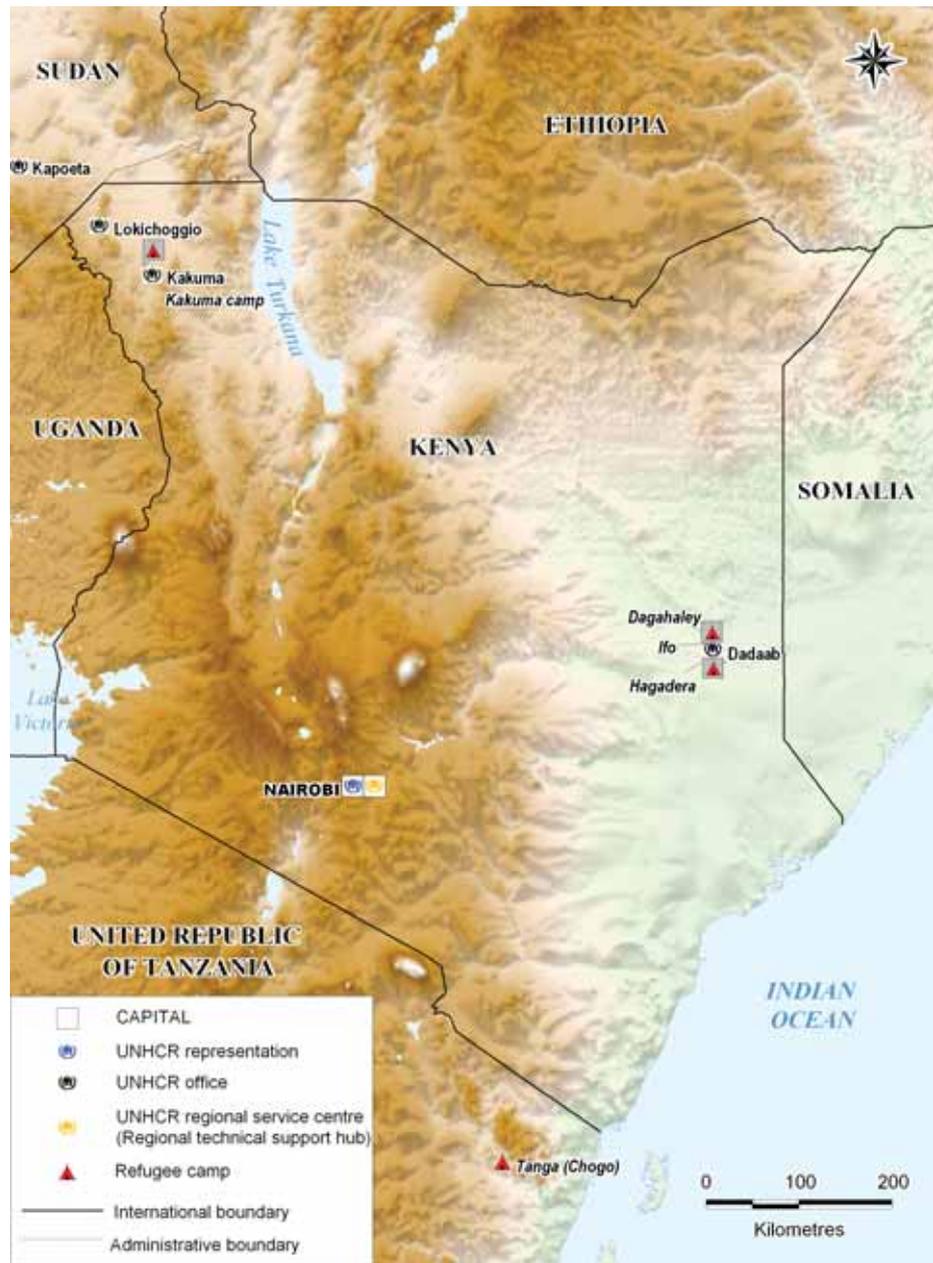


Kenya

Operational highlights

- In 2006, UNHCR protected and assisted some 272,500 refugees, mainly from Somalia and Sudan.
- Durable solutions were attained for over 6,200 refugees who were resettled in third countries and more than 5,400 Sudanese who repatriated.
- UNHCR responded to a large-scale influx of some 34,000 refugees from Somalia, driven by intense fighting between the Transitional Federal Government and the Union of Islamic Courts in the second half of 2006.
- The Office coped successfully with extensive flood damage in Dadaab in November.
- Outbreaks of cholera were countered in Kakuma, Rift Valley fever in Dadaab and measles and malaria in both camps.
- UNHCR played a major role in the development and adoption of a Refugee Act, which created a legal framework for the Government's management of refugee affairs. The legislation incorporates the principle of *non-refoulement* and provides for the establishment of national structures dealing with asylum issues.



34,000 new Somali refugees arrived in Kenya. These arrivals generated wide media coverage, but public debate on the matter focused primarily on possible threats to national security.

The working environment became difficult in late 2006, when the Government increased restrictions on Somali refugees. UNHCR appealed to the Government to continue admitting asylum-seekers and offered its assistance in setting up a screening mechanism.

The unforeseen influx of Somali refugees and flooding in Dadaab forced UNHCR to adjust its operations to meet the immediate protection and assistance needs of affected refugees.

Working environment

Following the signing of peace agreements in Somalia (2004) and Sudan (2005), there were high expectations that refugees from these countries in Kenya would be able to return home in large numbers. However, major returns did not take place in 2006, and instead,

Achievements and impact

Main objectives

UNHCR's objectives were to ensure that appropriate standards of asylum, treatment, safety and security are met and maintained for refugees; pursue a comprehensive durable solutions strategy with an emphasis on voluntary repatriation, supplemented by resettlement and self-sufficiency, particularly in urban areas; support and reinforce the capacity of the Government to adopt and implement refugee legislation and fully discharge its protection, coordination and management responsibilities; and maintain a high level of integrity in all aspects of the management of the country programme, including compliance with the established rules, procedures and standards of the UNHCR Code of Conduct.

Protection and solutions

UNHCR's expectation that 10,000 Southern Sudanese refugees would repatriate voluntarily did not materialize. A lack of funds, security constraints, the limited absorption capacity in the places of origin and bad weather slowed returns.

Some 6,200 refugees were resettled in third countries.

UNHCR launched its age, gender and diversity mainstreaming initiative in Dadaab to assess the

situation of new arrivals and engage them in community-based projects. The initiative was also launched in Kakuma, where the focus was on the concerns of Sudanese refugees' repatriation to Southern Sudan.

In early September, UNHCR launched the protracted refugee population profiling project, targeting a population of approximately 10,000 refugees to identify those in need of resettlement.

Activities and assistance

Community services: Over 55,000 girls and women received sanitary materials, and community sports teams received equipment and sportswear. The development of standard operating procedures resulted in better management of individual cases.

Crop Production: Crop production activities were discontinued due to budgetary constraints. Many refugees were unable to sustain their kitchen gardening activities without the seeds and pesticides that UNHCR provided. This was a matter of concern given the high rates of malnutrition and anaemia in the camps.

Domestic needs: Newly arrived refugees and those with special needs received sleeping mats, jerry cans, blankets, tarpaulins and kitchen sets. Refugees were also given firewood and 720 solar cookers, as well as 1,600 mud stoves manufactured locally. In Dadaab, 45,000 mosquito nets were distributed.

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	173,700	173,700	49	47
	Sudan	73,000	73,000	41	49
	Ethiopia	16,400	16,400	33	24
	Uganda	2,800	2,800	41	42
	DRC	2,400	2,400	42	24
	Rwanda	2,300	2,300	59	35
	Burundi	1,200	1,200	51	29
	Eritrea	700	700	30	13
Asylum-seekers	Somalia	11,800	11,800	49	47
	Ethiopia	5,200	5,200	33	29
	Uganda	500	500	42	46
	DRC	400	400	32	41
	Rwanda	100	100	46	44
	Sudan	100	100	42	47
	Various	300	300	40	19
Stateless	Nubians	100,000	-	-	-
Total		390,900	290,900		



UNHCR/B. Bamon

Some 78,000 refugees were affected by the floods. UNHCR provided food, non-food items and emergency shelter to those whose homes were destroyed.

Education: Although the average student-to-classroom ratio increased to 70:1 in primary schools, it remained at 40:1 in secondary schools. UNHCR provided textbooks, desks and other school materials and carried out peace education and adult literacy programmes.

Food: An average of approximately 2,030 kcal of food was provided daily to each refugee, almost meeting the minimum standard of 2,100 kcal. Due to budgetary constraints, no complementary food was distributed. However, groups such as malnourished children and pregnant women benefited from targeted feeding programmes in the second half of the year.

Forestry: The establishment of 88 hectares of new greenbelt areas in Dadaab increased the rehabilitated area in the region to 676.5 hectares.

Health and nutrition: The general health status of refugees was at an acceptable level, with a crude mortality rate of 0.36/1,000/month, and an under-five mortality rate of 0.99/1,000/month. The average maternal mortality rate was 6.3/1,000/month, an improvement from the previous year. Women of reproductive age were advised on safe motherhood practices, and there was an increase in the number of deliveries in the refugee camps that were assisted by qualified personnel.

The Office maintained global acute malnutrition rates and anaemia levels in the two camps far above acceptable emergency standards

Income generation: Around 6 per cent of the camp-based refugee population was engaged in income-generation activities. In Kakuma, some 60 women with specific needs were trained in small business management skills and more than 70 refugees successfully completed tailoring training. Some 120 women in Dadaab were given 14,400 empty sacks and tins as starting capital for small businesses.

UNHCR continued to provide micro-credit loans to refugees in Nairobi and also awarded micro-grants to 12 refugee organizations and self-help groups, 11 of which were involved in skills training.

Legal Assistance: The Refugee Act of December 2006 paved the way for more government involvement in refugee registration and management. UNHCR embarked on a wide-ranging programme of capacity building with national institutions to prepare the ground for the implementation of the Act. Refugee Department officers and the police, immigration, judiciary, and provincial authorities participated in training sessions in international protection and refugee law.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR funded its implementing partners for support services. These included air and land travel, office supplies, fuel and staff allowances as well as administrative costs.

Sanitation: In Dadaab, more than 1,500 latrines were constructed in 2006 and 65 rehabilitated. Though the floods in Dadaab destroyed over 1,700 latrines, the number of users per latrine remained within an acceptable limit at 14.

Shelter and other infrastructure: UNHCR constructed 400 improved shelters in Dadaab. Newly arrived refugees received materials to construct their shelters.

Transport and logistics: Relief materials such as blankets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, tents and jerry cans were transported by land and air. UNHCR also provided household items to 20,000 families (102,000 individuals) affected by the Dadaab floods.

Water: Kakuma-based refugees received an average of between 15 and 20 litres of water daily per person in 2006. The per capita water supply for the refugees in Dadaab dropped from more than 18 litres of water per day in the beginning of the year to just above 16 litres at the end of year, largely due to the increase in population. Water pipelines in both camps were maintained in good condition.

Constraints

The unpredictable situation in neighbouring Somalia hampered UNHCR's work in Kenya, especially in terms of contingency planning and emergency preparedness and response.

The Government of Kenya was increasingly concerned about environmental security and degradation in refugee-hosting areas.

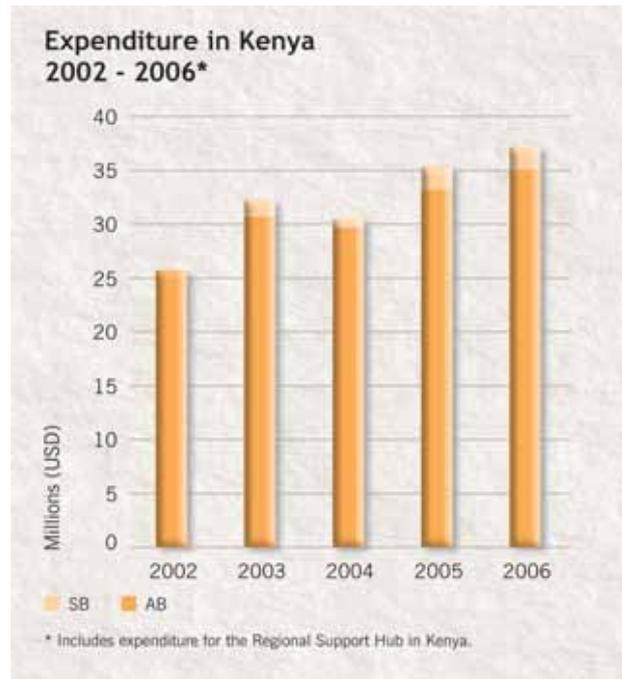
The overall security situation in Kakuma and Dadaab remained classified as UN Phase III (see glossary). All movements of staff within and outside the camps took place with armed police escorts. When the floods in Dadaab blocked the main road to the camp for nearly two months, relief supplies had to be airlifted, at higher cost.

Financial information

The capacity of the programme to attain – and in some sectors to maintain – minimum standards of protection and assistance to refugees was severely curtailed by the 20 per cent cut in the budget at the start of the year.

The funding reductions resulted in sub-standard protection and assistance, particularly in sectors such as health and sanitation.

UNHCR's Kenya programme has been growing since 2002. At USD 35.3 million, UNHCR's expenditures in Kenya in 2006 showed a 37 per cent increase from the previous year. The funds were used to strengthen protection and improve assistance at camp level. The hike in expenditures from 2004 to 2006 reflects the increase in activities for the repatriation of Sudanese refugees, such as registration, medical screening and transportation to Southern Sudan.



Organization and implementation

Management

Management strategies for 2006 focused on improving staff performance, ensuring integrity in operations, strengthening partnership and implementing policy priorities such as refugee empowerment.

UNHCR's operations in Kenya were administered through the representation in Nairobi and two sub-offices in Dadaab and Kakuma. The UNHCR team in Kenya consisted of 28 international staff, five junior professional officers, one field service staff, 146 national staff and four United Nations Volunteers. Staffing was significantly increased during emergencies.

Working with others

UNHCR enjoyed the cooperation of its government counterpart, the Refugee Affairs Department in the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons. Through this department, the Office established close working relations with the parliamentary working group on the drafting of the Refugee Act.

The emergency situation in Dadaab required UNHCR to engage new partners. An implementing agreement was signed with the Kenya Red Cross for logistical support and services at the reception centre at the Liboi border point. Similar agreements were signed with Save the Children for child protection and with the Norwegian Refugee Council for site development.

The Government of Kenya contributed to the emergency response, notably through the donation of clothing, provision of medical screening at the Liboi border point and assistance in the control of epidemics such as Rift Valley fever, polio and measles.

At UNHCR's initiative, the UN Country Team and its disaster management team were mobilized to develop an emergency response plan and a joint flash appeal that yielded large contributions to WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF. This collaboration brought UNICEF back to the Dadaab camps after an absence of several years. UNICEF provided essential equipment and staff to the emergency operation, WFP provided food for all new arrivals, while UNFPA supplied reproductive health kits and funds for the recruitment of additional staff.

Overall assessment

The UNHCR programme in Kenya witnessed rapid expansion during 2006, mainly attributable to the increased number of refugees as well as the arrival of new NGOs as part of the emergency response to the flooding in Dadaab camp. The Office was able to meet the needs of refugees with the timely delivery of relief items, the speedy response from donors and the outstanding level of cooperation among the UN agencies in Kenya. Although a high level of collaboration was maintained between the Office and the Government, enabling the passing of the Refugee Act, relations became strained in the latter part of the year, as authorities concerned about the impact of the Somali influx on national security challenged and at times limited newly arrived refugees' access to asylum and their enjoyment of basic rights.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies: Refugee Affairs Department.

NGOs: African Refugee Training and Employment Services, CARE Canada, Don Bosco, Handicap International, International Rescue Committee, Kenya Red Cross, Lutheran World Federation, National Council of Churches of Kenya, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children Fund, Windle Trust of Kenya.

Operational partners

Government: Ministry of Education, Health and Home Affairs.

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*, Film Aid International, IOM, Jesuit Refugee Services, *Médecins sans Frontières*, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO.

Budget, income and expenditure (USD)¹

	Final budget	Income from contributions ²	Other funds available ³	Total funds available	Total expenditure
AB	41,463,565	20,853,189	14,260,148	35,113,337	35,010,129
SB ⁴	3,610,107	502,513	1,699,818	2,202,331	2,202,331
Total	45,073,672	21,355,702	15,959,966	37,315,668	37,212,460

¹ Includes budget, income and expenditure for the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.

² Includes income from contributions earmarked at the country level.

³ Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

⁴ The SB figures apply to the Return and Reintegration of Sudanese Refugees to Southern Sudan. The budget does not include a 7 per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Financial Report (USD)				
Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects ¹			Previous years' projects
	AB	SB	Total	AB and SB
Protection, monitoring and coordination	7,688,278	409,373	8,097,651	0
Community services	711,711	108,430	820,140	115,016
Crop production	0	0	0	(30,162)
Domestic needs and household support	2,637,863	0	2,637,863	399,505
Education	1,640,926	232,245	1,873,171	865,984
Food	205,944	0	205,944	10,246
Forestry	148,348	55	148,403	(221,603)
Health and nutrition	2,798,827	0	2,798,827	585,836
Income generation	11,226	0	11,226	12,678
Legal assistance	1,279,595	236,732	1,516,326	212,986
Livestock	0	0	0	(2,519)
Operational support (to agencies)	3,283,685	24,139	3,307,824	1,010,771
Sanitation	300,307	0	300,307	165,905
Shelter and infrastructure	467,470	10,374	477,845	145,485
Transport and logistics	1,417,519	29,300	1,446,819	224,694
Water	1,025,102	3,811	1,028,913	98,452
Instalments with implementing partners	4,016,807	838,281	4,855,088	(3,593,273)
Sub-total operational activities	27,633,608	1,892,741	29,526,349	0
Programme support	7,376,522	309,590	7,686,112	0
Total expenditure	35,010,130	2,202,331	37,212,461	0
Cancellation on previous years' expenditure				(101,874)
Instalments with implementing partners				
Payments made	10,567,727	1,367,547	11,935,273	
Reporting received	(6,550,920)	(529,265)	(7,080,185)	
Balance	4,016,807	838,281	4,855,088	
Previous years' report				
Instalments with implementing partners				
Outstanding 1st January				4,104,761
Reporting received				(3,593,273)
Refunded to UNHCR				(231,728)
Adjustments				74,210
Balance				353,970

¹ Includes expenditure of USD 4,596,337 for the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.