

Kenya

Main objectives

Ensure safe and dignified asylum for all persons of concern to UNHCR; seek appropriate durable solutions for the majority of refugees and asylum-seekers and ensure that minimum standards are met in the provision of protection and essential material assistance to refugees.

Impact

- In camps and urban areas some 240,000 refugees enjoyed asylum; almost 5,000 asylum-seekers applied for refugee status and 8,000 Somalis and Sudanese sought registration in the camps.
- A total of 165 refugees were repatriated to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Somalia and Uganda.
- Of the almost 3,000 refugees whose cases were submitted for resettlement, approximately 70 per cent were referred to the United States. Somalis accounted for three-quarters of all resettlement cases; the remainder included Sudanese refugees, most of them women-at-risk.
- The needs of women and girls were mainstreamed in most sectors. Gender equality was promoted through awareness-raising activities.
- Multisectoral activities to combat HIV/AIDS were scaled up.

Working environment

The context

The year ended without much progress on the adoption of national asylum and refugee legislation by the Government of Kenya. However, it adopted a flexible and refugee-sensitive approach to

interpreting existing aliens' legislation, with the result that refugees and asylum-seekers were granted asylum and protected from *refoulement*. A steady influx of Somali asylum-seekers arrived in Dadaab, explained in part by a renewal of fighting in the lower Juba region. In Kakuma, there were no massive inflows although a flow of refugees from Southern Sudan continued. In Dadaab, the safety of staff and refugees was improved through a more secure procedure for the reception of refugees and better security in residential quarters. A review carried out in Kakuma led to recommendations regarding community policing and expanded assistance to the local community.

Constraints

Although the Government allowed refugees to leave the camps for the purposes of education, medical



treatment and legal and psycho-social assistance, a travel authorization was needed.

The encampment policy restricts economic activity, and effectively debarbs refugees from gainful employment. The harsh climate with very high daytime temperatures and much dust created difficult living conditions in both camps.

The delivery of relief items to both Dadaab and Kakuma camps was hampered by poor road conditions and heavy rains. Limited food supplies (and very little complementary food of higher nutritional value) have led to high rates of malnutrition and anemia.

The waiting period for a first instance RSD interview remained well in excess of the three-month standard set for eligibility operations. Large numbers of

persons seeking assistance or resettlement requested to be registered with UNHCR. With regard to *prima facie* refugees (please see glossary), cumbersome screening procedures were required for the registration of Somalis and Sudanese, as biometric tools were not available.

Funding

As a result of UNHCR's global funding situation, the 2004 Kenya budget only reflected some 50 per cent of needs. This was demonstrated in the gaps analyses undertaken by the Nairobi office and its partners. Funding in 2004 allowed for very few needs to be met in full, and the situation was exacerbated by the five per cent freeze on the approved budget. Firewood was distributed over eight months only, and only 20 per cent of the recommended quantity

Persons of concern

Main origin/Type of population	Total in country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Somalia (refugees)	153,600	153,600	49	49
Sudan (refugees)	67,600	67,600	40	51
Ethiopia (refugees)	12,600	12,600	36	66
Somalia (asylum-seekers)	4,500	4,500	49	49
DRC (refugees)	2,400	2,400	40	65
Rwanda (refugees)	1,500	1,500	52	57
Uganda (refugees)	900	900	49	57
Burundi (refugees)	800	800	59	59
Uganda (asylum-seekers)	400	400	51	

Income and expenditure (USD) Annual and Supplementary programme budgets

	Revised budget	Income from contributions ¹	Other funds available ²	Total funds available	Total expenditure
AB	29,743,548	12,988,502	16,646,043	29,634,545	29,634,545
SB³	1,243,174	0	841,131	841,131	841,131
Total	30,986,722	12,988,502	17,487,174	30,475,676	30,475,676

¹ Includes income from contributions restricted at the country level.

² Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

³ The supplementary programme figures apply to the Supplementary Appeal for the Return and Reintegration of Sudanese refugees in Southern Sudan.

Note: The supplementary programme budget does not include a 7 per cent charge (support costs) that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

The above figures include budget and expenditure for the Regional support hub in Nairobi.

was made available. In Kakuma, complementary food supplies were only distributed for three months; in Dadaab there were no funds whatsoever for this purpose. In Dadaab, the target of 3,000 new shelters was not met, leaving 29,000 families without adequate housing. In education, standards were not met either in respect of teacher:pupil ratios or classroom:teacher ratios.

Achievements and impact

Protection and solutions

In anticipation of the Refugee Bill, UNHCR carried out capacity-building activities in conjunction with the Government. These included training events for government officials in Nairobi and at the district level. UNHCR also participated in institutional training events organized by the Government for the police, immigration officials, and peacekeepers. A joint initiative with the Danish and Kenyan Governments focused on developing the structure and staffing of the Department of Refugee Affairs. Houses and offices were built in anticipation of the deployment of officials to the camps.

Refugees registered for repatriation to northern Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan. However, continuing turmoil in Somalia resulted in refugees reacting cautiously to the prospect of repatriation. Increased expectations of resettlement caused many to cease to view repatriation as their preferred durable solution.

Progress was achieved in the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), through extensive campaigns ranging from community-based discussion groups to development and dissemination of educational materials. Care for victims was provided thorough medical and psychosocial support groups. In view of the power relations involved in SGBV, the participation of male and female refugees was vital for achieving effective results. The "Together for Girls" initiative helped to increase girls' participation in school, recreational and vocational activities. Tangible progress was achieved through HIV/AIDS programmes such as the voluntary counselling and testing centres, as well as programmes aimed at mitigating discrimination.

Activities and assistance

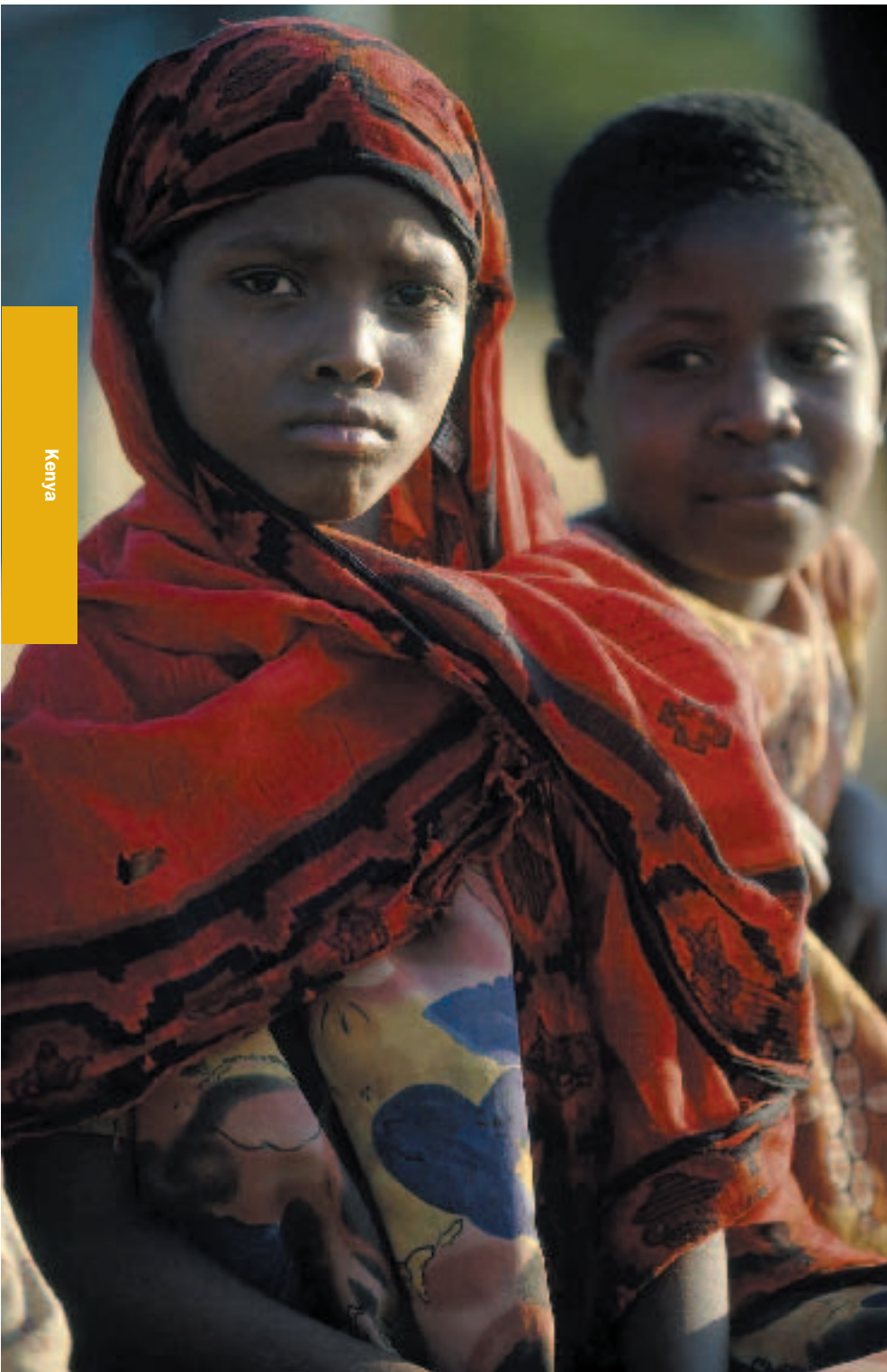
Community services: Women's participation in community management and leadership committees increased to 50 per cent in Dadaab, and from 10 to 30 percent in Kakuma. The quality of female participation was low and men controlled decision-making. In Kakuma, 71 percent of women were provided with reusable sanitary materials and underwear. In Dadaab, 40,000 women and girls were provided with sanitary materials. In Nairobi, 378 individuals received psychosocial assessments, therapy and medical care. "Best Interest Determinations" were conducted for unaccompanied/separated children, and family tracing cases followed up. Outreach work involved home visits for the vulnerable and sick.

Crop production: Some 1,600 families supplemented their diet with produce from kitchen gardens which helped combat micro-nutrient deficiencies.

Domestic needs/Household support: UNHCR distributed 39,000 jerry cans and 36,000 plastic mats in Kakuma and new arrivals received 4,000 domestic items. In Dadaab, over 1,500 mud stoves and 720 solar cookers were distributed to households; in Kakuma, over 30,000 mud stoves and 130 solar cookers were distributed. Training was initiated on energy-efficient cooking practices. Refugees were provided with firewood; 50 per cent of the recommended soap ration was distributed in the camps. Six hundred and nine refugees were admitted to the accommodation centre in Nairobi.

Education: In Dadaab, total enrolment increased from 51 percent in 2003 to 55 per cent in 2004 (46 percent girls). Girls were provided with uniforms to encourage attendance. Girls' enrolment in primary and secondary school increased. There was a 12 per cent increase in girls sitting their final primary education examination and a 23 per cent increase in final secondary education exam candidates. Access to tertiary education is hampered by high fees charged for foreigners; however, 91 students were able to attend university courses in Kenya, 50 per cent of them assisted through the DAFI scholarship project.

Food: Targeted feeding was administered for vulnerable persons; however, the provision of complementary food was inadequate.



Kenya: Two of the Somali Bantu refugees to be resettled to USA.
UNHCR/B. Press

Forestry: In Dadaab, 88 hectares of green belt land was established, increasing the total rehabilitated area to 554 hectares. There was an increase in environmental awareness through participation in the maintenance of tree nurseries and tree planting. Working groups were established in the camps.

Health/Nutrition: In Dadaab, an ambulance was purchased and medical personnel were recruited. However, a shortage of staff and dilapidated hospitals

remained a serious concern. The crude mortality rate remained at 0.383 deaths per 1,000 per month and the under-five mortality rate dropped from 1.12 deaths in 2003 to 0.753 per 1,000 per month. Food imbalances contributed to micronutrient deficiencies and rates of anaemia were up to 87-92 per cent for under-fives and 75 per cent for women of child-bearing age.

Income generation: Some refugees with kitchen gardens in Dadaab engaged in small-scale business, selling the produce. Of the adult population, 17 per cent had access to formal income-generation opportunities; over 4,300 people benefited from small loans. In Nairobi, marketing outlets were established.

Legal assistance: The majority of asylum-seekers were pre-registered in Nairobi and issued with movement passes to pursue eligibility procedures in the camps. Mobile courts held monthly sessions in both camps. In Kakuma, a registration and verification exercise was carried out, aimed at updating records and capturing the profile of the population (particularly vis-à-vis the Sudanese repatriation). The Branch Office transferred from RAPID to ProGres software as part of Project PROFILE.

Livestock: In Kakuma, two community cattle crushes were installed, while nine shallow wells were identified for rehabilitation. In Dadaab, two community cattle crushes were commissioned.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR provided training on refugee-related matters and covered the staff and administration costs of implementing partners.

Sanitation: In Dadaab, over 5,600 latrines were constructed to replace full latrines and a further 1,500 were rehabilitated. The user:latrine ratio did

not meet the recommended standard for protracted situations (one family latrine per household). In Kakuma, some 1,000 latrines were constructed.

Shelter/Other infrastructure: Refugees participated in the construction of over 1,400 shelters in Dadaab. In Kakuma, over 1,100 shelters were rehabilitated; however, in view of the resettlement of Somali-Bantus, and the expected Sudanese repatriation, it was decided not to construct new shelters.

Transport/Logistics: Rains hampered transport to both camps. In November, deliveries to Dadaab were completely blocked. The Dadaab-Garissa road was repaired in five sections. In Kakuma, almost 670,000 litres of diesel was supplied in order to keep equipment operational.

Water: In Dadaab, 18 litres of water per person per day was provided. The average walking distance to the tap stand remained 300 meters. In Kakuma, 65 per cent of the population was provided with an average of 15-17 litres of water per day, while 35 per cent of the population only received 8-12 litres per day of the minimum 20 liters per day per person. At least 85 per cent resided within 200 meters of the tap stand.

Organization and implementation

Management

UNHCR maintained a branch office in Nairobi and two suboffices in Dadaab and Kakuma. UNHCR employed 154 staff (77 in Nairobi, 40 in Dadaab and 37 in Kakuma). These included 26 international staff, four JPOs, 119 national staff, and four UNVs.

Working with others

Throughout 2004, UNHCR monitored and coordinated the activities of 19 partners (one Government agency, one sister agency, ten implementing partners and seven operational partners).

Overall assessment

Progress was made towards the delivery of protection and assistance in line with the country objectives and the UN Millennium Development Goals (including combating HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and environmental sustainability). Capacity building of the Government continued, on the assumption that the new national refugee legislation would be adopted. With the conclusion of the peace processes in Sudan and Somalia, UNHCR commenced a review geared towards developing and working to a new comprehensive strategy for durable solutions which would support a humanitarian assistance programme in the short-to-medium term.

Offices
<p>Nairobi Dadaab Kakuma</p>
Partners
<p>Government agencies Ministry of Home Affairs, National Refugee Secretariat</p>
<p>NGOs African Refugee Training and Employment Service African Rehabilitation and Education Programme CARE International (Kenya) Don Bosco Film Aid GOAL (Kenya) Handicap International International Rescue Committee Jesuit Refugee Service Kenya Red Cross Society Lutheran World Federation National Council of Churches of Kenya Refugee Consortium (Kenya) Windle Trust (Kenya) World Vision (Kenya)</p>
<p>Others <i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> International Committee of the Red Cross IOM UNV</p>

Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects			Prior years' projects
	Annual programme budget	Supplementary programme budget	Total	Annual and Supplementary programme budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	5,463,546	0	5,463,546	0
Community services	530,358	38,853	569,211	155,310
Crop production	25,112	0	25,112	5,337
Domestic needs / household support	1,511,722	31,916	1,543,638	372,756
Education	1,472,466	0	1,472,466	795,531
Food	109,081	7,680	116,762	5,144
Forestry	203,493	0	203,493	193,634
Health and nutrition	2,197,591	370	2,197,961	1,252,453
Income generation	34,790	0	34,790	31,750
Legal assistance	1,139,301	534,763	1,674,064	17,780
Livestock	29,562	0	29,562	30,732
Operational support (to agencies)	2,827,213	36,594	2,863,807	868,295
Sanitation	398,564	0	398,564	607,448
Shelter and infrastructure	876,715	28,200	904,915	599,380
Transport and logistics	1,174,143	117,826	1,291,969	364,758
Water	739,317	8,163	747,480	316,986
Instalments with implementing partners	3,996,464	0	3,996,464	(5,617,294)
Sub-total operational activities	22,729,438	804,364	23,533,802	0
Programme support ¹	6,905,107	36,767	6,941,874	0
Total disbursements	29,634,545	841,131	30,475,676	0
Instalments with implementing partners				
Payments made	13,069,800	0	13,069,800	
Reporting received	(9,073,336)	0	(9,073,336)	
Balance	3,996,464	0	3,996,464	
Prior years' report				
Instalments with implementing partners				
Outstanding 1 January				5,644,370
Payments made				391,838
Reporting received				(5,617,294)
Refunded to UNHCR				(189,615)
Balance				229,299
Unliquidated obligations				
Outstanding 1 January				2,801,714
Disbursements				(1,645,238)
Cancellations				(1,156,476)
Outstanding 31 December				0