

KENYA

Working environment

The context

The people of concern to UNHCR in Kenya include refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stateless people. Some activities also extend to members of host communities. The majority of the 404,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya are from Somalia, with the rest mostly from Ethiopia and Sudan.

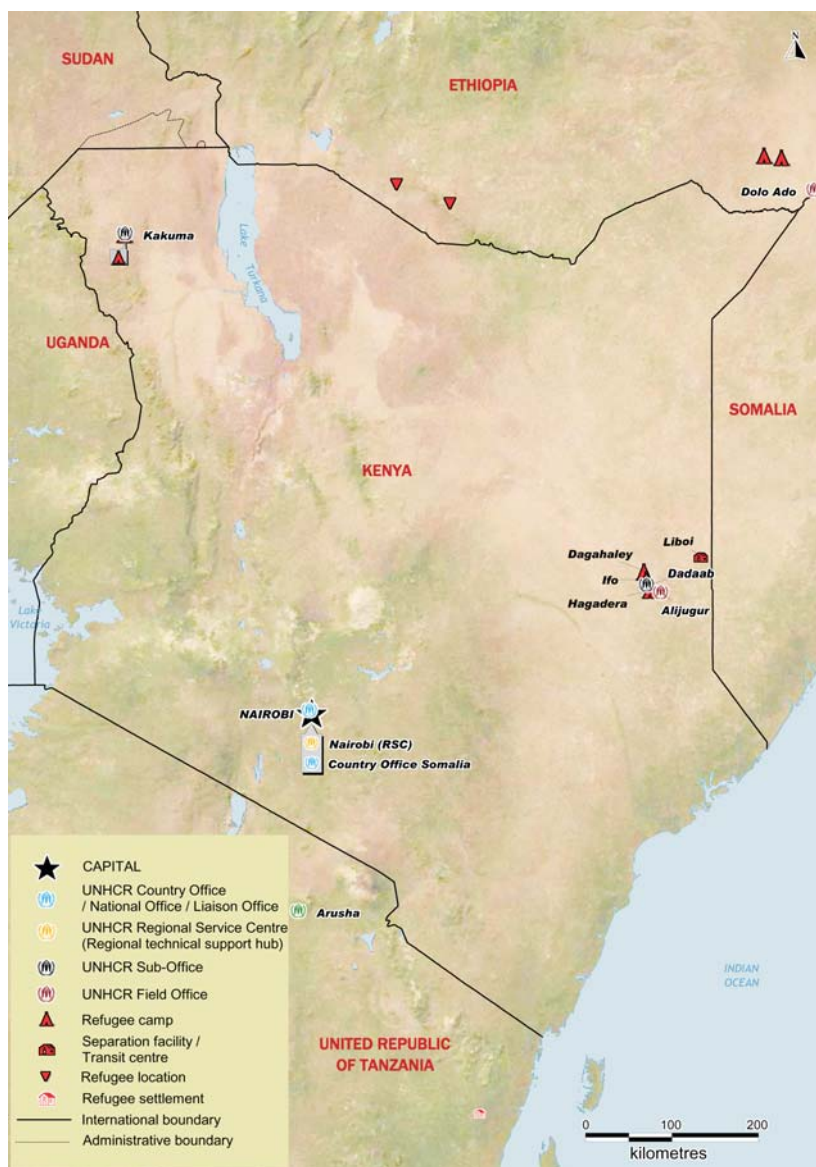
UNHCR anticipates a continuation of the refugee influx from Somalia in 2011.

A new Constitution, approved by a referendum in August 2010 and subsequently promulgated by the President of Kenya, recognizes the rights of persons of concern to UNHCR, particularly refugees and stateless persons.

Under its IDP programme, UNHCR will continue to actively participate as secretariat in both the National Protection Working Group on Internal Displacement and the district-level protection working groups in Nakuru and Eldoret. UNHCR will reinforce its advocacy and capacity-building activities related to the adoption and implementation of the national IDP Policy – which remains in draft form with the Government after its review and finalization at the consultative and multi-stakeholders' forum in March 2010 – and ratification of the Kampala Convention.

The needs

The majority of the refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya live in designated camps. Overcrowded



Planning figures for Kenya

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Somalia	385,000	385,000	516,000	516,000
	Sudan	25,000	25,000	32,500	32,500
	Ethiopia	35,500	35,500	43,000	43,000
	Various	20,000	20,000	26,000	26,000
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	14,000	14,000	12,000	12,000
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2,500	2,500	2,300	2,300
	Sudan	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Various	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
IDPs	Kenya	305,300	0	313,600	50,000
Returnees (IDPs)	Kenya	80,000	80,000	0	0
Stateless	Stateless	100,000	0	100,000	0
Total		970,300	565,000	1,048,400	684,800

conditions and inadequate shelter in the camps have contributed to an increase in sexual and gender-based violence. Refugees often seek to make their way to urban areas to escape the harsh living conditions in the camps and in search of better opportunities.

With many refugee-hosting communities living under worse conditions than refugees in camps, competition for resources between the two groups has at times led to conflict and violence. Given the large and protracted nature of the refugee situation in Kenya, support for host communities is critical if healthy relations between the groups are to be fostered.

Despite the recent encouraging recognition of some stateless persons (see above), several communities, including Nubians and the Galjeel, remain at risk of becoming stateless. A collaborative research and mapping project being conducted by UNHCR and the Kenya National Human Rights Commission will identify solutions for an estimated 100,000 people.

Strategy and activities in 2011

UNHCR's comprehensive protection strategy for Kenya aims to increase protection and asylum space and strengthen advocacy for refugees, stateless people and IDPs. The Office will work with the Kenyan Government to ensure the rights of these populations.

Building the capacity of government institutions, particularly the Department of Refugee Affairs, the judiciary and the police, will remain central to the cooperation between UNHCR and the Government of Kenya. In 2011, UNHCR will continue to build the capacity of these government institutions to ensure that refugees are protected and enjoy their rights.

UNHCR will work with the Government on a project aimed at improving the security conditions in both the Dadaab and Kakuma camps. The Office will support the financial and logistical aspects while the Government will provide the personnel. UNHCR is also working with the Government of Kenya to open a new reception centre near the town of Liboi

Main objectives and targets

Favourable protection environment

- Strengthen refugee protection through advocacy for Kenya's adherence to international, regional and national instruments and established protocols, and safeguard refugees' access to legal remedies.
 - ☞ *The national legal framework is consistent with international protection standards and all asylum-seekers have access to remedial action.*
- Prevent statelessness through participatory assessments, research, strengthened partnerships and the promotion of relevant legislation.
 - ☞ *The draft legal framework on statelessness is submitted, reviewed and endorsed by the national authorities.*
- Improve the operational and protection environment through better relations with host communities.
 - ☞ *The relationship between humanitarian actors and host communities is improved by means of burden-sharing initiatives.*

Fair protection processes

- Ensure proper reception, screening and registration of new arrivals and increase the level of documentation in the camps.
 - ☞ *Asylum-seekers have immediate access to refugee status determination (RSD) procedures.*
 - ☞ *All refugees and asylum-seekers are registered individually and in line with UNHCR standards.*
 - ☞ *All registered refugees are provided with identity cards and machine-readable convention travel documents as and when required.*
 - ☞ *The mandate RSD backlog conducted by UNHCR is reduced by 50 per cent.*
- A reception centre is built to screen newly arriving asylum-seekers, making it possible to systematically identify people posing security threats.
 - ☞ *Screening of new arrivals prevents armed elements from entering the camps.*

Security from violence and exploitation

- Ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers are protected against refoulement and unwarranted detention.
 - ☞ *All refugees have free access to the territory, and no refugees are detained for unjustified reasons.*
- Establish a dedicated police unit based in the refugee camps.
 - ☞ *Police staff are recruited, trained and deployed in a timely manner.*

Basic needs and services

- Respond to the continuous influx of refugees and asylum-seekers in a timely and effective manner and continue to provide for the basic material needs of camp-based refugees.
 - ☞ *Additional land is secured to accommodate some 120,000 refugees.*
 - ☞ *More than 90 per cent of children between nine months and five years of age are vaccinated against measles.*
 - ☞ *The supply of potable water is increased from 13 litres per person per day to 15 in Dadaab and maintained at 23 in Kakuma.*
 - ☞ *Comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention and care programmes are supported.*
 - ☞ *The basic needs of persons with specific needs, particularly women and children, are met.*

Durable solutions

- Use resettlement as a strategic protection tool for vulnerable refugees and as the only viable durable solution for refugees in a protracted situation.
 - ☞ *All candidates for third-country resettlement are processed in a timely manner.*
- Explore the possibility of local integration as a durable solution for refugees who are unable to repatriate to their country of origin.
 - ☞ *The Government is sensitized to the need to facilitate the social integration of refugees who have no other option than to remain in Kenya.*

UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	3
□ Total staff	366
International	48
National	232
JPOs	5
UNVs	33
Others	48

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Department of Refugee Affairs
 Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons
 Ministry of Provincial Administration and Internal Security

NGOs:

CARE Kenya
 FilmAid International
 GOAL Ireland
 Handicap International
 International Rescue Committee
 Jesuit Refugee Services
 Kenya Red Cross Society
 Kituo cha Sheria
 Lutheran World Federation
 National Council of Churches of Kenya
 Norwegian Refugee Council
 Refugee Consortium of Kenya
 Save the Children (UK)
 Windle Trust Kenya

Others:

GTZ Kenya
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministries of Health and Education

NGOs:

Don Bosco
 Médecins Sans Frontières

Others:

UNDP/OCHA
 UNICEF
 WFP



Somali refugees in Dadaab receive energy-efficient stoves that consume less firewood.

UNHCR / R. GANGALE

following the recent allocation of space by the Government, where refugees can be properly registered and screened, and receive adequate medical care before moving to the camps.

Border monitoring will contribute to preventing *refoulement* and improving access to the territory for asylum-seekers. It will also improve reception conditions and ensure access to asylum procedures and assistance.

UNHCR, other humanitarian agencies and the Government of Kenya are working together to foster peaceful co-existence between refugees and refugee-hosting communities by providing peace education and assistance to host communities.

The Office will help refugees improve their standard of living by providing more livelihood opportunities. This will be done by promoting multi-storey gardening within the camps. Vocational training and self-help groups will also be promoted. In Nairobi, UNHCR will work with partners to empower refugees through skills training.

Unaccompanied children will benefit from more comprehensive and effective best interest determination and family tracing procedures.

UNHCR will focus on resettlement as a key protection tool for vulnerable refugees and those in protracted situations. It will also engage governmental and non-governmental partners to advocate for local integration, and promote a national strategy to address statelessness.

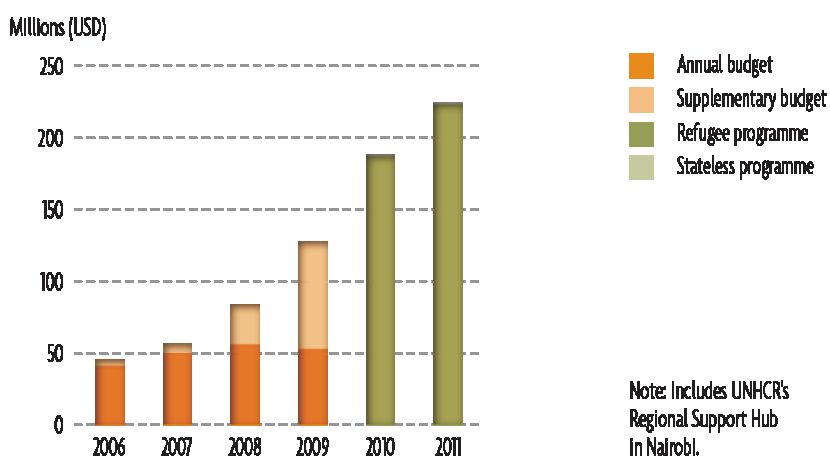
The Office will participate in the National Working Group on Protection and Displacement to establish contingency plans for any disturbances related to general elections planned for 2012.

Organization and implementation

Coordination

The involvement of the Government of Kenya in registration and verification exercises and in other protection-related interventions is expected to continue to grow. UNHCR will also maintain close cooperation with the Ministry of Health to preserve the refugees' access to vaccinations and anti-retroviral drugs. Furthermore, it will work with the Ministry of Education and the Nairobi City Council on the organization of national school examinations, management of the curriculum and expansion of urban refugees' access to national institutions.

UNHCR's budget in Kenya 2006 – 2011



Financial information

Since 2006, UNHCR's funding requirements have increased significantly to reflect the needs of the growing number of persons of concern in Kenya, as well as to respond to numerous complex emergencies. This was compounded by issues relating to internal displacement as well as the

appreciation of the Kenyan currency. Moreover, the budget has increased with the continuous Somali influx, which necessitated the expansion of an existing refugee camp, and the higher operating costs of the Nairobi regional hub. The most pressing unmet needs relate to education and attaining minimum acceptable living standards for the refugee population.

2011 UNHCR Budget for Kenya (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment				
International and regional instruments	0	32,635	0	32,635
National legal framework	1,075,342	66,146	50,734	1,192,221
National administrative framework	572,676	0	0	572,676
National and regional migration policy	49,520	0	0	49,520
Prevention of statelessness	0	74,146	0	74,146
Cooperation with partners	461,827	0	29,234	491,060
National development policies	49,520	0	0	49,520
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	74,920	0	0	74,920
Access to territory	555,455	0	0	555,455
Non-refoulement	548,640	0	0	548,640
Environmental protection	7,250,537	0	0	7,250,537
Subtotal	10,638,438	172,926	79,967	10,891,331
Fair protection processes and documentation				
Reception conditions	1,372,150	0	0	1,372,150
Registration and profiling	1,960,700	0	0	1,960,700
Access to asylum procedures	786,590	0	0	786,590
Refugee and stateless definitions	327,641	0	0	327,641
Fair and efficient status determination	1,788,993	0	0	1,788,993
Family reunification	847,150	0	0	847,150
Individual documentation	501,883	0	0	501,883
Civil status documentation	961,411	0	0	961,411
Subtotal	8,546,519	0	0	8,546,519
Security from violence and exploitation				
Impact on host communities	3,073,421	0	0	3,073,421
Effects of armed conflict	347,112	0	0	347,112
Law enforcement	1,823,799	0	0	1,823,799
Community security management system	683,134	0	0	683,134
Gender-based violence	1,354,536	0	0	1,354,536
Protection of children	1,556,549	0	0	1,556,549
Freedom of movement	417,421	0	0	417,421
Non-arbitrary detention	233,943	0	0	233,943
Access to legal remedies	260,803	0	0	260,803
Subtotal	9,750,719	0	0	9,750,719
Basic needs and essential services				
Food security	235,420	0	0	235,420
Nutrition	7,016,265	0	0	7,016,265
Water	13,741,615	0	0	13,741,615
Shelter and other infrastructure	24,059,188	0	8,393	24,067,580
Basic domestic and hygiene items	20,799,347	0	8,393	20,807,740
Primary health care	15,261,459	0	0	15,261,459
HIV and AIDS	3,849,925	0	0	3,849,925
Education	24,685,276	0	0	24,685,276
Sanitation services	11,103,508	0	0	11,103,508
Services for groups with specific needs	3,147,723	0	0	3,147,723
Subtotal	123,899,725	0	16,786	123,916,510

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- The registration of up to 30,000 urban refugees will be delayed, and up to 20 per cent of refugees will remain undocumented.
- Resettlement processing will lack resources, and the expected increase in the number of resettlement cases will not occur.
- Only 20 per cent of needed firewood will be purchased for distribution.
- Only 40 per cent of infrastructure will be rehabilitated.
- Only some 50 per cent of children of concern will be able to attend school, and only 30 per cent of schools will have trained teachers.
- The ratio of health facilities to refugees will stay at 1:20,000 or even lower in the case of an increase in new arrivals, negatively affecting infant, child and maternal health.
- At least 60,000 new arrivals will not have adequate shelter.
- Assistance to host communities will be reduced by 50 per cent.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Community participation and self-management				
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	801,182	79,188	144,286	1,024,655
Community self-management and equal representation	1,371,572	0	0	1,371,572
Camp management and coordination	3,978,551	0	0	3,978,551
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,938,267	0	0	3,938,267
Subtotal	10,089,571	79,188	144,286	10,313,045
Durable solutions				
Voluntary return	884,751	0	0	884,751
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	0	154,786	154,786
Resettlement	7,775,410	0	0	7,775,410
Local integration support	307,140	0	0	307,140
Subtotal	8,967,301	0	154,786	9,122,086
External relations				
Donor relations	771,389	0	0	771,389
Resource mobilisation	98,267	0	0	98,267
Partnership	54,687	38,969	0	93,656
Public information	1,058,185	38,969	0	1,097,154
Subtotal	1,982,529	77,938	0	2,060,466
Logistics and operations support				
Supply chain and logistics	12,942,547	0	28,786	12,971,333
Programme management, coordination and support	31,787,888	122,133	45,977	31,955,998
Subtotal	44,730,435	122,133	74,763	44,927,331
Headquarters and regional support				
Policy development	77,729	0	0	77,729
Global strategic direction and management	208,993	0	0	208,993
Protection advice and support	260,331	0	0	260,331
Technical advice and support to operations	1,013,953	0	0	1,013,953
External affairs	155,333	0	0	155,333
Fundraising and resource mobilization	103,373	0	0	103,373
Media relations and public affairs	218,164	0	0	218,164
Inter-agency relations and strategic partnerships	162,074	0	0	162,074
Strategic human resource and workforce management	282,179	0	0	282,179
Information and communications technology management	395,714	0	0	395,714
Global supply management	30,856	0	0	30,856
Central emergency preparedness and response capacity	519,368	0	0	519,368
Security management	30,856	0	0	30,856
Capacity building, skill development and knowledge management	674,836	0	0	674,836
Subtotal	4,133,760	0	0	4,133,760
Total¹	222,738,996	452,184	470,587	223,661,767
2010 Revised budget¹	186,085,696	1,437,771	0	187,523,467

¹ Includes budgeted activities under the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.