

### UNHCR's presence in 2012

<b>Number of offices</b>	4
<b>Total staff</b>	474
International staff	84
National staff	346
JPO staff	6
UNVs	38
Others	0

### Partners

#### Implementing partners

##### Government agencies:

Department of Refugee Affairs

##### NGOs:

African Development & Emergency Organization, Association of Volunteers in International Service, Care International, Center for Domestic Training & Development, Danish Refugee Council, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (German Agency for International Cooperation), Fafi Integrated Development Association, FilmAid International, Handicap International, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, International Medical Corps, International Organization for Migration, International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Jesuit Refugee Service, Kenya Magistrates & Judges Association, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Kenya Red Cross Society, Kituo Cha Sheria, Lutheran World Federation, National Council of Churches of Kenya, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Relief, Reconstruction and Development Organization, Salesians of Don Bosco, Save the Children, Windle Trust Kenya

##### Others:

United Nations Volunteers

#### Operational partners

##### Government agencies:

Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, Ministry of Special Programmes, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; Parliament of Kenya, The State Law Office (Office of the Attorney General) City Education Departments

##### NGOs:

Action Against Hunger, Catholic Relief Services, Centre Against Torture, *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli Cooperazione e sviluppo*, Gender Violence Recovery Center of the Nairobi Women's Hospital, GOAL, Heshima Kenya Inter News/Star FM, International Lifeline Fund, *Médecins Sans Frontières*, Peace Winds Japan, RefugePoint, *Terres des Hommes*, Womankind, World Vision International, Xavier Project

##### Others:

UNICEF, UNESCO, UN-OCHA, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons, WFP

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- In December 2012, the Government announced that urban refugees and asylum-seekers must move to camps in Dadaab and Kakuma.
- The Security Partnership Project between the Government of Kenya and UNHCR continued to be effective at maintaining law and order in the camps, enabling some 450,000 people of concern to enjoy access to asylum, protection, basic services and solutions.

- Video teleconferencing helped resettlement countries to interview prospective resettlement cases in Dadaab without having to travel to the camps, thereby abating security risks, keeping costs low and allowing the durable solutions programmes to advance.
- The education sector recorded an increase in total enrolment of nearly 30 per cent in Kakuma and almost 25 per cent in Dadaab, yielding a total primary school enrolment rate of some 17,300 children in Kakuma and

over 80,400 in Dadaab. This increase was made possible by major investments in classroom construction and renovation, school supplies, teacher training and child-friendly activities.

- To optimize management and use of natural resources, UNHCR and its partners encouraged more refugees to adopt energy-efficient stoves and piloted alternative sources of cooking energy.

## People of concern

The main groups of people of concern to UNHCR in Kenya in 2012 were: Somali refugees from South-Central Somalia, who fled civil war, violence and famine between 1992 and 2011, and who are hosted mainly in Dadaab and Kakuma; Ethiopian refugees, many of whom fled following the 2005 elections from both urban and rural areas of their country; and South Sudanese asylum-seekers and refugees fleeing conflict and violence, the second largest group of persons of concern in Kakuma.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	512,100	512,100	51	57
	Ethiopia	22,200	22,200	46	44
	South Sudan	16,800	16,800	50	55
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	6,200	6,200	47	46
	Sudan	3,200	3,200	26	30
	Eritrea	1,400	1,400	48	25
	Rwanda	1,300	1,300	50	37
	Burundi	1,000	1,000	47	45
	Uganda	600	600	45	51
	Various	80	80	36	31
Asylum-seekers	South Sudan	17,800	17,800	43	72
	Ethiopia	9,400	9,400	45	50
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	6,500	6,500	44	49
	Burundi	3,200	3,200	40	44
	Sudan	2,600	2,600	34	68
	Somalia	1,200	1,200	47	58
	Eritrea	440	440	46	26
	Uganda	400	400	49	42
	Rwanda	200	200	42	35
	Various	80	80	28	32
IDPs	Kenya	412,000	-	-	-
Stateless	Stateless persons	20,000	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,038,700</b>	<b>606,700</b>		

## Achievements and impact

### Favourable protection environment

- The Security Partnership Project, an arrangement between the Government of Kenya and UNHCR to reinforce law and order in camps and refugee-hosting areas, had a positive impact. Police and community relations have improved as a result, and humanitarian access has been kept open. Under this initiative, the Dadaab police force was enlarged by nearly 50 per cent. It now has more than 500 officers. UNHCR contributed assets (housing, office space, and transport and communications equipment) for the police force and provided training in national and international human rights law.
- UNHCR and its partners conducted some 15 workshops on Kenya's Refugee Act to enhance key stakeholders' understanding of refugee protection.
- More than 100 judicial officers received training from UNHCR in refugee law and human rights.

### Fair protection processes

- By the end of 2012, more than 31,000 new arrivals had been registered individually, enabling UNHCR to identify people with specific needs and facilitate referrals to required services. Each registered arrival received an asylum-seeker pass from the Department of Refugee Affairs and a ration card from UNHCR.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- All survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Dadaab who reported their case within 72 hours of its occurrence received post-exposure prophylaxis.
- In Dadaab, some 300 SGBV victims were given medical, legal, psychosocial and physical support. In Kakuma, following UNHCR's community-based interventions, the number of reported SGBV cases fell from above 500 to below 350.
- In Kakuma, approximately 70 law enforcement officers were trained in international protection and the prosecution of sexual offences, and nearly 260 members of community-based protection committees were trained in human rights in SGBV cases. Together this led to the adjudication of more than 100 SGBV cases.

### Basic needs and services

- In Dadaab, UNHCR and its WASH partners constructed more than 18,500 latrines, raising overall household latrine coverage from approximately 20 to nearly 35 per cent, and improved sanitation to prevent outbreaks of disease. The measles outbreak that began in January 2011 was declared over in August 2012.
- In Dadaab, overall mortality rates fell, with the crude mortality rate going from 0.3 to 0.2/1,000 people/month, while the under-5 mortality rate more than halved, dropping from 1.4 to 0.6/1,000 people/month. In Kakuma, the crude mortality rate remained steady at 0.2/1,000 people/month.
- In Kakuma, the incidence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) declined, with the GAM rate dropping from over 7 to just above 5 per cent. Anaemia in children under five-years

old was reduced to below 35 per cent and to approximately 25 per cent for pregnant and lactating women. In Dadaab, the GAM rate fell from 20 per cent to approximately 15 per cent and the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate declined from approximately 6 per cent in 2011 to under 4 per cent in 2012.

- Investments in water infrastructure improved access to safe drinking water in Dadaab, with the average volume available per person per day rising to approximately 22 litres. In Kakuma, a 45 per cent increase in safe drinking water points raised average availability to some 23 litres per person per day.
- More than 162,000 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets were distributed to households as part of a malaria prevention campaign.
- Overall enrolment rates for education in Dadaab rose to just above 40 per cent and to nearly 10 per cent for primary and secondary education respectively, with nearly 20,000 new enrolments in 2012. Kakuma saw an increase of nearly 30 per cent in new enrolments for children of all ages over the course of the year, with overall enrolment in primary education rising from 36 to 45 per cent thanks to the construction of schools and classrooms, the supply of educational materials and the availability of trained teachers.
- Some 12,700 families (approximately 10 per cent) in Dadaab benefited from suitable housing.

## Assessment of results

In 2012, UNHCR focused on consolidating the Kenya refugee operation following the influx of some 160,000 refugees in 2011. Against the backdrop of the Kenyan military engagement in neighbouring Somalia, security threats affecting all stakeholder's project implementation in Dadaab. As a result, an operations continuity plan was developed to ensure that protection and assistance would not be suspended in case of relocation or evacuation of humanitarian workers.

The 2011 influx of Somalis to Dadaab prompted the opening of two additional sites within the camp complex. A major task in 2012 was to complete the basic infrastructure at the new sites to ensure that essential services could be provided. Meanwhile, the registration of new arrivals in Dadaab that was suspended in October 2011 resumed for a month in July 2012, then again in October 2012, providing some 7,000 new arrivals with registration.

The operation also saw an increase of some 20 per cent (more than 107,200 people) in the camp population in Kakuma due to the significant influx of new arrivals as a result of the deteriorating situation in neighbouring Sudan, and in particular South Sudan, during the year.

## Constraints

Security risks were a major challenge for the operations. Many partners were forced to withdraw staff from their deep-field stations for extended periods, making it difficult to meet targets in key areas. Insufficient supplies of firewood forced many residents either to sell part of their WFP food rations to procure the cash to buy fuel or go foraging outside the camp, which placed them in danger. In Dadaab, overcrowded school facilities,

high turnover and lack of trained teachers compromised access to a quality education. The mid-December 2012 Government directive requiring all asylum-seekers and refugees to relocate from urban areas to the camps effectively halted the registration of new arrivals.

## Unmet needs

- Some 75,000 family shelters could not be provided in new camps in Dadaab-Alinjukur and Kakuma.
- Available supplies of sanitary materials and soap covered only half of the total annual requirements.
- It was not possible to provide 23,000 family latrines or to support 550 hygiene specialists that were required for the operations.
- The need for some 14,000 metric tonnes of firewood for domestic energy needs (to cover 11 months in Dadaab and six months in Kakuma) could not be met.
- The target of some 100 primary schools (or the equivalent number of classrooms) to enable some 140,000 out-of-school children in Dadaab to access safer learning environments was not reached.
- Close to 1,000 teachers could not be trained in either early childhood development or primary education.

- In Kakuma, some 50 needed classrooms could not be built, and nearly 4,500 desks and 2,500 textbooks, in addition to the much needed teacher training and assistive devices for children with disabilities, were not provided.
- The planting of some 30-60 hectares of trees for reforestation was not possible.
- Some 46,000 cases were awaiting the results of the refugee status determination process due to insufficient capacity to review and interview cases. The average waiting time for the first decision was approximately two-and-a-half years.

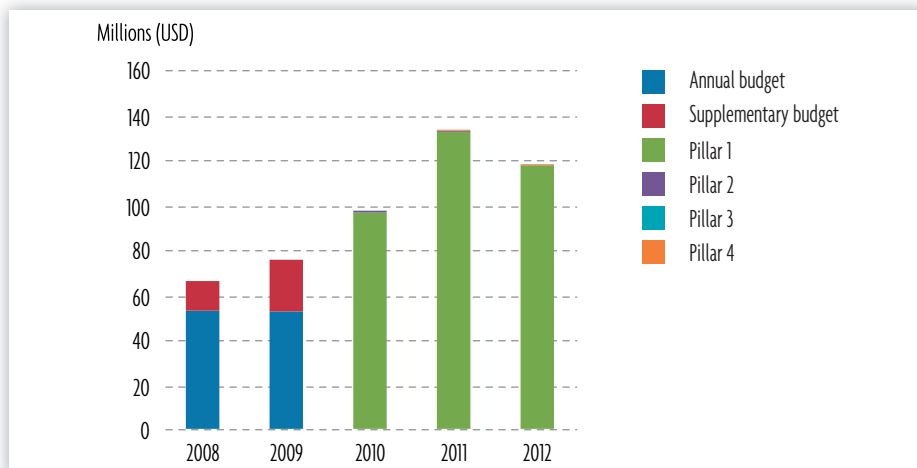
## Working with others

Strategic partnerships in refugee, stateless persons and IDP protection, assistance and solutions, were critical to UNHCR's operation in 2012. Generous support and collaboration came from the Government of Kenya, donors, refugee and local communities, and nearly 50 operational and implementing partners. Common agendas and coordinated action across many sectors also widened opportunities to gain access to complementary financial, material and technical resources from public, civic, NGO and private operational partners.

# | Financial information |

## Expenditures for Kenya | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Kenya amounted to USD 237.7 million in 2012. The level of funding available, which allowed for expenditure of some USD 118 million, covered approximately half of the assessed needs. However, the operation received substantial support from the donor community despite the many competing humanitarian priorities globally. The funding received was prioritized for life-saving services in the camps.





## Budget, income and expenditure in Kenya | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>236,984,370</b>	<b>301,350</b>	<b>441,850</b>	<b>237,727,570</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	115,829,259	0	0	<b>115,829,259</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	9,330,767	118,838	386,849	<b>9,836,454</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>125,160,026</b>	<b>118,838</b>	<b>386,849</b>	<b>125,665,713</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>				
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>				
International and regional instruments	0	7,088	20,035	<b>27,123</b>
Law and policy	0	14,035	51,161	<b>65,196</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	343,588	9,251	0	<b>352,839</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,119,344	0	0	<b>1,119,344</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	1,061,968	0	0	<b>1,061,968</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,524,900</b>	<b>30,374</b>	<b>71,196</b>	<b>2,626,470</b>
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>				
Reception conditions	1,829,184	0	0	<b>1,829,184</b>
Registration and profiling	4,253,589	0	0	<b>4,253,589</b>
Status determination procedures	1,422,060	0	0	<b>1,422,060</b>
Individual documentation	741,154	0	0	<b>741,154</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	360,628	0	0	<b>360,628</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,606,615</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,606,615</b>
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>				
Protection from crime	4,444,706	0	0	<b>4,444,706</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	2,856,313	0	0	<b>2,856,313</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	828,232	0	0	<b>828,232</b>
Protection of children	1,931,222	0	0	<b>1,931,222</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,060,473</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,060,473</b>
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>				
Health	13,393,747	0	0	<b>13,393,747</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	5,367,323	0	0	<b>5,367,323</b>
Nutrition	6,225,730	0	0	<b>6,225,730</b>
Food security	330,623	0	0	<b>330,623</b>
Water	5,621,417	0	0	<b>5,621,417</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	8,974,864	0	0	<b>8,974,864</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	7,249,687	0	0	<b>7,249,687</b>
Access to energy	1,145,935	0	0	<b>1,145,935</b>
Basic and domestic items	3,166,514	0	0	<b>3,166,514</b>
Services for people with specific needs	1,735,644	0	0	<b>1,735,644</b>
Education	11,554,611	0	0	<b>11,554,611</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>64,766,094</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,766,094</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>				
Community mobilization	850,731	7,088	28,259	<b>886,078</b>
Coexistence with local communities	2,646,926	0	0	<b>2,646,926</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	915,382	0	0	<b>915,382</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,732,722	0	0	<b>1,732,722</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,145,762</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>28,259</b>	<b>6,181,109</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Durable Solutions</i>				
Voluntary return	171,274	0	0	<b>171,274</b>
Reintegration	239	0	160,195	<b>160,434</b>
Resettlement	1,349,109	0	0	<b>1,349,109</b>
Reduction of statelessness	0	7,088	0	<b>7,088</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,520,622</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>160,195</b>	<b>1,687,905</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>				
Coordination and partnerships	203,596	7,088	69,783	<b>280,467</b>
Camp management and coordination	897,556	0	0	<b>897,556</b>
Emergency management	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	436,014	0	0	<b>436,014</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,537,166</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>69,783</b>	<b>1,614,038</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>				
Logistics and supply	4,247,071	0	0	<b>4,247,071</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	4,248,344	0	0	<b>4,248,344</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,495,415</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,495,415</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>				
Prioritization, resource allocation and financial management	465	0	0	<b>465</b>
Global supply management	21,740	0	0	<b>21,740</b>
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	939	0	0	<b>939</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23,144</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,144</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	14,073,040	67,200	57,415	<b>14,197,655</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,753,230</b>	<b>118,838</b>	<b>386,849</b>	<b>118,258,917</b>

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.