

KENYA

Operational highlights

- At the end of 2009, UNHCR was assisting nearly 358,930 refugees, including 60,000 new Somali asylum-seekers and some 100,000 stateless persons.
- UNHCR relocated some 12,900 Somalis from the congested Dadaab camps to Kakuma camp.
- Some 700 refugees repatriated to Southern Sudan.
- UNHCR participated in the national protection working group, although its interventions on behalf of the over 100,000 IDPs in the country were scaled down.
- The Office advocated that Kenya's draft constitution address citizenship issues for stateless persons in the country.

Working environment

The political climate in Kenya remained stable. However, the economy was affected by a slowdown in tourism. The country was also adversely affected by a drought that persisted through the year.

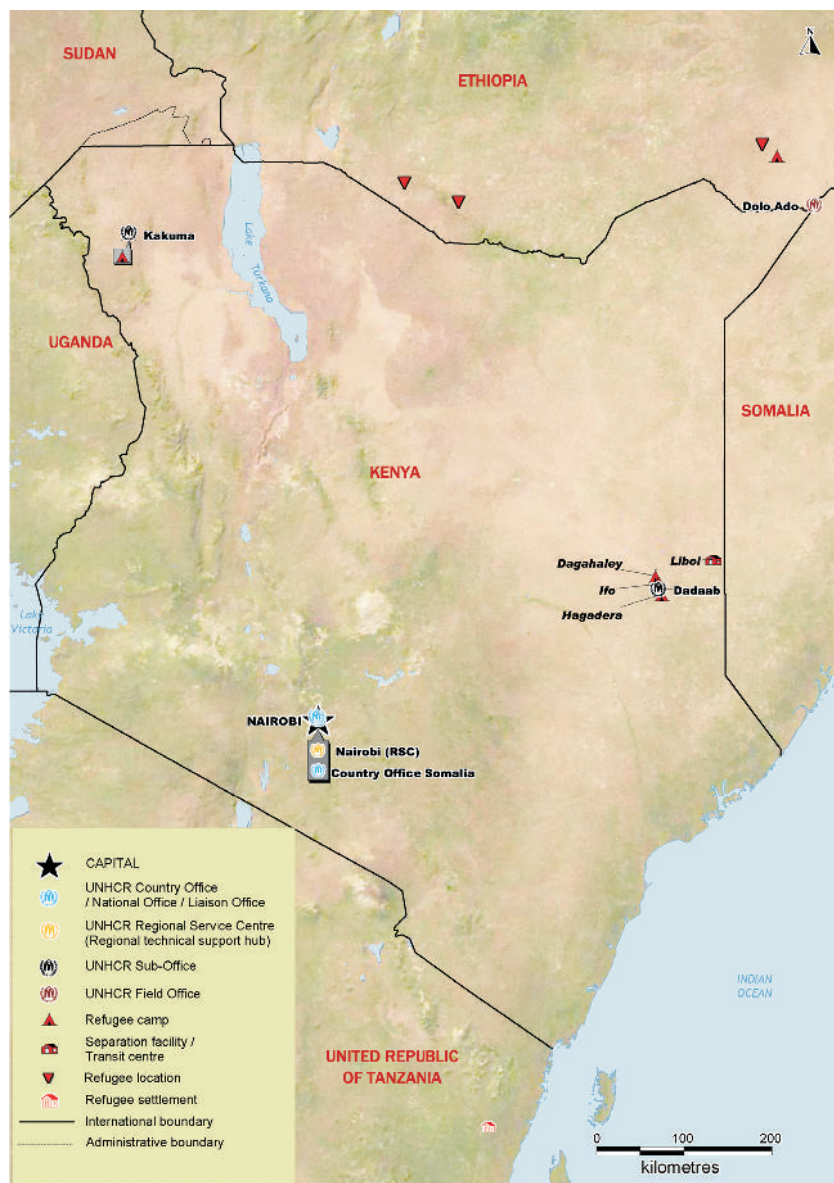
The influx of Somali refugees continued to strain diminishing resources in refugee-hosting areas. The closure of the border between Kenya and Somalia deterred many Somali asylum-seekers from trying to obtain international protection. Asylum-seekers who managed to cross into Kenya were accommodated in the existing refugee camps, straining the absorption capacity of the camps and resulting in competition over resources.

Meanwhile, an increase in criminality in the country posed a significant threat to the security of humanitarian staff.

Achievements and impact

Main objectives

UNHCR's main objectives within the annual programme were to maintain international standards of protection and legal assistance for displaced people; facilitate the voluntary repatriation of some 10,000 Sudanese refugees; refer some 5,000 refugees for resettlement; facilitate the local integration of at least 200 refugees within the framework of the 2006 Refugee Act; and improve refugee self-sufficiency



by strengthening sustainable livelihoods projects. The Office also aimed to support refugee women and youth with skills training; prioritize programmes in Kakuma camp; and build the capacity of the Government to implement the 2006 Refugee Act.

The Office's main objectives in the three supplementary programmes were to provide emergency assistance to new arrivals from Somalia; develop a new camp to reduce congestion in the three refugee camps in Dadaab; ensure that the protection concerns of IDPs were addressed through timely interventions in close coordination with the Government and cluster partners; facilitate the return of IDPs to their place of origin, their integration in their place of displacement or their relocation to another part of the country; and promote the return of 20,000 refugees in safety and dignity to Southern Sudan.

○ Protection and solutions

Although the police and local authorities were made aware of relevant aspects of international law and the application of the Kenyan Refugee Act, arbitrary arrests of asylum-seekers and refugees continued in Kenya. UNHCR and its governmental counterparts continued to provide protection to refugees and improved registration and refugee status determination (RSD) procedures. However, UNHCR struggled to handle the increasing number of refugees and asylum-seekers.

During the year, UNHCR negotiated with the local authorities for the release of hundreds of refugees and asylum-seekers who had been arrested for illegal immigration or for being outside the camps without authorization. The Office helped build the capacity of local lawyers to deal with refugee protection issues in order to assist these populations during legal proceedings. Some 72,000 new Somali arrivals were registered, although the border remained officially closed. Coordination between UNHCR and the Government on border monitoring improved during the course of the year.

The lack of land to accommodate large numbers of new arrivals and the border closure affected conditions for refugees and asylum-seekers. A verification exercise was conducted in Ifo and Hagadera camps, during which some 174,800 individuals were processed. Some 9,200 newborns were registered and issued birth certificates by the Government.

○ Activities and assistance

Community services: UNHCR encouraged the equal participation of men and women in leadership positions in the camps. In order to improve self-reliance, 17 machines and

cotton for the production of sanitary materials were provided to refugees. Child abuse and other child protection cases were addressed through community arbitration. In addition, 16 girls at risk of abuse were supported in pursuing their education.

Crop production: Refugees supplemented their nutritional requirements by producing vegetables in conventional and multi-storey gardens.

Domestic needs and household support: Some 96,500 jerry cans, 78,900 tarpaulins, 96,000 blankets, 15,500 kitchen sets and 590 tons of soap were distributed.

Education: Both primary and secondary school enrolment in the Dadaab camps increased from 39,800 students (15,000 girls) in 2008 to 45,000 students (17,400 girls) in 2009. The increase was partly due to sensitization campaigns on the importance of girls' education. In addition, the increase in school facilities, particularly the new primary school in Ifo, made access easier. Girls were also encouraged by the increased distribution of sanitary materials, school uniforms and educational materials.

Food: Global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates in Dadaab rose from 10 per cent in 2008 to 17 per cent in 2009, and 1.5 per cent in 2008 to 2.6 per cent in 2009 respectively. This is indicative of a critical situation. According to an October 2009 household survey, 73 per cent of children under the age of five were anaemic, and acute malnutrition was the leading cause of mortality among children aged five years and below.

Forestry: An area of about 59 hectares was rehabilitated as part of an environmental protection programme. More than 8,000 energy-saving stoves were distributed.

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	310,300	310,300	49	52
	Sudan	20,300	20,300	44	49
	Ethiopia	17,100	17,100	40	29
	DRC	3,600	3,600	46	44
	Uganda	2,800	2,800	43	19
	Rwanda	2,500	2,500	52	36
	Burundi	1,300	1,300	50	29
	Eritrea	1,000	1,000	46	22
	Various	50	50	26	24
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	14,500	14,500	46	41
	DRC	2,400	2,400	46	38
	Sudan	900	900	41	50
	Eritrea	300	300	44	16
	Burundi	280	280	44	40
	Uganda	180	180	42	33
	Somalia	180	180	47	31
	Rwanda	160	160	41	32
Various	30	30	34	25	
IDPs	Kenya	399,000	149,000	-	-
Stateless	Stateless persons	100,000	-	-	-
Returned ex-IDPs including returned IDP-like	Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Various	450	450	46	-
Total		882,330	532,330		



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Students at the Unity Primary School Community in Dadaab.

Health and nutrition: The crude mortality rate was 0.2/1,000 per month, while the under five mortality rate was 0.7/1,000 per month. Health services were insufficient due to a large influx of refugees. Most health indicators showed a decline compared to previous years. A cholera outbreak was reported in Kakuma in September 2009.

Income generation: More than 9,800 refugees and 600 host community members were provided with vegetable seeds. In addition, nearly 1,200 refugee families were trained in kitchen gardening, vegetable farming and multi-storey gardening.

Legal assistance: Refugees and asylum-seekers wrongfully arrested by the police for illegal immigration were provided with free legal assistance. Registration and RSD was conducted in line with UNHCR procedures. After intensive UNHCR lobbying, the Nubian community was allocated an ethnic code in the national census for the first time since Kenya attained independence in 1963.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR provided administrative support to international staff working in Burundi, DRC, Eritrea and Sudan. Training of staff was conducted on the Code of Conduct, security and FOCUS for all offices. Air charter costs from and to Nairobi for operation staff and missions was covered. Local government officials were supported with office materials, funds and training.

Sanitation: UNHCR and its partners constructed 8,900 new shelters and 2,600 new latrines. Latrine coverage met only 18 per cent of the total requirements, as the continuous arrival of refugees increased the user-per-latrines ratios in the camps.

Shelter and other infrastructure: UNHCR and its partners constructed 8,900 new shelters and 2,600 new latrines in Dadaab. However, more were needed to meet the demands of arriving Somali refugees.

Transport and logistics: All trucks were kept in good repair throughout the year. In addition, new vehicles were procured for implementing partners to improve timely service delivery.

Water: The average water supply in Dadaab was 16 litres per person per day. On average, the distance between dwellings and water distribution points was 300 metres. In order to reduce leaks, 107 km of pipeline were repaired. By the end of the year, an average of 26 litres of water per person per day was supplied to refugees in Kakuma due to the decrease in the refugee population and repairs to the systems.

○ Constraints

Despite the improvements in the Dadaab camps, gaps remain due to the constant stream of new arrivals.

The willingness of Sudanese refugees to repatriate has diminished due to security concerns, as well as the lack of services and infrastructure in Southern Sudan. The local integration of refugees remained unattainable in light of Government opposition. The urban population has been increasing due to new refugee arrivals and a lack of absorption capacity in the camps. Insufficient resources restricted assistance to IDPs. UNHCR did not see many tangible results from its efforts to build the capacity of the Department of Refugee Affairs and other governmental institutions.

Security for humanitarian workers and refugees remained a major cause of concern in both the Kakuma and Dadaab camps. Difficulties in securing land for camp expansion or the establishment of new camps have meant that the delivery of services remained below standards.

Financial information

In 2009, the Kenya operation expanded to support an additional 60,000 Somali refugees. However, available resources did not allow UNHCR to meet acceptable assistance standards. Due to the increase in the number of Somali refugees and UNHCR's involvement in protecting and assisting IDPs, the Kenya operations budget expanded from USD 19.2 million in 2004 to USD 89.76 million in 2009.

Organization and implementation

UNHCR's operations in Kenya in 2009 were administered by the country office in Nairobi and sub-offices in Dadaab and Kakuma. A field presence was established in Eldoret to respond to the needs of IDPs. Operations in Kenya were managed by 258 staff, including 40 international staff, 195 national employees, 10 JPOs and 13 UNVs.

Working with others

UNHCR maintained close working relations with its government counterpart, the Refugee Affairs Department in the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons. The Office also forged partnerships with ministries responsible for the environment, health and security, and coordinated with all UN agencies and other partners.

Overall assessment

UNHCR's programme in Kenya expanded rapidly mainly due to the increase in the number of Somali asylum-seekers and refugees in Dadaab. Relations with the host community in Dadaab were tense, partly because UNHCR and partners were unable to meet host-community expectations and demands. UNHCR is planning host-community projects to improve the situation. Camp congestion remains a major challenge for UNHCR, given the number of new arrivals. Efforts were made to relocate refugees from Dadaab to Kakuma but the exercise proved expensive and its impact was limited. The only viable solution appears to be the development of two new camps.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government: Department of Refugee Affairs

NGOs: African Development and Emergency Organization, CARE International, Centre for Domestic Training and Development, Handicap International, International Rescue Committee, Danish Refugee Council, Film Aid International, GOAL Ireland, Jesuit Refugee Service, Kenya Community Paralegal Association, Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association, Kenya Red Cross Society, Legal Advice Centre, Lutheran World Federation, National Council of Churches of Kenya, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children Fund (UK)

Others: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit

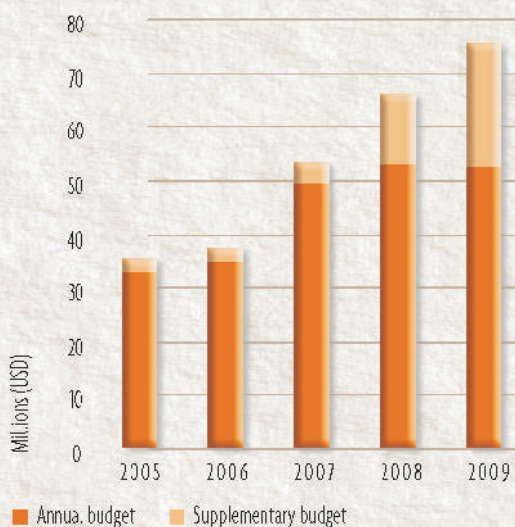
Operational partners

Government: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs (Children's Department), Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons

NGOs: Agenzia per lo Sviluppo del Non Profit (Italy), Cooperazione Internazionale, Cooperazione e sviluppo (Italy), Oxfam, Médecins Sans Frontières, Salesians of Don Bosco

Others: IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV Programme, WFP, WHO

Expenditure in Kenya*
2005 - 2009



* Includes the Regional Support Hub in Kenya.

Budget, income and expenditure in Kenya (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	54,925,754	36,686,549	18,907,172	55,593,721	52,526,938
IDP operations in Kenya SB	3,701,916	998,588	1,630,644	2,629,232	2,340,635
Somalia Situation SB	0	0	151,906	151,906	0
Emergency assistance for Somali refugees in Dadaab SB	65,559,915	18,145,487	10,526,299	28,671,786	18,678,918
Return and Reintegration of Sudanese Refugees and IDPs SB	3,420,801	78,581	1,262,128	1,340,709	1,340,709
Post repatriation programme in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda SB	1,401,869	271,817	351,414	623,231	623,231
Avian and human influenza preparedness SB	78,473	0	78,473	78,473	78,473
Supplementary budget subtotal	74,162,974	19,494,473	14,000,863	33,495,336	23,061,965
Total	129,088,728	56,181,021	32,908,035	89,089,057	75,588,903

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

Financial report for UNHCR's operations in Kenya (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current years' project			Previous years' project
	Annual budget	Supplementary budgets	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	11,331,007	3,040,809	14,371,816	0
Community services	634,679	753,684	1,388,363	357,580
Crop production	2,045	0	2,045	3,903
Domestic needs and household support	1,732,043	3,285,478	5,017,521	125,485
Education	1,937,331	466,902	2,404,233	927,719
Food	1,878,660	1,301,586	3,180,246	25,482
Forestry	133,870	456,269	590,138	64,141
Health and nutrition	5,049,605	300,150	5,349,755	1,699,485
Legal assistance	1,863,716	1,947,846	3,811,562	279,923
Livestock animal husbandry	3,078	0	3,078	0
Operational support (to agencies)	6,162,778	1,577,436	7,740,214	1,617,313
Sanitation	880,636	130,934	1,011,569	1,094,976
Shelter and infrastructure	1,121,815	2,282,568	3,404,383	1,706,071
Transport and logistics	2,036,414	1,493,586	3,530,000	674,631
Water	947,603	386,198	1,333,801	428,739
Instalments to implementing partners	7,876,145	5,194,294	13,070,439	(9,005,446)
Subtotal operational activities	43,591,426	22,617,740	66,209,165	(0)
Programme support	8,935,512	444,226	9,379,738	0
Total expenditure	52,526,938	23,061,965	75,588,903	(0)
Cancellation on previous years' expenditure				(1,211,907)
Instalments with implementing partners				
Payments made	18,797,538	8,899,000	27,696,538	
Reporting received	(10,921,392)	(3,704,706)	(14,626,099)	
Balance	7,876,145	5,194,294	13,070,439	
Previous year's report				
Instalments with implementing partners:				
Outstanding 1st January				11,021,585
Reporting received				(9,005,446)
Refunded to UNHCR				(1,093,907)
Currency adjustment				0
Outstanding 31st December				922,231