

# Kenya



## Impact

- Over 240,000 refugees in camps and urban areas enjoyed asylum. Some 8,293 new asylum-seekers (4,344 Sudanese, 3,949 Somalis) and other nationalities found refuge in Kenya.
- UNHCR assisted 800 refugees, 708 of whom were Somali, to return to their countries of origin.
- Efficient allocation of resources helped to improve the level of services offered to refugees, thereby narrowing the gaps between the level of assistance delivered and minimum emergency standards.
- A multi sectoral approach to combat HIV/AIDS was expanded, increasing awareness and knowledge of preventive measures and improved patient care among the camp population.
- Timely response to floods minimized damage to property and loss of life.
- Some 1,000 Somali Bantu refugees were resettled in the USA.

## Working environment

### The context

In 2003, the new Government of Kenya provided the impetus for the development of national refugee legislation and renewed interest in increasing responsibility for refugee matters in the country. A Refugee Bill, drafted in consultation with UNHCR and civil society, was presented before Parliament and is expected to be adopted in 2004.

Security in and around the camps remained precarious in 2003. Relations between refugees and host communities were difficult at times. In June 2003, armed clashes in Kakuma, between the Sudanese Dinka tribe and local Turkans, resulted in the deaths of 11 refugees and three Kenyan nationals. The Government enforced deterrent measures to

## Main objectives

Ensure safe and dignified asylum for all asylum-seekers and refugees in the country; facilitate and promote repatriation when conditions are favourable in the countries of origin; and maintain minimum standards of emergency humanitarian assistance whilst ensuring that refugees have access to essential services.

stop the violence and UNHCR and partners exerted efforts to mitigate conflict through peace education.

The IGAD-led peace talks on Sudan, spearheaded by the Government of Kenya, made significant progress. The voluntary repatriation of 30,000 Sudanese refugees from Kenya is planned and it is hoped that this will take place in the last quarter of 2004. While in the Great Lakes region, encouraging developments paved the way for organized voluntary repatriation, in 2003, only a limited number of refugees were able to return from Kenya to their countries of origin.

## Constraints

The Government granted permission to more refugees than in previous years to leave the camps for purposes of education, training, medical treatment, legal, and psychosocial assistance. However, this flexibility was on a case-by-case basis. The majority of the refugees were required to remain in the camps under the encampment policy, where resources and gainful employment opportunities were virtually non-existent, and refugees were therefore entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance.

Persons of concern				
Main origin/ Type of population	Total in country	Of which UNHCR assisted	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Somalia (refugees)	154,800	154,800	49	52
Sudan (refugees)	63,300	63,300	39	42
Ethiopia (refugees)	11,500	11,500	42	34
Uganda (refugees)	4,500	4,500	42	20
Rwanda (refugees)	2,500	2,500	31	27
DRC (refugees)	1,200	1,200	45	-
Ethiopia (asylum-seekers)	2,300	2,300	38	21
DRC (asylum-seekers)	500	500	39	37
Uganda (asylum-seekers)	300	300	47	33
Rwanda (asylum-seekers)	200	200	44	42
Eritrea (asylum-seekers)	100	100	22	9
Burundi (asylum-seekers)	100	100	32	25

Income and expenditure (USD)					
Annual programme and Supplementary programme budgets					
	Revised budget	Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	Other funds available <sup>2</sup>	Total funds available	Total expenditure
AB	31,316,637	9,607,571	21,050,903	30,658,474	30,658,474
SB	2,005,357	1,182,299	419,701	1,602,000	1,601,945
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,321,994</b>	<b>10,789,870</b>	<b>21,470,604</b>	<b>32,260,474</b>	<b>32,260,419</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes income from contributions earmarked at the country level.

<sup>2</sup> Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments. The above figures do not include costs at headquarters.

The above mentioned figures include the budget and expenditure for the Regional Technical Support Group as follows: Budget of USD 3,722,662 and Expenditure of USD 3,720,835.

Note: The Supplementary programme budgets do not include a 7 per cent charge (support costs) that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.

Torrential rains and subsequent floods in the second quarter of 2003 extensively affected refugee households and damaged airstrips as well as transport and supply routes to the camps. In Dadaab, about 1,000 shelters were damaged or washed away, while in Kakuma, 4,202 refugee households had to be relocated to higher grounds to avoid further risks. Over 200 latrines in Dadaab and 840 in Kakuma collapsed as a result of flooding, creating public health hazards. A secondary school and hospital in Kakuma camp came under direct threat of destruction as they stood close to eroding riverbanks.

UNHCR used the funds allocated under the *All Africa Special Appeal* to repair roads, and construct 1,500 new shelters and 1,500 family latrines in Dadaab. In Kakuma, 1,300 new shelters were constructed, a secondary school was relocated, and access roads were repaired. The plan to relocate the hospital was cancelled in the light of the possibility of large-scale repatriation. Instead, UNHCR sought budget reallocation for the protection and repair of the existing structure.

However, delays in issuing implementing instruments and the lengthy competitive bidding procedures meant that repairs to the access roads and the airstrips in Kakuma could not be completed before the end of the year as planned.

## Funding

A 10 per cent gap between identified needs and the available budget caused the services delivered to refugees to be below the established minimum standards. UNHCR distributed complementary food (beans) for three months, which was not sufficient to curb the rise in micro-nutrient deficiencies and the general decline in health amongst the refugees. The available funds only allowed for the construction of limited shelters in Kakuma and Dadaab, which were not adequate for the 15,000 and 31,000 refugee families respectively.

Priority was given to life-saving activities. Therefore, school supplies could not be procured for some refugee children. As a result, the student to textbook ratio in Kakuma did not constitute a proper learning environment. For Dadaab, UNHCR could not address the need for 556 more teachers and construct 385 classrooms to meet the minimum standard of one classroom for 50 students. UNHCR was unable to provide adequate supplies of sanitary

materials to refugee women of childbearing age. There was no budgetary provision to cover the additional soap required by refugee women. The average monthly distribution of firewood per person per day in Dadaab and Kakuma, fell short of the recommended minimum of 2.5kg per person per day. Consequently, female refugees venturing out of the camp in search for firewood were exposed to the risk of being sexually assaulted.

## Achievements and impact

### Protection and solutions

The Office worked closely with the Government of Kenya in the development of the Refugee Bill and the establishment of the Refugee Department. UNHCR intervened with immigration services and police to prevent arrests, detention and deportation of refugees. Logistical, transport support and communications equipment for police increased the effectiveness of camp security patrols. With implementing partners, UNHCR continued sensitization campaigns for refugee communities on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation. Training and sensitization were also provided to women police officers to enhance assistance to survivors of SGBV.

UNHCR sought resettlement in a third country for those refugees who could not repatriate. Out of 4,036 refugees whose cases were submitted for resettlement, approximately 50 per cent were referred to the USA.

### Activities and assistance

**Community services:** Female participation in community management and leadership committees increased and men showed greater interest in committees addressing SGBV. In all locations, counselling services were provided to vulnerable and needy refugees.

**Crop production:** Some 2,050 households supplemented their diet with produce from kitchen gardens which helped combat micro-nutrient deficiencies.

**Domestic needs/Household support:** In contrast to 1997-2002 when only targeted distribution was possible, UNHCR managed a more general distribution of non-food items in 2003, providing 95,672 blankets, over 50,600 jerry cans, 23,218 kitchen sets, 634 mats, and 31,200 plastic tarpaulins for temporary accommodation for vulnerable and flood-affected refugees. Refugees in Kakuma received 250gms of soap monthly, whereas those in Dadaab received the same supply only once every two months. This was nonetheless an improvement from the two-monthly distribution to vulnerable groups only. To decrease reliance on firewood, 6,551 energy-saving stoves and 650 parabolic solar cookers were distributed.

**Education:** The quality of education in Dadaab improved in comparison to the previous years - subsequent to the construction of four classrooms, the distribution of 13,112 textbooks, and 522 desks for primary and secondary schools. However, the education services were still below the minimum national standards. For the first time, all schools incorporated structured initiatives such as provision of sanitary wear, uniforms and school bags in order to retain girls in school. For Dadaab and Kakuma, the classroom to student ratios are respectively 1:70 and 1:115; the teacher to student ratios are 1:98 and 1:58; the textbook per student ratios 1:5 and 1:8; and the desk to student ratios are 1:5 in Kakuma, 1:6 in Dadaab in primary schools and 1:3 in Dadaab secondary schools.

A vegetable garden maintained by a Somali Bantu refugee in Dagahaley camp in Dadaab. *UNHCR/B.Oress*



**Food:** Thanks to effective advocacy on the part of WFP, the average daily food ration for refugees improved from 1,886kcal to 2,051kcal in Dadaab, and from 1,886kcal to 1,995kcal in Kakuma. UNHCR could only provide beans for three months as complementary food in Kakuma. The prolonged absence of adequate nutrient supplies over the years resulted in global acute malnutrition rates in the camps of 23.9 per cent in Dadaab, and over 15 per cent for Kakuma. Anaemia levels were as high as 75 per cent in Dadaab camp and 65 per cent per camp in Kakuma, and there were increased incidences of scurvy and angular stomatitis.

**Forestry:** Some 88 and 60 hectares of greenbelts were established in Dadaab and Kakuma respectively. Tree nursery activities led to 65 per cent tree cover in Dadaab and 15 per cent of the minimum of one tree per household in Kakuma.

**Health/Nutrition:** The crude rates for mortality and under five mortality remained at 0.4 deaths per 1,000 and 1.12 deaths per 1,000 per month respectively. In Dadaab, maternal mortality increased from 366 to 400 per 100,000 live births, while in Kakuma it increased from 150 to 424 per 100,000 live births. A multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS campaign was initiated among the refugee communities to address the prevalence and stigmatization of HIV/AIDS-affected persons. 1,683 camp-based refugees benefited from emergency medical referral to Nairobi.

**Income generation:** 4,390 refugees in Dadaab and over 1,000 vulnerable refugees in Kakuma benefited from income-generating activities.

**Legal assistance:** To enhance the provision of protection to refugees, UNHCR transferred refugee status determination (RSD) procedures from Nairobi to the camps. Collection of registration and case-file data was improved by installing a new computer programme (RAPID). The transfer of RSD increased the capacity of the branch office to assist vulnerable cases and promote refugee rights with authorities and civil society. The RAPID data registration system enabled UNHCR to interchange electronic case file information, thereby increasing efficiency in bio-data collection. UNHCR regularly updated Standard Operating Procedures relating to refugee protection.

**Livestock:** Through the RESCUE (Rational Energy Supply, Conservation, Utilization and Education)

project, UNHCR provided assistance to the nomadic pastoralists living in the immediate environs of Dadaab and Kakuma camps to sustain harmonious coexistence between refugees and their host communities in Turkana and Garissa districts. In the Dadaab area, four fixed cattle crushes were constructed to restrain cattle during vaccination and two mobile cattle crushes were constructed in the region around Kakuma camp. Two water pans were desilted in Dadaab area and two shallow wells were desilted in the Kakuma region.

**Operational support (to agencies):** UNHCR provided training on refugee-related matters and covered staff and administrative costs of implementing partners.

**Sanitation:** As part of the Dadaab housing project, UNHCR upgraded the superstructure of 1,500 family latrines with iron sheets to provide greater privacy. UNHCR also provided 222 lined school latrines as a measure to sustain girls' attendance. In Kakuma, 1,024 new family latrines and 216 lined school latrines were constructed. The general latrine ratio remained at 1:14 in Dadaab, and improved from 1:23 to 1:21 in Kakuma.

**Shelter/Other infrastructure:** UNHCR constructed 1,500 shelters in Dadaab, and 4,800 in Kakuma. Shelters in Dadaab were part of a housing project, improving the accommodation of refugees from that of dilapidated *tukuls* (wooden shelters) to houses of mud brick walls and iron sheet roofing. However, over 40,000 refugee households in Kenya still require appropriate shelter.

**Transport/Logistics:** Torrential rains and resulting floods swept away part of the highways to the camps. This adversely affected delivery of relief items to the refugee camps. The Government mobilized resources and repaired vital sections of the road to put back overland transport routes. The damage caused to other infrastructure such as airstrips and roads within the camps posed difficulties for aviation, food pre-positioning and distribution. Once completed, the rehabilitation of the Dadaab and Kakuma airstrips, began in late 2003, will facilitate effective delivery of humanitarian assistance, particularly during the rainy season.

**Water:** Refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma received an average supply of 18 litres and 16-17 litres of potable water per day respectively. This was an increase

from 17 litres per person per day in Dadaab, and from 14 litres in Kakuma.

## Organisation and implementation

### Management

UNHCR maintained a branch office in Nairobi and two sub-offices in Dadaab (Garissa District) and Kakuma (Turkana District). UNHCR staff comprised 31 international and 122 national staff, six JPOs and four UNVs. 43 project staff performed duties for which no regular staff posts were approved.

### Working with others

Throughout the year, UNHCR monitored and coordinated the activities of 19 partners (one government agency, ten implementing partners, five operational partners, and three UN agencies).

### Overall assessment

Apart from ensuring safe and dignified asylum to over 240,000 refugees, UNHCR played an important role in advising the Government on the development of its Refugee Bill. Once enacted, this will provide national legislation to implement international refugee laws. Although a limited number of refugees voluntarily repatriated in 2003, intensive planning and preparation activities at regional and national levels was initiated to accommodate the large-scale repatriation of Sudanese refugees. Progress was made towards achieving and sustaining minimum standards of emergency humanitarian assistance. Developments regarding HIV/AIDS activities, the response to the emergency situation, and the housing project were particularly encouraging. However, the decline in refugee health because of micro-nutrient deficiencies and maternal mortality rates needs to be addressed. More attention also needs to be paid to the education sector, particularly secondary schools; provision of sanitary materials for females of childbearing age; and the severe shortages in shelter and sanitation.

#### Offices

##### Nairobi

Dadaab  
Kakuma

#### Partners

##### Government agencies

Ministry of Home Affairs, National Refugee Secretariat

##### NGOs

African Rehabilitation and Educational Programme  
African Refugee Training and Employment Services  
CARE International (Kenya)  
Don Bosco  
GOAL Kenya  
Handicap International  
International Rescue Committee  
Jesuit Refugee Services  
Lutheran World Federation  
National Council of Churches for Kenya  
Refugee Consortium of Kenya  
Windle Trust  
World Vision (Kenya)

##### Others

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*  
IOM  
UNDP (Africa 2000 Network)  
UNICEF  
WFP

## Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects			Prior years' projects	
	Annual programme budget	Supplementary programme budget	Total	notes	Annual and Supplementary programme budgets
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	4,904,446	0	4,904,446		1,488
Community Services	445,695	0	445,695		121,858
Crop Production	2,054	0	2,054		82
Domestic Needs/Household Support	1,582,656	107,481	1,690,137		475,109
Education	1,190,344	0	1,190,344		(29,604)
Food	118,864	0	118,864		(41,887)
Forestry	127,081	0	127,081		25,672
Health/Nutrition	1,355,773	0	1,355,773		(446)
Income Generation	49,636	0	49,636		1,722
Legal Assistance	784,039	30,628	814,667		307,210
Livestock	4,605	0	4,605		0
Operational Support (to Agencies)	2,449,550	0	2,449,550		113,230
Sanitation	134,268	11,601	145,869		1,516
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	507,578	3,716	511,294		87,685
Transport/Logistics	1,658,027	8,317	1,666,344		(15,045)
Water (non-agricultural)	647,819	20,874	668,693		129,489
Instalments with Implementing Partners	4,992,670	651,700	5,644,370		(417,515)
<b>Sub - total Operational</b>	<b>20,955,105</b>	<b>834,317</b>	<b>21,789,422</b>		<b>760,564</b>
Programme Support	7,669,283	0	7,669,283		34,737
<b>Sub - total Disbursements / Deliveries</b>	<b>28,624,388</b>	<b>834,317</b>	<b>29,458,705</b>	<sup>(3)</sup>	<b>795,301</b>
Unliquidated Obligations	2,034,086	767,628	2,801,714	<sup>(3)</sup>	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,658,474</b>	<b>1,601,945</b>	<b>32,260,419</b>	<sup>(1) (3)</sup>	<b>795,301</b>
<b>Instalments with Implementing Partners</b>					
Payments Made	12,186,580	651,700	12,838,280		2,337,446
Reporting Received	7,193,910	0	7,193,910		2,754,961
<b>Balance</b>	<b>4,992,670</b>	<b>651,700</b>	<b>5,644,370</b>		<b>(417,515)</b>
Outstanding 1st January	0	0	0		550,015
Refunded to UNHCR	0	0	0		132,841
Currency Adjustment	0	0	0		342
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>4,992,670</b>	<b>651,700</b>	<b>5,644,370</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>					
Outstanding 1st January	0	0	0		1,145,393
New Obligations	30,658,474	1,601,945	32,260,419	<sup>(1)</sup>	0
Disbursements	28,624,388	834,317	29,458,705	<sup>(3)</sup>	795,301
Cancellations	0	0	0		350,092
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>2,034,086</b>	<b>767,628</b>	<b>2,801,714</b>	<sup>(3)</sup>	<b>0</b>

Figures which can be cross-referenced to the Accounts:

(1) Annex to Statement 1

(3) Schedule 3

(5) Schedule 5

The above mentioned figures include the expenditure of USD 3,720,835 for the Regional Technical Support Group.