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Understanding the Role of Integrated Spatial Planning Towards Addressing Economic Inequalities in Refugee Setting.

'Regeneration Strategy, a Pathway to Enabling Environmental for Economic Improvement'

Case: Kakuma and Dadaab

Thursday, 2nd May 2024

Reginal Inclusion Working Group –Online Presentation

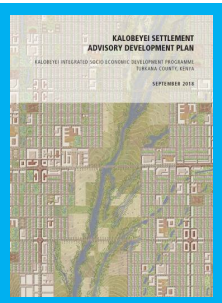
Integrated Interventions – Key Milestones

SETTLEMENT PLANNING through a DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

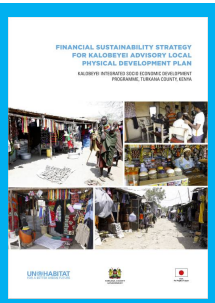
Spatial Planning materials as a tool to achieve sustainable integrated development bridging humanitarian and development contexts. The interventions proposed should complement and strengthen existing planning tools.

Sustainable Integrated Development

Key Milestones 2016-2023

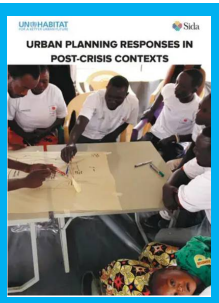


2017-2018

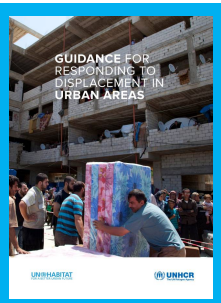


2019

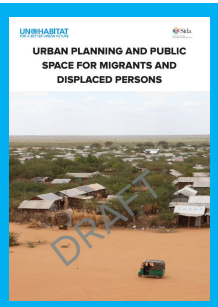
2020



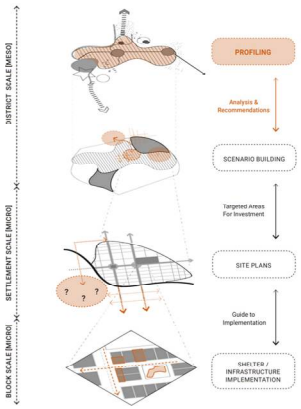
2020

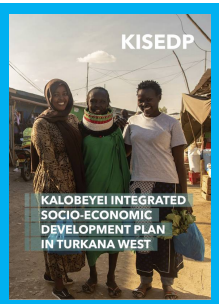


2021



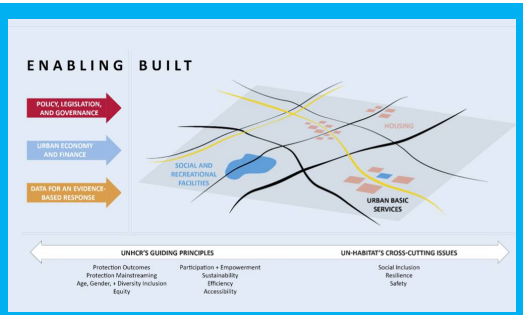
2023-2024





2018-2022

2023-2027



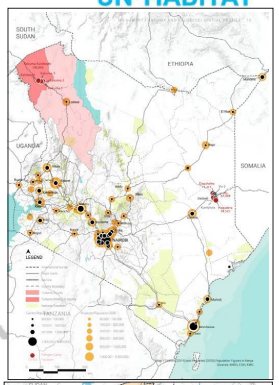
Onwards…..

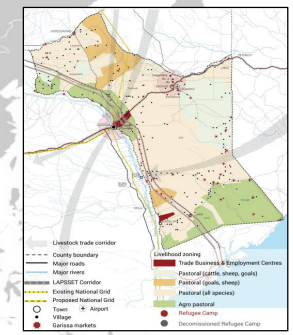
Context -Location

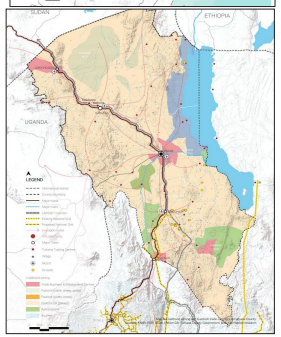
Kakuma Camps

Kalobeyei Settlement

Dadaab Complex



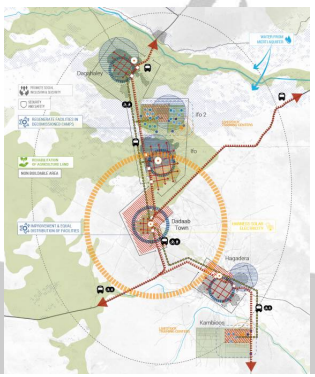


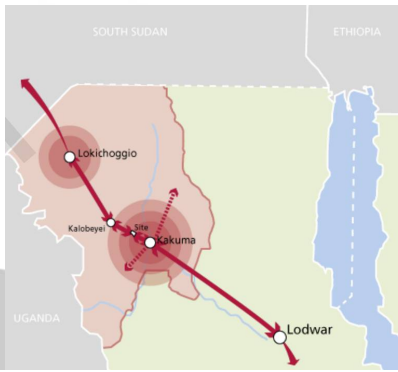


Located in Turkana and Garissa Counties, Kenya.

Settlement and camps are in semi-arid climatic zone

A generally flat terrain dissected with several seasonal laggas-vulnerable to seasonal flooding when it rains in the settlement or surrounding areas





Multi Scalar approach

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ENHANCING SELF-RELIANCE FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA

Process of a Sustainable Development

In Displacement context -Enhancing Self-reliance For Refugees And Host Communities In Kenya

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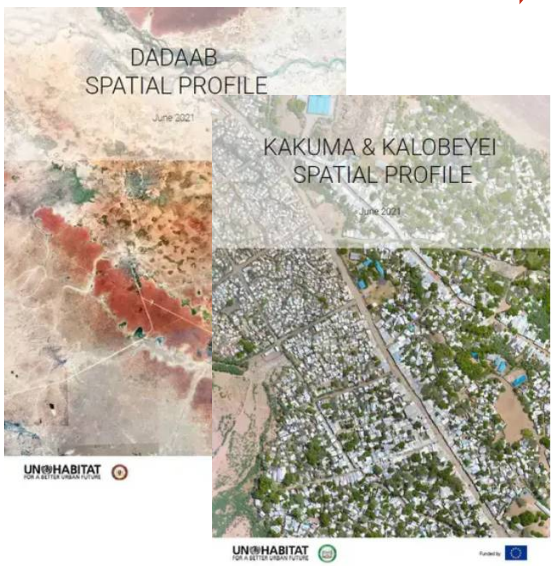
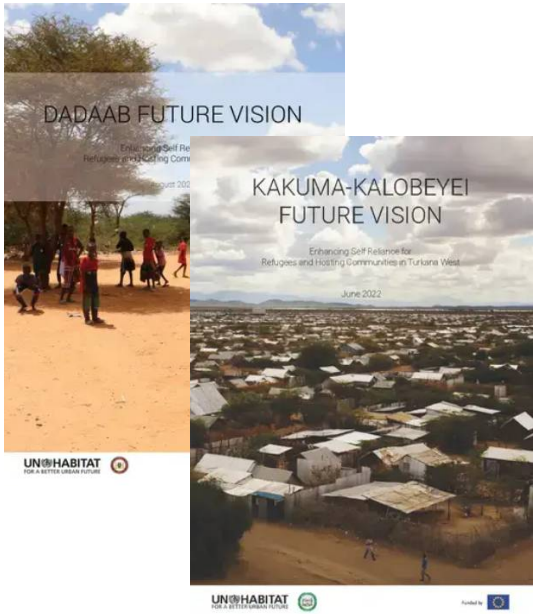
EU TRUST FUND FOR AFRICA

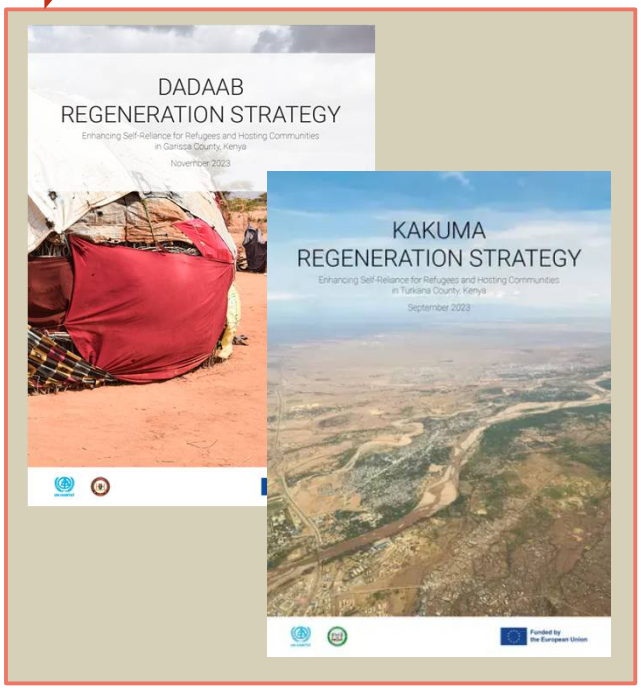
1. UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT
WHAT IS THE CURRENT SITUATION?



2. DEFINING A COMMON VISION
WHAT THE AREA SHOULD LOOK LIKE IN THE FUTURE?



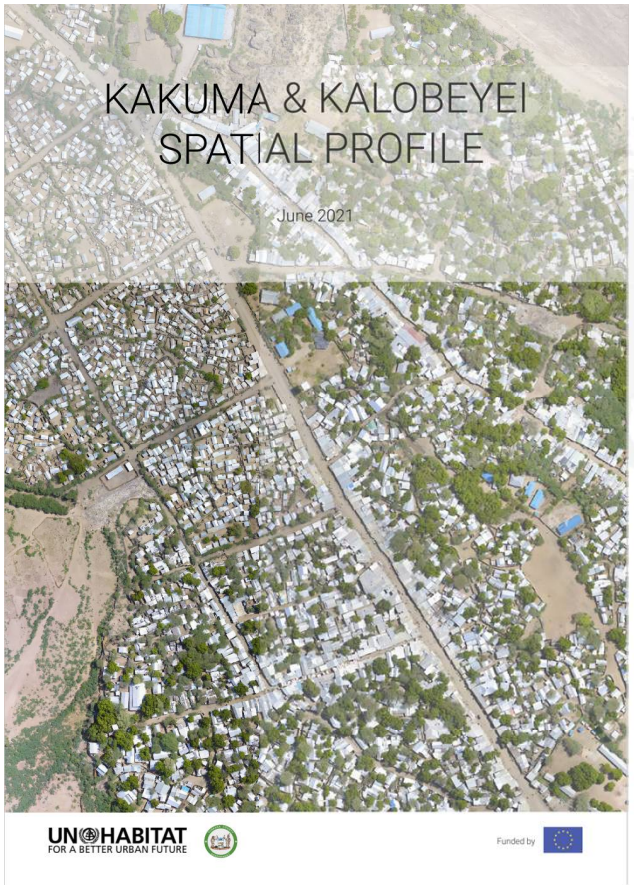
3. PLANNING THE SETTLEMENT
HOW TO ACHIEVE THE VISION?



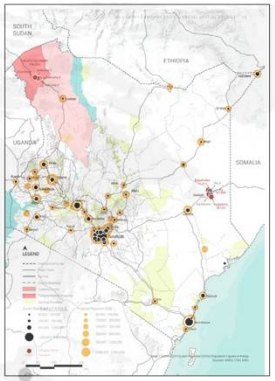
PARTICIPATORY PROCESS

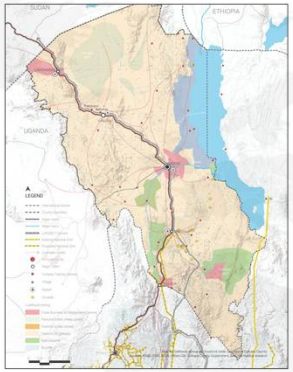
Process of a Sustainable Development

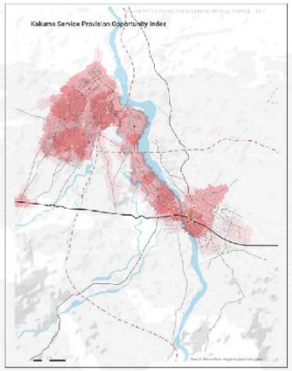
In Displacement context -Enhancing Self-reliance For Refugees And Host Communities In Kenya



Multi Scalar approach

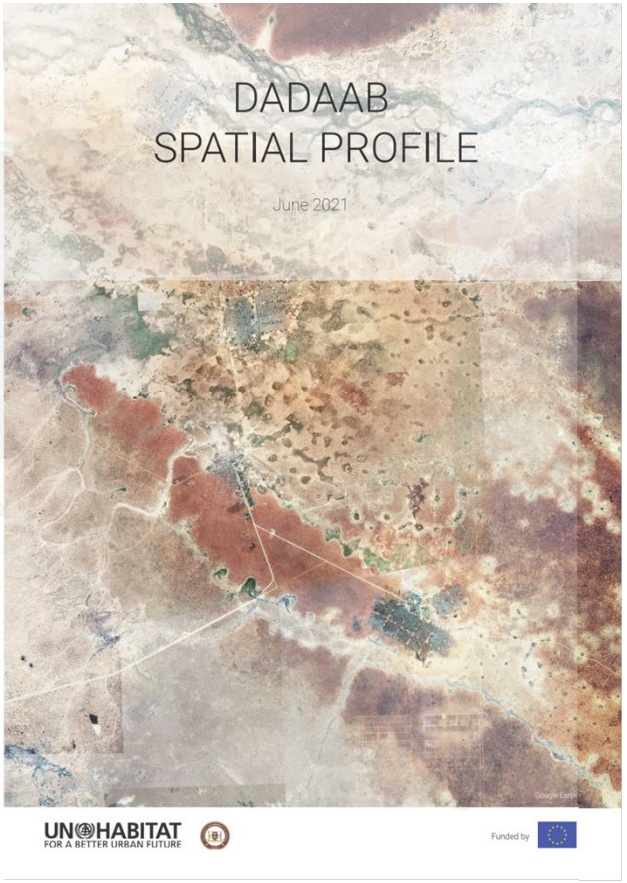






Comprehensive overview of the existing physical, socio-economic and policy dynamics of the area through a spatial lens

-Key Challenges
-Key Opportunities
-Strategic recommendations



Existing Situation

Regeneration – Understanding the Context

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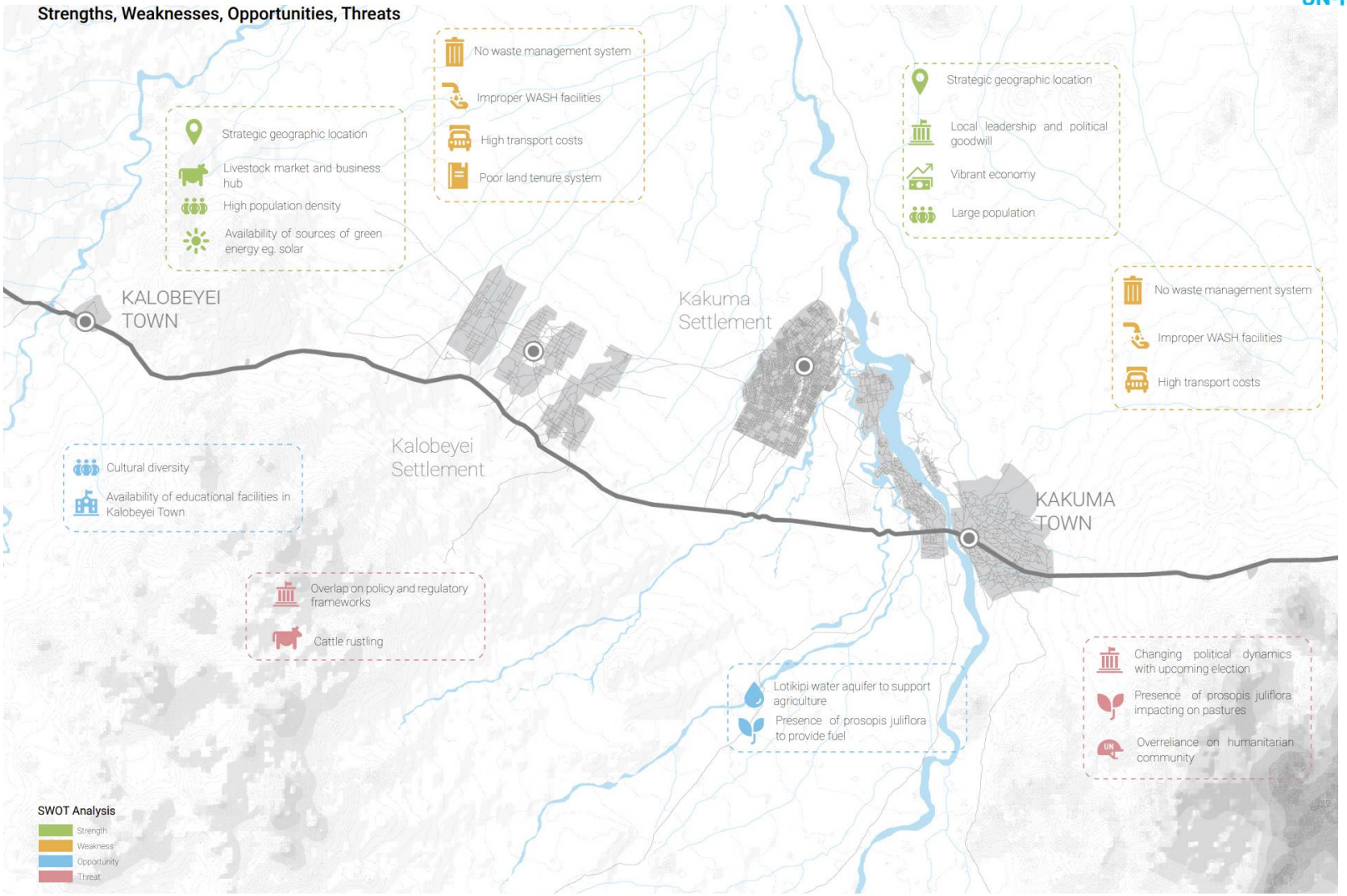
SWOT ANALYSIS

	Challenges	Opportunities
Strategic	• **Unequal Urbanisation & marginalisation** of Garissa; • **Unmanaged growth** population; • **Gap in clear policy** leading to fracture between national & local government in perspectives on hosting refugees; • Uncertainty over **land status and land tenure** within Garissa. • **No defined site boundary** for the 2 decomissioned site areas posing potential risks for future formal planning process.	• **Initiation of GISEDP** provides basis for integrated planning activities and improved coordination • Initiation of **formal planning process through the degazettement** and Notice to Plan for Ifo 2/ Kambioos will help activate a process of land, economic and population growth management • Implementation of **LAPSSET Corridor**
Environmental & Natural Hazards	• **Severe drought** which threatens pastoralism; • Seasonal **flooding** leading to blocked roads, price of transport and goods to spike, majorly inhibiting development in the county; • **Lack of energy access and reliance on firewood/charcoal** causing pollution, **deforestation** & **land degradation.**	• Land usage patterns that employ **strategies to cope with changing climatic patterns** and unpredictable weather events should be considered in future development plans for the decommissioned camps • Dadaab area benefits from access to **large underwater reserves provided by the Merti Aquifer,** which remains highly productive • potential Investment in **solar energy** infrastructure
Socio-Economic	• Investment limited due to **negative security** narratives, which **affects livelihoods and business opportunities** • **Livelihoods dependent on agriculture**/pastoralism, **lack of skilled labour** • **High unemployment,** few formal livelihood opportunities	• Area economy possess significant unrealized potential • **Vibrant existing market** system within Dadaab Complex • Increased **local food production** would create **livelihood opportunities** and strengthen resilience against climate change • Strong **socio-cultural similarities** already exist between host community and refugees, can provide a **foundation for further integration & cooperation**
Spatial	• **Dispersed settlements;** • **Sprawling** of Dadaab Town with low density and unplanned structure; • **Poor accessibility and connectivity** between and within the settlements; • **Poor road conditions** and maintenance • **high costs** for transport of people, goods and livestock.	• **Land & infrastructure** from decommissioned camps to support remaining and future population • **Ifo 2's location** - best to support residential development in response to population growth • Kamboos's location, **fertile soil, and water supply** may be better suited for large-scale agricultural activities • **Strengthening connectivity** through road improvements and expansion of transportation offer significant benefits • **LAPSSET corridor** to strengthen connections - serve as a hub along a major trade route across the ASAL regions of Kenya.

Towards Regeneration – Understanding the Context



Towards Regeneration – Understanding the Context

Partners Inclusion from onset

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CHALLENGES – Case of Camp Closure or Internal Resettlement to a New Camp

EXISTING CHALLENGES

Unplanned & Unmanaged Development
(Inadequately managed settlements, overcrowding)

Limited Accessibility & Connectivity
(Long distance between settlements, poor road conditions and lack of hierarchy, insecurity in travels)

Inadequate **Basic Services Provision**
(Water supply, energy, waste management, sanitation)

Poor access to **Public Services (Markets, etc)**
(Unequal Distribution)

Inadequate **Facilities Distribution**
(Poor provision, capacity)

Vulnerability to **Natural Hazards**
(Environmental degredation, flooding, erosion, drought)

Social-Economic Challenges
(High unemployment, high reliance on aid from NGOs, no skilled labor, high level poverty, poor youth opportunities)

POPULATION FLUCTUATION

EMERGING CHALLENGES

Uncertain Future population levels
What are the low-risk and quick-win proposals?

Dispersed settlements and Insecurity
How do we resolve the existing disconnection and isolation of each settlement?

Unbalanced distribution of Infrastructures, services and facities
How do we retain good quality services to the most amount of people, where are they and in which conditions?

Natural Hazards and Climate Change
How to mitigate and adapt to Climate Change impacts?

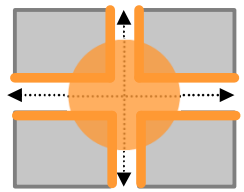
Reduction in access/weakening of sustainable socioeconomic opportunities
What interventions would help to solidify investor confidence in the area, what would help to retain/strengthen the local economy?

Exacerbated Challenges
Remaining Challenges

WEAKENING OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

ISSUES

- **Interactions between camps and town** is key for businesses (one benefit the other in various ways)
- Impact on county Government revenues will be substantial due to the **decline of businesses** and thus businesses taxes
- Lack of confidence and social fabric issues – Reluctant to move
- Disrupted business opportunities
- Tension and fear of likely conflict –Proximate cause (Access to Services)
- Established food security and coping mechanism
- Area's inter-linkage with Town and its lower population



Towards Regeneration – Understanding the Context

CHALLENGES – Holistic Approach

Informal & Unmanaged Development
(Sprawl, informal areas, overcrowding)

Vulnerability to **Natural Hazards**
(Environmental degredation, flooding, erosion, drought)

Limited Accessibility & Connectivity
(Road conditions, hierarchy)

Limited **Basic Services Provision**
(Water supply, energy, waste management, sanitation)

Limited **Access to Facilities**
(Poor provision, capacity)

Lack of access to **Socio-economic Opportunities**
(High unemployment, no skilled labor, high level poverty, poor youth opportunities)

LACK OF ACCESS TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Issues

- Lack of **employment opportunities**
- **Reliance on humanitarian agencies** for employment opportunities
- **Lack of tertiary education and training** that would lead to increased employment opportunities

Recommendations

- Interventions that promote **diversification and enhancement of livelihood enterprises**
- **Promote alternative and diversified income generation**
- Promote **youth empowerment** to ignite economic creativity.
- Support to **households** engaged in **businesses-creation and entrepreneurial training**

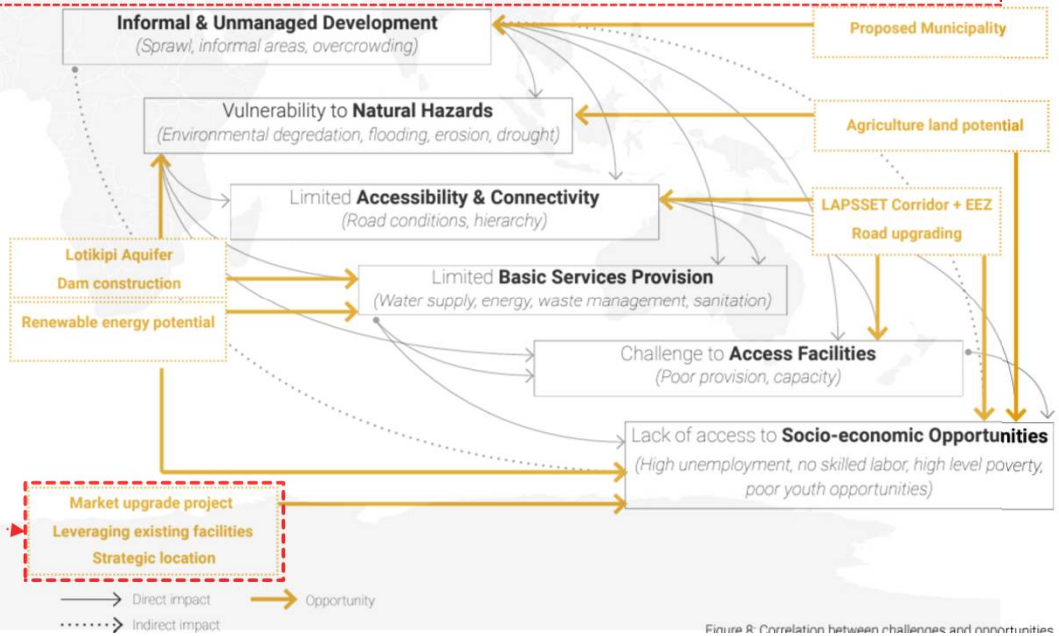
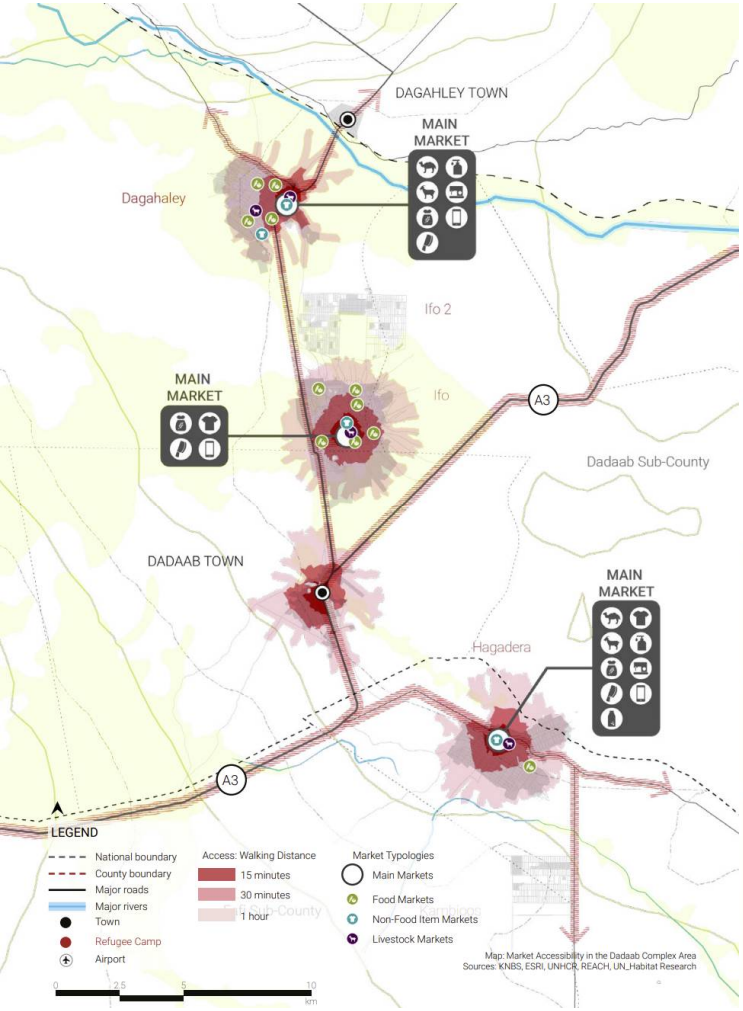
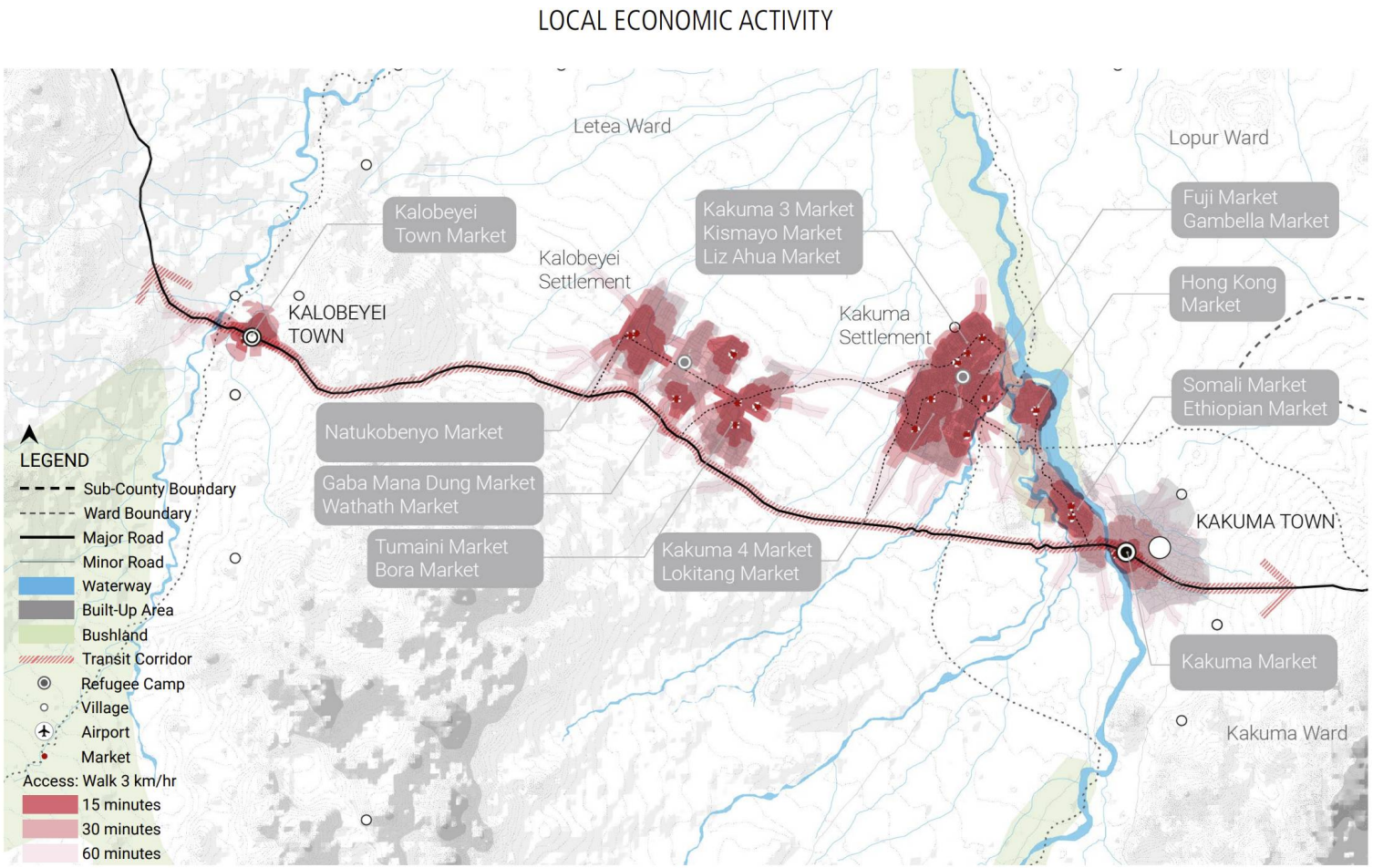


Figure 8: Correlation between challenges and opportunities

Towards Regeneration – Understanding the Context

Markets Locality

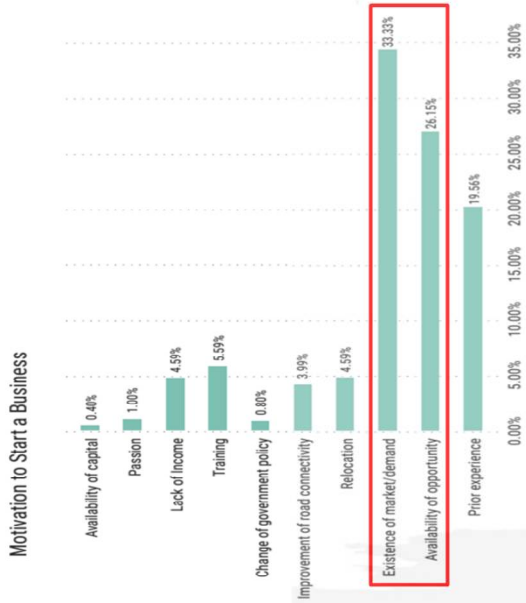




Towards Regeneration – Understanding the Context

Markets Locality –Identified Spatial issues

- Lack of tenure security and planning encourages linear and ad hoc development and general informality
- Insufficient or complete lack of support facilities and infrastructure such as water, toilet facilities, storage facilities, and connection to power
- Poor connectivity and accessibility to supply chains, external markets, services, knowledge, and logistics systems
- Few catalysts, clusters and business networks to support value-adding and import replacement investment activities
- Informal Market Management System



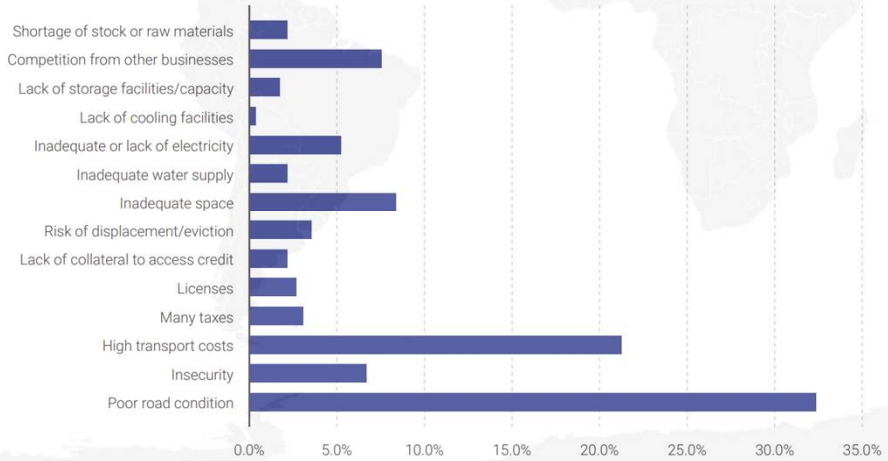


Fig. 36: Primary Supply Chain Challenges Experienced By Businesses in Dadaab (UN-Habitat, 2022)

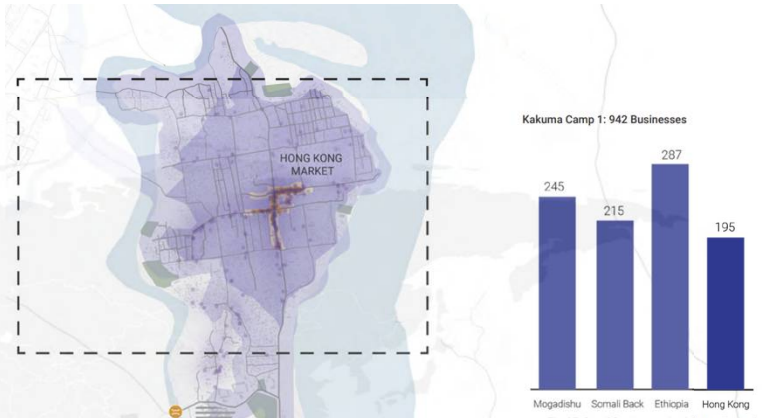
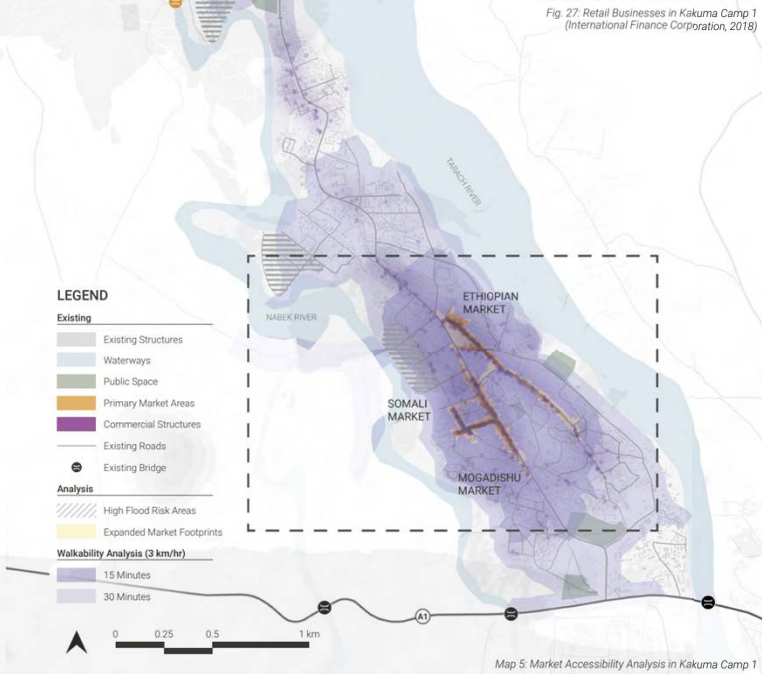


Fig. 27: Retail Businesses in Kakuma Camp 1 (International Finance Corporation, 2018)

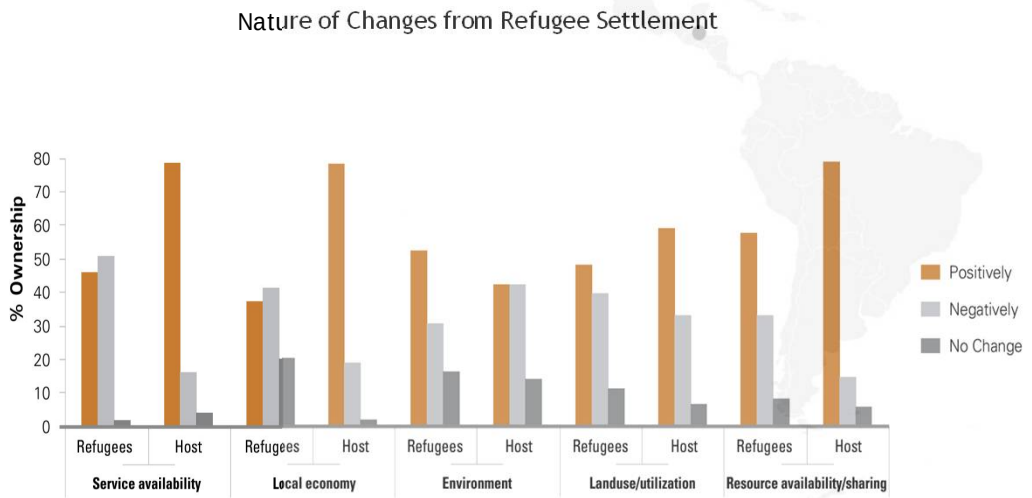


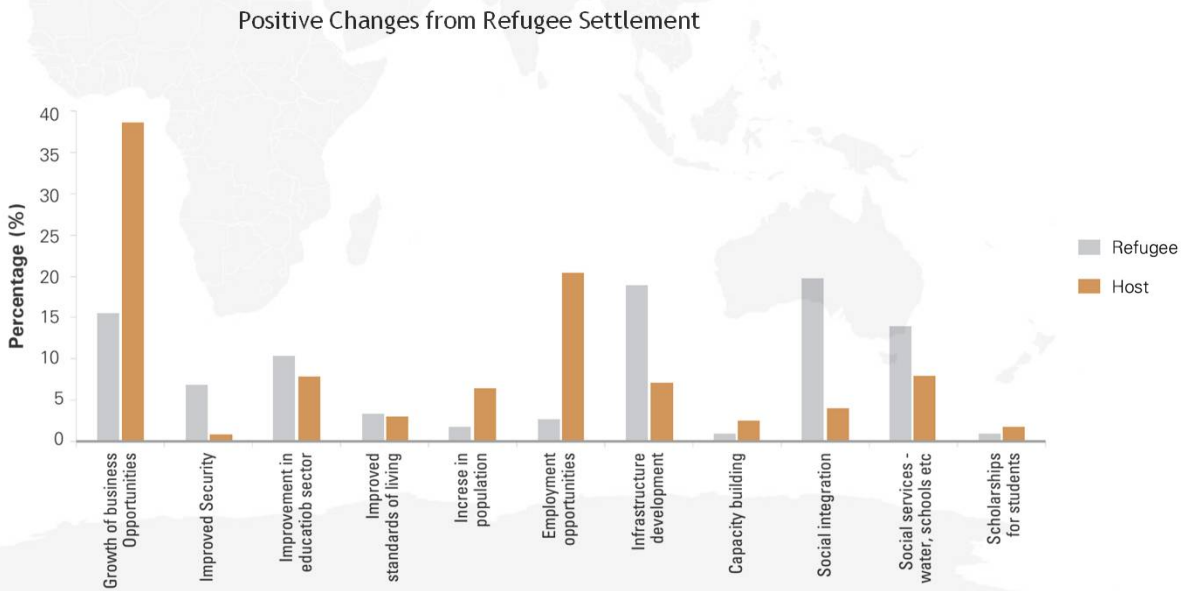
Map 5: Market Accessibility Analysis in Kakuma Camp 1

Spatial plans exist but don’t translate into transformation

Plans lacking specific, strategic targets & coordinated implementation fall short of the desired vision

And therefore, must be linked spatially…





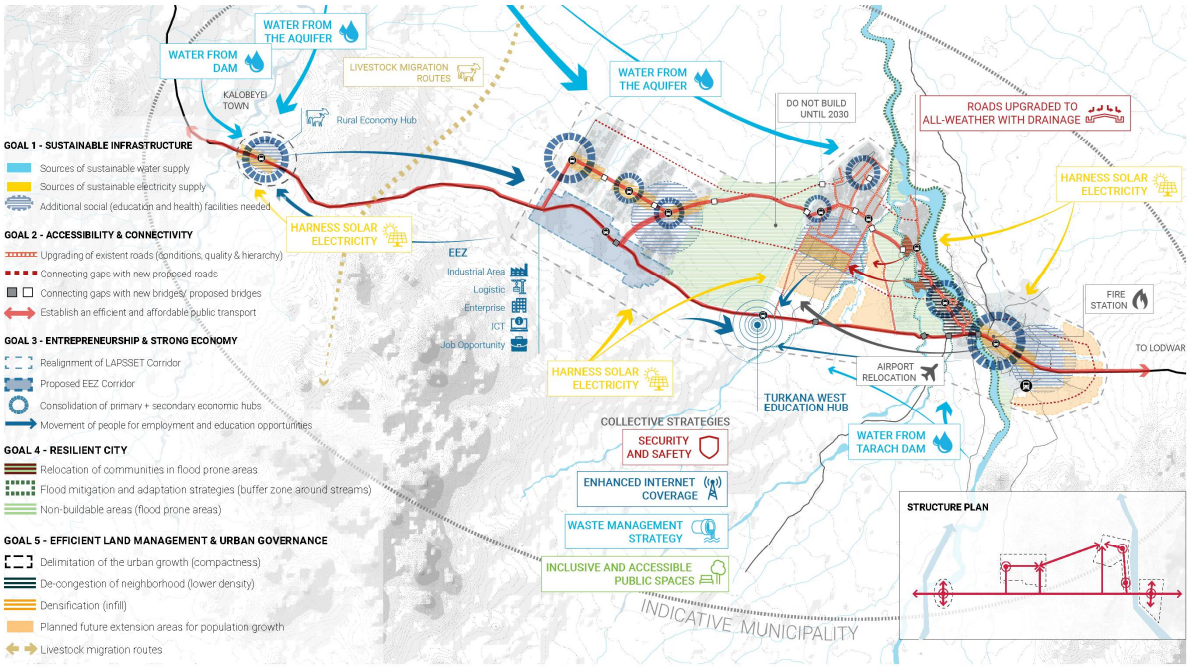
To achieve this- Economic enhancement as a pathway...

Visions and Goals

- The Vision:

By 2030, Kakuma-Kalobeyei will be a **well-connected, integrated** and **resilient** urban centre within a Municipality that provides **clean water and energy** and **inclusive education** and **livelihood opportunities** for all who live there within a **vibrant and diversified economy.**

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

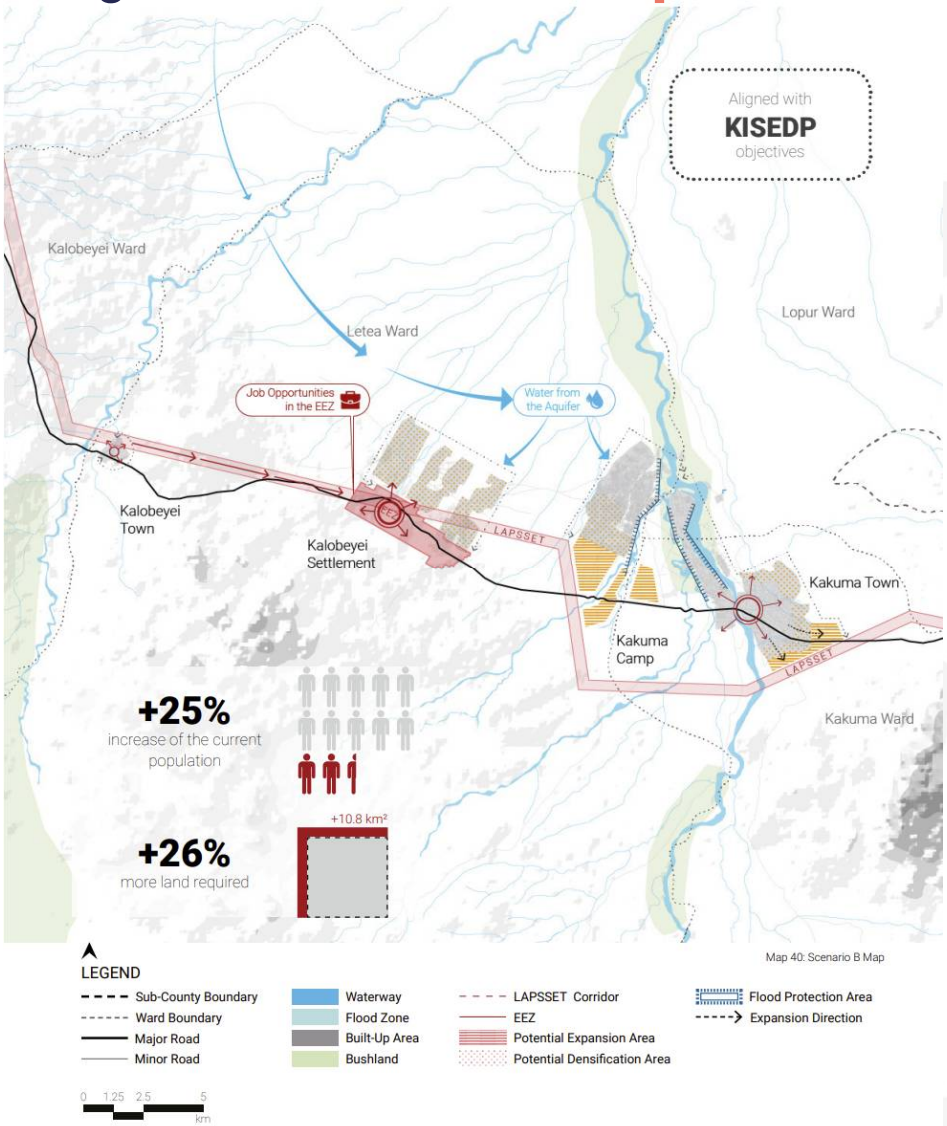


- Vision Goals :

Goal 3

Promote Kakuma-Kalobeyei as an attraction for private and foreign investment and promote trainings with an emphasis on young people and women to foster entrepreneurship and employment opportunities.

Regeneration – Development Scenarios



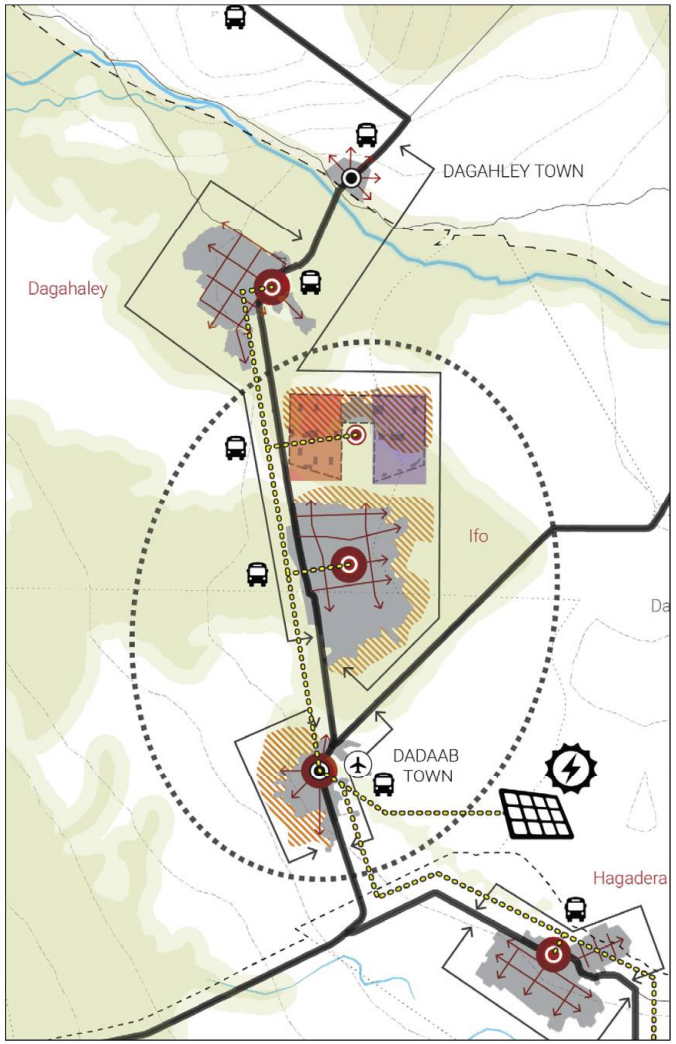
Map 40: Scenario B Map

Variables	Population		Urban footprint		Climate change	Catalytic projects	Local economic development
	Host community population	Refugee population	Additional land (based on med density)	Type of expansion			
Outcomes	Large Increase (39% increase by 2030) Natural population growth	Large Increase (39% increase by 2030) Natural population growth	10.2km² - based on medium growth at medium density	Planned expansion and Infill	Reduced vulnerability and increased resilience	Significant Improvement in infrastructure LAPSSET, EEZ and Aquifer implemented	Significant growth Rights for work, movement, business
	Medium increase (25% increase by 2030) Natural population growth	Medium increase (25% increase by 2030) Natural population growth	18km² - based on medium growth at low density	Planned urban expansion Kalobeyei planned settlement	Reduced vulnerability	LAPSSET and EEZ implemented	Stable / small growth
	Decline Decrease due to migration for employment/ livelihoods	Decline Decline due to repatriation	28.8km² - based on high growth at low density	Uncontrolled sprawl Uncontrolled sprawl in Kakuma	Increase vulnerability to the climate change events and death/injury/loss of property	None implemented	Decline Growth offset by other factors

Probability	Highly unlikely	Unlikely	Marginal	Likely	Highly likely
Impact	Significant deteroiration	Slight Deterioration	Marginal	Slight improvement	Significant improvement

Regeneration – Development Scenarios

PLANNED GROWTH & RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT



Variables	Population		Urban Footprint		Climate Risk and Natural Resources	Catalytic Projects	Local Economic Development
	Hosting Population	Refugee Population	Spatial Demand	Type Of Demand			
Outcome #1	Substantial Natural Growth (3.05%) 35.1% (+80,388) increase by 2030		Large demand +17.13km2 required to accommodate High Population Growth (3.05%) at Low Density	Unplanned expansion or reduction of existing settlements through sprawl or abandonment	No specific climate change mitigation or adaptation actions are taken leading to increasing vulnerability for local communities	No implementation Roads are not improved, public transportation not extended Access to energy not improved	Decrease Livelihood opportunities are not diversified Limited to no investment in businesses and industry
Outcome #2	Static or low population growth (1%) 10.5% (+23,998) increase by 2030	Decrease in population due to repatriation (Unpredictable)	Medium demand 14.10km2 required to accommodate High Population Growth(3.05%) at a Medium Density	Infill of existing settlements through compact development	Climate change adaptation actions are taken leading to reduced vulnerability for local communities, no mitigation actions are taken	Partial Implementation Roads are improved, public transportation extended Access to energy not improved	Stable
Outcome #3	Decrease in Population (Unpredictable)	Large increase in population due to new influx (Unpredictable)	Unpredictable spatial demand Less land required to accommodate remaining refugees and host communities	Resettlement in, and regeneration of,	Both mitigation and adaptation actions are taken leading to reduced vulnerability and improved resilience of local communities	Extensive implementation Roads are improved, public transportation extended Access to energy improved	Increase Business and livelihood opportunities are increased, providing additional jobs and local economic stimulus which can be reinvested in urban development

PROBABILITY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY	UNLIKELY	MARGINAL	LIKELY	HIGHLY LIKELY
IMPACT	SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION	SLIGHT DETERIORATION	MARGINAL	SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT	SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT

Settlement Regeneration an integrated approach for area-based transformation

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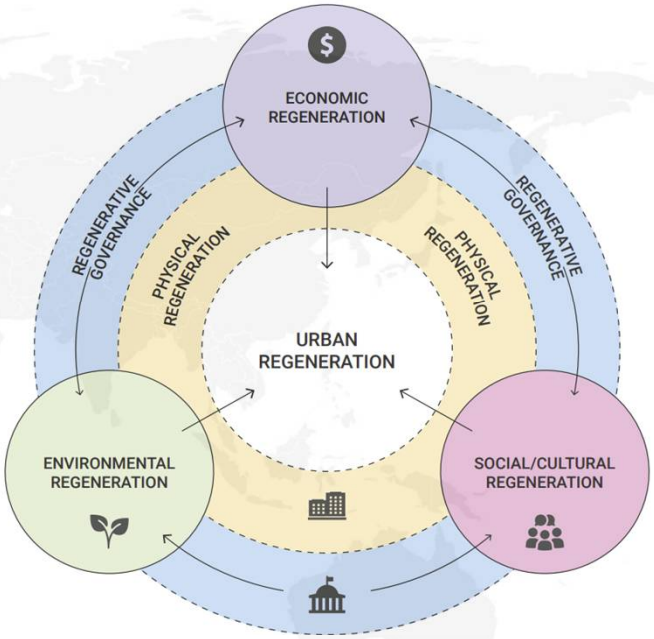
Determining factors…….and Key Areas of Focus

Concept of Urban Transformation[6,7]	Dimensional Focus				
	Physical	Economic	Social/Cultural	Environmental	Governance
Reconstruction	●				
Redevelopment	●	●			
Revitalisation		●	●		
Rehabilitation	●			●	
Renewal	●	●	●		
Regeneration	●	●	●	●	●

Integrated planning with Multi-stakeholders in various sectors

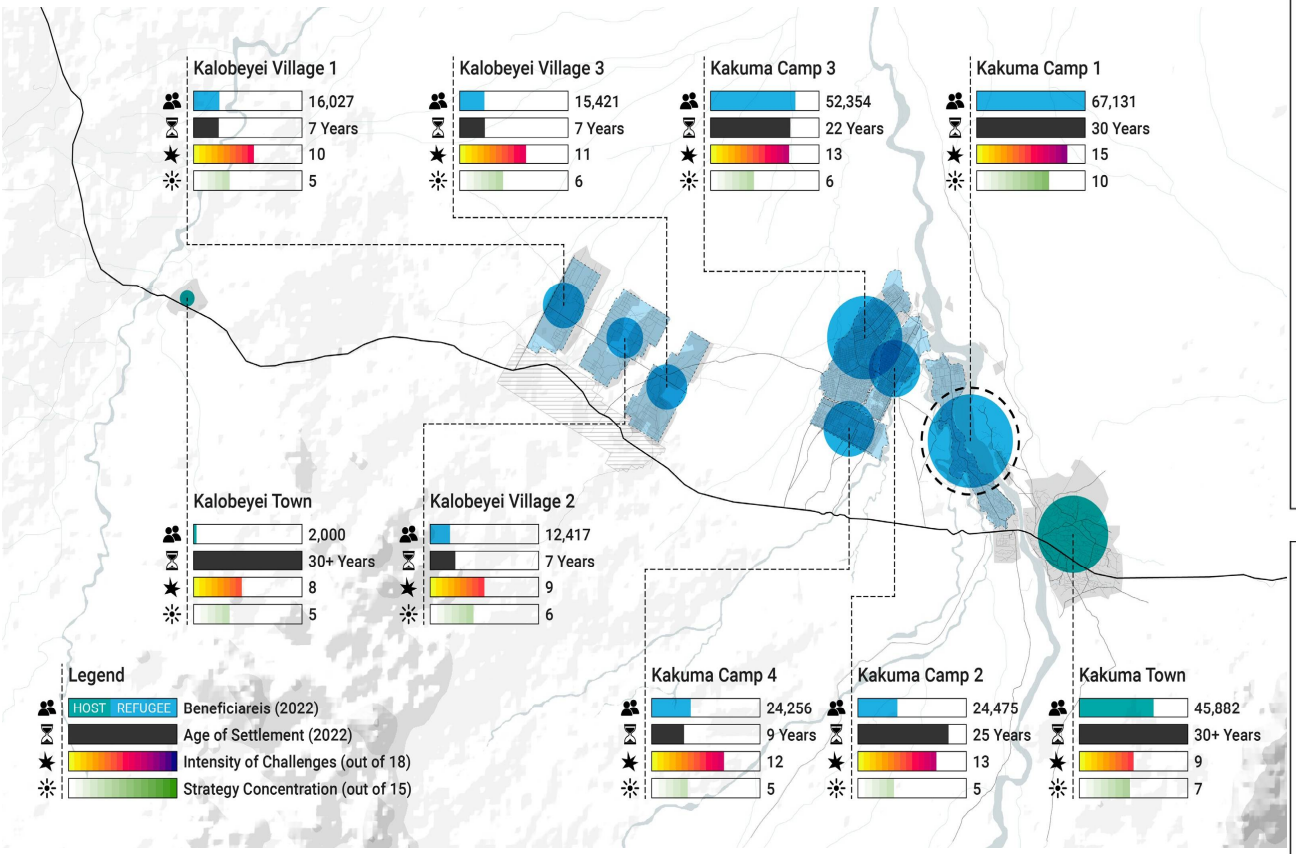
Targets prioritized areas, but with larger development objective and community benefits

From traditional focus on sector-based development to place/Area and people-based.



Economic Regeneration activities aim to establish conditions that promote business, attract investment, generate municipal revenue through taxation, create employment opportunities, and nurture a skilled workforce with strong and reliable income potential.

Regeneration - Prioritization Process



1. Urgency
(High, Medium, Low)
After conducting the situational analysis and assessing the intensity of the challenges impacting the settlements, give priority to strategies that respond to the most urgent challenges, especially those of a time-sensitive nature.

Does this strategy respond to the identified challenges and support the achievement of the identified vision goals?

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2. Impact
(High, Medium, Low)
Promote projects that will provide meaningful benefits for a significant number of beneficiaries and that will contribute meaningfully to the overall regeneration of the settlements.

Economic Impact

Does the intervention contribute to economic development and the creation of jobs and new livelihood opportunities?

Social Impact

Social Integration

Does the intervention promote social integration and improved relations between host and refugee communities, and culturally and ethnically distinct refugee communities, while also promoting social equity and inclusion?

How many beneficiaries will be impacted by this strategy?

Accessibility

Does the intervention improve the connectivity/ Accessibility of people to their basic needs?

Safety, Security, Health, and Wellbeing

How much does the project impact the safety of communities?

How much does the project improve the well-being of residents?

How much does the project support the provision of basic needs?

Environmental Impact

Does the project promote sustainability and directly or indirectly mitigate the impacts of climate change?

3. Practical Filter
(Yes/No)

Feasibility

Implement strategies that are realistically achievable given available resources and the contextual conditions

Assess the ease of implementation. How likely is it that this strategy can be successfully implemented and the set out goals achieved?

Replicable

Demonstrate and pilot replicable strategies and solutions, develop projects that provide "proof of concept"

Scalable

Introduce scalable strategies and solutions

Provide confidence for the implementation of larger and longer-term projects

Versatility

Implement strategies that are not dependent on highly specific population scenario outcomes

Will this strategy provide benefits regardless of population scenario outcomes? (including new influx or large scale voluntary repatriation of refugees)

Linkages to Other Strategies

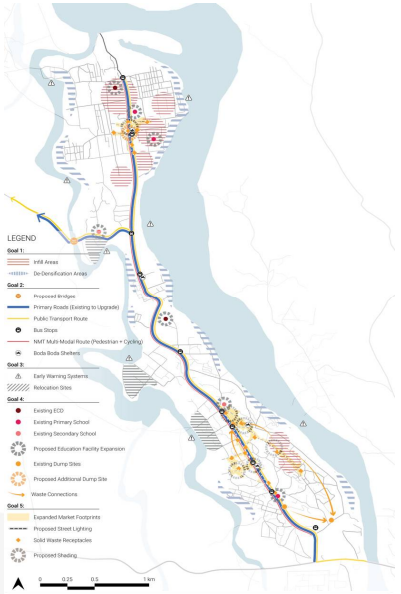
What connections exist between this strategy and others? Can pursuit of this strategy coincide with the implementation of any other strategies? Can successful implementation of this strategy lead to progress on the implementation of any other strategies? If so, which?

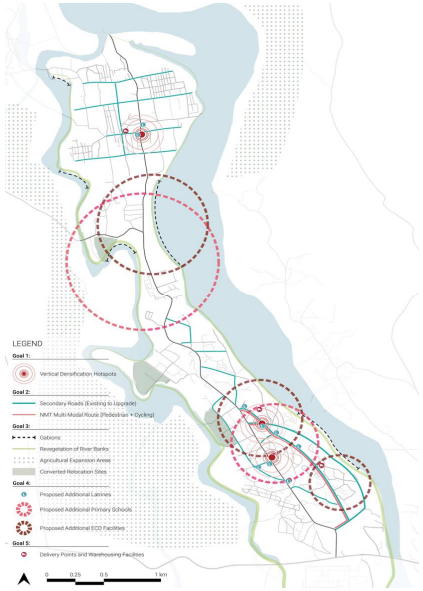
Entrepreneurship and Strong Economy – Kakuma

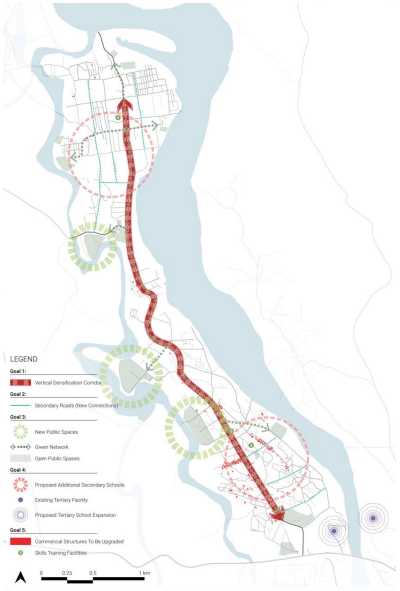
Entrepreneurship & Strong Economy

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Strategies	Interventions	Actions		S	M	L	SDG Alignment	Responsible Entity (County Ministries)	Municipal Structure and Function
5.1 Invest in market upgrades	5.1.1 Improve overall condition of market stalls	Upgrade stalls including provision of stalls specifically for the host community					9.3	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives
		Provide solid waste receptacles throughout the market areas					11.6		
	5.1.2 Invest in upgrades to improve accessibility of markets	Develop street light infrastructure to improve walkability, accessibility and security at night					11.1,11.2	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives
		Include durable shade structures due to high temperatures throughout the year					11.1,11.2		
		Pedestrianise the market alley area, including preventing Boda Bodas from driving through and parking in this section					11.2		
		Improve the section of streets affected by flood to improve accessibility of the market during rainy season					11.2		
5.2 Provide additional facilities to support markets and businesses	5.2.1 Improve provision of market basic services	Improve access to electricity to allow the businesses to work for longer hours					7.1	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives
	5.2.2 Provide infrastructure for warehousing and distribution	Create space for common user warehousing facility to support MSMES (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)					9.a	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives
		Allocate place for offloading and onloading goods for local distribution					9.a		
5.3 Facilitate market formalisation and promote entrepreneurship	5.3.1 Invest in future economic growth of markets	Identify additional streets to be used for market expansion					5.a, 5.b	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives
		Provide opportunities for skills upgrading					5.a, 5.b		
	5.3.1 Support the formalisation of Kakuma Refugee Camp's markets	Formalise Market Management Committee					9.4	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives	Trade, Enterprise Development, and Cooperatives
		Formal identification of market/commercial areas					9.1, 9.2		
		Formalisation of business ownership					8.3, 8.5		







LEGEND

Short Term:

- Proposed Street Lighting
- Solid Waste Receptacles
- Proposed Shading
- Commercial Structures To Be Upgraded

Medium Term:

- Delivery Points and Warehousing Facilities
- Market Expansion

Long Term:

- Skills Training Facilities

** S = Short Term: 1 - 2 years*
*** M = Medium Term: 3 - 5 years*
**** L = Long Term: 5+ years*

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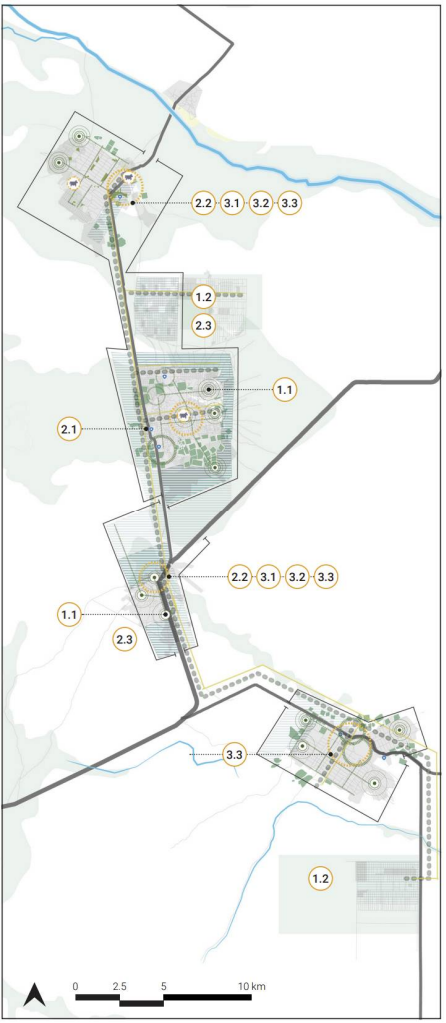
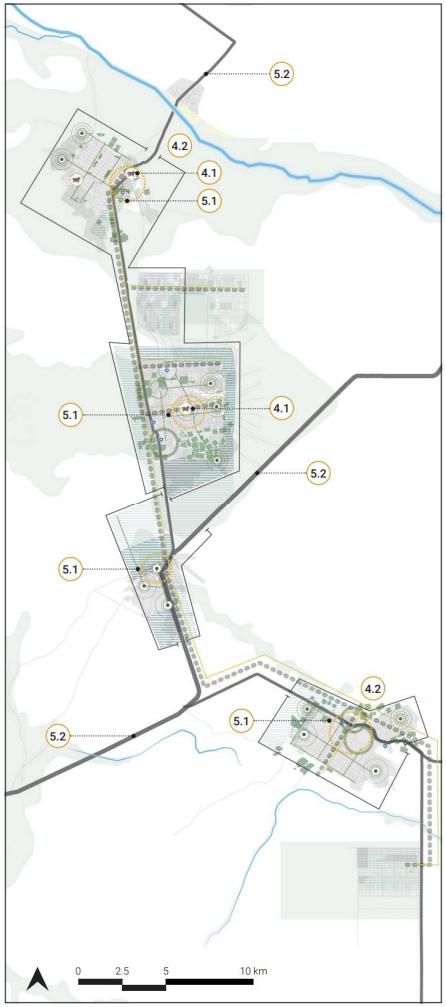
Entrepreneurship and Strong Economy - Dadaab



Principle 4: Inclusive and Vibrant

Strategy	Interventions	Timeframe			Priority	Responsible Entity	Related SDGs	Partners/ Agencies	GISEDP Components
	Actions	S	M	L					
3. Upgrade, improve, and expand existing markets	3.1 Improve overall physical condition of market facilities					County Ministry of Trade, Enterprise Development and Tourism; County Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	9.3	UN-HABITAT UNHCR	Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development
	Undertake area-wide baseline assessment to identify where upgrades are most needed								
	Upgrade priority market facilities based on assessment, prioritising facilities in greatest need								
	3.2 Improve provision of basic services to markets					County Government, Municipalities.	7.1 9.1 9.4		
	Undertake area-wide baseline assessment to identify where access to basic services is currently absent or limited and where improved access is most needed								
	Identify locations for additional facilities to serve the communities in greatest need								
	Operationalise additional facilities in prioritised locations								
	3.3 Provide additional facilities to support markets and businesses					County Ministry of Trade, Enterprise Development and Tourism; County Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.	1.4 6.2 6.3		
	Undertake area-wide assessment to evaluate the gaps in capacity and catchment areas to identify where additional facilities are most needed								
	Identify locations for additional facilities to serve the communities in greatest need								
	Operationalise additional facilities in prioritised locations								
4. Upgrade existing or establish additional facilities to support livestock industry	4.1 Improve overall physical condition of livestock and industrial facilities					County Ministry of Trade, Enterprise Development and Tourism; County Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning, County Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Industrialisation;	9.3	FAO DRC WFP UNHCR UN-HABITAT	Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development
	Undertake area-wide baseline assessment to identify where upgrades are most needed								
	Upgrade priority livestock and industrial facilities based on assessment in a phased manner, prioritising facilities in greatest need								
	4.2 Provide additional facilities to support livestock industry					County Ministry of Trade, Enterprise Development and Tourism; County Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning, County Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Industrialisation; Municipalities	9.1		
	Undertake area-wide assessment to evaluate the gaps in capacity and catchment areas to identify where additional facilities are most needed								
	Identify locations for additional facilities to serve the communities in greatest need								
	Operationalise additional facilities in prioritised locations								
5. Facilitate market formalisation and promote entrepreneurship	5.1 Support formalisation of markets throughout the Dadaab area					County Ministry of Trade, Enterprise Development and Tourism; County Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	1.4 9.3	UNHCR FAO WFP DRC	Trade, Entrepreneurship, and Private Sector Development
	Formal identification of market/commercial areas								
	Formalisation of business ownership								
	5.2 Improve market integration and links to existing value and supply chains					County Ministry of Trade, Enterprise Development and Tourism; County Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	1.4 9.3		
	Identify opportunities to connect economic and commercial activities in Dadaab with existing value and supply chains in the area								



Entrepreneurship and Strong Economy - Dadaab

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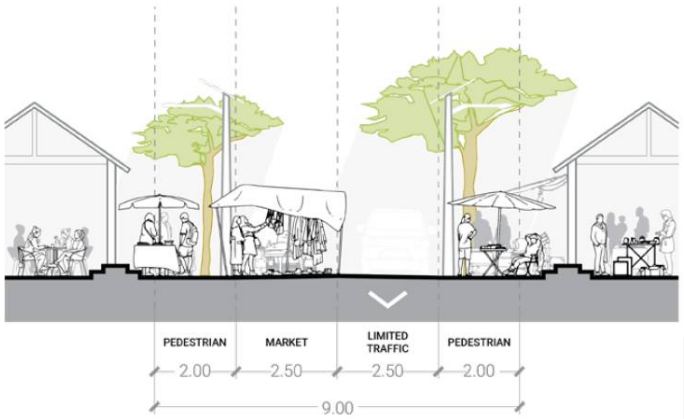
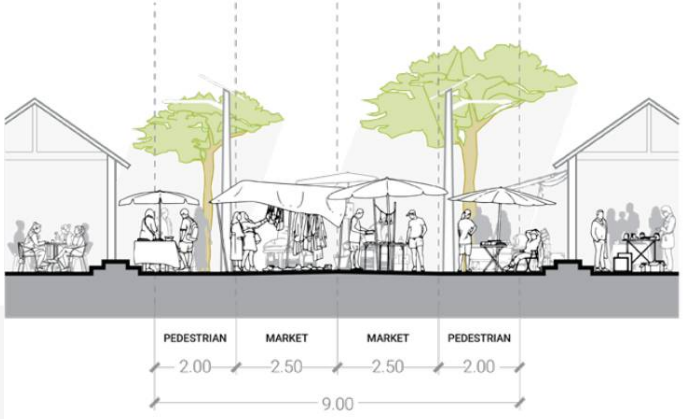
Vision Goal Alignment	Sector	Proposed Strategy	No.	Action	Location		Workshop Feedback		Urgency (Based on Needs Assessment)	Economic Impact	Social Impact			Environmental Impact	Linkages with Other Strategies
							Priority	Timeframe			Integration	Accessibility	Safety		
Goal 3: Prosperity + Economic Diversity	Industry and Trade	3.1 Upgrading existing markets	3.1.1	Existing livestock market to be upgraded and improved	Dadaab Town, Hagadera, Dagahaley, Ifo		High Priority	Quick Win	Medium	High (Direct)	High (Direct)	Medium (Indirect)	Low	Low	Low
			3.1.2	Existing markets to be upgraded and improved	Dadaab Town, Hagadera, Dagahaley, Ifo		High Priority	Quick Win	High	High (Direct)	High (Direct)	Low	Low	Low	Medium
		3.2 Additional facilities for livestock industry	3.2.1	Establish livestock institute (training facility)	Dadaab Town		Low Priority	Long Term	Low	High (Direct)	Medium (Indirect)	Low	Low	Low	Medium
			3.2.2	Abattoir/slaughterhouse to be set up.(proj)	Dadaab Town, Hagadera, Dagahaley, Ifo		High Priority	Medium Term	Low	Medium (Indirect)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
			3.2.3	Proposed cattle dip facility. (proj)	Dadaab Refugee Complex (to be specified)		Low Priority	Medium Term	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
			3.2.4	Additional livestock market/other market	Dadaab Refugee Complex (to be specified)		Low Priority	Medium Term	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium
	Agriculture	3.3 Revitalizing livestock farming	3.3.1	Encouraging community to engage in agro-pastoralism/ raise awareness	Dadaab Refugee Complex (all settlements)		High Priority	Quick Win	Medium	Medium (Indirect)	Medium (Indirect)	Medium (Indirect)	Medium (Indirect)	High (Direct)	Medium
			3.3.2	Establish Disease Free Zone (DFZ)	Dagahaley		Medium Priority	Long Term	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium (Indirect)	Medium (Indirect)	Low
		3.4 Increase Agriculture Farming	3.4.1	Identify and allocate new land for agricultural use through existing land laws			High Priority	Quick Win	High	High (Direct)	Medium (Indirect)	Medium (Indirect)	Low	Medium (Indirect)	Medium
			3.4.2	Establish Agriculture training facilities	Ifo 2		Medium Priority	Quick Win	Medium	High (Direct)	Medium (Indirect)	Medium (Indirect)	Low	Medium (Indirect)	Medium
			3.4.3	Develop riverbanks farming			Medium Priority	Quick Win	Medium	High (Direct)	Medium (Indirect)	Medium (Indirect)	Low	High (Direct)	Medium
			3.4.4	Green belt and orchard farms to be extended and/or replicated	Ifo 2		Medium Priority	Quick Win	High	High (Direct)	Medium (Indirect)	Medium (Indirect)	Low	High (Direct)	Medium





Linkages and Alignments

Shirika Plan's 6 Pillars intersecting with the Strategies

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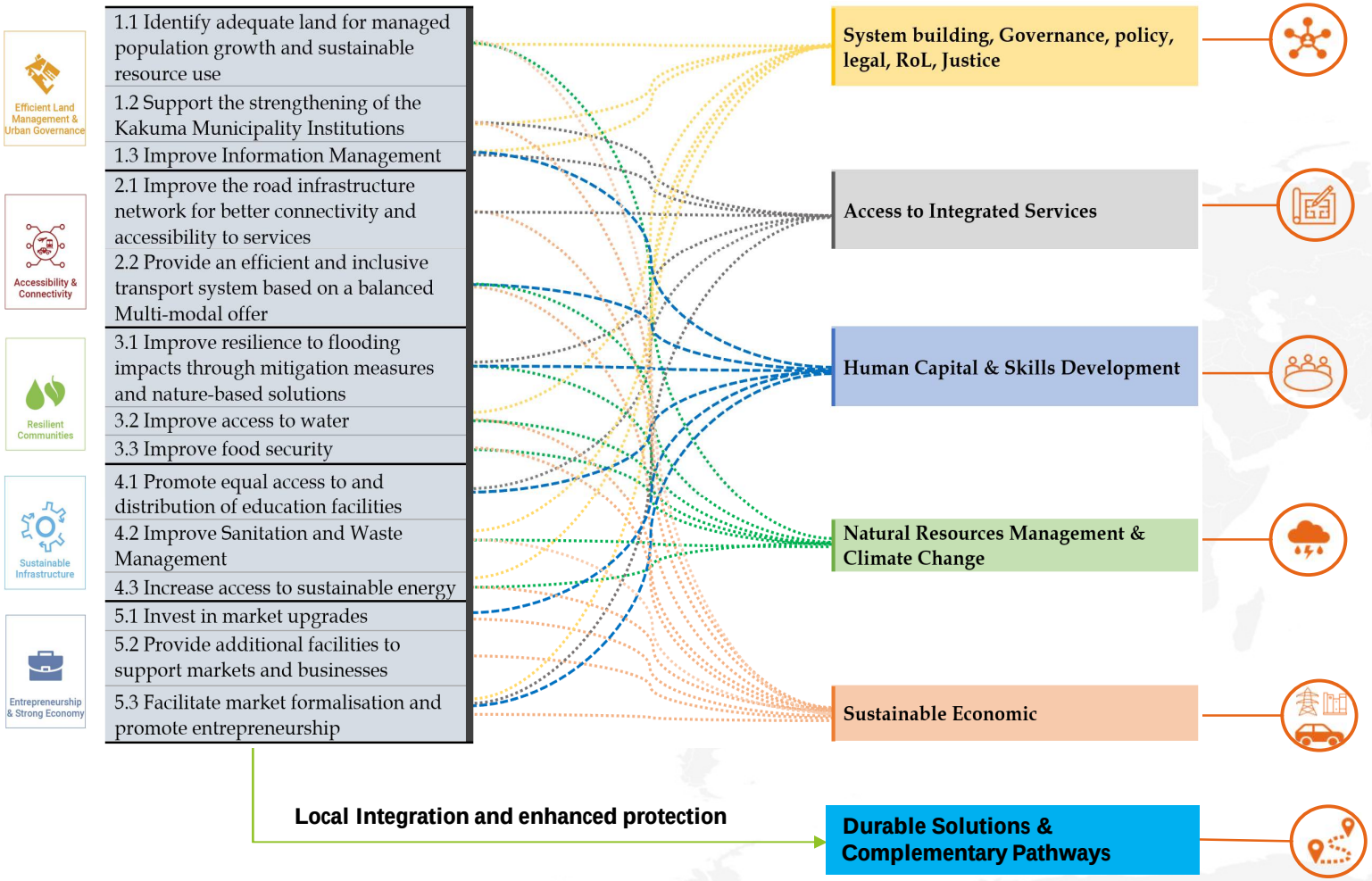
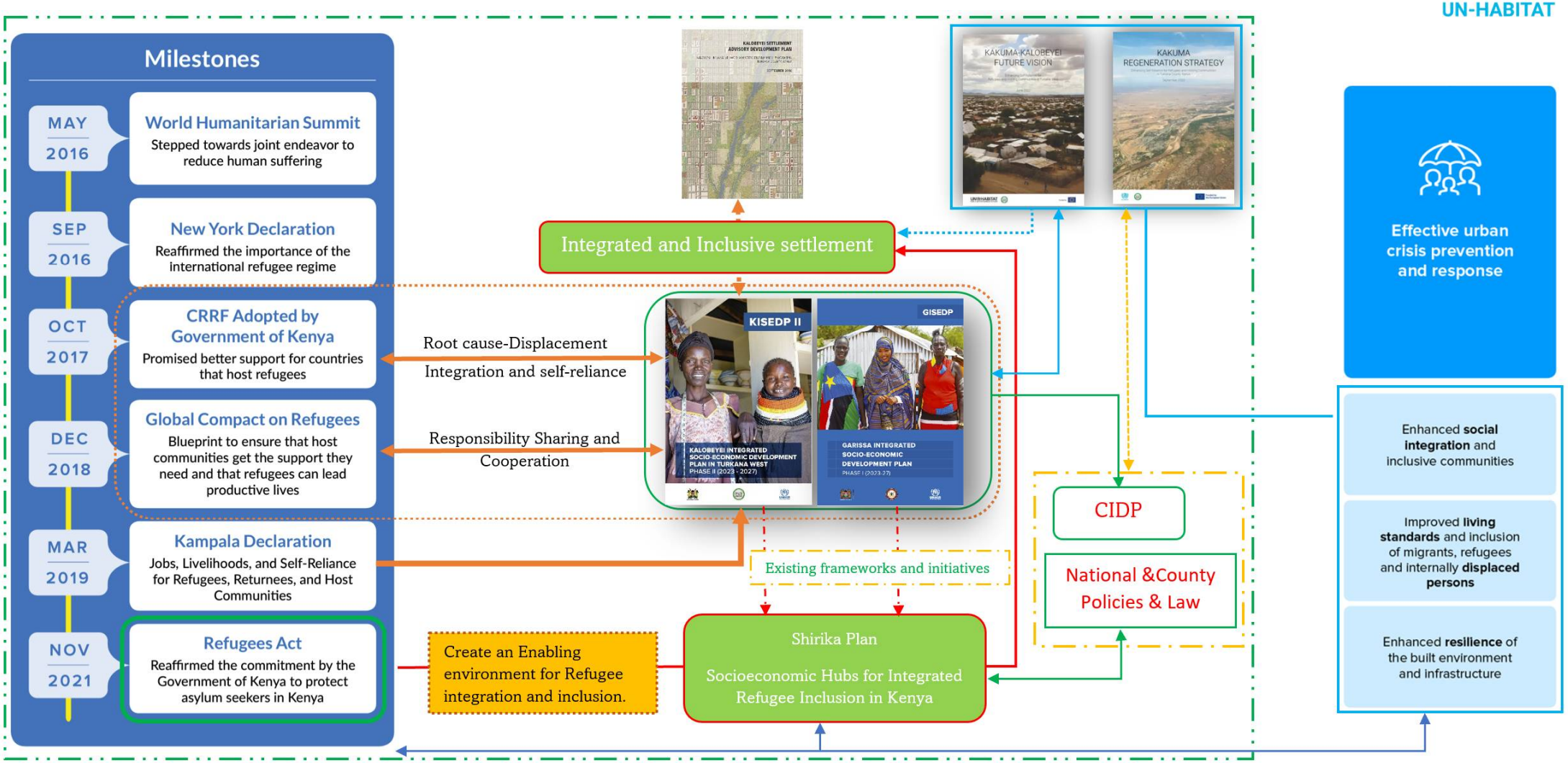


- **Inclusion of refugees in development of sustainable development goals, policies and laws and contribute to realization of development goals**
- **Social-economic inclusion of refugees into the Kenyan economic and social spectrum through access and recognition of refugee documentation,**
- **Provision for integrated use of public institutions, facilities, and spaces between refugees and host communities, with County Governments benefiting from investments on handing over of refugee facilities**
- **Enhanced collaboration of host and refugees in the economic growth of the country though payment of taxes, improved access to labor market and livelihood opportunities**

Legal mandate for integrating refugee and host communities

Enabling Protection, Supporting Socioeconomic Inclusion and Building Community Resilience

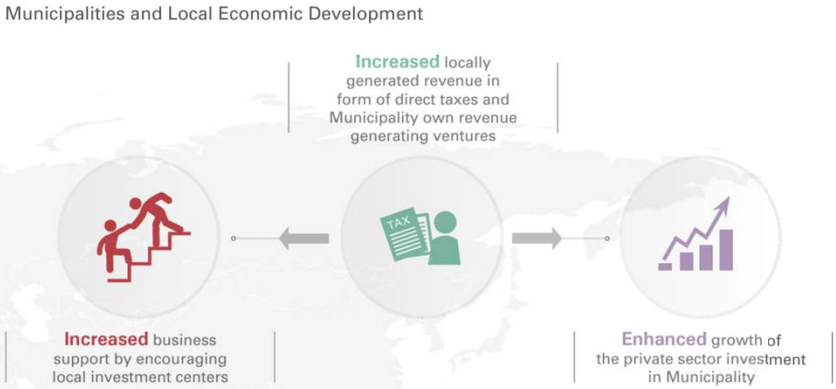
Integration Framework



REGENERATION

Way Forward

- Identify opportunities for **market upgrades** based on community demand (including basic service connection)
- Link to **transport networks**
- Leverage **host and refugee community partnerships**
- Agricultural capacity building and livelihood opportunities/alternatives
- Facilitate access to **financial services** for business establishment;
- Facilitate **private sector investment** which will additionally enhance access to employment opportunities, markets, services, and economic opportunities ;



REGENERATION

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LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Variables	Local economic development
Outcomes	Significant growth Rights for work, movement, business
	Stable / small growth
	Decline Growth offset by other factors

Outcome 1: Economic decline resulting in significantly reduced access to opportunities for all	• Large scale refugee repatriation • This leads to a large scale reduction in humanitarian presence and major reduction in both the aid driven economy as well as the market demand. This is however viewed to be unlikely in the short to medium term.	• Severe deterioration of the situation. • Large scale loss of livelihoods. • Vast numbers of traders and local businesses would lose a huge customer base, harming local host businesses as well as the informal employees and supply chains that they rely upon.
Outcome 2: Economic stability/ small growth resulting in marginally improved access to opportunities	• The few activities that may continue to occur may include improvement to future infrastructure development but at a slow pace and there is limited concrete improvement to refugee rights enacted in line with the draft refugee bill.	• Impact on the ability of refugees to apply for the work permits. This restricts them to a much smaller pool of livelihood opportunities. • As refugees do not have access to property rights therefore limiting potential for a large proportion of the local areas inhabitants to invest in their homes and businesses.
Outcome 3: Significant economic growth resulting in substantially improved access to opportunities for both hosts and refugees	• Construction of catalytic infrastructure will also result in multiplier effects each leveraging the next. • Improve access to formal education and business training.	• Improve people's access to markets, help build the logistics system in the area and connect local business to larger wholesalers. • Easing the legal and regulatory limitations for refugees to work, move, own and operate property will support sustainable business growth in grocery markets and the current informal real estate markets. • Action in attracting the private sector and social enterprises to the area and supporting local and refugee entrepreneurs has the potential to expand job opportunities, improve services, provide more choice, and reduce prices.

Thank you!
Questions welcome!

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IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES