

Kenya

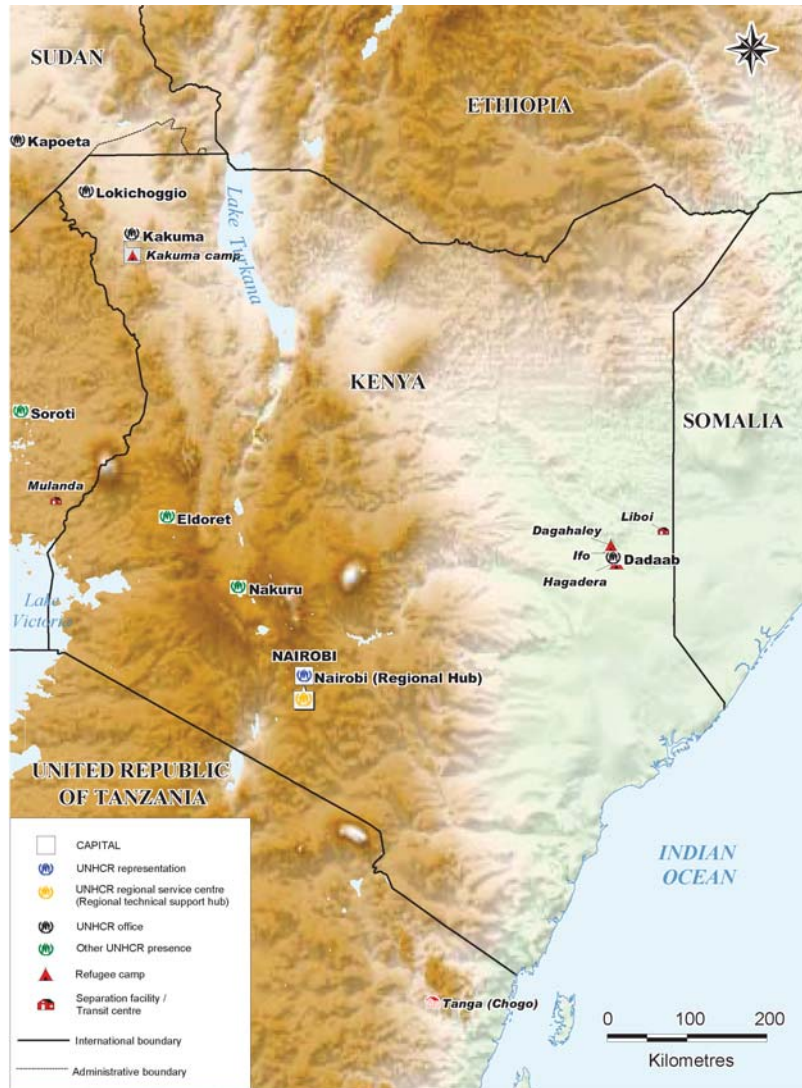
Operational highlights

- Due to the deteriorating situation in their country, some 18,000 Somali refugees fled to Kenya in 2007. At the Government of Kenya's urging that all new arrivals be transferred to Kakuma camp, UNHCR moved some 500 newly arrived Somali refugees to the camp.
- UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of nearly 12,000 refugees to Southern Sudan.

Working environment

The stable political climate that Kenya had enjoyed for most of 2007 turned volatile in the run-up to general elections at the end of the year. The announcement of election results on 30 December was met with widespread violence, which led to the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of people.

The Kenyan economy registered an impressive growth of 7 per cent in 2007. However, unemployment remained high, and the rising price of fuel spurred a significant increase in the cost of basic commodities.



Persons of concern

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	192,400	192,400	48	47
	Sudan	45,300	45,300	42	47
	Ethiopia	18,100	18,100	34	24
	Uganda	2,800	2,800	41	42
	DRC	2,700	2,700	43	26
	Rwanda	2,500	2,500	58	35
	Burundi	1,300	1,300	51	29
	Eritrea	700	700	35	15
	Various	10	10	-	-
	Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	3,500	3,500	41
Sudan		1,000	1,000	39	50
Somalia		700	700	46	40
Uganda		200	200	39	35
DRC		100	100	45	35
Various		320	320	-	-
Statelessness	Nubians	100,000	-	-	-
Total		371,630	271,630		



UNHCR/E. Nyabera

IDPs in Mogotio, Kenya receive a distribution of relief supplies.

The 2006 Refugees Act came into force in May 2007. Prior to this, Kenya did not have any domestic legislation to manage refugee affairs and relied on laws which treated refugees as illegal aliens.

The Government of Kenya officially closed its border with Somalia in January 2007 to prevent militants from entering Kenya. However, this measure also kept out Somalis in need of protection. Nevertheless, some 18,000 asylum-seekers managed to cross into Kenya and were placed in the existing refugee sites in Dadaab.

Achievements and impact

Main objectives

UNHCR's main goals in Kenya were to pursue comprehensive durable solutions which included the large-scale voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees and resettlement of refugees with specific protection needs; strengthen partnerships with the Government of Kenya, UN agencies and the NGO community; and maintain acceptable standards of treatment for refugees and others of concern. Furthermore, UNHCR aimed to ensure that the specific protection needs of women, children and others at risk were addressed; and to help the Government implement refugee legislation and provide refugees with access to public services.

Protection and solutions

UNHCR gave technical support to government institutions and trained the civil and military authorities to build their capacity to deal with refugee issues in accordance with international standards. Additional training was given to NGOs and local authorities in the provinces hosting refugee camps.

In December 2007, UNHCR completed verification of refugee records and issued identity cards in the Dadaab camps. The entire refugee population of Kakuma was registered using the *proGres* database. Case-management procedures in the Field ensured the timely identification and processing of asylum claims at reception and registration points. An increase in the number of camp patrols, the setting up of additional police posts and the establishment of a community-based neighbourhood watch programme reduced security incidents by 50 per cent from 2006.

UNHCR's durable solutions strategies for various refugee groups in Kenya were principally influenced by the developments taking place in their countries of origin. Moreover, the enactment of the Refugees Act has created a framework for local integration – although implementation of this solution may face political and economic obstacles.

Activities and assistance

Community services: The identification and management of individuals who had suffered sexual and gender-based violence improved considerably during the reporting period, and refugees had access to information on how to prevent and respond to such crimes.

Domestic needs and household support: Some non-food items were given to new arrivals and those with specific needs. In addition, all refugee households were provided with 250 grams of soap every two months. UNHCR could provide only 16 per cent of firewood needs in the camps.

Education: UNHCR supported training programmes to help teachers improve their skills, and supplied more than 46,000 textbooks. To increase the enrolment of girls in secondary school, three additional classrooms were built in each camp. The number of girls who took their final primary school examinations rose from 400 in 2006 to 600 in 2007.

Food: Camp-based refugees received an average of 2,100 calories per person per day. In an effort to improve the nutritional status of refugees, UNHCR provided complementary food for a period of six months. Malnourished children and pregnant mothers were given supplementary feeding throughout the year.

Forestry: Environmental degradation was a major concern in and around refugee-hosting communities. A national Steering Committee on the Environment was formed in mid-2007. The Committee, which includes government officials, NGOs and UNHCR, will review environmental rehabilitation and protection schemes in refugee-hosting areas. It will also seek more funding to support the environmental restoration efforts already underway.

Health and nutrition: The general health status of refugees remained at an acceptable level, although a cholera outbreak affected both Kakuma and Dadaab camps. The crude monthly mortality rate decreased to 0.2 per 1000 and the under-five mortality rate to 0.6 per 1000. The prevalence of HIV and AIDS among refugees stood at 1.9 per cent. Between 2006 and 2007, the Global Acute Malnutrition rate was reduced from 22 per cent to 12 per cent and from 16 per cent to 9 per cent in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps, respectively. In 2007, UNHCR recruited more public

health and nutrition officers to provide technical support at the field level. Health information and monitoring systems were improved.

Legal assistance: UNHCR facilitated and supported government-run mobile courts, which heard more than 50 cases related to sexual and gender-based violence.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR covered the operational, management and staffing costs of various implementing partners. Vehicles and other assets were made available under right-of-use agreements. Technical support, expertise and training were provided to implementing and operational partners in key policy and operational areas.

Sanitation: Community participation in public hygiene and waste disposal remained a key priority throughout the year. Camp leaders took greater responsibility for sanitation, thanks to community education and sensitization programmes. Some 500 latrines were rehabilitated and 1000 new latrines constructed.

Shelter and other infrastructure: UNHCR helped repair more than 800 shelters in Dadaab following floods in early 2007. By end of the year some 33,000 shelters still remained to be rehabilitated or reconstructed. All 500 Somali refugees transferred from Dadaab to Kakuma were provided with shelter.

Transport and logistics: UNHCR worked with WFP and the Ministry of Public Works to complete repairs to the Garissa-Dadaab road. Ten trucks were bought to maximize UNHCR's transport capacity and to reduce overall transport costs.

Water: The addition of new water distribution points in the camps in the second half of 2007 increased supply from 18 litres per person per day to 23 litres per person per day.

Constraints

Implementation of the Refugee Act is proceeding slowly. The effects of floods in late 2006 and the new influx of Somali refugees in 2006 and 2007 could be felt throughout 2007. Dadaab and Kakuma camps remained under UN security restrictions, requiring armed escorts for all staff movements.

Financial information

UNHCR's budget has increased from USD 22 million in 2002 to USD 50 million in 2007. This was due to the emergency situation in Dadaab – with floods, new refugee influxes from Somalia and the expansion of camp facilities. Inflation and a 10 per cent rise in commodity prices also added to the increase in expenditure.

Organization and implementation

Management

UNHCR operations in Kenya in 2007 were administered by the Representation Office in Nairobi and two sub-offices in Dadaab and Kakuma. The UNHCR team in Kenya consisted of 31 international staff, four JPOs, 134 national staff and 12 UNVs.

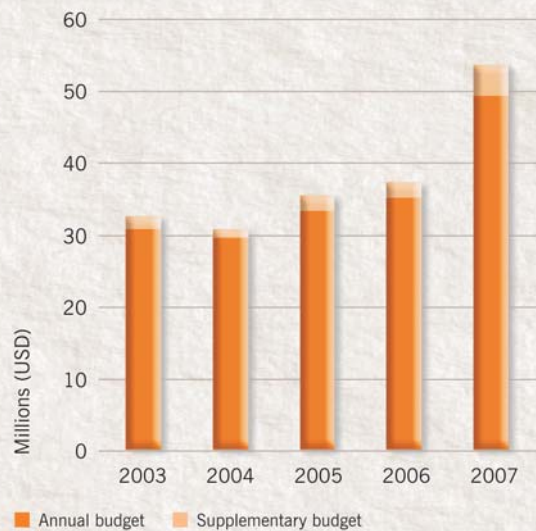
Working with others

UNHCR established close working relations with its government counterpart, the Refugee Affairs Department at the Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons. Through this Department, the Office also forged partnerships with ministries responsible for the environment, health and State security.

Overall assessment

The UNHCR programme in Kenya has witnessed rapid expansion, mainly due to the increase in the number of people of concern in Dadaab; the cholera outbreak affecting both Kakuma and Dadaab camps; the enactment of the Refugee Act of 2006; the establishment of the Department of Refugee Affairs within the Government of Kenya; and the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Kakuma.

Expenditure in Kenya
2003 - 2007*



* Includes the Regional Support Hub in Kenya.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government: Department of Refugee Affairs

NGOs: CARE Canada, Handicap International, International Rescue Committee, Kenya Red Cross Society, Lutheran World Federation, National Council of Churches of Kenya, Norwegian Refugee Council, Salesians of Don Bosco in Kenya, Save the Children Fund (UK)

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*

Operational partners

Government Agencies: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs (Children's Department), Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons

NGOs: Film Aid International, Jesuit Refugee Services, *Médecins Sans Frontières*

Others: IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, WHO

Budget, income and expenditure (USD)

	Final budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	49,855,141	20,114,918	30,220,948	50,335,866	49,262,169
Somalia SB	3,470,000	2,194,000	52,387	2,246,387	2,246,387
South Sudan SB	2,027,554	196,976	1,828,887	2,025,863	2,025,863
Total	55,352,695	22,505,894	32,102,222	54,608,116	53,534,420

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

Financial Report (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current year's projects ¹			Previous years' projects
	Annual budget	Supplementary budget	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, monitoring and coordination	10,194,811	208,044	10,402,856	0
Community services	955,716	0	955,716	246,636
Crop production	31	0	31	0
Domestic needs and household support	1,585,113	1,491,373	3,076,486	86,248
Education	1,759,821	0	1,759,821	730,312
Food	1,417,571	41,013	1,458,584	5,083
Forestry	51,962	0	51,962	17,126
Health and nutrition	4,112,112	2,620	4,114,732	1,022,173
Income generation	0	0	0	12,722
Legal assistance	1,822,316	34,422	1,856,738	98,106
Operational support (to agencies)	4,516,156	273,323	4,789,479	1,365,108
Sanitation	547,121	0	547,121	201,729
Shelter and infrastructure	1,411,613	140,483	1,552,096	0
Transport and logistics	3,303,666	562,777	3,866,442	314,382
Water	1,501,145	48,964	1,550,109	113,309
Instalments with implementing partners	8,517,801	1,121,930	9,639,731	(4,212,935)
Sub-total operational activities	41,696,955	3,924,948	45,621,903	0
Programme support	7,565,215	347,302	7,912,517	0
Total expenditure	49,262,169	4,272,250	53,534,420	0
Cancellation on previous years' expenditure				(784,115)
Instalments with implementing partners				
Payments made	17,337,651	1,492,189	18,829,840	
Reporting received	(8,819,850)	(370,260)	(9,190,109)	
Balance	8,517,801	1,121,930	9,639,731	
Previous years' report				
Instalments with implementing partners				
Outstanding 1st January				5,209,058
Reporting received				(4,212,935)
Refunded to UNHCR				(273,161)
Adjustments				(69,188)
Balance				653,775

¹ Includes expenditure for the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.