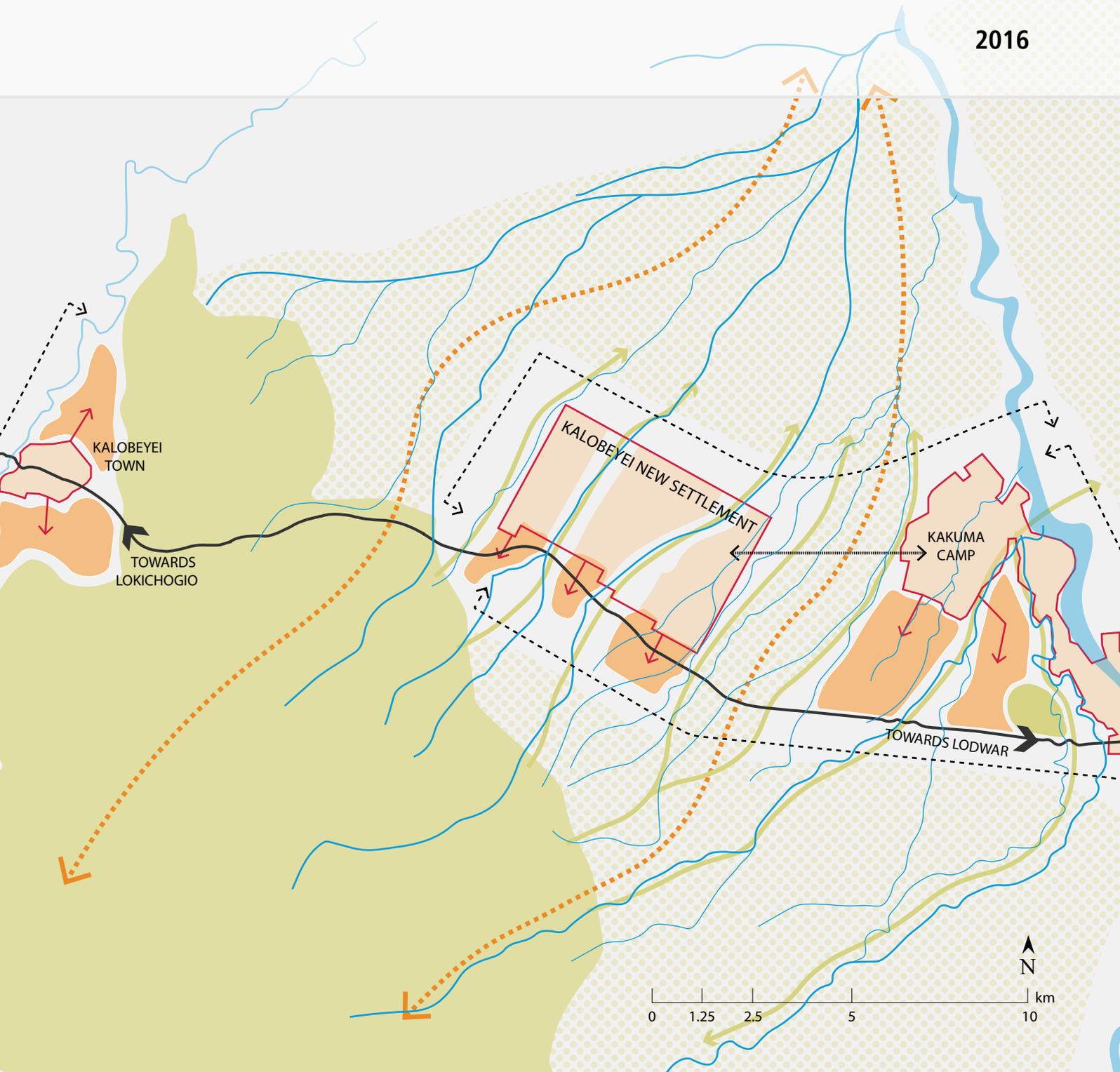


SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND MAPPING BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

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

2016



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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

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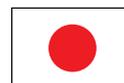
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Executive Summary

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.

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