

# KENYA

## INITIAL OBJECTIVES

### Somali Refugees

- Provide protection and assistance to 142,992 Somalis located mainly in the Dadaab camps.
- Facilitate voluntary repatriation to areas of recovery in Somalia and explore resettlement possibilities in cases where return is not an option.

### Sudanese Refugees

- Provide protection and assistance to 63,575 Sudanese and explore resettlement opportunities, particularly for women-at-risk.

### Ethiopian Refugees

- Identify and pursue the most appropriate durable solution for Ethiopian refugees on a case-by-case basis.
- Encourage authorities to regularise the status of the pre-1991 Ethiopian refugees for whom the Cessation Clause has been applied and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of those wishing to return.

### Ugandan Refugees

- Identify and pursue the most appropriate durable solution for Ugandan refugees on a case-by-case basis.

### Urban Refugees

- Provide protection and material assistance to refugees in urban areas and assist asylum-seekers awaiting status determination.

## MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS, PROGRESS ACHIEVED AND CONSTRAINTS

The overall security situation in Kenya deteriorated during the first six months of the year. Inter-clan and tribal in-fighting increased in the Rift Valley, north-eastern and eastern provinces. Security in and around the camps also

deteriorated, particularly in Turkana District along the road between Kakuma to Lokichokio and Kakuma to Kitale. Tensions mounted between the Turkana and the Sudanese along the Sudan-Kenya border, as well as between the Kenya-Somali sub-clans in the Dadaab area. The rate of criminality in Nairobi also rose. In a positive development, the final Refugee Act was forwarded by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Cabinet.

In order to strengthen security around the camps, UNHCR provided four new patrol vehicles and 30 bullet-proof vests to the police in Kakuma and Dadaab. However, the establishment of a multi-level security force could not take place due to lack of funding. UNHCR also continued to conduct security training for staff. Moreover, UNHCR continued to conduct training in refugee law, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, children's rights and capacity-building on children's and women's issues for Government officials, police officers, NGO staff and refugees.

The Government of Kenya and UNHCR conducted a joint exercise to document all refugees in the Kakuma and Dadaab camps. The National Registration Bureau is processing all data and identity cards will be issued by September. The Bureau has decided to establish offices in the camps in the course of the year to ensure that refugee data is updated on an ongoing basis. It is anticipated that the offices will be established before the end of the year.

Health indicators remained stable and water supply was maintained at 18 litres per person per day. The local communities around Dadaab continued to benefit from water supplies through the maintenance of 27 bore holes dug by UNICEF. Efforts were made to improve sanitation facilities.

A total of 27,969 refugees are attending camp pre-schools, primary schools, secondary schools and special education institutions in Kakuma,

while 28,546 children are in schools at various levels in Dadaab. Environmental and Peace Education programmes were included in the primary school curriculum. These two subjects are well received by the refugee communities who actively participate in the workshops.

A variety of community services were introduced to benefit women and girls in the camps. These activities ranged from skills development, micro-credit and awareness-raising of harmful traditional practices, to the establishment of committees to ensure women's participation in community affairs.

Environmental working groups were established in Kakuma and Dadaab with the aim of integrating environmental considerations into the programme. As a result, about 30-35 per cent of household energy needs are being met through the distribution of fuel wood, which also minimises the risks of assault and rape. The distribution of improved energy-saving devices, as well as the reforestation and rehabilitation of eroded areas in the vicinity of refugee camps, are proceeding as planned.

WFP was not able to provide the required 2,100 kilocalories per person per day and reduced the ration to 1,900 kilocalories. Owing to funding constraints, UNHCR was not able to regularly provide complementary food, as well as non-food items. Moreover, UNHCR was not able to procure new vehicles as planned. Some protection activities were hampered by lack of protection staff.

### Somali Refugees

Some 950 Somali refugees were assisted to return home from Dadaab, while 43 registered for voluntary repatriation in Kakuma. A total of 2,908 Somalis were resettled, while some 8,935 refugees are being processed for resettlement. The mobile court in Dadaab sat twice during the last six months and prosecuted a number of sex offenders. Stiffer sentences are now being imposed. This development has fostered confidence in the system and more victims are reporting cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

### Sudanese Refugees

Some 4,500 Sudanese refugees arrived in Kenya during the first part of the year to flee fighting in southern Sudan. They were assisted in Kakuma camp. However, the increasing number of refugees and the erosion by the river of parts of the camp made the identification of a new site an urgent priority. Following the reduction in the refugee population from 90,991 to 63,575 after the revalidation exercise, plans to establish an additional camp were dropped. The existing camp was improved. A 15-kilometre access road was rehabilitated and refugee shelters were improved through the use of sun-dried mud bricks. A total of 47 Sudanese refugees repatriated with UNHCR's assistance. Some 3,362 Sudanese adults, as well as 196 unaccompanied minors (UAMs), are being processed for resettlement.

### Ethiopian Refugees

The Government of Kenya indicated its willingness to consider a change of status and possible naturalisation for 3,500 pre-1991 Ethiopian refugees to whom the Cessation Clause was applied in March. UNHCR is assessing the claims for continued international protection of a small group of 120 pre-1991 Ethiopian refugees in Kakuma camp. Seven Ethiopians opted for repatriation and were assisted to return home.

### Ugandan Refugees

UNHCR assisted 101 Ugandan refugees on an individual basis to return home.

### Urban Refugees

The number of urban refugees recognised by UNHCR in Kenya stands at 8,371, the majority of whom are in Nairobi. The Government policy of exemption (which allows refugees to stay in urban areas) is very strictly applied. UNHCR provides assistance to asylum-seekers for refugee status determination. Some 2,521 persons were accepted as refugees. While awaiting status determination, UNHCR also provides material assistance to needy asylum-seekers. Moreover UNHCR provides access to education at all levels, including primary (260

pupils), secondary (130 students), university (63 students) and vocational training (97 both post-primary and secondary); medical services; counselling; and employment opportunities (498 persons).

Owing to the volatile conditions prevailing in the countries of origin of most refugees, and in view of the lack of prospects for local integration in Kenya, the initial objectives remain largely unchanged for the remainder of the year.

**REVISED OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR JULY - DECEMBER**

**FINANCIAL DATA (USD)**

	Initial Budget	Revised Budget	Total Funds Available*	Total Funds Obligated
AB and TF	22'987'560	26'571'109	11'116'750	11'033'200

\*Includes income from unrestricted contributions, income from contributions restricted to the region/country, opening balance and adjustments.

