

# KENYA



## UNHCR's presence | 2013

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>447</b>
International staff	65
National staff	337
JPOs	6
UN Volunteers	39

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- The Governments of Somalia and Kenya together with UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement, a legal framework governing the voluntary repatriation and return of Somali refugees in Kenya. Subsequently, UNHCR and partners undertook preparatory actions and established coordination mechanisms to support voluntary spontaneous repatriation movements to Somalia from Dadaab camp. These included the establishment of the inter-agency return forum and the launch of help desks in all camps to provide refugees with return information and counselling. By year-end, some 1,700 refugees had approached the help desks in Dadaab camp to learn more about the repatriation process.
- After the September Westgate mall attack in Nairobi, the number of people in need of protection and legal representation rose significantly. A total of 17,000 people received legal assistance, including 1,550 released from detention, as a direct result of coordinated interventions by UNHCR and its partners.
- Kenya's largest refugee camp (Dadaab), where many Somali refugees were being cared for, saw a drop in its population from just over 474,000 persons in August 2012 to some 408,000 in December 2013.
- UNHCR worked closely with the Kenyan Government, media and local communities to manage public perceptions of national security and the continued presence of Somali refugees.
- The Government helped to ensure international protection for people of concern by registering asylum-seekers and refugees and issuing them with ID cards. The authorities also began taking over camp management and facilitated access for refugees to land, as well as basic services such as education.

## People of concern

Somali refugees from south-central Somalia were the largest population of concern in Kenya: most reside in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps. Other people

of concern to UNHCR in Kenya included Ethiopian refugees and South Sudanese asylum-seekers and refugees.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Somalia	475,300	475,300	51	57
	Ethiopia	23,500	23,500	46	46
	South Sudan	19,900	19,900	48	54
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	8,100	8,100	47	47
	Sudan	3,900	3,900	27	27
	Eritrea	1,400	1,400	49	24
	Burundi	1,200	1,200	47	51
	Rwanda	900	900	49	35
	Uganda	600	600	46	44
	Various	70	70	29	23
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	South Sudan	26,200	26,200	43	68
	Ethiopia	7,700	7,700	44	40
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	6,400	6,400	44	49
	Burundi	4,300	4,300	43	44
	Sudan	4,100	4,100	29	63
	Somalia	2,100	2,100	50	35
	Uganda	500	500	43	43
	Rwanda	500	500	47	38
	Eritrea	320	320	43	31
	Various	130	130	29	28
<b>Stateless</b>	Stateless	20,000	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>607,120</b>	<b>587,120</b>		

## | Results in 2013 |

### Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the end-year results and impact on people of concern are

provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>			
<b>Protection from crime strengthened</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> In Dadaab, 247 of the 553 stationed police officers reside in the refugee camps. UNHCR and the Government continued implementing their Security Partnership Project – strengthening the capacity of security apparatus and promoting community policing, with the objective of safeguarding the lives and property of people of concern, the host community and humanitarian workers.			
<b>Gap:</b> To provide effective protection for people of concern, UNHCR required additional resources to hire refugee security guards, purchase VHF radios, train communities in community policing and supply more vehicles to enhance patrols within the camps.			
<b>Extent to which the security management system is effective in ensuring the security of people of concern</b>	<b>Refugees in Dadaab camps</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b># of police in camps/communities</b>	<b>Refugees in Kakuma camp</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>135</b>

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>Protection of children strengthened</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> In Nairobi, 261 best interest determination (BID) processes were completed for unaccompanied minors. In Dadaab refugee camps, an inter-agency vulnerability assessment was conducted, which identified 2,211 unaccompanied and separated children. Of the 943 children who underwent best interest assessments, 211 proceeded for BID. In Kakuma, 1,497 children underwent the best interest determination process.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Despite achievements, the number of children requiring support increased and UNHCR's response capacity remained overstretched.</p>			
% of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Refugees in urban areas (Nairobi)	70%	41%
# of best interest determinations conducted	Refugees in Kakuma camp	600	1497
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Nutritional well-being improved</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> In the Dadaab camps, global acute malnutrition (GAM) dropped from 15.4 per cent in 2012 to 9.9 per cent in 2013, thanks to treatment and preventive activities. Nutritional programmes for acutely malnourished children ran throughout the year, with bi-weekly supplementary feeding sessions held in 18 centres. In Kakuma camp, GAM rates were at 7.9 per cent. Interventions included community-based management of acute malnutrition; blanket supplementary feeding programs for children aged 6 to 23 months; and vitamin-A supplementation for children aged 6 to 59 months.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Promotion of infant and young child feeding practices was inadequately funded across all Dadaab camps. In Kakuma, the nutritional programme was largely understaffed and physical infrastructure remained inadequate to cope with the population increase.</p>			
Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6–59 months)	Refugees in Dadaab camps	10%	9.9%
Nutrition survey conducted according to recommended guidelines (yes/no)	Refugees in Kakuma camp	YES	YES
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> Across Dadaab camps, under-five mortality rates improved from 0.6/1,000/month at the beginning of 2013 to 0.2/1,000/month at year-end. All camp hospitals and 18 satellite health posts provided health services with minimal disruptions, as well as essential medicine and medical training for 20 clinical staff from all camps. In Kakuma camp, despite the challenges posed by an increasing population, health indicators remained within international standards.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> More services in Kambioos camp are required to reduce the numbers of referrals to Hagadera. In Kakuma, there is need for a better equipped hospital, refurbishment and expansion of four satellite clinics, additional qualified health staff, and additional laboratory medical supplies/medicines.</p>			
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 population/month)	Refugees in Kakuma camp	1	1
# of health trainings conducted in collaboration with Ministry of Health, or other external partners for the health workforce	Refugees in Dadaab camps	5	5
<b>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> In Dadaab camps, the shelter situation had slightly improved – namely through the construction of 1,653 transitional shelters to replace tents.</p> <p>In early 2013, 68 per cent of refugee households in Kakuma had adequate durable shelters. An influx of 22,329 new arrivals increased the percentage of population without adequate shelter from 32 per cent to 43 per cent. Despite funding constraints, UNHCR constructed 4,932 transitional shelters providing temporary housing to all new arrivals.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Refugees had access to inadequate shelter due to challenges with the materials used for construction and the lack of financial resources.</p>			
% of households living in adequate dwellings	Refugees in Dadaab camps	60%	14%
# of people of concern receiving transitional shelter	Refugees in Kakuma camp	23,264	19,728
<b>Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b>			
<p><b>Result/Impact:</b> In Dadaab camps, the average rate for potable water per person per day is 24 litres. In Kakuma camp, at the beginning of 2013, each refugee received an average of 22 litres of potable water per day; but by year-end, this had dropped to 17 litres owing to a significant increase in the number of refugees.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> In Dadaab, to keep refugees safe and avoid further water loss through leaks, the rehabilitation of pipelines and construction of new tap stands was required. In Kakuma, the water distribution network was insufficient for an increasing refugee population.</p>			
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	Refugees in Kakuma camp	20	17
# of boreholes drilled	Refugees in Dadaab camp	4	5

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> In Dadaab camps, 58.2 per cent of households had latrines. To address this, 12,531 latrines were constructed with the help of beneficiaries – a bid to ensure families felt a sense of ownership and that work carried out would be sustainable. In Kakuma, 3,268 additional latrines were constructed, enhancing refugees' sanitation.			
<b>Gap:</b> In Dadaab camps, 45,103 new latrines were needed to meet household demands. In Kakuma, limited funding and a continuous influx of asylum-seekers prevented the standard of one latrine per family being achieved.			
% of households with drop-hole latrine	Refugees in Dadaab camps	75%	58%
# of women receiving sanitary materials	Refugees in Kakuma camp	30,000	31,000
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> Enrolment in primary education improved in Dadaab, from 32 to 34 per cent, where 1,552 teachers served the five camps. 1,200 teachers received pedagogical skills training and 417 were specifically trained on the “child-friendly school” concept. In Kakuma, two new primary schools were established, which served more than 2,000 children.			
<b>Gap:</b> Despite an improvement in access to quality education in Kakuma, meeting the required standards continued to be a challenge because of the increase in refugee population (most are school-age children) which places a considerable strain on limited school facilities.			
% of PoC aged 6–13 years enrolled in primary education	Refugees in Dadaab camps	45%	34%
# of teachers who have received training	Refugees in Dadaab camps	720	1,200
<b>Population has sufficient access to energy</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> In Dadaab, 4,145 tonnes of wood, procured in an eco-friendly manner, was distributed by two partners to vulnerable households, as well as to public institutions such as schools and hospitals. In Kakuma, UNHCR could only supply 10kg of firewood per person, per month for only six months. As a result, refugees needed to develop other coping mechanisms to meet their domestic energy requirements, such as selling their food rations to buy extra firewood.			
<b>Gap:</b> Available firewood could cover only two-and-a-half months of the household energy demand in Dadaab. The 9,509 energy saving stoves provided in 2013 did not bridge the existing gap.			
% of households with access to sustainable energy	Refugees in Kakuma camp	50%	16%
% of households using biomass energy (firewood/charcoal)	Refugees in Dadaab camps	100%	67%
<b>DURABLE SOLUTIONS</b>			
<b>Potential for resettlement realized</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> In Nairobi 4,338 refugees approached the Office and were briefed on the resettlement criteria and procedures, following which 820 refugees departed for third countries. Meanwhile, in Dadaab, 1,356 refugees departed the camps for 10 resettlement countries and in Kakuma, 2,966 individual cases were processed, with 1,719 individuals departing to various resettlement countries.			
<b>Gap:</b> The number of departures from Nairobi remained low due to long delays in procedures.			
% of PoC submitted for resettlement who had departed for resettlement	Refugees in urban areas (Nairobi)	80%	35%
# of people who had received general information on comprehensive solutions, including resettlement	Refugees in Dadaab camps	50,000	4,650

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Department of Refugee Affairs

#### NGOs:

CARE International; the Centre for Domestic Training and Development; Danish Refugee Council; Don Bosco; Fafi Integrated Development Association; FilmAid International; Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society; International Rescue Committee; Islamic Relief Worldwide; Jesuit Refugee Service; Kenya Red Cross Society; the Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association; *Kituo Cha Sheria* (Legal Advice Centre); Lokichoggio, Oropoi and Kakuma Development Organization; Lutheran World Federation; National Council of Churches of Kenya; Norwegian Refugee Council; Peace Winds Japan; Refugee Consortium of Kenya; Relief, Reconstruction and Development Organization; Save the Children International; Windle Trust Kenya.

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education

#### NGOs:

*Action Contre La Faim*, African Development Emergency Organization, Association of Volunteers in International Service, Catholic Relief Services, The Center for Victims of Torture - Kenya, *Cooperazione e Sviluppo*, GOAL, Handicap International, International Service Volunteers Association, International Lifeline Fund, Internews, Star FM, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, *Médecins Sans Frontières* – Switzerland, Refuge Point, *Terre des Hommes*, World Vision International, Womankind Kenya

#### Others:

GIZ, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP

## Assessment of results

Insecurity remained the primary challenge for UNHCR's operations in Kenya and its ability to protect refugees and asylum-seekers.

The Government offered broad and generous support to the refugee programme and continued to provide international protection to people of concern. However, UNHCR technical and material support was still deemed necessary to ensure that the Ministries of Health and Education, the Department of Children's Services, the Civil Registration Department, and the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) could support refugees. UNHCR and partners have helped build the protection monitoring and response capacity of the Department of Refugee Affairs, complementing the community-based protection structures and systems.

Additional opportunities for community engagement, for both refugees and locals, are essential in empowering them to search solutions. Significant investment in expanding livelihood opportunities was considered necessary to promote dignity by enabling refugees to work and support themselves, their families and their communities.

## Working with others

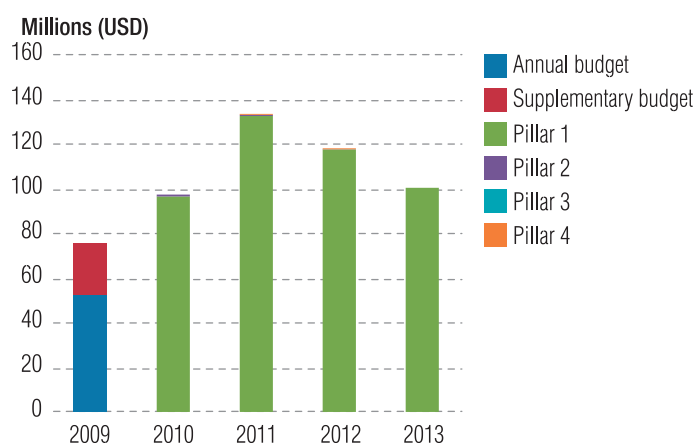
Enhanced coordination within the UNHCR-led Urban Refugee Protection Network, a consortium of 23 organizations active in refugee protection and advocacy, including legal interventions, contributed to quality responses and outcomes for people of concern living in Nairobi and other major urban centres.

UNHCR in Kenya entered into operational protection and service delivery agreements with 22 local, national and international partners. The collaboration with WFP in providing refugees with food rations remained effective.

# Financial information

## Expenditure in Kenya | 2009 to 2013

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Kenya amounted to USD 251.6 million in 2013. Between 2009 and 2011, annual UNHCR expenditure in Kenya rose from USD 76 million to USD 134 million at the height of the 2011 emergency, when record resources were mobilized in response to the sudden influx of more than 160,000 Somali refugees. In subsequent years, the situation stabilized and, consequently, annual expenditures steadily decreased to USD 118 million in 2012 and USD 101 million in 2013.



## Budget, income and expenditure in Kenya | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>251,377,167</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>251,587,167</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	98,546,964	0	0	<b>98,546,964</b>
Other funds available / transfers	8,214,178	8,129	39,201	<b>8,261,508</b>
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>106,761,142</b>	<b>8,129</b>	<b>39,201</b>	<b>106,808,473</b>

### EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

#### Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	2,270,596	0	0	<b>2,270,596</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,420,840	0	0	<b>1,420,840</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	4,235,220	0	0	<b>4,235,220</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	99,010	0	0	<b>99,010</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,025,666</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,025,666</b>

#### Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	1,532,299	0	0	<b>1,532,299</b>
Registration and profiling	1,654,619	0	0	<b>1,654,619</b>
Status determination procedures	1,407,145	0	0	<b>1,407,145</b>
Individual documentation	541,435	0	0	<b>541,435</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	523,240	0	0	<b>523,240</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,658,738</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,658,738</b>

#### Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	4,319,963	0	0	<b>4,319,963</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	2,252,838	0	0	<b>2,252,838</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	557,030	0	0	<b>557,030</b>
Protection of children	2,605,329	0	0	<b>2,605,329</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,735,159</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,735,159</b>

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>				
Health	10,300,171	0	0	<b>10,300,171</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,477,286	0	0	<b>2,477,286</b>
Nutrition	2,339,973	0	0	<b>2,339,973</b>
Food security	488,641	0	0	<b>488,641</b>
Water	6,195,748	0	0	<b>6,195,748</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	6,143,399	0	0	<b>6,143,399</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	4,950,836	0	0	<b>4,950,836</b>
Access to energy	4,357,842	0	0	<b>4,357,842</b>
Basic and domestic items	1,964,348	0	0	<b>1,964,348</b>
Services for people with specific needs	2,697,960	0	0	<b>2,697,960</b>
Education	9,326,889	0	0	<b>9,326,889</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>51,243,093</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,243,093</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>				
Community mobilization	1,961,778	0	0	<b>1,961,778</b>
Coexistence with local communities	1,375,636	0	0	<b>1,375,636</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	975,950	0	0	<b>975,950</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	2,735,709	0	0	<b>2,735,709</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,049,073</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,049,073</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>				
Voluntary return	1,293,393	0	0	<b>1,293,393</b>
Reintegration	59	0	0	<b>59</b>
Integration	60	0	0	<b>60</b>
Resettlement	943,863	0	0	<b>943,863</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,237,374</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,237,374</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>				
Coordination and partnerships	121,348	0	0	<b>121,348</b>
Camp management and coordination	984,262	0	0	<b>984,262</b>
Emergency management	244,320	0	0	<b>244,320</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	653,402	0	0	<b>653,402</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,003,332</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,003,332</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>				
Logistics and supply	2,072,032	0	0	<b>2,072,032</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	5,570,683	0	0	<b>5,570,683</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,642,715</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,642,715</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>				
Global supply management	11,497	0	0	<b>11,497</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,497</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,497</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	6,966,943	0	0	<b>6,966,943</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,573,591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,573,591</b>

<sup>1</sup> Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.