

Kenya

Main Objectives

Promote the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees to North-west Somalia; provide protection, including physical security and assistance for refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma camps; facilitate resettlement to third countries for those refugees who are eligible, particularly the most vulnerable, including women at risk; provide protection and assistance to refugees in urban areas and needy asylum-seekers awaiting a decision on their status.

Impact

- UNHCR suspended the resettlement of new cases as a result of the discovery of corruption and irregularities in the Nairobi office. A plan of action was approved to allow the implementation of urgent remedial measures.
- Some 23,500 refugees in Kakuma and Dadaab camp were affected by the torrential rains which destroyed and swept away their homes. Limited resources were available to address this emergency.
- UNHCR continued to ensure protection for asylum-seekers and assisted refugees in detention by seeking their release. The Refugee Bill did not pass into law because of competing parliamentary priorities. The Government maintained the policy of encampment of refugees. Thus refugees had limited access to economic opportunities and their prospects for local integration were restricted. They were allowed freedom of movement for limited periods.
- UNHCR reinforced camp security after receiving a contribution of earmarked funds.
- In collaboration with the Government of Kenya, UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of Somali refugees to north-west Somalia. Tanzanian, Ugandan, Ethiopian, Rwandan, Burundian, DRC Congolese and Liberian refugees were also repatriated.
- UNHCR repaired and constructed additional classrooms to enhance education in the camps. The enrolment of girls in primary schools reached 40 per cent of total enrolment (in both camps).



- UNHCR undertook environmental activities such as the expansion of green-belt lands and the planting of tree seedlings around the refugee camps and local households in addition to the 1.1 million tree seedlings already distributed and planted in previous years.

Working Environment

The Context

Kenya was relatively stable and its relations with its neighbours remained cordial. However, the unstable situation in Somalia and the conflict in southern Sudan remained a source of concern. The President of Kenya invited the transitional Government of Somalia and the heads of different Somali factions to Nairobi twice in the course of 2001. Kenya also participated in an Inter-Governmental Authority on Development meeting held in Khartoum to discuss an end to the conflict in southern Sudan. Throughout the year, Kenya continued to receive refugees from neighbouring countries.

Persons of Concern				
Main Origin/ Type of Population	Total in Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
Somalia (Refugees)	144,300	143,200	49	50
Sudan (Refugees)	69,800	69,500	38	53
Ethiopia (Refugees)	13,500	4,500	43	38
Uganda (Refugees)	5,800	400	42	46
Ethiopia (Asylum-seekers)	5,800	-	-	-
Somalia (Asylum-seekers)	3,400	-	-	-
Rwanda (Refugees)	3,300	220	31	39
DRC (Refugees)	1,300	310	46	46
Eritrea (Asylum-seekers)	900	-	-	-
Sudan (Asylum-seekers)	880	-	-	-
Rwanda (Asylum-seekers)	850	-	-	-
DRC (Asylum-seekers)	580	-	-	-
Eritrea (Refugees)	550	130	47	22

Income and Expenditure (USD) Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds					
	Revised Budget	Income from Contributions ¹	Other Funds Available ²	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
AB and TF	26,023,235	7,969,405	17,275,056	25,244,461	25,244,461

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.

The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

The above figures include budget and costs related to the Regional Office in Nairobi (for details, please refer to the Regional Overview).

Constraints

The framework for the implementation of the refugee protection and assistance programme remained fragile as the refugee bill had not yet passed into law. The government maintained its encampment policy, which restricted refugee movements outside the camps, access to employment and economic opportunities. In the camps, there were serious incidents of rape, domestic violence and other forms of abuse despite determined measures to combat crime. Torrential rains critically affected shelter in the Kakuma camp. Some shelters collapsed, leaving refugees homeless and creating an emergency that required urgent action. The rains aggravated sanitation problems in the camps, posing a serious health threat. The rains also swept away the Garissa-Dadaab road, which is the main highway to the camps and is essential for the supply of relief items to the refugees. As a consequence, there was a diversion of a substantial amount of funds towards road repairs and aircraft fuel.

WFP experienced problems in the food pipeline, with the result that food rations dropped drastically. Food commodities such as wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses and salt were either missing from the food basket or distributed to refugees in reduced quantities. UNHCR had limited resources available to address the resulting emergency needs. Health services in the camps reported a temporary increase in malnutrition amongst refugee children.

Funding

The funding constraints had a significant impact across many sectors, including food, education, shelter, domestic needs, transport/logistics, environment, community services and repatriation. The food pipeline problems, a consequence of the financial shortfall, meant that UNHCR had to provide supplementary food items (beans, potatoes and

cabbages) to refugees in Kakuma for eight months of the year. Moreover, lack of adequate funding badly undermined plans to strengthen the education sector. There were insufficient teachers, classrooms, desks and textbooks in both camps. Limited resources also meant that only a few mud brick houses and temporary shelters could be constructed in Kakuma after the torrential rains. In Dadaab, there was sufficient plastic sheeting for distribution to only the most vulnerable persons.

UNHCR could distribute only 35 per cent of required firewood because of limited funds, although it had intended to increase the household fuel allocation by 50 per cent to alleviate the exposure of women to rape and other forms of assault while collecting firewood. Lack of funds precluded the distribution of sanitary materials to refugee women. Income-generating activities were implemented on an extremely small scale, leaving the vast majority of vulnerable refugees and women with no prospect of an income. Furthermore, the repatriation of 3,145 Somali refugees to north-east Somalia could not take place as there were no funds to pay for the airlift.

The funding constraints also affected the repair of the Garissa-Dadaab road which is vital for access to the camps. Blankets, kitchen sets and jerry cans could not be purchased for the bi-annual distribution of relief items to the refugees.

Achievements and Impact

Protection and Solutions

The Office of Internal Oversight Services investigated the allegations of corruption in the Kenya resettlement operation at the end of 2000. A reform plan was initiated in the course of 2001 to enhance effectiveness and transparency in the processes of refugee status determination and resettlement. The protection section at the UNHCR office in Nairobi was re-organised, 14 new eligibility lawyers were recruited. 4,369 asylum-seekers' claims were accepted and 2,360 rejected. The Refugee Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Natural Heritage and Sports deployed two officers to the refugee camps to work closely with UNHCR, particularly on refugee status determination and the registration of asylum-seekers.

Repatriation grants were distributed to 1,041 refugees (915 Tanzanians, 73 Ugandans, 18 Rwandese, 15 Ethiopians, 12 Burundians, five Congolese (DRC), two Sudanese and one Liberian) to facilitate their return. In addition, 10,000 Somalis were provided with limited assistance to cross the border from Mandera (northeastern Kenya) to Bula Hawa (northwestern Somalia). Some 1,200 Tanzanian refugees repatriated spontaneously from Shimoni port. UNHCR offered transit facilities to 69 Sudanese repatriating from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Despite the disruption caused by the corruption scandal, 3,456 Sudanese "Lost Boys" (mostly teenage orphans) from Kakuma camps were resettled to the United States of America at the end of 2001. Another group of 519 refugees from Dadaab departed for resettlement. UNHCR also started the processing of the Bantu Somali refugees and the files of 12,222 Bantu refugees from Dadaab and Kakuma camps were approved by UNHCR for submission to the US Government.

Activities and Assistance

Community Services: Financial support and training were provided to 190 women in Dadaab who formed peer support groups, to sections of the camps to help integrate and rehabilitate nearly 100 victims of sexual violence. Funds were also allocated for the purchase and distribution of sanitary material and underwear for refugee women and adolescents in the camps. Sanitary supplies (produced by women's groups in the camps) were distributed to schoolgirls and vulnerable women in Kakuma (18,086) and Dadaab (8,000).

Crop Production: Agricultural tools, fertilisers, assorted seeds were distributed to refugee farmers to improve the yields. Tree seedlings were also planted around refugee and local population households.

Domestic Needs/Household Support: UNHCR distributed 14,747 metric tons of firewood in both camps to help to address household energy needs. The distribution was critical to reduce exposing women to the risk of sexual and gender-based violence or other assaults when they collected firewood. A limited amount of household items, such as blankets, kitchen sets and jerry cans were distributed to selected refugees, considered to be vulnerable.

Education: In Dadaab, 25,671 refugees, including 10,202 girls were enrolled in pre-school, primary and secondary schools and in the special programme for disabled children and children with learning difficulties. Some 1,237 refugees enrolled in adult education. A total of 766 pupils (102 girls) sat for the Kenya Certificate for Primary Education exams. The refugee secondary schools registered 357 pupils (only 30 girls). In Kakuma, 22,642 pupils (9,255 girls) were enrolled in primary and secondary schools. The enrolment of girls in primary and secondary schools increased from 7,000 in the year 2000 to 9,255 in 2001. Girls' education continued to receive increased attention. Uniforms were distributed to 1,452 girls in Dadaab and 2,821 in Kakuma to ensure that they did not drop out of school. However, cultural practices such as early marriages continued to hamper the attendance of girls in schools. A new class for drop-out girls was established in Kakuma. In Dadaab, 159 girls dropped out of school due to early marriage; meanwhile 51 girls got married but continued their education thanks to counselling from UNHCR, coupled with the payment of incentives. In order to alleviate shortages, 81 classrooms were constructed, 1,833 desks fabricated and 2,415 textbooks provided.

Food: WFP delivered approximately 80 per cent of the required quantities of food to the refugees, which did not meet the minimum kcal requirement. UNHCR distributed complementary food items (beans, potatoes and cabbages) to refugees in Kakuma camps. This, however, did not compensate for the drop in the kcal requirement.

Forestry: A total of 12 hectares of green-belt land was established (in addition to the existing 428 hectares). 213,531 tree seedlings were planted around refugee camps and local households; refugees and the local population were instructed on energy awareness. 14,747 metric tons of firewood were distributed, representing, however, only 35 per cent of total refugee needs. In order to save fuel energy, 21,251 improved stoves were manufactured and distributed to refugees in both camps. Apart from minimising the risk of assault and rape of refugee women, the organised harvesting of dead wood from designated areas reduced possible degradation of the environment in the immediate vicinity of the camps. Environmental education was integrated into primary education

using material developed by the UNESCO-PEER programme. This raised awareness among the younger population on environmental issues and provided advice on prudent management and use of natural resources. Pilot testing of the suitability of coffee briquettes as an alternative to firewood was carried out in the camps, but its relatively high cost precluded its use as a viable replacement for firewood.

Health/Nutrition: The crude mortality rate remained within acceptable margins for a settled population (one death per 5,000 people per day, on average). Several campaigns on HIV/AIDS



Firewood distribution projects have been established aimed at reducing women being exposed to rape. The collection of firewood is particularly hazardous for Somali refugee women in Kenyan camps. Here they are collecting firewood for a distribution project aimed to reduce the number of rape victims. *UNHCR / B. Press*

undertaken in the camps by the National Council of Churches of Kenya stressed the need to strengthen the HIV/AIDS programme.

Due to problems experienced in the food pipeline in July and August 2001, the nutritional status of refugees deteriorated. These problems were addressed through supplementary feeding, especially among the under-five year olds. The programme was re-organised to redress this and the situation normalised by the end of the year.

Income Generation: Several micro-projects were created to help refugees develop some economic independence. These included soap production, hairdressing, tailoring, art and craft. In Dadaab, in an effort to respond to needs of women who faced incidences of sexual and gender-based violence, income-generation projects were developed for them as well as for other women with special needs. A total of 1,715 refugee women received loans to produce embroidery, make baskets, mats, pottery and dye materials for sale. A group of 1,225 vulnerable men (disabled and single parents) received loans worth USD 49,000. Vocational training was also provided to 110 refugee men.

Legal Assistance: Two short-term staff were hired to provide legal advice and assistance to the survivors of sexual violence and help in police investigations. Mobile courts were set up in the camps and 15 out of 100 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were adjudicated. The remaining 85 cases were either still at the trial stage or settled out of court through traditional mediation. Training of government officials at the central and district levels was undertaken during the year. In addition, training on refugee law and related issues was provided to government counterparts and implementing partners.

Operational Support (to Agencies): New police posts were constructed for officers in the camps, 11 vehicles and communications equipment were made available for the police in the camps – to ensure the physical safety of refugees, UNHCR staff and its implementing partners. Nineteen additional rooms were constructed for offices and accommodation for government security personnel. Thus, police patrols were intensified and armed robberies, rape and murder declined in Dadaab.

Sanitation: In Dadaab, the ratio of number of users per latrine was maintained at 14:1, compared to 49:1 in Kakuma.

Shelter/Other Infrastructure: Torrential rains destroyed 7,210 shelters in Kakuma camp and rendered 23,000 refugees homeless. UNHCR responded promptly to the emergency by constructing 726 semi-permanent houses in Kakuma (in addition to 665 mud-brick houses constructed prior to the emergency). In Dadaab, only 3,034 out of 32,000 needy refugees could be issued with plastic sheeting. In order to meet the minimum standard of shelter in Kakuma, a total of 19,667 shelters need to be converted into more durable structures using corrugated iron sheets and sun-dried mud bricks.

Transport/Logistics: Heavy rains swept away the Garissa-Dadaab road, the main route used to supply relief items to the refugee camps. UNHCR was compelled to airlift 69,800 litres of emergency fuel supplies to Dadaab as WFP trucks with food supplies were stranded at Garissa. While the main responsibility rested with the Government to repair the road, UNHCR and WFP exceptionally participated in repairing the Garissa-Dadaab road because of limited government resources. However, UNHCR could only afford to have a small portion of the road repaired to make it passable.

Water: Ongoing maintenance of the water supply systems in Dadaab and Kakuma camps ensured safe drinking water for refugees and host communities (18 liters, on average, per person, per day). The installation of four elevated steel tanks improved the water flow and addressed problems such as low pressure in the water distribution system in Kakuma. UNHCR maintained a total of 31 boreholes in Dadaab and Kakuma and one borehole was drilled at the reception center in Lokichoggio to cater to the needs of the new refugee arrivals and the local community.

Organisation and Implementation

Management

UNHCR offices in Kenya comprised the main office in Nairobi and two sub-offices in Dadaab (Garissa

district) and Kakuma (Turkana district). To reach these two remote and insecure locations by road required armed escorts and a day of travel from Nairobi. An air charter service to transport UNHCR and other agency staff was engaged. The agencies paid a share of the transportation costs under a UNHCR cost-recovery scheme. The offices in Kenya were administered by 35 international staff (including five JPOs) and 100 national staff, as well as one staff loaned by the Government and two consultants. In addition, project staff were recruited as and when required. UNHCR appointed a Reform Co-ordinator and an Executive Assistant in October 2001 as part of the reform plan.

Working with Others

In 2001, UNHCR worked in close collaboration with the Government of Kenya and 16 implementing partners. Four NGO partners also provided services to asylum-seekers and refugees with their own funding. During the year, the Office also collaborated with three UN agencies and one international organisation. UNHCR focused on developing good working relationships with all stakeholders in the refugee assistance programme, strengthening partnerships and teamwork for the benefit of refugees and persons of concern to UNHCR.

Overall Assessment

The Kenya programme achieved some creditable results despite funding constraints. At the same time, it faced protracted difficulties with ongoing emergencies, new arrivals and ongoing operations. After ten years of implementation, the programme was still striving to meet minimum standards in an environment of diminishing donor support. The bulk of refugees in the Kenya programme originate from Somalia and Sudan. Continuing fighting in Somalia and southern Sudan precluded mass repatriation. Moreover, the impossibility of local integration has left refugees entirely dependent on relief assistance handouts. Without tangible peace in Somalia and southern Sudan, it would be difficult to envisage an exit strategy for the Kenya programme.

Offices

Nairobi
Dadaab
Kakuma

Partners

Government Agencies

National Refugee Secretariat (Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports)

NGOs

African Refugee Training and Employment Services
African Rehabilitation and Educational Programme
CARE International (Kenya)
GOAL Kenya
Handicap International (formerly Action Nord-Sud)
International Rescue Committee
Lutheran World Federation
Médecins Sans Frontières (Belgium)
National Council of Churches of Kenya
World Vision Kenya

Others

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
IOM
UNICEF
UNESCO
WFP

Financial Report (USD)				
Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds				
Expenditure Breakdown	Current Year's Projects	notes	Prior Years' Projects	notes
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	1,884,948		47,990	
Community Services	306,195		381,637	
Crop Production	5,062		29,179	
Domestic Needs / Household Support	1,133,801		931,765	
Education	1,003,720		1,042,818	
Food	103,645		28,124	
Forestry	146,633		263,149	
Health / Nutrition	1,883,852		2,130,761	
Income Generation	52,598		13,442	
Legal Assistance	1,392,474		231,377	
Livestock	0		6,153	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	2,232,028		1,601,965	
Sanitation	64,287		100,624	
Shelter / Other Infrastructure	466,866		382,579	
Transport / Logistics	1,180,706		645,630	
Water	628,294		596,545	
Transit Accounts	4,193		0	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	3,405,684		(7,748,509)	
Sub-total Operational	15,894,986		685,229	
Programme Support	7,881,027		107,740	
Sub-total Disbursements / Deliveries	23,776,013	(3)	792,969	(5)
Unliquidated Obligations	1,468,447	(3)	0	
TOTAL	25,244,460	(1) (3)	792,969	

Instalments with Implementing Partners

Payments Made	11,086,184		750,797	
Reporting Received	7,680,501		8,499,306	
Balance	3,405,683		(7,748,509)	
Outstanding 1st January	0		8,379,785	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		223,556	
Currency Adjustment	0		(139,930)	
Outstanding 31 December	3,405,683		267,790	

Unliquidated Obligations

Outstanding 1st January	0		1,529,676	(5) ¹
New Obligations	25,244,460	(1)	0	
Disbursements	23,776,013	(3)	792,969	(5)
Cancellations	0		736,707	(5)
Outstanding 31 December	1,468,447	(3)	0	(5)

Figures which cross reference to Accounts:

(1) Annex to Statement 1

(3) Schedule 3

(5) Schedule 5

(5)¹ This balance includes USD 1,997, outstanding from operations before 2000.

It is also reported under "Unearmarked" in Schedule 5, page 46 of UNHCR's Accounts. Includes costs related to the Regional Office in Nairobi.