



**KENYA COMPREHENSIVE
REFUGEE PROGRAMME 2016**

Programming for Solutions

Cover Photo: Kakuma refugee camp in Turkana County, Kenya

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Dear friends of the Kenya Refugee Operation,

It is my pleasure to present to you the third Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP) document¹. What began in late 2013, as an attempt to review the planning and prioritization process in the Kenya refugee operation has proved to be a useful approach to the prioritization and programming of our combined resources. In late 2015, all partners once again jointly reviewed and defined comprehensive needs in all three operations in the country (Dadaab, Kakuma and the Urban programme), and agreed on the main priorities in all sectors within the refugee operation for 2016. Perhaps the most important aspect of the exercise was the attempt to undertake a more in-depth analysis of the operation, in a critical dialogue amongst all partners on the future direction of the operation in all three programmes. The key strategic areas defined by the KCRP Task Force in 2015, which are now reflected in our 2016 programmes, will need to be critically reviewed and validated in the course of the year, with programming strengthened, as necessary, through additional resources that we shall jointly raise for the operation.

The following pages reflect our priorities and the way we have allocated the considerable resources entrusted to UNHCR and partners on behalf of refugees. The 2016 programme presented in this document reflects our collective efforts towards solutions and a departure from the traditional model of humanitarian assistance in Kenya. Looking at the global humanitarian situation, the way we are able to implement our priorities will have a profound impact on the choices that refugees in our camps make, as well as their future prospects, both while in the country of asylum and upon eventual return to their countries of origin. It is expected that doing business differently in the Kenya refugee operation, with a progressive shift towards solutions-centred programming, will be of great benefit to refugees.



Raouf Mazou,
UNHCR Representative in Kenya
Nairobi, April 2016

¹ www.slideshare.net/mobile/UNHCRKenya243/kenya-refugee-programme-book-2014 <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCRKenyaKCRP2015.pdf>

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIDS	–	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BIA	–	Best Interest Assessments
BID	–	Best Interest Determination
BIMS	–	Biometric Identity Management System
CIDA	–	Canadian International Development Agency
CIDP	–	County Integrated Development Plan
CHW	–	Community Health Worker
CMR	–	Crude Mortality Rate
CAN	–	Comprehensive Needs Assessment
CRIs	–	Core Relief Items
DRA	–	Department of Refugee Affairs
EAC	–	East African Community
ECD	–	Early Childhood Development
ECHO	–	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department
EU	–	European Union
FAO	–	UN Food and Agricultural Organization
GAM	–	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	–	Gender Based Violence
GBVIMS	–	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
GFD	–	General Food Distribution
HIV	–	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IcSP	–	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
ICT	–	Information Communication and Technology
IMAM	–	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IMCI	–	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IYCF	–	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JAM	–	Joint Assessment Mission
KISEDIP	–	Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic Development Programme
KCRP	–	Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme
KEEP	–	The Kenya Equity in Education Project
LAPSSET	–	Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LED	–	Local Economic Development
LGBTI	–	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
MCH	–	Mother and Child Health
MDR TB	–	Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis
MIYCN	–	Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition
MOU	–	Memorandum of Understanding

MUAC	—	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NFI	—	Non Food Items
NGO	—	Non-Governmental Organization
PIN	—	Personal Identification Number
PoC	—	Person of Concern
PRRO	—	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSN	—	Persons with Specific Needs
RRRP	—	Regional Refugee Response Plan
RSD	—	Refugee Status Determination
SAM	—	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SGBV	—	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SOP	—	Standard Operating Procedure
SPP	—	Security Partnership Project
U5MR	—	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UAM	—	Unaccompanied Minors
UASC	—	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UK	—	United Kingdom
UNDAF	—	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNFPA	—	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	—	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VTC	—	Vocational Training Centre
WASH	—	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	—	World Food Programme

1. Executive Summary

2016 is set to be an important year for a programming shift in the Kenya refugee operation. Re-orientation from traditional care and maintenance in the camps, towards truly solutions-oriented programming, is starting to take root in response to the new circumstances and unprecedented global challenges.

Against this backdrop, the third Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP) document presents a consolidated view of all refugee-related programmes implemented in Kenya that will be delivered by all actors, including UNHCR, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), United Nations Agencies and the Government of Kenya in 2016. Compared with the previous KCRPs, the 2016 document dedicates more space to the strategic priorities for the Kenya refugee operation for the year. These priorities form five key areas of the 2016 programme: innovations in assistance delivery; strengthening of the legal status of persons of concern in Kenya; the development of the new site in Kalobeyei as an inclusive settlement for both host communities and refugees in Turkana County; consolidation of Dadaab to adjust to the reduced population; and enhanced voluntary repatriation to Somalia, which is closely linked with other durable solutions such as integration, for specific refugee groups. The introduction of innovations as a cross-cutting issue

is reflected in a number of sectors to ensure the viable use of modern technology to increase efficiency in the Kenya refugee operation and to capitalise on the expertise of new partners, including those from the development and corporate spheres.

The KCRP is the result of an inclusive planning process and complementary programming with resources known to be available for refugees at the beginning of the year. The allocation of resources is the result of a joint prioritisation process undertaken by all partners in all three programmes in late 2015, followed by detailed programming and budgeting in early 2016. It complements the Inter-agency Regional Appeal for South Sudan Response from December 2015, which exclusively focuses on the South Sudan situation (and, therefore, the Kakuma part of the Kenya operation), and all other agency appeals and funding submissions.

The KCRP document provides an overview of the sectors and results that have been prioritised by the partners in the refugee operation, within the further reduced funding envelope for refugees in Kenya. Efforts have been made to increase the proportion allocated to solutions programming, including livelihoods, as well as host community projects and environmental protection and innovations both within and outside the camps. Nevertheless,

initiatives such as the Artists for Refugees project and the inclusion of refugee athletes in the training for the Rio 2016 Olympics at the Tegla Loroupe training camp in Ngong are a testimony to the innovative spirit in the operation that can make a genuine difference in lives of individual refugees. The only sector that received an actual increase in resources is voluntary repatriation, although the resources allocated thus far are insufficient to sustain the current rate of returns for the entire year, due to the high cost of transportation and individual grants. Meanwhile, allocations had to be made for continued provision of basic services within acceptable standards, to avoid adverse effects on the well-being of persons of concern (POCs) that could wipe out the gains made over the years, and possibly result in wide spread public health crisis. The ongoing response to a cholera outbreak in Dadaab is a case in point. Provisions also had to be made for all necessary recurrent costs, including security, fuel and logistical support for the operation. The 2015 Nutrition Survey results for Kakuma illustrate clearly how fragile the current status of the refugee population is, as reduced food assistance in the last few months of 2015 led to global acute malnutrition rates of below 11%, the lowest since 2009. It is also an illustration of the dependency of the majority of refugees on the international aid provided in the camps, especially those who are

relatively recent arrivals and lack other coping mechanisms. This is further demonstrated by the results of the Vulnerability Study undertaken in Kakuma in 2015², which shows that only some 8% of the population currently engages in formal livelihoods activities and/or has other means of survival than the assistance provided. On the other hand the preliminary results of the World Bank socio-economic study in Turkana West established that the presence of refugees does have a positive impact on the economy of the Turkana County. The shift which the Kalobeyei project intends to propose aims at formalizing economic exchanges in order to support and boost opportunities offered by the presence in the Kakuma area of half of the “urban” population of the Turkana County. The focus will be placed on strength rather than on vulnerabilities.

The limited envelope of resources for the Kakuma operation could not stretch to adequately support the development of the new settlement in Kalobeyei, but rather had to concentrate on basic services and protection in the camps. The preparatory phase of the Kalobeyei project for which the resources had been set aside

from the 2015 UNHCR budget will need to be followed by new contributions in 2016, so that the development of the site can truly take off and Kalobeyei is able to receive the first settlers around mid-year. It is hoped that several new funding instruments that have been put in place by the European Union can benefit the Kenya operation in 2016 and beyond, as well as support the improvement of the situation in Somalia and thus our goal of sustainable returns.

The overall resources currently programmed in the Kenya refugee operation amount to \$ 119 million for protection and basic services, including UNHCR and partners’ protection and programme staff and administrative support. However, the resources currently made available by UNHCR do not represent resources actually received as contributions from donors but the operating level that has been allocated the Kenya operation by UNHCR within the global envelope. In addition, \$ 110.2 million is required for the food aid, of which WFP has so far secured some 43.1 million, or 38.2%. The total available for the operation at the beginning of the year amounts to some \$ 162 million, which represents a decline

of some 10% compared with 2015³. Looking only at the non-food assistance, the year on decline in available resources is even greater - some \$ 29.1 million, or roughly 21%. The bulk of the decline has been recorded in the resources raised by partners with some \$22 million less in contributions as of February 2016.

These funding challenges notwithstanding, the Kenya refugee programme has embarked on an ambitious undertaking, for which support from all parties is required. The onus is therefore on the humanitarian actors to work harder and faster on transforming the refugee programme to viable alternatives to the current camps, making use of technological innovations and other opportunities for greater efficiencies in assistance delivery, including the inclusion of new partners in the operation, and the devolution of power to the counties traditionally hosting refugees. The allocation of land in Kalobeyei for the development of a settlement for both refugees and host community presents an opportunity to try this approach practically and inform the future refugee assistance model globally.

2 Vulnerability Study in Kakuma camp (2015) by Kimetrica
3 Compared with beginning 2015

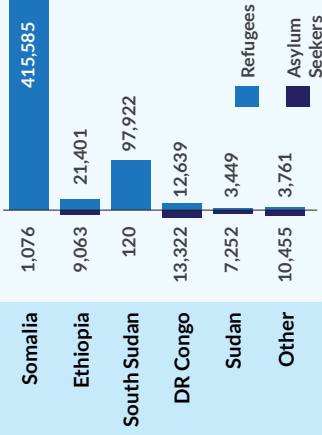
Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya

Data Source: Registration

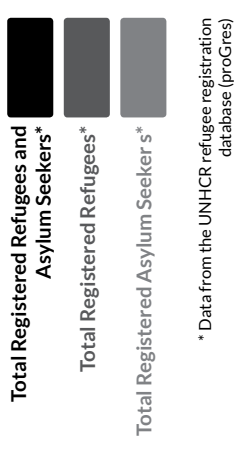
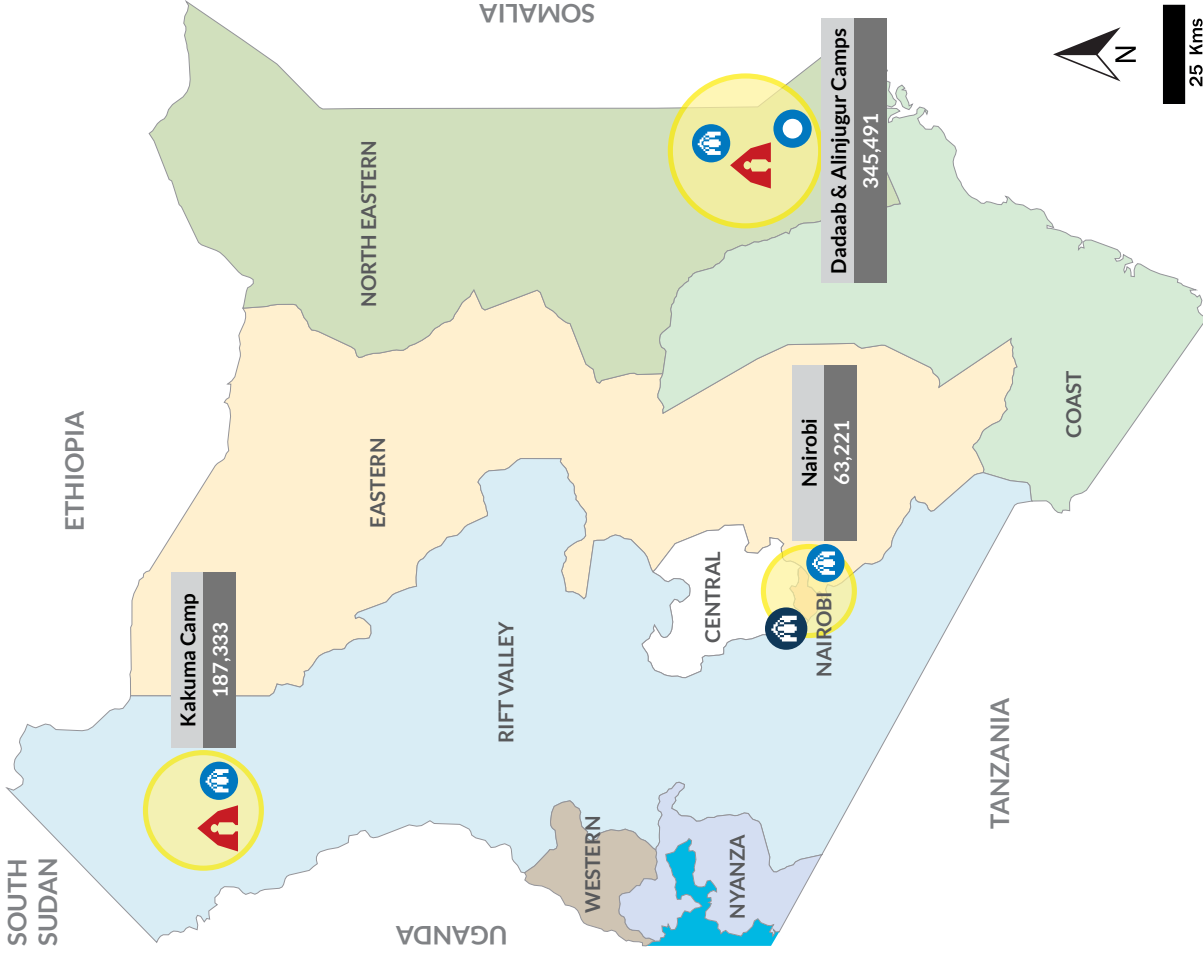
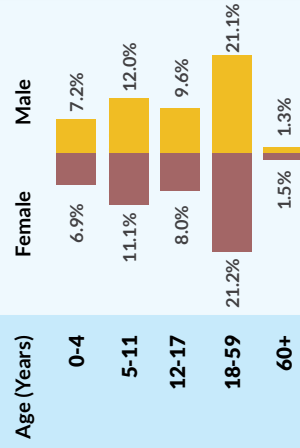
Introduction

All figures are based on the UNHCR registration of refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya using UNHCR

Refugees & Asylum Seekers by CoO Based on Registration



Age & Gender



* Data from the UNHCR refugee registration database (proCres)



2. Refugee Population Trends and Projections

In January 2016, 593,881 refugees and asylum-seekers were hosted in Kenya, of whom 347,980 were in the Dadaab Complex, 184,550 in Kakuma and 61,351 in urban areas. This represents a small growth in population, compared with the total population of 585,363 as at the end of 2014, and is mainly due to the natural birth rate of some 3%. The total number of Somali refugees declined by some 9,000 to 418,913, due to voluntary returns to Somalia and resettlement departures, which, combined, outpaced the birth rate and new arrivals. The influx from South Sudan reduced significantly, with some 6,291 new arrivals received in 2015, although other countries in the region continued to receive larger numbers of South Sudanese refugees. On the other hand, there was a marked increase in the urban refugee and asylum seeker population, with almost 10,000 new registrations, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Burundi.

As at the end of 2015, 1.6 million people were displaced inside South Sudan, while over 640,000 South Sudanese sought refuge in neighbouring countries since December 2013. Based on recent trends, the number of South Sudanese refugees is expected to reach approximately 685,000 by the end of 2016, and new outflows of South Sudanese into neighbouring countries in 2016 are projected at some 130,000 individuals. Additionally, another 121,000 South Sudanese who were already refugees prior to the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013 find themselves compelled to remain in asylum countries, without the foreseeable possibility of returning home. Thus, the total number of South Sudanese refugees could exceed 938,000 by the end of 2016.

In 2015, the Government of Kenya resumed registration of POCs in Nairobi, while there was a time limited registration of new arrivals remained in Dadaab. UNHCR conducted an outreach registration exercise in Mombasa to cater for POCs residing in the coastal region.

The age breakdown showed that more than half of the refugees and asylum seekers were children (331,620 or 56%). Some 246,158 (41%) of the population fell within the 18-59 years of age category, and 16,103 (2.7%) of the population were at the age of 60 and above.

Women of age 18 years and above represent 22% (132,645) and men 22% (129,616). Amongst the asylum seekers, a total of 7,776 children, of whom 34% are girls, were recorded as unaccompanied or separated. Also, the number of LGBTI asylum seekers entering Kenya rose, reaching 500 by the end of 2015, with the majority originating from Uganda.

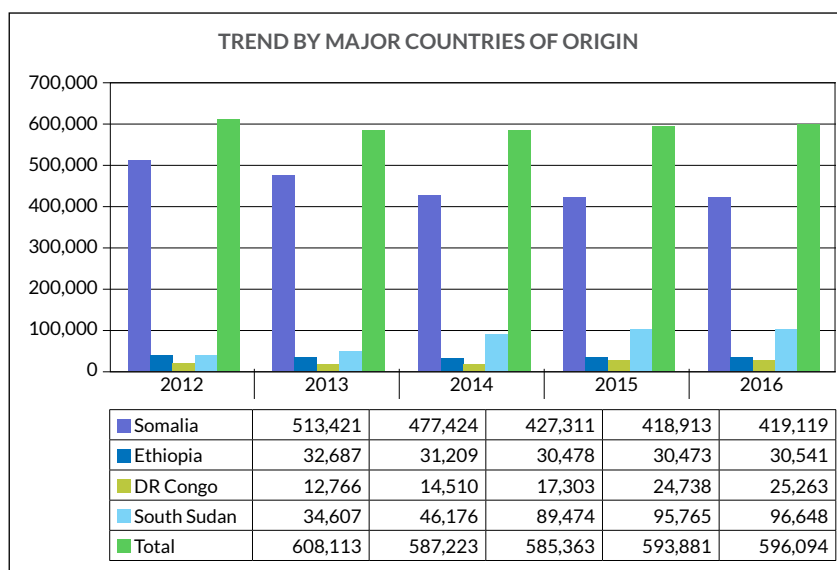
More than half of the refugees in Kenya (59%) reside in Dadaab, while some 31% reside in Kakuma and 10% in urban areas (mainly Nairobi). Approximately 70% of the refugee population fled from

their countries of origin due to generalised insecurity. This forms the foundation of the status given to refugees from Somalia and South Sudan, who have been recognised prima facie under the broader refugee definition provided for in the 1969 OAU Convention.

A total of 5,001 refugees departed for resettlement countries in 2015. This is an increase of about 100 individuals compared with 2014. The main countries of resettlement were USA (3,610 - 72%), Australia (514 - 10%), Sweden (341 - 7%), United Kingdom (308 - 6%) and Canada (174 - 3%).

The planned verification of the refugee population in 2016 in all three programmes will give a better understanding of the population trends and will possibly result in a downward adjustment in the beneficiary figures. It is also anticipated that the decline of the Somali population will further continue due to the ongoing voluntary repatriation to Somalia, which seems to have

picked up pace in the beginning of 2016, when over 2,000 refugees departed from Dadaab during the month of January alone (the equivalent of over a third of the entire number of returns in 2015). As regards the influx from South Sudan, the operation is planning for a continuous moderate rate of arrivals of some 9,000 individuals in the course of 2016.⁴



Kenya refugee populations ©UNHCR Kenya

Looking ahead over the next five years (2016-2020), the key factors of drought, stability and security will impact on population movements in the region and possible inflows to Kenya. The most likely scenario for refugee populations in Kenya between 2016 and 2020 is based on the following assumptions:

Somalia Situation:

- Security, livelihoods opportunities and the populations' ability to cope with shocks will improve slightly, but the risk of humanitarian crisis is likely

to remain very high (Somalia ranks highest in INFORM, a humanitarian crisis risk index – see the sidebar).

- Elections in Somalia in 2016 may present both pull and push factors, depending on the outcome.
- However, a potential major regional drought late in the planning period (2018-19), combined with ongoing insecurity in Somalia, may influence population movements to Kenya. The number of people fleeing the drought would be lower (by 25% or more) compared with

INFORM: HUMANITARIAN CRISIS INDEX

INFORM is the first global, objective and transparent tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises. INFORM has been developed in response to recommendations by numerous organisations to improve the common evidence basis for risk analysis.

INFORM is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission. INFORM partners include UNHCR, WFP, several donor agencies, and various NGOs. INFORM is a way to simplify information about crisis risk so it can be easily used for decision-making. The assumption is that a shared risk assessment promotes more effective collaboration.

The INFORM model is based on risk concepts published in scientific literature and envisages three dimensions of risk: hazards & exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity dimensions. It provides risk profiles of 191 countries in the world.

www.inform-index.org

⁴ As the document was going to print, UNHCR was revising the planning figure to some 15,000.

the 2011-12 famine, due to improved security and better livelihoods opportunities in the country that will allow people to cope better with the situation.

- If funding for Dadaab continues to decrease, it may cause a decline in assistance standards in the camps, which may trigger departures of Somali refugees. As programming for voluntary repatriation gains more focus and support for returnees is enhanced on both sides of the border, there will likely be an increase in returns (UNHCR planning figure for returnees is 50,000 for 2016 and 75,000 for 2017). Based on this assumption, the total number of Somali refugees can decrease by some 25% (it is noted that the decrease will be partially offset by birth rate and new arrivals).
- Risk of humanitarian crisis in South Sudan will likely remain very high. The country currently ranks 4th from top in the INFORM index.

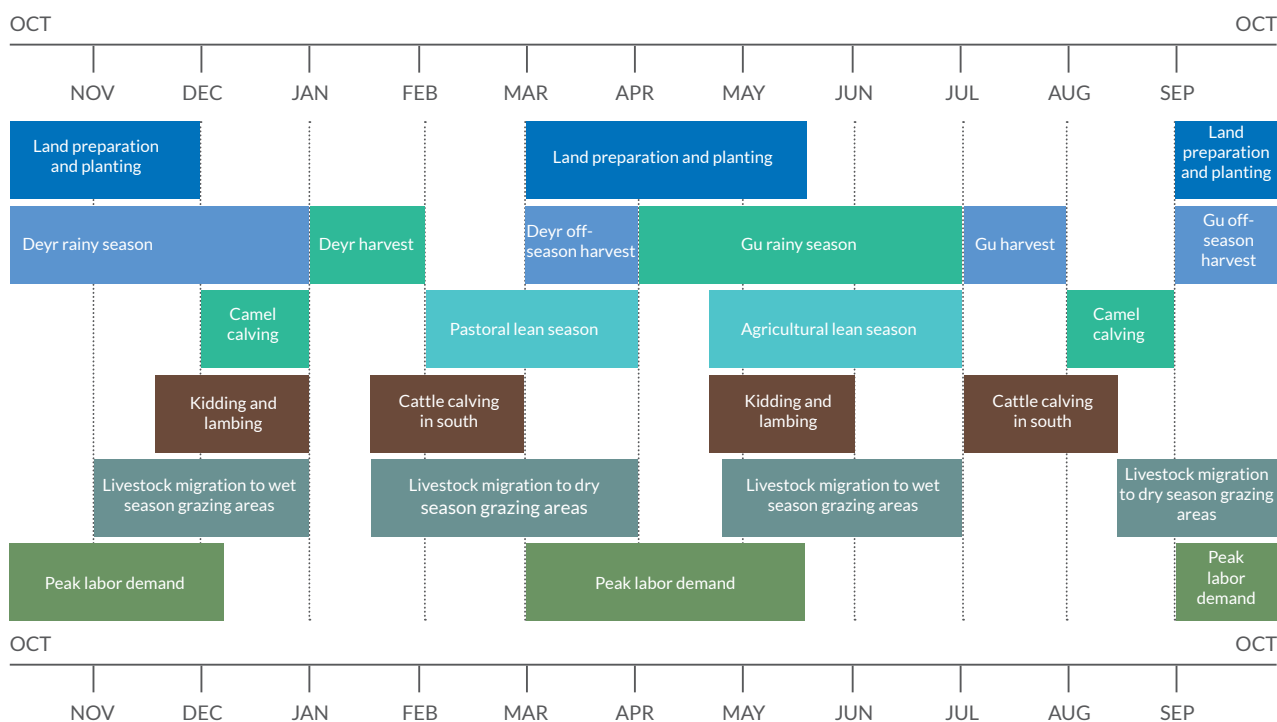
- Fighting is likely to continue in South Sudan. Existing protection of civilian areas will however decrease likelihood of major inflows of refugees to Kenya.
- In addition, logistical challenges inside South Sudan will likely continue to pose a major hindrance to a large-scale influx to Kenya.
- Returns will be at a slow/low but constant rate.

South Sudan Situation:

- Risk of humanitarian crisis in South Sudan will likely remain very high. The country currently ranks 4th from top in the INFORM index.
- Fighting is likely to continue in South Sudan. Existing protection of civilian areas will however decrease likelihood of major inflows of refugees to Kenya.

Migration factors: Somalia seasonal works calendar

The chart below shows the seasonal calendar of agro-pastoralist activities in Somalia that influence population movements. The grey boxes highlight the peak periods of labour demand that coincide with the land preparation and planting at the onset of rainy seasons.



- In addition, logistical challenges inside South Sudan will likely continue to pose a major hindrance to a large-scale influx to Kenya.
- Returns will be at a slow/low but constant rate.

General assumptions:

- There will be no major changes in camp birth and death rates.
- Elections in Kenya in 2017 will not impact the presence of refugees in the country.
- There will be no major security incident in the country that would put the institution of asylum in Kenya at risk.
- The situation in the DRC may trigger an increased inflow of Congolese refugees to Kenya. However, given the relative distance and the possibility

to seek asylum in neighbouring countries, the numbers of Congolese expected is in the range of some 13,000 per year.

The above assumptions indicate a potential for further influxes of refugees from neighbouring countries, unless preventive measures are taken in Somalia to avert the worst effects of drought, and the conflict in South Sudan abates. This scenario provides further argument for the humanitarian agencies to focus on making existing camps more sustainable and cost-efficient while at the same time programming in the camps focusing on skills-building for refugees will improve economic opportunities both in Kenya and on return to countries of origin.

3. 2016 Strategic Priorities

3.1. Innovations in the assistance delivery - towards a sustainable response

The assistance dilemma

The refugee assistance programme, as currently managed, requires an enormous amount of resources. The overall cost of the Kenya refugee operation was over \$ 1.5 billion for the past five years (2011-16). The 2015 cut in the World Food Programme (WFP) food rations, which has been the longest in the recent years (over 5 months as of February 2016, and with no end in sight), highlights the unsustainability of the current model of refugee assistance. Despite the best efforts by humanitarian agencies to prioritise, the high cost of running basic services in the camps leaves insufficient resources for a significant expansion of skills training and livelihoods interventions that would target a broad spectrum of beneficiaries and not only a small percentage as is the case presently. The result is the continued provision of blanket assistance, without any consideration for the particular situations of individual aid recipients.

In the context of the protracted nature of the refugee situation in Kenya, it is a common belief that after more than 20 years of displacement not all refugees have the same needs for humanitarian

assistance. Furthermore, if provided with specific assistance, a larger number of refugees could be self-reliant. In light of increasing competition globally over funds it is envisaged that the Kenya refugee operation will receive less humanitarian funding in the coming years, which has been the trend for the past three years. A joint Technical Steering Committee, comprised of WFP, UNHCR, donors and NGOs, commissioned a study that will assist in making decisions that are evidence-based on the level of, and priorities for, humanitarian assistance delivered to refugees and the possibility of targeting. The study aims to fill knowledge gaps regarding the level and differences of vulnerability that are found in refugee households in Kakuma, as well as to explore the feasibility of delivering more targeted assistance, and the mechanisms that would need to be put in place to do so. These are understood to be critical to inform policy and guide programming, in order to improve humanitarian response to those in most need, and guide policies that can improve livelihoods and enhance self-reliance of refugee households. Kimetrica, the company selected to carry out the study, completed the data collection in Kakuma

in December 2015. Preliminary findings were discussed and shared in January 2016.

Vulnerability was defined as the level of poverty and food insecurity, with a highly vulnerable household being one that would not be able to feed itself in the absence of the food rations. The conclusions of the study, which is about to be published, will need to be taken into account when designing the livelihoods strategy for the new Kalobeyei settlement as they refuted some of the assumptions about the camp based refugees. The key finding is that less than 10% of the refugees currently residing in Kakuma could support themselves, i.e. without the aid provided, and that only 8% of the households are engaged in formal business activities (and not all of them would be able to sustain themselves). It does not augur well for the refugee's ability to take part in the economic life of their countries of origin once they will be in a position to return. The other important conclusion is that contrary to other assessments' results (including the JAM in 2014⁵), family size 1 (households with only one member) are not more vulnerable as 76% of them actually live together with other

⁵ Joint Assessment Mission by WFP and UNHCR

families. Also, 25% of families of this size are gainfully employed. The third key finding shows that protracted stay in the camp for a sustained period does not mean a household is not vulnerable. This means that refugees who have been in Kakuma for a long time cannot be automatically assumed to be able to sustain themselves. On the other hand, the study confirms that the well-off refugees mostly reside in Kakuma 1 (43%) and Kakuma 2 (36%), with only a few in the newest camp, Kakuma 4 (7%). 90% of the “wealthy” refugees arrived before 2014. The biggest group of those doing well originate from Somalia (59%), while refugees from Ethiopia and the DRC represent 11% each. There are plans to explore possibilities for collaboration between UNHCR and International Financial Corporation (IFC) to promote private sector development in Kakuma, while undertaking a follow up study to the soon-to-be completed Turkana socio-economic assessment by the World Bank. The IFC will spend up to \$50,000 to hire a consulting firm to do a snapshot of private sector activities in Kakuma. On its part, UNHCR will complement this work by undertaking a desk/literature review of private sector development/livelihoods and refugees in Turkana.

Innovations in assistance provision

Building on both the biometrics project and fresh food voucher pilot from the past two years, the effectiveness of food aid provision as the key component of

assistance provided in the camps will be pursued through six key innovative approaches, which will be replicated in other sectors.

Digital manifest: The biometrics project that WFP and UNHCR implemented in 2013 has helped ensure that general food distribution only goes to eligible households residing in the camps. The project resulted in significant cost-efficiencies, reducing operational requirements by \$1.5 million per month. The platform that was put in place at the food distribution centres will be extended to benefit other food and non-food programmes and services. The system is already linked to the cash-based transfers that WFP implemented in 2015 (see below), ensuring that this new way of delivering food assistance benefits from the strong controls offered by checking the fingerprints of the food collectors on a monthly basis. In 2016, WFP plans to initiate a “digital manifest” project with UNHCR, to identify where the “biometrically cleaned” data about households, produced each month following food distribution, can be used to introduce stronger controls into programmes delivered outside of the food distribution centres.

Cash-based transfers: In August 2015, WFP launched restricted cash transfers to all households eligible to receive food assistance in the Kakuma camps, which was expanded to Dadaab in January 2016. The transfers substitute part of the general food distribution (GFD) ration with cash, delivered to beneficiaries via digital wallets accessible through mobile phones.

VULNERABILITY STUDY: HIGHLIGHTS

Other key findings include:

In Kakuma 1, main reason for selling food ration is for other food items (54%) and transport (19%) whereas in Kakuma 4 it is for milling (34%), other food (29%) and firewood (23%) and transport only 3%.

Main activity in home country was farming (43%) and unskilled labour (21%), Business (8%), Livestock rearing (5%), Skilled labour (2%), Teacher (1%), Fishing (1%).

In Kakuma, only 7% adults reported being employed (354 out of the sample of 4,951).

The average cash equivalent of food consumed was 46 Kshs per adult equivalent per day. If food aid excluded average cash equivalent of food consumed was 14 Kshs per adult.

Only 12 % of HHs consumed any food from their stock or their own production.

Ref. p.11 for key findings

MATHEMATICS OF SOLARISATION

On an average month in 2015, the daily fuel used for water pumping in Dadaab was 2,407 litres against 9,172 m³ of water (10,457m³ less 1,285m³), meaning a litre of diesel used produced 3.81m³ of water. In comparison, the 1,285m³ of water produced from solar energy would otherwise have used 337 litres of diesel per day, which means a saving of 10,454 litres per month. This figure will double once all solarised boreholes are operational in early 2016. The total saving will then be over 20,800 litres of fuel per month.

Households spend their cash at contracted food retailers operating in the camps. Cash-based transfers are cost-efficient compared to delivering in-kind food, and allow beneficiaries to choose from a larger variety of food available for sale in the camps. The cash component of the food assistance will grow in 2016 from 10% to 20% or more of the cereal portion of the GFD.

Multi-purpose/multi-agency cash transfer platform: The platform that WFP has put in place for delivering cash transfers is supported by a system that integrates UNHCR's *proGres* database, WFP's cash transfer system, and a bulk mobile cash delivery platform provided by Kenya's biggest mobile network operator Safaricom. The platform is highly cost-efficient (with transaction costs of only 1% of the transfer value). Already rolled out in Kakuma in 2015, and currently being tested and rolled out in Dadaab, the system should achieve a steady state by mid-2016. After that, the system, which benefits from the strong controls of the biometrics project, could be used to deliver cash-based assistance for any agency operating in any sector in the camps. WFP will work with UNHCR to develop a comprehensive cash transfer strategy for the camps, and to support the strategy by providing cash delivery services to other agencies.

Strengthening retail supply chains: the relationship with retailers and public health officers established through the cash-based transfer programme described above contributes to raising the standard

of food quality and safety in the camp markets, improved service levels, and increased livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities. In conjunction with the launch of the cash-based transfers, WFP launched a new approach to market monitoring: crowd sourcing for market information through mobile phones, which provides valuable information about the effect of cash transfers on food prices in the camps and the capacity of camp markets to respond to increasing demand. Also in 2015, an expert was brought on board to identify strategic interventions that would improve the efficiency of the food supply chains to retailers and bring the cost of food down. Starting in 2016, WFP in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) intend to develop a plan for strengthening markets, with a particular focus on locally produced nutritious food, with the aim of introducing an entirely new market-based approach to food assistance in Kalobeyei. As with the cash-based transfers, the systems that WFP has put in place and the approach to achieving supply chain efficiencies could also be offered to other agencies intending to shift to market-based approaches to delivering assistance.

Accountability to refugees: To support the adaptation of beneficiaries to the many changes being introduced into the food assistance programmes, a helpline run by WFP and a network of helpdesks have been launched, as well as other means of communication such as text messaging, radio broadcasts and video screenings at food distribution centres. The aim is to

ensure that everyone understands the rationale and modalities of the new approaches, and is able to access their assistance through the new mechanisms. Refugees have multiple channels through which they can provide feedback to WFP about the issues they are facing or the questions that they have, including numbers to call and offices that they can visit. The approach has been critical to managing the risks and glitches that are inevitable when new systems and approaches are introduced. Similarly, UNHCR is introducing a call centre that will be able to receive and manage calls from refugees seeking assistance.

Solarisation of camps: Solar energy has been introduced in the camps in a broader manner in the past two years. The biggest initiative so far has been the CIDA Light Years Ahead Project. This project was implemented in the Dadaab Refugee Camp Complex in 2014 with support from the people and Government of Canada. Refugees in Dadaab were supported with solar lanterns, solar streetlights and energy saving cooking stoves. Host communities living adjacent to the camp complex were also supported with installation of solar streetlights in designated public institutions. Solar streetlights were well received by both the refugee and host communities in the Dadaab operation. Apart from enhancing security in the residential blocks, lights installed at the Dadaab Airstrip enable night-time medical evacuations when necessary. In addition, lights installed in market centres have contributed significantly to improved business opportunities

for the host community. The project will now be replicated in Kakuma and Kalobeyei with the support of IKEA Foundation over the next two years. The key objective is to improve the welfare of refugees and the local community through access to lighting from renewable energy. A total of 36,000 households (out of 54,900 residing in Kakuma in total) will be supported with solar lanterns that will allow them to read and study at night, as well as to improve their home security. In addition, 24 public institutions will be equipped with solar streetlights. As part of the project, some 60 refugees will be trained on management and maintenance of the solar equipment.

Over the course of 2014 and 2015, a total of 25 boreholes were solarised in Dadaab through joint efforts by UNHCR and partners, which leaves only four boreholes with the traditional diesel powered pump. The Solar-Diesel hybrid power system that has been used in Dadaab can save up to 38% of fuel, operation and maintenance costs, while initial capital investment can be recouped in less than three years. In Kakuma, the first five boreholes were solarized in late 2015 (to be completed in early 2016) and all new boreholes in Kalobeyei and surrounding communities will use either hybrid solar-diesel or pure solar energy systems for water pumping.

Innovation in education: Education still remains one of the most pressing unmet needs in Kenya refugee camps. An estimated 1,000 students graduate from the 11 secondary schools supported

by UNHCR in both Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps each year. Very few of these students are able to transition to post-secondary institutions, largely due to their lack of financial capacity to pay the tuition fees and other related costs required by both public and private institutions of learning. A majority of secondary school leavers in the camps graduate into a life of idleness and are prone to negative influences that diminish their life chances. Education partners have therefore employed innovative approaches to the delivery of tertiary education through improving access without compromising on quality. Such initiatives include the Borderless Higher Education (BHE) for refugees currently in Dadaab, which delivers university level education *in situ*, through a mixture of both online and face-to-face interaction between the students and academic institutions drawn from Kenya and Canada. Windle Trust Kenya has been part of this initiative since inception, and the lessons learnt in the last couple of years have revealed that through the embracing of technology and delivery of university level education within the camps more students are able to benefit because of reduced costs attributable to reduction in student allowance costs and tuition fees. Various institutions are also able to come together to pool their diverse areas of expertise and courses for the benefit of the students. In Kakuma, Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology has been conducting diploma teacher training sessions to build the pedagogical competencies of the

refugee teachers who form the bulk of the teaching workforce. Since the inception of the programme in 2010, over 250 teachers have been trained. The flexi training schedule has ensured that teachers continue to teach while improving their content mastery and delivery and skills.

In a new partnership with Strathmore University, refugee students in Kakuma will access tertiary education, specifically in the area of business and professional courses such as the Certified Public Accounting (CPA) training for which the institution is internationally acclaimed. The Strathmore University Education

project shall commence by initially supporting 30 students from Kakuma refugee camp in certified public accounting, and shall be rolled out to cover Dadaab as the level of funding improves. However, all different initiatives combined do not cover more than 2-3 per cent of youth leaving secondary school.

3.2. Strengthening the legal status of persons of concern in Kenya

Kenya is party to the 1951 Convention, 1969 OAU Convention and other important international Human Rights instruments. It has domesticated international refugee law through the 2006 Refugees Act and the 2009 Refugee Regulations. Review of the 2006 Refugees Act is ongoing, with the input of a Task Force led by the Department of Refugee Affairs, which includes UNHCR and several partners. The review is aimed at strengthening and reaffirming the rights of refugees in Kenya, and issues under discussion include freedom of movement and alternatives to camps, as well as durable solutions, such as the acquisition of alternative legal status.

The Citizenship and Immigration Act offers opportunities for refugees to be registered as Kenyans on the basis of marriage to Kenyan nationals or lawful residence in Kenya over a prescribed period. In practical terms, it remains very challenging for a qualifying refugee to acquire Kenyan citizenship. Whereas there is no major interest on the part of most refugees to become Kenyans, the handful of individuals who applied in 2015 are still awaiting decisions on their applications.

UNHCR and its partners will continue to work with the Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Service to assist refugees in accessing Kenyan citizenship. Advocacy is required to ensure that the law is implemented fully and not in a discriminatory or restrictive manner. UNHCR and partners will identify cases of refugees married to Kenyan nationals and willing to acquire Kenyan citizenship, will support their applications and provide legal aid and assistance when

required. Enhanced follow-up with the Department of Immigration on work permit requests will be also required.

The issue of double registration remains a pertinent one, particularly in Dadaab, as more and more refugees are opting to return to Somalia, either with assistance from UNHCR or on their own. Double registration occurs where either refugees have obtained Kenyan documentation or Kenyan citizens are registered as refugees (e.g. during the regional drought in 2011 and 2012, when some Kenyans registered as refugees and settled in the camps. In 2016, UNHCR and the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) are planning to conduct refugee verification exercise in all three programmes. The Government has stressed that the verification should take place before the end of year, as 2017 will be an election year. The exercise will facilitate the introduction of a higher standard of registration based on both fingerprinting and retinal scans. Additionally, the verification is likely to reduce the number of refugees receiving food and other assistance, as it will help to update the current biometrics manifest. It will also inform the ongoing consolidation of services and facilities in the Dadaab camps. In Kakuma, it will assist in the process of identification of refugees to be relocated to Kalobeyei.

The DRA earlier declared April 2016 as the timeline for the issuance of standardized identification documents for refugees. These documents are being worked on together with UNHCR and will be duly recognized as legal by the Government of Kenya. In addition to this, a DRA database, to allow for strengthened management

of refugees in the country, is another priority. While the data sharing agreement between UNHCR and DRA on the use of UNHCR's *proGres* database remains in place, the absence of a standalone Government database remains an impediment to data management. The Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and Registration centre in Shauri Moyo, Nairobi, will be opened in early 2016; it expected that UNHCR staff will be deployed to the centre and work alongside the DRA colleagues, as part of the ongoing transition of responsibilities for Registration and RSD to the Government.

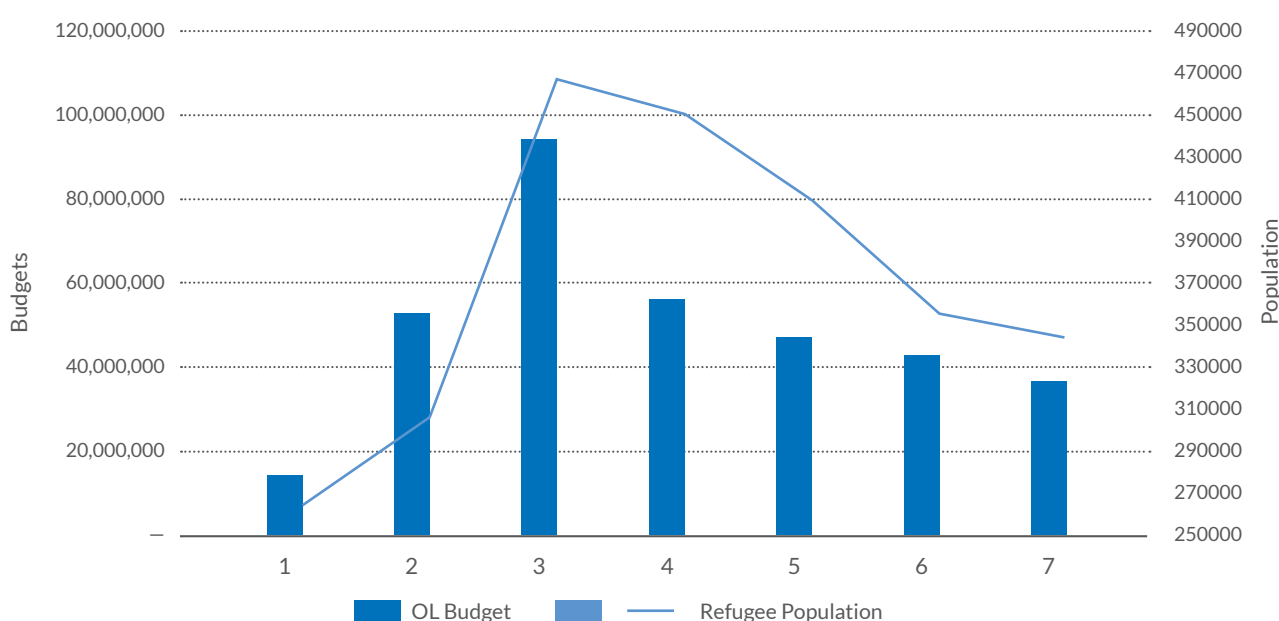
The Integrated Population Registration System (IPRS) is one of the flagship projects of the Government, which has promised Kenyans a central database and accurate records of identity of all Kenyan citizens and foreign nationals resident in the country.⁶ DRA aims to use this system to ensure the authenticity of documents issued to both refugees and asylum seekers and also allow them to access the Kenya Revenue Authority Personal Identification Number (PIN). This is a positive move, as it means refugees and asylum seekers would have the opportunity to transact business with, and receive services from, Government agencies.

3.3. Consolidation of Dadaab

The overall decline in the Dadaab population since the influx experienced at the peak of the 2011 famine amounts to some 140,000 persons, including some 53,000 in 2014 alone (determined after the introduction of biometrics when all possible errors and double entries were removed). The departure trend, which is also confirmed by the current increase in the numbers of returnees joining the UNHCR supported movements, illustrates that there are refugees who are interested in returning home to take advantage of encouraging signs of stability and development in some areas. In 2016, many would also like to be at home during the upcoming elections.

As the chart below illustrates, there has been a gradual and rather steep decline in the funding available for the Dadaab operation from its peak in 2011 of a \$96.3 million UNHCR operational budget, to the 2015 level of some \$40 million. The decline in the UNHCR (and partners') operational budget for Dadaab is a consequence of the sharp decline in earmarked funds provided by donors for the camp. The proportion of earmarked funds for Dadaab has gone down from some 80% of the record budget in 2011, to only 44% of the 2015 budget.

Dadaab 2009-2015: UNHCR budget compared with population



⁶ Official Website of the President (2015), Integrated System to make e-government a reality.

UNHCR and partners are therefore looking for greater efficiencies in the assistance delivery, both through various innovations and consolidation of services and potentially camps in the Dadaab complex, without adversely affecting the standards of assistance and compromising the international standards of protection.

In 2015, UNHCR established the Dadaab Consolidation Task Force comprised of key partners, WFP and UNHCR. The body has been tasked to develop a road map for gradual consolidation of the complex, starting with the streamlining of services in the first phase and consolidating the camps in the second phase. Each sector has been tasked with the preparation of their own technical road map for the consolidation of services within each of the five camps, starting at the section level. Eventually, some services such as Health will be consolidated across the camps, so that the new catchment areas may be larger in terms of geographical coverage, but not in terms of beneficiaries, due to the decline in population. The two biggest sectors in terms of resource allocation, and with relatively good standards, are Health and Water & Sanitation (WASH). Significant and timely savings may therefore be realised if services under these sectors are streamlined and made more efficient. The following are the main steps towards consolidation in both sectors:

WASH

Achievements in 2015

- Reduction in unit cost of water
- Reduction of per capita water available (from the maximum of 29.4l per person/per day to 22l p.p./day)
- Reduction of fuel pilferage (the introduction of large fuel storage tanks with 5,000 litres elevated steel tanks piloted in eight boreholes. Fuel is stored in these structures for a whole month. This reduces the frequency of fueling.)
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- Reduction of fuel pilferage (the introduction of large fuel storage tanks with 5,000 litres elevated steel tanks piloted in eight boreholes. Fuel is stored in these structures for a whole month. This reduces the frequency of fueling.)

2016 Plan:

- Solarize the remaining 4 boreholes in 2016 to realize the envisaged 40% reduction in cost of operation and maintenance in water service delivery to the refugee population in Dadaab;
- Close Ifo 2 borehole D, which operates on solar PV stand alone because it has limited yield - 4.5m³ per hour or 27m³ per day. Later close Ifo BH 5 since it has relatively low yield and no space for solarization. The deficits emanating from this closure can be supplemented from other boreholes and staff manning this facility can be redeployed to other water installations;
- Close the tap stands in blocks that will have fewer households resulting from voluntary return to Somalia;
- Streamline further staff in the WASH sector and reduce where necessary;
- Maintain the present water infrastructure and invest more in latrines; 8,000 -10,000
 - a. After backfilling all abandoned latrines and retrieving and disinfecting latrine slabs
 - b. Reuse latrine superstructure like iron sheets both in household and school latrines
- Upscale monthly cleanup campaigns in all camps and where possible shorten the frequency to a fortnightly exercise.

HEALTH

Achievements in 2015

- Agreement reached on consolidation of MDR TB services under one partner
- In Hagadera and IFO hospitals consolidation of the Stabilization Centre and Paediatric Ward coverage - one nurse covering both sides instead of two
- In Hagadera and IFO: reduction of the Clinical Officers (CO) in the Health posts - one CO instead of two COs covering each health post
- UNHCR Health budget reduction from \$6,050,000 (2014) to \$4,600,000 (2015)

2016 Plan:

- Movement of the MDR TB centre to IFO 2 under responsibility of one partner (KRCS)
- Relocation of X-ray facility from IFO to IFO 2 following the relocation of the MDR TB centre with the aim of consolidating the digital image services in one location
- Relocation of the secondary health care from IFO to IFO 2 hospital
- Further reduction in the UNHCR Health budget down to \$3,700,000

WORLD BANK SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY

In February 2016, the World Bank presented the main results of a Socio-economic study of West Turkana that has been ongoing since the summer of 2015. The team provided preliminary answers to three key questions:

1. What has been the impact of refugees in Kakuma Camp on the host community economy?
2. Which factors (or policy choices) have magnified both positive and negative impacts?
3. Going forward, what are the policy options that ensure a more positive impact?

The team did so by developing and implementing a technical / analytical strategy that aimed to measure the impact of refugees on the local economy through several channels including overall level of economic activity, wages, prices, and aggregate income.

The study will be finalised by June 2016.

3.4. Development of the Kalobeyei settlement

As two years have passed since the beginning of the crisis in South Sudan, and as the refugee response has been progressively consolidated in the countries of asylum including in Kenya, it becomes imperative to strengthen the emphasis on interventions that promote self-reliance, that build up resilience, and that seek longer-term solutions for the South Sudanese refugees.

Located in the Turkana County in north-western Kenya, the Kakuma Refugee Camp has been hosting refugees from East and Horn of Africa since 1991. The camp is currently hosting about 184,000 refugees and asylum seekers, about 15% of the total population of the Turkana County. The ongoing care and maintenance programme, which was based on the assumption that the refugee situation is temporary, focuses on providing refugees with basic humanitarian assistance, including free food, non-food items and basic services. With the displacement situation ongoing for over two decades, the current form of aid is not tailored to the needs, situation and prospects of refugees and host communities. The economic potential of the camp has not been fully utilized and the host community, which is one of the most marginalized in Kenya, feels that it has not benefited much from the presence of refugees. At the November 2014 *Turkana Roundtable on the Integration of Refugees and Host Community Economies* – an event opened by the Governor of Turkana County, Mr. Josphat Nanok – there was a clear consensus on the need for a different approach to refugee assistance programming in the county, to avoid a situation similar to the economic collapse that followed the repatriation of Sudanese refugees in 2005.

The new refugee settlement that is being planned to accommodate the increasing number of refugees in Kakuma provides an opportunity to pilot a different and better approach to refugee assistance programming. In June 2015, the Turkana County Government allocated about 1,500 hectares of land for a new refugee settlement near Kalobeyei Township. UNHCR and the Department of Refugees Affairs have agreed with the Turkana County Government to develop a settlement that would promote the self-reliance of refugees and host communities by providing them with better livelihoods opportunities and enhanced service delivery. In collaboration with the World Bank, UNHCR is currently developing the Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic Development Programme (KISEDPP), a multi-agency collaboration to develop the local economy and service delivery at Kalobeyei. This represents a major paradigm shift. The overall objective of this initiative is to re-orient the refugee assistance program to contribute to: (a) improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the refugee and the host communities; (b) better prepare the host community to take advantage of emerging economic opportunities in upcoming extraction and potential irrigation-fed agriculture; and (c) reduce over-dependence on humanitarian aid and support the refugees to achieve durable solutions.

The 14-year project (2016-2030) is led by four thematic working groups and a development committee, and takes the Turkana CIDP (County Integrated Development Plan) as its basis. Key characteristics are sustainable urban and agricultural/livestock development for the host community (estimated population of 20,000) and refugees (estimated population of 60,000), non-discriminatory services for both, avoidance of parallel service delivery and private sector involvement. The site is to be developed as an urban centre, using the same development and planning techniques, developers, assessments etc. as for cities, in collaboration with the WBG (master plans, community engagement, sustainability etc.). Conceptual framework for the development is the Local Economic Development (LED) approach, to facilitate collaboration between public, business and non-governmental sector partners to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation in Kalobeyei. Both refugees and host communities will benefit from: (a) investments in basic infrastructure in access to social services; and (b) increased opportunities for supporting income generating activities. The Program will include features to promote community participation and ownership. Refugee and host communities will play an increased role in prioritizing needs, in identifying service delivery and livelihoods interventions, and in monitoring the implementation of projects. The increased community voice and role in budget decision-making and in the design and implementation of development interventions will support social accountability and could contribute to improved social cohesion between refugees and host communities.

The preliminary results of the World Bank Socio-economic study were presented in February 2016 at a round-table in Turkana County. The key findings include: the impact of refugees on host community welfare has been largely positive - refugee presence has led to early development of housing and land markets and more wage jobs and higher real wages in certain sectors. On the other hand, it aided the dislocation of livestock-based livelihoods. Aggregating these positive and negative impacts, the net aggregate effect is positive. However, the distribution of this positive effect is not equal across the host communities, with some effects being highly localized, and welfare being distributed asymmetrically. On policy choices, the study assessed various policy scenarios on refugee integration and their impact on economic welfare. These scenarios included (i) preservation of the status quo, i.e. full encampment of refugees; (ii) allowing only skilled refugees to work outside the camp (skill-based permits), and; (iii) full decampment. Emerging findings indicate that while almost everybody suffers short-term wage losses in both integration schemes, overall, total benefits dominate total costs in the medium term. Both integration schemes would help spread the benefits across Turkana, and indeed, Kenya. Communities that lose out can share gains, however, with the right compensatory mechanisms.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF KALOBEYEI

As at February 2016:

Environmental Impact assessment (EIA) has been completed;

Hydrogeological survey to establish availability of water has been completed;

Topographical survey has been completed;

Survey beacons /benchmarks have been installed;

Tendering completed and contracts have been awarded for a number of structures: drilling of 4 boreholes, a 12.5 km-long road networks, 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school, 2 health facilities, a police station, an integrated reception center, a warehouse and a UNHCR field office.

The Programme focuses on both short-term and long-term interventions, by incorporating emergency measures to respond to the influx of South Sudanese refugees, while planning a sustainable development that will benefit both refugees and host communities. To do that, it takes a phased approach that will respond to the likely scenarios. During Phase One (May 2016 to December 2020), the influx of refugees is likely to continue and KISED P will facilitate the emergency response while laying the ground for longer-term development. During Phase Two (2021-2025), KISED P will focus on building sustainable services and economic opportunities. Assuming that an improving situation creates conditions for mass return, Phase Three (2026-2030) will focus on continuing efforts to build Kalobeyei for remaining refugees and host communities.

The initial estimates for the Phase 1 of the Kalobeyei development are estimated at some \$127 million. While UNHCR has secured funding for the most basic infrastructure for the new settlement from its 2015 budget, considerable resources will need to be made available by partners and donors to support the continuation of the project. Besides the traditional humanitarian donors to the refugee operation, partners from the development and corporate sector are hoped to be attracted to the project.

KISED P includes an initial phase (November 2015 to April 2016) that focuses on organizing the KISED P effort by: (i) mobilizing various stakeholders; (ii) undertaking assessments; (iii) developing the local economic development strategy for Kalobeyei; and (iv) developing the resource mobilization strategy as well as the implementation and action plans for Phase One. Since the initial phase includes a lot of coordination to effectively facilitate the involvement of the government agencies, private sector, development agencies, and humanitarian actors, it is critical to hire development experts with relevant skills and access to the various government, private sector and development agencies to support the preparation of KISED P. A number of experts in the area of Local Economic Development, Service Delivery, Urban Development, Agriculture and Private Sector Development, together with Community and Stakeholder Engagement are being brought on board. These experts will support the UNHCR project

team with the preparation and implementation of the KISED P. They will support the preparation process by bringing the development and private sector perspectives and by effectively mobilizing and coordinating the various stakeholders.

To ensure smooth coordination and collaboration between the various stakeholders, the following four thematic working groups will be established: Sustainable Integrated Service Delivery & Skills Development; Site Planning & Infrastructure Development; Agriculture & Livestock; and Private Sector & Entrepreneurship. These working groups will: provide technical inputs and guidance on their respective areas; create better synergies between the activities of the various actors by ensuring better coordination and collaboration; and facilitate the joint design and implementation of activities.

Key issues to be considered:

- Ensuring that the Government takes the lead in the process: The overall objective, initiated by the Governor of Turkana County, is to build an urban settlement that will benefit both refugees and host communities and that will outlive the refugee situation. The Central Government also supports an approach that would help to develop the Turkana County. The Government's *Vision 2030* includes initiatives for high quality urban planning and the development of new urban areas. Some of the issues that need to be clarified include the role of the proposed Kalobeyei town in the broader *County Spatial Development Framework*; the key institutions involved in the urban planning process; the Government agency hosting the project and the role of the Department of Refugee Affairs; the framework of engagement between the various government agencies, the UN agencies, and other stakeholders; and the governance structures (existing and required) to sustain the settlement
- Ensuring proper community consultation: Spatial planning is both a political and technical process, which includes community engagement and consultations. This is even more important in the Kalobeyei context where the host communities are predominantly pastoralist and the land is communally owned. The Urban planning process will take into account the local circumstances and

the integration needs of the refugees and the pastoralists communities, including the will-be drop-outs and displaced pastoralists. The communities are being consulted to better understand the services they need and to build an urban settlement that resonates with their vision.

- **Ensuring that the spatial planning process is informed by analysis:** Considering the above mentioned point, site analyses, including a detailed assessment of the identified settlement systems and development needs of both the refugees and host communities, will be undertaken. Furthermore, the development of Kalobeyi cannot take place in isolation from the development in Turkana and the rest of Kenya. The ongoing oil exploration, the development of the LAPSET Corridor, the discovery of the massive aquifer and other relevant developments in the region also impact on the development of Kalobeyi. Further analysis will also be carried out to adequately understand the implications of transforming refugee and pastoralist communities to a cash-based economy as is presented in an urban setting.

Date	Returns
2016	6,134
2015	5,679
Dec 2014 to 27 Mar 2016	12,298

3.5. Voluntary Repatriation to Somalia

In November 2013, UNHCR, the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and the Government of Kenya signed the *Tripartite Agreement governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali refugees living in Kenya*, outlining the respective responsibilities of the three parties. This agreement was the first step in a process that recognises the voluntary nature of the gradual and phased approach to repatriation of Somali refugees, and underscores the need to put in place favourable conditions for their successful repatriation and reintegration. It established a Tripartite Commission to provide policy guidance for the implementation of the provisions of the agreement.

Despite continuing security challenges, refugees have started to return to Somalia. Between December 2014 and January 2016, Somali refugees returned to the

districts of Luuq, Baidoa and Kismayo, with UNHCR support, in the context of an agreed pilot phase⁷. Experiences from this pilot phase (December 2014 to June 2015), during which 2,589 Somali refugees returned voluntarily to their areas of origin, provided a foundation for the new Joint Strategy.⁸ The returning refugees were provided with cash grants and core relief items before their departure from Kenya, to use during the journey home. Upon return to Somalia, the returnees were provided with reintegration assistance comprising cash grants, food and community based support. Following a visit to Kenya and Somalia in May 2015 to discuss the situation of Somali refugees and conditions in areas of return in Somalia, the High Commissioner for Refugees, committed to organizing a Pledging Conference to garner international support for the voluntary repatriation.

A portfolio of humanitarian and development projects was designed with the aim of creating a solid foundation for strengthening the resilience of the refugee and host communities in Kenya, preparing refugees for durable solutions and creating conditions in Somalia that are conducive to meaningful and sustainable reintegration.⁹ The document outlines the operational modalities and support that will be provided in Kenya and Somalia to ensure safe, dignified and sustainable return and reintegration. It also identifies nine areas where humanitarian access exist, namely: Afgooye, Baidoa, Balcad/Balad, Belet Weyne, Jowar, Kismayo, Luuq, Mogadishu and Wanla Weyn.

UNHCR has been supporting a 4-pillar approach on the Kenyan side, which provides a framework for both returns and continued assistance for refugees

⁷ UNHCR Website (2015), More than 100 Somali refugees arrive home in Mogadishu from Kenya

⁸ Reliefweb Website (2015), Joint Communiqué of the Tripartite Commission for the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees from Kenya, 2015.

⁹ UNHCR Website (2015), More than 100 Somali refugees arrive home in Mogadishu from Kenya

RE-INTEG

The European Union's development-orientated RE-INTEG programme aims to contribute to Somalia's transition out of fragility by strengthening stability and security, and by creating a favourable environment for the economic and social development while enhancing absorption capacities of areas of return of displaced persons. The total amount of money drawn from the EU Trust Fund for this programme is EUR 50 million; EUR 10 million of which is already secured for UNHCR and IOM. The UNHCR Somalia Trust Fund project aims to provide emergency support to the management of the incoming flow of refugees and returnees, to build national capacities, and to improve the legal and institutional framework.

who remain in exile. It includes: i) implementation of the Tripartite Agreement signed in November 2013, and strengthening of the voluntary return process; ii) strengthening of the ongoing Security Partnership Project between UNHCR and the Government of Kenya, including advocating with donor partners to provide bilateral security assistance to the Government of Kenya; iii) provision of additional solutions oriented assistance to refugees and the refugee host community and; iv) the convening of a resource mobilisation donor conference in October 2015.

Similarly, in Somalia, UNHCR suggests a multi-sector approach to improve reintegration of refugees, IDPs and to provide assistance to host communities affected by displacement. This involves expanding UNHCR's operational footprint and capacity in nine identified areas of return in the South Central region of Somalia, including Mogadishu, and leading a process to mobilize humanitarian, resilience and development action to combine in creating conditions for sustainable return. This approach is aligned with initiatives under the New Deal / Somalia Compact currently in place for the period 2014-2016, the emerging Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (IPRS 2016-2019), and the eventual National Development Plan from 2019 and beyond. It also takes into account the results chain elaborated by

the Solution Alliance Somalia.¹⁰ Furthermore, UNHCR underlines the need for focus on economic and social development in Somalia. In this regard, UNHCR is committed to assisting in the mobilization of support for investment in the country's socio-economic recovery.

Representatives from more than 40 countries and organizations have pledged Euro 94 million (or \$ 105 million) to support Somali refugees in Kenya and help them to voluntarily return to Somalia in safety and dignity, during a Pledging Conference held in Brussels, Belgium in October 2015.¹¹ The Pledging Conference was hosted by the European Commission and UNHCR, and the international community committed resources to a plan of action¹² designed to improve socio-economic conditions in Somalia and support refugees preparing for return from the Dadaab camps in Kenya. In addition, a pledge was made to provide training and job opportunities in Somalia for 10,000 returnees. Further commitment by the international community is urgently needed to better channel, coordinate and focus these efforts for maximum impact on the absorption capacities in areas of return.

Refocusing these efforts will also contribute to the sustainable return and reintegration of refugees.

¹⁰ Solutions Alliance Somalia is a network for providing a common platform for data analysis and exchanging information, as well as creating operational synergies and a common vision to address Somali displacement productively, safely and sustainably within the region. SAS membership is comprised of the World Bank, UNHCR, Danish Embassy-Kenya, UNDP and ReDSS (DRC, IRC, NRC, WV, Acted, InteSoS, Oxfam, RCK, Mercy Corps, Care).

¹¹ UNHCR Website (2015), Pledging conference raises Euro 94 million to help Somali refugees return home.

¹² <http://www.unhcr.org/561386339.pdf>

Way forward in 2016:

In 2015, despite numerous challenges encountered, the voluntary repatriation process gained momentum. The relatively low number of refugees assisted in the framework of the voluntary return (5,679 persons in total as at end 2015) notwithstanding, mechanisms have been fine-tuned with the adoption of the voluntary repatriation strategy and its operational plan. As the interest in return seems to be picking up amongst the Somali refugees (returns between 1 January and end of March 2016 are 6,134 individuals, more than the total 2015 returns) after some months with few return movements due to the logistical challenges caused by the extended rainy season, there are several key issues that require focus to give the operation a decisive push forward.

Improving/guaranteeing access to basic services in Somalia: without creation of suitable conditions in Somalia, Somali refugees in the camps may not opt to return in significant numbers, and the return of those choosing to do so is unlikely not be sustainable. In numerous areas, conditions provided to Somali refugees in the camps or elsewhere in Kenya are far better than what these refugees are likely to find in areas of return. Access to adequate health and educational facilities/services in Somalia are just two obvious examples. Moreover, Somali refugees in Kenya have concretely pointed to the lack of basic services among the reasons for their reluctance to return. The bulk of resources mobilized during the Pledging Conference were

mainly geared towards improving conditions in Somalia. Meanwhile, while waiting for longer term efforts to yield concrete results, more specific assistance is being currently considered for returnees, in addition to the current return package, such as coverage of school fees for each returnee child attending primary or secondary school for a period of one year, or free health care for each returnee for a period of one year. Harmonization with the assistance provided to IDP returnees and returnees from other countries would have to be ensured.

Effective access to the return package: by the end of 2015, some Somali refugees from Kenya who returned to Mogadishu had not received some elements of the return package upon arrival, namely their three months food assistance. While it only concerns some returnees, this has had a negative impact on others who had already signed up for return or who were considering return. Ensuring immediate and timely access to all the elements listed in the return package and known to refugees (including via counselling sessions carried out in Kenya prior to their return) needs to be guaranteed to reinforce trust in the whole process, as well as in the partners involved.

Provision of the return package to returnees going to areas beyond the nine identified areas: To date, nine areas are officially opened for assisted return in Somalia. In order to facilitate returns to other areas that are not yet opened to return, UNHCR Kenya and Somalia have agreed to facilitate access to the return package for all areas of

PLAN OF ACTION

The Plan of Action for both countries focuses on the provision of protection and return anchoring services. The overarching strategic objectives are:

In Kenya, to preserve asylum space, support the resilience of the host community, improve security, crime prevention and response as well as practical support to refugees who wish to voluntarily repatriate to Somalia in the exercise of their right to return;

In Somalia, to ensure safe, dignified and sustainable reintegration of Somali returnees by addressing both humanitarian and development needs.

The overall requirements are \$ 100 million on the Kenyan side and \$288 million for Somalia. In addition, \$120 million is required for the Garissa/Modika-Liboi road, the main artery to the Kenya/Somalia border.

Somalia. Modalities were finalized and fully functional by January 2016. It is expected that this expansion of the assistance will boost returns.

Assistance to spontaneous returnees: discussions were initiated between UNHCR Kenya and Somalia regarding access to assistance by spontaneous returnees, with the aim of making their return durable. While emphasis had initially been placed on those who had returned spontaneously prior to December 2014 when the first convoy was organized, it has become apparent that there is a need to ensure access to an assistance package in Somalia for all spontaneous returnees. This may also contribute to definitive removal of these individuals from the UNHCR Kenya database. Various options on how to identify this group are currently being explored.

Support and further engagement on housing, land and property rights: Poor or lack of shelter is among the main obstacles to return, an issue constantly raised by Somali refugees in Kenya. Recent developments in Somalia, including reported evictions in several locations, are only likely to generate more concerns amongst potential returnees. In addition to basic shelter, access to farms and grazing lands deserves particular attention given the agro-pastoralist profile of many returnees. Any concrete initiative we could undertake in order to tackle this important issue

would definitely have a very positive impact amongst the Somali refugees in Kenya, if documented and communicated adequately to the refugees.

Strengthening of the reception capacity in Somalia: Despite improvements made in 2015, some facilities such as the Dhobley way station turned out to be unable to accommodate sustained return movements, particularly if three convoys of approximately 250 persons each were dispatched per week. In Mogadishu, a cap of 120 persons arriving per day has also been recommended and established. In Baidoa, a maximum of 100 persons per day has been recommended. In 2016, reinforcing and increasing reception facilities and capacity of partners will be necessary for the effective reception of the returnees from Kenya.

Review of the current ceiling of reintegration grant per household: During discussions in the framework of the Tripartite Commission, a cap of 6 persons, regardless of the family size, was established as the maximum for the calculation of the return package on the Somalia side. The grant amount was thus capped at \$600. On the Kenyan side, each family member is entitled to the repatriation grant, regardless of the size of the household. This issue needs to be reassessed, as lifting this cap would constitute an additional incentive for large families to consider return.



KENYA / SOMALIA VOLREP :

Somali returnees from Kenya by expected areas of return in Somalia

Somali returnees



12,474 returned to Somalia since 2014, as of 31 March 2016



135,000 projected Somali refugee returns from Kenya by the end of 2017

Somali refugees



416,661 Somali registered refugees in Kenya

676 Somali refugees new arrivals in Kenya in 2016, as of 29 February 2016

Indicative cost of action plan



USD 500 million

Total budget 2016 – 2017

USD 105 million

Total pledge amount to Volrep

USD 1.74 million

Additional contributions from other Donors [EU/ICSP, ECHO, DFID]

Pledges and Contributions received / expected by UNHCR



Total Pledge Amount to Volrep **\$104,795,896**

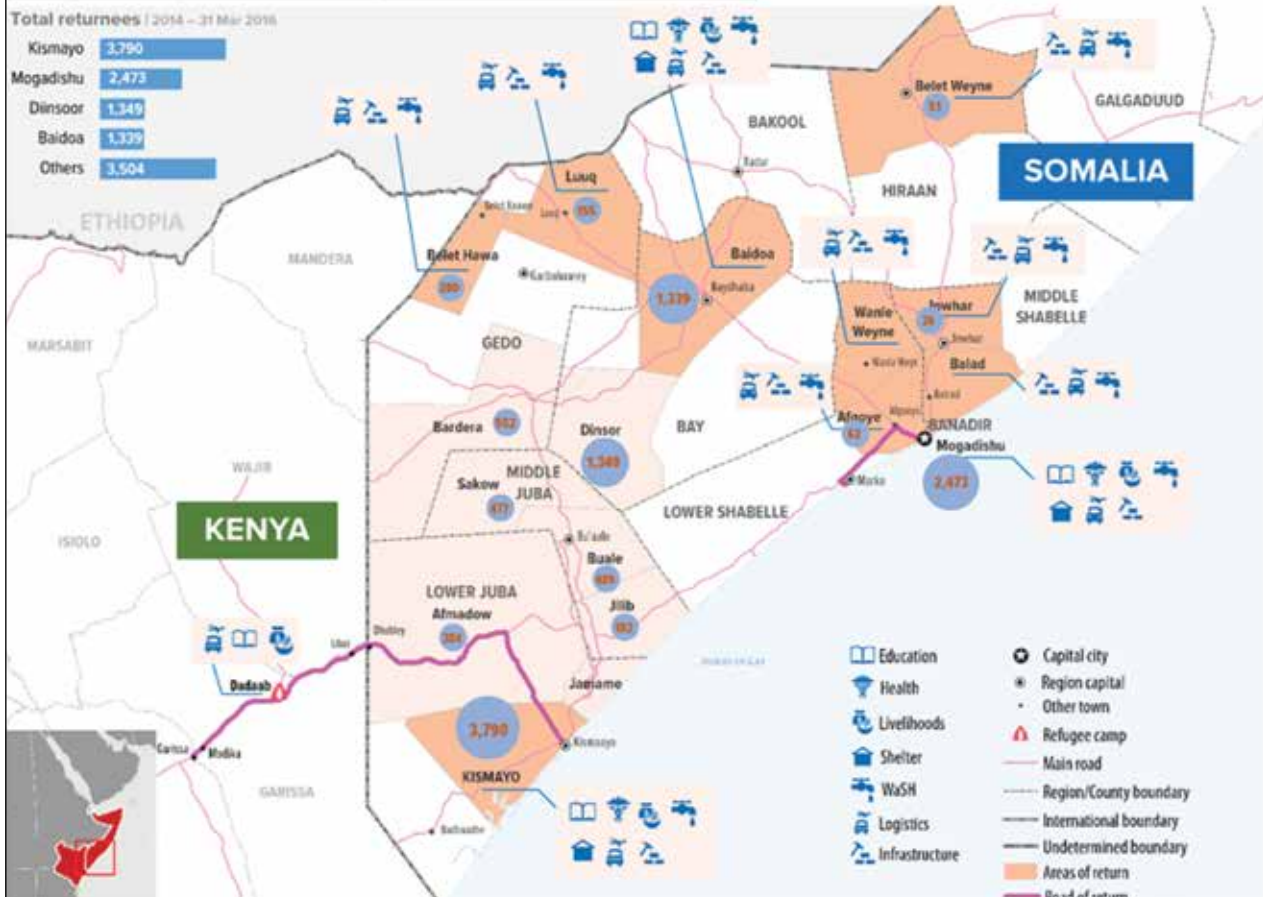
Total expected by UNHCR **\$7,241,351**

Total received by UNHCR **\$2,450,078**

Number of partners per sector

	KENYA	SOMALIA		KENYA	SOMALIA
Protection	14	4	Infrastructure	5	-
Education	10	-	Environment	14	-
Livelihoods	7	4	Health	9	-
Security	7	-			

Projects implemented by areas of return



Issued monthly by UNHCR Regional Service Centre Nairobi with inputs from UNHCR Kenya and UNHCR Somalia.

4. Funding Trends & Projections

The trend of high donor interest in the Kenya refugee operation continued in 2015, albeit with somewhat reduced contributions. Despite the unprecedented global humanitarian challenges, the operation managed to come close to the previous years' level of absolute funding received for non-food assistance and protection, averaging around \$170 million per year since 2012. UNHCR raised close to \$95 million and partners over \$66 million in 2015. Total funding received by WFP for its food assistance programmes further declined from \$101 million in 2014 to some \$79 million in 2015 (the peak of \$142 million was seen in 2012). The funding received could not cover all the needs and there was a 40% ration cut as of September 2015, which was later reduced to 30%, and some modifications were introduced to improve coping of family sizes 1 and 2. The ration cuts have continued into 2016, despite WFP's efforts to improve the pipeline situation.

The contributions showed an interesting shift in focus from the South Sudan situation, as UNHCR only received some 34% or \$12.2 million of the assessed needs of \$36.1 million. The total resources programmed by UNHCR and partners for Kakuma thus reached some \$48.4 million (compared with \$53 million in 2014) of which some \$21.5 for the emergency response (compared with \$31 million in 2014). The decline illustrates that focus created by an emergency is difficult to sustain. It is also a worrying sign for the year 2016 when further substantial investments will be required for the development of the new Kalobeyei settlement, in addition to a possible new wave of South Sudanese arrivals due to renewed fighting.

The trend of reduced contributions earmarked for Dadaab continued with only some 44% of the budget being covered by earmarked contributions. On a positive note, there has been an increase in contributions that are earmarked at the country level or for a particular operation, i.e. Dadaab, Kakuma, and not at a sector level, which allows a certain level of programming flexibility.

Besides significant contributions received annually from traditional humanitarian donors (see complete list of donors in the Annex), UNHCR relied on extended multi-year support by DFID for protection and crucial basic services, as well as the regular contribution from ECHO both to UNHCR and partners. Towards the end of the year, the migration crisis in Europe started to generate more interest for Kenya and new funding opportunities created by the established EU Trust Fund for East and Horn of Africa were being explored. In advance, the EU had made a pledge to support the new Kalobeyei development by Euro 15 million, for which a proposal is being prepared by UNHCR together with WFP, FAO and UNICEF. In addition, a follow up on the 2013-14 EU support to the Security Partnership Project (SPP) with the Government of Kenya is under consideration in Brussels, and it is hoped that the Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (ICSP) will provide a vital injection of funds for the continuation of the SPP in Dadaab and its expansion in Kakuma. Moreover, the EU, under the same instrument, has expressed interest in supporting a youth inclusion and radicalisation prevention programme in Dadaab, in the next 18 months, to counter violent extremism.

In light of the migration crisis in Europe, the Dutch Government in conjunction with the EU Trust Fund is supporting a Regional Development and Protection Programme in the Horn of Africa, a three to five year programme which will address protection and development needs of the long-term displaced in the region. UNHCR is likely to receive resources for the urban programme for the next two years.

These new funding opportunities, especially from the EU, are encouraging and open up new possibilities for the Kenya operation, as they intend to support transitional programming with closer linkages to development initiatives. At the same time, the reliance of the operation on mainly traditional government donors continues, which in times of competing global priorities and given the protracted context in Kenya, makes the refugee programme very vulnerable.

However, efforts invested in attracting new funding from non-traditional donors are starting to yield results, albeit not on the scale that is required for an operation of the scale of Kenya.

It is hoped that the steps taken by the operation in 2015 to bring on board development partners, who would provide much needed holistic, medium to long term perspective on development issues in the refugee camps and their host communities will start materialising this year, especially as the Kalobeyi development is taking off.

5. 2016 Response Plan: Priority Sectors and Activities

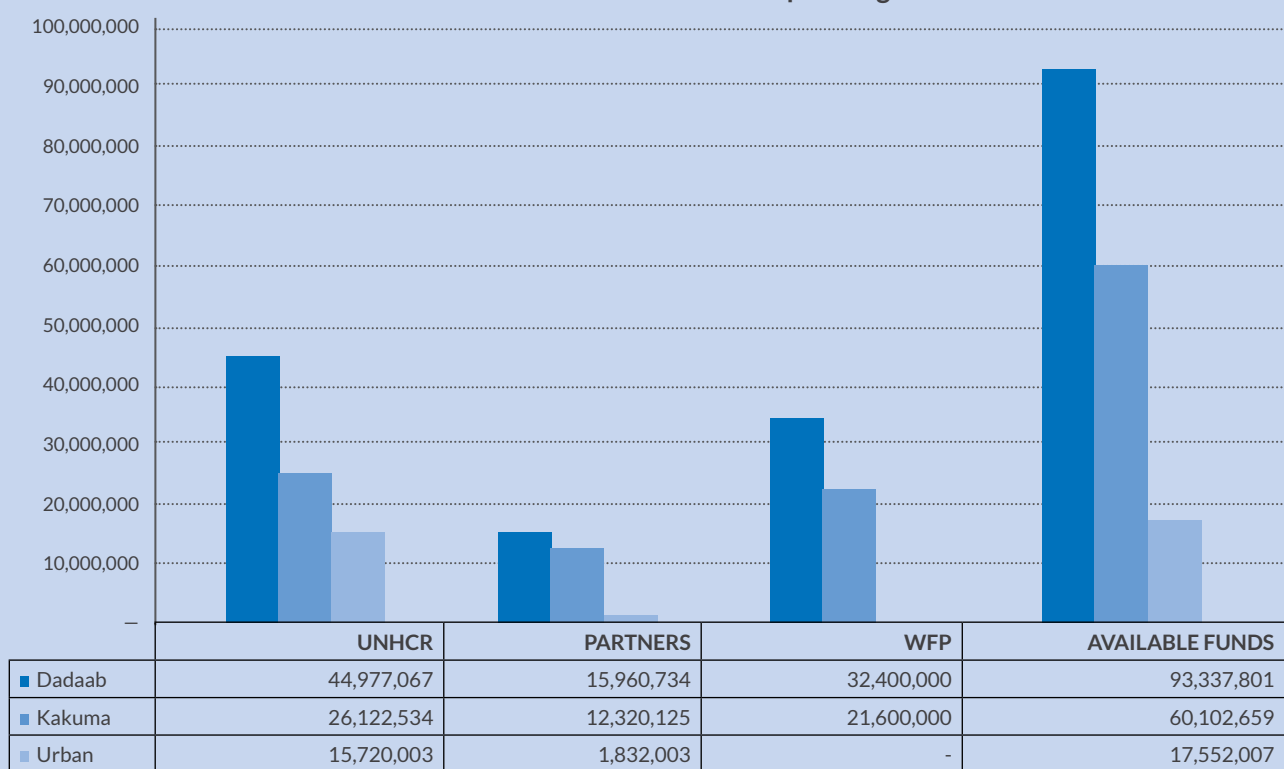
5.1. Overall Priorities

The 2016 KCRP includes all components of the Kenya refugee operation and its currently prioritized sectors and activities. All the key priorities described in the previous chapter have been reflected in the 2016 programme. Planned activities thus include: continued protection and assistance for refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma, response to the ongoing South Sudanese refugee influx including the emergency phase, development of the new settlement in Kalobeyei, support to the voluntary repatriation of Somalis and consolidation of Dadaab, the urban programme and

other durable solutions and food assistance. Cross-cutting in all areas is the introduction of various innovations to improve efficiencies in the assistance delivery and greater accountability of the operation as a whole.

The estimated funds available for the Kenya refugee operation at the beginning of 2016 have reached \$119 million for protection and assistance delivery, and \$43.1 million for food secured by WFP, out of the total requirements of \$110.2 million.

Food and Non Food Contributions per Programme



The difference between the volume of operations in Kakuma and Dadaab has again become more pronounced due to the reduced contributions for the Kakuma/ South Sudan response, with a total of \$ 31.6 million available for operations in Kakuma¹³ (compared with \$41 million in February 2015) and \$47 million available for operations Dadaab (compared with \$61.8 million last year). Nevertheless, as the development of Kalobeyei gains momentum in the course of the year, contributions for the South Sudan related part of the operation are expected to surpass those for the Somali caseload. From initial information available, it would appear that the partners have been affected by the reduction in resources for refugees compared with previous years. In Dadaab, partners contribute approximately 34% of all resources brought to the programme (in 2015 44% of the total funds), while in Kakuma they account for 39% of total operations (in 2015 47% of the total).

The comprehensive needs (CNA) as assessed jointly by UNHCR and partners in March 2015 amount to \$226.8 million for non-food assistance and protection (inclusive of staffing and administrative support). Together with \$110.2 million needed for food assistance, the Kenya refugee operation requires an estimated \$337 million in 2016. Compared with the resources already secured for the operation totalling \$160.1 million, there is a gap of \$176.9 million, i.e. 52.5%. The gap for non-food assistance alone is 48.4 % while the food sector currently has 60.8% of its requirements uncovered.¹⁴

The Response Plan lists prioritized activities within key sectors per programme (Dadaab, Kakuma, and Urban), and indicates resource allocations for available resources for each priority sector countrywide. Any new resource allocations in the course of the year will be dependent on emerging needs and priorities.

Resource Allocation

In 2016, all partners have made efforts to introduce various innovations in assistance delivery and to focus on solution-oriented sectors such as education in conjunction with self-reliance and livelihoods, to promote empowerment of refugees and reduce their dependence on humanitarian aid. In addition,

integrating camp economies with that of host communities will be prioritized to ensure lasting benefits of the refugee presence for host counties, while at the same time enhancing the refugees' capacity for future return.

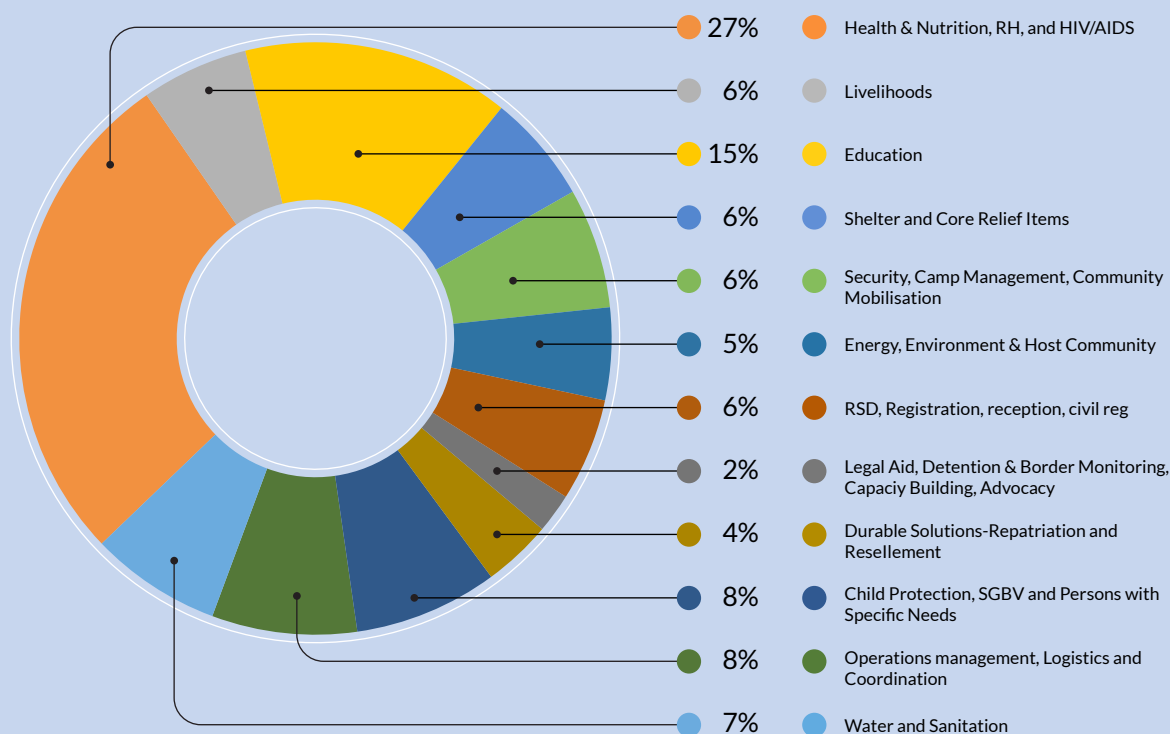
Nevertheless, it is still the traditional basic services sectors that require the largest allocation of resources, which underlines the programming dilemma when trying to change the business model. The health sector has endured further major cuts, especially in Dadaab, as part of the consolidation efforts, including reproductive health services, yet it still consumes a total of \$19.4 million (\$22.7 million in 2015), of which \$12.9 million is spent in Dadaab and \$5.5 million in Kakuma. Similarly, water and sanitation, coupled with the need to further expand the system in Kakuma due to the population increase, necessitated an allocation of over \$6.2 million. Also, given the fragile nutrition situation, \$2.3 million had to be allocated for nutrition, which is considered the bare minimum and which will require a top-up later in the year. Lastly, the shelter sector combined with non-food items (NFIs) amounts to \$5.2 million, of which \$2.8 million is for Kakuma due to the shelter needs for new arrivals. Any further infrastructure development of Kalobeyei is not covered and resources will need to be mobilised.

The new priorities are receiving more resources than in previous years, though only in relative terms compared with the overall reduced budgets: the livelihoods sector has been allocated a total of \$5.1 million and voluntary repatriation \$3.2 million. The repatriation allocation will however not be sufficient if the current trend of departures continues, as it only covers returns of some 10,000 people. On the other hand, protection interventions in Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Child Protection have received fewer resources than in 2015, with a combined budget of \$6.9 million. Education, with its high recurrent costs and constant need to invest in infrastructure, will receive \$12.8 million in total, with some \$5.7 million for Kakuma and \$6.7 million for Dadaab. The high allocation in Kakuma illustrates the high demand for new infrastructure due to the high proportion of school-aged children in the population.

¹³ UNHCR and partners resources combined, without UNHCR staffing and administrative support

¹⁴ Ref. Annex 1

Kenya Sectors 2016 non-food



5.1.1 Food assistance interventions

The design of the new WFP Refugee Operation “Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200737 – Food Assistance for Refugees, provides a framework for the WFP food assistance in Kenya refugee camps for April 2015 to March 2018. It has been informed by evaluations, assessments, analytical studies, pilot testing and consultations with a wide range of stakeholders.

General food distributions: 2015 has been a difficult year for WFP and the refugees, with prolonged general food ration cuts since mid-June 2015. WFP will continue the provision of food assistance to all refugees living in the refugee camps. The success realized in the biometric identification checking system

will be used, as it is now a part of the normal business process, in order to support general food distribution in the refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma. WFP will continue with the twin approach of both in-kind and restricted cash in provision of food assistance to the refugees through the general food distribution (GFD) component. General food rations for refugees in camps, with a combination of food and cash, will continue. Resources permitting, the proportion delivered through cash (initially 10%-20% of the GFD in-kind ration) was meant to gradually increase, to allow refugees to buy commodities not included in the regular food basket, such as vegetables, milk and meat, with the objective of improved efficiency (in particular, by reducing monetization) and effectiveness (including better food consumption scores). Based on evidence collected through regular Joint Assessment Missions, post-distribution monitoring, and discussions with

refugees, small size households, in the context of prolonged ration cuts (30% since mid-June 2015), are the most affected, with their food running out much quickly than large size households groups. However, as the vulnerability study conducted in Kakuma suggests, the small households tend to pool their resources together and are therefore not as vulnerable as previously thought.

- Household size 1: refugees are getting full ration in both Kakuma and Dadaab. In Dadaab, a full in-kind food basket is given to refugees, while in Kakuma, part of the ration equivalent to 50% of the cereals is given in cash (i.e. 500 Kenyan shillings or about US\$5).
- Household size 2: refugees are getting full ration in both Kakuma and Dadaab. In Dadaab, the full food basket is given in-kind and in Kakuma part of the ration equivalent to 30% of the cereal portion is given in cash (i.e. 600 Kenyan shillings per household).
- Household size 3: The food basket is raised to 85% of the recommended amount. In Dadaab, the food ration is delivered as in-kind food while in Kakuma, part of the ration equivalent to 20% of the cereal portion is given in cash (i.e. 600 Kenyan shillings per household).
- Household size 4 and above: The overall food basket remains unchanged at 70%.

In Dadaab, the food basket is delivered as in-kind food, whereas in Kakuma, 20% of the cereal portion is given in cash (i.e. 200 Kenyan shillings per person).

Complementary feeding: to meet the additional nutrition requirements of children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) during the 1,000 days from conception will prevent acute and chronic malnutrition and iron deficiency for the most vulnerable groups in camps.

Targeted supplementary feeding: moderately malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months and PLWs receiving supplementary rations based on standard admission and discharge criteria.

Under the nutrition support activities, WFP will continue supporting both preventive and curative nutrition activities including Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN), continuous health and nutrition education, Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM), Nutrition Surveillance and Assessments and nutritional treatment services which are offered in the Stabilization Centre (SC) at the main hospitals within the camps.

WFP will continue to provide specialized nutritious products for the treatment of MAM in children under age 5 and PLWs in Dadaab and Kakuma, as well as complementary feeding to prevent chronic malnutrition in children aged 6 to 23 months

and PLWs. UNHCR, WFP and nutrition partners have supported several nutrition assessments and program evaluations over the past two years including JAMs, CP evaluations, nutrition surveys and coverage assessments. The recommendations from these evaluations have gathered evidence asserting the need for a nutrition communication strategy supporting Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. The strategy will focus on promotion of IYCF practices and appropriate utilization for special nutrition products, including SuperCereal Plus distributed to children aged 6 to 23 months, to improve the efficacy of provision of specialized nutritious foods. A strategy in Dadaab was drafted in 2015 and will be scaled up with partner support in 2016. Inception and implementation of an IYCF communication strategy to strengthen IYCF practices is needed for Kakuma. WFP has committed, in the current project document, to support the communication campaign on how to use complementary feeding rations and the growth monitoring services available at clinics to increase caregivers' awareness and knowledge.

Institutional feeding: patients staying in hospitals, caregivers of hospital patients and children in stabilization centres are getting rations.

Support to people living with HIV, tuberculosis and other chronic diseases: chronically ill people are

VERIFICATION OF REFUGEE POPULATION

In February 2015, UNHCR completed the development of a new Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS), building on the successful use of biometrics across a number of UNHCR operations globally. When rolled out, BIMS will support all standard registration activities and help to better register and protect people, verify their identity and target assistance in operations around the world.

The use of biometrics provides an accurate way to verify identities using unique physiological characteristics, such as fingerprints, iris and facial features. BIMS operates under a wide range of infrastructure conditions and can provide numerous operational and protection benefits to existing identity management practices.

Unlike previous UNHCR biometric systems, BIMS captures and stores all fingerprints and iris scans from refugees. Capturing these multiple characteristics, rather than relying for example only on finger-prints, allows for more complete coverage of the population and, thus, more accurate identification.

getting supplementary rations that provide appropriate nutrients and improve adherence to treatment.

School meals: children in primary schools are getting porridge to support their access to education and improve their learning ability.

Food for training: youth in training centres and gaining vocational skills are getting lunches.

Food assistance for assets (FFA): Members of the refugee hosting communities are getting family rations for participating in FFA activities that enhance resilience to shocks and encourage harmony between refugees and hosts.

Food security monitoring

WFP will continue to use the standard indicators in monitoring food security in the refugee camps by looking at beneficiary coping strategies, food consumption score and market prices among others. As planned, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), will be conducted three times a year and the reports will be shared with all stakeholders. In addition, WFP will continue with the on-site monitoring of all food assistance activities and will work

closely with partners, as well as the refugee leaders. Because of the introduction of the restricted cash programme in GFD, WFP will enhance market prices monitoring using the new platform of mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping process (mVAM) to keep track of the prices that households pay for a number of commodities. This mVAM approach involves collecting of the market information on a weekly basis through mobile phone short message services (SMS).

Energy and environment

In keeping with the realities of climate change and as a contribution to climate change resilience activities, WFP's food assistance programs will continue to implement an innovative combination of activities aimed at addressing the risks faced by POCs (moreso women) collecting firewood and preparing food, and to mitigate the effects on the already fragile environments within and around the refugee camps. In addressing these challenges, WFP will continue with the initiative that has already been rolled out in both Dadaab and Kakuma camps for Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE), working closely with UNHCR and

Food Assistance Requirements in US\$

Dadaab	Kakuma	Total
66,120,000	44,080,000	110,200,000

partners. WFP's SAFE initiative has a multi-faceted approach to meet the energy needs of the refugees through sustainable energy-related activities, protecting both people and the environment.

WFP will undertake the following activities to complement what

UNHCR and other partners are doing, and in accordance with the 2014 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) recommendations: i) distribution of fuel efficient stoves; ii) investment in sustainable natural resources, by supporting the planting of tree seedlings, establishment of tree nurseries and

training on nursery management; iii) piloting of the production of briquettes as an alternative fuel and establishment of briquette production units in both refugee and host communities; and iv) provision of technical training, protection and gender-based violence sensitization.

5.1.2. Protection

a. Policy, Registration, Reception, Detention, Legal Aid

In 2016, all stakeholders, including the highest levels of Government (the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and, more specifically, the DRA), the Constitution Implementation Commission, international and national NGOs, will continue to provide input to various draft legislations and will be engaged with a view to maintaining the protection environment in Kenya. UNHCR and partners will take an active part in the deliberations, drafting and if enacted, the implementation of a new Refugee Act and National Registration and Identification Act. UNHCR will also work closely with the Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Service on the implementation of the draft migration policy, to ensure that the thematic areas of interest to UNHCR that were incorporated in the policy are implemented e.g. local integration in appropriate cases. Despite the Security Laws (Amendments) Act of 2014, which reiterates strict implementation of encampment policy in Kenya, UNHCR will advocate for more freedoms and liberties related to movement of refugees and the right to settle outside refugee designated areas

In 2015, there were no cases of refoulement known to UNHCR. Protection monitoring, detention monitoring and border monitoring activities and capacity building of border authorities will be enhanced to establish clear referral pathways upon reception of asylum seekers by the Department of Refugee Affairs. Legal interventions will be instituted efficiently in the event that any cases of refoulement are confirmed.

To reduce risks related to arbitrary arrest and detention, the protection monitoring role in major urban centres will be supported by UNHCR and partner staff, paralegals, protection committees, detention monitors and pro bono lawyers.

Since 1992, UNHCR (acting under its mandate) has been undertaking RSD on behalf of the Kenyan authorities, at their request. This was the case until July 2014, when Kenya's implementation of some key RSD components of the 2006 Refugee Act commenced. The gradual transfer of camp coordination, registration and RSD to the Government will continue in 2016, in line with the increasing government capacity to undertake these services. In 2016, implementation of joint registration remains a key priority for UNHCR and the Department of Refugee Affairs. The RSD and registration centre at Shauri Moyo in Nairobi will be opened in early 2016 and it is expected that UNHCR staff will be deployed to

the centre and work alongside the DRA colleagues, to facilitate a seamless transition. UNHCR and partners will continue to receive refugees at protection reception desks where legal counselling is provided and conduct outreach activities through legal clinics and pro bono lawyers, to allow refugees to receive legal assistance within their areas of residence. In parallel with capacity development for the transition to a Government-run RSD process, the backlog of RSD cases will be cleared, thanks to funding received from the United States Government for dedicated RSD staffing in all three locations. The total number of cases in the RSD pipeline was 20,315 cases (41,288 persons) at the end of February 2016. Out of the 20,315

cases, 14,373 can be processed through accelerated RSD, 2,916 through simplified RSD and 3,026 through full RSD.

In 2016, the Kenya operation will conduct, jointly with the Department of Refugee Affairs, a general population data verification of registered and non-registered POCs in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps, as well as in various urban areas. This exercise will ascertain the number of refugees in Kenya, while also enhancing the relevance and quality of the information available, thus improving the effectiveness of UNHCR protection and assistance and overall refugee management in Kenya. During this exercise, the operation would like to introduce the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS), intended to enhance unique identification of persons of through the collection of additional biometric information (10 fingerprints and iris scans). BIMS would also further reinforce the use of biometrics in assistance activities, to ensure that the assistance reaches the intended recipients, and also support the efforts to eliminate the potential for substitution in cases identified for resettlement (the main resettlement countries also collect 10 fingerprints).

UNHCR will also continue to enhance collaboration with the Government of Kenya in the identification and documentation of POCs. The Government, through the National Bureau of Registration (NRB), which is the custodian of the national refugee database and which produces the

refugee identification cards, will be rolling out a live capture biometric civil registration system in 2016. The Government's centralized data management system (IPRS) and the NRB system will also collect all 10 fingerprints. BIMS will therefore enable UNHCR to more easily identify in the system any litigious cases. Finally, BIMS will also be useful to the on-going support for the voluntary repatriation process to South-Central Somalia. Despite the relatively high cost, UNHCR Kenya is hopeful that resources will be identified to conduct the verification with the use of the new system.

**b. Durable Solutions:
Resettlement, Voluntary
Repatriation and Local
Integration**

By the end of 2016, between 40,000 and 50,000 refugees may have been assisted to return home since the beginning of the pilot programme for voluntary repatriation to Somalia (see Chapter 3.5.) Meanwhile, UNHCR will advocate with the Government for local integration of Somali refugees with strong links to Kenya and those whose status may warrant the grant of long term residence (e.g. permanent residence for spouses) and citizenship for children born of Kenyan parents. The actual numbers will be determined through consultations with the Government. However, it is expected that some 40,000 Somali refugees or thereabouts may benefit from this type of solution during the next two years (2016-2017).

Resettlement will continue to be a solution for refugees who qualify, with quotas dependent on the receiving countries (mainly the United States of America). A total of 6,000 individuals will be submitted for resettlement from the three refugee-hosting locations in Kenya in 2016. Resettlement will be used as an efficient tool for the immediate submission and departure of refugees with imminent protection needs. Through extensive counselling, community meetings and distribution of information materials, refugee expectations will be better managed. In view of increased allegations of resettlement fraud and exploitation schemes, the Resettlement Unit will intensify its anti-fraud campaigns and improve anti-fraud coordination with all resettlement counterparts. Continuous advocacy with resettlement countries, as well as efficient follow up with IOM and embassies, is hoped to ensure shorter processing times between the identification of refugees for resettlement and their eventual departures.

UNHCR has received commitments on resettlement places from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Netherlands and Sweden. Refugees will be identified based on extreme vulnerabilities and imminent protection needs. The major challenges with regard to resettlement include the lack of resettlement places for Somali refugees, the requirement of the Kenyan authorities for refugees to possess the Government-issued refugee identity card in

order to obtain exit permits for departure, prolonged security checks for Somali refugees and lack of resettlement places for medical cases. In addition, a large number of unaccompanied minors and separated children are in need of Best Interest Determination Assessments, which together with the obtainment of custody and divorce documents results in significant delays in resettlement processing. Since the beginning of 2014 the Urban programme has also witnessed an influx of Ugandan asylum seekers with LGBTI claims and strong protection needs, whose processing is complicated by slow RSD processing, as well as lengthy external resettlement processing.

In addition, as part of the planned population data verification exercise, a survey on return intentions will be undertaken for nationalities other than Somalis in the urban programme, in order to better understand the current low interest and potential obstacles. It is believed that despite the challenges in their home countries a meaningful increase of the return allowance could translate into some 500 urban refugees opting to return, mainly to East African countries.

c. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Child Protection

In comparison with 2015, the combined allocation for these sectors has been decreased to \$3.7 million, from a previous figure of \$5.5 million. Despite the reduced overall resources available, the Kakuma programme has prioritised the child protection sector through the total allocation of some \$1.5

million as compared with last year's budget of \$2.1 million. However, through relatively high allocations in related sectors such as education and persons with specific needs (PSNs), child protection will be mainstreamed. Similarly, in Dadaab, the child protection will rely on synergies with the relatively better-funded education sector (\$6.7 million) and PSNs (\$1.2 million).

Programming in both Kakuma and Dadaab will continue to include provision of psychosocial care, legal support for children in conflict with the law, community sensitization and coordination of services. Preventive activities will be strengthened to ensure that children are protected against abuse, exploitation and neglect to improve their safety and security. The capacity of community structures and institutions to enhance the protection of children will be strengthened and children's interests safeguarded as part of the return movements.

In the urban programme, improved reception conditions for children will be instrumental in ensuring quick identification of unaccompanied and separated minors and children at risk. UNHCR and partners will conduct 13 outreach activities with a multi-functional team covering all urban areas, in line with the budgetary allocation for child protection. The establishment, maintenance and capacity building of the six community based child protection structures and six children's committees to strengthen identification and referral mechanisms will also be prioritised. UNHCR and partners

will conduct a mapping exercise of children's homes to bridge the gap in safe shelter for boys. Partner staff, community based child protection committees, and Government District Children Officers will be trained and engaged to support refugee children. A lead child protection officer will ensure quality BIA and BID processing, targeting both children coming to the office and in the community. With limited funds, the number of BIAs processed will be increased from 500 to 650 while BIDs will increase from 300 to 400. Other components of the child protection strategy will be implemented, targeting partnership and coordination with the Children's Department and other partner organizations. Most vulnerable children will be supported with daily subsistence, while separated children will be assisted based on the level of identified risk. UNHCR partner Heshima Kenya will continue to support safe shelter and provide vocational skills to most vulnerable girls as an exit strategy, through the girl empowerment program. Foster families will be provided with livelihood opportunities to boost family income, so that they may be able to absorb unaccompanied and separated children without relying on the limited assistance provided by UNHCR and partners.

Overall, SGBV has been allocated \$3.1 million less than in 2015 due to funding constraints. Nevertheless, the gains made in the Dadaab Operation through the establishment of the Gender-Based Violence Integrated Management System (GBVIMS) and the interagency coordination, case management and response

will be maintained through inter-agency efforts. In 2015, a total of 1,142 SGBV cases were reported, as compared to 1,472 in 2014 representing a decrease in incidences by 21 %. In both Dadaab and Kakuma, the priority is effective SGBV case management and referral, so that survivors benefit from physical protection, medical support, psychosocial counselling and legal aid. Access to justice will be facilitated through continuous collaboration with the Judiciary and the permanent courts (in Dadaab, the construction of the court is expected to be completed in early 2016). Training will be provided to partners, community workers and security personnel. Community awareness and gender mainstreaming campaigns will also be conducted, including adolescent girl mentorship programmes and

neighbourhood forums on SGBV reporting procedures, prevention and response. There will be continued advocacy for more police officers and female translators in order to improve the confidential reporting of cases, especially at the gender desk, as well as for improved commitment by police to attend community policing meetings (such as the Tango talks in Dadaab) and improved police patrols in the camps. In addition, more public lighting (all solar-powered) will be installed in both Dadaab and Kakuma to improve security.

In the urban setting, it is expected that there will be an increase in reported and assisted survivors of GBV from the current baseline due to advocacy and awareness. The GBV working group will reach out

to the refugee communities with better reporting and coordination mechanisms while at the same time giving policy direction to the GBV programme. The GBVIMS will be managed by UNHCR and results analysed to identify trends in the urban programme. Cooperation with national stakeholders in prevention and response to SGBV will be enhanced, including the National Gender Commission and the Gender Based Violence Programme at Kenyatta National Hospital, which are key to developing mechanisms for SGBV prevention.

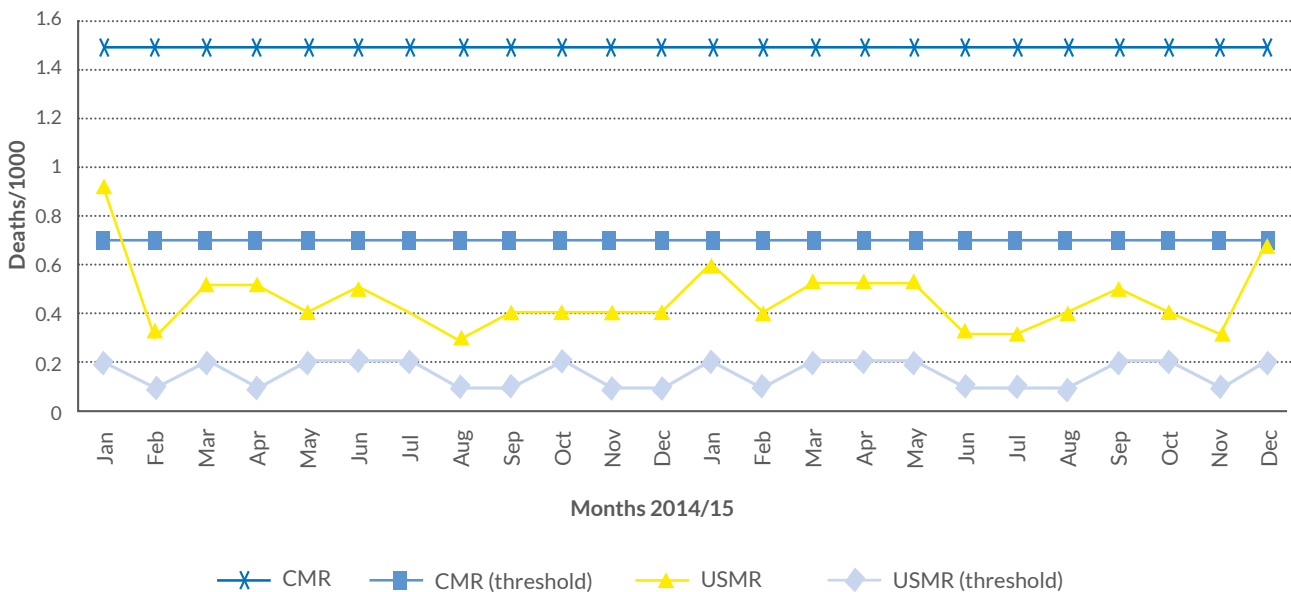
Liaison with UNWOMEN, UNICEF, and UNFPA will continue, which is especially important in Kakuma in light of the complexity of child protection and GBV issues experienced there.

Sector	Dadaab \$	Kakuma \$	Urban \$	Total available \$
Protection: registration, reception, detention, legal aid & policy	1,595,910	1,749,681	3,455,977	6,801,568
Durable solutions	2,930,567	289,769	38,515	3,258,851
Child Protection	662,892	1,557,060	347,897	2,567,850
SGBV	551,440	394,625	192,655	1,138,720
Main partners	Department of Refugee Affairs, UNHCR, Legal Advice Centre, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, International Organization for Migration, International Rescue Committee, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Heshima Kenya, Jesuit Refugee Services, Kenya Red Cross Society, Norwegian Refugee Council, UNICEF, Save the Children Intl., Terres des Hommes, FilmAid International, IsraAID, Centre for Victims of Torture, Lutheran World Federation, Danish Refugee			

5.1.3 Basic Services: Health, Nutrition, Shelter, WASH

Basic services will continue to be provided in both camps and in the urban setting, and constitute the bulk of resources that have been allocated in the operation.

Health service provision is a basic requirement and all refugees have a right to access quality health care. Currently, service provision outcomes are within the SPHERE standards. However, there will be a decline in the resources available with a year-on reduction from some \$22.1 million to \$19.7 million in all three programmes combined. In Dadaab, the year started with mortality rates within the acceptable UNHCR standards, crude mortality rate stood at 0.16/1000/month (standard: <0.75) and under 5 mortality (U5MR) rate at 0.45/1000/month (Standard: <1.5).¹⁵



All the four hospitals and 16 health posts¹⁶ will be operational and manned by qualified national personnel with the assistance of refugee community workers trained on the job. Essential drugs will be provided, in accordance with the WHO-MOH revised essential drug list. Health services to children under 5 years will be strengthened using the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) strategy, with trainings on IMCI targeting all health personnel and community volunteer workers. In line with the Ministry of Health's Community Health Strategy, 468 Community Health Workers (CHW) continue to provide community based preventive health services. This brings the ratio of CHW to Population at 1:744 (standard 1 CHW: 500-1,000 persons).

Referral services will be provided for secondary and tertiary care outside the camps, with some 1,000 patients to be referred. In an effort to reduce the

high backlog of cases in the camps, a reverse referral strategy will continue to be implemented with various specialists from Nairobi and Garissa visiting the camps and patients across the camps thus benefiting from screening and surgery. A non-communicable diseases (NCD) strategy will be implemented with trainings and establishment of an NCD working group to address the increasing burden. A multifunctional outbreak control team will continue to be alert to respond to any importation of disease from Somalia. The ongoing cholera outbreak, which led to the loss of 12 lives in late 2015, will be curtailed before the onset of the rainy season through a combination of measures. A total of 107 patients are currently undergoing treatment for Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB). Under the agreement to change the implementing partner from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Islamic Relief Kenya (IRK) to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCs), the MDR TB ward will be

¹⁵ All data from Health Information System

¹⁶ MSF Spain closed down two health posts in Dagahaley refugee camp due to direct threats to its staff in 2015 and it is unsure when the facilities will reopen.

transferred to the main hospital in IFO 2. UNHCR is covering the transitional period of 6 months. The treatment success rate stood at 91.5% in 2015, compared to national target of 85%. In addition, 246 tuberculosis patients continue to receive medication as per the national guidelines for DOT (directly observed treatment).

Health services will be provided to refugees in Kakuma, including host communities, with priority given to children, PLWs, persons living with disability (PLWDs), chronically ill (including HIV/AIDS) and newly arrived refugees in Kenya. Although HIV prevalence among refugees and host community in North Eastern Kenya is low (about 1%), previous assessments have established that HIV prevalence among refugees in Kakuma is 1.7%, while that of host community is estimated at 7%. Taking into account increasing interaction between the two communities, there is a need to maintain strong HIV control interventions. In the urban programme, it is planned to

expand the enrolment of refugees into the National Health System, which should eventually reduce UNHCR expenditure in the sector, since the system also covers secondary and tertiary care.

The results of the 2015 nutrition survey show progress made in Dadaab in the overall nutritional status of refugees. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) in 2015 was 8.07%, down from 8.9% in 2014. In Kakuma, the results showed an increase in the malnutrition rates to 11%. The results are attributed to the combination of reduced food rations in the second half of 2015 and extended rainy season due to the El Nino phenomenon, which has been the main factor behind high malaria incidences in the camps. The interventions that partners have taken are mainly the strengthening of maternal and young child nutrition promotion and targeted intervention to the most at-risk groups. Therapeutic programmes will be strengthened through capacity building of

refugee workers, smooth supply of commodities and mainstreaming of identification of malnourished children in outreach and MCH clinics. In addition, the Central Emergency Fund allocation¹⁷ in early 2016 will boost the supply of nutrition commodities for Kakuma. It is also expected that as refugees get familiar with the recently introduced voucher system, they will make use of the facility to boost their nutritional diversity and compensate for the decline in the general food ration.

Shelter will be a priority sector in Kakuma due to the continued influx of new refugees in need of physical protection and the need to improve the proportion of new arrivals with adequate shelter from the existing 65%. Community participation will be promoted. Refugees who live in mud-brick shelters will be provided with corrugated roofing sheets and advice from construction experts. The shelter and site planning sector will support public infrastructure needs with priority given to community infrastructure

Sector	Dadaab \$	Kakuma \$	Urban \$	Total available \$
Health	15,142,767	5,555,082	965,579	21,663,428
Nutrition	2,111,054	283,083		2,394,137
Shelter	901,084	1,556,388		2,457,472
WASH	4,138,549	2,132,813		6,271,362
Main partners	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, National Council of Churches of Kenya, International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Kenya Red Cross Society, International Organization for Migration, Medecins Sans Frontiers Swiss, WFP, CARE, Ministry of Health, WHO, AAR Japan, World Vision Kenya, Team and Team Korea, Good Neighbours, Peace Winds Japan, IsraAid, Handicap Intl, AMREF, IsraAid, UN Habitat, Kakuma Mission Hospital and African Inland Church (AIC)/Johanniter.			

¹⁷ CERF Underfunded window 2016 has allocated \$4million for response to South Sudan situation in Kenya

and access roads, as well as flood mitigation. The shelter strategy for Kalobeyei will be elaborated together with the host communities who are expected to partially settle there. All currently used options are being considered, including the interlocking bricks shelter system (ISSB) shelter (previously used both in Dadaab and Kakuma), mudbrick shelters and the host community's traditional shelters. In Dadaab, the shelter and site planning sector will only focus on extremely vulnerable cases, road maintenance and flood mitigation.

The WASH sector will be prioritized in both Kakuma and Dadaab, although the resources currently available are less than 40% of those in 2015. However, in Kakuma, emphasis will be on the completion of the water infrastructure in the new Kakuma IV, necessary

maintenance in the old camps and the new system development in Kalobeyei. Meanwhile in Dadaab, efforts will be geared towards improving efficiency and cost saving strategies, including the completion of the solarisation of all boreholes and ensuring greater efficiencies in the operations. Strategies on efficient water resource use will be also be implemented in Kakuma through metering and control of water loss. In Kalobeyei, a total of four boreholes will be drilled in the course of the year (from resources secured in 2015) and requisite piping will be laid to key water points. All water installations will be solar and/or hybrid solar/diesel powered. Access to latrines will be enhanced accompanied by back filling of the full latrines, with priority given in Kakuma to the school sanitation facilities

5.1.4. Education and Livelihoods

High priority will be given to the continued implementation of the education strategy, which focuses on delivering quality results and advancing the use of technological innovations in the curriculum. Despite the high allocation to education (\$12.8 million for all three programmes combined) only some 30% of the actual needs will be covered by available resources. The sector also grapples with the notoriously high teacher turnover, especially for national teachers in Dadaab, due the precarious security situation that compels teachers to look for jobs outside North Eastern province. High teacher turnover is also reflected among the trained incentive teachers. Most trained teachers prefer to take up other incentive jobs that does not require as much time commitment or spontaneously return to Somalia to set up learning institutions. There is a low transition rate from Primary school to secondary school, particularly for girls, which remain below 50%, despite the provision of school meals, remedial classes, KEEP scholarships for girls and provision of sanitary pads. The high teacher-pupil ratio of 1:139 (1: 56 in Kakuma) for ECD, and 1:63 (1: 99 in Kakuma) for primary illustrates the key issue for quality of education as the shortage of trained and qualified teachers for the schools compromises the provision of quality education, especially in early childhood education and special needs education. The low percentage of female teachers is prevalent at all levels, which is a disadvantage to girls, who lack role models in schools.

ARTISTS FOR REFUGEES

In a bid to change the general public perception of refugees, since 2014 UNHCR Kenya has worked with Kenyan artists on the Artists for Refugees project, intended to give a voice to refugees and advocate for their rights, while also giving talented refugees a platform on which to hone and showcase their skills in music and visual arts, and possibly pursue these as livelihood opportunities. The Kenyan artists include Henry Ohanga (Octopizzo), a leading hip-hop musicians and Victor Ndula, a respected illustrator and editorial cartoonist with The Star newspaper. In 2014 they held workshops with refugee artists in Kakuma and were impressed by their potential. The project was officially launched at an exhibition in Nairobi in November 2015, which was very well received by members of the diplomatic corps, UN agencies, NGOs, Government and the general public.

The project was initially implemented in Kakuma through UNHCR partner FilmAid International and will be replicated in Dadaab and the urban programme in 2016.

TRAINING FOR RIO

The Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation was founded by Tegla Chepkite Loroupe, a top Kenyan athlete who decided to use her achievements in international track and field events to promote peaceful coexistence in the Greater Horn of Africa Region.

The Foundation solicits support from a cross section of well-wishers in the media, civil society and even the corporate sector in Kenya. It partners with sports bodies including the International Association of Athletics Federation, the International Olympic Committee and local sports authorities. The Foundation is running an athletics training facility, located at Ololou in Ngong' area, on the outskirts of Nairobi.

The partnership between UNHCR and the Foundation is aimed at the identification, mentorship and training of talented refugee athletes in Kenya, providing them with exposure to athletics competitions at both national and international levels, possibly translating into a source of livelihood. It is hoped that some of the 30 refugees selected to pioneer this partnership will qualify to participate in the Rio Olympics in summer 2016.

There is a lack of secondary school spaces to absorb all the students who qualify to transit to secondary school. Without secondary education, many youth cannot pursue professional training, thus limiting their chances to have meaningful jobs. If the funding remains at the current level however, school enrolment will not improve substantially but remain at about 50%. In Kakuma, resources will be available for construction of new classrooms and schools and upgrades of the temporary facilities erected in 2014 and 2015, while in Dadaab the initiated rehabilitation of some of the existing schools will be prioritised. The plan is to expand the Vodafone supported Instant Network Schools (INS) project from the current 13 centres to cover other schools, particularly the remaining four secondary schools. The capacity of Parent Teacher Associations will be enhanced and a teacher development strategy operationalized to ensure that capacity building is based on a common curriculum approved by the Ministry of Education. A dedicated programme for youth inclusion is to be rolled out with the support of the European Union's Instrument Contributing to Peace and Stability (ICSP). The programme, which builds on a successful pilot from the end of 2015, will provide refugee children and youths with increased access to alternative basic education, skills training and livelihoods.

UNHCR and partners will work closely with the line ministry at both County and National levels to strengthen their involvement in the management of education in the camps and ensure the provision of quality education to refugees. Sports and other extracurricular activities will be strengthened to ensure physical and psychological fitness. Promotion of educational programmes with life-skills components in schools will also address the issue of producing learners with diverse skills (apart from just academics), as well as providing a learning opportunity to out-of-school children away from the temptation of engaging in undesirable activities. Community sensitization and mobilization through an enrolment drive campaign will greatly help to increase enrolment rate.

UNHCR and partners have prioritised a total of \$5.1 million for livelihoods in 2016, with the aim of a marked increase in the number of adults involved in livelihood activities in the camps.

Implementation of the 2014 - 2016 Dadaab Livelihoods Strategy key milestone achievements from 2015 will be further enhanced. To that end, partnership with the County Government and private sectors will be further strengthened. A sensitization and advocacy session with the County Government in Garissa to enhance linkage and collaboration with the revenue collection office will continue. This will lead to increased access to business licenses by refugee entrepreneurs. Access to national and private skills training institutions will be maintained, enabling refugees to pursue their post-secondary skills training within recognized national institutions. In 2015, linkage was established with one of the most recognized innovation centres in Kenya, iHub, thereby enabling an exposure visit by six selected learners to an advanced ICT class. UNHCR continued its collaboration with partners in reaching out to companies offering online work opportunities and international market linkage opportunities. In 2015, over 150 refugee women and youth benefited through income

streams, albeit intermittently, during the year. This will continue in 2016. A value chain based market assessment was completed in 2015. The assessment conducted in Dadaab and Nairobi identified key value chains and labour market opportunities in Kenya and Somalia. Key recommendations developed will provide valuable guidance towards market-based livelihoods interventions in Dadaab. Access to financial services will be enhanced through continued implementation of a community based savings and loans scheme. Provision of financial literacy training will continue to increase the number of refugees trained in life skills and basic entrepreneurship skills.

In Kakuma, self-reliance and livelihoods received a significant amount of resources and a new lead partner in 2015, so as to bring on board the expertise and complementary funding to enable a shift in the sector programming. As in Dadaab, the new approach

aims to change the way the operation has managed self-reliance and livelihoods since the inception of Kakuma over two decades ago, when livelihoods were limited to back-yard agriculture, life-skills (carpentry, masonry, plumbing, etc.) and small-scale business enterprises. In the new Kalobeyei settlement, the sector will be given due recognition under three of the four thematic groups, namely: Sustainable Integrated Service Delivery & Skills Development; Agriculture & Livestock; and Private Sector & Entrepreneurship. New partners with requisite expertise will be brought on board, including the FAO and the World Bank, to help develop the agriculture sector.

In the urban programme, the focus will be on the enrolment of the refugee adolescents in skills training schemes and business support to vulnerable groups, including LGBTIs.

Sector	Dadaab \$	Kakuma \$	Urban \$	Total available \$
Education	6,713,526	5,738,405	353,571	12,805,502
Livelihoods	2,074,704	2,659,201	387,937	5,121,841

Main partners: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, Jesuit Refugee Services, CARE, Islamic Relief Worldwide, LWF, Windle Trust UK in Kenya, AVSI Italy, AAR Japan, Don Bosco, Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, Film Aid International, Ministry of Education, Francis Xavier Project, Action Africa Help International and GIZ.

5.1.5 Environment, Energy and Host Community Projects

In 2015, the UNHCR Kenya refugee assistance programme developed a strategy on Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) that covers 2015-2018, in line with provisions of the UNHCR Global SAFE strategy that was launched in 2014. The strategy provides a roadmap for the Kenya Programme to gradually shift from an over-reliance on firewood as the main source of energy for cooking, lighting and heating, to other sources of energy that are more affordable, efficient and, of most importance, friendly to the environment. Solar energy is one of the most environment friendly sources of energy. In appreciation of this fact, the strategy recommends eventual adoption of solar energy in all facets of the Kenya refugee assistance programme.

These efforts by the UNHCR Kenya programme are in line with priorities of the Kenya Government, which include the development of alternative sources of energy such as solar energy. By establishing the Rural Electrification Authority

(REA), the Government of Kenya has illustrated its commitment to harness solar energy for the benefit of the rural communities, as the overall plan is to ensure that each rural household has a solar panel by the year 2020 (see more

on solarisation under Innovations in Chapter 3.1).

The Kenya operation will continue to prioritize the environment and energy sectors in order to mitigate environmental impact and reduce

IKEA FOUNDATION PROJECT

The Swedish furniture giant IKEA Foundation will support vulnerable refugees settled in Kakuma Camp, as well as refugees who will move to the new settlement in Kalobeyei and surrounding host communities.

Distribution of the solar lamps will be guided by a consultative process for the refugees. In principle the recipients will include the elderly persons, families with sickly persons/children and families headed by minors.

The Kalobeyei settlement will be lit by high quality solar powered street lights. All public facilities will be supported with street lights. The same support will be extended to Kakuma camp and Kakuma Airstrip to facilitate medical air evacuation at night. In total, the project will procure 900 units of solar street lamps for the Kakuma operation.

In addition, 360 solar street lights will be installed at the Kalobeyei Trading Centre and other sites selected by the host community. Installation will be undertaken jointly by UNHCR and the host community leadership, in a bid to promote project ownership by the community.

exposure to GBV for women who have to go outside the camps to fetch firewood. Introduction of solar lighting on camp streets will continue in 2016 and more facilities, especially schools, health centres and boreholes will be supplied with green solar energy. In Kalobeyei, all public lighting will be solar powered and some 36,000 refugees and host community members will be supplied with solar lanterns. In discussions with county authorities it has been agreed that firewood will come from the invasive *prosopis juliflora* shrub and not from indigenous species. This utilisation of the invasive species commenced in 2015. This notwithstanding, UNHCR will only be able to supply three months of firewood. Considering that the refugees rely almost 100% on wood biomass energy and food rations provided require a lot of energy to cook, there is a huge gap in this sector. If not addressed, refugees will be compelled to sell part of their food rations for firewood or venture into the bush to collect firewood, thus causing unnecessary conflicts with host communities and exposure to protection risks such as SGBV.

Through a partnership with FAO, a sustainable charcoal value chain will be developed for Kalobeyei. This project will initiate mechanisms of sustainable utilization of *prosopis juliflora* to efficiently produce fuel wood, while safeguarding important vegetation species. This will lead to a reduction in the destruction of the natural environment, improved market integration, increased income for the refugees, and host community resilience.

Reduced biomass off-take for charcoal production and natural reforestation with consequent environmental improvement has benefits such as more browse availability for the more climate adapted animals (camels and goats), improved watershed protection and control of erosion. This will lead to more livelihood options by generating additional income from other non-wood transactions, reduced workload for beneficiaries and improved living conditions.

Further, through the income generated from sale of fuel wood (funded by the EU SHARE programme) the targeted host community will be better placed to access and utilize nutritious and diversified foods, which will in turn contribute towards long-term reduction of high malnutrition levels of the under-fives amongst the Turkanas.

Activities are planned in three simple steps:

- Establish the potential for sustainably produced fuel around Kalobeyei Camp
- Identifying gaps in the fuel wood value chain and identification of key stakeholders and actors
- Develop responsible (certified and sustainable) fuel wood enterprises with producer groups

The project will be supported by the EU Trust Fund for East and Horn of Africa.

Host community projects are vital for the preservation and expansion of asylum and humanitarian space

in the operation. The assistance to the host community has been benefiting a population of 60,390 in Dadaab, some 137,600 in Fafi and recently some 130,000 in Wajir South districts, as well as about 50,000 people in Turkana West sub-county.

To expand the programming it is necessary to build new partnerships, including with new private partners in the areas of renewable energy, and to attract development funding to strengthen institutional capacities of the national counterparts at the county level.

Sectors Combined	Dadaab \$	Kakuma \$	Urban \$	Total available \$
Environment	2,265,579	2,161,166		4,426,746
Energy				
Host Community				
Main partners: UNHCR, Fafi Integrated Development Association, Pastoralists Initiative for Development and Advocacy, GIZ, Lotus Kenya Action for Development(LOKADO), Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council, Kenya Red Cross Society, WFP (Food for Assets, Food for Training projects included under Food), DRC, FAO, UNICEF, OCHA, UNDP.				

E. Security and Operations Support

The Security Partnership Project (SPP) that was initiated in 2011 to reinforce law and order in camps and refugee-hosting areas was reviewed in January 2015 through a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Kenya. Since 2011, the Government of Kenya has deployed 692 police officers to Dadaab and Kakuma. Between 2011 and 2014 some \$25 million has been invested by UNHCR in SPP operations for office and housing construction, procurement of vehicles, communications equipment, training on international protection and human rights instruments and community policing and provision of allowances to law enforcement officers.

The initial predominantly “hardware” support to the government in the form of police accommodation and other facilities, vehicles, communications and other equipment, was in 2013-2014 followed by the roll-out of community policing initiatives accompanied by a comprehensive training package both for the police forces and other stakeholders, including humanitarian workers and refugees. Similarly, the initial focus on Dadaab in the wake of the insecurity in late 2011 and 2012 was followed by investments and SPP roll-out in Kakuma.

AGRICULTURE IN KALOBYEI

WFP and FAO are already supporting Turkana County in the implementation of food security projects. WFP is supporting 91,000 beneficiaries to build resilience against the frequent droughts. Of these, 840 (140 households) are located around the proposed Kalobeyei settlement. These communities are working on projects that harvest run-off water for livestock and crop production.

The land around Kalobeyei is fragile and highly degraded with deep gullies. This degradation will be accelerated by the settlement of refugees through cutting trees to create room for houses and other infrastructure. The refugees will participate in controlling environmental degradation by engaging in projects like gully rehabilitation and producing and planting fruit and tree seedlings. Both refugee and existing communities will also be supported to expand agricultural activities, through harvesting rain water run-off using soil bunds and utilizing the harvested water to grow drought tolerant crops like sorghum and millet.

The new memorandum of understanding extends the existing agreement with focus on two key areas: i) security management and law enforcement capacitation; and ii) enhancement of community policing. These components are being designed in order to address issues of insecurity and to forestall the deterioration of the security situation in both Dadaab and Kakuma operational areas. In addition, the strengthened measures are being proposed to decisively address security concerns in the Dadaab refugee camps, which have constrained the humanitarian space. In Kakuma, the new configuration is being proposed to ensure that humanitarian space is not constrained by the infiltration of terrorist groups or the flare-up of inter-communal violence as was witnessed in 2014. It is envisaged that when the strengthened measures are fully implemented, it would no longer be necessary to continue with such arrangements as provision of armed escorts for humanitarian workers travelling to and from work or those living in or near the camps.

An expanded community policing programme is to be implemented both in Dadaab and Kakuma, while additional police stations will be constructed to support the police contingent, including at the new site in Kalobeyei. Police escorts for agencies during their camp movements will be provided as required, as well as security for residential and office compounds in all camps.

Under Operations Support, UNHCR will continue to manage the large vehicle fleet, including the supply of spares and fuel for the operation. The use of vehicles for security escorts and programme monitoring will be coordinated and monitored. This sector will also ensure that all requisite support will be provided to UNHCR partners in line with the respective partnership agreements.

Sector	Dadaab \$	Kakuma \$	Urban \$	Total available \$
Security and Operations Support ¹⁸	1,363,522	1,471,100	8,638	2,843,259
Main partners	UNHCR, Government of Kenya, all partners under partnership agreement with UNHCR			

5.2. Dadaab

5.2.1. Priorities and Challenges

The protection and solutions strategy for the Dadaab Operation will be geared towards the provision of life-saving assistance as well as protection services, including legal protection, protection against violence, abuse and arbitrary arrest and detention, population registration and profiling, RSD, (including the transition of this activity to the government), special protection for persons with special needs, and durable solutions.

The implementation of the inter-agency SGBV, child protection and education strategies will be maintained. The protection strategy also focuses on targeted protection interventions for older persons, persons with disabilities and LGBTI persons, in order to address their specific needs in terms of protection and assistance.

¹⁸ SPP activities are budgeted under Protection from Crime objective in the UNHCR results framework which is used as the programming tool for the operation

The strategy also prioritises community-based protection interventions to ensure that POCs are empowered to be actors in their own protection. In support of the operational paradigm shift to the solutions-oriented and community based protection, UNHCR will enhance the operationalization of the livelihoods strategy that will support the refugees efforts to become self-sufficient and less dependent on humanitarian assistance and aim to provide refugees with the skills in demand in their countries of origin when they eventually decide to return.

The preservation of asylum space is imperative and activities to ensure peaceful co-existence and support to host communities will therefore be continued.

Capacitating the refugee community through initiatives such as the Camp Peace and Protection Teams (CPPTs) and the Kenyan Police authorities (through the Security Partnership Project) will support humanitarian workers in the delivery of protection and assistance services, as well as programme continuity.

With regard to local integration, UNHCR and partners will maintain engagement with Government authorities to advocate for more freedom of movement for refugees, alternatives to camps and access to legal documentation that will enable refugees to become self-reliant through access to gainful employment and self-employment. That process will eventually open the way to local integration including possible citizenship for refugees who express the intention to establish themselves in Kenya. In this regard, priority will be given to refugees who are married to nationals and their children.

The operation will continue to give high importance to support for voluntary returns to Somalia by assisting spontaneous returnees with a support package as well as counselling and information services at Return Help Desks. It is assumed that security situation in Kenya will be a determining factor in shaping government policy towards Somali refugees. As such, return to Somalia will remain a key internal political and security priority for Kenya (see Chapter 3.5.). Resettlement will continue to

be used as a tool of international protection for those with specific protection concerns. No large scale influx of new arrivals into Dadaab camps is expected in 2016.

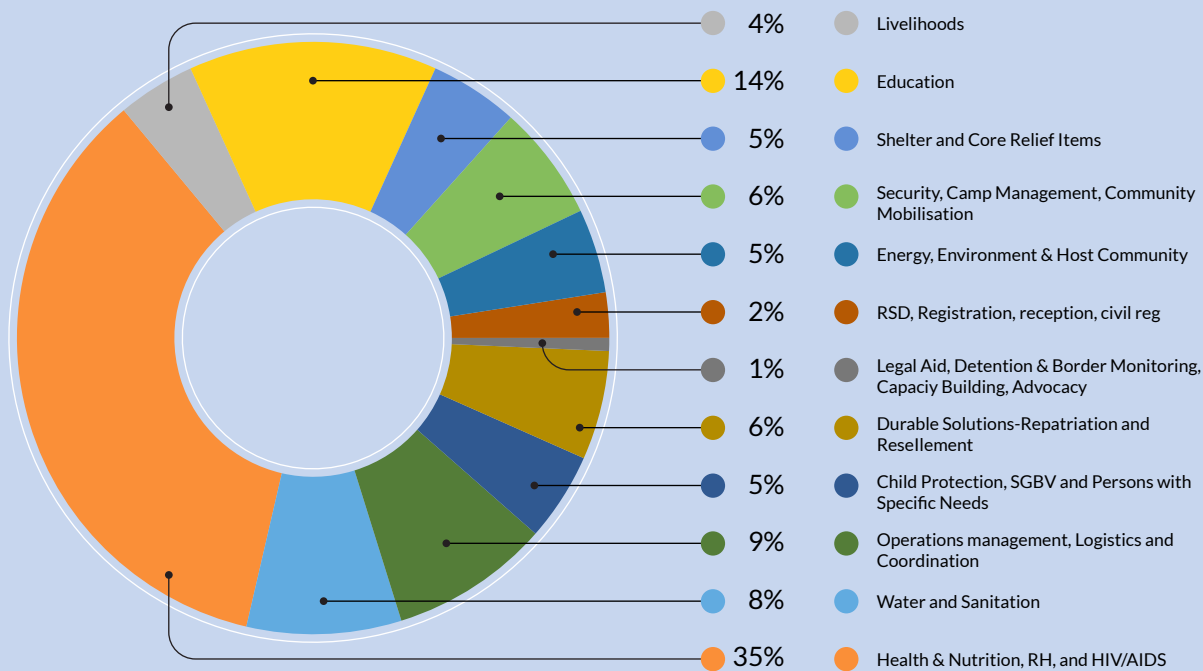
The protection strategy highlights the provision of assistance as a key tool of continued international protection. Failure to do so would result in a perceived push for repatriation to Somalia by the refugees. It is important to ensure that the SPHERE standards achieved in nutrition, health, water sanitation provision are maintained, while engaging in a process of consolidation of services in some camps, as the refugee population will continue to decrease through voluntary returns to Somalia and local integration.

The funding needs for the operation remain largely uncovered, with the funding available amounting to \$46.9 million compared with the comprehensive needs assessed at \$104.5 million. This is likely to have a negative impact on the delivery of protection and assistance services to the refugees and other POCs.

Resource allocation in Dadaab 2016

Programme	UNHCR \$ (only operations)	Partners \$	Total Available as of Feb 2016 \$
Dadaab	31,028,256	18,191,394	49,219,650

Dadaab Sectors



5.2.2. Planned Response

Protection

- Protection of refugees and other POCs from crime, violence and insecurity requiring continued investment in the Security Partnership Project (SPP), community protection and self-management
- Enhanced implementation of the Protection, SGBV, Child Protection and Education Strategies
- Strengthening of the capacity of the national refugee authorities to assume increased responsibilities, especially with regard to Registration, Refugee Status Determination, Camp Management and Administration
- Improve the quality of registration, including the collection of enhanced data elements, strengthening of the anti-fraud mechanisms, the biometrics system and follow up on the issuance of alien identification cards by the Government of Kenya.
- Intensify training of immigration officials and border police

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of the population in Dadaab • Increased support for legal assistance activities in order to further improve access to justice and effective remedies, in particular with regard to arbitrary arrest and detention practices • Support for civil registration activities, and, in particular, the issuance of birth certificates to children • Improvement in protection and assistance services for PSNs, in particular older persons, PLWDs and LGBTIs • Strengthen child protection systems, the case management system based on the Best Interest Procedure, community based approaches and scaled- up youth programming • Continue to mainstream child protection activities across all sectors of assistance. • Investment in durable solutions, in particular with regard to returns and local integration
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure implementation of the Dadaab Education Strategy, in particular primary and vocational education • Include children with special needs in all school activities, to help them re-establish daily routines and a sense of normalcy and provide a safe and protective environment. • Construct five new youth centres as part of youth inclusion & anti-radicalisation programme
Environment and Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute 1,900 MT of firewood, in addition to the provision of LPG for 235 families and ethanol for 1,000 families, in addition to LPG provision for two hospitals. • Fabricate energy saving stoves. • Capacity building for the refugees on energy saving cooking practices and on environmental conservation and protection. • Rehabilitate refugee settlement impacted areas through the establishment of a 20ha greenbelt and through continuous production and distribution of tree seedlings. • Establish a revolving fund for business start-ups targeting entrepreneurial refugees. • Train refugees on entrepreneurship and business skills, financial literacy, group formation, cooperative development, marketing and value chain development.

Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food assistance comprising of GFD using a twin approach of restricted cash programme (electronic voucher) and in-kind. • Provide targeted nutrition programmes and school meals. • Implement further livelihood interventions to increase the self-reliance of refugees in the provision of food resources. • Scale-up from 10% to 20%, if the markets respond appropriately, the restricted and un-conditional cash transfer programme (electronic voucher), whereby food assistance equivalent to 30% of cereals is remitted to all the refugees, giving them the much-needed choice and promoting dietary diversity
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip the new MDR TB facility with modern medical equipment to ensure fast and accurate diagnosis as well as high quality curative services. • Recruit additional staff to ensure consultations per qualified clinician ratio is closer to standards of 50/clinician per day • Continue with rationalisation of health services while maintaining the quality of services. Implement and strengthen the IYCF friendly framework. • Conduct an annual camp nutrition survey • Carry out systematic MUAC screening to monitoring acute malnutrition trends • Provide micronutrients supplementation and deworming for children 1-5 years
Non-Food Items (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide non-food items to vulnerable refugees and sanitary material to women and girls of reproductive age
Shelter and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 6,000 improved T- shelters, 2.5 kilometres of access roads, two primary schools and one secondary school, two health posts, a police post, and one Firewood Distribution Centre
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete solarisation of all boreholes in Dadaab • Install additional elevated steel tanks of 100 cu meters each • Build 3,500 household latrines and continued decommissioning of filled ones. • Put in place necessary hygiene promotion systems through radio broad casting and promotion in view of the reduced numbers of hygiene promoters.

5.3. Kakuma

5.3.1. Priorities and Challenges

The needs of the Kakuma refugees on basis of the participatory assessments undertaken in 2015 were overwhelming at some \$64.6 million and could not be addressed by the funding made available within the available resources, amounting to \$31.6 million (UNHCR and partners combined). The indicative funding for 2016 is 37% less than the funding received in 2015. As a result, there is no sector where all needs could be prioritized fully. The KCRP planning teams had to prioritize and apportion the indicative funds in accordance with the priorities identified by the refugees. Some 84% of the indicative resources will go towards the following 12 objectives: the health sector got the highest allocation of 18%, education 18%, shelter 11%, basic domestic needs 7.3%, security 7%, sanitation 5.5%, water 4.6%, domestic energy 4.5%, protection of children 3%, livelihoods 3%, peaceful coexistence 1.5%, and SGBV 1.2%.

The funding does not cater for the development of the new settlement in Kalobeyei, for which only the initial investment in basic infrastructure has been secured from UNHCR's 2015 budget. Concerted efforts by all partners interested in the initiative will therefore be required to move this project from the drawing board to reality in the course of the year. Meanwhile, modalities for the receipt of funds for Kalobeyei are being considered, including

a possibility of establishing a dedicated Trust Fund.

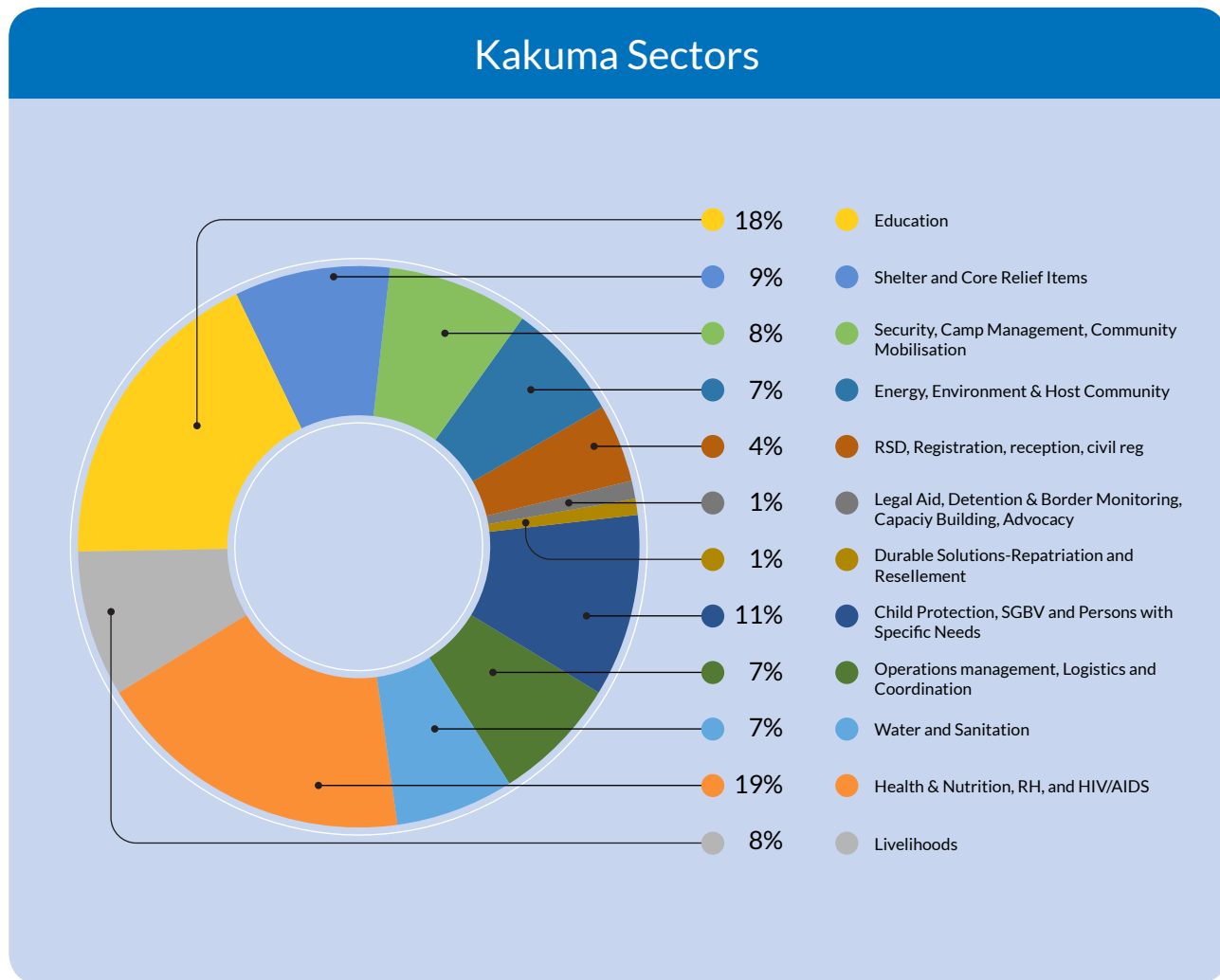
The key priorities besides the development of the new site (see Chapter 3.4), will be to arrest the worrying nutrition situation of the population which deteriorated in 2015, preferably before the onset of long rains in March/ April, which will likely lead to further deterioration in nutrition status. In addition, the increased rate of new arrivals in February (up to

540 individuals per week), has shown that the operation is still in emergency mode and needs to focus on accommodating new arrivals. The planning figure for 2016 is 9,000 new arrivals.

As in Dadaab, the SPP will continue to ensure humanitarian access and the community policing will be expanded together with enhanced support to the police force present in Kakuma.

Resource allocation in Kakuma in 2016

Programme	UNHCR \$	Partners \$	Total Available as of Feb 2016 \$
Kakuma	19,238,928	12,380,125	31,619,053



5.3.2. Planned Response

Protection

Admission and Reception

- Intensify training of immigration officials and border police.
- Step-up monitoring missions to the Nadapal border to ensure unhindered access and reception of asylum seekers.
- Improve information sharing in regard to the rights and obligations of asylum seekers as well as free access to basic services and assistance in the camp and / or at the new settlement.
- Counselling and sensitization of refugees in regard to possible transfer from Kakuma camp to the new settlement (Kalobeyei).

Protection

Registration

- Improve the quality of registration including the collection of enhanced data elements, strengthening the anti-fraud mechanisms, the biometrics system and follow up on the issuance of alien identification cards to all South Sudanese refugees by the Government of Kenya.
- Identify PSNs.
- Develop an effective data sharing policy among partners, with enhanced data protection and confidentiality procedures.
- Carry out a population verification exercise in Kakuma.

Child Protection

- Strengthen child protection systems, the case management system based on the Best Interest Procedure, community based approaches and scaled-up youth programming, in line with the newly adapted Updated Framework for the South Sudanese and Sudanese Refugee Children (July 2015-June 2017).
- Assist 6,000 children (new arrivals) of which 900 are unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).
- Conduct Best Interest processes for all newly arrived children and provide them with material support and alternative care arrangements.
- Construct five child friendly spaces and one youth centre in Kalobeyei.
- Establish systems that address the protection needs of children in need of special care.
- Mainstream child protection activities across all sectors of assistance.

Sexual and gender-based violence

- Develop inter-agency SOPs on SGBV for Kalobeyei through strong inter-sectoral coordination.
- Construct two safe shelters.
- Train 200 agency and incentive workers, provide livelihood opportunities for survivors and other persons at risk. Increase community-based security mechanisms and sustained empowerment of women and girls.
- In the area of SGBV prevention, pilot new participatory approaches engaging youth in the sensitization of communities.

Education

- Set-up new schools (five pre-schools, five primary and two secondary schools) and associated facilities (desks, WASH and play equipment and school kitchens),
- Recruit and train teachers, provide basic teaching and learning materials, school meals and supporting child friendly activities through play.
- Ensure enrolment, attendance and equal participation of some 20,000 boys and girls.
- Include children with special needs in all school activities, to help them re-establish daily routines and a sense of normalcy, and provide a safe and protective environment.

Environment and Livelihoods

- Procure and distribute 2,350 MT of firewood.
- Fabricate energy saving stoves.
- Capacity building for the refugees on energy saving cooking practices and on environmental conservation and protection.
- Rehabilitate refugee settlement impacted areas through the establishment of a 20ha greenbelt and through continuous production and distribution of tree seedlings.
- Develop certified and sustainable wood fuel businesses around the settlement.
- Carry out a household socio-economic profiling of population in Kalobeyi to inform the development of community assets that will be the basis for livelihood activities: this will include provision of water for irrigation and livestock through drilling of two boreholes for agriculture, provision of agricultural inputs & tools, trainings on modern agriculture production methods.
- Establish a revolving fund for business start-ups targeting entrepreneurial refugees.
- Train refugees on entrepreneurship and business skills, financial literacy, group formation, cooperative development, marketing and value chain development.
- Hire additional technical staff to ensure that activities in agriculture and business components of the programme are implemented.
- Set up new buildings for business incubation, community services, site office and video teleconferencing (VTC).

Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food assistance comprising of GFD using a twin approach of restricted cash programme (electronic voucher) and in-kind. • Provide targeted nutrition programmes and school meals. • Establish extended delivery points (warehouses) and food distribution centres at Kalobeyei to ensure refugees get their food in a protection-sensitive manner. • Implement further livelihood interventions in Kakuma to increase the self-reliance of refugees in the provision of food resources. • Scale-up from 10% to 30%, if the markets respond appropriately, restricted and un-conditional cash transfer programme (electronic voucher) whereby food assistance equivalent to 30 per cent of cereals is remitted to all the refugees, giving them the much needed choice and promoting dietary diversity.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct one maternity ward at the Kalobeyei settlement site. • Equip the new facility with modern medical equipment to ensure fast and accurate diagnosis as well as high quality curative services. • Recruit additional staff to ensure consultations per qualified clinician ratio is maintained within standards of 50/clinician per day. • Provide adequate facilities at the new site to include stores and nutrition distribution waiting bays for the outpatient therapeutic program as well as the supplementary feeding program for malnourished children and those at risk of malnutrition respectively. • Construct and equip a stabilization ward for the treatment of malnourished children with medical complications. • Hire additional technical nutrition staff as well as supportive staff to ensure effective implementation of planned activities. • Implement and strengthen the IYCF friendly framework. • Conduct an annual camp nutrition survey. • Carry out systematic MUAC screening to monitoring acute malnutrition trends. • Provide micronutrients supplementation and deworming for children 1-5 years
Logistics and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the road and water infrastructure, institutions, refugee shelters/ latrine and pre-positioning of relief supplies to develop Kalobeyei. • Lease of five vehicles, acquire one crane truck, erect 2 new rub halls, and install two fuel tanks of 60,000 litres capacity each.
Non-Food Items (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the new arrivals with a full kit of non-food items.

<p>Shelter and Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The master plan for the new settlement will clearly indicate the settlement areas, locations where agricultural activities (through irrigation) will take place, roads networks, public facilities, markets and other key facilities with the sole purpose of strengthening complementarity and synergies between refugee and host communities. While some structures such as primary schools, clinics and refugee shelters will be located within the settlement, the UN/agencies compounds, the referral hospital, secondary schools, commercial and trading centres will be established at the periphery to attract development around the camp including Kalobeyei town. • Construct 6,000 improved durable shelters, 2.5 kilometres of access roads, two primary schools and one secondary school, two health posts, a police post, one Firewood Distribution Centre. • Install two Rub halls. • Establish an irrigation system.
<p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be in line with post-emergency SPHERE standards in Kalobeyei, provide about 1,140 cubic meters of water per day for about 48,000 refugees who will be relocated from Kakuma camp and the 9,000 new arrivals expected in the course of 2016. • Drill and equip four boreholes. • Install three elevated steel tanks of 100 cu meters each. • Build a 20 kilometre water pipeline and 100 water tapping points. • Build 3,500 household latrines. • Put in place necessary hygiene promotion systems.

5.4. Urban Programme

5.4.1. Priorities and Challenges

One of the main challenges in the urban setting remains that POCs continue to be at high risk of arbitrary arrest, detention and victims of extortion. The current situation or baseline at end 2015 shows increased figures of PoCs who have been arrested and required legal assistance (approximately 3,000 persons, up from approximately 2,000 persons in 2014). As this number has been steadily climbing, it is thus projected that the number in 2016 will be even higher.

The situation is compounded by the fact that the available number of local lawyers available to provide legal assistance remains quite low. As at end 2015, there were approximately five lawyers available at any given time to provide the legal assistance required. There is also the issue of expertise and experience of the available lawyers, who often have limited experience and are not specialists in Refugee Law. Experienced lawyers would cost much more than the budgets available can accommodate.

UNHCR is mainly preoccupied with simple routine criminal casework, whereby most of the PoCs are charged with being unlawfully present in the country. In late 2014 and most of 2015, a new challenge emerged, whereby apart from the known routine cases mentioned above, more serious complex cases involving PoCs were received. These cases involved not only the element of unlawful entry/ being unlawfully present in the country, but also other serious criminal elements such as attempting to travel on forged passports. The fact that most of these cases involved PoCs from non-traditional asylum seeking countries in the Kenyan context, such as Syria and Iran, attracted the negative attention of security authorities and made it very difficult to defend them. Additionally, the Kenyan justice system is very complex, despite the 2010 Constitution seeking to simplify the procedural aspects of litigation.

Obvious protection risks already observed include refugees who spent longer periods in detention and complex cases that were unable to access the government asylum process and hence could not remain in the country lawfully. There was also the imminent risk of refoulement. Following the security directives in 2013 and 2014, which saw the government expect PoCs from urban areas to

relocate to the refugee camps, as well as the passing of a number of new laws culminating in the Security Laws (Amendment) Act 2014, there is a risk that the asylum space will continue to shrink especially in the urban areas. The risk became more evident when the Constitutional Court, in 2015, upheld the view that the government is at liberty to direct where PoCs should reside, with refugee camps being recognised as the recognised hosting areas.

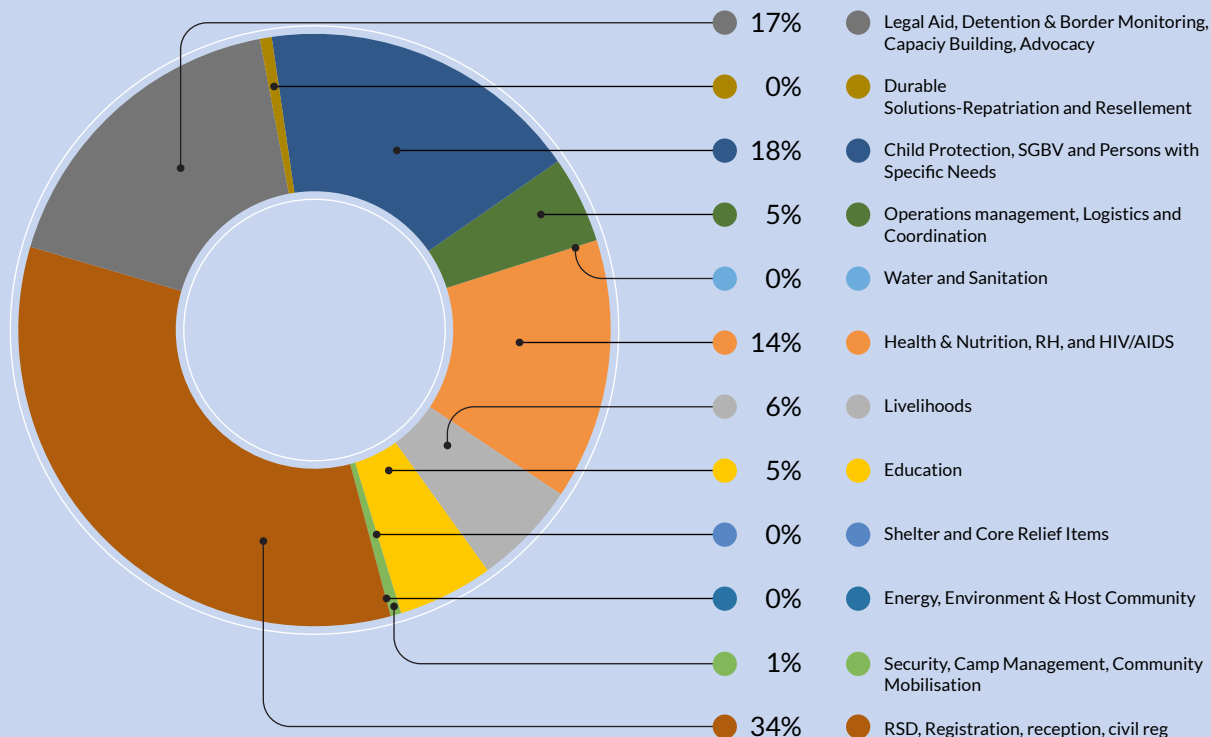
UNHCR will continue to receive PoCs at its protection reception desk where legal counselling will be provided. UNHCR will also maintain its implementing and operational partners to provide legal assistance and remedies. UNHCR together with partners will also continue with its community based approaches through community outreach and out-posting, which will be structured to cover a wider geographical area, as it has become evident during 2015 that the urban areas where refugees reside include Nairobi, as well as Mombasa, Kisumu, Kajiado and possibly other areas. The overall aim is for refugees to receive legal assistance within their areas of residence. UNHCR will continue to work with its national legal aid partners in the provision of legal aid, court representation and public interest litigation. The partners will conduct

mobile legal clinics to reach out to refugees who are unable to visit their offices. UNHCR will also work with legal partners to empower POCs through the training of Protection monitors who will double up as paralegals in their respective community committees. In the community committees, there will be efforts to incorporate law enforcement agents and Government officials, so that a direct link can be established between them and POCs. In jurisdictions outside Nairobi County the partners will continue to use a network of trained pro bono lawyers in legal representation. Finally, UNHCR will strive to have the Court User Committees training carried out by the legal partners to come within the ambit of the National Council for the Administration of Justice, which will also help UNHCR meet its obligation of delivering as one UN under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). This will ensure that POCs have access to justice and have free and fair trials. UNHCR will explore the need for new partnerships, possibly with the Judiciary directly or through enhanced Court Users Committees comprised of all stakeholders involved in the administration of justice. This will ensure that, at a minimum, POCs enjoy free and fair trials when arraigned in court and have full access to justice.

Resource allocation in 2016:

Programme	UNHCR \$	Partners \$	Total Available as of Feb 2016 \$
Urban	4,919,056	1,832,003	6,751,060

Urban Programme 2016



5.4.2. Planned Response

- Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened: 800 children under twelve months old issued with birth certificates by the authorities.
- Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained: 16,000 refugees (80%) out of 20,000 registered on an individual basis.
- Access to and quality of refugee status determination procedures improved with reduced waiting period from 290 to 180 days.
- Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved: 100% of SGBV survivors receive appropriate support.
- Protection of children strengthened: BID completed for 300 unaccompanied and separated children (50%).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-reliance and livelihoods improved: youths aged 15-24 years are enrolled in certified livelihoods.• Population has optimal access to education: 3.4 % of primary-aged children supported to enrol in primary education.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health of the population improved: 250 cases referred to secondary and tertiary medical care and 100% health insurance scheme established to improve access to health services for 8,000 urban refugees.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential for resettlement realised: 2,500 POCs (30%) out of 10,000 POCs identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement.

6. Coordination

With the coming into operation of the devolved system of government, some functions of the national government that had been centrally managed were transferred to the counties. Refugee management, which is a function of the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, still largely rests within central government. However, outside of the administration of refugee camps and issuance of documentation, many of the functions devolved to counties affect refugees and asylum seekers¹⁹. UNHCR and partners therefore find themselves in a situation where they increasingly need to coordinate activities with a number of actors whom they did not deal with in the past. These include the county governments and empowered local communities, but also development actors, both international and Kenyan, who work in the refugee hosting counties. Based on the two major priorities for the coming years - repatriation to Somalia with the related consolidation of Dadaab and the new sustainable settlement in Kalobeyei - UNHCR and partners will increasingly be compelled to work with new partners and forge alliances, much like the traditional development actors.

In 2015, the Danish Refugee Council and the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, through a research study,²⁰ identified mechanisms and opportunities for solutions within devolution. This was largely based on the functions devolved by law and the resources available within the counties. Operationally, agencies have had engagements with the county government. However, there are no deliberate or formal channels through which interactions may be fostered. Nonetheless, actors in the refugee operation have begun to engage the county governments of both Garissa and Turkana, aimed at initiating structured policy dialogue towards enhancing local economic integration.

Key learnings from the engagement with Garissa and Turkana County Governments:

- Renewed interest in refugee management

Both counties have reiterated their interest in participating in the ongoing refugee programmes, both at a programmatic and operational level. Involvement in the already existing coordination inter-agency structures is ongoing and as the counties continue to further develop structures, their roles in the refugee programme are expected to increase. The administrative architecture of each county will be key in terms of identifying focal departments for engagement. In the case of Garissa the Directorate of Intergovernmental Relations provides the linkage for NGOs operating in the county.

- Sectoral entry points

Environmental management, sustainable livelihoods, infrastructure and planning are among the potential areas through which inter-sectoral strategies can be developed. The County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) provide entry points for coordination and collaboration. More still needs to be done, however, to build the capacity of the counties with regard to refugee and humanitarian operations.

Counties have proven receptive to partnership and collaboration with regard to refugee programming with various agencies. Going forward, and as devolution continues to take form, there will be an increasing role for the counties in operations taking place within their boundaries. As voluntary return progresses and the consolidation of Dadaab camps takes place, the involvement of the Garissa County in taking up and utilizing some of the infrastructure previously used by the refugees will be crucial. Environmental rehabilitation is another key area where the county governments could play a crucial role with some facilitation.

County Governments could play a crucial role in facilitating self-reliance and livelihoods for refugees by providing conducive environments for conducting business, ensuring access to markets and free movement of goods into and from the refugee camps, and in return obtain revenue from the very well established business enterprises in the camps. This will be tested in the establishment of the Kalobeyei settlement.

¹⁹ Business licensing and regulation, healthcare, education and local revenue collection and service delivery are some of the devolved functions

²⁰ Devolution in Kenya: Opportunities for transitional solutions for refugees? Accessible at <http://www.regionaldss.org/publications/redss-publications>

In this context, and in line with the UNDAF for the period 2014-2018 and the UN's "Delivering as One" approach, the United Nations System in Kenya has mobilized all its agencies, funds and programmes to formulate a programme in support of the implementation of the Turkana CIDP, in full partnership with Turkana County stakeholders. The resulting Turkana Integrated Development Programme (Turkana County-United Nations Joint Programme) is aligned with the country's Vision 2030 and its second Medium Term Plan.

Like the UNDAF 2014-2018, the Joint Programme will focus on the four results areas of i) transformative governance; ii) human capital development; iii) inclusive and sustainable economic growth; and iv) environmental sustainability, land management and human security. The ten sectors of the Turkana CIDP are aligned to the four UNDAF Strategic Result Areas (SRAs) above. The Turkana County Government and the UN System in Kenya are committed to enhanced coordination and partnership with all stakeholders and development partners, to address the developmental challenges of Turkana County and to sustainably contribute to the people of Turkana's vision of a prosperous, peaceful and just county with an empowered community enjoying equal opportunities.

To support the implementation of the integrated programme, the Turkana County Government and the UN System in Kenya have established the Turkana Transformation Multi-Partner Trust Fund. The *Turkana Transformation Fund* comes at an opportune moment when Kenya as a country is implementing the Delivering as One strategy both at the national and County levels. The fund is envisaged as one of the largest investment vehicles for delivering development results in governance, human capital development, inclusive economic growth and environmental sustainability and human security to the marginalized communities in Turkana. This will be done in a coordinated and coherent manner by the County Government, development partners, the private sector, the civil society and the UN system in Kenya. The fund will complement any other existing funding mechanisms for development in Turkana.

KCRP TASK FORCE

The KCRP Task Force (KCRP TF) is a voluntary working group of agencies that work in the Kenya refugee operation and acts as an advisory body for the operation. It identifies and reviews: key strategic issues including operational priorities and modalities, needs for resource allocation and prioritization and also resource mobilization based on tracked funding flows to the operation.

For the purposes of the comprehensive planning, the TF plays the role of secretariat of the KCRP process and facilitates the process with the objective of preparing a comprehensive programme overview. Member agencies do not relinquish their membership in any other inter-agency coordination bodies or forums.

Membership: the current members are UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, Government of Kenya, TDH, IRC, LWF, NRC, HI, DRC, HIAS, JRS, GIZ and RCK.

Annex

1. 2016 Kenya Programme Budget Summary
2. Summary of total UNHCR and Partner 2016 Contributions by Sector
3. 2016 UNHCR and Partner Contributions for the Dadaab Programme
4. 2016 UNHCR and Partner Contributions for the Kakuma Annual Programme
5. 2016 UNHCR and Partner Contributions for the Urban Programme
6. Partner Contributions by Programme
7. List of Donors: Kenya Refugee Programme 2015- 2016
8. List of Partners 2016

1. 2016 Kenya Programme Budget Summary

Food and Non Food Contributions 2016				
Programme	UNHCR	Partners	WFP	Available funds
Dadaab	44,977,067	18,191,394	25,860,000	89,028,460
Kakuma	26,122,534	12,380,125	17,240,000	55,742,659
Urban	15,720,003	1,832,003	-	17,552,007
Total Ops	86,819,604	32,403,522	43,100,000	162,323,126

*Includes Staff and Administrative Costs

Funding Gap 2016 Refugee Programme			
Agency	Needs	Available	Gap
WFP	110,200,000	43,100,000	67,100,000
UNHCR and Partners	226,778,883	119,223,126	107,555,757
Total	336,979,883	162,323,126	174,655,757

*Includes Staff and Administrative Costs

2. Summary of total UNHCR and Partner 2016 Contributions by Sector

Kenya Sector Funding Available 2016				
Sector	Dadaab	Kakuma	Urban	Total
Coordination and partnerships strengthened			36,615	36,615
Resettlement and Integration	74,700	11,391	12,387	98,478
Camp Management	545,958	93,615		639,573
SGBV	551,440	394,625	192,655	1,138,720
Legal Assistance, Detention monitoring, advocacy, law and policy	357,094	345,868	1,183,840	1,886,803
Community mobilisation	1,223,406	1,001,240	32,427	2,257,072
Nutrition	2,111,054	283,083		2,394,137
Shelter and infrastructure	901,084	1,556,388		2,457,472
Child Protection	662,892	1,557,060	347,897	2,567,850
Core relief items	1,503,854	1,300,596		2,804,450
Water	1,779,859	1,057,969		2,837,827
Protection from Crime	1,363,522	1,471,100	8,638	2,843,259
Repatriation	2,855,867	278,378	26,128	3,160,373
Persons with Specific Needs	1,193,070	1,375,440	651,772	3,220,282
Sanitation	2,358,690	1,074,844		3,433,535
Energy, environment and host community	2,265,579	2,161,166		4,426,746
RSD, Registration, reception, civil reg	1,238,816	1,403,813	2,272,137	4,914,766
Livelihoods	2,074,704	2,659,201	387,937	5,121,841
Operations and Logistics	4,301,768	2,299,789	279,476	6,881,033
Education	6,713,526	5,738,405	353,571	12,805,502
Health incl. reproductive health & HIV/AIDS	15,142,767	5,555,082	965,579	21,663,428
Grand Total	49,219,649	31,619,053	6,751,060	87,589,762

*UNHCR staff and admin. support not included

3. 2016 UNHCR and Partner Contributions for the Dadaab Programme

2016 Dadaab Annual Programme				
Sector/Objective	UNHCR Budget	Partner Budget	Total UNHCR and Partner	
Health	3,889,657	10,216,555	14,106,212	
Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS services	857,716	178,838	1,036,554	
Nutrition	1,336,413	774,641	2,111,054	
Water	1,623,113	156,746	1,779,859	
Sanitation	2,251,448	107,242	2,358,690	
Shelter and infrastructure	466,774	434,310	901,084	
Provision of Energy	1,288,987	-	1,288,987	
Basic and domestic items	1,502,054	1,800	1,503,854	
Persons with Specific Needs	108,443	1,084,627	1,193,070	
Education	4,378,867	2,334,659	6,713,526	
Community mobilization	374,472	848,934	1,223,406	
Peaceful co-existence/Host Community	521,775	281,282	803,057	
Environment	173,536	-	173,536	
Self reliance and livelihoods	1,137,752	936,952	2,074,704	
Voluntary return	2,845,867	10,000	2,855,867	
Resettlement	74,700	-	74,700	
Registration and Profiling	1,047,961	-	1,047,961	
Refugee Status Determination	74,705	-	74,705	
Individual documentation	53,422	-	53,422	
Civil registration and civil status documentation	62,729	-	62,729	
Legal assistance and legal remedies	240,153	116,941	357,094	
Camp management and coordination	545,958	-	545,958	
Logistics and Supply Chain management	1,171,912	141,504	1,313,416	
Operations management, coordination and support	2,885,909	102,444	2,988,352	
Protection from crime	1,363,522	-	1,363,522	
Sexual and Gender Based Violence	412,989	138,452	551,440	
Child Protection	337,426	325,466	662,892	
Total	31,028,256	18,191,394	49,219,650	

4. 2016 UNHCR and Partner Contributions for the Kakuma Annual Programme

2016 Kakuma Annual Programme			
Sector/Objective	UNHCR Budget	Partner Budget	Total UNHCR and Partner
Health	2,488,718	3,066,364	5,555,082
Nutrition	164,371	118,712	283,083
Water	857,969	200,000	1,057,969
Sanitation	994,844	80,000	1,074,844
Shelter and infrastructure	1,000,238	556,150	1,556,388
Provision of Energy	1,365,823	140,292	1,506,115
Basic and domestic items	1,300,596	-	1,300,596
Persons with Specific Needs	575,440	800,000	1,375,440
Education	3,275,816	2,462,589	5,738,405
Community mobilization	287,454	713,786	1,001,240
Peaceful co-existence/Host Community	145,322	417,575	562,897
Environment	92,155	-	92,155
Self reliance and livelihoods	823,917	1,835,285	2,659,201
Voluntary return	278,378	-	278,378
Resettlement	11,391	-	11,391
Reception	82,343	-	82,343
Registration and Profiling	862,653	175,401	1,038,054
Refugee Status determination	216,303	67,112	283,415
Civil registration and civil status documentation	-	-	-
Legal assistance and legal remedies	269,763	64,088	333,851
Access to the territory improved/Non-Refoulement	12,017	-	12,017
Camp management and coordination	93,615	-	93,615
Logistics and Supply Chain Management	443,732	-	443,732
Operations management, coordination and support	1,737,113	118,944	1,856,057
Protection from crime strengthened	1,199,214	271,885	1,471,100
Sexual and Gender Based Violence	209,715	184,910	394,625
Child Protection	450,028	1,107,032	1,557,060
Total	19,238,928	12,380,125	31,619,053

5. 2016 UNHCR and Partner Contributions for the Urban Programme

2016 Urban Annual Programme			
Sector/Objective	UNHCR Budget	Partner Budget	Total UNHCR and Partner
Health	933,847	-	933,847
Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS services	31,732	-	31,732
Persons with Specific Needs	357,135	294,637	651,772
Education	271,692	81,879	353,571
Community Mobilisation	32,427	-	32,427
Self reliance and livelihoods	334,294	53,643	387,937
Voluntary return	26,128	-	26,128
Resettlement	12,387	-	12,387
Reception	418,489	159,527	578,016
Registration	516,598	-	516,598
Refugee Status Determination	285,635	876,981	1,162,616
Individual Documentation	14,442	-	14,442
Civil registration and civil status documentation	465	-	465
Administrative institutions and practice /Capacity Building	405,255	-	405,255
Legal assistance and legal remedies	257,026	58,154	315,179
Access to the territory improved/Non-Refoulement	8,125	18,521	26,647
Public attitude and Advocacy	142,546	93,915	236,461
Coordination and partnerships	31,154	1,183	32,337
Donor relations and resource mobilization	4,278	-	4,278
Logistics and Supply Chain management	172,259	-	172,259
Operations management, coordination and support	105,590	1,628	107,218
Protection from crime strengthened	8,638	-	8,638
Sexual and Gender Based Violence	86,527	106,128	192,655
Detention monitoring/freedom of movement	186,433	13,865	200,298
Child Protection	275,955	71,942	347,897
Total	4,919,056	1,832,003	6,751,060

6. Partner Contributions by Programme

Partner Contribution by Programme				
Agency	Dadaab	Kakuma	Urban	Total
MSF-CH	5,610,000			5,610,000
IRC	2,836,103	2,508,380		5,344,483
LWF	1,130,900	1,610,943		2,741,843
KRCS	2,230,660			2,230,660
GIZ		2,086,239		2,086,239
FAI	925,103	723,022	35,500	1,683,625
UNICEF	803,052	868,445		1,671,497
Handicap Int	600,000	800,000		1,400,000
Windle Trust	751,017	567,904		1,318,921
AAR Japan		1,000,000		1,000,000
NRC	646,052	320,000		966,052
DRC	321,155	514,992	78,820	914,967
DRA		67,112	771,969	839,081
PWJ	434,310	400,000		834,310
CARE	553,022			553,022
RCK	122,675	64,088	336,033	522,796
HIAS			497,149	497,149
Good Neighbours		450,000		450,000
AVSI	381,582			381,582
Islamic Relief	343,163			343,163
Refugee Education Trust	277,135			277,135
IsraAid		247,000		247,000
TdH	198,947			198,947
Don Bosco		152,000		152,000
Heshima K			66,154	66,154
Xavier			46,379	46,379
SC Int	26,519			26,519
Total Partners	18,191,394	12,380,125	1,832,003	32,403,522
UNHCR	31,028,256	19,238,928	4,919,056	55,186,240
Grand Total	49,219,649	31,619,053	6,751,060	87,589,762

7. List of Donors 2015-2016

List of Donors		
Donor		Sectors/Areas of Funding
1	Australia	Kenya
2	Canada	Kenya
3	Denmark	Child Protection, SGBV, Kenya
4	DFID	Health, Nutrition, WASH, Coordination, Energy
5	European Union/ECHO	Mobilisation, WASH, Health, Shelter, Protection, Livelihoods, Education, Community, Security
6	Finland	Kenya
7	France	Kenya
8	Germany	Health, Education, Kenya
9	IKEA Foundation	Energy
10	Japan	Shelter, Health, CRIs, Community Education, Host
11	Luxembourg	Kenya
12	Norway	Kenya
13	Private donors in Canada	Education
14	Private donors in Japan	Education
15	Private donors in Kenya	Community Mobilisation
16	Private donors in Norway	Energy
17	Private donors in Qatar	Education
18	Private donors in Spain	Nutrition, WASH
19	Private donors in the Republic of Korea	Education
20	Private donors in UK	Education
21	Private donors in USA	Sanitation and health(infants)
22	Sweden	Kenya
23	Switzerland	Kenya
24	United Kingdom	Health, Nutrition, WASH, Protection
25	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS
26	United States of America	Kenya, SPP

8. List of Partners

Implementing Partners					
Sn.	Partner Agency	Acronym	Website	Sector	Location
1	Action Africa Help International Kenya	AAHI	http://www.actionhelp.org/	Self-reliance and livelihoods	Kakuma
2	CARE International Sanitation & Hygiene, SGBV and Water	CARE K	http://www.care.or.ke	Logistics, Education	Dadaab
3	Danish Refugee Council	DRC	http://drc.dk/relief-work/where-we-work/horn-of-africa-and-yemen/kenya	Volrep, Livelihoods, SGBV, Child Protection	Dadaab & Kakuma
4	Department of Refugee Affairs	DRA		Protection including Refugee Registration, Reception, Camp Management, Community mobilisation, Security	All Locations
5	Don Bosco, Kakuma, Kenya	DBK	http://dbdon.org	Vocational training	Kakuma
6	Fafi Integrated Development Association	FAIDA	http://faidakenya.org	Environment, Host Community Support, Energy	Dadaab
7	Film Aid International	FilmAid	http://filmaid.org	Information dissemination-SGBV, Health, Registration, Livelihoods, Community mobilisation	Kakuma
8	Francis Xavier Project	FXP	http://xavierproject.org	Education	Nairobi
9	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	HIAS	http://hiasafrica.org	SGBV, Persons with Specific Needs	Nairobi
10	Heshima Kenya	HK	http://heshimakenya.org/index	Child Protection	Nairobi
11	International Rescue Committee	IRC	http://www.rescue.org	Health, Nutrition, RH, HIV, Protection	All Locations
12	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	IRW	http://islahicreliefkenya.org	Health, Nutrition, Education	Dadaab
13	Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS)	JRS	http://jrsea.org	Child protection, SGBV, Services for persons with specific needs	Kakuma
14	Kenya Red Cross Society	KRCS	http://www.kenyaredcross.org	Health, Nutrition, SGBV, Water and Sanitation	Dadaab
15	Legal Advice Centre	LAC	http://www.kituogetheria.or.ke	Legal Aid, Protection monitoring	Nairobi
16	Lotus Kenya Action for Development Kenya	LOKADO		Host Community, Energy, Environment	Kakuma
17	Lutheran World Federation	LWF	http://www.lutheranworld.org/content	Community mobilisation, security, education, services for persons with specific needs, Child protection, Reception	Dadaab & Kakuma
18	National Council of Churches of Kenya	NCCK	http://www.ncck.org/	Shelter, Services for persons with specific needs, health, Reproductive health	All Locations
19	Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	http://www.nrc.no/kenya	Sanitation, Water, Volrep, Livelihoods	Dadaab & Kakuma
20	Pastoralist Initiative for Development and Advocacy	PIDAD		Host Community, Energy, Environment	Dadaab
21	Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	http://peace-winds.org/en	Shelter and Infrastructure	Dadaab
22	Refugee Consortium of Kenya	RCK	http://www.rckkenya.org	Legal Aid, Protection monitoring, Detention, Advocacy	All Locations
23	Relief Reconstruction and Development Organisation	RRDO		Host Community, Energy, Environment	Dadaab
24	Save the Children	SC K	http://www.savethechildren.net	Child Protection	Dadaab
25	Windle Charitable Trust	WCT	http://windle.org	Education	All Locations

List of Partners *(Continued)*

Operational Partners				
Sn.	Agency	Website	Sector	Location
1	Comitato Internazionale per Lo Sviluppo dei Popoli - CISP	http://www.sviluppodeipopoli.org	Education, Livelihoods	Nairobi
2	GIZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	http://www.giz.de/en	Host Community	Dadaab/Kakuma
3	Handicap International (HI)	http://www.handicap-international.org.uk	Services for Persons with Specific Needs (PWDs)	Dadaab
4	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	https://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home.html	Protection-Resettlement, Mixed migration, Health	Dadaab/Kakuma
5	International Service Volunteer's Association, Italy, (AVSI)	http://www.avsi.org/who-we-are	Education	Dadaab
6	Team and Team Korea	http://teamandteam.org	Water	Kakuma
7	IsraAID	http://israaid.co.il/projects/kenya	SGBV, Water, Health, Livelihoods	Kakuma,
8	Kakuma Mission Hospital		Medical, surgical and dental services	Kakuma
9	Ministry of Health	http://www.health.go.ke	Health	Kakuma/Dadaab/ Nairobi
10	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	http://www.educatin.go.ke	Education	Kakuma/Dadaab/ Nairobi
11	Good Neighbors International	http://www.goodneighbors.org	Shelter	Kakuma
12	AAR Japan	http://www.aarjapan.gr.jp/english/	Education, Water, Health	Kakuma
13	Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), Switzerland	http://www.msf.org/country/switzerland	Health, Nutrition	Dadaab
14	Terres Des Hommes (TDH)	www.tdh.ch	Child Protection	Dadaab
15	The Refugee Education Trust	www.theret.org	Education, Youth Empowerment	Dadaab
16	World Vision Kenya	http://www.wvi.org/kenya	Water, Sanitation, Distribution of Non-food items	Dadaab/ Kakuma

List of Partners *(Continued)*

List of UN Agencies and International Organisations

Sn.	Agency	Website	Sector	Location
1	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	www.unicef.org	Education, Child Protection, Health, Water	All locations
2	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	www.undp.org	Development	Nairobi
3	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	www.unocha.org	Coordination	Kenya
4	United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)	www.unfpa.org	SGBV	All locations
5	World Food Programme (WFP)	www.wfp.org	Food Security and Nutrition	Kakuma, Dadaab
6	UN Habitat	www.unhabitat.org	Spatial planning	Kakuma
7	UNOCHA Dadaab	www.unocha.org	Coordination	Kakuma,
8	The World Bank	www.worldbank.org	Assessment & Development	Kakuma
9	FAO	www.fao.org		
10	UNOPS	www.unops.org		
11	IOM	www.iom.int		

