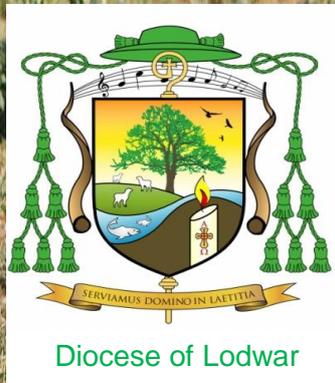


Integrated Strategic Plan 2021-2025

Caritas & Pastoral



Diocese of Lodwar

Glossary

Term	Explanation
Laity	Lay men and women supporting in evangelisation
Catechists	A teacher of christian doctrine
Catechesis	Religious instruction given with a catechism in preparation for Christian baptism or confirmation
Inculturation	Inculturation is the term that Catholic leaders and theologians have used in recent decades to denote a process of engagement between the Christian Gospel and a particular culture.
Acculturation	A process in which values and customs is transferred from one cultural group to another.
Deanery	A group of Parishes within a diocese.
Liturgy	Liturgy is the customary public worship performed by a religious group. As a religious phenomenon, liturgy represents a communal response to and participation in the sacred through activity reflecting praise, thanksgiving, remembrance, supplication or repentance.
Caritas	The word means Love. Caritas is the development arm of the Catholic Church.
Pastoral work	Refers to various activities geared towards the spiritual nourishment of the faithful.
Parish	A parish is a local church community that has one main church and one pastor.

Table of Abbreviation

Term	Explanation
DoL	Diocese of Lodwar
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TCG	Turkana County Government
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
GoK	Government of Kenya
MoE	Ministry of Education
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
PMU	Pump Maintenance Unit
SMU	Solar Maintenance Unit
NRM	Natural Resource Management
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EARTTDFP	East African regional transport, trade and development facilitation program
DHIF	District Health Information System
PMC	Pontifical Missionary Children
AMPATH	Academic Model Providing Access to Healthcare
RFA	Request for Application
RFI	Request for Information
LPSDA	Local Partner Service Delivery Activity
RAPID	Resilient Arid Lands Partnership for Integrated Development
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk reduction
NASCOP	National AIDS and STIs Control Programme
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
BMU	Beach Management Unit
TSC	Teacher Service Commission
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisation
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
STC	St. Theresa Centre
VCP	Vulnerable Children's Program
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
MoH	Ministry of Health
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
SCC	Small Christian Communities

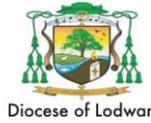


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1 FOREWORD OF THE BISHOP

1.1 Diocese of Lodwar

The integrated strategic plan 2021 – 2025 sets out the direction of the Diocese of Lodwar for the next 5-years. This strategic planning process helps the Diocese of Lodwar to operate with the effectiveness and efficiency of a modern development organization but inspired and guided by our faith in our Lord Jesus Christ at the prompting of the Holy Spirit, hence the integration of both Pastoral and Caritas work in this document.

The Diocese of Lodwar delivers services in many areas summarized into the six strategic objective areas and viewed through the lens of the cross-cutting issues for the next strategic planning period beginning 2021 to 2025.

As devolution is progressively-entrenched in Turkana, we are mindful of our role as a church that is not seeking to become an unnecessarily big development organization but to continue our journey with the people of Turkana qualitatively. We look towards a time of lessening development activities as the county government increases its mandatory services to the residents of Turkana. We will, however, make efforts to advocate for the rights and needs of the people, nudging and supporting the county government and other duty bearers towards fulfilling their responsibilities. On the other hand, in the interim, the Diocese of Lodwar will continue to provide support to the most marginalized, vulnerable, and hard to reach communities in Turkana.

Let me use this opportunity to thank our staff for their steadfast commitment and exceptional dedication during this Corona Virus pandemic that has devastated so many lives. The new status quo has necessitated the re-evaluation of the way we do things while seeking new methods of service delivery. Their willingness to continue essential support, either at their desks or in the field, to the communities we serve despite the personal risk involved is outstanding.

I also want to thank our partners, both local and international, for the continuous encouragement, understanding, trust, and support, despite the pandemic, for ensuring that essential services to the communities are uninterrupted. The support we received in the past, especially during this pandemic, is a reason to be optimistic about the future. We are confident that through our partnership, we will realize the goal of this strategic plan to improve the quality of life of the residents of Turkana.

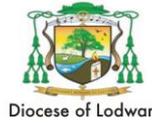
+ D. Kimengich

Rt. Rev. Dominic Kimengich



Diocese of Lodwar

Apostolic Administrator, Diocese of Lodwar



2 INTRODUCTION

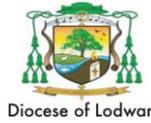
The diocesan organizational structure has two major arms: Caritas and Pastoral. At the centre of these two arms is service to humanity without discrimination. This integrated strategic plan (2021-2025) incorporates developmental and pastoral programs. It is an attempt to put in place the necessary structures **to serve the people of Turkana better. This is a concrete response to the call of Pope Francis “...that there can be no Church without Caritas, and that there can be no Caritas without the Church”**. The development work of the church springs from the mission to proclaim the good news not just from the pulpit but practically as Jesus did in the concrete reality of people’s daily life.

This strategic plan to be implemented from 2021 - 2025, which was developed with the support of Horizont3000 will be used as a tool for future activities. In this plan, the DoL reflects on extreme poverty and the quality of life of Turkana people as its central question. The threats to the quality of life are manifested in food insecurity, high levels of insecurity, low levels of education, low levels of health, spiritual poverty, and lack of water. The process of decentralization is being envisaged through the empowerment of the four Deaneries of the Diocese to be the four main Regional Centres for both Pastoral and Caritas activities.

2.1 Background

The Diocese of Lodwar is in Turkana County, which is geographically the second-largest of 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya, covering 72,597.6 square kilometres according to (IEBC 2012) accounting for 13.5% of the total land area in the country. It is located in the Northwest of Kenya and borders Torit Diocese of Sudan, Jimma-Bonga diocese of Ethiopia, and Moroto and Kotido Dioceses of Uganda. From the Kenyan side, it borders Kitale and Nakuru Diocese. Turkana has experienced high population growth rates with estimates, derived from the 2019 census 926,976. Refugees reside in two areas within the Diocese: Kakuma camp which is in Holy Cross Parish and Kalobeyei settlement which is in Kalobeyei Parish, currently home to more than 147,000 refugees and 38,278 refugees, respectively. The Diocese of Lodwar is made up of 30 parishes in four deaneries.

The Turkana people predominantly secure their livelihood from pastoralism. However, this has come under pressure due to inter-related issues including population growth, the impacts of climate change, increased drought, and continued environmental degradation. Turkana County is one of the poorest counties in Kenya. The diocese of Lodwar, with the help of partners (Donors), has and is making efforts to improve the quality of life in Turkana County through the provision of techniques to address food insecurity, provision of safe and adequate



water, provision of better education, better health services, spiritual nourishment and addressing peaceful coexistence among the conflict communities.

Turkana is rich in natural resources. Oil as a natural resource is expected to contribute significant wealth to the county. Mechanisms for equitable distribution of resources are a high priority. This strategic plan for 2021-2025 demonstrates the church's role in bringing about transformation in the lives of the Turkana people while contributing to sustainable development goals. In the continuous effort to better serve the people living in Turkana, the Diocese of Lodwar will endeavour to integrate, coordinate and promote all charitable, social, and development activities through the Church structures in place.

2.2 Turkana Land

2.2.1 GEOGRAPHICAL

Turkana County is one of Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) Counties situated in the northwest part of Kenya. The County lies west of Lake Turkana and borders Ethiopia to the northeast, South Sudan to the northwest, Uganda to the west, Baringo and West Pokot to the south, Samburu to the southeast, and Marsabit to the east. It is the largest County in Kenya and is administratively divided into 7 sub-counties, 6 Parliamentary constituencies, and further sub-divided into 30 wards, 56 locations that are further sub-divided into 156 sub-locations. The sub-counties include: Turkana Central, Turkana South, Turkana East, Turkana West, Turkana North, Kibish, and Loima. It is the largest county covering about 42.4% of the total area of the former Rift Valley Province. Turkana covers a landmass of 77,000 square kilometres and has an estimated population of 926,976 according to the 2019 census with a growth rate of 3.3% annually.



Diocese of Lodwar



2.2.2 POLITICAL

In 2013, a new government was in place in Turkana for the first in its history. Before this, the Catholic Church played a very active role akin to a government. With the onset of the devolved government structure in 2013, there have been some positive and significant change with emerging economic opportunities. In the financial year 2016-2017, the central government allocated 11.8 billion KES for the development of Turkana County. Turkana County is one of the beneficiary counties of the equalization fund, meant to fast track development of counties that have for a long time been marginalized, mostly those in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). This fund coupled with the oil exploration activities in Turkana has opened up Turkana County to private developers, entrepreneurs, and institutions, sparking huge developments and influx of people from other counties as well as spurred rural-urban migration within the county (locals moving to urban centres) seeking employment opportunities.

2.2.3 ECONOMIC

Turkana is considered the poorest county in Kenya. Some 65% of Turkanas are nomadic pastoralists whose diet consists principally of scavenged berries, goats' milk, and camels' blood. The remaining 35% consists of those who fish along the lake, agro-pastoralists and those who live in the urban centres.

The county is, however, experiencing upward reviews due to ongoing mineral explorations and inventions, especially of oil and water resources. Turkana County residents are also enjoying the fruits of devolution. Devolution of power in Kenya is viewed as a blessing for the forgotten people of Turkana. It has been received in the sub-counties with much appreciation due to its direct benefits to the citizens. The current administration shares out these benefits equitably to all sub-counties in addition to enhancing citizen participation in development activities.

2.2.4 SOCIO-CULTURAL

The high rising levels of food insecurity are manifested in the fact that people in this region rely mainly on livestock, which is managed using traditional free-range production systems that have suffered in recent years due to the effects of climate change. Relief food is necessary and has served the area for a long time; however, it is not a sufficient/sustainable remedy. Relief agencies have acknowledged this fact and have evolved their operations from food for work to food for assets or cash transfers. The main objective of this is to empower the local communities to achieve sustainable food production. For over a decade now, the Catholic Diocese of Lodwar enhance resilience and supports the farmers in producing food, upgrading

livestock, and educate the pastoralists in marketing their livestock rather than suffering the full losses during prolonged dry spells.

2.3 Guiding Documents

2.3.1 ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL GOALS

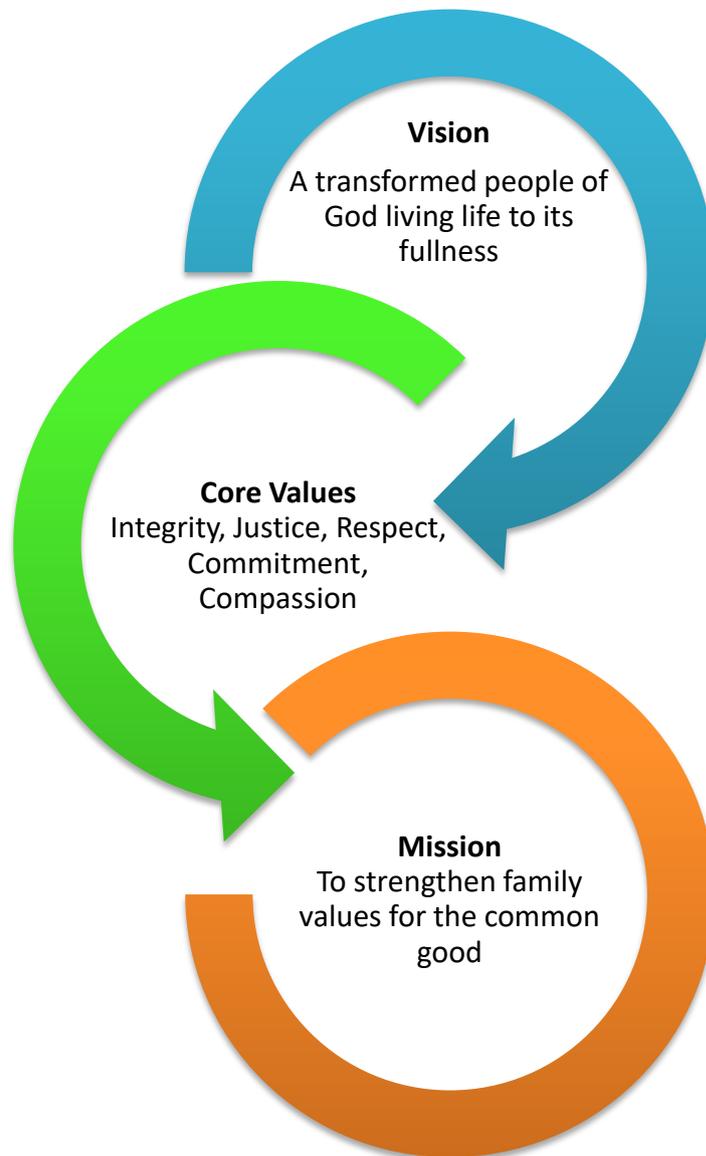


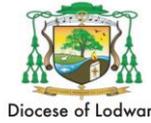
As a member of the county steering group the Diocese of Lodwar recognizes the need that its planning process is consistent with the strategic direction of the National Government of Kenya, County government of Turkana, and with the Sustainable Development Goals set up as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

The following documents have been considered and reviewed in developing this strategy:

- Diocese of Lodwar Policy
- DoL Safeguarding policy
- Caritas Internationalis Standards – Pontifical Commission for CARITAS
- Pacem et Terris – Pontifical Commission for JUSTICE AND PEACE
- Kenya's VISION 2030
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations
- Third Medium Term Plan 2018-2022, transforming Lives: Advancing socio-economic development through the "Big Four", Government of the Republic of Kenya
- Turkana County Integrated Development Plan II

2.4 Mission, Vision and Values





3 ROLE OF THE DIOCESE OF LODWAR

3.1 The Diocese at a Glance

The Catholic Diocese of Lodwar has been involved in Evangelization and development work in Turkana County for six decades. It has been referred to by most people, either Catholics or not as the “government” in Turkana being the biggest provider of services through its water, health, livelihoods, education, social services, social communication and lay and pastoral departments.

The Diocese is also the biggest employer with its expansive coverage, the whole of the 7 sub-counties of Turkana County (Turkana North, South, East, West, Central, Kibish, and Loima) with a total land area of 77,000 square kilometres. This work has been made possible with the support of donors, partners, and friends locally and internationally.

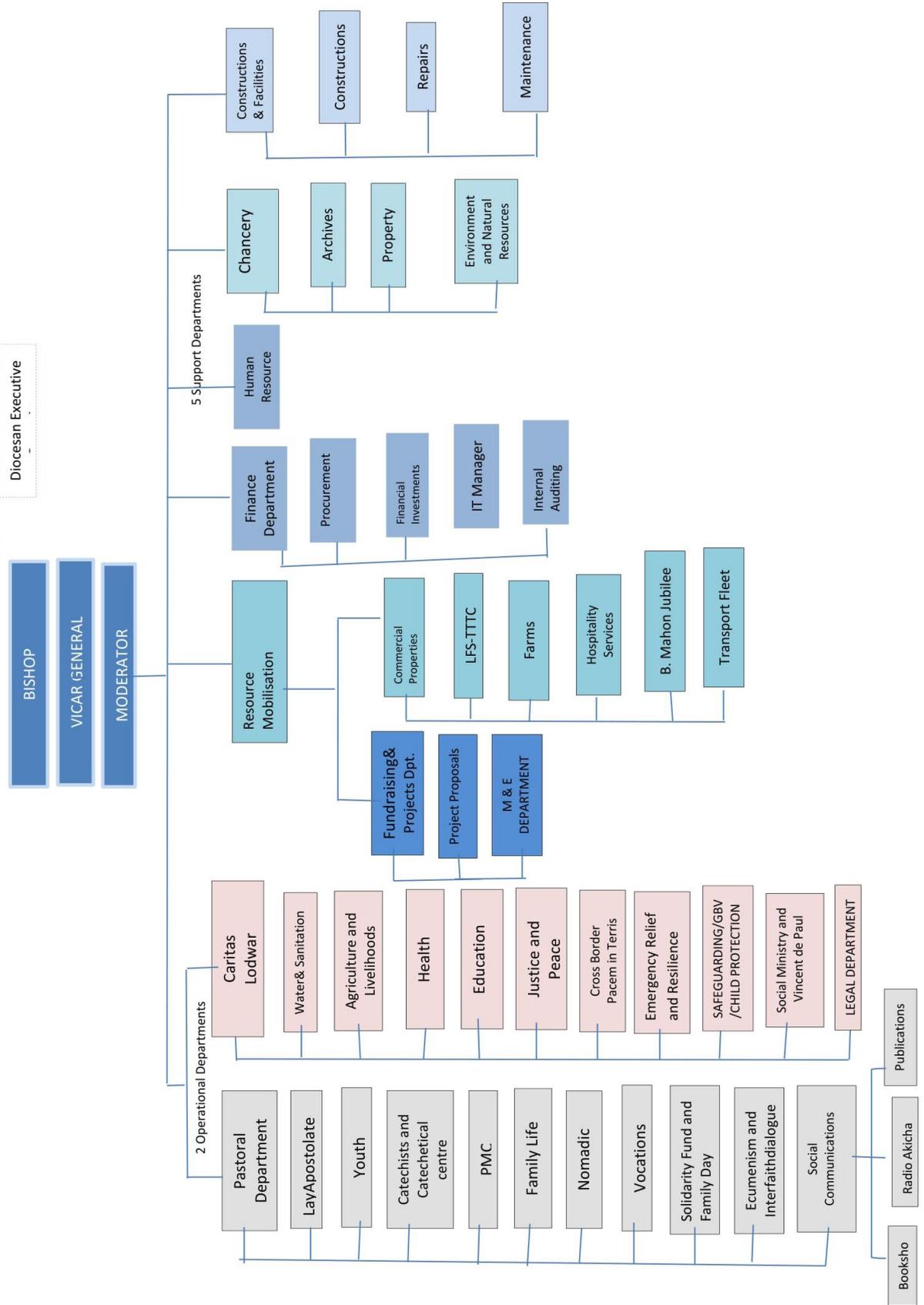
Through the network of parishes and its functional departments, the diocese works with the Turkana community at the grassroots level. The diocese comes in contact with every aspect of people’s lives in this county, which in many ways has been neglected by the Government over the years. Increasingly, the local people who have trained and qualified in various professions, staff the various departments and parishes in the diocese. This means that in deciding policies and interventions, the target groups are involved in these processes at various levels. Over the years the Diocese has been recognized and respected as an entity with the capacity and the goodwill to implement various humanitarian and development projects in many areas.

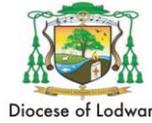
Currently, the Catholic Church in Turkana needs to be a strong partner of the county government, its advisor, watchdog, and advocate especially now in its devolution of functions to the County. She also has to be the same to other civil institutions and NGOs in all sectors. Partnership in the enterprise of building up Turkana as close as possible to the Kingdom of God which the Church proclaims is the way forward.

3.2 Our Current Team

The diocesan organizational structure has two major arms: Caritas and Pastoral. There are four Support Departments (Finance Department, Resource Mobilization fundraising and Project Development Department, the Chancery department, and the Construction department) which are meant to support the two main arms of the Diocese in fulfilling her mission. There are 616 Staff members across the ten Caritas departments and in the pastoral office without counting the priests, religious sisters and brothers, and catechists who ensure that pastoral work is done across the length and breadth of this vast county.

Diocese of Lodwar Organogram





3.2.1 OUR FUTURE TEAM

To operate more efficiently we plan to include some new functions within the organogram. Our policy dialogue and advocacy efforts necessitate the inclusion of a legal team for transaction support; including contracting and compliance, litigation; claim and defence work, and to manage core business risk.

While Monitoring and Evaluation are done at project/program level we are cognizant of the gap and opportunity lost in not having a MEAL at the diocesan level to track the progress of our programs, make amendments and assess outcomes. It is crucial to establish a department that will collect data and use the information to comprehend and measure the outcomes and impacts of our interventions and to provide timely information for informed management decisions.

The sad reality that Turkana experiences a calamity or multiple disasters of varying natures has to be contended with and planned for. In the past, the now-defunct emergency team was supported by a donor responding to a specific disaster episode. The team was disbanded as soon as the intervention was done. We believe that it is necessary to have a team of dedicated individuals on hand to prepare for and respond to any emergency situation; they will also be responsible for Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) training during the offseason to create a sustainable disaster management system.

3.3 Diocese of Lodwar in 2025

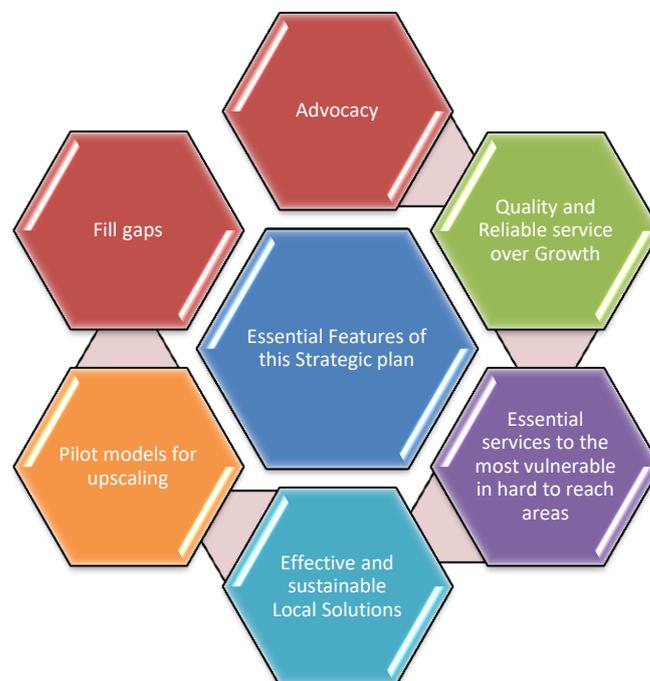
In 2025, the Diocese of Lodwar will be viewed by the Kenya Catholic fraternity as a model of integrating pastoral and development arms of holistic development. All departments of the Diocese of Lodwar will be working in harmony and the team spirit among its governance and management staff will promote excellent linkages with programs technical staff.

Diocese of Lodwar will have strengthened her outreach through Caritas Lodwar departments, pastoral departments, TCG, and other stakeholders for service delivery. A high sense of transparency, accountability and commitment will permeate the Diocese of Lodwar including a high level of professionalism, respect, honesty, and fairness in dealing with all stakeholders.

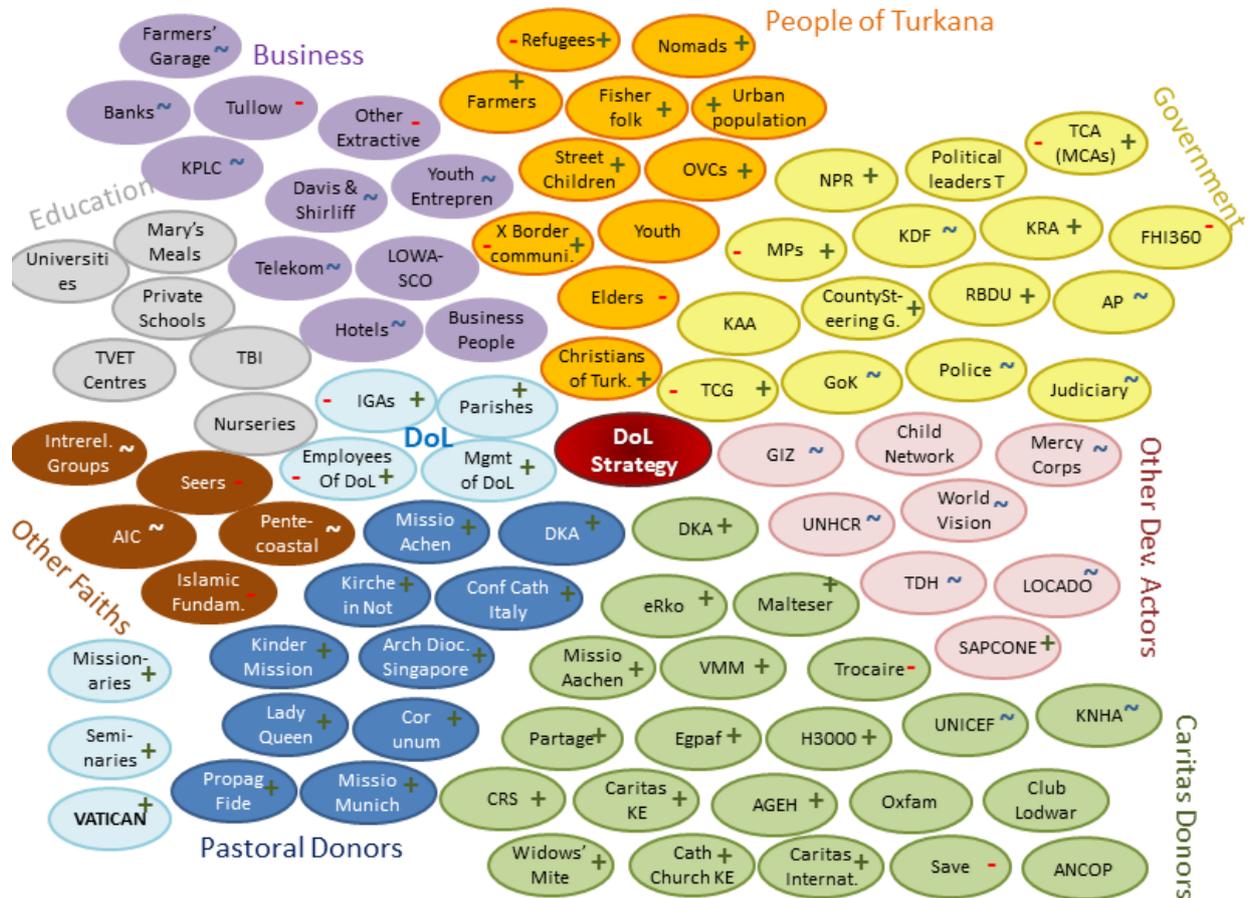
By the end of 2025, as a result of successful implementation of this strategic plan, the Diocese of Lodwar will have made its contribution to TCG CIDP 11, Kenya's achievement of vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals, and achievement of Jubilee government four agenda as they relate to poverty reduction and marginalized groups in DoL.

4 ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF THIS STRATEGIC PLAN

Despite the development gains of this decade, our quest in this strategic plan period will be to continue our role of filling gaps by providing access to essential services to the most vulnerable in hard to reach communities as we have done in the past 6 decades of our presence in Turkana. The communities in Turkana know the Diocese of Lodwar as a trustworthy and dependable institution that has consistently provided quality services. While providing direct intervention we will prioritize advocacy and policy dialogue. We will prioritize quality and reliable service over growth to show best practice to the various civil society organizations working in Turkana. We will seek to promote solutions that are effective and sustainable, taking into account particularly the communities' ability to generate local solutions. We will seek new ways to support more communities with less and when it is financially viable we will expand our primary work of evangelization. Our approach is to pilot models for scaling up by other stakeholders. DoL's Longevity provides a persuasive argument for the adoption and integration of its methods by the county government and other CSOs on a larger scale.



5 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS



The Diocese of Lodwar’s work is largely dependent on our partnerships across all sectors of society, local, national, and international. Our work traverses academia, the business community, local communities, other faiths, donors, partners, government and other development actors. The stakeholder mapping pictured here is by no means exhaustive but gives an indication of all the interested parties in this strategic plan; the people who will be affected and influenced by our work, as well as those who will influence it. The analysis that was done paints a varied picture, mostly positive but we also identified areas that need improvement.

Our Parishes are the active branches of the diocese; there is a lot of potential in using them as a resource for community engagement. It is crucial to improve our networking with the parish constituents; we will need to optimize their capacity to serve as satellite offices.



We will focus on maintaining our relationship with our traditional Donors and Partners and seek further areas of collaboration. The analysis reveals a wealth of partnership that we have not tapped into for research data, financial resources, network, etc. from all sectors of society we will endeavour to establish a working relationship with these stakeholders and explore areas of collaboration.

We have a generally good working relationship with the Turkana County Government which perhaps culminates in the MoU for the provision of health services and more is expected for our literacy and water programs. The onus is on us to enhance our grasp of each ministry's mandate in order to dialogue with them better and nudge them towards fulfilling their duties. Undoubtedly much is required and desired specifically in our relationship with the county government and line ministries. We must increase the frequency and quality of our engagement to make the best out of this relationship.

The direct beneficiaries are the communities in Turkana whom we meet through the parishes and our various programs. The diocese supports them and they are also part of the diocese being the primary catchment for staff recruitment. We will continue to prioritize their need as we continue our engagement with them to enhance our programs especially seeking community-based solutions.

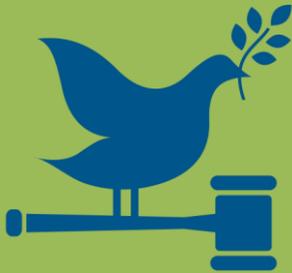
6 Strategic Objectives



FOOD SECURITY



WATER SECURITY



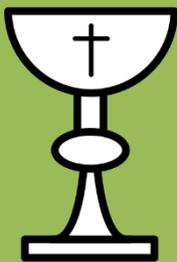
**IMPROVED LEVELS OF
SECURITY**



**INCREASED LITERACY
LEVELS**



**IMPROVED LEVELS OF
HEALTH**



**INCREASED SPIRITUAL
WEALTH**

6 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

6.1 Food Security

6.1.1 THE CHALLENGE

The County has acute food and nutritional insecurity (with food poverty at 81%) due to the wide gap between food requirements and supply that is reflected in high prices. These phenomena could be attributed to physical & cyclic droughts and floods; low pasture, fodder, and crop production; inadequate technical planning, poor coordination, short-term project cycles, and inadequate institutional arrangements. Although livestock rearing is the main economic activity of the County through pastoral and Agro-pastoralism, frequent droughts and famine have depleted this important natural resource.



6.1.2 OBJECTIVE: ENHANCED LEVELS OF FOOD SECURITY IN TURKANA

Supporting efforts to enhance food security in Turkana through Increased food and livelihood security for vulnerable Households and their families through livelihood strengthening and diversification as well as improved productivity, product quality, and better access to markets.

6.1.3 PROGRAM AREAS

- Micro-enterprise
- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Fisheries
- Lobby and Advocacy

6.1.4 CURRENT STATUS HIGHLIGHTS

- Only 19% of food consumed in Turkana is grown locally.
- Crop production is gravely restricted by the availability of water, soil nutrients, skilled labour, pests, and diseases.
- The agricultural sector is often limited by poor transport, communication, storage, and processing infrastructure (Turkana County Government, 2015).
- Only about 30% of the county's soil can be rated as moderately suitable for agricultural production; almost 7,245 ha under food crops, with 5,788 ha during the long rains and 1,457 ha under crops during the short rains. (Source: CIDP II 2018 – 2022)
- The total land under irrigation is approximately 7,087 ha directly benefiting over 32,000 households. This is against a potential of 37,500 ha for the county (Oduor et al., 2012). Arable land is 37,500, but only 7,087 is the (approx. 20%) one utilized.
- Frequent droughts, violent inter-ethnic conflict, inadequate extension services, limited policy implementation all currently affect animal production.
- There is a high level of fishing at the breeding site because of inadequate enforcement of the fisheries act.
- Few fishermen accessing fishing sites because they lack appropriate equipment and knowledge of the value chain.

6.1.5 PLAN

Diocese of Lodwar will continue to support Turkana residents with training on context-relevant modern sustainable farming practices to improve food production. Efforts will be made to produce appropriate crops with good domestic and commercial values.



To ensure food security in Turkana, there is a need to increase the amount of meat and milk without putting too much pressure on the land. To do this we need to increase the yield per animal. DOL will support the communities with training on breed improvement, either through natural selection or improving the genetic makeup of the animal through crossbreeding and fertility management to help them maximize their production and productivity. This will improve the quality, quantity, and consequently the profitability of farm animals while being conscious of the environment.

DoL will make efforts to link livestock farmers with relevant line ministry and other stakeholders for quality extension services.

- The livelihoods program will lobby with the national government to revitalize at least 2 irrigation schemes annually to increase arable land.
- Introduce at least 600 new households to irrigated crop farming.
- Train at least 270 new beneficiaries to begin specific Income Generating Activities
- Increase the number of functioning SILC groups by 25
- 150 beneficiaries will be trained to produce, harvest, process, and market honey for increased household income and food security.
- A total of 10 shallow wells will be constructed by the program for crop irrigation
- Train 200 beneficiaries on livestock management and Breed improvement
- Train 25 groups of fisher-folk on the production and processing of fish and link them to the BMU.

6.2 Water

6.2.1 THE CHALLENGE

Turkana County residents have limited or no access to quality water resources, proper hygiene practices, and WASH facilities.



6.2.2 OBJECTIVE: IMPROVED WATER SECURITY IN TURKANA

Supporting the county government to increase the availability, access, and use of safe drinking water through implementation of new water interventions and repair of existing water pumping systems, and support hygiene and sanitation behavior change through community training and construction of hygiene and sanitation physical facilities.

6.2.3 PROGRAMME AREAS

- Implementation of new technically sound water access structures
- Upgrading of existing water access equipment
- Repair and service of existing water access systems
- Improvement of water governance structures.
- Community hygiene and sanitation behavior change training
- WASH in schools and Humanitarian situations
- Lobby and Advocacy

6.2.4 CURRENT STATUS HIGHLIGHTS

- Rainfall in Turkana has been on a decreasing trend for the previous 30years. The reduced rainfall has greatly contributed to the drop and drying up in static water levels in our boreholes (TWP Project evaluation report 2009).
- Less than half of the existing approximately 100 water harvesting systems in the county are operating at full capacity
- Only 60 of the 1980 villages in Turkana are open defecation free (ODF) certified.
- Sanitation coverage in Turkana is at 16% compared to 50% nationally.
- Due to lack of water points, half of the villages in Turkana trek 10kms to an operational water point
- According to water audits and assessment reports done by REACH Programme, there is an unequal distribution of the 1637 boreholes within the County making some communities in the County even more vulnerable and unable to access good quality water for domestic use and for livestock.
- The latrine coverage is between 10 to14 percent in Turkana.



6.2.5 PLAN

DoL will focus its efforts on increasing access to safe, sustainable, reliable, and well-managed water facilities that are accessible to the target communities therefore improving sanitation and good hygienic practices and safeguarding livelihoods. Particular attention will be on;

1. Implementation of new technically sound water access structures
 - Training of 20 skilled personnel in solar systems installation and repair
 - Drilling and equipment of 50 boreholes
 - Training of 20 skilled personnel in the construction of water harvesting systems
 - Construction of 10 rainwater harvesting systems (small dams) in the grazing areas
 - Upgrading of existing water access equipment
 - Upgrading 20 manual operated boreholes to solar
2. Repair and service of existing water access systems
 - 1500 repair visits to 1000 water points
 - Repair of 5 existing rainwater harvesting systems (small dams)
3. Improvement of water governance structures.
 - Training and formation of 75 water users committee in different locations
 - Training and formation of 10 water committees for the new rain water harvesting systems
 - Make 2 bench-marking visits to counties with operational rainwater harvesting systems
4. Community hygiene and sanitation behavior change training
 - Conduct CLTS training and deliver 100 villages as open defecation free (ODF).
5. WASH in schools and Humanitarian situations
 1. Conduct training and facilitate the formation of hygiene clubs in 50 schools
 2. Construction of pit latrines in 15 schools
6. Lobby for enhanced rehabilitation of existing rainwater harvesting/ storage systems in Turkana and promote systems to ensure increased security of water pumping systems.

6.3 Insecurity

6.3.1 CHALLENGE:

Residents of Turkana County are insecure due to intra ethnic conflict and cross-border conflicts (cattle rustling) with the neighbouring communities (within Kenya-Pokot, and communities from the neighbouring countries; Ethiopia-Merile & Nyang'atom (Dongiro), S.Sudan-Toposa, Uganda-Karamojong-Tepeth, Matheniko, Jie & Dodoth.

6.3.2 OBJECTIVE: IMPROVED LEVELS OF SECURITY

Supporting efforts to create a more just, peaceful, and loving society, based on respect for human dignity, rights, and proper relationships with God, oneself, neighbours, and creation itself by building structures for civic & peaceful engagements and protests against all forms of injustices.



Bishop Dominic Kimengich and Bishop Pante of Maralal signing the Peaceful disarmament press statement made after Cross-border Peace conference 2019

6.3.3 PROGRAM AREAS

- Peace Building and Conflict Reduction
- Governance and Economic Justice
- Access to Justice (SCCs, Legal Aid & Paralegalism)
- Human Rights Education and Advocacy (Safeguarding Issues - Child & Adult Right Protection)
- Cross Border Peace and Evangelization
- Environmental Justice (Extractives issues, Climate Change, Natural Resources Governance)

6.3.4 CURRENT STATE HIGHLIGHTS

- Turkana County's current ratio of Police to Citizen is 1 Police to 2,871 Citizens (Statistics, 2017) (CIDPII 2018-2022 Pg. 37). Turkana County has a total of 391 Police officers, 23 Police Stations, and 9 Police Cells (CIDPII 2018-2022 Pg. 37).
- The entire Turkana County has only 4 magistrates and 1 high court judge
- Sporadic conflict in Turkana County arising from boundary, and resource tussle in the area.
- The main sources of conflicts especially in the North Rift region include resource scarcity at 29.8%, the inadequacy of socio-economic investment in the region at 29%, political incitement at 19.9%, and gun-culture at 11.8%, ethnic animosity, and others at 6.9%. However, they do not show how these sources sustain and prolong the conflicts between the Turkana and Pokot.
- There remains within the conflict an embedded situation of negative responses to negative actions. Each response builds upon the last, and a conflict spiral erupts. What began simply as a cultural raiding practice has blossomed into increased armament, contestation over resources, and ultimately violence itself.
- Through a resolution passed after a peace meeting held in Kainuk in January 2021, Political, Religious and Kraal leaders and representatives of National security agencies reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring peaceful coexistence of communities living along the Turkwel River and Suguta Valley/Lake Baringo Corridors. Insecurity in Suguta Valley has continued despite the resolution agreement.

6.3.5 PLAN

To promote peace and Justice across the border and within Turkana, DoL will continue its efforts of building the capacities of communities to engage in policy advocacy, to improve citizen participation to influence policy formulation, implementation, and legislative reform, and



to hold state institutions accountable. DoL will promote peaceful sustainable management of resources by forming and strengthening peace and natural resource structures by pastoralist communities. DoL will promote access to justice by remote community groups such as village courts/small claims courts.

To enhance good governance in the management of resources in Turkana, DoL will make efforts to inculcate the culture of social accountability to the residents so that they can hold both duty bearers and rights holders accountable in the society.

To enhance human rights education among residents of the Diocese of Lodwar and her neighbours. DoL will make efforts to inculcate the culture of upholding human rights in students/children in schools. DoL will work with neighbouring Dioceses to support local community peace initiatives and continuous leader's engagements in order to consolidate efforts towards reducing cross border conflict. DoL will advocate for increased synergy between informal Turkana traditional governance system and modern formal governance systems through;

- Revival, rejuvenation, and strengthening of traditional/local peace structures at the village and Kraal levels to support peaceful coexistence. This will strengthen local alternatives to resolve conflicts in the community.
- Working with Episcopal Conferences of Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia to advocate for observance, enforcement, and implementation of peace agreements and declarations.
- Linking Conflict Management to improving water security, enhancing pastoralists' health for both livestock and human and food security to lessen the impacts of climate change within and across the borders.
- Utilize Catholic Church Structures in the Parishes and across the border points to enhance peaceful coexistence through peace evangelization and dialogues between and among neighbouring small Christian communities.
- DoL will Conduct Research on Internal and External Peace and Security Initiatives and utilize the findings and recommendations to develop peace and security policy and strategy.
- To enhance sustainable utilization of natural resources for all generations, DoL will promote the culture of environmental justice through the strengthening of natural resources management structures in the community to advocate for climate change adaptation strategies, extractives utilization sensitive to human lives and ecosystem. DoL will also support communities with legal aid services to enhance justice.

6.4 Education

6.4.1 CHALLENGE:

High levels of illiteracy characterized by either limited or no access to education.



6.4.2 OBJECTIVE: INCREASED LITERACY LEVEL

Supporting county efforts to provide access to quality education for boys, girls, youths, and adults through improved learning outcomes and equitable and inclusive education.

6.4.3 PROGRAMME AREAS

- Early Childhood Education
- Primary and Secondary Education
- Equity with a focus on girls' education and inclusive education
- Education in humanitarian situations
- Children with Special needs education
- Adult Education and Back to school programs
- Libraries

6.4.4 CURRENT STATUS

6.4.4.1 Literacy

The literacy levels in the county is very low, estimated to be at 20% despite the efforts being put by the government, Diocese of Lodwar, and other non-state actors to bring the illiteracy levels down through increasing enrolments in basic primary education and increasing access to Adult Education Program as well.

6.4.4.2 Pre-School Education

The number of ECDCs has gone up from 662 centres in 2013 to 738 in 2017, 15 of which are in the Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei Settlement. The new centres and school feeding programme have raised the enrolment of children across the County from 84,832 in 2013 to over 140,000 in 2017. This is attributed to the increasing number of children who are over five years of age enrolling in these centres. It is also due to continued advocacy on the importance of getting a basic education and the school feeding programs. However, despite this progress, most of the existing centres do not have adequate facilities.

6.4.4.3 Primary Education

- There are 432 primary schools in the County inclusive of 13 catholic mission schools with an enrolment of 221,168, the average distance a child walks to school is 7km. The Ministry of Education and Faith-Based Organizations, Diocese of Lodwar in particular are taking measures in ensuring that basic primary education is accessible to as many children as possible. Among them are establishing more schools, improving the learning conditions through school-friendly programs such as the School Feeding Program and, supporting volunteer teachers.
- Children in Turkana (6-13 age group) are less likely to access primary education due to cultural practices such as early marriage for girls and the boy child tending to animals, with only 50 percent enrolled (53.2% boys, 46.6.8% girls), compared with the national average 92.5% percent (94.6% boys 90.5% girls).
- School attendance for children in the County is at 39%, which is far below the national school attendance rate of 70.9%. This is due to a lack of food in school.



- There are 1,701 teachers in 2018 in Turkana. This has improved the pupil-to-teacher ratio to 1 teacher per 102 pupils in early 2018 against the standard recommendation by TSC of 1:40.
- There are a total of 1908 permanent and temporary 527 classrooms across the county against the population of 221,128 learners hence, as per the standard enrolment of 40 per class, the county has a deficit of 3105 classrooms.

6.4.4.4 Secondary Education

- There are 50 secondary schools in Turkana county with two national schools namely Turkana Girls Secondary School in Loima Sub-county and Lodwar High School in Turkana Central Sub-county which were started by the Catholic Diocese of Lodwar, 6 are catholic public sponsored and 3 are missions schools (St. Daniel Comboni Girls, St. Stephen mixed high school and St. James minor seminary. The enrolment in the 50 secondary schools is 20,780 with a total of 373 government teachers (TSC).
- The national enrolment rate for secondary national (boys 59% girls 47%) in Turkana only 1 in 10 secondary school age going children are in school.

- The teacher, pupil ratio is at 1:59 against the standard ratio of 1:41 while the total number of classrooms is 367.

6.4.4.5 Tertiary Education

- The county has one University College and campus branch and two colleges. The colleges are the Kenya Medical Training College and the primary teachers training college (Bishop Mahon Teachers Training College). Turkana University College in Lodwar is a constitute college of Masinde Muliro University College of Science and Technology and campus branch at Turkana west Kakuma.
- The Ministry of Higher Education is also constructing a Technical Training Institute in Lodwar which shall start operating as a campus of Kisumu Polytechnic. There are also existing polytechnics like Lodwar vocational training centre (LVTC), and St. Clare Home Craft (also operating as school-based ECDE teachers College), Don Bosco training institute in Kakuma. The county government has also constructed 7 vocational training institutes this established network of polytechnics with courses for both men and women to provide a range of vocational opportunities which will absorb the youth who drop out of school and prepare them for productive employment. Centres established are (Lokori, lokichar, Lorugum, kalokol, Lokichoggio, Kataboi and Kaaleng. There 1020 students currently enrolled the vocational institutions which is low. There is a need for sensitisation educational campaigns on technical skills as well as enrolment drive.

6.4.5 PLAN

The DoL will continue to focus attention on increasing access and improving learning in early childhood development, in primary and Secondary schools, including in the refugee camps and other humanitarian situations. DoL will also continue to contribute towards improving access to education for adult learners and out-of-school youths for healthy and productive lives. Advocacy work will be done for the prioritization of adult education in budgetary allocations and an increased number of trained adult facilitators in Turkana.

DoL will also focus on advocating for the solutions to the usual impediments to learners attending schools such as food for children, school requirements, teaching, and learning materials.

Improving access will be prioritized to improve overall results, especially for the most disadvantaged children, including girls and children with disabilities hence increasing literacy levels in the county.

- In collaboration with Mary's Meals, the DoL will extend the school feeding program in the ECDE centres from 35 to 113 to support 53936 pupils.
- The DoL in conjunction with the Ministry of Education will organise a competency-based curriculum capacity building for 400 teachers from Primary 1 to grade 6.
- The DoL will seek to Construct 10 ECDE centres and expand 5 primary schools with 20 new classrooms to help in the transition and encourage enrolment.
- The DoL will establish 3 new Junior Secondary Schools to help accommodate pupils transitioning from primary to secondary school.
- The DoL in collaboration with partners will support the expansion of adult literacy centres from 22 to 40 to cater to the need for adult education.
- Upgrading of St. Claire Vocational Training Institute and Don Bosco Technical Training Institute to promote youth technical skills training.
- Upgrade the existing libraries with modern ICT and other facilities to support extra-curricular activities when students and youth are at home.
- Support for girl child education in primary, secondary, and tertiary level through community sensitization on the right to education.
- Advocacy, linkage, networking for educational funds to support vulnerable needy children from the national and county governments and other well-wishers.

6.5 Health

6.5.1 CHALLENGES:

- Access to health in the county is still low due to only few health facilities existing in the vast land and sparse local population with high staff turnover.
- Increased cases of non-communicable diseases such as Diabetes, Cancers, and Hypertension.
- Nutritional statuses of children within the county are extremely low.
- Unmet needs in HIV/AIDS management and other specialty clinics.
- Alcoholism, drug, and substance abuse are major social problems affecting people and a core factor in the transmission of HIV/AIDS, poor academic performance, conflict, and domestic violence.

6.5.2 OBJECTIVE: IMPROVED LEVELS OF HEALTH

Supporting efforts to ensure primary health care (preventive, curative, and rehabilitative), school health program, HIV/AIDS program, and outreach services in marginalized communities of hard-to-reach areas within Turkana County and maintain strong interaction with government and other partners to take forward the national healthcare agenda.

6.5.3 PROGRAMME AREAS

- Prevention, promotion, and Curative services in outpatient, inpatient, and outreaches.
- Non-communicable Diseases
- HIV/aids
- Nutrition
- Health system and capacity building.
- Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

6.5.4 CURRENT STATUS HIGHLIGHTS (CORRESPOND WITH ABOVE CHALLENGES AND THE PLAN) AND PUT PERCENTAGE WITH STATISTICS

There are 13 hospitals, 19 health centres, 177 dispensaries in Turkana County. Of these, only 1 hospital and 3 health Centres have maternity wards. The DoL has 1 hospital, 3 health centers, and 19 dispensaries. Staffing of existing facilities is low and the medical personnel in the County would prefer joining the NGOs for better pay, hence a high turnover, however, the situation is more wanting in the diocesan facilities.

The doctor-population ratio stands at 1:20000, while the nurse-population ratio is 1:2310. The average distance a person needs to travel to the nearest health facility dropped from 50 km in 2013 to 35 km in 2017.

According to the 2009 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), Lodwar Town had a population of 58,290. This population was projected to grow to 78,358 in 2017 and 87,554 in 2021¹.

Besides the growing urban population, the town is home to many Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Servants, and a business community. With the discovery of oil in the county, Lodwar town is a growing transit town. All these points to growing socio-economic activities in Turkana County. Lodwar town will remain the major focus due to its status as the county Turkana County headquarters. With the expected changes, there is a growing need for better health services to serve both the local population and immigrants. There is an overwhelming need for another hospital in Lodwar town considering that Lodwar is the Turkana County headquarters.

Non Communicable Diseases

Non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, Diabetes, and malignancies are on the rise According to WHO 15M people die every year from non-communicable diseases between the ages of 30-69 years, over 85% deaths occur in low and middle-income communities. According to the Referral register of the Lodwar County Referral Hospital, 42% of the top ten referral disease to the MTHR from 2016 to 2018 are non-communicable diseases.

Morbidity

The five most common diseases in the county are:

1. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (24%)
2. Confirmed Malaria (18%)
3. Other Respiratory Diseases (18%)
4. Diarrhea (11%)
5. Suspected Malaria (11%)

Nutrition

The most critical issue for Turkana County is malnutrition. The County exceeds the WHO threshold of 15%. The trend is due to persistent shocks resulting from droughts, floods, and

¹ Turkana County Integrated Development plan (2018-2022)

conflicts of which 1 out of 5 children (20.3%) are stunted an estimated 25,855 children (SMART 2018).

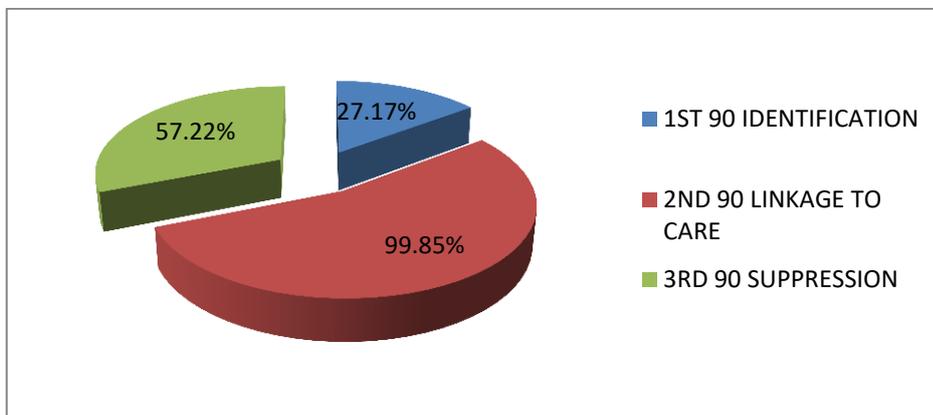
Immunization coverage in Turkana County is at an encouraging 92.8%; this can be attributed to extensive outreach coverage by MOH and DoL.

HIV/AIDS

According to KENPHIA 2018, the annual incidence of HIV among adults in Kenya was 0.14% correspond (36,000). The prevalence of HIV among adults in Kenya was 4.9 % (1.3 million). While HIV prevalence among children was 0.7 % (139,000). The prevalence of viral load suppression (VLS) among all HIV-positive adults in Kenya was 71.6%. Men had a markedly lower prevalence of VLS at 65.1% compared to women at 74.6%. The prevalence of VLS in children was 48.3%.

Turkana county prevalence rates stand at 3.6% with a suppression rate of approximately 87% below the UNAIDS target of 95%.

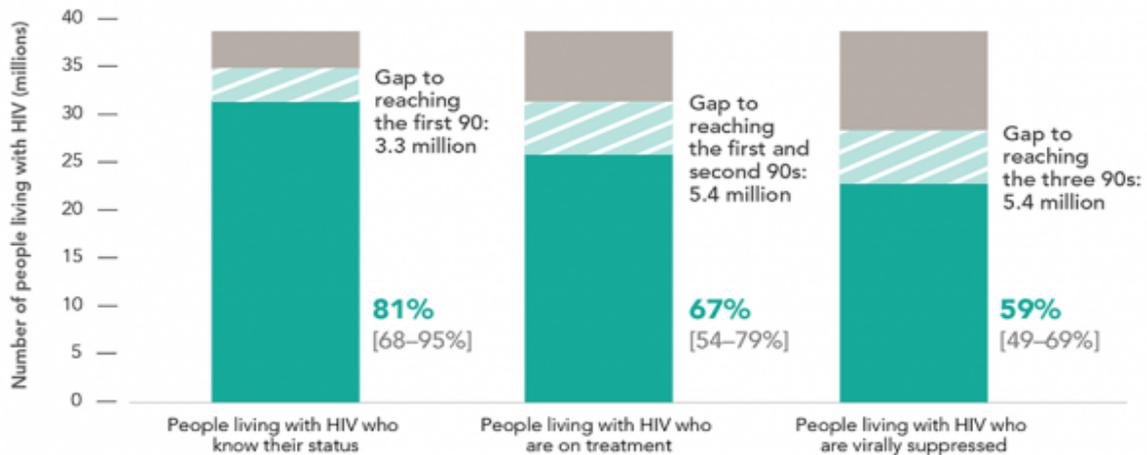
HIV CASCADE IN TURKANA COUNTY



Turkana county has an estimated population of 32,668 to be identified of which only 8875(27.17%) has been identified with a gap of 23,793 (72.17%).

For the 2nd 95, the county has a gap of 0.15% to be put on care and for the 3rd 95 a gap of 2992 (42.78%) to be suppressed.

HIV testing and treatment cascade, global, 2019



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2020.

6.5.5 PLAN

1. The Diocese of Lodwar will continue to support the county government of Turkana through a Memorandum of Understanding to provide health services in Turkana, including but not limited to the existing program areas.
2. We will leverage our existing health infrastructures to upgrade the levels and outreaches to enhance service delivery to the community since its nomadic nature poses a challenge. The upgrade of the facilities will target St. Monica, St. Patrick's, Nakwamoru, Lowarengak, and Lokori facilities from level 2 to 3.
3. Lobby for investment in health infrastructures that will safeguard maternal health care and provide specialized care.; The above 5 facilities together with St Elizabeth Lorugum will have a minimum requirement of ultrasound that's currently mandatory to all pregnant mothers. Kakuma mission hospital will require an upgrade of services which include erection of a morgue and surgical wards.
4. Establish a Diocese of Lodwar Mission Hospital in Lodwar town to address the above concerns from the needs assessment recommendations.
5. Establish and reinforce special program for the treatment and prevention of non-communicable diseases.
6. Promoting healthy behaviours, youth-friendly measures including humanitarian situations and support of youth and women through livelihoods programs and the integration of gender-based programs to empower the community.



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7. The Diocese of Lodwar will continue to play a crucial role in the efforts to eradicate HIV and AIDS through participation in HIV/AIDS integrated programmes. DoL will ensure Optimization whereby 90% of people living with HIV will know their status, 90% of all people diagnosed with HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression and be retained on care.
 8. Diocese of Lodwar will strengthen its health financing by promoting cost-sharing and collaborating with various stakeholders to achieve its aims and goals in service delivery through reduction of staff turnover by harmonizing salaries for medical health personnel.
 9. Strengthen the existing Alcoholic Anonymous group, the Talbot Centre for prevention, treatment, and reintegration of recovering alcoholics and support for beneficiaries who are at risk of abusing alcohol and other cheap available substances and are engaging in risky sexual behaviours' in Turkana County.

6.6 Spiritual Wealth in Turkana



6.6.1 CHALLENGE

The work of evangelization in Turkana has taken almost 60 years and a lot has been achieved in terms of structures and humanitarian services. Many people have become Christians through the work of evangelization done by the missionaries and local pastoral agents.

The challenge however is the low penetration of Christian values in the Turkana. Various factors have contributed to this situation and when addressed, desirable levels of spiritual wealth will be achieved.

Christian formation and reception of sacraments need a common guideline for the whole diocese. It will therefore call for a new detailed guideline produced by the diocese for use in the parishes and formation programs. A specific book will be developed by the pastoral office for this end.

6.6.2 INCREASED PENETRATION OF CHRISTIAN VALUES

True Christianity is that of lived values, not merely external occasional manifestations. The fact that many aspects of Christian life have not been embraced indicate that the work of evangelization is still shallow. Also, the aspect that there are still places within the diocese that

have not been reached or shallowly evangelized makes Christian values on the territory not strong.



6.6.3 INCREASED WORK OF EVANGELISATION IN TURKANA

Increased work of evangelization means that many people are reached with the Good News of Jesus Christ and society is transformed for the better by the same message.

To increase the work of evangelization there is a need to increase the number of pastoral agents, improved means of communications, improved security in the area, improved means of transport for the pastoral agents, and improved participation of the laity in the work of evangelization.

Activity

- Catechists' courses.
- Parish / Learning Institutions visitations (Vocations promotions, Formations, and guidance for youth)
- Training of the pastoral agents,
- Encounter meetings for candidates,
- Fundraising to support pastoral agents,

- Workshops and seminars for youth,
- Conducting of Pontifical Missionary Childhood/ Missionary Youth Movement activities from parish to diocese level,

Strategy

- Annual Long and short courses
- professionalizing the catechist work
- Improved incentives to the catechists
- Vocations Promotion
- Youth formation & empowerment
- Strategic Partnerships with Key Stakeholders (the link between Diocesan office and parishes)

6.6.4 INCREASED NUMBER OF PASTORAL AGENTS



The priestly ordination of four young men in 2018 is the highest number (ordained together) in the history of the diocese.

There are few pastoral agents; 58 priests, 92 Religious Sisters, 19 Religious Brothers, 9 lay missionaries 42 commissioned catechists, 252 Catholic Church Assistants for a Catholic baptized population of 140,309. The diocese has 30 parishes with 1,149 Small Christian Communities (SCC). Turkana county population is currently at 926,976, according to 2019 National Housing and Population Census preliminary results.

The diocese's goal is to enhance vigorous strategic formation activities for the youth, children and adults Leverage to higher levels the efforts towards a vocation to the priesthood and religious life. The diocese currently hosts 27 religious congregations. There's one



congregation for sisters which is underway for the diocese; Good Shepherd Sisters of the Immaculate Conception (GSSIC) and a public association of Christian Faithful, both of clergy and lay, Missionary Community of St. Paul the Apostle (MCSPA). The diocesan clergies are 15 priests and 15 seminarians undergoing formation to the priesthood.

Strategies/activities

- Vocations Promotion to the priesthood and religious life must be stepped up. This will be achieved through vocational talks and visitation to learning institutions and parishes in the diocese to appeal to the youth to think of God's calling.
- Ongoing formation for religious and priests in the mission to reduce burnout
- Promotional vocation for lay missionaries
- Formation of the lay (CWA, CMA, etc) to have good families
- Every two years there will be a Long course for the catechists. The year between will be used for a month-long short courses for the CCAs.
- This will increase the number and capacity of catechists in the diocese and subsequently the work of evangelization.
- Professionalizing the catechist work in the diocese will attract many to join. This means that their training must be improved and their incentives increased.
- Youth formation & empowerment programs will help in guiding them in the right direction and therefore make better choices and decisions which will consider the work of evangelization.
- The diocesan vocations office in collaboration with the pastoral office will work to have a closer link with parishes; priests, religious men and women and lay faithful to promote vocations to the priesthood, religious life, and to be catechists.
- Merging the Vocations office with the youth office to have increased opportunities to meet the young people who are possible candidates to this endeavour and also to reduce expenses.
- Promoting St. James Minor seminary as a nursery bed for vocations to the priesthood and religious life.

6.6.5 IMPROVED MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

The Diocese has various channels of communication; Radio, print, social media and website. Currently, the diocesan radio "**AKICHA**" coverage reaches 110Km² which is limited as compared to the diocese territory which is 77,000 Km². The diocese's target is to extend Radio Akicha's coverage to at least half the length and breadth of the diocese by the end of 5 years.

The current Ekeyokon (*The Shepherd*) publication is 500 copies; by 2025 the target is 3000 copies. "*Sauti ya Jamii*" magazine currently 1000 copies are printed per issue; the target in 5 years is 4000 copies. The use of social media is also a tool of evangelization; currently, our Facebook page has over 2000 followers, our target is 20,000 followers by 2025.



Strategies and activities

In the next five years, the communication department would have increased Radio coverage from 110 Km² to cover at least half the diocesan territory. This will be achieved through the installation of four more Masts in key areas of the diocese; Lodwar, Lokichar, Kakuma, and Lokitaung. In matters of publications, there will be an increased number of Ekeyokon Newsletters from 500 to 3000 and Sauti ya Jamii (Voice of the people) magazines from 1000 – 4000. This will be successful upon the recruitment, training, and equipping of 30 communication agents in all the 30 diocesan parishes (1 per parish). The mandate of the agents will be to collect, collate, and relay information between the parish and the diocesan communication office. They will also be in charge of sales and marketing of communication department materials.

The establishment of a well-equipped printing press will enable the department to produce high-quality and quantity printouts at a low cost.

For self-sustenance, the department through various channels will run adverts and displays of DoL IGAs and other interested business partners' products at a fee.

Lodwar has other radio stations and media reporters for national media houses. The diocese of Lodwar through the communication department will engage them at various levels especially on crucial events. This will help the diocese improve its communication to the rest of the world. DoL website (*Diocese of Lodwar (Kenya)*) is to be relaunched and kept active to market the diocese.

Activity

- Installation of 4 more Radio masts in key places of the diocese
- Capacity building of the staff of the radio and printing press
- Capacity building of DOL secretariat staff on communication
- Identification and training of 30 parish communication agents
- Printing of magazines (Ekeyokon and Sauti ya Jamii)
- Running adverts and displays of DOL communication and other IGA products

Strategy

- Increase Radio coverage.
- Increased production of Ekeyokon, and Sauti ya Jamii magazines
- Establishment of a well-equipped printing press
- Provision of equipment for communication agents
- Update of modern social media channels
- Daily reflections in Turkana language
- Regular updating of DoL website
- Publicity and marketing of DOL products
- Increase and reprint more materials for pastoral like liturgical books.

6.6.6 IMPROVED SECURITY

The geographical position of Lodwar diocese (Turkana County) makes it vulnerable security-wise. It is bordered by Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia with communities. Also within Kenya, it's bordered by West Pokot, East Pokot, Samburu, and Baringo. The county is 77,000 Km² with fewer motor-able roads, it, therefore, becomes difficult for the evangelizing agents to reach deep into the remotest villages which are already affected by insecurity.

Strategies and activities

To mitigate insecurity, the diocese of Lodwar through the CJPC, Cross-border, and Nomadic apostolate departments will work to engage stakeholders on peace-building on the territory. This will be done through advocacy/lobbying/ awareness creation on peace. DoL will work to improve communication and collaboration by networking with communities in volatile areas. Peace dialogue will be the great mandate undertaken by the diocese since it is non-partisan and so can easily access and reach the communities. The establishment of peace committees will enhance team-work and collaboration of key stakeholders in peace-building. CJPC and

Cross-border department together with other stakeholders will train and empower these committees to be effective. They will do so through meetings, workshops, and seminars.

At a more advanced level, the DoL will create forums where the communities meet with security experts to exchange ideas and develop peace-building strategies. Every two years DoL shall participate in the interregional peace conference, which includes four countries; Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia. In the stated conference the neighbouring dioceses will also be invited to promote peace at the local level. At least once a year the Cross-border and CJPC will organize a peace caravan with key stakeholders in the region.

Refugees Apostolate is paramount in establishing peace and cohesion amongst the already displaced persons like those in the Kakuma and Kalobeyei camps located north of the Diocese of Lodwar. Hospitality is a Christian virtue that obliges every Christian to welcome strangers and those in need. Through the Salesians of Don Bosco and the Jesuits working in the camps, the DoL will work to promote the spirit of reconciliation and dialogue among the refugees.

Strategy

- Advocacy/lobbying/ awareness creation on peace
- Networking with communities
- Peace Dialogue
- Establishment of peace committees
- Refugees Apostolate
- Connect a project for the conflicting communities (schools, water points, health, etc.)
- Cross border social activities (sports, cultural day, etc.)
- Initiating peace clubs in the schools
- Non-violent communication workshops to be employed as a strategy

6.6.7 IMPROVED MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Most parishes (at least 20) lack proper means of transport. Those that have vehicles are mostly road unworthy and very old. In the coming years, the diocese will work to meet parish transport and logistics needs so that the pastoral agents would be able to reach more people in the evangelization process.

Strategies and Activities

Through the self-reliance initiative, the diocese will continue educating the Christians to support the work of evangelization by contributing funds. This will be done through talks to Christians in all her parishes every year to help them embrace the spirit of generosity. As the

diocese works to get means of transport for the parishes through local and international fundraising, parishes will have to maintain and fuel these vehicles. This will enhance the spirit of cost-sharing. The laity can do so through increased offertory in the church, family day contributions among others. The priests using the car with the help of the lay faithful shall be responsible for the repairs and maintenance of the vehicle that they use. If it will work out, the priest (diocesan priest) will move with the car when transferred to another parish within the diocese. This will promote the spirit of care and responsibility among the clergy.

A well-equipped DoL garage and well trained and efficient staff will ensure car maintenance and repairs are done well and fast. The diocese hopes to start a driving school to help in the proper training of the drivers, especially the clergy and other pastoral agents using cars, drive well.

Activity

- Diocesan Family day promotional talks in the 30 parishes
- Assign parish cars to a specific priest for repairs, maintenance and care
- Enrolling and training of the diocesan clergy, community members, diocesan secretariat staff (Heads of departments) in driving
- Capacity building specialized training for garage staff,
- Basic car maintenance and repairs course for the clergy and seminarians
- Running a driving school
- Conducting annual MEAL exercises in the diocese

Strategy

- Promotion of self-reliance
- Promotion of cost-sharing
- Fundraising
- Vehicle repairs and maintenance, assigned to the specific priest using the vehicle
- Well-equipped DoL garage
- Establishment of DoL driving school to ensure safe driving
- Early training to the seminarians so that by the time they are ordained they are already competent at driving and take care of vehicles.

6.6.8 INCREASED PARTICIPATION OF THE LAITY IN EVANGELIZATION



Bishop Mahon Memorial Centre; a product of both local and foreign contribution through family day fundraising.

Some of the laity in Lodwar Diocese still erroneously believes that the Church is like an NGO providing hand-outs to beneficiaries. The early church had to use that tact because the founding missionaries arrived in Turkana at a time when there was a great famine and drought all over Turkana. The early missionaries believed that evangelisers couldn't evangelise the hungry people without first alleviating this hunger, as such relief food, water, and medicine were provided. DoL's plan to counter this problem is premised on the principle that the laity participates in all growth & development matters of the church as well as the community. This is hoped to be realized by fostering the philosophies of self-reliance and cost-sharing through voluntary active participation in the work of evangelization.

Strategies and activities

To ensure active participation of the laity in the work of evangelization DOL will ensure that there's an enhanced formation of the laity. This will take place at all levels of the diocesan ecclesiastical structure; from the Small Christian Communities (SCC) to the diocesan level. The church will undertake this through workshops and seminars on leadership and lay responsibility in the church. Lack of voluntary spirit among many lay people makes it hard to contribute and commit themselves to the work of evangelization. The history of evangelization in the diocese of Lodwar is marked with a lot of external help especially through the missionaries who first brought the faith here. A lot of financial/material help for many decades

came from abroad and many institutions; learning and medical were built by the missionaries. The mentality that this external support created amongst the majority of the population is that the Church is rich and doesn't need the local people's contribution. This has affected evangelization as the decline in external donors continues. This means that DOL will have to work hard to educate the lay faithful on the history of the Church and the current economic need for their support to the work of evangelisation. In every Church project, the diocese will ensure that there's a local contribution.

The people who are very close to the laity are the catechists. This is because the diocese is vast and priests and religious are few. To deepen the faith of the laity will therefore require a well-established team of catechists to work on the ground. This team must get proper training; have ongoing formation, and good allowances to support their families. Catechist families must also have alternative livelihoods instead of depending entirely on his/her allowance (the catechist work is a voluntary service) They shall work more in the formation of the laity on the spiritual, social, and even economic aspects of their lives. They will have to set an example in living the sacramental life and so encourage the laity in doing so especially the sacrament of holy matrimony, Eucharist, and Penance.

On the part of the clergy, there shall be an ongoing formation to enable them to work harmoniously with the laity. This will reduce clericalism in the church which ignores the laity and thus becomes less effective in the work of evangelization. The priests and the religious will have to work hand in hand with the lay faithful in all matters concerning Christian life. Inclusion of the lay faithful in the pastoral team will boost the mission of the church (to promote team-work with the laity). There must be church responsibilities assigned to the laity to contribute to the life of the church through service. This will be done through committees; Development, Finance, CJPC among others. Every year the diocese will organize a joint meeting of the clergy and parish council executives at the diocesan level. The convention will deliberate on key aspects of evangelization.

Activities

- Conduct at least one (1) seminar and workshop per parish (30) for the laity on leadership skills, responsibilities, and roles in the church
- Hold 30 awareness creation conventions on the importance of voluntary spirit for the development of the local church to the laity
- Convene one (1) annual Mutual relations forum for the clergy and religious (women & men) to enhance learning and sharing pastoral experiences

- Conduct one (1) annual Diocesan Clergy and Parish Executive Pastoral Council Meeting
- Empower the laity to actively get involved in the works of the church by apportioning responsibilities
- Sensitization of the laity on the need to offer material support to the church
- Workshops and seminars for men (especially because of their low participation), women, and the youth.

Strategy

- Enhanced formation of the laity
- Promotion of voluntary spirit among the Laity
- Ongoing formation for the clergy (to promote team-work with laity)
- Increase catechist allowance whenever possible (with the availability of funds)
- Enlighten on the history and economic situation of the Church
- Increased participation of the local community in Church projects
- Intensive formation of catechists
- Promotion of lay groups with specific devotions
- Marriage encounters
- Promotion of Young Christians Councils
- Formation of young adults (with children)
- Working towards the recovery of the catechists battling alcoholism
- To have experts (lay people) talk to the laity on their role to support the Church materially.
- Give attention to the menfolk to increase their participation in the life of faith.

6.6.9 REDUCED LANGUAGE BARRIERS



Most of the Priests and Religious serving in the Diocese of Lodwar are Missionaries from different parts of the world.

For an effective evangelization, there's a need for efficient communication between the evangelizer and the evangelized. Given that most priests and religious working in the diocese of Lodwar are Non-Turkanas while the majority of the Christians are Turkanas, communication becomes a big issue. The county is one of the highest in illiteracy levels 80% (CIDP II), it becomes difficult for evangelizers from outside the diocese to undertake their ministry effectively. The evangelizer therefore will need to learn the language of the people he wants to evangelize as stated in *Maximum illud* by Pope Benedict XV. (art. No. 24))

It will also be of significance to promote more local vocations and strengthen the laity especially the catechist in doing more work of evangelization.

6.6.10 REDUCED LANGUAGE BARRIERS BETWEEN EVANGELIZERS AND EVANGELIZED IN TURKANA.

Evangelizers should know the language more deeply to be effective in the work of evangelization. Those who can speak the Turkana language fluently are the 12 diocesan priests and the 2 long-serving missionary priests, 2 native nuns, the 40 commissioned catechists, 250 CCAs. The other pastoral agents (47 priests, 90 nuns, and 19 brothers) have difficulty in the Turkana language. Our goal is to increase the knowledge of the native language of all pastoral agents. We will focus on non-local pastoral agents (priests and

religious (brothers and sisters)) to deepen the native language competencies from the current 2% to 20% within the lifespan of this Integrated Strategic Plan.

6.6.10.1.1 Strategies and activities

To reduce the language barrier, DoL through the pastoral office will ensure that there's a language course for all new pastoral agents. This course shall be mandatory to equip the evangelizer with basic language skills to communicate. On the other hand, there will be a compulsory Turkana language course at the catechetical centre for the catechists who will, in turn, be teachers of the new parish agents in the parishes.

It will be of great help to the pastoral work if those pastoral agents who already know the language do more. For this reason, they will be empowered to do more work of evangelization. The CCAs will have to be given an opportunity for training to be effective in their work. In the same line, it is desirable that the priests and religious who know the Turkana language be deployed in rural parishes of the diocese.

Materials for language and culture courses are necessary. The communication department will be tasked to produce and make available these materials (print and audio-visual) for those interested. Production of videos depicting cultural practices, audio recordings on pronunciation, and meaning of Turkana words among others. The diocese will make copies or print more books on culture and language especially those out of stock.

Activity

- Training of personnel for Turkana language and culture (ToT)
- Teaching Turkana language to new pastoral agents.
- Proposal writing for funds to establish the centre
- Establishment of the Language Resource/Cultural Centres.
- Video-shooting, audio recordings and printing of language and cultural materials.

Strategy

- Language course for new pastoral agents.
- Compulsory Turkana language course at the catechetical centre for all pastoral agents.
- Empower the majority who already know the language to do more work of evangelization.
- Resource mobilisation
- Deployment of those conversant with Turkana language in rural parishes of the diocese.
- Development and production of Turkana language/culture learning materials: print, audio-visual resources

6.6.11 REDUCED CONFLICT BETWEEN CHRISTIAN, TRADITIONAL AND MODERN VALUES

The current situation in the Diocese of Lodwar on culture is that the Christian is encompassed among various cultures; traditional, modern, and Christian. The early missionaries tried to learn culture but there's not much that was accepted in the Christian context, the current generation of missionaries; clergy and religious, have little to do with it. Since Christianity is a religion of values, it is paramount to know the cultural context in which to plant it.

Since there's no Turkana culture centre, the DoL intend to build one. This will serve both as a language and a cultural centre. Language and culture are inseparable and are better united to understand both. There will be the first lot to be trained intensively on culture and who afterward will become the teacher at the resource/cultural centre(s).

6.6.12 INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF THE TURKANA CULTURE BY PASTORAL AGENTS.

To understand and touch people to the core in the work of evangelization, one has to know their culture. The evangelization that has been done ignoring this fact has been superficial and ineffective. This is why Pope Benedict XV said in his encyclical of *Maximum illud* that the evangelizer has to learn and know the language and culture of the people he has been sent to for evangelization. It is a sign of respect and appreciation of a people. (*Benedict XV No. 24*)

The goal of the diocese in the next five years is to induct, train and accord all non-local pastoral agents in the diocese a solemn opportunity to interact directly with the Turkana culture to help them re-integrate with the local communities without abrasion. This appreciation of diversity of cultures will be a great impetus towards good understanding, good relations and respect for every culture.

Strategies and activities

The diocese of Lodwar shall establish a culture center to cater to the needs of any new-comer in the diocese who want to engage in the work of evangelization. The course on culture for all newcomers will be done the first days after arrival. The pastoral department will liaise with religious communities to ensure that their new members get a cultural orientation.

Creating a functional language center is not an easy thing; therefore, DoL will liaise with the Turkana county government (TCG) through the ministry of gender, sports, and culture to see the successful creation of the center. The hope is that with proper investments, it will serve even county needs on cultural questions.

Structures alone cannot make a cultural center; this implies that there must be the training of resource persons for it. DoL shall request Catholic University/ Turkana University to train her resource persons. Since this is a new thing within the county, a lot of research will have to be

done to get accurate material on Turkana culture. It will also help if there's a day or week of cultural expo done by the Diocese of Lodwar.

Activity

- Training of personnel for Turkana language and culture (ToT)
- Teaching Turkana language to new pastoral agents.
- Construction of the Language Resource/Cultural Centers.
- Video-shooting, audio recordings, and printing of language and cultural materials.

Strategy

- Language course for new pastoral agents.
- Compulsory Turkana language course at the catechetical center for all pastoral agents.
- Empower the majority who already know the language to do more work of evangelization.
- Deployment of those conversant with Turkana language in rural parishes of the diocese.
- Development and production of Turkana language/culture learning materials; print, audio-visual resources

6.6.13 INCREASED SENSE OF HOPE FOR REFUGEES

Many people have been forced to leave their countries because of war and strife and have found themselves in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei settlements. Some have lived here for decades, unable to return to their homeland due to political instability and insecurity.

Lodwar diocese is the only diocese in the whole of Kenya having a parish located inside a refugee camp and thus entirely devoted to the pastoral care of refugees. Holy Cross parish was established in 1992, initially under the jurisdiction of Rumbek diocese (South Sudan), but in 2001, it was placed under the Diocese of Lodwar and the Salesians of Don Bosco administer the Holy Cross Parish, besides being the implementing partner for UNHCR for Vocational Training for the refugees in the camp.

As per UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) data, on July 31, 2019, around 192,167 refugees live in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei Settlement Area coming from more than 12 Nationalities. The largest group is from South Sudan (112,118) followed by Somalia (34146) Other smaller groups are from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Eritrea, etc. thus making the camp a truly multinational setting.

Religious diversity is apparent in the camp, where Muslims and Christians are living side by side. Besides, there is a wide range of Christian denominations present in the camp. Efforts of the Salesians of Don Bosco, the De Foucault sisters, the Jesuit Refugee Service, and other pastoral agents in the camp are twofold. On the one hand, to cater to the spiritual and sacramental needs of the Catholics. On the other hand, to offer developmental activities open to all refugees and host community, Vocational Training, social services, and education, among many.



St. Dominic Savio Chapel in Kalobeyei refugee settlement under the Holy Cross Parish - Kakuma Camp

6.6.13.1 Deepened faith/spiritual formation

As the Catholic Church, we are called upon to welcome the stranger, the migrant, and the refugee. Hospitality was central in the faith of the people of Israel and it has always been part of the Christian love for the poor and abandoned.

Therefore, the Church will continue to offer her services to the people of Concern in the refugee camp. Presently, Holy Cross parish has eight Churches spread out in the Refugee camp and two Churches in the Kalobeyei settlement, with the possibility of building another one. Pastoral services are offered very conscientiously with the regular Sunday Masses, and SCC meetings and promotion of groups and movements as in other parishes. Religious education in primary and secondary schools is taken care of and two girls' boarding schools receive pastoral care on Sundays.

The challenge is that there lacks proper/strong Lay formation and leadership among the population. The early faith formation was lacking due to various reasons in their countries of origin and hence faith is very shallow and often intertwined with traditional and sometimes magical practices. Therefore, the aspect of primary evangelization and deepening the faith of those who are already members of the church are needed simultaneously.

The Diocese of Lodwar through the Salesians of Don Bosco and other missionaries working in the camp continue the work of evangelization among the refugees. To enable effective evangelization in the vast population in the camp, DoL will create more structure (if possible parishes) and resources (increased number of pastoral agents) to serve better the spiritual needs of the refugees. Also, DoL will ensure that there's ongoing formation for the laity through catechesis, seminars, and workshops to deepen their faith. At the diocesan level, a desk shall be created to serve refugees' spiritual needs.

To have a people united, there's a need for dialogue. DoL through CJPC and Cross-border departments in conjunction with the missionaries working in the camp shall organize ecumenical and interreligious dialogue meetings to promote social cohesion.

That the refugees have moved away from their homeland, they feel a sense of uprootedness. Consequently, especially the youth, they feel morally confused since they have no point of reference. The evangelizing agents within the camp in collaboration with other churches will work to give hope and sense of direction in moral matters in the camp. This shall be done through various formation programs.

Activity

- Hold workshops and seminars on leadership and laity formation,
- Conducting ongoing catechesis, and construction of churches,
- Hold ecumenical and interreligious meetings,
- Promotion of local vocations,
- Invitation of missionaries to work within the camp,
- Creation of language centre

Strategy

- Ongoing formation for the laity,
- Enhance primary evangelization,
- Establishment of Refugee apostolate desk at DOL Secretariat,
- Creation of more parishes within the camp,
- Deepen ecumenical and interreligious collaboration,
- Increased number of pastoral agents,

- Enhance communication skills, moral /ethical formation

6.6.13.2 Increased economic activities by the refugees

The pervasive sense of hopelessness due to long term exile affects many of the refugees living in the Kakuma refugee camp. One cause of this sense of hopelessness is that a whole generation was born and has lived in this no-place, without being allowed to sustain themselves and thus depending solely on international aid. Work gives a sense of dignity to an individual. That these people cannot work yet they have energy and healthy makes them have low self-esteem and sometimes the energies might be misdirected in acts of violence.

6.6.13.2.1 Strategy/activities

Refugees are inhibited to work by existing restrictive laws of the UN and the Host government (Kenya). The Diocese in engaging various stakeholders will lobby for an enhanced refugee accommodative status. Through the Salesians, the diocese shall work to ensure the expansion of the vocational centers within and near the camp to accommodate many young people who will get skills to secure themselves work to do. In dialogue with UNCHR, DoL will engage other stakeholders to see the possibility of microeconomic activities for refugees. This will diversify their livelihoods. The DoL Livelihoods department in consultation with concerned authorities shall engage in capacity building and training on entrepreneurship skills among the refugee population.

Activity

- Lobbying for improved refugee status,
- Training refugees on entrepreneurship skills,
- Capacity building on livelihoods,
- Fundraising

Strategy

- Lobby for an enhanced refugee accommodative status,
- Improved participation of refugees in the implementation of self-reliance and livelihoods programs,
- Creation of microeconomic activities,
- Diversified livelihoods



Don Bosco Technical Institute where Technical, Vocational and Professional skills development courses are offered in Kakuma 1

6.6.13.3 Increased education opportunities

The Education Program in Kakuma Refugee camp currently has 13 pre-schools, 21 primaries, and 5 secondary schools which have enabled approximately 56% of pre-primary, 92% of primary, and 6% of secondary eligible children to enroll. In addition to these, two training centres in which refugees are provided with the opportunity to learn vocational skills. There's a plan to expand the education program in the Kakuma refugee camp to 75% for pre-primary, 99% for primary, and 20% for secondary. In addition to this, the Don Bosco community and Franciscan Missionaries of Mary (FMM) run vocational centres that equip the refugees with the skill for the job market.

6.6.13.3.1 Strategies/Activity

In the period of this strategic plan, DOL in collaboration with other stakeholders will work to ensure expanded education opportunities. Through fundraising DOL through the missionaries working in the camp will help in expansion of the existing facilities like Don Bosco Technical institute and St. Clare Vocational center to accommodate more young people. If possible there will be efforts to start even other centers and schools.



Activity

- Fundraising, construction of education structures
- Extension of existing vocational training centers
- Creation of more vocational training centers

Strategy

- Expansion of the existing schools
- Establishment of new schools
- Expansion of vocational training centers

7 CROSS-CUTTING AREAS

7.1 The Corona Virus Pandemic



Ever since the COVID-19 situation escalated around the world and Kenya recorded its first few cases, the National and county government gave directives to prevent the spread of the virus. The Diocese of Lodwar management constituted a team consisting of the Heads of Department to develop the DoL COVID-19 Preparedness, Response, and Business Continuity Plan to adapt to the new status quo. The following activities were implemented to ensure that all members of staff are safe and able to operate in the new milieu and to develop an alternative program that will ensure the poor and vulnerable are not deprived of essential services.

- Staff sensitized on COVID -19 pandemic and the basic prevention practices.
- WASH commodities provided in strategic places to help essential staff practice required hygiene
- Non-essential Staff advised to work from home and remain on standby to assist when necessary. Essential staffs include health workers, GBV staff, social ministry staff, key Finance department staff, security, and cleaners.
- Essential staff work in shifts to avoid overcrowding in office spaces.
- An alternative work plan was developed to monitor programs
- Currently, we have replaced all unnecessary face-to-face meetings with virtual meetings.
- Increased communication through email, phone calls, text messages, and WhatsApp.

At the onset of the pandemic around the world, we developed an alternate program that guaranteed that the poor and vulnerable were not deprived of essential services.

- We are supporting vulnerable households to cushion the shocks resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic.
- We are continuously enhancing the capacity of DoL health facilities to prepare and respond to Covid-19 cases of 400,000 Turkana Residents within the 7 Sub Counties
- We are making sure that the catholic faithful in Turkana continue to receive pastoral formation, guidance, and spiritual nourishment through the pandemic.
- We are making sure that children, vulnerable children, youth, and adults at home have access to learning opportunities.
- Through advocacy and direct intervention, we are ensuring continuous access to safe water by some residents of Turkana and will continue in this vein to improve the situation in collaboration with other stakeholders especially the County Government.

We are aware that the current pandemic might still have a significant impact on the implementation of this strategic plan and we might be forced to cancel or postpone certain project activities. We might feel the need to make other necessary changes to our programs to protect all stakeholders from contracting the virus. We therefore must allow for more flexible program implementation as we act under the guidance of relevant authorities fully conscious of the fact that the curve of the spread might rise and fall at any time. We will seek permission from relevant ministries for any new initiative. Information on covid-19 will be given during the inception to sensitize the communities about the coronavirus. This information will be simplified in the local language for proper communication.

7.2 Gender

The Diocese of Lodwar is cognizant of the fact that Turkana is a typical patriarchal society; men hold primary power and predominate economic, political, and social opportunities. The socio-economic, and political disempowerment of women and girls not only disadvantages women and girls, it is also a threat to development.

The DoL will integrate a gender equality perspective at every stage of programming to take into account men's and women's interest, and concerns. The difference between the genders will be considered in all our programs. Our interventions will lean towards empowering women and girls to restore the balance between men and women as God intended.

The strategy to achieve equality between men and women will in most cases require prioritizing the needs and increased participation of women in our interventions. Prioritizing women's and girls' needs does not mean neglecting men and boys, doing that will be

counterproductive. We need men and women to collaborate in equal measure to bring about the desired change in their communities. Efforts will be made to help men and women unlearn attitudes and behaviours that lead to gender inequality. We will promote programs that will work towards ending violence against women and girls and advocate for laws that will end GBV.

7.3 Climate Change

Climate change is a threat to human life as it impacts all aspects of human development. Turkana has a hot, dry climate with temperatures ranging between 20°C and 41°C. While global mean temperatures are estimated to have increased by 0.8°C (1.5°F) in the past century, in Turkana County minimum and maximum air temperatures have increased by between 2 and 3°C (3.5 and 5.5°F) between 1967 and 2012. Rainfall patterns have also changed: the long rainy season has become shorter and dryer and the short rainy season has become longer and wetter, while overall annual rainfall remains at low levels. This has had adverse impacts on health and contributes to desertification and flooding, food insecurity, water scarcity for both humans and animals, migration, increased conflict, and degraded ecosystems. As a result, poor and socially marginalized individuals, women, and able differently are often most affected.



To effectively and sustainably tackle the effects of climate change, we successfully implemented the Deepening Democracy Project aimed at improving governance responsiveness to, and integration of CCA into policy and practice. Through this project, we were able to among other things, help the county government identify policy gaps and supported the county in developing Turkana County Climate Change Bill 2021, Turkana County Climate Change Policy, and Turkana County Climate Change Finance Regulation. The DoL will continue on this path through Climate Change Governance Advocacy to enable the government finance climate sustainable community-based adaptation, sectoral, spatial, and integrated plans. Promoting Resilience building through involving community in planning, budgeting and social audits and moving away from relief food.

Promoting continuous research on climate sustainable mitigation and adaption

We will employ a multifaceted approach to tackle this complex issue. Community members will be trained to engage and influence Climate change adaptation and mitigation policy. We will integrate CMDRR into our resilience building and community sustainable livelihoods and empowerment programs.

Because of the Papal encyclical ***Laudato Si*** the second encyclical of Pope Francis which has the subtitle "on care for our common home". In it, the pope critiques consumerism and irresponsible development laments environmental degradation and global warming, and calls all people of the world to take "swift and unified global action." Similarly, for the realization of Sustainable development goal number 2, the county Government of Turkana encourages multi-purpose tree planting and natural regeneration of trees to combat climate change and reduce the impact of drought. During this strategic plan period, efforts will be made to plant 1 million trees in Turkana. This will be incorporated into our various programs to mitigate the Effect of Climate Change and Enhancing Food Security through Green Environment Regeneration.

7.4 Children/Youth

7.4.1 CURRENT STATUS

The County has a children-youth population of 76% (Turkana County Investment Plan 2016-2021). The Key child protection concerns are Child marriage, Sexual and gender-based violence, Female Genital Mutilation (especially within the refugee communities), Violence against children, disability, children on the streets, child labour, alcohol and substance abuse, and conflict with the law.

Literacy levels in the county are very low, with only about 18% having formal education compared to the national average of 87.4% (90.6% for males, 84.2% for females Transition

from lower to upper primary and from primary to secondary school is characterized by high rates of attrition.(Turkana County Child Protection Strategy 2019-2022)

Malnutrition is a problem too big to ignore in Turkana County. A total of 54,264 children under the age of five years are suffering from acute malnutrition in Turkana County.



7.4.2 WHAT WE DO

7.4.2.1.1 The Vulnerable Children Program

- Educational Support: The Vulnerable Children Program supports vulnerable children to access quality education. This is through supporting the children with school fees and scholastic materials.
- Healthcare support: Our objective is to have enhanced access to proper medical care by vulnerable children. The program supports children by paying their medical bills.
- Nutritional support: Vulnerable children receive food items monthly. This ensures that no child goes to bed hungry. It also curbs the issue of malnutrition amongst children. The activity results in increased school attendance because the children have something to eat.

7.4.2.1.2 Preventing and responding to child protection concerns

The department focuses on preventing and responding to child abuse.

7.4.2.1.3 Spiritual formation

The PMC Society in Turkana is one of the most active society for children in the diocese, it aims to offer spiritual formation for children. It helps them live a sacramental life and participate in missionary life and thus become heralds of God's love and share it in deed and action for the establishment of God's kingdom in Turkana both in the settled parts and among the nomadic population.

7.4.2.1.4 Charitable Children Institutions (CCIs)

The Catholic Diocese of Lodwar has 5 charitable children institutions. St. John Paul (II) Lokichar, St. Luke home for the deaf, Nadirkonyen Catholic Centre, St. Patrick's Nomadic Girls' Lokitaung and Ewoi Children Programme.



7.4.2.1.5 Youth Formation

Youth Formation Department has a series of activities annually in line with our mission to empower the youth with sufficient knowledge on the issues of life skills, awareness and advocacy training, practical skills, leadership training among others.

7.4.3 PLANS

- To develop children as missionaries to other children
- To contribute towards community sensitization on child rights and protection by reaching more than 300,000 people by the end of 2025.
- To improve the lives of 2000 children in different vulnerable circumstances such as differently-abled children, street children, and street families, children living with HIV/AIDs, orphans, children from dysfunctional homes, and children who have been abused physically, sexually, emotionally by the end of 2025.
- To facilitate the access of legal representation to exploited and abused children.
- To strengthen partnership with other stakeholders on child protection issues.
- To positively influence the perspective, values, and behaviour of Turkana youth and offer them an opportunity to access practical formal and non-formal skills to be self-reliant for both self and community development.
- To foster dialogue with the youth, joint planning, implementation, in an informal set-up devoid of the bureaucracies and unnecessary protocols.
- To facilitate access to positive extracurricular activities for youths in Turkana

7.5 Policy Dialogue



Climate Change awareness campaign with DoL leading other stakeholders



Policy Dialogue is an open and inclusive dialogue on development policies. A strong civil society actively engaging with the state is regarded as an end in itself and a public good, leading to better democratic practice and outcomes. This position is endorsed in The Accra Agenda for Action in 2008 by heads of multi and bilateral development institutions and development ministers with the intention “to accelerate and deepen the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005)”.

This means that a critical aspect of preparing, implementing, and monitoring national or county (development) policies and plans is for the Government and local authorities to engage with CSOs and the local community.

Through Policy Dialogue Advocacy, the Diocese of Lodwar intends to ensure that there is an inclusive engagement of all stakeholders at all levels of policy development to ensure that good policies are made and implemented effectively for the good of the intended communities or persons.

Policy dialogue and Advocacy are regularly mainstreamed in the DoL’s programs and where possible this becomes the main objective of some programs.

The DoL is currently implementing a program on Deepening Democracy which is aimed at influencing policymakers to adopt a pro-climate / climate-sensitive policies. The DoL is committed to ensuring that local communities are informed and allowed to participate in decision making in order to enhance democratic processes, to ensure that a broader range of alternatives are on the table and more stakeholders are at the table.

More efforts will be directed at research work to generate evidence which will be a tool for influencing policy dialogue and advocacy.

8 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

8.1 Resource mobilization

DoL raised just over 12 million Euros in the last strategic period for project implementation. With approximately 90% from institutional funders and about 10% from DoL unrestricted funds. Similarly, for this strategic period 2021-2025, the funds required to actualize this plan will depend largely on funding from external sources.

	Institutional Funds	Unrestricted Funds
2015	129,166,692	22,196,941
2016	365,221,810	29,025,000
2017	336,262,829	33,280,000
2018	169,896,787	33,907,082
2019	197,678,064	25,208,378
Strategic Period Average	1,198,226,182	143,617,399
Euro	10,892,965	1,305,612

We will make efforts to increase the number of Institutional funders and more crucially to improve our IGAs to increase the unrestricted funds available to the Diocese to initiate programs. Having access to multiple sources of funding will increase our flexibility and independence to implement these programs especially the pastoral programs which dwarf in comparison to Caritas funding.

We will seek support to improve our capacity to manage and run our income-generating businesses and solicit funds to consolidate existing ones and to establish new businesses.

8.2 Capacity Development

While much of our work has been done with meagre resources to admirable standards. We will seek support in training and technical assistance to develop our capacity in various aspects of our work to perform to international standards thereby shortening the time required to achieve mutually agreed objectives with all stakeholders. Capacity building will not be limited to staff of the diocese of Lodwar; throughout this strategic plan period, we aim to improve the support we provide to the communities dedicated to developing their capacities and ability to access resources they need for their development.

8.3 Linkages



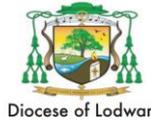
DoL Partners Meeting 2021

For the realization of the strategies put forward in this document with the ultimate aim of improving the quality of life of the communities we serve, we acknowledge the vital role played by other actors in promoting and defending the rights of poor, vulnerable, and marginalized communities in Turkana. Efforts will be made to engage in linkages and partnerships with academic and research institutions, national government parastatals, county government, and other civil society organizations to achieve mutually benefitting objectives as described in this strategic plan. The DoL will also establish a linking entity in matters of dialogue and partnerships.

9 OPERATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY AND PROGRAM SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is the ability to exist constantly. Sustainability means the development efforts that meet our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. These are the two definitions the DoL goes by in our understanding of the concept.

DoL will work to give itself a chance to be available to support the communities we work with for as long as it is needed. We will not overextend too much by going into debt or get involved in anything which will compromise our operations. We will work to ensure financial sustainability by diversifying our income base within this strategic plan period. Similarly, the solutions and interventions we engage in must continue to guarantee the best use of natural resources without compromising the need of future generations. The ability as an organization to sustain our operation for the long term requires community participation, however, considering the level of poverty in some of the communities where we work, the project beneficiaries will not be able to make a significant financial contribution to a proposed intervention. The communities will however be encouraged to make contributions to any project, if not in cash, in-kind to promote ownership and sustainability.



10 MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND LEARNING

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) of projects is crucial to the success of all the interventions implemented by the Diocese of Lodwar. Our MEAL is prepared and served at two levels; program/project and institutional levels. Short term project monitoring and evaluation are done as a measure of accountability and to capture learning. We recognize the need to strengthen MEAL at the institutional level to monitor and evaluate the impact of our programs over the long term. A new portfolio will be created which will be responsible for MEAL at the institutional level in fulfilment of our policies and response to the requirements of our donors, partners, and other stakeholders.

This strategic plan will be reviewed at the end of each year. A mid-term review will be conducted and a final evaluation will be done 6 months before the expiry of this 5 years. A results framework will be developed to monitor the progress and updated as part of the annual review process with annual targets delineated and relevant data collected and shared.