

KENYA

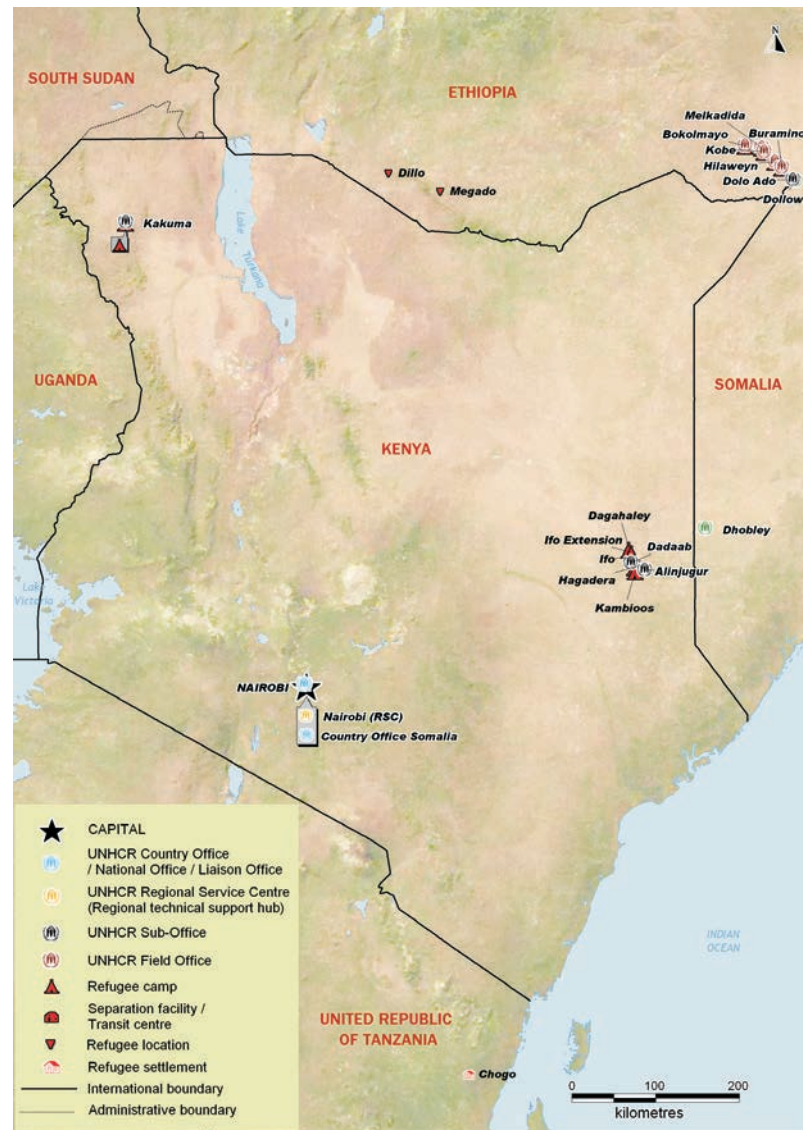
| Operational highlights |

- After experiencing an average annual influx of 60,000 refugees in 2009 and 2010, the Dadaab camps received a massive surge of some 164,000 new refugees in 2011, raising the cumulative three-year total of new arrivals in the camps to nearly 300,000.
- The vast majority of arrivals in 2011 were in very poor health and undernourished.
- By the end of the year, UNHCR had relocated nearly 70,000 new arrivals from the outskirts of the various Dadaab camps to a new site allocated by the Government of Kenya, Ifo II.
- The abduction of aid workers in October 2011, followed by explosions which killed three police officers in the Dadaab area, worsened the security situation. UNHCR faced restrictions on camp access and constraints to delivering relief assistance, protection and essential services.
- UNHCR, its partners and host communities implemented an operational continuity plan (OCP) which supported the maintenance of critical life-saving services during the crisis.
- To secure protection space and address Kenya's national security concerns, the Government of Kenya and UNHCR signed an agreement for a project to improve police capacity through the provision of vehicles, communications equipment, training, as well as office and residential space.
- The Government of Kenya took over full responsibility and control of refugee and asylum-seeker reception and registration from UNHCR, with the latter providing technical support and assets to sustain the handover process.

| Working environment |

Kenya remained steadfast in providing asylum and international protection to large numbers of refugees in an exceptionally challenging security environment. Following abductions of aid workers and the deaths of three Kenyan policemen in the Dadaab camps, access to the area by aid workers was severely restricted. The Government also decided to suspend the registration of newly arriving Somali refugees in the Dadaab area. The border with Somalia remains closed. However, asylum-seekers have been able to avail themselves of protection and assistance in Kenya.

In total, some 164,000 Somali refugees fleeing insecurity, drought and famine in their country sought asylum in Kenya. UNHCR struggled to meet the needs of 303,000 camp residents and local community members. In an effort to decongest the Dadaab camps, the Government allowed the use of the Ifo II Camp in Dadaab, leading to improved living conditions for Somali refugees.



| Achievements and impact |

• Main objectives and targets

To fulfil its primary aim of preserving asylum and protection space, UNHCR worked with its partners to undertake advocacy initiatives on behalf of refugees, persons at risk of statelessness and the internally displaced. Strengthening strategic partnerships with the Government, host communities, the general public, partners and donors comprised the second pillar of the Office's strategy. The third and final pillar of the management strategy was to strengthen the Government's capacity in strategic areas, such as refugee affairs and security management, and optimize protection and solutions-oriented partnerships with local, national, international and UN partners.

Favourable protection environment

- The Government's formal assumption of responsibility for refugee and asylum-seeker reception and registration services during the year was an important step in its plans to manage refugee affairs. With UNHCR's support, Kenya also began the process of bringing its refugee legislation into line with the new Constitution of Kenya adapted in 2010.

- The Office continued advocating for the Government to ratify the Kampala Convention and adopt an IDP policy. The Parliamentary Select Committee on IDPs developed an IDP Bill, the drafting of which was supported by UNHCR.
- The Office also advocated for the ratification of the Statelessness Conventions and provided substantial comments on the 2011 Citizenship and Immigration Act. The Act incorporates most of the international standards laid down in the Statelessness Conventions and addresses fundamental issues of nationality in Kenya.

Fair protection processes

- There were not enough available specialists to process, review and endorse recommendations on refugee status determination (RSD), and this, together with the absence of simplified RSD procedures resulted in longer waiting times for asylum-seekers. The backlog of pending cases grew from 27,800 to almost 35,300.
- The percentage of newborns issued with birth certificates in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps rose by 22 per cent and 80 per cent, respectively. The number of adults provided with identification also rose in the two camp areas, to more than 25,000 in Dadaab and over 30,000 in Kakuma.
- An acute shortage of qualified community services personnel resulted in a low number of unaccompanied minors benefiting from best interest determination (BID) procedures.

Security from violence and exploitation

- The number of arrests and detentions of asylum-seekers and refugees rose in the wake of the heightened state of security alert in Kenya. Most arrests were for the lack of

civil documentation (such as the asylum-seeker pass or refugee identity card), illegal presence, or alleged involvement in terrorist activities. UNHCR and its partners secured the cooperation of the authorities in order to obtain the release of hundreds of asylum-seekers and refugees, thanks to previous investments in capacity-building in refugee and human rights law training for partners in the justice, law and order sectors; and effective protection monitoring and referral mechanisms.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR responded to the emergency that unfolded in 2011 by scaling up its capacity to uphold access to asylum and adequate essential services. However, the challenges were considerable in a number of areas and the impact of increased efforts will only be measurable in 2012.
- The health and nutrition status of the new arrivals in 2011 was very poor, pushing the crude mortality rate at the height of the emergency up from 0.1/1,000 per month to above 0.3/1,000 per month. The influx also tripled the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate from around 7 per cent to 20.5 per cent, while the under-five malnutrition rate increased five-fold, from 0.2 to >1.0/1,000 per month. In response, reception services were decentralized to all three camps in Dadaab, where new arrivals were provided with cooked meals at the reception centre. Speedy, coordinated interventions by UNHCR and its partners helped achieve a drop in anaemia rates among under-fives, from 70 per cent to 49 per cent during the emergency.
- WFP brought in its blanket supplementary feeding programme targeting children under five with super-cereals. The scheme will continue until the next nutrition survey in summer 2012.

Persons of concern

| Type of Population | Origin | Total | Of whom assisted by UNHCR | Per cent female | Per cent under 18 |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Refugees | Somalia | 517,700 | 517,700 | 50 | 55 |
| | Ethiopia | 21,900 | 21,900 | 44 | 37 |
| | Sudan | 17,600 | 17,600 | 45 | 48 |
| | DRC | 5,200 | 5,200 | 46 | 41 |
| | Rwanda | 1,500 | 1,500 | 50 | 34 |
| | Eritrea | 1,200 | 1,200 | 47 | 23 |
| | Burundi | 800 | 800 | 46 | 34 |
| | Uganda | 600 | 600 | 44 | 44 |
| | Various | 90 | 90 | 40 | 40 |
| Asylum-seekers | Ethiopia | 13,300 | 13,300 | 44 | 39 |
| | Sudan | 10,800 | 10,800 | 46 | 67 |
| | DRC | 6,300 | 6,300 | 44 | 48 |
| | Burundi | 1,900 | 1,900 | 41 | 41 |
| | Somalia | 1,700 | 1,700 | 48 | 44 |
| | Eritrea | 600 | 600 | 46 | 20 |
| | Rwanda | 360 | 360 | 43 | 34 |
| | Uganda | 280 | 280 | 47 | 39 |
| | Various | 90 | 90 | 27 | 32 |
| IDPs | Kenya | 300,000 | 9,900 | - | - |
| Stateless¹ | Stateless people | 20,000 | - | - | - |
| Returnees (refugees) | Various | 70 | 70 | - | - |
| Total | | 921,990 | 611,890 | | |

¹The figure of 20,000 is an estimate by UNHCR and civil society organizations, based on currently available information and pending further research and mapping activities.



Somali refugees being transferred from the self-settled areas around Ifo camp to the new tented camp extension.

UNHCR / B. BANNON

- Robust outbreak surveillance and response enabled UNHCR and its partners to respond to outbreaks of measles, cholera and shigellosis, and reduce mortality. The measles vaccination programme was expanded to cover new arrivals up to 30 years old, while a “mop-up” campaign targeted all children below 15 years.
- Old boreholes were serviced and equipped with high capacity pumps and new bores drilled in the old camps and two new campsites. A water reticulation system was installed, and in areas where this could not be done owing to lack of security, UNHCR trucked in water using local vehicles.
- Refugees had access to pit latrines, as the focus was on communal latrines in order to address the sanitation gap created by the influx. To this end, more than 10,300 latrines, 3,400 refuse pits and 10,100 shower stalls were constructed.
- The majority of new arrivals were housed in tents. Some 3,750 shelters were constructed, but this only helped to increase the number of families living in adequate housing from 23,200 to 27,000. By December 2011, the shelter gap affected 60,000 families.
- In education, because of the influx, the proportion of children enrolled in school was reduced to about 30 per cent. In response, UNHCR and UNICEF constructed seven temporary schools in Dadaab. Two additional permanent schools were constructed, one each in the Dagahaley and Hagadera camps. At the close of the year, there were 21 pre-school centres, 21 primary schools and six secondary schools. UNHCR and its partners developed a four-year education strategy aimed at improving access to quality education, including through teacher training.
- In the Kakuma camps, where the refugee influx averaged 1,000 people per month, the pressures on response capacity,

infrastructure and services were more manageable. However, a serious outbreak of malaria in October had to be addressed in coordination with the Ministry of Health, WHO, the Centers for Disease Control and UNICEF. The crude mortality rate (CMR) remained stable at 0.2 per cent per month, while the GAM improved to around 7 per cent, and the anaemia rate improved and remained below 50 per cent during the year.

- On average, refugees in Kakuma were provided with 20 litres per person per day of potable water, with all refugees having access to a pit latrine thanks to improved communal latrine coverage of 1 latrine to 14 persons.

Community participation and self-management

- In Dadaab, female representation in leadership structures rose from 47 to 75 per cent during the year, with women occupying 746 out of a possible 997 leadership positions. The number of gainfully employed or engaged refugees grew modestly, from 3 to 5 per cent, with women representing more than 60 per cent of the economically active.

Durable solutions

- Almost 8,700 cases were submitted to resettlement countries in 2011: over 80 per cent to the United States, followed by the United Kingdom, Sweden and Australia. However, only about one third of them (2,725) were able to depart, mostly to the United States, Canada, Sweden and Australia. Delays in departures to receiving countries were due primarily to exhaustive background security checks and clearances. A total of 111 persons repatriated voluntarily, mostly to Somalia and South Sudan.

External relations

- The complex situation unfolding in the region drew heavy media attention and a high level of interest among donors for visits to Dadaab. At times, the Office was overstretched as it tried to meet the demand for organized visits to the camps. Additional emergency staff were deployed in Nairobi to assist with communications. UNHCR was able to provide support and information on its operation in most cases, although security conditions limited visits to Dadaab at certain times.

Logistics and operations support

- With support from the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi, UNHCR managed to coordinate and acquire assistance for its operation in Kenya, including a large quantity of in-kind support from donors, which helped meet the immediate needs of the emergency response.

| Constraints |

Insecure conditions in Dadaab impeded efforts to respond to the needs of the 164,000 new arrivals and improve the overall living conditions in the camps. Restrictions on access by aid workers led to gaps in protection monitoring, follow-up of protection cases and service levels in core sectors.

Under UNHCR's leadership and coordination, the humanitarian community in Dadaab devised an operations continuity plan (OCP) to enable the delivery of life-saving assistance in the areas of shelter, health, WASH, food and nutrition, education and protection. Its focus was on capacitating refugees to take responsibility for their own welfare. The OCP promoted this by forging partnerships among refugees, national partners and host communities.

| Financial information |

The Kenya operation faced a dramatic need for support and resources in 2011, as outlined in its comprehensive budget. More than USD 216 million were required for the overall operational response, but only USD 133.7 million could be made available.

| Organization and implementation |

A Sub-Office in Alinjgur was opened in Fafi district, and a head of operations position based in Dadaab was established to lead, coordinate and oversee the operations of both Dadaab and Alinjgur sub-offices.

| UNHCR's presence in 2011 |

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| □ Number of offices | 3 |
| □ Total staff | 416 |
| International | 48 |
| National | 266 |
| JPOs | 8 |
| UNVs | 94 |

| Working with others |

The Government of Kenya made material and financial contributions to aid the administration of refugee affairs.

It provided land, security, vaccines for mass health campaigns and medicines for the treatment of dangerous diseases as well as educational, child care, reception, civil-registration and documentation services.

UNHCR worked with some 40 international and national partners, such as other UN agencies within the UN Country Team, the Security Management Team, RC and HC frameworks, UNDAF and UN Common Services. WFP delivered food for general distribution at the rate of 2,100 kcal/person/day. In Dadaab, UNICEF supported education and provided services in water, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, as well as child protection.

As IDP cluster lead and secretariat of the Government-led Protection Working Group on IDPs, UNHCR also worked closely with the Office of the Special Rapporteur for IDPs.

| Overall assessment |

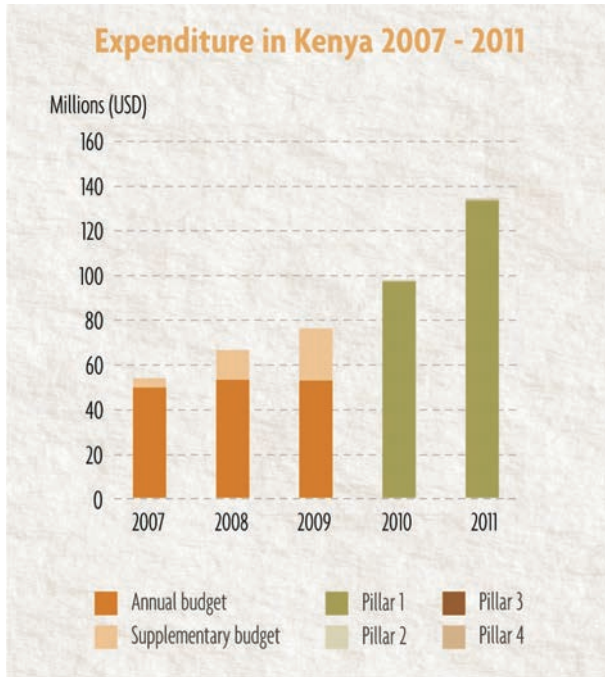
Close cooperation between the Government of Kenya, UNHCR, WFP, host communities, partners and donors was instrumental in helping respond to the critical needs of over 177,000 refugees and asylum-seekers who arrived in 2011, and in sustaining the 430,000 already in Kenya. The emergency response staff screened effectively for malnutrition, in addition to registering refugees and providing other basic services. Special assistance was offered to SGBV survivors, unaccompanied minors, separated children and persons with specific needs.

A key lesson from 2011 was the necessity of leveraging refugees' and host communities' skills and resources, particularly in an environment with mounting environmental, natural resource and security constraints. Training in practical skills and the management of basic services, as well as the promotion of resilience and self-reliance measures, is clearly essential, as demonstrated by the experience of the OCP.

| Unmet needs |

- Domestic energy sources and energy-efficient stoves that are sustainable, affordable and practical remained a critical and urgent need for virtually all refugee families, with available budgetary resources meeting barely 1 per cent of annual domestic energy requirements.
- The low level of primary school enrolment in Dadaab and Kakuma camps, compounded by very high student-to-teacher ratios could have been improved with adequate funding for additional facilities, trained teachers, equipment, learning and teaching materials.
- In Dadaab, the average family latrine coverage was 40 per cent, and for 60,000 families, adequate housing remained an urgent and priority need. While in Kakuma, family latrine coverage was 32 per cent, and 27 per cent of families lacked adequate housing.
- With insufficient suitably qualified community services staff available, it was impossible to conduct all best interest assessments and determinations for the growing numbers of unaccompanied minors and separated children.

Expenditure in Kenya 2007 - 2011



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, Office of the President, Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs

NGOs: African Development Emergency Organization, CARE International, Centre for Domestic Training and Development, Danish Refugee Council, Don Bosco Kakuma, Fafi Integrated Development Association, FilmAid International, Handicap International, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, International Service Volunteers' Association, Jesuit Refugee Service, Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, *Kituo Cha Sheria*, Lutheran World Federation, National Council of Churches Kenya, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Relief, Reconstruction and Development Organization, Save the Children Fund, Windle Trust Kenya

Others: IOM, Kenya Red Cross Society

Operational partners

Government agencies: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, National Assembly, The Judiciary

NGOs: *Action Contre la Faim*, Catholic Relief Service, GOAL Ireland, *Médecins Sans Frontières*, World Vision

Others: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP

Budget, income and expenditure in Kenya | USD

| | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | PILLAR 2 Stateless programme | PILLAR 4 IDP projects | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| FINAL BUDGET | 215,342,937 | 452,184 | 470,587 | 216,265,708 |
| Income from contributions | 127,498,403 | 0 | 0 | 127,498,403 |
| Other funds available | 5,330,996 | 449,213 | 460,744 | 6,240,953 |
| TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE | 132,829,399 | 449,213 | 460,744 | 133,739,356 |

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable protection environment

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| International and regional instruments | 0 | 46,530 | 0 | 46,530 |
| National legal framework | 419,611 | 39,564 | 66,174 | 525,349 |
| National administrative framework | 338,005 | 0 | 0 | 338,005 |
| National and regional migration policy | 147,424 | 0 | 0 | 147,424 |
| Prevention of statelessness | 0 | 38,465 | 0 | 38,465 |
| Cooperation with partners | 318,211 | 0 | 46,298 | 364,509 |
| National development policies | 147,424 | 0 | 0 | 147,424 |
| Public attitudes towards persons of concern | 147,424 | 0 | 0 | 147,424 |
| Access to territory | 422,667 | 0 | 0 | 422,667 |
| <i>Non-refoulement</i> | 440,024 | 0 | 0 | 440,024 |
| Environmental protection | 1,035,409 | 0 | 0 | 1,035,409 |
| Subtotal | 3,416,199 | 124,559 | 112,472 | 3,653,230 |

Fair protection processes and documentation

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| Reception conditions | 957,698 | 0 | 0 | 957,698 |
| Registration and profiling | 2,205,003 | 0 | 0 | 2,205,003 |
| Access to asylum procedures | 504,160 | 0 | 0 | 504,160 |
| Refugee and stateless definitions | 196,858 | 0 | 0 | 196,858 |
| Fair and efficient status determination | 639,430 | 0 | 0 | 639,430 |
| Family reunification | 498,643 | 0 | 0 | 498,643 |
| Individual documentation | 695,929 | 0 | 0 | 695,929 |
| Civil status documentation | 267,616 | 0 | 0 | 267,616 |
| Subtotal | 5,965,337 | 0 | 0 | 5,965,337 |

| | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | PILLAR 2 Stateless programme | PILLAR 4 IDP projects | Total |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Security from violence and exploitation</i> | | | | |
| Impact on host communities | 1,557,753 | 0 | 0 | 1,557,753 |
| Effects of armed conflict | 128,085 | 0 | 0 | 128,085 |
| Law enforcement | 8,538,843 | 0 | 0 | 8,538,843 |
| Community security management | 1,041,313 | 0 | 0 | 1,041,313 |
| Gender-based violence | 1,067,578 | 0 | 0 | 1,067,578 |
| Protection of children | 997,364 | 0 | 0 | 997,364 |
| Freedom of movement | 324,580 | 0 | 0 | 324,580 |
| Non-arbitrary detention | 461,257 | 0 | 0 | 461,257 |
| Access to legal remedies | 544,708 | 0 | 0 | 544,708 |
| Subtotal | 14,661,481 | 0 | 0 | 14,661,481 |
| <i>Basic needs and essential services</i> | | | | |
| Food security | 101,628 | 0 | 0 | 101,628 |
| Nutrition | 6,958,027 | 0 | 0 | 6,958,027 |
| Water | 5,810,707 | 0 | 0 | 5,810,707 |
| Shelter and other infrastructure | 15,351,134 | 0 | 52,118 | 15,403,252 |
| Basic domestic and hygiene items | 9,570,561 | 0 | 31,471 | 9,602,032 |
| Primary health care | 4,777,395 | 0 | 0 | 4,777,395 |
| HIV and AIDS | 1,216,252 | 0 | 0 | 1,216,252 |
| Education | 5,885,254 | 0 | 0 | 5,885,254 |
| Sanitation services | 3,713,398 | 0 | 0 | 3,713,398 |
| Services for groups with specific needs | 1,197,881 | 0 | 0 | 1,197,881 |
| Subtotal | 54,582,237 | 0 | 83,589 | 54,665,826 |
| <i>Community participation and self-management</i> | | | | |
| Participatory assessment | 641,114 | 113,353 | 50,033 | 804,500 |
| Community self-management | 922,079 | 0 | 0 | 922,079 |
| Camp management and coordination | 535,891 | 0 | 0 | 535,891 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 1,089,115 | 0 | 0 | 1,089,115 |
| Subtotal | 3,188,199 | 113,353 | 50,033 | 3,351,585 |
| <i>Durable solutions</i> | | | | |
| Voluntary return | 755,189 | 0 | 0 | 755,189 |
| Rehabilitation and reintegration | 0 | 0 | 71,557 | 71,557 |
| Resettlement | 2,442,695 | 0 | 0 | 2,442,695 |
| Local integration | 466,946 | 0 | 0 | 466,946 |
| Subtotal | 3,664,830 | 0 | 71,557 | 3,736,387 |
| <i>External relations</i> | | | | |
| Donor relations | 783,932 | 0 | 0 | 783,932 |
| Resource mobilisation | 277,950 | 0 | 0 | 277,950 |
| Partnership | 272,664 | 44,949 | 0 | 317,613 |
| Public information | 1,053,360 | 44,949 | 0 | 1,098,309 |
| Subtotal | 2,387,906 | 89,898 | 0 | 2,477,804 |
| <i>Logistics and operations support</i> | | | | |
| Supply chain and logistics | 10,236,426 | 0 | 0 | 10,236,426 |
| Programme management and coordination | 5,904,997 | 121,401 | 64,348 | 6,090,746 |
| Subtotal | 16,141,423 | 121,401 | 64,348 | 16,327,172 |
| Other objectives | 9,729 | 0 | 0 | 9,729 |
| Balance of instalments with implementing partners | 28,812,054 | 0 | 78,745 | 28,890,799 |
| Total | 132,829,395 | 449,211 | 460,744 | 133,739,350 |