

## Overview

### Working environment

- Regional political and security developments, climate change, and the resulting impact on human lives and livelihoods, are projected to affect humanitarian programmes and refugee operations in Kenya.
- For the third year in a row, Kakuma camp, in Turkana County, has been receiving record numbers of refugees from South Sudan. The Government of Kenya decided, on humanitarian grounds, to grant refugee status on a *prima facie* basis to South Sudanese fleeing violence in the country. By late August 2014, there were more than 42,000 new arrivals in Kakuma. Failing a lasting ceasefire and peace and reconciliation in South Sudan, the steady influx into Kenya is likely to continue into 2015.
- By the end of August 2014, Kakuma camp was unable to accommodate new arrivals; consequently, UNHCR has been seeking to secure new land for its operations in

Planned presence	
Number of offices	4
Total personnel	473
International staff	62
National staff	361
JPO staff	9
UN Volunteers	40
Others	1
2015 plan at a glance*	
662,900	People of concern (PoC)
USD 244.9 million	Overall funding requirements
33,900	Malnourished children needing special nutritional care
2,850	Unaccompanied or separated children for whom a best interest determination process is initiated
2,250	Sexual and gender-based violence survivors targeted for appropriate support
116,000	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
4,000	Refugees estimated to depart for resettlement countries
22,500	Refugees estimated to return voluntarily

\* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

Turkana County. Meanwhile, fresh resources and strategic partners are needed to develop, deliver and sustain quality protection and humanitarian solutions for both protracted and new populations of concern, with particular attention to the significant numbers of unaccompanied and separated children.

- A tripartite agreement signed in November 2013 governs the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees in Dadaab, Kenya. This, coupled with ongoing efforts to consolidate peace, security and basic service delivery, and boost livelihood opportunities,

are expected to encourage sustainable returns and reintegration.

- In 2015, the country's strong humanitarian traditions of generosity and hospitality towards asylum-seekers and refugees are expected to continue. Government and host-community support include: the preservation of and access to asylum and international protection; access to adequate land and urban asylum space for a growing population of concern; and access to effective basic services, including health care, quality education, markets and livelihood opportunities.

# People of concern

Approximately two-thirds of the refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya have fled general insecurity in their respective countries since the 1990s. It is foreseen that by the end of 2015, refugees and asylum-seekers from

Somalia will represent nearly 70 per cent of people of concern to UNHCR in Kenya, followed by South Sudanese at 20 per cent, and Ethiopians at four per cent.

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Ethiopia	21,300	21,300	19,510	19,510
	Somalia	462,970	462,970	444,330	444,330
	South Sudan	97,780	97,780	125,120	125,120
	Various	14,690	14,690	13,950	13,950
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	9,700	9,700	11,610	11,610
	Ethiopia	8,840	8,840	8,400	8,400
	South Sudan	780	780	1,060	1,060
	Various	14,540	14,540	18,880	18,880
Stateless	Stateless	20,000	-	20,000	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>650,610</b>	<b>630,610</b>	<b>662,850</b>	<b>642,850</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

Based on the experience and developments of 2014, the majority of essential needs in 2015 are expected to remain in the areas of: life-saving and life-sustaining support, and the pursuit of sustainable and durable solutions. The main priorities are projected to be in: preserving access to asylum and international protection for asylum-seekers and refugees; delivering essential life-saving services in safety and security; providing basic shelter, primary health care, clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services; enabling access to education, acquisition of marketable skills, and work opportunities; as well as supporting voluntary repatriation, resettlement and requests for alternative residency status.

Strategies to achieve the desired outcomes include engaging and coordinating with interested stakeholders to provide technical and material support to governmental, non-governmental and community-based awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts as part of a broader and integrated solutions' framework for refugees and host communities. Community-based, protection-compliant

approaches in law and order as well as child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response activities will also be implemented.

The Government's reception, registration, documentation, refugee status determination (RSD) and camp management capabilities will be consolidated, and UNHCR will empower community-based management of service-delivery infrastructure.

The joint global education strategy of UNHCR, UNICEF and the Government, adapted to the local context and contributing to child protection and SGBV responses and prevention, will be implemented and durable solutions and livelihood opportunities enhanced. UNHCR will continue to pursue coordinated advocacy and strategic interventions to prevent statelessness among at-risk communities and refugee-hosting communities.

To advance these goals, the Office will foster strategic partnerships with key institutions, specialist service providers and targeted communities.

# Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

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 (**2015 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 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
UNHCR will improve community-driven outreach services and access to adequate and effective primary physical and mental health care for a healthier population, as well as lower morbidity and mortality rates.			
<b>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 population per month)</b>	<b>Somali refugees</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp (mostly South Sudanese)</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Percentage of population covered by measles vaccination</b>	<b>Somali refugees</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3%</b>
	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp (mostly South Sudanese)</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
The Office will pursue incremental implementation of the global education strategy in Kenya. It will focus on sustaining gains and gradual improvements to teaching and learning outcomes by enhancing equal access to an effective education from early childhood to secondary education.			
<b>Percentage of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education</b>	<b>Somali refugees</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>priority area</b>
	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp (mostly South Sudanese)</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>priority area</b>
<b>Percentage of secondary-school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education</b>	<b>Somali refugees</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>6%</b>
	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp (mostly South Sudanese)</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</b>			
Access to timely and adequate shelter, and an effective service-delivery infrastructure, will be supported through community mobilization and contributions to ensure sustainability of interventions.			
Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings	Somali refugees	21%	6%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp (mostly South Sudanese)	70%	3%
<b>DURABLE SOLUTIONS</b>			
<b>Potential for voluntary return realized</b>			
The Office will build on the momentum of the 2013 tripartite agreement on voluntary repatriation from Kenya to Somalia, by sustaining coordination efforts and engagement with all stakeholders. The objective is to ensure a national and regional coordinated and integrated approach, effective protection and solutions monitoring systems, and effective information-sharing and communication systems that inform and support potential returns in a timely and effective manner.			
Percentage of PoC with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	Somali refugees	100%	50%
<b>SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>			
<b>Protection of children strengthened</b>			
UNHCR will pursue implementation of the global child protection strategy, with targeted solutions aimed at improving child welfare, particularly that of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC); supporting coordinated efforts to improve effectiveness of community-based and -led child protection systems.			
Percentage of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Somali refugees	100%	priority area
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma camp (mostly South Sudanese)	80%	priority area

## | Implementation |

### Coordination

UNHCR will maintain and foster strategic partnerships to ensure that asylum-seekers and refugees in Kenya receive protection. Coordinated action will aim to deliver effective and sustainable solutions to improve their conditions, through engagement with key institutions in the national and county executives, legislatures and judiciary, as well as with the private sector and concerned communities.

The Ministry of the 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 main partners are the UN Country Team, international and national NGOs, and the Kenya Red Cross Society. In the refugee camps, WFP is the principal provider of food assistance, while regarding child protection, SGBV responses, water and sanitation, nutrition and health, as well as education, UNICEF is a key partner.

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

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

#### 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 International, Windle Trust UK in Kenya

#### Others:

UNV

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

#### 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:

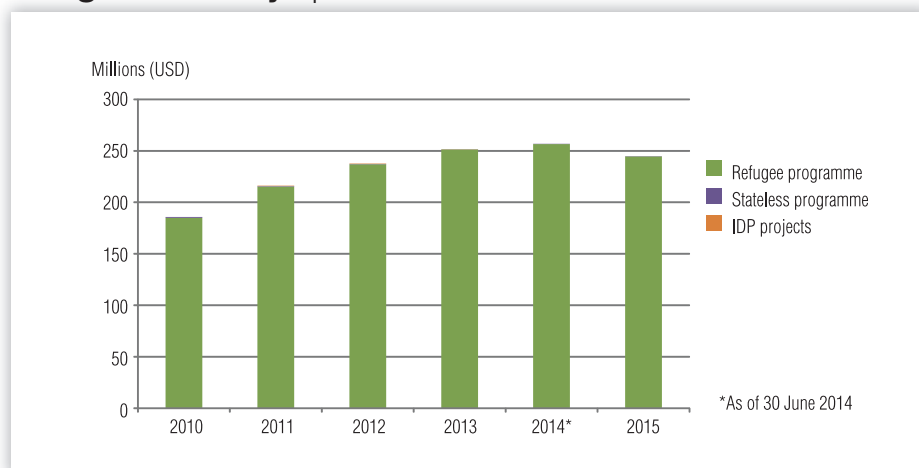
*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (German Agency for International Cooperation - GIZ), IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and WHO

## | Financial information |

To respond effectively to the assessed needs in Kenya, UNHCR's budgets have risen in recent years, from USD 185.7 million in 2010 to a revised 2014 budget of USD 256.9 million. This recent growth is driven primarily by mass influxes of refugees, the latest originating from South Sudan.

Further to a comprehensive review of the overall needs and requirements and operational efforts to streamline service delivery, UNHCR Kenya's 2015 financial requirements are foreseen to drop by 4.7 per cent, from the current USD 256.9 million to USD 244.9 million.

### Budgets for Kenya | 2010–2015



## 2015 budget for Kenya | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<b>2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)</b>	<b>256,541,714</b>	<b>370,316</b>	<b>256,912,030</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>			
Law and policy	101,257	200,426	<b>301,682</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	304,816	0	<b>304,816</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	2,547,762	0	<b>2,547,762</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	1,147,631	0	<b>1,147,631</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	196,257	0	<b>196,257</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,297,722</b>	<b>200,426</b>	<b>4,498,148</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>			
Reception conditions	2,018,960	0	<b>2,018,960</b>
Identification of statelessness	0	134,293	<b>134,293</b>
Registration and profiling	3,970,931	0	<b>3,970,931</b>
Status determination procedures	4,618,402	0	<b>4,618,402</b>
Individual documentation	598,747	0	<b>598,747</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	1,065,620	0	<b>1,065,620</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,272,661</b>	<b>134,293</b>	<b>12,406,954</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>			
Protection from crime	8,582,584	0	<b>8,582,584</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	6,061,535	0	<b>6,061,535</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	836,804	0	<b>836,804</b>
Protection of children	5,977,021	0	<b>5,977,021</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,457,944</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,457,944</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>			
Health	28,340,698	0	<b>28,340,698</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,534,576	0	<b>4,534,576</b>
Nutrition	8,489,546	0	<b>8,489,546</b>
Food security	184,285	0	<b>184,285</b>
Water	9,324,281	0	<b>9,324,281</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	13,034,885	0	<b>13,034,885</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	25,587,120	0	<b>25,587,120</b>
Access to energy	9,710,517	0	<b>9,710,517</b>
Basic and domestic items	18,395,566	0	<b>18,395,566</b>
Services for people with specific needs	3,606,694	0	<b>3,606,694</b>
Education	30,533,664	0	<b>30,533,664</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>151,741,833</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>151,741,833</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>			
Community mobilization	1,490,202	0	<b>1,490,202</b>
Coexistence with local communities	7,001,565	0	<b>7,001,565</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	2,566,175	0	<b>2,566,175</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	8,129,230	0	<b>8,129,230</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,187,172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,187,172</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>			
Comprehensive solutions strategy	0	36,698	<b>36,698</b>
Voluntary return	12,132,153	0	<b>12,132,153</b>
Integration	141,257	0	<b>141,257</b>
Resettlement	2,043,837	0	<b>2,043,837</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,317,246</b>	<b>36,698</b>	<b>14,353,944</b>



Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>			
Coordination and partnerships	141,257	0	<b>141,257</b>
Camp management and coordination	2,026,816	0	<b>2,026,816</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	182,513	0	<b>182,513</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,350,587</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,350,587</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>			
Logistics and supply	6,989,321	0	<b>6,989,321</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	11,932,828	0	<b>11,932,828</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,922,149</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,922,149</b>
<b>2015 total budget</b>	<b>244,547,315</b>	<b>371,416</b>	<b>244,918,731</b>