 attendees taking part in more than 540 official events, focused on the theme of “Cities of Opportunities: Connecting Culture and Innovation,” and called for united action to ensure a better future for cities and towns. The outcome, known as the Abu Dhabi Declared Actions, includes commitments from international organizations, national, local and regional governments, the private sector, civil society, academia and others for the next two years and beyond to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed by world leaders in 2015.

UN-Habitat and partners’ programming in Kalobeyei Settlement, as part of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED), and the partnership with Turkana County Government and other organisations were presented in numerous ways at the World Urban Forum this year. One example was

how the UN-Habitat Kalobeyei programme’s recent work from the last year with implementation partners from respective Japanese companies were presented at the Government of Japan booth at the Abu Dhabi Exhibition Centre. Flyers for related events involving the Kalobeyei programme were also distributed widely.

The UN-Habitat team also co-organised a side event with UNHCR during WUF 10, titled “Using integrated planning to foster inclusive communities: how refugee and host community integration can strengthen communities and inform global sustainable development agendas.” The side event invited speakers from Turkana County Government, Block by Block Foundation, UN-Habitat and UNHCR to provide the example of KISED to a global audience, and was used as an example to reiterate the importance of urban planning as a tool to foster social inclusion, to maximize the benefits of urban diversity in refugee settlements contexts, and the importance to promote self-reliance of refugees and host populations.

Top right: UN-Habitat and UNHCR organised side event on Social Inclusion and Planning at WUF 10.  
© UN-Habitat

Some of the key discussions included the importance to produce a conducive environment for investments to promote sustainable and inclusive urbanisation, and to improve basic socio-economic infrastructures that can respond to environmental challenges and service delivery. Collaborations with non-traditional partners, such as private sector, financial institutions and other stakeholders, were also emphasized to allow greater opportunities for investments. The team at UN-Habitat received questions and feedback from participants and seized the opportunity to learn from other projects and programmes at the international event, while continuing our work with various donors, including the Government of Japan, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation through Cities Alliance, and EU Trust Fund for Africa, and with other partners and stakeholders on the ground.



Supporting planning for  
**INTEGRATED REFUGEE  
& HOST COMMUNITIES**

KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
TURKANA COUNTY

Research assistants from the local community  
engaging refugee community leaders.

© UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat on bridging humanitarian-development gap in COVID-19 response in Kakuma-Kalobeyei, Turkana County

Kalobeyei, Kenya, 10 July 2020 – In an effort to shield refugees and host communities in Kakuma-Kalobeyei in Kenya’s Turkana County against the effects of COVID-19, preventative and preparedness actions are already being taken by UN-Habitat and partners with the following key considerations:

- 1. Access to healthcare and safe practices:** While both refugees and host communities are provided access to healthcare facilities in both Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement, adaptation of service delivery sites to reduce chances of transmission and the sensitisation of communities on COVID-19 safe practices, such as hand washing and social distancing, should be implemented to encourage safe and informed access to healthcare.
- 2. Safe and informed access to necessities and livelihoods:** Refugees and host communities often lack food security and food-based safety nets. Continued access to income is crucial to sustain their livelihoods. It is therefore important that communities continue to access marketplaces and resource distribution centres such as food aid and water, in a safe and informed manner.
- 3. Community mobility and movement:** In Kakuma-Kalobeyei, refugees and hosts live amongst and move between settlements. The nomadic nature of the local pastoralist communities also contributes to the dynamic circulation patterns of people in the region. To prevent the potential of rapid transmission of COVID-19 between people, greater awareness building and knowledge surrounding the spread of the virus should be implemented.

**4. Engagement of the host community and community groups:** Due to the unique and mutually dependent relationships between host and refugee communities in Kakuma-Kalobeyi, the engagement of both communities in any COVID-19 response is crucial. The engagement should extend as well to numerous other communities - pastoralist communities in the region face unique vulnerabilities as they are often less integrated into the urban structure, which can reduce their access to healthcare and information on COVID-19.



UN-Habitat has several active humanitarian interventions within the country, one of which is the long-term collaboration with Turkana County Government and UN-HCR, as part of the Kalobeyi Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED P). UN-Habitat supports KISED P in the piloting of a sustainable settlement for both hosts and refugees over the last years.

In the recently published *COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan*, the Secretary General of the United Nations António Guterres said, “the world faces a global health crisis unlike any in the 75-year history of the United Nations”. As developed countries with extensive healthcare systems and resources struggle to respond and contain the spread of the novel virus, grave concerns rise over the potential impact of COVID-19 in less developed countries, more so on vulnerable populations all over the

world. These include displaced populations, refugees and hosts that depend heavily on humanitarian operations.

International humanitarian and health organisations have released guidance and recommendations to support mitigate the impact of COVID-19. The World Health Organization published a *Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan to COVID-19* outlining health practise guidelines that emphasize on the importance of multi-sectoral partnerships. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on the other hand released the *Interim Guidance Scaling-up COVID-19 Outbreak Readiness and Response Operations in Humanitarian Situations*. Moreover, various UN agencies are adapting existing activities into the new reality, factoring the pandemic into their programming.

Top right: UN-Habitat Kakuma Field Office assessing ground conditions and interviewing residents in the area.  
© UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat will continue to complement initial response measures led by national and local governments, humanitarian organisations and partners’ efforts through our expertise in spatial urban function, and strategies for mobility and circulation. Interventions in Kalobeyi and Kakuma are been funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) through Cities Alliance, the EU Trust Fund for Africa, and the Government of Japan. UN-Habitat will continue to work with these partners to build on our existing work in the humanitarian-development nexus, which involves bridging short-term emergency work to long-term development efforts.

## Scaling COVID-19 preparedness, recovery, and long-term planning for Kakuma-Kalobeyi

Kalobeyi, Kenya 10 July 2020 - UN-Habitat has been supporting the Kalobeyi Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISED P) through coordination with Turkana County Government, and UN-HCR for the last half a decade. Funded by the Government of Japan, the Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) through Cities Alliance, and the EU Trust Fund for Africa, UN-Habitat’s interventions in the region has continued to grow significantly, leveraging on the agency’s expertise in spatial planning, housing and infrastructure provision, and urban development.

UN-Habitat has been supporting the ongoing UN Country Team and Government of Kenya efforts to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Taking advantage of UN-Habitat’s expertise in promoting spatial urban function and strategies for mobility and circulation, a preliminary assessment was conducted to identify gaps and target initial response measures. The assessment established points-of-entry for advisory and technical support to COVID-19 measures in Kakuma and Kalobeyi across three phases: Preparedness and Response planning (PRP), Recovery planning and long term planning.

Preparedness and Response planning took place in the early stages of COVID-19 responses and focused on boosting the capacity of Kakuma-Kalobeyi to respond to potential COVID-19 cases. Strategies were identified to reduce and prevent community transmission. Part of this effort includes developing a **Study on repurposing existing facilities in Kakuma-Kalobeyi** into temporary healthcare facilities to boost the response capacity on the ground. Schools were selected as facilities to be repurposed, with WHO standards applied to the settlement contexts.





UN-Habitat will continue to support UNHCR and partners to complement the efforts by the Healthcare, Water Sanitation and Hygiene and Protection and KISEDPA sectors who are leading the COVID-19 response in Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

Recovery planning involves identifying and addressing healthcare needs of heavily impacted sectors and communities, should transmission of COVID-19 reach Kakuma-Kalobeyei. It has been critically noted that the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 are “expected to be substantial” in large informal economies such as Kakuma-Kalobeyei.

Therefore, it is fundamental to develop strategies to mitigate the impacts on the livelihoods and economy of Kakuma-Kalobeyei. UN-Habitat is currently developing an **Assessment on the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19** in Kakuma-Kalobeyei, analysing both the impacts of the transmission and measures taken on communities. This will enable the team to identify areas of vulnerability, target our responses to support both host and refugee communities to continue their livelihoods, and access to services and necessities such as water and food supply chains.

Top right: UN-Habitat on a site visit to visit and review proposed alternative temporary healthcare facilities.

© UN-Habitat

Finally, the long-term planning outlines strategies to improve the settlements’ capacity for future crises response. UN-Habitat believes that it is critical to integrate components of planning for the long run from the onset, allowing preparedness and response initiatives to incrementally develop into longer-term measures. UN-Habitat is working on a broader resilience preparation for Kakuma-Kalobeyei through the utilisation of **Spatial Profiling** as a tool, which can rapidly identify areas of risk and vulnerability through linking geo-spatial data analysis and socio-economic data. This will help target area-based responses by field teams working on an emergency strategy.

Moving forward, UN-Habitat will continue to review these strategies with partners, including National and County governments, humanitarian and development organisations and partners to develop a holistic and comprehensive strategy and set of measures for the Kakuma-Kalobeyei response.



Top left: Site visit to one of the schools selected for re-purposing as a temporary healthcare facility.

© UN-Habitat



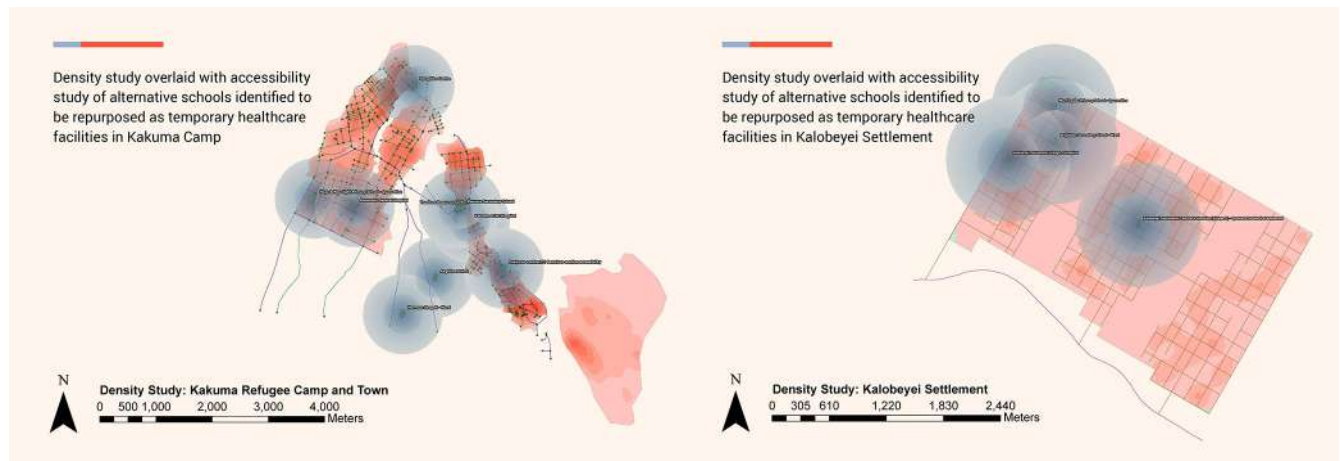
## COVID-19 preparedness and response planning: UN-Habitat's technical advisory to UNHCR

Kalobeyei, Kenya, 10 July 2020- UN-Habitat continues to support various sectors in UNHCR Kakuma Offices on COVID-19 preparedness and response measures in Kalobeyei Settlement and Kakuma Refugee Camp. UN-Habitat conducted a study on repurposing existing facilities in Kakuma-Kalobeyei in an effort to boost ward bed capacities.

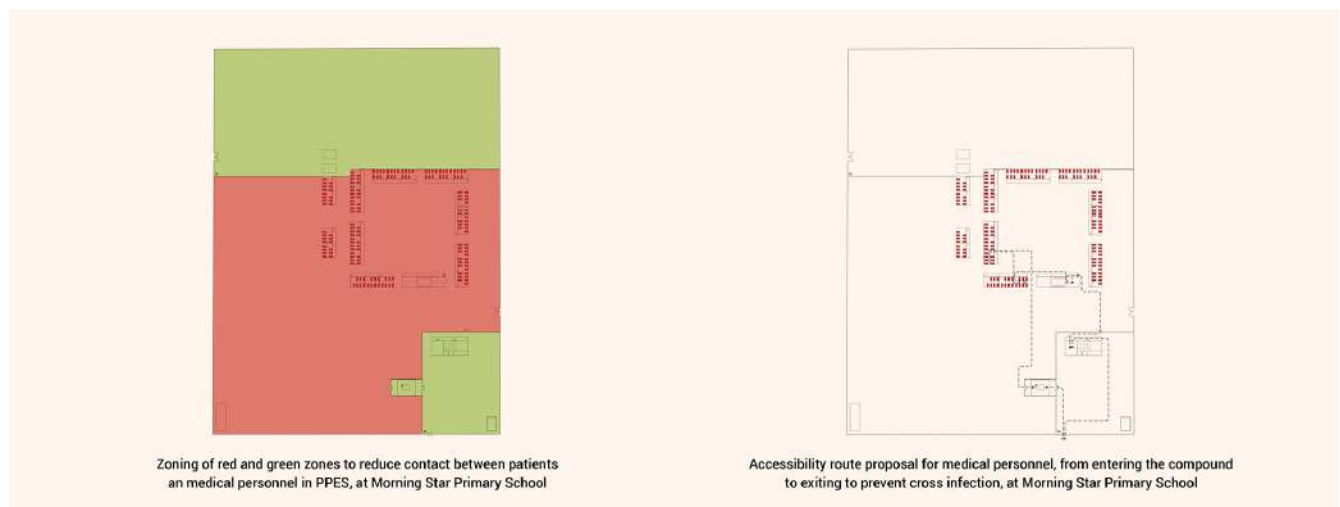
UNHCR identified schools as suitable to be repurposed as temporary healthcare facil-

ities. Together with UNHCR and Partners, UN-Habitat conducted several site visits to schools in both Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement to verify the adequacy of capacity and equipment to accommodate patients. UN-Habitat provided additional support through technical advisory in two approaches: 1. An analysis of the accessibility of the facilities on the settlement scale and, 2. Spatial planning advisory on re-purposing the schools into a temporary healthcare facility.

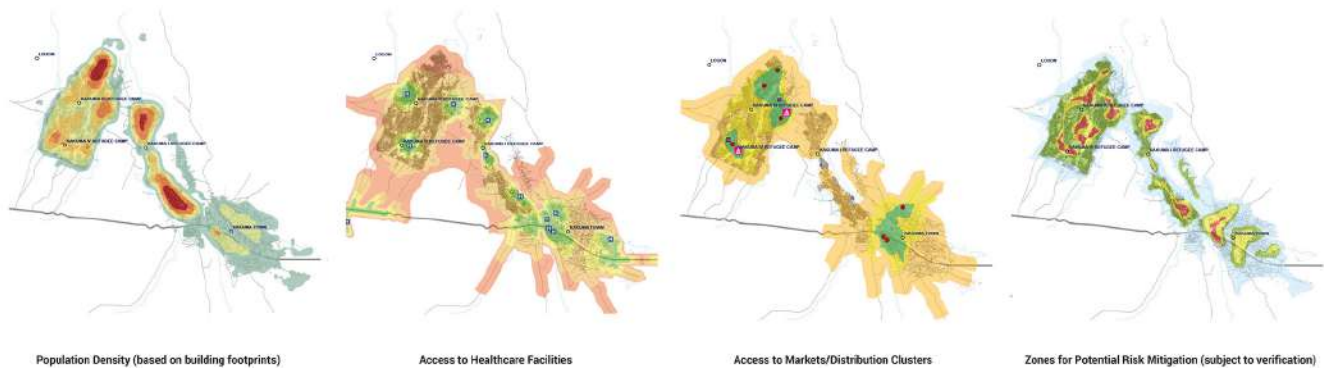
UN-Habitat conducted an analysis on the selected schools to be repurposed in Kakuma-Kalobeyei to determine the accessibility of the schools to both the host and refugee communities. The spatial analysis considered the density of the population, road network morphologies, and vulnerable areas to identify gaps in the selection of the facilities to provide accessible COVID-19 response.



In addition, UN-Habitat provided support in the re-purposing of the schools from non-medical facilities into temporary healthcare facilities. The technical advisory includes synthesising various documents such as WHO's *Practical manual on Severe Acute Respiratory Infections Treatment Centres*. The technical advisory explores how the schools can be remodelled with additions and alterations, as per WHO's standards and guidelines, to accommodate both suspected and confirmed COVID-19 patients. The advisory also analyses the flow of medical personnel, non-medical personnel (such as cooks), and patients; and proposes means to allow the groups to continue accessing the temporary healthcare facilities without risk of cross-transmission between each group.



UN-Habitat will continue to support the preparedness and response planning for COVID-19, including integration of age, gender and diversity considerations into the spatial analysis and plans to provide a more comprehensive socio-economic planning in view of the potential impact of COVID-19 and its measures on both the host and refugee communities. UN-Habitat is also currently working on templates for a fast outbreak investigation under response planning, to aid UNHCR and Partners to quickly identify potential sources of transmission and allow containment of the outbreak to prevent further spread in the dense settlements.



## Strengthening settlement resilience through spatial profiling in Kakuma-Kalobeyei

Kalobeyei, Kenya, 10 July 2020 - As the already scarce resources in Turkana County become increasingly strained, pressure mounts on national and local governments to serve a dual purpose in response - to support partners and communities to cope with this response and to fundamentally build-in improved systemic resilience to shocks. UN-Habitat focuses on supporting refugees and their hosting communities, with the aim to improve access to basic service infrastructure, shelter and socio-economic opportunities through spatial planning and infrastructure development interventions in Kakuma and Kalobeyei in Turkana County.

UN-Habitat's ongoing spatial profiling work in Turkana takes an urban systemic lens and leverages grassroots community networks to target humanitarian preparedness planning, to inform the a) recovery and long-term planning phases; and b) improve infrastructure investments to enable robust pathways to self-reliance and sustainable development for the wider community.

A baseline of information was developed through re-contextualizing spatial profiling methodologies developed in partnership with UNHCR and piloted in Uganda and Ethiopia. This data will inform targeted and coordinated interventions to contain the pandemic spread and guide directed support to vulnerable groups. This significantly reduces transaction costs for partners and improve coordination to inform both the humanitarian response, as well as support in developing evidenced based spatial strategies linked to longer term legacy scenarios.

During this phase, the methodology identifies risk hotspots through a process of spatial data analysis. These includes overlaying maps of access routes, areas with high population and facilities that draw crowds such as distribution centres, water points, marketplaces. In these areas, physical distancing and other mitigation measures should be put in place to limit the potential risk of spreading infection. Running in tandem is analysis to identify the pockets of vulnerable populations who are located far from services or face access barriers and may need support interventions to ensure adequate provision of services.

The findings support to identify immediate support needs and reveals weaknesses in infrastructure and systemic gaps which can inform medium/long term interventions. The vantage of this approach is that it allows for the incorporation of wider development considerations as it focuses on strengthening settlement resilience by identifying potential opportunities to address gaps in infrastructure and enable access to wider socio-economic opportunities, improved service provision and employment.

Through working with both host and refugee populations and by bringing a holistic lens to the response, UN-Habitat is uniquely placed to tap into both large-scale data to run spatial analyses as well as community-based field teams to ground strategic perspectives with grass roots realities- Habitat's work in Turkana County is expressly aligned with both the UN's *Global Humanitarian Response Plan* and the *Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19*, which supports local capacities in working towards the attainment of the SDGs.



## Virtual workshop on Kalobeyei infrastructure corridor development plan

Kalobeyei, Kenya, 10 July 2020 - UN-Habitat, with the leadership of the Turkana County Government, organized a virtual workshop on Kalobeyei Infrastructure Corridor Development Planning project.

The workshop aimed to share the results of the initial topographical survey and land use proposals for the corridor, and discuss various topics such as the corridor institutional framework, enterprise development, business competitiveness, and commodity and value chain analysis for Turkana West, which is key to the local economic development strategy.

It brought together National and County Government representatives, UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization, Refugee Affairs Secretariat, GIZ, AAHI and other local private sector actors within the thematic area. These partners were previously involved in discussions on the physical planning process that ensures that the corridor planning follows the proper physical process, which is critical in building a sustainable foundation and guidance for the key stakeholders and other thematic groups working to achieve the long-term development goals envisaged in the CIDP, the KISEDIP strategic plan, as well as the regional urban development strategy for the County Government.

The Turkana County Ministry of Lands Chief Officer articulated the County Government's plan to achieve municipality status for Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Being a municipality, Kalobeyei Corridor and EEZ is expected to be an economic hub that can create economic opportunities and employment for both refugees and the host community. This position was reiterated by the UNHCR Head of Sub-Office, Ignazio Matteini, who supported the plan to have refugees and asylum seekers included in the planned municipality.

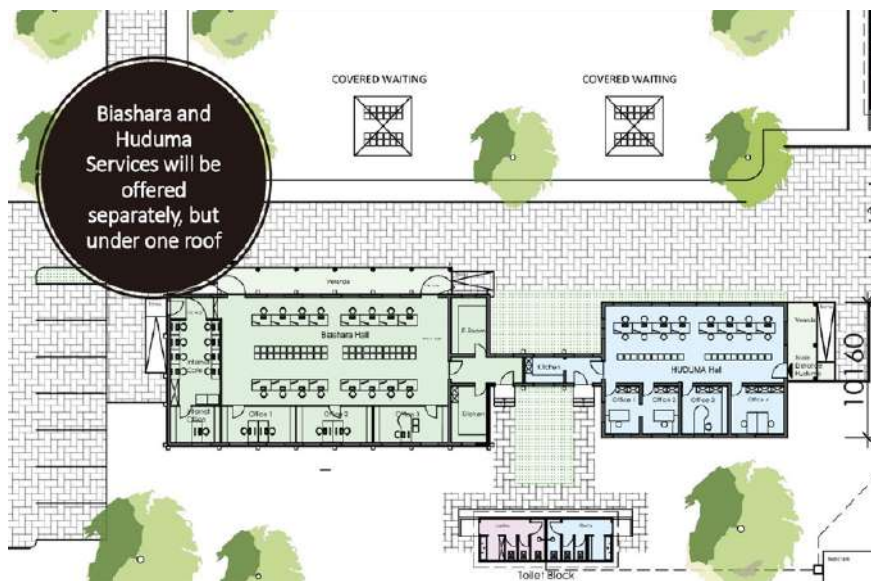
The State Department for Housing and Urban Development stressed on the importance of a coordinated response in addressing urban development challenges and the unique opportunities in the area with hosts and refugees. The Ministries' authority responsible for the LAPSSSET corridor development added that the overall goal is to have well-controlled development along the LAPSSSET Corridor.

Implementation Method of the Kalobeyei Infrastructure Development Corridor Slide by UN-Habitat



UN-Habitat made a presentation on the urban planning context in Kenya and Turkana County, including the policy and regulatory framework relevant for corridor planning. A presentation on the land use proposals for the corridor development was also made for the special economic zone, outlining key legal considerations and the institutional framework needed for the operationalization.

IFC spoke on their four-year program that targets the private sector and aims improve the business environment in Turkana County through enhancing the ease of doing business. The overall goal of the project is to strengthen Kenya's competitiveness and job creation potential by attracting both local and international investors to the County, improving service delivery and maximizing revenue collection.



Top Right: Biashara and Huduma Services Presentation Slide by IFC © IFC

Additionally, the Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund (KKCF) and the Business, Gender and Youth Fund of the Turkana County Government will support private companies through streamlining of issuances of single business permits, establishment of an investment portal, and reduced investment barriers in the County through.

The planning of the corridor also requires an in-depth analysis of the commodity and value chains in Turkana County and across various systems of cities along the LAPSET Corridor. WFP's highlighted that food security should be a key component in corridor development. A new value chain analysis report by the agency identified the key products in Turkana - Goat, Cow, Poultry

Meat, Sorghum, Millet; albeit without proper value chain management structures and policy guidance for value addition, capital and market access. The key emphasis from the agency was on the importance of creating enough opportunities in the Kalobeyei Corridor for inclusive participation in improving the local economy.

### IFC/WBG Project Scope and Expectations

#### Part of IFC/WBG Project Scope

The following components and their individual deliverables to be successfully implemented

- 1. Unified Single Business Permit System,**
- 2. Investment Promotion Portal System,**
  - Support the implementation of the County Investment Handbook
- 3. Reforms Communication, Publicity and Awareness Campaigns**
- 4. Capacity Strengthening and enhancement,**
  - Public-Private Dialogue,
  - Development of reform champions,
  - Results Measurement,
  - Reforms Communication
- 5. Sub-National Doing Business Survey - County Investment Climate benchmarking**

#### Expectations

1. Unified Business Permit
2. Reduced cost of doing business (Private Sector Savings)
3. Availability, comprehensive and single source of information (Licensing, Investment)
4. Offer opportunity for service by internet cafes
5. Improved service delivery, traceability and compliance to regulations
6. Increased productivity and governance
7. Improve communication between traders, investors and TCG
8. Far outreach and improve visibility and drive more investments into the County

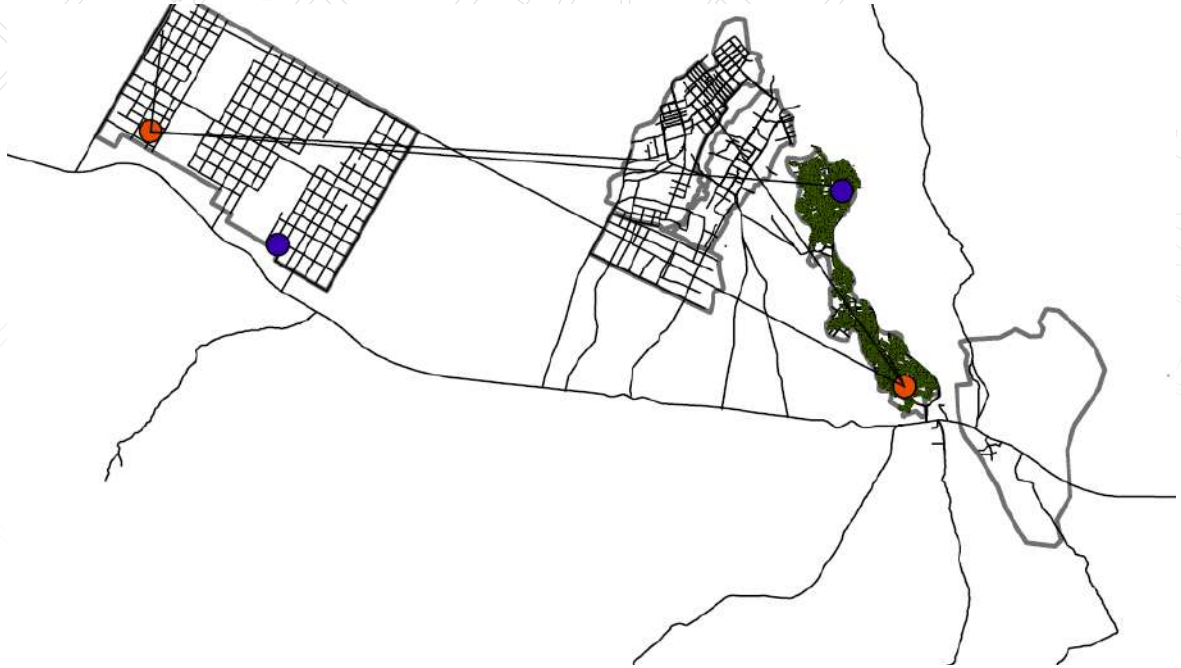
JUN - JUL 2020

Supporting planning for  
**INTEGRATED REFUGEE  
& HOST COMMUNITIES**

KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
TURKANA COUNTY

Map of Kakuma Camp 1: Shelters (Green), residences  
of infected and suspected patients (Red and Blue),  
and their route of travel in the last 14 days.

© UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat conducts Outbreak Investigation Technical Advisory to further support COVID-19 Preparedness and Response

Since the declaration of COVID-19 as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020, UN-Habitat has been actively supporting UNHCR and partners on the Preparedness and Response to COVID-19 in Kakuma-Kalobeyi, Turkana County, Kenya. Following the technical advisory conducted on the re-purposing of schools into temporary healthcare facilities, UN-Habitat began to look at other spatial methods, and from late May, embarked on a second technical advisory through conducting outbreak investigations, to further utilise the role of spatial methods in preparedness and response.

The outbreak investigations aim to support contact tracing of infected patients, their households and contacts. This will be conducted using the existing address system, and GIS-built geolocation studies of patients to provide an overview of the situation in Kakuma-Kalobeyi. This study aims to achieve three outputs - (1) Identification of potential clusters, (2) Identification of risk factors leading to formation of clusters, and (3) identification of potential pathways of transmission. The methodology for the process is adapted from John Snow's Cholera Study by Smith et al. in their paper, "Spatial methods for infectious disease outbreak investigations: systematic literature review".



## UN-Habitat and IOM partake in IDP Community Site Visit

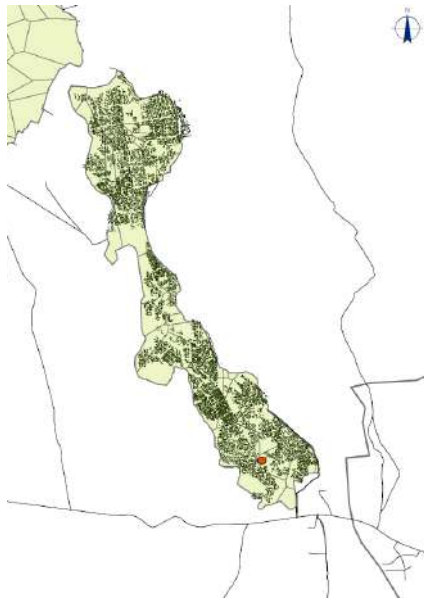
18<sup>th</sup> June 2020 – In June, IOM approached UN-Habitat to form a potential collaboration to address and work towards improving the quality of life for the internally displaced persons' (IDP) community east of Kakuma Town. The IDP community had settled in the area following their return from other parts of Kenya, where they had fled to during the tensions of the 2007 general elections. Currently, there are about 3,050 individuals, estimated at about 600 households, living in the 166 hectares of land provided by the County Government.

IOM has been actively implementing COVID-19 preparedness initiatives in the community, which include the installation of handwashing stations and training of community members on safer practices. They learned about the challenges faced by the community, one of which includes the lack of access to water. IOM was interested to work with UN-Habitat and receive technical input and expertise in planning to support the development of sustainable interventions for the community.

On 18<sup>th</sup> June, UN-Habitat conducted a joint site visit with IOM and were accompanied by the chairperson and elders of the community, and a local chief in charge of the area. During the site visit, UN-Habitat was guided through the settlement, and was introduced to their public facilities and challenges faced by the community. Following the site visit, UN-Habitat developed a preliminary study on the current situation of the IDP community, noting that the community is currently situated within the planned boundaries of the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) for Kakuma Town.

This presents an opportunity for existing interventions to align with planned development which can ensure greater sustainability of interventions, and encourages the utilisation resources from various partners to support the County Government's efforts in developing the region.

Moving forward, UN-Habitat and IOM will combine efforts to further the endeavour through new opportunities with partners and funding to address the needs of the IDP Community.



Top right: Voronoi mapping of public facilities in Kakuma Refugee Camp, overlaid with location of infected and suspected patients. © UN-Habitat

A detailed step-by-step outcome document will be developed, and it will incorporate spatial data (i.e. GIS, Maps etc.), to show the following areas and stages:

- Stage 1:** Real time Geolocation of infected cases
- Stage 2:** Defining clusters
- Stage 3:** Hypothesising spread risk factors based on cluster definitions
- Stage 4:** Communication and containment of outbreaks

Moving forward, UN-Habitat is working to realise these operations on the ground. As a first step, existing data will be analysed to develop preliminary mapping, to determine its application before other stages. UN-Habitat aims to develop a working methodology through the outbreak investigations, to support UNHCR and partners to rapidly develop an overview of the situation to provide the foundation for evidence-based and informed decision making in response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

Bottom right: UN-Habitat and IOM in discussions with the chairperson and elders of the IDP Community on the challenges faced within the settlement. © UN-Habitat

Bottom right: One of the key water sources located next to the IDP Community's Community Centre. © UN-Habitat



## UN-Habitat’s ongoing work on Technical Assistance for the Regeneration of Ifo 2 and Kambioos in Daadab, Garissa County

July 2020 – UN-Habitat has been carrying out cross-sectoral spatial analysis for Garissa County, Kenya, to support the formulation of a spatial plan as part of ongoing work to support the County Government’s urban planning capacity. The work has also been focused on the planning of the two closed camps in Dadaab Refugee Complex – Ifo 2, and Kambioos, to repurpose the area for inclusive community use. This falls under a component of UN-Habitat’s Camp Regeneration efforts in Dadaab, and is aligned to the Spatial Planning and Infrastructure Thematic Working Group as part of the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (GISED) led by UNHCR.

The Dadaab camps of Dagahaley, Hagadera, and Ifo were constructed between 1991 and 1991. In 2011, due to the severe drought in Somalia which resulted in a large

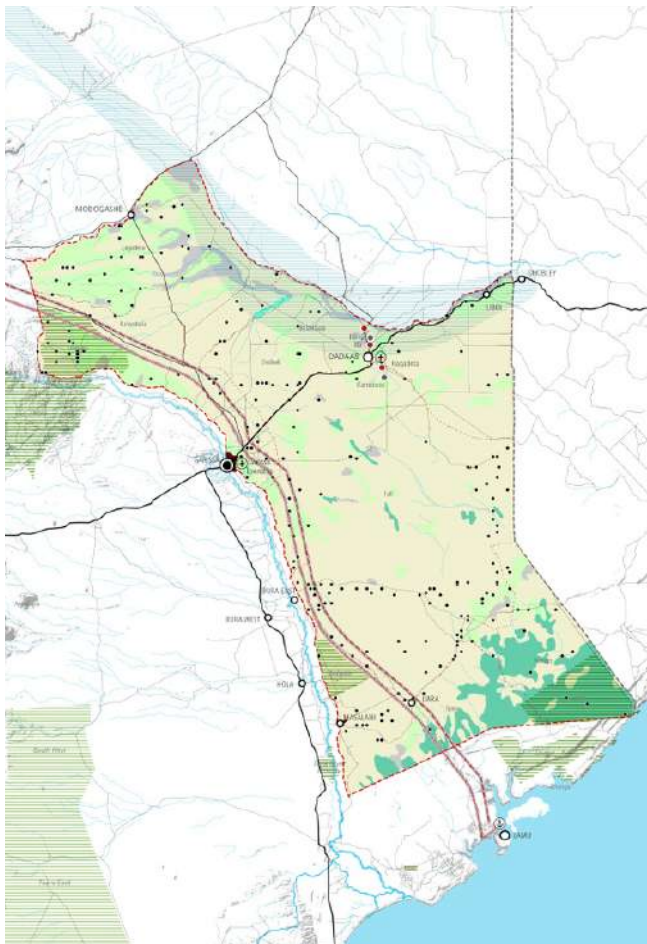
population influx, two new refugee camps, Kambioos and Ifo 2 were opened. Following the voluntary repatriation of over 80,000 Somali refugees since 2013, Kambioos and Ifo 2 refugee camps were closed (31st March 2017, and 31st May 2018, respectively). Since then, UNHCR has undertaken a camp consolidation plan. Whilst both Kambioos and Ifo 2 camps had a design threshold of 165,000 people, during the height of the influx, they sheltered 21,000 and 75,000 refugees respectively, offering potential for re-development.

In June 2019, UNHCR Dadaab handed over the existing infrastructures assets within both camps to the Garissa County Government for repurposing for public use. The main objective of the project is to ensure better management and protection of refugees and host communities by

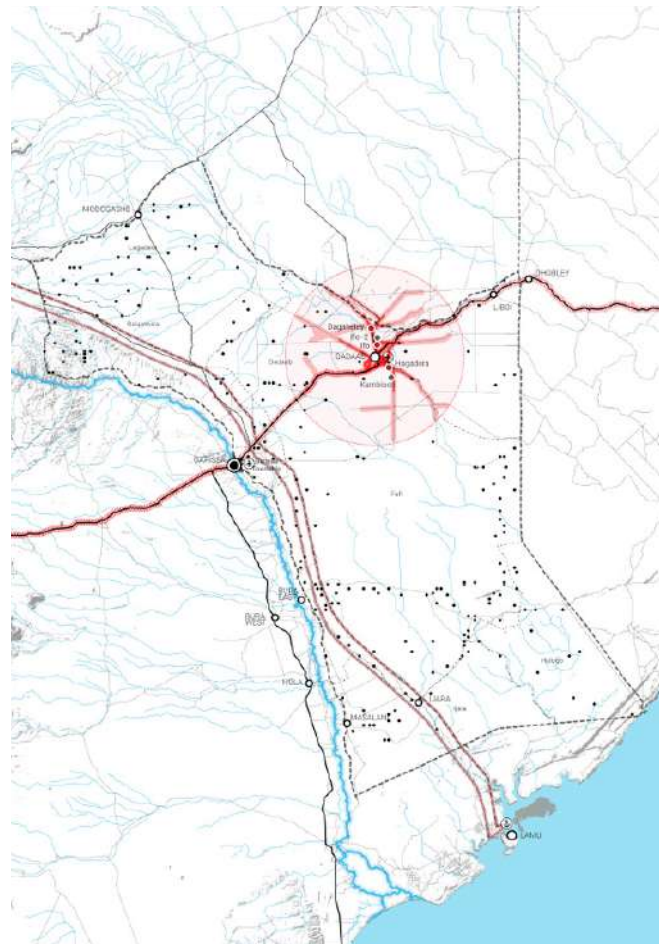
enhancing local government capacity to roll-out CRRF approaches that will contribute to transforming the humanitarian model of assistance towards development-oriented solutions that also enhance and build greater self-reliance of refugees and host communities. This would also support the wider sustainable urban development of Garissa County.

The expected outputs include the following:

- a. Provision of technical support to county governments to ensure sustainable development-oriented solutions for refugees and host communities in Kenya
- b. Participatory spatial planning processes supported in displacement affected urban areas



Land use in Garissa County. © UN-Habitat



Garissa County Access Analysis. © UN-Habitat



Although the project has been affected by the COVID-19 situation in Kenya, with the National Government's movement restrictions, the team has effectively adapted to working on various online communications platforms to host meetings with stakeholders. Currently, the team is at the data collection and stakeholder engagement stages. In addition, utilising Open Source Data, Remote sensing, and analysing various data sources, the team is carrying out their analysis on the following:

- Land-use mapping
- Natural hazard mapping
- Accessibility analysis
- Existing infrastructure coverage analysis

The team has also managed to visit Garissa County Government and engage with the various stakeholders prior to the lockdown. The lead partner has been identified as the Ministry of Lands of Garissa County, and further stakeholder engagement through online and platforms will include the other departments - Lands and Physical

Planning Department; Roads and Public Works Department; Education and Sports Department; Water, Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Department; Health and Sanitation Services Department; and the Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Department.

The first draft of the Spatial Profile Report will be shared with stakeholders in the final quarter of 2020 for review, validation and initiation of the next steps toward the preparation of the plans.





## UN-Habitat and UNHCR launch a Settlement Profiling Tool to support infrastructure prioritization for the displaced

After working closely together on coordinating infrastructure investments in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh, UN-Habitat and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have since developed their Settlement Profiling Tool launched this week, to support field personnel in various displacement contexts with coordination and planning.

This week marks the third anniversary of the influx of hundreds of thousands of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar district where over 860,000 remain in multiple camps.

In 2018, the two organizations began a process of settlement profiling to support a more coordinated approach to infrastructure investments and other key service facilities. The resulting Settlement Profiling Tool uses geo-spatial analysis, simple illustration and mapping out of information in government development policies, strategies and other humanitarian and development actor plans to help ensure wider access and understanding.

The user-friendly Tool guides local authorities and humanitarian-development professionals such as UN Agencies, donors and NGOs through an iterative process of investigation with the aim of developing a common baseline of information. The project donor was UNHCR.

**Top right:** Collecting community inputs on challenges and opportunities facing access to public service infrastructure in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. © UN-Habitat



According to Yuka Terada who leads the Planning for Humanitarian and Development Practice in UN-Habitat, “this tool can be utilized to enhance the efficiency of humanitarian activities and bridge the gap towards development oriented progress.”

The Tool aims to enable stakeholders to prioritize investment opportunities and make informed decisions for refugee and host communities and provide entry points for more sustainable development trajectories. The Settlement Profiles produced as a result of this Tool use an urban planning lens to provide a comprehensive overview of the relevant physical, social-economic and policy dynamics affecting a particular settlement, provide a selection of development scenarios and recommendations of potential ways forward.

This Tool has been piloted in Nakivale, Uganda and Kebribeyah, Ethiopia. Kebribeyah in particular has hosted refugees for over 28 years, is the oldest refugee settlement in the Somali Regional State and has a history of trade links between the Horn of Africa and the Middle East.

It presents unique opportunities to strengthen cohesion between refugees and host communities and address ongoing challenges facing the settlement and region which include protracted instability of Somalia, rapid urbanization of the district and the poor living conditions and infrastructure in the refugee settlement.

The Mayor of Kebribeyah and his team are using the Settlement Profile to support further planning initiatives in the city, including the potential replanning of the refugee settlement area to allow for improved and more equitable water service provision, road access and housing upgrading. In Nakivale, the profile is being used to support the ongoing development of the district physical development plan.

## Stakeholder Workshop for Spatial Assessment and Planning on the Decommissioned Refugee Settlements in Garissa County



**Top right:** The stakeholder workshop included participants attending in-person in Garissa Town as well as virtually. © UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the County Government of Garissa, recently hosted the first semi-virtual Stakeholder Engagement Workshop as part of the Advisory Strategy for the Regeneration of Ifo 2 and

Kambioos refugee settlements. Attendees included members of Garissa County Assembly Lands Committee, Dadaab and Fafi Sub-Counties, UNHCR and UN-Habitat.

As the first phase of developing the Advisory Strategy for the Regeneration of Ifo 2 and Kambioos, a project funded by the European Union Trust Fund, UN-Habitat has been carrying out a comprehensive spatial assessment of the two camps within the sub-county, county and national contexts. The assessment is helping to inform a profile of the area which both describes and analyses the camps through an urban planning lens with the aim of establishing an evidence base that will be used to develop future interventions and guide future investment.



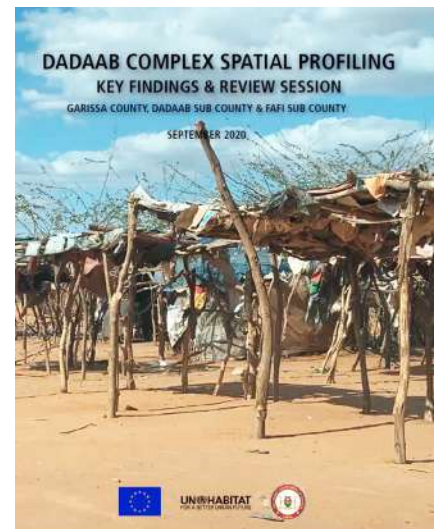
The purpose of the workshop was to present the findings of the spatial assessment that UN-Habitat has developed so far and to receive feedback from the stakeholders. Additionally, a preliminary planning session was carried out to consider the opportunities and challenges that the decommissioned sites present which stimulated lively discussion and constructive action points for further exploration as the planning process gathers momentum. Garissa County Executive Member for Trade, Tourism and Enterprise Development Mr. Adow Kalil Jubat called on participants to contribute tangible ideas in order to create a sustainable development plan that will benefit local communities.

The morning session of the workshop comprised presentations by UN-Habitat on the key messages taken from the spatial assessments, followed by feedback and discussion. In the afternoon session, participants broke off into groups to prepare SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analyses of Ifo 2 and Kambioos camps.

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

The workshop concluded with discussion of the take-aways and next steps of the project, with emphasis on additional stakeholder engagement which will be undertaken with the support of Garissa County and UNHCR.

The stakeholder workshop was an especially vital component of the project, particularly as COVID-19 has placed limitations upon the-ground data gathering and fieldwork that was initially planned for this project. In response to travel limitations, UN-Habitat has been remotely developing and digitizing new spatial data which, in addition to contributing to the Ifo 2 and Kambioos spatial profile development, will have the



Top right: Screenshot of the workshop presentation and online participants. © UN-Habitat

added benefit of providing Garissa County and development agencies with a more extensive database of spatial information in the future. This is due to be developed and validated as part of the field survey due to kick off imminently.

## UN-Habitat and Turkana County Government meeting moots development in Kenya's Turkana County

UN-Habitat has been collaborating with the Turkana County Government in various planning processes especially around the Kakuma and Kalobeyei Settlement areas.

As part of the collaboration, UN-Habitat and Turkana County Government recently hosted a two-day semi-virtual workshop. The purpose of the workshop was to receive feedback and facilitate discussions with Turkana County officials on the potential land-use proposals based on the existing situational analysis as well as proposals provided by the community, private sector, National and County Government Ministries and agencies from previous multi-level and multi-sector meetings. This plan would also support the County Government in having the plans needed for the conferment of the proposed Kakuma-Kalobeyei Municipality.

Day one of the workshop began with an overview of urban development in Turkana County followed by UN-Habitat's presentation of the Spatial Profiling of Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The Spatial Profile is a multi-sectoral assessment of Kakuma and Kalobeyei, collating and creating spatial data to help inform decision making, specifically regarding the location of the Kakuma-Kalobeyei Municipality. Discussions of the Spatial Profiling was guided by a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis of Kakuma and Kalobeyei, with the aim of clarifying, verifying and identifying gaps in the research that has been conducted so far. This analysis was able to confirm some of the major findings of the profile while also adding new perspectives to topics such as the tourism potential of Kakuma-Kalobeyei, changing political dynamics, the green energy potential of Turkana County and environmental conservation.

Day two of the workshop was focused around presentations of the Socio-economic Survey, the Business, Local Economic Development Survey and the Kalobeyei Corridor Development Plan by UN-Habitat. Each presentation was followed by a question and answer session to understand the perspectives of the local authorities. Topics that arose from these discussions included the institutional arrangements to support the local economy, environmental management of the invasive species *Prosopis juliflora*, value chains such as retail and commercial charcoal and timber production and climate change. It also included proposals for potential industrial investments like the meat production and processing plants as well as logistics and transport planning which is key in stimulating local businesses and promoting flow of goods, services, capital and people in north-western Kenya part of the LAPSET corridor.





During the workshop Chief Officer of Turkana County Government Ministry of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Areas Management, Joshua Lemuya, highlighted that “the planning of the Kalobeyei Infrastructure corridor and the spatial profiling work will significantly contribute to the process of attaining the proposed municipality status for Kakuma and Kalobeyei”.

The Director in charge of Physical Planning from Turkana County Government Ministry

of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Areas Management, Davies Munialo, added that “the next phase of the planning process of the Kalobeyei corridor plan will focus on completing the development of the final land use proposals and probably have the plan submitted to the County Government before the end of the year 2020”.

The workshop concluded with discussions of ways forward, including the arranging of follow-up bilaterals with Turkana County De-

Top right: Marketplace in Kakuma Refugee Camp.  
© UN-Habitat

partments for further detailing of data and agreement for another multi-sectoral workshop to be organised soon. Semi-virtual and multi-sectoral workshops such as these have become essential due to restrictions of personnel movement that are expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

## UN-Habitat Carries Out Maintenance Activities at the Public Space in Village One

In 2018, UN-Habitat, in collaboration with Block by Block and AAR Japan, designed and implemented a Public Space in Kalobeyei Settlement Village 1. This development utilised a strong participatory approach, and provided a safe space for children, women, youth and men to engage and interact through the use of various facilities i.e. game boards, swings and a basketball court. However, due to continuous use over time, and harsh weather conditions in Turkana, the quality of the facilities deteriorated, requiring urgent maintenance.

UN-Habitat carried out planned maintenance work through engaging and collaborating with the users of the facility. Engagement sessions were held with the aim to understand how the community of users would want to improve the public space and what facilities were a priority. This was also the first time the office conducted community engagement sessions during the Covid-19 pandemic. Measures were taken to ensure compliance with the national government guidelines on social distancing and handwashing. Moreover,

each engagement session was limited to a maximum of participation by 10 community members.

The feedback generated from the engagement sessions showed that priority was given to the following areas - 1. Repair of the broken swings, 2. Repair of the water tank and 3. Clearing overgrown bushes on the site. It was noted during the engagement sessions that the boda boda shed was rarely used, given that the market in the area was not yet in operation. Consequently, it was decided to create additional



game boards there to enhance functionality of the shed. To promote safe usage of swings and monkey bars, and to prevent injury of users who are mainly children, it was agreed that the area should be levelled and sand be used to create a softer ground. Other interventions would include opening the pathways within the Public Space, repairs of the storehouse, and construction of a tap stand to promote good handwashing practices.

The maintenance activities commended on 17th August - activities were broken down to smaller tasks and ensured that only one task was carried out within a given physical radius. The workforce for each activity was

also reduced. Despite these measures increasing the time taken to implement the activities, it ensured the conformance to Covid-19 regulations put in place by the National Government and UNHCR. During the ongoing restoration, UN-Habitat field office in collaboration with Peace Winds Japan, also took the opportunity to carry out minor works at the Public Space in Village 2. Concrete beacons were placed to demarcate various zones within the Public Space, which showed the boundary for the sports facilities to be implemented by GIZ. Overgrown bushes were also cleared from the site, and water trucking also provided water to over 500 trees that had been planted earlier in the year.

**Top right:** Young men enjoying a game at the repaired game board station in the Public Space at Kalobeyi Settlement, Village 1. © UN-Habitat

The first phase of the maintenance work for the Public Space in Village 1 ended on 25th September, and the immediate effect of these improvements resulted in an increased number of people visiting and using the space - "Now, the children will not have to fight over the use of the swings as has been the case in the last months," said Naroo Lotukoi who works as a guard at the public space in village one.





## UN-Habitat and Turkana County Government conduct research on Local Economic Development

Well-managed urbanization is critical to achieving socio-economic development in the Turkana West region. This is equally recognized as a key component of the Kalobeyi Integrated Socio Economic Development programmes (KISEDIP) and the overall County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022). Turkana County hosts several kinds of settlements - urban, rural and temporary (nomadic pastoralists). While urbanization is still at a nascent level, the County has undergone a demographic transition in urban areas due to increased rural-urban migration, refugee presence, devolution, and growing economic opportunities along the transport corridors and urban centers in Lodwar and Lokichar - since the discovery of oil and gas reserves in the Lokichar Basin.

In Turkana West and the Northwestern part of Kenya, there have been few attempts by various primary and secondary towns locally and regionally to collaborate - to plan and build networks, and to encourage an ease of doing businesses e.g. reducing business transaction costs, and creating business enabling environments for micro-enterprises. While there are opportunities to boost employment and investments in Kakuma and the region, there is a strong need to initiate and develop a strategy to support these goals.



To address this gap, UN-Habitat and the Turkana County Government, with support from Cities Alliance and the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), are currently conducting research on local economic development trends and situations to analyze the pathways and opportunities for the local governments, private sector actors and SMEs along the Northwestern Corridor. The research will additionally include suggestions towards establishing communities of interest for viable industrial associations, and the planning of an economic hub near Kalobeyei Settlement and the A1 Corridor.



Top right: Brief technical meeting by consulting team and LRAs. © UN-Habitat

The research work was started in September 2020, and while there were challenges owing to the Covid-19 pandemic which affected project activities, several areas of work had continued without delay - data collection, processing and analysis, and formulation of the final report. The validation of the research results from the situational analysis report will be conducted in January 2021, and will include multi-level and multi stakeholder engagement processes both at the local and regional scales. The report will eventually inform the physical planning process of the Kalobeyei Infrastructure Development Corridor Plan and its overarching programme which aims to support enterprise development, local job creation, as well as support regional trade through the adjacent National Highway and the LAPSET Corridor.

## UN-Habitat to develop recommendations for Participatory Approaches in the “New Normal”

### Life



UN-Habitat has responded to the demand by several national and local governments for support towards Covid-19 pandemic responses internationally. Over the last few months, the UN-Habitat Kakuma Field Office has supported UN partners and government in joint responses in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei region, Turkana County, Kenya. UN-Habitat is developing recommendations for Participatory Approaches in the “New Normal,” which will seek to identify strategies and efforts that have supported UN-Habitat’s contributions to programmes in Kakuma-Kalobeyei since 2016, and the adaptations that have been put in place in response to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.

### Space



The report acknowledges the effects of the pandemic which have contributed to an exacerbation of existing inequalities, and have created new groups of vulnerable populations; existing tensions between host and refugee communities are also heightened in dire socio-economic situations. In response to the evolving situation and the socio-economic impact of Covid-19 on Kakuma-Kalobeyei, there is a continued need and importance to adapt existing approaches and engagement methods in the “New Normal” – using iterative processes that are participative, inclusionary, and innovative.

### Buildings



Top right: UN-Habitat People Centered Planning Diagram. © UN-Habitat

Most of UN-Habitat’s participatory activities in Kakuma-Kalobeyei have been reliant on in-person engagements, which were challenging during the Covid-19 pandemic due to the need for physical distancing. In addition, several participatory activities required an extended period of engagement with a large group of participants.

In response to those challenges, moving forward, it is therefore important to create smaller groups that have equal representation from different communities in the area. This could be further disaggregated by gender and age to ensure participation and feedback from all.

In addition, there are opportunities to provide an open, two-way virtual/ media platform that allows both host and refugee communities to provide feedback to and contribute to the planning process. In Kakuma-Kalobeyi, it would be helpful to employ a mixture of different media platforms including social media, communication apps and radio talk shows.

These platforms also provide UN-Habitat an opportunity for effective and consistent engagement with communities throughout the planning process.

UN-Habitat is currently working to publish the report in early 2020, to guide activities in Kakuma-Kalobeyi from 2021.

## UN-Habitat and Cities Alliance organise “Forced Migration in Cities” Webinars



Top right: Flyer for UTC Session 01 - Forced Migration in Cities. © UN-Habitat

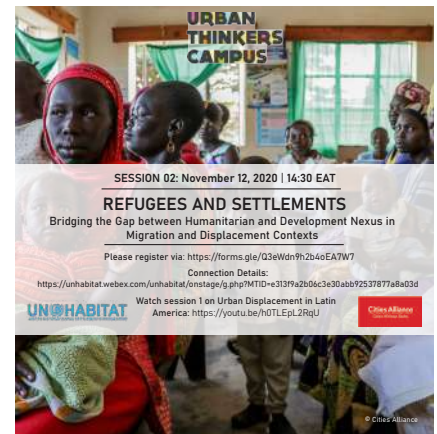
In October and November, UN-Habitat and Cities Alliance organised the first two out of three webinars on bridging the gap between humanitarian and development efforts in refugees hosting contexts. The webinars are a series of three events on forced migration in cities co-hosted by the two organizations, under the UN-Habitat World Urban Campaign, Urban Thinkers Campus (UTC) model, across October to December 2020.

The first event, which was organized in October, presented a close-up on Latin America, featuring representatives from UN-Habitat, Cities Alliance, local authorities representing São Paulo (Brazil), Cucuta, Colombia, and Cuenca, Ecuador as well as the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG). Migration and displacement are at historic levels in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), resulting in pressure on land, housing, and services.

The COVID-19 pandemic is adding an additional layer of complexity, with closed borders across the region, increased demand in health services and declining economies.

Speakers agreed that migration can be a positive force for cities and an economic, cultural and social asset. Partnerships and dialogue between different government levels, sectors and stakeholders (including civil society and private sector) are critical, and so is the need to look beyond migration as a humanitarian issue. While cities have in many contexts taken the lead during the recent crisis, for including migrants in service provision, food distribution and housing/ shelter solutions, cities need inclusive policy environments, tools and frameworks to integrate their migrant populations. Anaclaudia Roszbach, Cities Alliance Regional Adviser for LAC, said that for cities to integrate migrants successfully, they need a national legal framework – “*National laws need to recognize the rights of migrants to access social services, education services, economic opportunities, and housing. This is the main bottleneck we have in most of the countries in the Global South.*”

The second event which was organized in November focused on refugees and settlements, featured representatives from UN-Habitat, Cities Alliance, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), AVSI Uganda, and the Government of Turkana County in Kenya. Today, 60% of refugees live in urban areas, and not in camps. This situation requires a greater connection between humanitarian and development efforts to meet both the short- and long-term needs of refugees and host communities in urban areas.



Top right: Flyer for UTC Session 02 - Refugees and Settlements. © UN-Habitat

Several case studies and examples from country led programmes were presented in the session.

An example from Kakuma-Kalobeyi, Turkana County, Kenya was presented by Yuka Terada of UN-Habitat. She emphasized how humanitarian aid can be leveraged to promote local development. In line with UN-Habitat’s advisory support to Kalobeyi Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISEDPP), she noted that projects needed to look at refugee contexts more holistically and create space and opportunities for the future of both hosts and refugees – “*Technical expertise on urban planning and implementation, normative documentation, and capacity building programs, improve the lives of refugees, prevent further crises, and prepare the local host communities for the future.*”

The last webinar of the series will be organized in December, and will be focused on addressing Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs).

## UNHCR and UN-Habitat co-moderate “refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas” session



Within the framework of UNHCR and NRC’s monthly East and Horn of African Regional Economic Inclusion Group, UNHCR and UN-Habitat co-moderated a session which specifically focused on challenges and opportunities for refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants and displaced persons in urban areas. Globally, more than 60 percent of refugees and 80 percent of internally displaced people reside in urban areas, even though numbers in the East African region vary, due to a lesser level of urbanization in the region in general.

The session started with an introduction by the co-host, UNHCR’s Senior Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Officer in the Regional Bureau for East, the Horn and the Great Lakes, Ms Anna Gaunt, presenting the official numbers of refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas in the region. Stephanie Loose from UN-Habitat then highlighted UN-Habitat’s mandate and general approaches for supporting people in vulnerable situations in urban areas UN-Habitat’s mandate and general approaches for supporting people in vulnerable situations in urban areas. Being the UN agency aiming to advance sustainable urbanization as a driver of development and peace to improve living conditions for all, UN-Habitat underlined its area-based, multi-stakeholder and multi-level governance approaches, and highlighted inclusive participatory processes as one means for

enabling the social and economic inclusion of refugees into urban societies and its aim to improve urban systems, that benefit both host and refugee/displaced communities.

Those approaches have been applied in different urban contexts in the East African region, and UN-Habitat’s Somalia team, represented by Mr Matthew Flynn, then presented how they are translated in urban displacement contexts, starting with a multi-sectoral, spatial data analysis of the urban areas (“urban profiling”) to inclusion of local actors, including government authorities, civil society and private sectors and beneficiaries in participatory planning processes for agreeing on priorities for actions. Spatial planning led to better access to basic and urban services and helped to improve urban environments.

Lack of adequate housing was identified which then led to the development of large housing project, which, due to its rental schemes, will also lead to increased, long-term increase in local revenue which can be used for further investments in the areas.

Mr Flynn also shortly introduced the recently launched “Settlement profiling tool[1]”, a joint tool developed by UN-Habitat and UNHCR, which will be presented in the Regional Economic Inclusion group in December.

“Reducing vulnerabilities of migrants, displaced and refugees residing in urban areas needs cross-sectoral coordination. Specifically in urban contexts, there needs to be an urban-system and integrated approach, to make sure that interventions benefit people in vulnerable situations communities from both host and refugee communities”, he said.

The second part of the session started with a presentation by AGORA, an initiative that promotes efficient, inclusive and integrated local planning, aid response and service delivery in areas affected by crisis. Ms Louise Thaller from AGORA introduced an urban assessment of Kampala, Uganda. AGORA advocates for multi-sector recovery needs and localizes response planning and aid delivery beyond sector specific approaches and stands up for technical support for local actors that lead to tangible results and foster collaboration between exogenous aid actors, local stakeholders and public authorities. The Kampala Urban Assessment (2018) showcased the relationships between needs, area of residence and displacement status – highlighting the interdependence of those factors and underlining that in many cases, not the legal status, but gender had more impact on vulnerability.



Top right: Market in Kakuma- increasing local economic inclusion. © UN-Habitat/Julius Mwelu

The session was concluded by a presentation on UNHCR's initiatives for fostering market access for products produced by refugees, MADE51 and Bawa Hope. MADE51 is an innovative, market-based model that promotes economic inclusion of refugees in global value chains. In the MADE51 model, UNHCR identifies refugees with artisanal skills, helps refugees create strong artisan groups and connects these groups to experienced local social enterprise partners. MADE51 is also a tangible way to demonstrate solidarity with refugees while helping refugees earn valuable income while Bawa Hope is a Fair-Trade company which works with marginalized handicraft artisans in Kenya.

The session brought together different approaches for fostering economic inclusion of migrants, refugees and displaced persons in urban areas, and highlighting that urban displacement needs tailored, multi-sectoral approaches that include local actors and respond to specific local contexts as well as creating enabling environments for refugees and displaced to become self-reliant and live dignified lives.



Supporting planning for  
**INTEGRATED REFUGEE  
& HOST COMMUNITIES**

**KALOBYEI NEW SITE  
TURKANA COUNTY**

A child playing in front of the pilot shelter. © UN-Habitat



## “Turkana Houses” Publication captures Shigeru Ban and UN-Habitat’s Collaboration to design refugee houses in Kalobeyei Settlement, Kenya

In June 2015, Kalobeyei New Settlement was established in Turkana County, Kenya. UN-Habitat was tasked with designing an Advisory Development Plan for the settlement, to accommodate 60,000 people – both refugees and host community members. Between 2017 to 2019, a collaboration between UN-Habitat and the renowned Japanese Architect, [Shigeru Ban](#), and his NGO the Voluntary Architects Network (VAN), was formed to design sustainable shelter typologies for refugee and host members in the settlement.

A celebrated architect, both in his native country Japan and worldwide, Mr Ban was awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize, understood to be the Nobel prize of architecture, in 2014. He is known for his innovative work with paper and has pioneered the use of recycled cardboard tubes to quickly and efficiently house disaster victims. By August 2019, 14 houses had been constructed in Kalobeyei Settlement, after testing seven housing types in the Settlement.

Today, UN-Habitat and Shigeru Ban Architects are excited to share the release of the book, **Turkana Houses** - The first part of the book is a journal by Philippe Monteil, Shigeru Ban's partner for the mission. It describes successes and failures with building pilot houses, and the influence of the context in the process. The second part is his visual interpretation of that process, a detailed Manual which explains in a sequence of steps, how to build the final housing prototype. In summary, the book tells the story of an encounter between an architect, refugees and Turkana people, brought together through the act of building.

UN-Habitat and partners continue to acknowledge the need for a more sustainable developmental approach to refugee crises, knowing that on average many displaced persons spend more than a decade living as refugees in temporary shelters. UN-Habitat will continue to support the paradigm shift towards the integration of refugee and host communities in combined programming, and the development of sustainable and long-term solutions to ensure that the most vulnerable populations are promoted and protected.

- The link to the "Turkana Houses" book can be found here: <https://unhabitat.org/turkana-houses>
- The link to UN-Habitat's Humanitarian-Development work stream and additional resources can be found here: <https://unhabitat.org/programme/planning-for-humanitarian-development-practice-connecting-normative-to-operations>

## UN-Habitat Conducts Socio-Economic Surveys in Turkana West, Kenya



Top left: UN-Habitat conducts socio-economic surveys. © UN-Habitat

Since 2015, UN-Habitat has been providing technical support to refugee-assistance programming in Turkana West, Kenya. Initially, the agency spearheaded the formulation of a spatial development plan for the new Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement, under the framework of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISEDPP). Subsequent resources have been directed towards supporting the development of this **new settlement** and the wider local area- Turkana West. Turkana West is the most populated sub-county in Turkana County, given the international role it has played since 1990s in promoting human security and peace, by hosting thousands of forced migrants i.e. refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlements. This displaced population currently co-exist with the host community, forming the largest clustered settlement area in the county.

During October and November 2020, UN-Habitat in collaboration with the County Government of Turkana, undertook socio-economic surveys in Turkana West sub-county, Kenya. These surveys are part of the agency's on-going projects in 'Humanitarian-Development Nexus' work. The projects in Turkana County are currently funded by Cities Alliance, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF).

The projects aim to:

- Promote socio-economic development of Turkana West through recommending interventions for enhanced connectivity and integration along Kenya-South Sudan corridor and the North Rift region of region, including an advisory plan proposal for the Kalobeyei Corridor Development Area.

- Propose a spatial strategy to advice on the regeneration Kakuma refugee camp and integrated development of the camp and Kakuma town, and
- Support towards implementation of the Kalobeyei New Integrated Settlement Plan under KISEDPP.

The surveys were structured into two main sub-themes:

1. Socio-economic conditions that focused on households, and
2. Businesses and Local Economic Development that analysed businesses and the area's local economic development factors of: infrastructure and services, resources and capacity, policies and governance, challenges and opportunities etc. The rapid spatial profiling of settlements collected data on the spatial development character of Kakuma-Kalobeyei area and the main public markets in the area. In doing so, a mixed method research was implemented which entails a combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques and rapid settlement profiling that entail Geographic Information Systems (GIS) applications.



Fieldwork was conducted in the main settlement centres and towns (refugee and host community populations), across the sub-county wards: Kakuma, Kalobeyei, Letea, Lopur, Songot and Lokichoggio. This was extended to the major urban centres of the North Rift Region Economic Bloc (NOREB) i.e. Eldoret, Kitale and Lodwar,

and incorporated national government agencies, specifically the LAPSET Corridor Development Authority (LCDA) and the Special Economic Zones Authority (SEZA).

The project will conduct data analysis and compile findings, which will then be used to engage stakeholders in Validation and Disseminations sessions. Thereafter, the

findings will be used to inform proposals of the on-going collaborative planning work, and implementation of the various project activities in Turkana West. Thereafter, the outputs will be developed as knowledge products (technical report publications, research briefings and policy briefs).

## **UN-Habitat and Turkana County hold workshop to look at the future for Kenya's Kakuma and Kalobeyei Refugee Camps and Host Communities**

UN-Habitat and the Turkana County Government hosted a workshop looking at various surveys focused on Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in north western Kenya.

The Kakuma-Kalobeyei Assessment, Survey and Corridor Planning Workshop included representatives from Turkana County Government, Cities Alliance, International Financial Corporation, Swiss Contact, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Refugee Affairs Secretariat, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and Action Africa Help International.

At the workshop, UN-Habitat presented the findings of the Socio-Economic Survey which showed that host community suffered more from the effects of COVID-19 such as loss of income, low business revenue and price rises than refugees who continue to be supported by humanitarian organizations. It also found the host community saw the refugees as damaging the environment but appreciated the improved health care and education facilities resulting from their presence.



The Business and Local Economic Development Survey and Market Profile focused on types of businesses, products and value chain and ease of doing business.

**Top right:** Participants attending the workshop both in-person and online. © UN-Habitat

**Bottom left:** Children playing in Kalobeyei Settlement. © UN-Habitat

The Market Profile presentation looked at the economic geography of Turkana-West Sub-county highlighting the characteristics of each market cluster, types of products sold, accessibility and connectivity.



The discussions covered revenue enhancement, access to capital, the importance of livestock farming, and the opportunities for tourism provided by Lotikipi National Reserve.

Issues emerging from the surveys included the lack of skills, poor connectivity and accessibility to supply chains, insecurity, overdependence on humanitarian aid, poor public participation in development initiatives, environmental risks and lack of market integration.

Participants also discussed future development scenarios for Kakuma-Kalobeyei identifying areas to be strengthened and protected including host and refugee community integration, economic development, environmental sustainability and environmental growth.

The findings of the surveys and feedback from the future development scenarios discussion will help the visioning and regeneration strategy for Kakuma-Kalobeyei that UN-Habitat is undertaking.

Pius Ewoton, Chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Turkana County concluded the meeting by saying ‘Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Chapter in Turkana County is looking forward to more collaboration with UN-Habitat to promote private sector initiatives in Turkana West’. Joseph Egiron, Turkana County Director for Urban Areas Management, also expressed the County’s commitment to the conferment of Kakuma-Kalobeyei Municipality, which is currently underway.

## Kakuma-Kalobeyei Community Workshop on Socio-Economic and Local Economic Development Surveys

As part of the Kalobeyei Corridor Planning project, UN-Habitat and Turkana West sub county leaders organized a community meeting to present information collected from the Socio Economic and Local Economic Development Surveys. The meeting was attended by local leaders in Turkana West sub county, and host and refugee communities from Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Lokichoggio.

The meeting started with an introduction from the County ward administrator for Kalobeyei, who welcomed the participants and thanked UN-Habitat for convening the meeting to allow the community to provide their feedback on the research that was conducted to inform the planning of Kalobeyei Corridor.

Romanus Opiyo, a UN-Habitat consultant, began by sharing the socio-economic results of the survey, focusing on demographics, access to education, healthcare services, water and sanitation, livelihood activities as well as housing conditions. The study shows that there is an emerging trend of disparity in access to key basic socio-economic support systems such as health, education and water as shown in previous studies, which may lead to tension and conflict between host and refugee communities, hence threatening the sustainability of Turkana West economic development.



**Top right:** Local leaders and host and refugee communities attending Community Workshop. © UN-Habitat

The consultant discussed the findings of the local economic development survey which were more focused on businesses and local industries, and issues related to the various economic sectors of the area. Overall, the study results highlighted that pastoral livestock keeping remains a major economic activity for the host community, and the main economic sector in the rural areas of Turkana west sub county. In urban areas and refugee settlements, formal and informal businesses form a significant share of the economy, as well as formal and in-

formal employment linked to private sector (businesses) and operations of humanitarian and development organizations. This survey established that the underdevelopment of infrastructure combined with inadequate utilities, financial access challenges, as well as policy and legal limitations, undermine sustainable economic development in the area.

The settlement profiles were presented, showcasing the analysis of the major market clusters, economic geography for Turkana west and existing connectivity of various systems for towns and municipalities across the North Rift Economic Bloc. The results elucidated the various linkages and relationships in different market clusters and sub-clusters for Kakuma town, Kakuma refugee camp, Kalobeyi refugee

settlement and Lokichoggio. The survey also looked at the spatial characteristics and attributes for the market clusters, products sold, the institutional frameworks as well connectivity and accessibility issues.

Most of the community feedback were centered around the existing poor accessibility of the markets; few catalysts, clusters and business networks to support value-adding

and import replacement investment activities; weak and inequitable access to jobs, labor markets, education, skills, knowledge and business competencies. The participants also mentioned that connectivity and accessibility to supply chains, services, knowledge, and logistics services was also a key challenge for enterprise development in the area.







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