

KENYA

Working environment

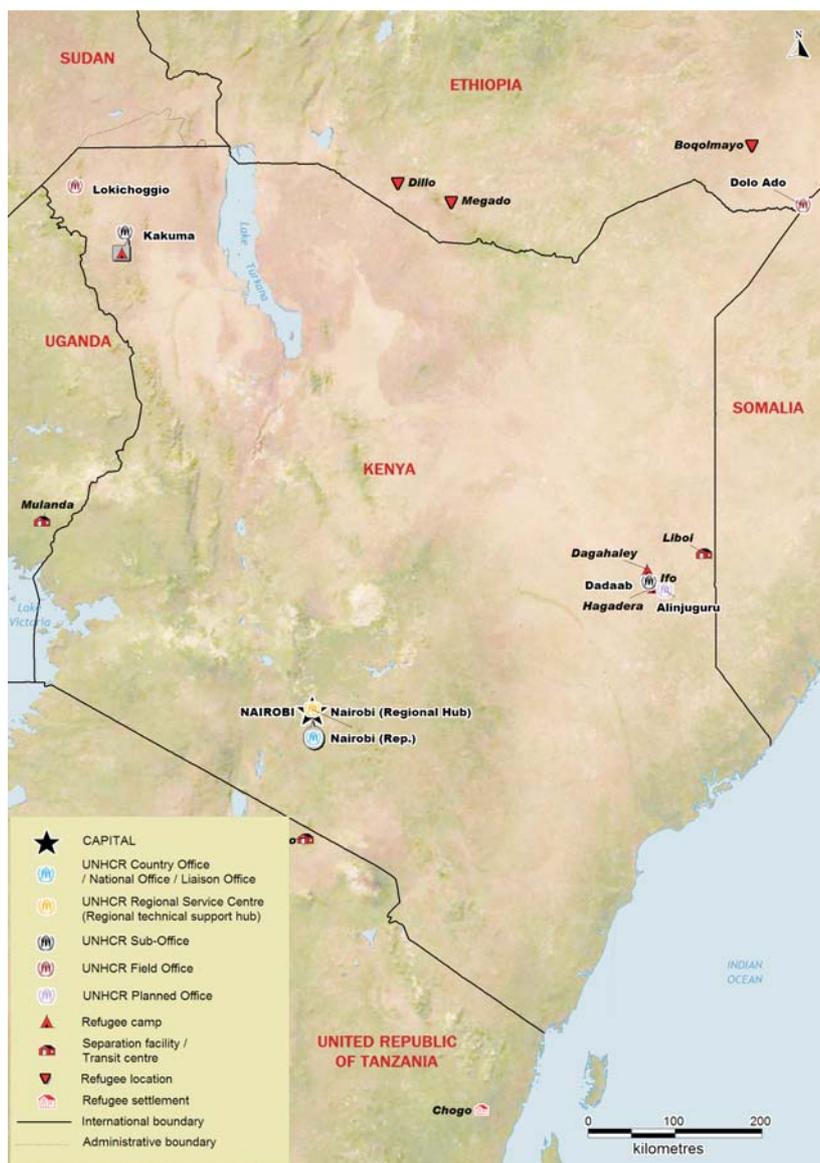
The context

Kenya hosts some 340,000 refugees, mainly from Ethiopia, Somalia and Southern Sudan. Most of them are confined to designated camps despite UNHCR's appeals to allow their freedom of movement. There are three camps around the town of Dadaab, in north-eastern Kenya, and one near Kakuma, in the Rift Valley.

Asylum-seekers from Somalia arrive in the country almost continuously and in a considerable number. Ethiopians mainly from the Ogaden region are also seeking asylum in a steady manner while Congolese asylum-seekers from the eastern areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) arrive as they seek to escape violence and human-rights violations in their areas of origin.

Following the 2007 national elections in Kenya, which resulted in an outbreak of violence in December that year, UNHCR participated in inter-agency coordination mechanisms to assist over half a million people who were displaced within the country. The protection working group on internal displacement focused on developing a national policy on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and predictable national protection capacities. UNHCR will continue to work with several partners to implement protection policies through the government-led protection working group.

Several communities, including Nubians and the Galjeel, are exposed to the risk of statelessness. UNHCR and the Kenya Human Rights Commission are collaborating on a research and mapping project to measure the situation and identify solutions.



Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Somalia	352,000	352,000	399,070	399,070	447,400	447,400
	Ethiopia	27,030	27,030	31,970	31,970	37,430	37,430
	Sudan	22,810	22,810	14,800	14,800	11,610	11,610
	Various	11,690	11,690	13,610	13,610	16,620	16,620
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	12,130	12,130	13,590	13,590	13,200	13,200
	DRC	2,340	2,340	2,000	2,000	2,340	2,340
	Somalia	720	720	750	750	590	590
	Various	1,510	1,510	2,990	2,990	2,240	2,240
Internally displaced		375,030	150,000	305,270	150,000	313,610	150,000
Returnees (IDPs)		80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	-	-
Stateless		100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000	-
TOTAL		985,260	660,230	964,050	708,780	945,040	681,430

○ The needs

The political situation in Somalia is expected to remain volatile, driving a continuous influx of refugees into Kenya. To prevent *refoulement*, UNHCR will enhance its efforts to monitor border points and strengthen monitoring networks among its partners.

As the camp population in Dadaab is expected to increase steadily, the possible establishment of new camps and the relocation in 2009 of some refugees from Dadaab to Kakuma should gradually alleviate the congestion. To preserve a favourable protection and operating environment, UNHCR take measures to improve relations with the host communities in Dadaab and Kakuma.

UNHCR is working in Nairobi and in the camps to enhance the protection of refugees. In particular, UNHCR will design and reinforce community-response mechanisms for urban refugees with the aim of improving their self-reliance. In the camps, it will continue to work closely with community groups, partners and governmental institutions to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, strengthen child protection and build law-enforcement capacity. UNHCR will strive to strengthen the provision of basic needs, such as shelter, health, water and sanitation, education and non-food items in the camps. Lack of shelter in camp locations is compounding protection problems such as sexual abuse and keeping individuals and families secure.

As the repatriation of the majority of Sudanese refugees is almost complete, and return to Somalia is not yet possible, in the absence of other durable solutions, resettlement remains the only protection tool for many long-staying refugees and others facing particular security threats.

UNHCR will work with partners within the Government, UN organizations and NGOs to advocate for national legislation to include the prevention of statelessness, as well as the adoption of the relevant international instruments.

It is expected that around 13,000 Somali refugees will have been relocated from Dadaab to Kakuma in 2009, with another 20,000 to be relocated in 2010. It is also anticipated that another 6,500 newly arrived refugees of different nationalities, mainly Somalis, will be in need of international protection in Kakuma in 2010.

| Main objectives |

Favourable protection environment

- Strengthen refugee protection through insistence on adherence to international, regional and national instruments and national protocols, as well as guarding refugees' access to legal remedies.
- Prevent statelessness through research, strengthened partnerships and promotion of legislation.
- Improve the operational and protection environment through improved relations with the host communities.

Fair protection processes

- Register all refugees and asylum-seekers, and increase the level of documentation in the camps.

Basic needs and services

- Provide for the basic material needs of camp-based refugees, including shelter, health, water and sanitation, education and non-food items.
- Support comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention and care programmes in collaboration with the Government.
- Build the capacity of the authorities to widen the protection and asylum space and strengthen partnerships in order to improve basic services for refugees.
- Promote better access to public services and other rights, such as to work and naturalization, for urban refugees.

Durable solutions

- Use resettlement as a strategic protection tool for vulnerable refugees.

| Strategy and activities |

UNHCR's comprehensive protection strategy for Kenya focuses on efforts to widen the protection and asylum space, and strengthen advocacy that links three main groups of refugees in Nairobi, Dadaab and Kakuma as well as other people of concern. It also takes into account regional and national conditions, such as the potential for political and social instability, the state of the economy, and migration and displacement patterns.

UNHCR will continue to build the capacity of the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA), especially in registration, data management and documentation. The Office plans to harmonize its registration systems and those of the DRA. To improve reception conditions for asylum-seekers,

Key targets for 2010

- All asylum-seekers have access to territory.
- The national legal framework is consistent with international protection standards.
- The draft legal framework on statelessness is submitted, reviewed and endorsed by national authorities.
- All refugees and asylum-seekers are registered on an individual basis.
- All asylum-seekers have immediate access to status-determination procedures.
- The mandate refugee status determination (RSD) backlog is reduced by 50 per cent.
- All reported victims of sexual and gender-based violence receive support from UNHCR and its partners.
- The global acute malnutrition rate is reduced from 12 per cent to 8 per cent.
- The prevalence of anaemia in children under five years of age is reduced by 50 per cent.
- The percentage of households living in adequate dwellings rises from 75 per cent to 90 per cent in Kakuma, and from 17 per cent to 45 per cent in Dadaab, and extra land is allocated for the construction of new shelters.
- At least 70 per cent of the need for sanitary materials is met.
- The average of 13 litres of potable water per person per day is increased by 18 per cent in the Dadaab refugee camps.
- At least 60 per cent of refugees have adequate sanitation facilities in camps.
- Measles vaccination coverage among children between nine months and five years of age remains above 90 per cent.
- The percentage of refugee children aged six to 11 enrolled in primary education in all camps reaches 90 per cent.
- All individuals identified for urgent resettlement are able to depart.

UNHCR is advocating for the reopening and expansion of the Liboi reception centre.

A training programme for Government authorities will increase the understanding and implementation of the Refugee Act in Kenya. UNHCR will continue border monitoring to prevent *refoulement*, strengthen access to territory for genuine asylum-seekers, improve reception conditions and provide access to asylum procedures.

The Office will strengthen its collaboration with the law-enforcement authorities in Nairobi. The focus will be on protecting refugees in detention,

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	5
□ Total staff	310
International	43
National	235
JPOs	7
UNVs	14
Others	11

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons— Department of Refugee Affairs

NGOs:

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

Others:

GTZ Kenya Partnership
 IOM

Operational partners

Government agencies:

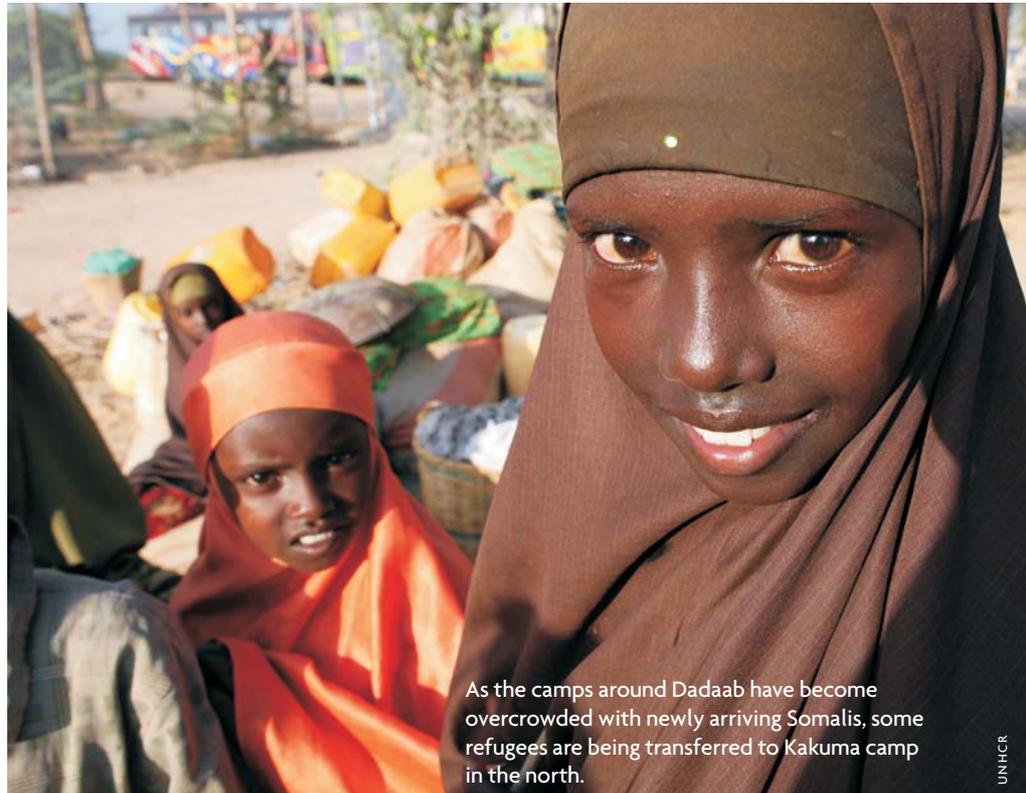
Ministries of Health and Education

NGOs:

Médecins Sans Frontières (CH)
 Windle Trust

Others:

UNDP/OCHA
 UNICEF
 WFP



As the camps around Dadaab have become overcrowded with newly arriving Somalis, some refugees are being transferred to Kakuma camp in the north.

UNHCR

countering sexual and gender-based violence, and addressing difficulties with legal procedures. Somali refugees and asylum-seekers will be able to avail themselves of legal remedies through mobile courts. UNHCR will help improve these refugees' legal awareness and advocate for the establishment of a permanent court in Dadaab.

UNHCR will help urban refugees to improve their self-reliance. Children will benefit from more effective best interest determination and tracing procedures, and advocacy for the presence of a District Children's Officer in Dadaab.

Resettlement will be used as a key protection tool to find a durable solution for vulnerable refugees and those in protracted situations in urban areas and in the camps. UNHCR will also engage governmental and non-governmental partners to advocate for a national strategy to address statelessness.

○ Constraints

UNHCR's planning for 2010 rests on three key assumptions: that the Government will increase its engagement in refugee issues; that the region will be politically stable; and that there will be a national cohesion and stability. This scenario assumes that the political and security situation in Kenya will continue to improve, allowing the Government to become a more active partner in the protection of the refugees.

Although the political climate might improve in Somalia, it is just as likely that the conflict there will continue for the foreseeable future, forcing more people to seek asylum in Kenya.

UNHCR expects that some 8,500 refugees will return to Southern Sudan in 2010. The referendum planned for Southern Sudan in 2011 is expected to encourage the return of all remaining refugees to Southern Sudan. However, the movement of Sudanese to other parts of Kenya as well as the lack of infrastructure and minimum social services in return areas in Southern Sudan is slowing the pace of repatriation.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

The involvement of Government officials in registration and verification exercises and in other protection-related interventions is expected to increase in 2010. UNHCR will cooperate with the Ministry of Health to preserve access to vaccinations and anti-retroviral drugs for refugees. It will also work with the Ministry of Education on the staging of national school examinations and the management of the curriculum.

Local communities in the refugee-hosting areas have been sharing their scarce resources with refugees, while refugees, assisted by UNHCR, have

contributed through community self-help initiatives. The number of partners in the refugee programme will increase with the development of new camps in the Dadaab region and the need to improve services.

Financial information

UNHCR's requirements in Kenya, which hosts the largest refugee population in eastern Africa, have increased significantly since 2005 as a result of many complex and recurrent emergencies. The increase has been compounded by the appreciation of the Kenyan currency and the higher operating costs of the Nairobi regional hub—which provides

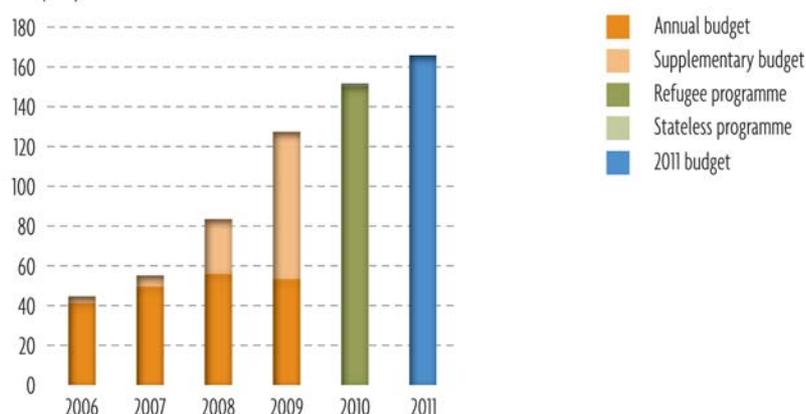
administrative, logistical and technical support to UNHCR offices in 17 countries.

The budget in Kenya has increased over the past three years to ensure that minimum standards are attained to improve the well-being of refugees and IDPs. The country budget also increased with the continuous Somali influx, despite the organized return of some 10,000 Sudanese refugees and the return of 70 per cent of IDPs.

In 2010, budgetary requirements for Kenya will support the protection and assistance needs of thousands of Somalis who continue to enter Kenya and who require emergency and humanitarian care in Dadaab and Kakuma.

UNHCR's budget in Kenya 2006 - 2011

Millions (USD)



2010 UNHCR Budget for Kenya (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
International and regional instruments	0	167,074	167,074
National legal framework	318,542	142,074	460,616
National administrative framework	553,542	0	553,542
National and regional migration policy	208,542	0	208,542
Prevention of statelessness	0	117,074	117,074
Cooperation with partners	315,542	0	315,542
National development policies	203,542	0	203,542
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	225,542	0	225,542
Access to territory	365,980	0	365,980
Non-refoulement	493,980	0	493,980
Environmental protection	1,275,182	0	1,275,182
Subtotal	3,960,394	426,222	4,386,617

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Hagadera and Dagahaley camps will not be expanded to host additional 60,000 refugees.
- Seventy-five per cent of the refugees will remain without documentation.
- UNHCR will not conduct screening of new arrivals at the Liboi reception centre.
- A reduction in community-based projects will increase the risk for sexual and gender-based violence and has a negative impact on the coexistence between refugees and locals.
- The global acute malnutrition rate in the camps will remain at 12 per cent.
- Seventy per cent of children will not be enrolled in primary education.
- The sanitary needs will not be covered for 75 per cent of the existing refugees, as well as for an estimated 100,000 new arrivals.
- Some 60,000 new arrivals will not receive shelter assistance, while existing shelters will not be improved.
- Refugees will only have access to 12 litres of potable water per day (standard 20 litres), exposing them to water-borne diseases.
- Some 50,000 Somali refugees in need of resettlement will not be resettled.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Reception conditions	6,701,435	0	6,701,435
Registration and profiling	889,821	0	889,821
Access to asylum procedures	613,128	0	613,128
Refugee and stateless definitions	353,648	0	353,648
Fair and efficient status determination	733,597	0	733,597
Family re-unification	528,358	0	528,358
Individual documentation	1,383,473	0	1,383,473
Civil status documentation	391,686	0	391,686
Subtotal	11,595,145	0	11,595,145
Security from violence and exploitation			
Impact on host communities	6,299,653	0	6,299,653
Effects of armed conflict	139,745	0	139,745
Law enforcement	923,654	0	923,654
Community security management system	362,654	0	362,654
Gender-based violence	1,142,654	0	1,142,654
Protection of children	520,654	0	520,654
Freedom of movement	305,654	0	305,654
Non-arbitrary detention	550,654	0	550,654
Access to legal remedies	1,350,654	0	1,350,654
Subtotal	11,595,974	0	11,595,974
Basic needs and essential services			
Food security	795,333	0	795,333
Nutrition	3,675,657	0	3,675,657
Water	6,945,967	0	6,945,967
Shelter and other infrastructure	11,626,082	0	11,626,082
Basic domestic and hygiene items	6,276,923	0	6,276,923
Primary health care	8,461,082	0	8,461,082
HIV and AIDS	2,341,162	0	2,341,162
Education	10,746,081	0	10,746,081
Sanitation services	8,113,894	0	8,113,894
Services for groups with specific needs	1,046,081	0	1,046,081
Subtotal	60,028,265	0	60,028,265
Community participation and self-management			
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	720,908	182,384	903,292
Community self-management and equal representation	1,066,908	0	1,066,908
Camp management and coordination	1,178,507	0	1,178,507
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,835,908	0	1,835,908
Subtotal	4,802,232	182,384	4,984,616
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	1,289,631	0	1,289,631
Resettlement	4,342,776	0	4,342,776
Local integration support	781,631	0	781,631
Reduction of statelessness	0	446,726	446,726
Subtotal	6,414,037	446,726	6,860,763
External relations			
Donor relations	461,295	61,112	522,407
Resource mobilization	458,295	0	458,295
Partnership	455,295	61,112	516,407
Public information	472,295	81,112	553,407
Subtotal	1,847,181	203,336	2,050,517

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	TOTAL
Logistics and operations support			
Supply chain and logistics	16,200,960	0	16,200,960
Programme management, coordination and support	23,147,916	179,103	23,327,019
Subtotal	39,348,876	179,103	39,527,979
Headquarters and regional support			
Policy development	132,488	0	132,488
Global strategic direction and management	292,756	0	292,756
Protection advice and support	6,122,043	0	6,122,043
Technical advice and support to operations	1,308,664	0	1,308,664
External affairs	218,705	0	218,705
Fundraising and resource mobilization	152,387	0	152,387
Media relations and public affairs	232,865	0	232,865
Inter-agency relations and strategic partnerships	399,945	0	399,945
Strategic human resource and workforce management	343,540	0	343,540
Information and communications technology management	425,626	0	425,626
Global supply management	128,723	0	128,723
Central emergency preparedness and response capacity	407,645	0	407,645
Security management	306,982	0	306,982
Capacity building, skill development and knowledge management	527,318	0	527,318
Subtotal	10,999,688	0	10,999,688
Total ¹	150,591,792	1,437,771	152,029,563

2011 budget ²	166,342,100
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2009 Revised budget	
Annual budget	53,485,557
Supplementary budget	74,084,501
TOTAL	127,570,058

¹Includes USD 14,439,771 for the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.

²Includes USD 15,309,445 for the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.