



# KENYA

UNHCR  
2014-2015  
GLOBAL APPEAL



## UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>450</b>
International staff	61
National staff	342
JPOs	7
UN Volunteers	38
Others	2

## Overview

### Working environment

- The introduction of a community-policing approach under the Kenya Security Partnership Project (SPP) in the Dadaab area has brought about some improvements in an insecure and dangerous operational environment, although the overall security situation remains precarious. Relations and cooperation between the security services and the population have improved, and mobility within and around the camps for humanitarian workers has been made easier, though still requiring precautions. The Government of Kenya and UNHCR, together with partners and affected refugee and host communities, are committed to further consolidating and sustaining these improvements.
- Kakuma camp, in Turkana County, is receiving record numbers of refugees for the second consecutive year. Over 14,000 new arrivals had registered as asylum-seekers by the end of August 2013, joining another 21,000 who arrived in 2012. In both years, the vast majority have been from South Sudan. With its total population approaching 125,000, Kakuma is overcrowded and additional land is urgently needed. UNHCR's top priorities in the camp are to respond to protection needs, and to provide adequate infrastructure and basic services for a growing population.
- UNHCR's strategic partnership with the Government of Kenya focuses on supporting and strengthening the response capacity of local and national institutions; and jointly pursuing durable solutions for refugees, including potential return to Somalia. These two areas will also remain priorities in 2014.
- In 2014-2015, UNHCR will continue to count on the hospitality and support extended to asylum-seekers and refugees by the Government and people of Kenya. This includes: the preservation of and access to asylum and international protection; effective reception, registration, documentation and refugee status determination (RSD); land for approximately 530,000 refugees and asylum-seekers across six camps located in Alinjugur, Dadaab, and Kakuma, with the hope of securing additional space in Kakuma; strengthened police presence in camps; access to public health services for over 50,000 urban refugees and medical referrals from the camps; and integration of some 8,000 urban-based refugee children and adolescents into local learning institutions.

### People of concern

The three largest populations of concern planned for in 2014 under the Kenya operation are asylum-seekers and refugees from: South-Central Somalia (Alinjugur and Dadaab) due to insecurity and famine; South Sudanese due to inter-ethnic conflict and violence, especially in the Jonglei state (Kakuma); and Ethiopians as a result of human rights violations and conflict (Kakuma).

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		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	Ethiopia	21,610	21,610	19,920	19,920	19,450	19,450
	Somalia	482,390	482,390	442,170	442,170	428,440	428,440
	South Sudan	14,200	14,200	14,230	14,230	14,680	14,680
	Various	20,070	20,070	19,810	19,810	18,650	19,650
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	8,920	8,920	10,140	10,140	11,170	11,170
	Ethiopia	11,110	11,110	11,670	11,670	12,130	12,130
	South Sudan	29,090	29,090	39,800	39,800	48,570	48,570
	Various	17,310	17,310	22,050	22,050	27,730	27,730
Internally displaced	Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stateless people	Stateless	20,550	-	21,120	-	21,700	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>625,250</b>	<b>604,700</b>	<b>600,910</b>	<b>579,790</b>	<b>602,520</b>	<b>581,820</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

In 2014, the top priorities for the Kenya operation are to: preserve access to asylum and protection for asylum-seekers and refugees; continue the uninterrupted delivery of life-saving services in safety and security; provide housing, primary health care, water, sanitation, hygiene, and the basic infrastructure underpinning them; and support the achievement of durable solutions for those choosing to either voluntarily repatriate, seek resettlement in a third country or request an alternative residency status. UNHCR will also pursue its advocacy efforts on the prevention of statelessness among affected communities.

The Office's strategies to achieve these priorities will include: deepening technical and material support to governmental,

non-governmental and community-based institutions at the national and local levels; adopting community-based approaches to maintaining law and order; promoting peaceful inter-communal relations; consolidating the Government's reception, registration, documentation, RSD and camp management capabilities; further strengthening community-based protection and management of basic services; implementing the joint global education strategy (UNHCR, UNICEF and the Government), which is adapted to the local context and contributes to child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) responses and prevention; and enhancing durable solutions and livelihood opportunities upon return home.

To advance these goals, UNHCR will foster strategic partnerships with key institutions and service providers at national and local levels.

### Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
To improve the health of the population and reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, in 2014, UNHCR plans to: strengthen primary health-care facilities and service quality; ensure the provision of 100 per cent of essential drug requirements; and introduce an integrated management strategy for childhood illnesses.			
<b>Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 population per month)</b>	Somali refugees	0.5	0.1
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp	0.0	1.0
<b>Percentage of measles vaccination coverage</b>	Somali refugees	100%	10%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp	96%	6%
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
One key objective of the joint strategy for education in Dadaab in 2014 is to further increase equal access to quality and effective education for children and young people in refugee camps and in host communities. This would enhance the prospects of a better future for children and an alternative to child labour, early marriage, and other harmful practices.			
<b>Percentage of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education</b>	Somali refugees	75%	priority area
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp	50%	priority area
<b>Percentage of secondary-school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education</b>	Somali refugees	20%	10%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp	25%	3%
<b>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</b>			
In 2014, plans focus on the maintenance of infrastructure and construction of shelter, primarily in the new camps of Ifo II and Kambi Oos, to replace ageing tents and structures, thus helping to reduce the exposure of refugees to adverse climatic conditions and physical insecurity, such as crime and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Full implementation of this objective will improve the health and security of camp residents.			
<b>Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings</b>	Somali refugees	50%	30%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp	91%	31%
<b>Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene</b>			
In 2014, the Office plans to construct more household latrines for people of concern in order to improve the living conditions in the camps and avoid or reduce communicable diseases. Additionally, a reduction in the number of people per hygiene promoter and training on hygiene promotion with the aim of increasing good practices will significantly reduce incidences of disease in the camps. In the case of a funding shortfall, each promoter will have to cover 200 people more than the envisaged target of 500 per promoter, reducing the effectiveness of the project.			
<b>Number of people of concern per hygiene promoter</b>	Somali refugees	1 promoter per 500	1 promoter per 700
<b>Percentage of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet</b>	Somali refugees	68%	13%
<b>Nutritional well-being improved</b>			
The Office will place emphasis on the infant and young child feeding programme, which is expected to support the sustainable reduction of acute malnutrition, anaemia and stunted growth among infants. In Dadaab, based on a survey where over 50 per cent of children in camps may suffer from anaemia, UNHCR aims to reduce this level to at least 45 per cent by the end of 2014.			
<b>Prevalence of anaemia in children (6-59 months)</b>	Somali refugees	45%	3%
<b>Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6-59 months)</b>	Somali refugees	10%	2%
<b>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items</b>			
In 2014, UNHCR plans to provide sanitary materials to all women of reproductive age; procure and distribute core relief items (mainly jerry cans and buckets); and increase the monthly distribution of soap per person from 250 to 450 grammes.			
<b>Percentage of people of concern receiving 450 grammes or above of soap per person per month</b>	Somali refugees	100%	25%
<b>Percentage of women with sanitary supplies</b>	Somali refugees	100%	50%

## Security from violence and exploitation

### Protection from crime strengthened

As security remains a major challenge in the Dadaab camps and surrounding areas, key interventions to improve the security management system will focus on: strengthening an age-, gender- and diversity-sensitive community security system; implementing a range of additional security measures; and supporting capacity development.

<b>Extent to which the security management system is effective in ensuring security of people of concern</b>	Somali refugees	100%	40%
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## Durable solutions

### Potential for voluntary return realized

Refugee return to Somalia is a key priority for the Government of Kenya. Planned quarterly cross-border coordination meetings between Kenya and Somalia will be critical to the effective and efficient management of the return process. They will also help inform and target the type of support given to returnees from departure to arrival. Information campaigns, including “go-and-see” and “come-and-tell” visits, as well as help desks in the camps, will also allow refugees to make informed decisions regarding return to Somalia. Additionally, a return package will be provided for returnees.

<b>Percentage of people of concern with intention to return who have returned voluntarily</b>	Somali refugees	10%	5%
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# | Implementation |

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Department of Refugee Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government

#### NGOs:

CARE International, Danish Refugee Council, Don Bosco – Kenya, *Fafi* Integrated Development Association, FilmAid International, Hebrew Immigration Aid Society, International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief Kenya, 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, Peace Winds Japan, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Relief Reconstruction and Development Organisation, Save the Children, Windle Trust UK in Kenya

#### Others:

UNV

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

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

#### NGOs:

Action Against Hunger, Catholic Relief Services, Centre for Torture Victims – Kenya, *Cooperazione e Sviluppo*, GOAL, Handicap International, International Life Line Fund, International Service Volunteers Association, InterNews Star FM, *Médecins sans Frontières – Suisse*, *Terres des Hommes*, Women and Health Alliance, World Vision International

#### Others:

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (German Agency for International Cooperation - GIZ), IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP

## Coordination

UNHCR maintains strategic partnerships to ensure the effective protection of asylum-seekers and refugees in Kenya. The Office will continue close collaboration with key institutions in the executive, legislative and judiciary, as well as with the media sector, at national and local levels.

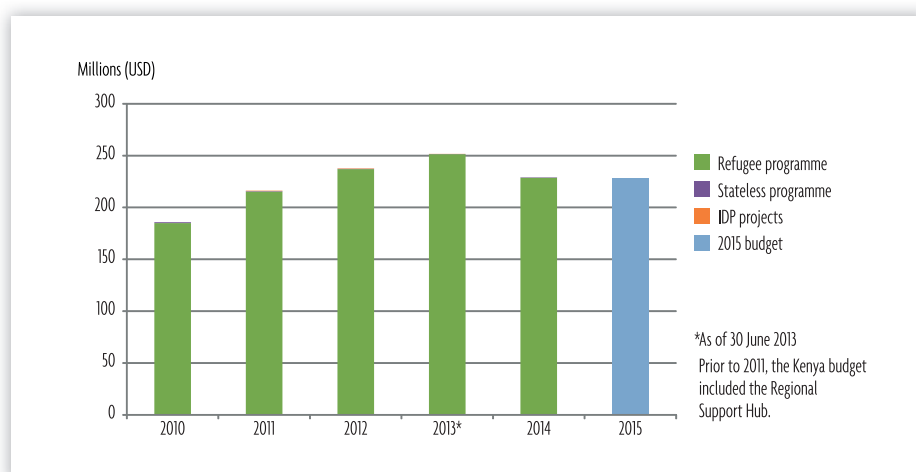
The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government in the Office of the President and its Department of Refugee Affairs are UNHCR's primary Government counterparts in asylum and refugee management. Other key partners are UN agencies, international and national NGOs and the Kenya Red Cross Society. In the camps, WFP is the principal provider of food assistance, while in the areas of child protection, responses to SGBV, water and sanitation, nutrition and health, and education, UNICEF is a key partner.

## Financial information

Kenya's global displacement needs and UNHCR's financial requirements to respond to them have risen over recent years, from USD 185.7 million in 2010 to a revised 2013 budget of USD 251.6 million. This growth was driven primarily by successive influxes and the need to respond to emergencies.

In 2014, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Kenya have decreased by USD 22.6 million to USD 229 million, when compared to the revised 2013 budget. This is primarily due to the Dadaab population verification, which revealed approximately 20 per cent fewer people than the 2009-2010 verification, owing to departures and demographic trends.

### Budgets for Kenya | 2010–2015



### 2014 budget for Kenya | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)</b>	<b>251,377,167</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>251,587,167</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>				
Law and policy	455,582	67,936	0	<b>523,518</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	617,631	0	0	<b>617,631</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	2,418,630	0	0	<b>2,418,630</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	1,484,083	0	0	<b>1,484,083</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	245,630	0	0	<b>245,630</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,221,555</b>	<b>67,936</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,289,492</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>				
Reception conditions	1,384,777	0	0	<b>1,384,777</b>
Identification of statelessness	0	228,245	0	<b>228,245</b>
Registration and profiling	3,216,276	0	0	<b>3,216,276</b>
Status determination procedures	2,637,935	0	0	<b>2,637,935</b>
Individual documentation	636,267	0	0	<b>636,267</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	924,463	0	0	<b>924,463</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,799,718</b>	<b>228,245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,027,963</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>				
Protection from crime	10,119,069	0	0	<b>10,119,069</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	4,160,686	0	0	<b>4,160,686</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	1,163,319	0	0	<b>1,163,319</b>
Protection of children	4,386,600	0	0	<b>4,386,600</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,829,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,829,674</b>



Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>				
Health	22,751,598	0	0	<b>22,751,598</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	6,227,782	0	0	<b>6,227,782</b>
Nutrition	10,148,025	0	0	<b>10,148,025</b>
Food security	1,376,552	0	0	<b>1,376,552</b>
Water	6,506,187	0	0	<b>6,506,187</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	12,841,014	0	0	<b>12,841,014</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	23,234,829	0	0	<b>23,234,829</b>
Access to energy	7,964,103	0	0	<b>7,964,103</b>
Basic and domestic items	17,574,718	0	0	<b>17,574,718</b>
Services for people with specific needs	4,266,084	0	0	<b>4,266,084</b>
Education	32,278,277	0	0	<b>32,278,277</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>145,169,168</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145,169,168</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>				
Community mobilization	1,977,383	0	0	<b>1,977,383</b>
Coexistence with local communities	4,520,086	0	0	<b>4,520,086</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	1,841,569	0	0	<b>1,841,569</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	7,685,313	0	0	<b>7,685,313</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,024,352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,024,352</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	74,134	0	<b>74,134</b>
Voluntary return	14,878,359	0	0	<b>14,878,359</b>
Integration	109,160	0	0	<b>109,160</b>
Resettlement	1,864,875	0	0	<b>1,864,875</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,852,394</b>	<b>74,134</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,926,529</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>				
Coordination and partnerships	101,066	0	0	<b>101,066</b>
Camp management and coordination	1,810,319	0	0	<b>1,810,319</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	247,960	0	0	<b>247,960</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,159,344</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,159,344</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>				
Logistics and supply	5,756,947	0	0	<b>5,756,947</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	8,838,148	0	0	<b>8,838,148</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,595,095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,595,095</b>
<b>2014 total budget</b>	<b>228,651,302</b>	<b>370,316</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229,021,618</b>