

Sub Office Dadaab, Kenya

JULY 2021

The security situation in Dadaab and nearby Sub Counties remained calm throughout the month. Border points into Kenya were closed to mitigate the risks of transmitting COVID-19. However, there continues to be a trend of border crossing from Somalia to Kenya

through the porous borders along Liboi corridor. New arrival profiling remained suspended due to COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures.

Relocation of non-Somali refugees to Kakuma remained suspended due to same Covid-19 measures.

227,429

Dadaab population as of **31 July 2021**

57%

Percentage of Dadaab population are children

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION FROM DADAAB

565

Refugees returned home in **2021**.

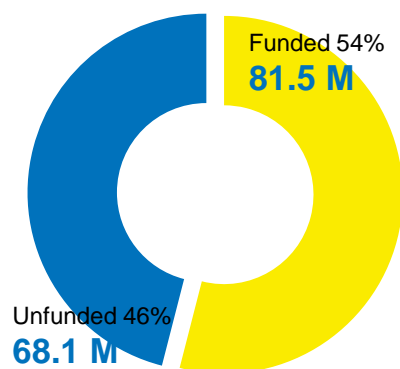
63,928

Refugee children are **enrolled in school** in the Dadaab camps

FUNDING (AS OF 27 JULY 2021)

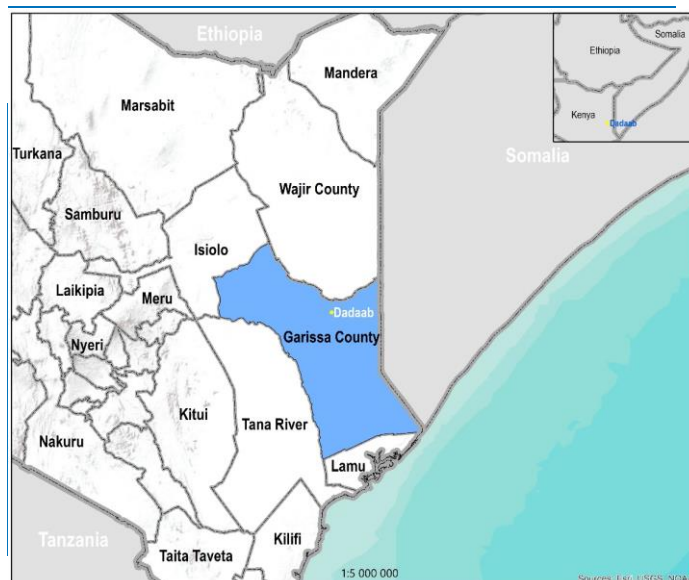
USD 149.6 M

requested for the **Kenya** situation



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Somalia	219,290
Ethiopia	7,245
South Sudan	642
DRC	79
Uganda	75
Burundi	64
Sudan	17
Rwanda	8
Eritrea	4
Tanzania	3
Yemen	2





COVID-19 Preparedness and Response

- COVID-19 transmission increased by 75 (46 humanitarian workers, 29 refugees and asylum seekers) up from 19 (5 humanitarian workers, 14 refugees and asylum seekers) cases in the previous month. The monthly positivity rate out of 1,293 tests conducted was 5.8% up from 1.7% in the previous reporting period. The cumulative total COVID-19 cases as of 31 July 2021 were 604 (241 refugees and asylum seekers and 363 humanitarian staff).
- There were 5 COVID-19 mortalities reported as a result of patients delaying in seeking medical help. All cases were audited.

Public Health Response

- One isolation and one quarantine facility maintained for COVID-19 response.
- UNHCR and partners maintained 245 community health workers for risk communication and community engagement, community-based surveillance, and community sensitization on uptake of essential services, and to ensure access to basic care for those with chronic conditions.
- Community sensitization upscaled through 5 weekly live radio shows, household visits and health education sessions at the health facilities.
- COVID-19 supplies stockpile maintained at Ifo2 warehouse to support health partners in the COVID-19 response.
- Sample referral for COVID-19 testing and surveillance supported through Kenya Red Cross Society.



PROTECTION

- In the month of July 2021, a total of 23,943 individuals were scheduled across the three camps out of which 26,850 individuals were verified. The turnout across the three camps was at 100%. No-shows from previous days were accommodated throughout the process.

Camp	Households verified	Individuals verified
Dagahaley	2,247	11,678
Hagadera	2,263	10,743
Ifo	878	4,429
Grand Total	5,388	26,850

- During the reporting period, 475 Refugee ID cards were distributed. 74 individuals were processed through the Live Capture Unit (LCU). 11,874 Refugee cards are pending collection.
- There was no profiling of new arrivals. The population of unregistered is estimated at 18,813 individuals; 9,801 are females while 9,012 are males.

Access to Justice

- Refugee Consortium of Kenya's border monitor continued to observe, document and report on cross border movements. 588 (132 Women, 164 Men, 140 Girls and 152 Boys) new arrivals were recorded compared to 495 (133 Women, 136 Men, 121 Girls and 105 Boys) that were recorded in the previous month. This indicates an increase of 18.8% in movement of people into the country through the border point of Liboi. Those interviewed originated from areas in Mogadishu, Lower and Middle Juba (Kismayo, Jamaame, Buale, Jilib, Afmadow, Sakow and Salagle). The main reason stated by the new arrivals was to participate in the ongoing verification exercise, while others reported insecurity caused by the militia group controlling the stated areas of origin and the search for humanitarian assistance. The monitor also continued to advise the arrivals on the COVID-19 prevention measures and the presence of a quarantine centre in the refugee camps.
- Legal Aid clinics were conducted across the three camps with camp-based protection monitors and community-based counsellors who identify and refer clients for support. 76 (58 Women, 18 Men) persons of concern were reached through various interventions such as legal and individual psychosocial counselling, psychoeducation, follow up on reported cases at the police stations and court stations and case referrals to relevant agencies for further intervention and assistance.
- Monitoring of Human rights violations in the camps continued through the protection monitors across the camps with complaints of non-replacement of lost refugee identity cards, inadequate access to material support and shelter, anxiety over the verification exercise which the refugees are linking to camp closure, arrests of people of concern along the migration corridors due to lack of movement pass, physical violence including SGBV, stigma and discrimination and delayed resettlement processes being reported.

Child Protection

- Terres des Hommes (TdH) identified and supported 64 children (31 girls, 33 boys) through age and gender-appropriate interventions. Out of this, 3 girls and 4 boys were children living with disability. The children were identified through existing community structures and assessments conducted which informed the development of case plans.
- 100 adolescents (48 girls, 52 boys) participated in two radio sessions and one community-led information and feedback session. During these sessions, dissemination of life saving information at the sectional child friendly help desks and one public information campaign were conducted. The partner further conducted Best Interest Assessment for 32 children (17 girls, 15 boys) with various protection concerns. Out of these, five (2 girls, 3 boys) were for protection, 13 were for care arrangements (6 girls, 7 boys), four (3 girls, 1 boy) were food related, one was a medical, six (3 girls, 3 boys) were card merging and separation, while three (girls) were for durable solutions.
- Further, Tdh in collaboration with other protection partners organized and attended a virtual BID panel where six BIDs (4 girls, 2 boys) were presented. The cases presented were for unaccompanied and separated children seeking durable solutions. Four (1 boy, 3 girls) Best Interest Determinations were approved for Resettlement, one was deferred for further assessments while another was disapproved.

Community Empowerment

- Three Focus Group Discussions were held across the three camps and attended by 74 youths (42 M, 32 F) including five with disability. The purpose of the discussions was to engage the youth and religious leaders to work together in sensitizing the community especially young girls on the use of social media.
- 12 home visits were conducted to encourage parents to monitor their children's school attendance and performance. Motivational talks and refreshment were provided to members of the Somali Bantu community to encourage them to enrol their children in schools.
- A virtual monthly youth coordination meeting was conducted to discuss various issues and challenges faced by the youth. Some of the challenges discussed included new baby additions, circulation of fake documents including birth notifications and the celebration of the International Youth Day which will be held on 12 August across the three camps.
- Three community forums were conducted in the three camps to address and engage men, women, boys, and girls of diverse age groups on the effects of drugs addiction and to encourage them to participate in sports activities to help them withdraw from the use of drugs.

Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)

- An adhoc Interagency coordination meeting on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was held with education partners where the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and International Rescue Committee (IRC) shared their findings, following reported cases. Their recommendations included need for agencies to review their staff Code of Conduct and the need for regular staff refresher trainings as well as committing to not engaging in any relations with pupils and all people of concern. At the end of the meeting, SGBV/PSEA key message were shared with all partners, to be printed and shared with their target population.
- 300 (160M,140F) children from Bahati, Hormud and Midnimo Primary Schools in Ifo and Dagahaley camps were reached with awareness messaging on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Gender Based Violence prevention and response after parents and caregivers reported in previous community forums, allegations of learners and teachers having relationships.
- DRC conducted psycho-education sessions in Ifo and Dagahaley camps reaching 98 (45F, 43M) participants on the health, social and psychological effects of GBV in the community and on anger management. Effective ways of dealing with frustration and anger in a positive way and the link between anger, conflict and abuse was discussed. The role of different agencies regarding GBV prevention and response, the interagency referral pathway and toll-free lines were discussed. Participants were tasked to share the knowledge with other community members.
- Three GBV health talk sessions were held at health posts 1& 7 in Ifo camp reaching 91 (50F, 41M) individuals with key protection messages on caring for sexual assault survivors, focusing on the critical first 72 hours and the "do no harm" principle. Participants raised concern of increased need for menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits especially among school-going girls and shelter needs mostly among residents on the outskirts of the camp. The interagency referral pathway and the GBV toll free lines were reshared.

- An inception meeting was held with 75 male GBV champions in Ifo and Dagahaley camps, majority of whom had previously, undertaken a behavioural transformational curriculum (Engaging Men through Accountable Practice) that had prepared them for this role. They will be involved in awareness creation and sensitization of the community on prevention and response to SGBV as well as effective referral of at-risk cases/vulnerable families for support. There will be 16 subsequent weekly sessions across the camps on emerging SGBV issues, gaps in GBV program implementation and community feedback. Most participants showed their commitment and readiness to raise awareness as GBV champions.
- A four-day mentorship training was held in Ifo camp with 59 (34F, 25M) mentors. The concept of mentorship and realities as well as challenges of the mentoring experience were explored. Participants unanimously identified early/forced marriage, unruly behaviours (especially among boys), school drop-out, peer pressure, drug/substance abuse, FGM (dealing with effects) as the most common challenges experienced by adolescent boys and girls in the camp. Mentors requested for two weeks to identify their mentees and were urged to work with community leaders/structures to support in identification of vulnerable girls and boys, including child-headed households all while applying the principles of safety, security and non- discrimination.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- 757 (324M, 433F) older refugees in the three camps received services related to case documentation, home visits and follow-ups such as referrals to other agencies for health, WASH, rehabilitation, and registration services. 100 (55M, 45F) older persons at Hagadera camp were supported with dignity and hygiene kits. Additionally, 42 (26M, 16F) older persons and those with disabilities received home based therapy and counselling services.
- The monthly elderly coordination meetings across the camps were conducted during the month. Among participants were 90 (45M, 45F) elderly committee members, Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), Terres de Homes (TDH) and CARE. The elderly received updates on ongoing project activities benefiting older persons in the camps. RAS updated on the verification exercise of refugees at Ifo that started in July. The elderly requested for non-food items such as blankets and shelter as key concerns that needed to be addressed, especially during this cold season.
- 1,849 (948M, 901F) persons with disability received various services through partnership between the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Humanity and Inclusion (HI). The services included physiotherapy and occupational therapy services, counselling services, repairing of their assistive and mobility devices, home-based therapy, and referral to other partners for mainstreaming.
- The monthly CBR (Community-Based Rehabilitation) coordination meeting was held in Hagadera, reaching 30 (15M, 15F) of the committee members and host representatives and was attended by International Rescue Committee (IRC), Care, TDH, RAS and UNHCR. The meeting was important as it provided an opportunity to assess the impact of COVID-19 on people living with disabilities and outcomes of the cash-based interventions from the previous disbursement and sharing updates on project activities targeting them.
- In Dagahaley and Ifo Humanity and Inclusion (HI) reached 1,487 (769M, 718F) persons with disability for services such as physiotherapy, occupational, soft tissue manipulation,

gait, assistive training, client session, peer to peer, fabrication, and repair of assistive devices.



EDUCATION & LIVELIHOODS

- The average school attendance rate for the month was recorded at 77.3% for primary, 50.5% for secondary and 43.03% for Technical and Vocational Education and Training institutions. 2,933 learners (1,769 Male, 1,164 Female) were registered for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE). Out of this, 28 learners (21 Male, 7 Female) were children with disabilities. A total of 1,167 (764 Male, 403 Female) candidates were registered for the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE).
- Teaching was interrupted in Towfiq secondary school in Ifo on 28 July 2021 following students' unrest. The situation was addressed, and the school returned to normalcy after a series of meetings with the school's Board of Management, teachers, and parents. Disciplinary action was taken against students who were found to have caused the chaos by inciting other students.
- The Lutheran World Federation with support from UNHCR and the Refugee Affairs Secretariat was able to reach an amicable solution to re-open primary schools in Hagadera following a weeklong disruption of teaching by some members of the community who were demanding reinstatement of one of the teachers (a refugee teacher) who was discontinued on disciplinary grounds.
- Through the Education Assessment and Resource Centre's (EARC), services such as psychosocial debrief sessions and rehabilitation services were provided to 269 (145M, 124F) persons of concern across the three camps.
- 90 (49M and 41F) CWDs (Children with Disabilities) benefited from transport CBI during the month across the three Camps. These are vulnerable pupils experiencing mobility difficulties while going to school.
- Windle International Kenya (WIK) conducted the unpacking Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) training for 55 (17F) secondary schoolteachers and project officers through Strathmore University. The training was aimed at preparing secondary schools' transition to CBC once it is rolled out. Areas covered included overview of the basic education curriculum framework, curriculum development cycle, overview of the CBC curriculum design and curriculum implementation rollout plan for Junior and senior secondary schools.
- LWF conducted inclusive education training for 275 (240M & 35F) education stakeholders comprising of incentive teachers, classroom assistance teachers, community school counsellors, Assistant Education Officers and Board of Management representatives and Special Needs Education committee representatives from Ifo and Dagahaley refugee camps. The objective of the training was to capacitate education stakeholders, especially teachers with the necessary tools and skills to provide quality and inclusive education as well as to identify barriers to inclusion of SNE learners in mainstream schools and ensure equal access to education services in the camps.



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- The Resettlement unit submitted eight cases comprising of 22 individuals for resettlement to Canada.

- The unit conducted counselling through phone and email thereby responding to 45 inquiries from refugees on resettlement processing, consideration for resettlement and their case status.
- Movement passes for 60 refugees were prepared and delivered to IOM. Among them, 12 were departing for Canada under WUSC-SRP (World University Service of Canada-Student Refugee Programme), seven were for the USA, and four were for France, while the remaining 37 were for health assessment in Nairobi.
- The RST team attended a monthly live radio session targeting refugees and asylum seekers, where general resettlement updates, anti-fraud related information, and the impact of COVID-19 on resettlement as well as complementary pathways were discussed. Radio sensitization continues to play a crucial role, as it allows for a larger engagement of persons of concern within a brief but impactful time frame whereby information is disseminated directly to the community.
- The team conducted verification of 92 refugee applicants and shared them with RefugePoint and Windle International Kenya. Out of this, 72 were for WUSC-SRP (World University Service of Canada-Student Refugee Programme) and 20 were for EMPP (labour mobility). Additionally, three applicants of Somali nationality were facilitated, and their interviews carried out by EMPP (Economic Mobility Pathways Pilot) employers from Canada.
- Using the KoBo Toolbox for complementary pathways, 659 individuals have been recorded as having received complementary pathways assistance since March. Since the adoption of the tool in March 2021, data collection has been enhanced, particularly where ProGres V4 cannot be utilized. Among them, 339 were for private sponsorship, 183 were for labour mobility, 132 were for scholarships, and five were for family reunification. Out of the 659, 614 were Somalis, 43 were Ethiopians, and one each of Congolese (DRC) and South Sudanese.
- 76 returnees (all Ethiopians) were assisted to voluntarily return home in safety and dignity while complying with COVID-19 health protocols bringing the total 2021 departures to 565.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Many refugees in Dadaab refugee camps are seeking support for resettlement given that particularly those with high protection risks and most vulnerable, have virtually no or very limited voluntary repatriation prospects. Regrettably, quotas availed are very low.
- There is a need to increase and strengthen awareness on complementary pathways amongst the refugee community so that UNHCR can facilitate access to opportunities. In 2020, the Office assisted 131 individuals with access to family reunification and community sponsorship Programmes in third countries. In 2021, 659 were assisted.



HEALTH

- The Cholera outbreak in Dagahaley camp that was confirmed on 28 May 2021 persisted and control was achieved as at the end of the reporting period. A total of 36 cases were line listed and managed and no fatalities reported.

- Access to essential health services provided for persons of concern with 43,053 consultations conducted during the reporting period at a rate of 75 consultation/clinician/day.
- The Dadaab verification exercise is ongoing with support from UNHCR, health partners and the Ministry of Health officers for the supervision and enforcement of the public health and social measures in place to prevent increase in COVID-19 transmission.
- Polio round 2 campaign was successfully conducted between 17- 22 July 2021.
- A 36% increase in acute watery diarrhoea cases was reported. All cholera cases confirmed were in Dagahaley camp attributed to poor solid waste management. Hygiene promotion, household disinfection, distribution of jerricans and sensitization of communities continued throughout the period with increased water pumping hours by three hours and 90 sanitation workers were deployed across the three camps with UNHCR support.
- Management of acute malnutrition Management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) was maintained.
- During the reporting period, 4,374 women and girls accessed sexual and reproductive health services at the various points in the camps and 27 were managed for post abortion care.
- During the reporting period, 6,163 women and girls accessed sexual and reproductive health services at the various points in the camps and 40 were managed for post abortion care.
- One maternal mortality recorded during the reporting period. Maternal death review conducted, and action plan developed for implementation with special emphasis on timely referral of cases complicated by other medical comorbidities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Reduced community health workforce from 323 in 2020 to 245 in 2021 for risk communication and community engagement. This has resulted in inadequate community surveillance, household health education sessions and quarantine admissions.
- Backlog of chronic cases at the camps due to movement restrictions suspending reverse referrals leading to increased morbidity and complications.
- Shortage of clinical staff. Currently clinicians are doing 80 consultations per clinician per day, the recommended standard is less than 50.
- Inadequate blood and blood products especially affecting maternal health outcomes. Post-partum haemorrhage is responsible for over 90% of maternal mortalities in the camps. Health partners rely on blood donations from relatives and other members of the community.
- Lack of point of entry surveillance and quarantine facilities at main border crossing points of Liboi and Amuma continue to affect efforts and pose a risk of importation of more virulent variants of COVID-19.
- Shortage of staff to support the Maternal Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) activities in Ifo and Hagadera camps because of budget reductions from UNHCR.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Food distribution was conducted during the previous reporting period for the months of June and July 2021.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of nutrition survey since 2018, hence accurate picture of the nutrition status not known. WFP is planning a nutrition survey during the month of September 2021.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Access to water

- On average, the daily water production in July from 22 operational boreholes was 9,466 m³, where about 5,083 m³ supplied to the refugee population in the three Dadaab camps. This translated to an average daily per capita water allocation of 21.0 litres per person per day. About 4,383 m³ (46.3 %) was apportioned to other users including Agencies, markets, institutions, hospitals, livestock, leakages and other losses.

Sanitation Coverage

- There were 39,471 functioning household latrines and 250 communal latrines during the reporting period, translating to a coverage of 85.2%. WASH partner CARE is currently incorporating community structures in camp cleaning. 90 sanitation cleaners were hired for a period of 6 months to support cleaning of solid waste in the camps.

Hygiene Promotion

- CARE engaged 126 hygiene promoters to conduct campaigns and incorporating community structures in hygiene promotion across the camps. Hygiene promotion ratio to persons of concern stands at 1:1,920, against the UNHCR standard of 1:1,000 people of concern in protracted refugee situations such as Dadaab.

Working in partnership

In Dadaab, The Government of Kenya counterpart, RAS, and UNHCR are working together with WFP, UNICEF, IOM, County Government of Garissa, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Save the Children International, Terre Des Hommes, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, Lutheran World Federation, Humanity and Inclusion, Centre for Victims of Torture, Windle International, Norwegian Refugee Council, Kenya Red Cross Society, Médecins Sans Frontier, FilmAid International, CARE International, RRDO, FaIDA and Peace Winds Japan.

External / PI/ Donor Relations

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