

Kenya

Main objectives

Ensure safe and dignified asylum for all asylum-seekers and refugees; facilitate and promote repatriation if suitable conditions arise; preserve minimum living standards and ensure that refugees have access to essential services; ensure resettlement of compelling cases.

Impact

- UNHCR continued to ensure assistance and protection for some 230,000 refugees in camps and urban areas.
- An improvement in security management resulted in a 65 per cent reduction in crime levels at Dadaab camp.
- Working with the Government, UNHCR issued 40,000 identity cards to refugees in Kakuma camp.
- UNHCR facilitated the repatriation of 453 refugees, mainly Somalis, to their country of origin.
- Under the UNHCR Reform Plan of Action, a backlog of 3,600 resettlement files was cleared; 71,992 individual refugee files were updated and secure file storage, retrieval and tracking systems were established.

Working environment

The context

The political landscape was dominated by the campaigns preceding the December general elections. The National Rainbow Coalition, led by Mwai Kibaki, won a landslide victory, the first opposition win in the country's political history. Although Kenya was relatively stable in the beginning of 2002, in the second half of the year Members of Parliament and interest groups in Dadaab and Kakuma allegedly encouraged segments of the local communities to stage protests designed to force UNHCR to award work contracts to them. Protests were also held against the perceived



paucity of employment opportunities for locals, and the negative impact of refugees on the environment.

The political and security situation in Somalia, Sudan and the Great Lakes region remained a cause for concern. Throughout the year, UNHCR continued to receive refugees from neighbouring countries, including an influx of Somalis in north-western Kenya. This was due to inter-factional fighting in the town of Bula Hawa in southwestern Somalia. At the same time, stability in the semi-autonomous regions in north-eastern "Puntland" and north-western "Somaliland" made it possible for 220 refugees to return to their country of origin.

Constraints

With all eyes on the elections, the Government left aside plans for the enactment of the Refugee Bill. For refugees, prospects for local integration were not available in 2002. The Government continued to maintain a strict encampment policy, limiting freedom of movement and access to employment opportunities. In the last six months of the year the security situation deteriorated. The protests by host communities in Dadaab and Kakuma seriously hampered UNHCR's operations and led to a shortage of firewood in Kakuma. At the year's end, the need for reinforcement of security in Kakuma and urban areas remained pressing and largely unmet. Inadequate funding and the irregular food supply seriously affected critical sectors which resulted in a failure to meet minimum standards in food and non-food requirements.

Despite the Machakos peace process, the anticipated repatriation did not transpire in 2002 due to political unrest in neighbouring countries. Furthermore, repatriation of Somali refugees had to be postponed due to deteriorating security and financial constraints.

In November 2002, the terrorist attacks in Mombasa and the attempt to shoot down a passenger plane over Kenya raised public concerns over certain cate-

gories of foreigners. Individuals of Middle-Eastern origin, among them asylum seekers and refugees, continued to suffer restrictions to their personal freedom. Speculation and ill-informed media reports raised concerns about the existence of terrorists posing as refugees.

Funding

Budget reductions throughout 2002 affected UNHCR's ability to implement the planned programme. The Office was compelled to focus on life-saving activities, postponing most development activities and the repatriation of Somali refugees to 'Puntland' and 'Somaliland'. In the last quarter of the year, the funding shortfalls meant that UNHCR found it increasingly difficult, and sometimes impossible, not only to meet the basic needs of refugees, but also to effectively exercise its protection mandate.

Achievements and impact

Protection and solutions

UNHCR was able to work with immigration services and the police, intervening to prevent arrest, detention and deportation, and gaining access to prisons. UNHCR also supplied the Kenyan police with trans-

Persons of Concern				
Main Origin / Type of Population	Total In Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
Somalia (Refugees)	155,800	155,800	49	52
Sudan (Refugees)	57,800	57,800	39	51
Ethiopia (Refugees)	11,200	11,200	42	38
Uganda (Refugees)	4,430	4,430	42	46
Rwanda (Refugees)	2,510	2,510	31	38
Asylum-seekers	2,420	-	-	-
DRC (Refugees)	1,130	1,130	39	51

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
26,617,041	10,863,917	14,925,853	25,789,770	25,719,769

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 figures include budget and costs related to the Regional Technical Support Group, and (for details, please refer to the Regional Overview)

port, logistical and communications equipment. This led to an increase in patrols, and improved security management in Dadaab involving the participation of newly-established joint committees of refugees and local Kenyans.

The UNHCR Reform Plan of Action continued to be implemented, reinstating the credibility of the Office after the discovery of irregularities and corruption in 2001. This resulted in the restructuring of standard operations and procedures for protection, eligibility, resettlement and file management. Despite restructuring, the files of 13,171 individuals were submitted for resettlement. 11,860 Somali Bantu refugees were relocated from Dadaab to Kakuma to be processed for resettlement in the United States. A total of 9,393 new asylum-seekers, comprising 3,351 Somalis and 5,862 Sudanese and other nationalities were granted asylum.

In compliance with the High Commissioner's five commitments to women, UNHCR and its partners continued to engage in sensitising the refugee community and its leadership to critical gender issues, in particular to the dangers of traditional practices harmful to women. Of those who participated in the camp management committees, 50 per cent were women. UNHCR organised seven workshops on child rights for community leaders, child advisory committees, teachers and aid workers.

Activities and assistance

Community services: UNHCR focused on unaccompanied minors and assistance to women. In Nairobi, 26 out of 84 minors were placed with foster families. In Kakuma, 1,407 children (including 230 girls) were placed in 587 foster families. In Dadaab, 1,581 orphans were placed with foster families. Sanitary supplies were provided for 26,290 vulnerable women.

Crop production: UNHCR maintained vegetable gardens for women and young people in both camps.

Domestic needs/household support: The firewood distributed by UNHCR took care of 30 per cent of fuel needs; energy-saving devices and solar cookers accounted for an additional 15 per cent. No firewood distribution took place in Kakuma in the last six months. Some 204 and 120 metric tons of soap were provided to refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma, respectively. Other non-food items, distributed

mainly to vulnerable refugees and new arrivals, included 2,429 blankets, 896 frying pans, 3,507 jerry cans, 1,185 kitchen sets and 2,531 plastic mats. Refugee women were directly involved in the distribution of food and non-food items.

Education: In 2002, UNHCR significantly reduced the shortage of educational facilities and teachers. Enrolment figures remained high. In Dadaab, Kakuma and Nairobi, 53,471 pupils (20,476 girls) attended primary school, and 2,932 pupils (388 girls) attended secondary school. Some 705 youths (530 males and 175 females) received vocational training and 430 received tertiary education. In Kakuma, the construction of a boarding school for girls commenced. In existing schools, 49 new classrooms were constructed and 50 old ones repaired. The educational sector provided employment for 862 refugee and 66 Kenyan teachers.

Food: WFP provided 39,454 metric tons (MTs) of food for general distribution in both camps. It also provided blended cereals to 22,600 children under a school feeding programme in Kakuma. The food pipeline was irregular and the food basket inadequate, averaging only at 1,886 instead of 2,100 kilocalories per person per day. UNHCR provided complementary food to refugees in Kakuma.

Forestry: More than 480 hectares of formerly fallow land in Dadaab (456 ha) and Kakuma (26 ha) now boast tree cover. Both refugee and local communities planted over 500,000 tree seedlings.

Health/nutrition: At both Dadaab and Kakuma, the crude mortality rate among the total population was 0.5/1,000/month on average. The shortage of food was the primary cause of a high level of anaemia among pregnant women in Dadaab (75 per cent) and children in Kakuma (61 per cent). The under-five mortality rate was 0.89/1,000/month in Dadaab and 1.2/1,000/month in Kakuma. During the rainy season, under-five mortality increased due to malaria, respiratory tract infection, diarrhoea and malnutrition. In Kakuma, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS was 5 per cent among pregnant women, 9 per cent among sexually transmitted infection (STI) patients and 28 per cent among tuberculosis patients. 37 workshops on HIV/AIDS awareness raising for the refugee and host communities were conducted in both camps.

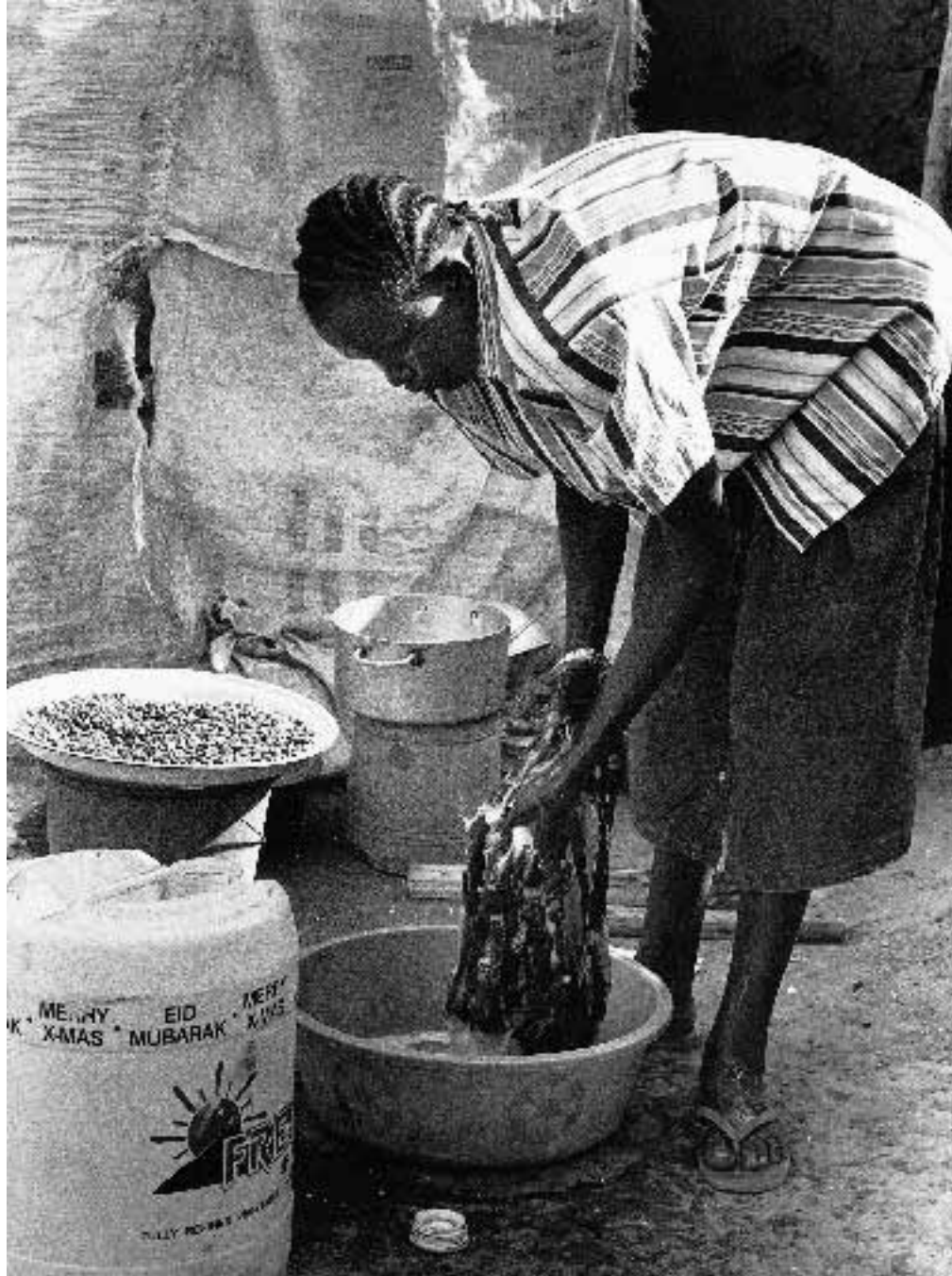
Income generation: Several micro-projects were created to assist refugees. These activities targeted survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), single mothers, widows, divorcees, neglected elderly women, and the disabled. The projects included handicrafts, animal husbandry, beauty services and skills training. In Dadaab, 854 groups received loans from revolving funds amounting to USD 51,231. In Kakuma, 2,309 individuals were engaged in 29 small businesses. Revolving funds were set up for 16 urban refugees.

Legal assistance: UNHCR supported the continuation of the mobile courts, which dealt with 63 cases. 40,000 identity cards were issued to refugees following a registration exercise in Kakuma. UNHCR constructed a reception area in Nairobi providing eligibility screening, resettlement advice, plus protection, community services and medical assistance.

Operational support (to agencies): UNHCR provided training and covered the staff and administrative costs of its implementing partners (office rental, furniture, various other supplies).

Sanitation: UNHCR increased latrines with the construction of 719 pit latrines in Kakuma and 563 pit latrines in Dadaab. The average latrine to user ratio was 1:14 in Dadaab and 1:23 in Kakuma, the latter remained below the minimum standard.

Shelter/other infrastructure: In Dadaab, UNHCR constructed 40 shelters for women at risk. In Kakuma, 1,333 new shelters were constructed, and 327 were repaired. 2,700 new shelters were constructed for the Somali Bantus who were relocated from Dadaab.



Thousands of youths were forced to flee Sudan because of war. Here, a “lost girl” is living in Kakuma camp. *UNHCR*

Transport/logistics: UNHCR maintained a fleet of light vehicles and trucks for the delivery of food and non-food supplies. UNHCR ensured minimum repairs to the Dadaab airstrip and the Garissa-Dadaab road, but floods in 2002 caused extensive damage to several sections. A joint appeal by WFP and UNHCR for repair funding unfortunately raised no donations.

Water: Activities in this sector focused on boosting supplies. UNHCR drilled three boreholes (one in Dadaab, two in Kakuma). In Dadaab, refugees received an average of 15-17 litres of water per person per day. In contrast, the refugees’ water supplies failed to meet the minimum quantity standards in some zones in Kakuma.

Organisation and implementation

Management

UNHCR maintained its Branch Office in Nairobi and two Sub-Offices located in Dadaab (Garissa district) and Kakuma (Turkana district). These offices were operated by 41 international staff (including six UNVs and four JPOs), 101 national staff and 240 project staff. 12 out of 13 posts created under the Reform Plan were filled in 2002.

Working with others

In 2002, UNHCR continued to work closely with implementing agencies on planning assistance programmes and introducing small-scale income-generating activities for refugees and nationals. UNHCR co-ordinated and monitored activities implemented by 21 partners (eight international and three national NGOs, four UN agencies, one Government agency and five operational agencies).

Overall assessment

Certain key sectors – education, water and sanitation – have achieved some creditable results. Efforts to address the priorities of women and children and develop micro-projects have been further strengthened. However, it was a struggle for the programme to meet minimum standards in a protracted refugee situation. Much-needed improvements have to be prioritised in critical services such as protection, health care, nutrition, domestic needs, shelter and the environment. UNHCR's support to the police force was a positive move, which resulted in a considerable reduction in crime rates. In addition, the Reform Plan of Action has partially regained the confidence of refugees and partners, restoring the credibility of the Office. In view of the Machakos Protocol, UNHCR worked with partners to initiate a repatriation plan for Sudanese refugees. This approach will also apply to Somali refugees and those of other nationalities who are unlikely to be repatriated in the near future. While preparing for a positive conclusion of the Machakos and Eldoret Peace Processes, UNHCR will continue to engage the Government in reviewing its strict encampment policy.

UNHCR's fundamental aim remains unchanged: maintaining its mandate by giving international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees in Kenya while leading them, to the extent possible, on a path to self-reliance.

Offices
Nairobi
Dadaab
Kakuma

Partners
Government Agencies
National Refugee Secretariat (Ministry of Home Affairs/Heritage/Sports)
NGOs
African Refugee Training and Employment Services
African Rehabilitation and Educational Programme
CARE International (Kenya)
GOAL Kenya
Handicap International
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
Don Bosco
IOM
Jesuit Refugee Services
Refugee Consortium of Kenya
UNESCO
UNICEF
UNOPS
WFP
Windle Charitable Trust

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	4,162,665		8,681	
Community Services	333,415		112,738	
Crop Production	1,565		(238)	
Domestic Needs/Household Support	978,300		582,414	
Education	1,389,475		496,254	
Food	128,127		137,129	
Forestry	200,002		18,547	
Health/Nutrition	2,278,194		628,566	
Income Generation	40,835		1,445	
Legal Assistance	1,086,601		305,538	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	3,223,861		756,872	
Sanitation	125,531		76,868	
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	599,967		198,570	
Transport/Logistics	1,442,461		272,748	
Water	728,005		208,963	
Transit Accounts	19,457		(519)	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	555,265		(3,165,646)	
Sub-total Operational	17,293,726		638,931	
Programme Support	7,280,650		475,933	
Sub-total Disbursements/Deliveries	24,574,376	(3)	1,114,864	(5)
Unliquidated Obligations	1,145,393	(3)	0	
Total	25,719,769	(1) (3)	1,114,864	

Instalments with Implementing Partners

Payments Made	9,462,991		174,754	
Reporting Received	8,907,726		3,340,400	
Balance	555,265		(3,165,646)	
Outstanding 1st January	0		3,673,474	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		531,396	
Currency Adjustment	0		18,317	
Outstanding 31 December	555,265		(5,250)	

Unliquidated Obligations

Outstanding 1st January	0		1,468,447	(5) ¹
New Obligations	25,719,769	(1)	0	
Disbursements	24,574,376	(3)	1,114,864	(5)
Cancellations	0		353,583	(5)
Outstanding 31 December	1,145,393	(3)	0	(5)

Figures which cross-reference to Accounts:

(1) Annex to Statement 1

(3) Schedule 3

(5) Schedule 5

¹ Includes costs related to the Regional Technical Support Group in Nairobi.