

KENYA

| Operational highlights |

- UNHCR collaborated with the Government of Kenya and other partners to provide protection and assistance to more than 430,800 asylum-seekers and refugees living in the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps, as well as in Nairobi and other urban areas.
- An estimated 65,200 new arrivals in Dadaab, 11,400 in Kakuma and 13,800 in Nairobi were received, registered and assisted.
- Overcrowding in the camps reduced refugees' access to shelter, health care, water, sanitation, food and education, compromising the quality of services and making achieving protection a greater challenge.
- Lack of access to basic services and livelihood opportunities in urban centres slowed progress towards refugee self-reliance.
- Of 9,200 cases submitted for resettlement, over 3,700 departed for third countries. Another 80 refugees repatriated voluntarily, mainly to Southern Sudan.

| Working environment |

A new constitution was promulgated in August 2010, but issues related to its implementation have caused delays in decision-making in certain areas.

Kenya's generosity in offering asylum and international protection to large numbers of refugees is under threat amidst concerns about risks to its national security and the absence of a solution to the situation in Somalia. These concerns have overshadowed the refugee operation in Kenya and restricted the available asylum space.

In 2010 UNHCR drew attention to six instances of *refoulement* to Somalia. However, the border with Sudan has remained open and asylum-seekers have been able to avail themselves of protection and assistance.

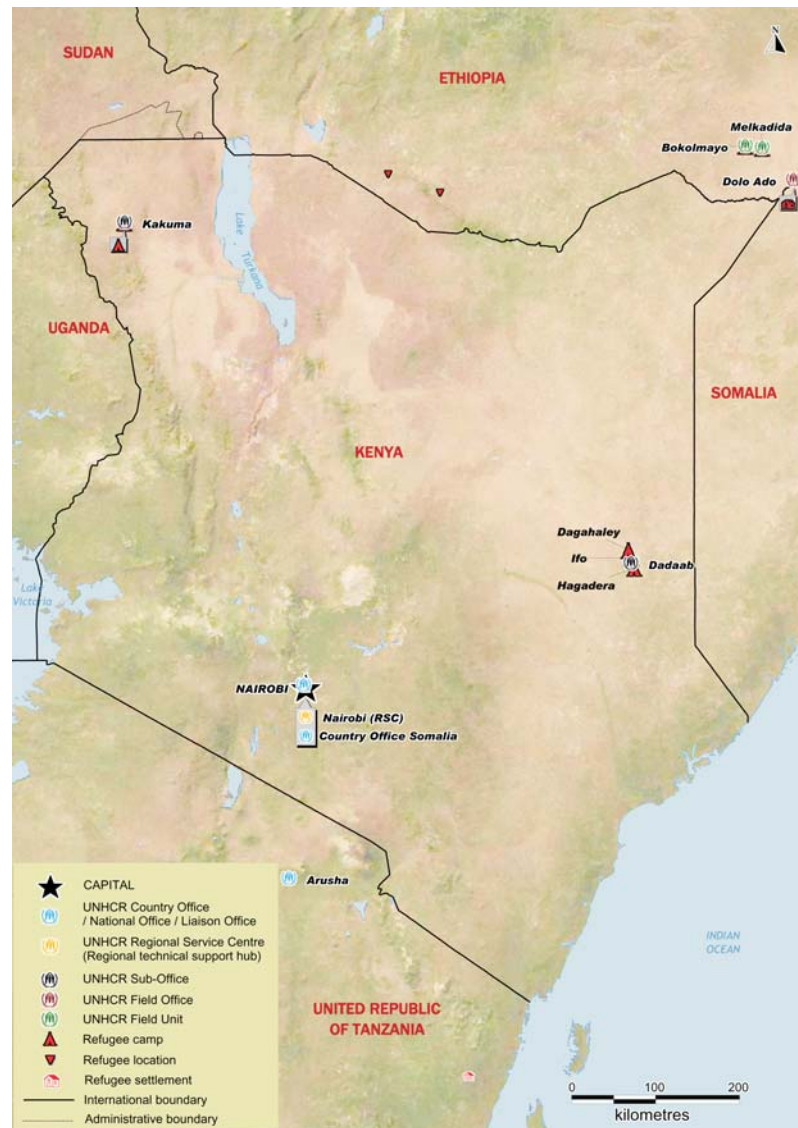
In Dadaab, the Kenyan authorities worked with UNHCR and its partners to receive and assist an average of 5,500 people per month. The total number of new arrivals in Kenya in 2010 was over 90,400.

Implementation of UNHCR's urban strategy, being piloted in Kenya, was slow due to a lack of clarity in relevant provisions of the Refugees Act.

| Achievements and impact |

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR and partners worked to strengthen refugee protection by advocating for the authorities' adherence to international, regional and national instruments and protocols. It also promoted refugees' access to registration, identity cards and legal remedies and helped raise national capacity by training government officials from Kakuma, Dadaab, Garissa and Nairobi to undertake complementary protection activities. UNHCR published



a report highlighting the main causes of statelessness in Kenya. The study provided analyses of the legislative and administrative practices related to the acquisition of nationality and a set of recommendations. The study was conducted jointly with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. Other activities to raise awareness of statelessness included a photo exhibition in Nairobi on the Nubian community.

- Additional activities included: protection assessments for two populations deemed to be at risk of statelessness; provision of comments to the chapter on nationality in the new draft Kenya Constitution; and the strengthening of strategic partnerships with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, the Open Society Institute, and the Kenya Human Rights Commission.
- UNHCR supported the national and field-based protection working groups on internal displacement in identifying and accessing durable solutions for those internally displaced persons (IDPs) remaining from

Kenya's post-election violence A national IDP policy was drafted and presented to the Government.

Fair protection processes

- Some 90,400 new arrivals were registered by UNHCR and the National Registration Bureau (NRB). UNHCR and the NRB also conducted the verification of all refugees in Dadaab, following which NRB began issuing identity cards to verified refugees. In Kakuma, the verification exercise began in December 2010.

Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR and partners worked to ensure all reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence received appropriate attention. A total of 894 cases were reported: 419 (161 children) in Dadaab and 475 (58 children) in Kakuma. All victims received psychosocial, medical and legal support. Interventions in cases involving children included referrals for a Best Interest Determination (BID) process. Three additional counsellors were recruited to provide psychosocial support to children. More than 20 girls facing various protection risks were assisted to study in a safe environment. Over 40 survivors in urban settings received counselling, health and livelihoods support, while court proceedings were undertaken against two alleged assailants. Up to 60 survivors of sexual violence were trained to run small businesses and assisted with start-up capital.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR provided for the basic material needs of camp-based refugees in nutrition, health and sanitation.

The Global Acute Malnutrition rates in Dadaab and Kakuma dropped from 12 percent to below 10 percent. The Crude Mortality Rate declined by a third from 0.15 to 0.1, with the under fives mortality rate halving from 0.49 in 2009 to 0.24 in 2010. Latrine coverage expanded from 30 percent to 35 percent. Some 9,700 latrines were constructed (8,800 in Dadaab and 900 in Kakuma). Water supplies in Dadaab rose marginally from 17 to 18 litres per person per day. In Kakuma, the ration was maintained at 21 litres per person per day.

- School enrolment rates rose during the year from 49 to 54 per cent in Dadaab, and from 54 to 76 per cent in Kakuma. In Dadaab, the provision of 80,000 sanitary kits to women of reproductive age met 100 per cent of the assessed needs, but in Kakuma only 49 per cent of the requirements could be met. Comprehensive HIV and AIDS intervention programmes, counselling and testing were provided in Dadaab, where coverage increased from 16 to 100 people living with HIV and AIDS, half of them on anti-retroviral regimes (ARV). In Kakuma, the number of those living with HIV and AIDS on ARV increased from 141 to 204 people, while the number of patients registered in comprehensive care clinics rose from 430 to 541.
- UNHCR continued to build the Government's capacity through delivering training on Refugee Law to a hundred judges and magistrates, some 220 officials from the Kenyan Police, the Administration Police and Immigration - countrywide.
- A joint assessment mission conducted with the participation of UNHCR, WFP, donors and refugees examined key challenges in shelter, non-food items, nutrition and sanitation. A UNICEF-supported education assessment reconfirmed the need to sustain enrolment,

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	351,800	351,800	50	53
	Ethiopia	21,300	21,300	43	33
	Sudan	20,500	20,500	45	52
	DRC	4,900	4,900	44	40
	Rwanda	1,700	1,700	47	32
	Eritrea	1,200	1,200	46	21
	Burundi	800	800	46	34
	Uganda	700	700	44	39
	Various	80	80	31	34
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	14,100	14,100	44	40
	Sudan	6,500	6,500	45	52
	DRC	4,300	4,300	45	48
	Somalia	1,400	1,400	50	50
	Burundi	700	700	46	44
	Eritrea	460	460	46	21
	Rwanda	280	280	47	35
	Uganda	200	200	43	36
	Various	80	80	40	53
IDPs	Kenya	300,000	50,000	-	-
Stateless¹	Stateless	20,000	-	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Various	320	320	-	-
Total		751,320	481,320		

¹ The figure of 20,000 is an estimate by UNHCR and civil society organizations based on currently verifiable sources. Estimate may change following the conclusions of planned research and mapping activities.



Somali refugee students in Dadaab camp, Dadaab.

retention and pass rates through investment in adequate facilities, teacher training, and education material. In Nairobi, 361 primary school-age children were directly supported, while a total of 6,420 people of concern enrolled in primary school.

Community participation and self-management

- Projects to assist communities covered water supply, the environment, sanitation, health, housing, and support to local councils. UNHCR and partners encouraged active participation of refugees in the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities. Some 114 refugee women participated in community security systems in the camps. Another 310 Community Peace Security Team volunteers were recruited, trained and provided with uniforms, bicycles, flashlights, radios and stationery. Some 130 refugee leaders were trained to improve governance and enhance refugee participation in managing their communities.
- UNHCR's urban strategy prioritizes livelihoods as a critical pillar in strengthening the protection of urban-based people of concern. Efforts to roll out meaningful and sustainable livelihood programmes in Nairobi were, however, frustrated by poor funding coupled with a restrictive national labour regime that deters people of concern from accessing the local job market.
- The above notwithstanding, a total of 93 Nairobi-based entrepreneurs (including 50 women) from various parts of the city, were assisted to grow their businesses. An additional 20 youth enrolled in apprenticeships,

62 women trained in livelihood skills, and 214 girls and women trained in home care management.

Durable solutions

- Resettlement, the only durable solution available to many refugees in Kenya, was actively pursued. UNHCR submitted more than 9,200 refugees for resettlement, surpassing the annual target of 8,000 people. To support integration in their new home country, UNHCR provided initial resettlement counselling and organized information sessions with concerned refugees.

External relations

- UNHCR organized regular briefings with donor representatives in Nairobi and facilitated over a hundred visits to camps in Dadaab and Kakuma, and to sections of Nairobi's urban refugee programme.

Logistics and operations support

- In collaboration with its partners supporting the Government of Kenya's response, UNHCR oversaw the delivery of vital products and services, including security services, non-food items, fuel, generators for office and accommodation in Dadaab and Kakuma, light and heavy vehicles, repair and maintenance services, communications equipment, and air services linking remote Kakuma and Dadaab to Nairobi.

Constraints

There were a number of factors that constrained UNHCR's operation in Kenya, including shortfalls, security threats, camp congestion, lack of access to natural resources (firewood and shelter material); and the semi-arid environment of the camps. The significant influx into Dadaab of Somalis; lack of access to new arrivals settled on the outskirts of the camps, limited opportunities for durable solutions; and the strain on host communities with limited resources continued to present a challenging operational environment.

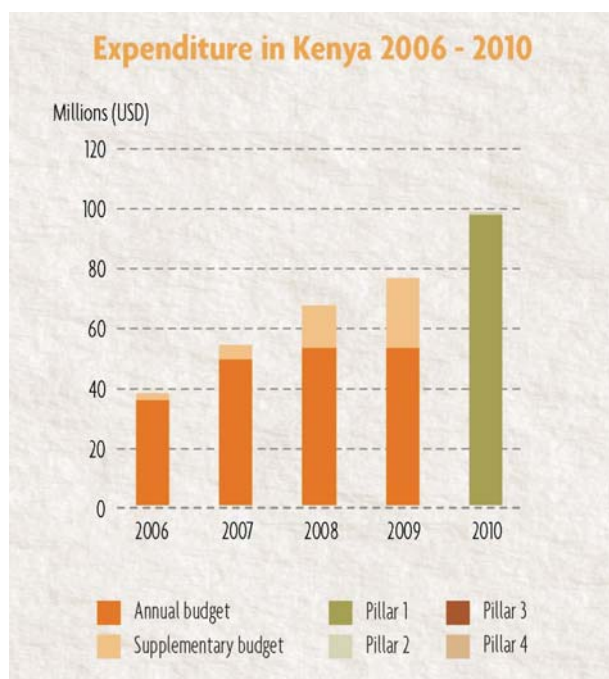
To address these concerns, UNHCR engaged established and non-traditional partners and donors; increased the number of operational partnerships; negotiated for additional camp space and reinforced security measures in camps. It also initiated community-based investments in sustainable environmental practices such as use of renewable energy sources and energy-efficient stoves; planted trees and purchased firewood from host community-approved sources. UNHCR also examined ways to manage water supply and waste-management systems more efficiently and sought cost-effective and durable housing solutions for refugees.

Financial information

Funds were available to address only half of the needs identified in 2010. Funding gaps contributed to breaks in the pipeline for essential items such as fuel and non-food items. The shortfalls also led to reduced access to educational facilities and the quality of other services.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR's Country Office in Kenya works closely with the Office for Somalia, as the majority of refugees in Kenya are Somalis. The Regional Support Hub in Nairobi provides crucial technical specialist support in resettlement, public health, nutrition and food security, water systems, sanitation and hygiene, physical planning and shelter, geographic information systems, logistics and supply management.



UNHCR's presence in 2010

Number of offices	4
Total Staff ¹	368
International	72
National	234
JPOs	6
UNVs	28
UNOPs	28

¹ Includes staff at the regional support hub.

Working with others

To effectively support the Government of Kenya, and the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) specifically, UNHCR collaborated with 29 partners, refugee communities, the media and academia in sectors ranging from documentation, food, water, shelter and camp management, to access to public health and education, as well as on research, advocacy and communications. The Office also collaborated closely with traditional operational partners WFP, UNICEF and IOM to provide food, nutritional support and resettlement services.

Overall assessment

UNHCR's programme in Kenya expanded in 2010, mainly due to the continuing influx from Somalia and the limited availability of alternative durable solutions.

Improved coordination arrangements and the availability of financial resources led to modest gains in the primary objectives of saving lives, mitigating against further deterioration in refugees' and asylum-seekers' living conditions, and ensuring access to effective international protection, assistance and durable solutions.

The Kakuma camps expanded following a progressive rise in the population resulting from a combination of new arrivals and relocations from the congested Dadaab camps. The absence of sufficient resources meant planned assistance had to be divided across a much larger population, reducing overall impact.

Several reports of *refoulement* along the Kenya-Somalia border reached UNHCR, demonstrating the challenge of preserving asylum space in an environment where the Government is attempting to balance international obligations with its national security interests. Representations on *refoulement* cases were made by UNHCR to the Government.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government: Department of Refugee Affairs, Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons

NGOs: African Development and Emergency Organisation, Association of Volunteers in International Service, CARE International, Centre for Domestic Training and Development, *Kituo Cha Sheria*, Danish Refugee Council, *Don Bosco*, FilmAid, Handicap International, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association, Legal Advice Centre, Lutheran World Federation, National Council of Churches for Kenya, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam-UK, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Save the Children UK, Windle Trust

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ)

Operational partners

NGOs: CESVI, COOPI, ICMC, MSF (Spain), MSF (Swiss)

Others: IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNOCHA, WFP

Budget, income and expenditure in Kenya | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	184,852,946	890,000	0	185,742,946
Income from contributions ¹	75,385,817	0	78	75,385,895
Other funds available	21,314,061	869,433	(78)	22,183,416
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	96,699,878	869,433	0	97,569,312

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

<i>Favourable protection environment</i>				
International and regional instruments	0	38,876	0	38,876
National legal framework	124,183	38,877	0	163,060
National administrative framework	491,768	0	0	491,768
National and regional migration policy	42,487	0	0	42,487
Prevention of statelessness	0	41,928	0	41,928
Co-operation with partners	232,349	0	0	232,349
National development policies	42,487	0	0	42,487
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	226,875	0	0	226,875
Access to territory	325,635	0	0	325,635
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	325,635	0	0	325,635
Environmental protection	1,960,990	0	0	1,960,990
Subtotal	3,772,410	119,681	0	3,892,090
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>				
Reception conditions	1,440,740	0	0	1,440,740
Registration and profiling	1,510,444	0	0	1,510,444
Access to asylum procedures	492,225	0	0	492,225
Refugee and stateless definitions	196,881	0	0	196,881
Fair and efficient status determination	750,271	0	0	750,271
Family reunification	427,324	0	0	427,324
Individual documentation	437,139	0	0	437,139
Civil status documentation	323,328	0	0	323,328
Subtotal	5,578,352	0	0	5,578,352
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>				
Impact on host communities	534,057	0	0	534,057
Effects of armed conflict	102,438	0	0	102,438
Law enforcement	1,726,250	0	0	1,726,250
Community security management system	1,431,359	0	0	1,431,359
Gender-based violence	803,871	0	0	803,871
Protection of children	723,537	0	0	723,537
Freedom of movement	199,737	0	0	199,737
Non-arbitrary detention	280,009	0	0	280,009
Access to legal remedies	360,751	0	0	360,751
Subtotal	6,162,009	0	0	6,162,009

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>				
Food security	144,825	0	0	144,825
Nutrition	2,892,839	0	0	2,892,839
Water	2,849,986	0	0	2,849,986
Shelter and other infrastructure	5,575,384	0	0	5,575,384
Basic domestic and hygiene items	7,463,700	0	0	7,463,700
Primary health care	5,458,914	0	0	5,458,914
HIV and AIDS	786,451	0	0	786,451
Education	4,146,176	0	0	4,146,176
Sanitation services	3,285,148	0	0	3,285,148
Services for groups with specific needs	692,356	0	0	692,356
Subtotal	33,295,779	0	0	33,295,779
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>				
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	455,281	115,005	0	570,286
Community self-management and equal representation	578,214	0	0	578,214
Camp management and coordination	1,240,122	0	0	1,240,122
Self-reliance and livelihoods	563,454	0	0	563,454
Subtotal	2,837,071	115,005	0	2,952,076
<i>Durable solutions</i>				
Voluntary return	541,180	0	0	541,180
Resettlement	3,213,089	0	0	3,213,089
Local integration support	171,240	0	0	171,240
Reduction of statelessness	0	275,656	0	275,656
Subtotal	3,925,509	275,656	0	4,201,165
<i>External relations</i>				
Donor relations	311,820	37,367	0	349,187
Resource mobilisation	454,250	0	0	454,250
Partnership	310,356	37,367	0	347,723
Public information	343,942	37,367	0	381,309
Subtotal	1,420,369	112,100	0	1,532,468
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>				
Supply chain and logistics	6,095,509	0	0	6,095,509
Programme management, coordination and support	9,761,341	246,992	0	10,008,334
Subtotal	15,856,850	246,992	0	16,103,842
Instalments to implementing partners	21,687,562	0	0	21,687,562
Other objectives	2,163,968	0	0	2,163,968
Total	96,699,878	869,433	0	97,569,312

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities - mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.