

KENYA

Working environment

The context

The situation in Somalia has evolved dramatically since 2011 and this has had an impact on Kenya, which hosts large numbers of Somali refugees. Current hopes for stability to take root in Somalia have led to certain expectations of voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees.

In the recent past, the security situation in the Dadaab area has become high-risk and dangerous, following a series of incidents, including the abduction of aid workers and fatal attacks on refugee leaders and Kenyan security forces. This led to more restrictive security measures that curtailed humanitarian access to the camps and obliged the Government of Kenya, UNHCR, partners and the refugee leadership to explore new ways to continue the delivery of assistance and protection.

The outcome of this collaborative process is embodied in an operations continuity plan (OCP), to guide the provision of coordinated and uninterrupted protection and services in the insecure Dadaab refugee complex. The OCP relied greatly on the use of refugee capacity, local community members and local partners to deliver assistance.

From January to August 2012, the Dadaab and Alinjugur camps registered more than 5,700 new arrivals from Somalia, bringing the total population in these camps to some 474,000. In 2011, Dadaab registered 113,500 new arrivals over the same eight month period. The large numbers were mainly due to the prevailing drought, famine and insecurity in Somalia.



Planning figures for Kenya

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Ethiopia	12,170	12,170	12,540	12,540
	Somalia	544,480	544,480	568,060	568,060
	Sudan	31,100	31,100	22,770	22,770
	Various	16,430	16,430	23,340	23,340
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	7,380	7,380	7,610	7,610
	Somalia	1,840	1,840	1,920	1,920
	Sudan	19,070	19,070	13,960	13,960
	Various	16,600	16,600	23,590	23,590
IDPs	Kenya	300,000	-	280,000	-
Stateless people	Stateless	30,000	-	15,000	-
Total		979,070	649,070	968,790	673,790

The biggest jump in population growth occurred in Kakuma Camp in Turkana County where 13,000 new arrivals, mostly from South Sudan, were registered between January and August 2012. With a population exceeding 101,000, Kakuma is rapidly running out of space. Responding to the need for protection, infrastructure and services of the growing population and alleviating camp congestion are among UNHCR's main priorities in Kakuma.

By August 2012, the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya, including some 55,000 in Nairobi, stood at more than 630,000.

● *The needs*

Interventions are needed to improve refugees' physical security, living standards, livelihoods and resilience. These will focus on expanding efforts in the area of law and order; improving social services and infrastructure; constructing adequate housing; and introducing low-cost, clean and renewable domestic energy sources. It will also involve improving school enrolment, retention and graduation rates; training refugees in marketable skills; and helping small-scale entrepreneurs with start-up grants.

| Strategy and activities |

UNHCR's core objectives are to secure access to asylum and international protection for asylum-seekers, preserve the asylum

space across the territory, maintain the civilian character of camps, facilitate refugee access to basic services, and find durable solutions. To reach these goals, UNHCR will foster strategic partnerships. It will also advocate for the prevention of statelessness and protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) while pursuing durable solutions.

Priority will be given to ensuring that all people of concern, whether in camps or in urban centres, are protected in accordance with national law and the relevant international conventions. The protection of vulnerable groups, such as single women who head households, unaccompanied or separated children, the elderly, and persons with special needs, will feature prominently in UNHCR's protection activities.

UNHCR will strive to strengthen the Kenyan Government's refugee management structures by working closely with the Department of Refugee Affairs, the relevant ministries in Nairobi, and the authorities in the refugee-hosting counties of Garissa and Turkana.

The review of the security partnership between the Government and UNHCR is likely to lead to performance improvements and better outcomes in the drive to preserve law and order in the Dadaab, Alinjogur and Kakuma camps.

When conditions in Somalia allow, UNHCR aims to facilitate voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity. UNHCR and its partners will organize the collection and dissemination of objective and balanced information on areas of return. Other durable solution opportunities, notably resettlement, will continue to be sought.

Main objectives and targets for 2013

Security from violence and exploitation

- Protection from crime is strengthened.
 - ☞ *The total number of police officers in camps reaches 970.*
- Protection of children is strengthened.
 - ☞ *Best interest determination processes are initiated or completed for 310 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).*
 - ☞ *240 UASC are placed in alternate care arrangements.*
 - ☞ *1,280 out-of-school adolescents participate in targeted programmes.*

Basic needs and essential services

- Nutritional well-being is improved.
 - ☞ *The global acute malnutrition rate among children between 6 and 59 months does not exceed 4 per cent.*
- The health status of the population is improved.
 - ☞ *The under-5 mortality rate does not exceed 1 per 1,000 people per month.*
- Shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained
 - ☞ *60 per cent of households live in adequate dwellings.*

- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
 - ☞ *The average number of litres of potable water available per person per day reaches 24 litres in Dadaab and 20 litres in Kakuma.*
- The population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene.
 - ☞ *60 per cent of households have latrines in Dadaab; 50 per cent in Kakuma.*
 - ☞ *17,000 of household sanitary facilities/latrines are constructed.*
 - ☞ *All people of concern receive 250g of soap per person per month in Dadaab; 70 per cent in Kakuma.*
 - ☞ *120,000 women receive sanitary materials.*
- The population has optimal access to education.
 - ☞ *68 per cent of persons of concern aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education in Dadaab; 50 per cent in Kakuma.*
- The population has sufficient access to energy.
 - ☞ *48 per cent of households have access to sustainable energy in Dadaab; 50 per cent in Kakuma.*

Durable solutions

- The potential for resettlement is realized.
 - ☞ *3,700 identified individuals depart for resettlement.*

UNHCR's presence in 2013

□ Number of offices	4
□ Total staff	501
International	86
National	364
JPOs	4
UNVs	38
Others	9

UNHCR will continue to encourage various branches of the Government to support the ratification of the two statelessness conventions, and will pursue strategic partnerships that enhance advocacy and solutions for the prevention of statelessness.

○ Constraints

UNHCR is working in an insecure environment characterized by targeted attacks on security and refugee officials. There are new physical risks and threats to aid workers, such as abductions in the camps. The size and scale of Dadaab and Alinjugur camps means that ensuring public safety is a complex task.

In Nairobi, the diffuse nature of the urban refugee population complicates protection outreach, communications and timely responses.

The already limited availability of essential services and infrastructure capacity has been put under even greater strain by the rapid growth in the numbers of refugees, resulting in risks to public health for both refugees and host communities.

Dwindling public support for persons of concern is another issue that UNHCR will endeavour to address. There is a perception that refugees pose a threat to Kenya's national security and internal stability, as well as representing a financial and environmental burden.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

UNHCR's strategy for Kenya aims to enhance the infrastructure, framework and partnerships critical to refugee-friendly policies by collaborating with institutions in the executive, legislative, judiciary and media. Partners also include UN agencies and civil society. The Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons and its Department of Refugee Affairs are UNHCR's primary government counterparts in refugee management. WFP provides food rations for general distribution and other feeding programmes, while the UNHCR-UNICEF partnership is being strengthened in Dadaab and Alinjugur to improve child protection, the response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), water and sanitation facilities and nutrition, health and education services.

Financial information

As the population of concern has grown, so have budgetary requirements. The deterioration in security and the rise in related risks have added significant costs to the operation. For 2013, total requirements amount to USD 251.6 million.



The "Nothing But Nets" campaign is helping refugees in Kakuma camp to understand more about malaria.

PHOTO: © MICHAEL MULLER

Consequences of a funding shortfall

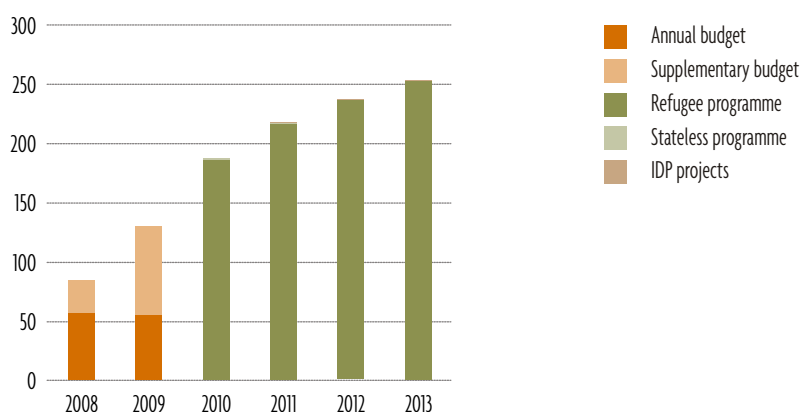
- The capacity to ensure the security of aid workers and more than half a million refugees would be reduced, as the number of police officers in camps would be scaled down to 582.
- Only four health facilities would be constructed instead of the required six.
- Only 10,200 household latrines constructed instead of the required 17,000.
- Only 186 out of 310 unaccompanied and separated children would have their best interest determination initiated or completed.
- Only 6,000 out of 10,000 vulnerable individuals in Dadaab, notably 2,880

out of 4,800 individuals with disabilities, would receive appropriate support.

- There would be a rise in the incidence of preventable and treatable diseases caused by inadequate health care and insufficient water and sanitation services.
- Greater food insecurity would lead to higher malnutrition rates.
- School enrolment, attendance and graduation rates would drop, particularly among girls, with a corresponding rise in the risks for girls.
- Only 10 out of the required 16 schools in Dadaab, and 25 of the needed 42 classrooms in Kakuma, would be constructed.

UNHCR's budget in Kenya 2008 – 2013

Millions (USD)



2013 UNHCR's budget in Kenya (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment				
International and regional instruments	0	22,000	16,667	38,667
Law and policy	737,725	0	16,667	754,392
Administrative institutions and practice	0	22,000	0	22,000
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,827,012	0	0	1,827,012
Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i>	1,727,358	0	0	1,727,358
Public attitude towards persons of concern	286,362	0	0	286,362
Subtotal	4,578,458	44,000	33,333	4,655,791
Fair protection processes and documentation				
Reception conditions improved	3,187,077	0	0	3,187,077
Identification of statelessness	0	22,000	0	22,000
Registration and profiling	3,312,252	0	0	3,312,252
Refugee status determination	1,488,970	0	0	1,488,970
Individual documentation	664,480	0	0	664,480
Civil registration and civil status documentation	926,960	0	0	926,960
Family reunification	578,538	0	0	578,538
Subtotal	10,158,276	22,000	0	10,180,276

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies

Department of Refugee Affairs (Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons)
 Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security
 Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, and the Ministry of Education

NGOs

African Development Emergency Organization
 CARE International
 Centre for Domestic Training and Development
 Cooperazione e Sviluppo (Cesvi)
 Danish Refugee Council
 Don Bosco – Kenya
 Fafi Integrated Development Association
 FilmAid International
 Handicap International
 International Rescue Committee
 International Service Volunteers Association
 Jesuit Refugee Service
 Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association
 Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
 Kenya Red Cross Society
 Legal Advice Centre (*Kituo Cha Sheria*) – Kenya
 Lutheran World Federation
 National Council of Churches of Kenya
 Norwegian Refugee Council
 Oxfam – UK
 Refugee Consortium of Kenya
 Relief Reconstruction and Development Organisation
 Save the Children Fund – UK
 Windle Trust UK in Kenya

Others

IOM
 UNV

Operational partners

NGOs

Centre for Torture Victims – Kenya
 GOAL
 Médecins Sans Frontières – Switzerland

Others

IOM
 OCHA
 UNAIDS
 UNDP
 UNDSS
 UNFPA
 UNICEF
 WFP

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Security from violence and exploitation				
Protection from crime	10,761,204	0	0	10,761,204
Prevention and response to SGBV	4,279,693	0	0	4,279,693
Freedom of movement and reduction of detention risks	1,189,263	0	0	1,189,263
Protection of children	6,679,626	0	0	6,679,626
Subtotal	22,909,785	0	0	22,909,785
Basic needs and essential services				
Health	23,585,893	0	0	23,585,893
Reproductive health and HIV services	6,449,592	0	0	6,449,592
Nutrition	8,779,893	0	0	8,779,893
Food security	595,538	0	0	595,538
Water	8,558,862	0	0	8,558,862
Sanitation and hygiene	20,170,570	0	0	20,170,570
Shelter and infrastructure	28,815,966	0	0	28,815,966
Access to energy	6,917,726	0	0	6,917,726
Basic domestic items	14,425,615	0	0	14,425,615
Services for people with specific needs	6,386,524	0	0	6,386,524
Education	37,842,684	0	0	37,842,684
Subtotal	162,528,861	0	0	162,528,861
Community empowerment and self-reliance				
Community mobilization	2,898,185	0	0	2,898,185
Co-existence with local communities	4,905,821	0	0	4,905,821
Natural resources and shared environment	2,039,246	0	0	2,039,246
Self-reliance and livelihoods	8,126,473	0	0	8,126,473
Subtotal	17,969,725	0	0	17,969,725
Durable solutions				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	22,000	0	22,000
Voluntary return	2,912,059	0	0	2,912,059
Reintegration	0	0	16,667	16,667
Integration	201,362	0	0	201,362
Resettlement	2,388,469	0	0	2,388,469
Subtotal	5,501,890	22,000	16,667	5,540,557
Leadership, coordination and partnerships				
Coordination and partnerships	437,707	22,000	33,333	493,041
Camp management and coordination	2,210,360	0	0	2,210,360
Emergency management	770,538	0	16,667	787,205
Donor relations and resource mobilization	945,252	0	0	945,252
Subtotal	4,363,857	22,000	50,000	4,435,857
Logistics and operations support				
Logistics and supply	7,505,775	0	0	7,505,775
Operations management, coordination and support	15,860,525	0	0	15,860,525
Subtotal	23,366,300	0	0	23,366,300
Total	251,377,153	110,000	100,000	251,587,153
2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012)	235,538,624	301,350	441,850	236,281,824