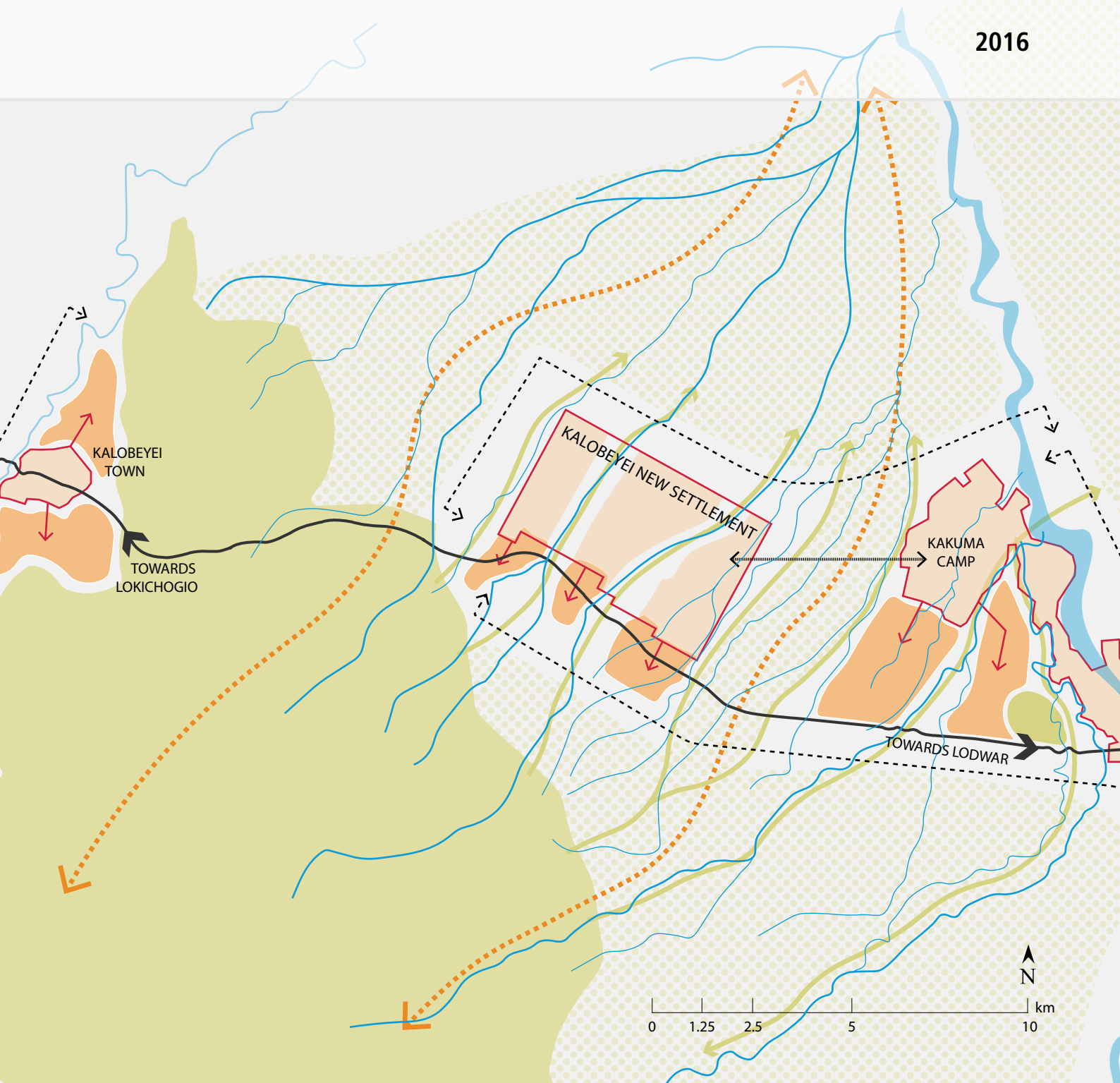


SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND MAPPING BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

KALOBEYEI INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SUPPORTING PLANNING FOR AN INTEGRATED SETTLEMENT IN KALOBEYEI NEW SITE, TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA



SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND MAPPING BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

KALOBYEI INTEGRATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
SUPPORTING PLANNING FOR AN INTEGRATED SETTLEMENT
IN KALOBYEI NEW SITE, TURKANA COUNTY, KENYA

2016

Acknowledgements

First published in October 2017 by UN-Habitat

Copyright of this book is retained by UN-Habitat and UNHCR. Reproduction for non-profitable objectives is encouraged. The copyright for the photographs and images remains with the photographers or entities whose names appear on each picture or in the caption, and if not, the book itself.

Suggested citation: KISED Socio-Economic and Mapping Baseline Survey Report, 2016.

HS Number: HS/000/00X

Acknowledgments

Authors:

Romanus Opiyo, Dennis Mwaniki, Felix Mutua

UN-Habitat Supporting Team

Yuka Terada, Baraka Mwau, Oana Baloi, David Kaloki Kitenge, Salvatore Fundaro, Jonathan Weaver, Ang Jia Cong, Rosina Hawkins, Jeremiah Ougo, and David Karuiki

Other Supporting Institutions

Peace Winds Japan - Ms. Akemi Tanimoto and Geoffrey Wafula (Field logistical support)

Data collection support

Supervisors: Stephen Odhiambo, Nicholas Mwanzia, Wilfred Lokuno, Roland Kalamo, Larry Etabo

Research Assistants: 42 enumerators drawn from Kalobeyei and Kakuma host community areas, Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei New Settlement (see annex 8)

Key informants: UNHCR, DRC, IRC, GIZ, LWF, NRC, NCCK, WFP and Windle Trust

Others: Participants in focus group discussions with Kalobeyei host community (elders, women and youth), Kalobeyei New Site (business operators and youth), Kakuma Refugee Camp (youth group) and Kakuma host community (youth groups). All 546 interviewed respondents in the larger Kakuma – Kalobeyei area

Kalobeyei leaders: Mr. Richard Kimurai (ACC), Hon. Joseph Nyanga (Kalobeyei Ward MCA), Mr. Fredrick Lokoriyara (Kalobeyei Ward Administrator), Mr. Patrick Pire (Chief Kalobeyei), Mr. Phillip Alos (Assistant-Chief Kalobeyei), Mr. John Loregue (Area MCA Personal Assistant)

Data management support:

Abisalom Ongiri

Design & Layout:

Fredrick Maitaria

Cover Photo:

© UN-Habitat/Julius Mwelu

Maps Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material on all maps used in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Effort is made to ensure the maps are free of errors but there is no warrant of their features to be either spatially or temporally accurate or fit for a particular use, either express or implied.

Maps Source: Unless otherwise stated, all maps are author representations of data based on field survey. All boundaries used in the maps, unless otherwise stated are sourced from the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, Kenya.

Prepared by UN-Habitat

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

.....
In collaboration with Turkana County
Government and UNHCR



.....
Financed by the Government of Japan



From
the People of Japan

Executive Summary

The primary objective of this socio-economic baseline survey was to generate planning-relevant social, economic and spatial data outlining development dynamics, as well as the interests and concerns of host community and refugee populations in Kalobeyei and Kakuma. This was to inform the Local Advisory Spatial Plan for Kalobeyei New Settlement, submitted in 2017 to the Turkana County Government.

The survey findings are based on a sample of 331 households and 215 businesses in four areas: Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kakuma host community area, Kalobeyei host community area and the Kalobeyei New Settlement. These were complemented by key informant interviews with the following organizations and individuals: DRC, GIZ, LWF, IRC, NRC, NCKK, UNHCR, WFP and Windle Trust, Kalobeyei Ward Administrator, Kakuma Livestock Market Manager, Kalobeyei Assistant Chief, a new site Bamba Chakula operator and a new site refugee farmer. The team also conducted FGDs with various groups from Kalobeyei host community (elders, women and youth), the Kalobeyei New Site (business operators and youth), Kakuma Refugee Camp (youth group) and Kakuma host community (youth groups). The primary data was collected over a period of 11 days (22nd August to 2nd September, 2016).

The survey established that the refugees were largely better off in most developmental aspects than the host community members. This was mainly attributed to better access to basic services such as education, health, shelter, sanitation and water, courtesy of various humanitarian organizations. For example, in Kalobeyei Town 70.2% of host community members lacked formal education, compared to 13.1% of the refugee community. This may also explain family sizes - the average household size in the host community was found to be 5.5, compared to 3.5 for refugees. It was also found that 28.6% of the host community practiced polygamous marriage. In terms of monthly income, 73.6% of host and 60.9% of refugees earn less than 5,000 KES per month (around \$50 US). It was noted that the likelihood of residents from the refugee and host communities to modify residential buildings often relate to livelihood strategies - most were transforming their living and open spaces to engage in commercial activities, or because of the need to accommodate an expanding family.

In terms of access to basic and infrastructural services there was no major discrepancy, as those in the new settlement are yet to receive all the services they need. Water was accessible to refugees in the settlement whereas members of the host community needed to travel long distances in search of water. The issue of water featured much during Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with elders and women. Improving access to water was one of the conditions the host community requested of the government, in exchange for land for the

new settlement. In terms of livelihoods, the host mainly relied on their livestock and small businesses. Refugees in the new settlement were engaged in small businesses.

The local community also enjoyed some of the basic services in the refugee camp. Analysis showed that women from the host community were involved in constructing family homes, and fetching water and firewood. Men tended to keep livestock, and were more often employed in the formal sector, as their level of education was higher than that of women. The variety and size of businesses in Kakuma Refugee Camp was superior to the existing businesses located outside the camp. Many businesses were established in Kalobeyei New Site in a short timeframe.

Among the refugees, men tended to dominate ownership and operations of medium and large scale businesses, whereas women tended to be more visible in small scale business and food-oriented enterprises, which normally operate in or near an operator's home. This is common practice in cottage industries. It was also noted that more host community members came for casual work in the camp. Cases of refugees working for the host community were extremely rare. Schools and religious facilities were found to play a significant role as interactive spaces for both host and refugee communities.

The local community struggled to meet their basic needs, resorting to survival tactics such as exchanging of firewood for food or cash. The use of firewood as an interactive commodity must be interrogated further, as it has a negative impact on natural assets in the long term, since the rapidly growing population is increasing demand for this resource. The host community engaged in pastoralism, while the refugee community was found to dominate in business, with some engaged in crop farming. The major asset base for the host community was livestock and grazing land. Refugees had several assets including business networks that linked up to other countries. However, the nature of activities carried out by refugees was related to their country of origin. Most Somalis and Ethiopians engaged in business, Burundians and Congolese were farmers or had food related businesses, and South Sudanese tended to be consumers and not dominant in any specific income generating activities (IGAs).

The National and County Government of Kenya play a significant role in provision of services and infrastructure for the host communities. International and local organizations such as WFP, IRC, DRC, LWF, Windle Trust, GIZ, NCKK and LOKADO, among others coordinated by UNHCR, engage in provision of services to refugees in a complementary manner.

Findings indicate that the involvement of host community is vital in the sustainable growth and integration of the host and refugee communities, since they have permanent interest in

the area as citizens and the local community. Their involvement will help to address possible fluctuations of refugee numbers, which would be the result of refugees returning to their home countries or relocating to another country (returning or relocating are the stated aspirations and desires of many refugees). It is expected that the host community will be required to form the foundation of the proposed integrated settlement. It was also noted that the development needs of the host community and humanitarian needs of the refugee community had some similarities. Identified in both areas were **basic needs** (water, education and, in some cases, food) and **livelihoods** (employment and income generating activities). The only concern was that members of the host community favoured livestock as a source of livelihoods, while the refugees tended to prefer businesses since stock could be sold quickly if they were required to return to their country.

The survey recommends that any effort to integrate the host and refugee communities should focus on both communities:

- Important focus areas for the host community are: improving livelihoods, employment and scholarship linkages and networks, and access to basic services.
- Important focus areas for the refugee community are: addressing security concerns and supporting refugees to engage in commercial enterprises including farming.

Achievement of the desired integration between the host and refugees is critical. This will require renewed goodwill and collaborative efforts by the Kenya Government and County Government of Turkana, and the collaboration of international and local organizations.

List of Figures and Tables

List of Figures

Figure 1: Study Area Scope	3
Figure 2: Kakuma Analytical Scope.....	16
Figure 3: Kakuma and Kalobeyei Regional location	17
Figure 4: Distribution of health facilities in Kakuma Refugee Camp (excluding alternative healthcare).....	24
Figure 5: Accessibility of health facilities in Kakuma Refugee Camp	25
Figure 6: Distribution of health facilities in Kakuma host community areas	26
Figure 7: Comparative CDI for Marginalised and Wealthy Regions in Kenya.....	27
Figure 8: Distribution of Education Facilities in Kakuma Refugee Camp	28
Figure 9: Distribution of Education Facilities in Kakuma Host Community Areas.....	29
Figure 10: Distribution of Water Facilities in Kakuma Refugee Camp	30
Figure 11: Household Sources of Water.....	31
Figure 12: Distribution of Water Facilities in Kakuma Host Community Area.....	31
Figure 13: Main Sources of Light in Households	33
Figure 14: Firewood is a Major Trade Commodity in Kakuma Refugee Camp.....	33
Figure 15: Charcoal is a Major Trade Commodity in Kakuma Town	33
Figure 16: Some Public Facilities in Kakuma Camp	34
Figure 17: Cemetery in Kakuma III is Poorly Planned and Not Fenced.....	34
Figure 18: Why Households are Not Interested in Commercial Farming	35
Figure 19: Businesses of Interest Among Households	36
Figure 20: Household Asset Base in Kakuma	37
Figure 21: Household Food Security Situation in Kakuma	37
Figure 22: Reasons for Skipped Meals	38
Figure 23: Household Food Insecurity Coping Strategies.....	38
Figure 24: House Walling Material.....	40
Figure 25: Roofing Materials in Kakuma	41
Figure 26: Typical Housing Typologies in Kakuma Refugee Camp and Extensions.....	41
Figure 27: Different Nationalities Have Different Architecture	41
Figure 28: Sunken Internal Space in South Sudanese Architecture	41
Figure 29: Positive Changes from Refugee Settlement.....	42
Figure 30: Negative Changes from Refugee Settlement.....	42
Figure 31: Nature of Changes from Refugee Settlement.....	43
Figure 32: Areas of Interaction Between Hosts and Refugees.....	43
Figure 33: Frequency of Disagreements Between Hosts and Refugees	44
Figure 34: Areas of Collaboration Between Hosts and Refugees	45
Figure 35: Location of Schools in Kalobeyei Ward.....	46
Figure 36: Distribution of Water Facilities in Kalobeyei Ward	48
Figure 37: Distribution of Water Facilities in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement	49
Figure 38: Water Tanks and UNHCR Water Bowsers	49
Figure 39: Pit latrines are lined up behind houses in Kalobeyei New Site settlement.....	49
Figure 40: Main Sources of Lighting Energy in Kalobeyei	50
Figure 41: A GIZ supported solar street light in Kalobeyei.....	50

Figure 42: Why Households are Not Interested in Commercial Farming Activities	51
Figure 43: Small Scale Commercial Farming in Kalobeyei New Site	51
Figure 44: Interests in Business Activities	52
Figure 45: Household Asset Ownership in Kalobeyei	53
Figure 46: Mpesa Shop Set Up on the Roadside in Kalobeyei Shopping Centre.....	53
Figure 47: Reasons For Skipped Meals in Households	54
Figure 48: Short Term Food Insecurity Indicators in Households	54
Figure 49: Household Perception on Food Security	55
Figure 50: Typical Homestead Layout in Kalobeyei Host Community Area	55
Figure 51: Refugee Room with One Side Acting as Cooking Area.....	55
Figure 52: Varying Walling and Roofing Materials in Kalobeyei Host Community Areas	56
Figure 53: Walling and Roofing Material in Kalobeyei New Site	56
Figure 54: Emerging Challenges to Growth and Development in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.....	57
Figure 55: Strong Winds are a Major Challenge for Refugees	58
Figure 56: Emerging Opportunities for Growth and Development in Kakuma and Kalobeyei	58
Figure 57: Pictorial View of Businesses Activities in Kalobeyei and Kakuma	59
Figure 58: Reasons for Venturing into Current Business	60
Figure 59: Operating Other Business(es).....	61
Figure 60: Business Modification(s).....	61
Figure 61: Conversion of Space from Residential to Commercial Uses is Popular in Kakuma Camp	62
Figure 62: Commercial Streets in Kakuma I, Showing Location of Somali & Ethiopian Markets	63
Figure 63: Macro-Level Settlement Patterns in The Kakuma Kalobeyei Area.....	67
Figure 64: Settlement Patterns in Kalobeyei and Oropoi Towns.....	68
Figure 65: Nucleated and Linear Settlement in Kakuma Town.....	68
Figure 66: Nature and Extent of Settlements in and Around Kalobeyei and Oropoi Towns	69
Figure 67: Nature and Extent of Settlements in and Around Kakuma Town	70
Figure 68: Nucleated, Planned and Organic Developments in Kakuma Camp	71
Figure 69: Settlement Patterns in Kakuma-Kalobeyei Non-Urban Areas	71

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18454

