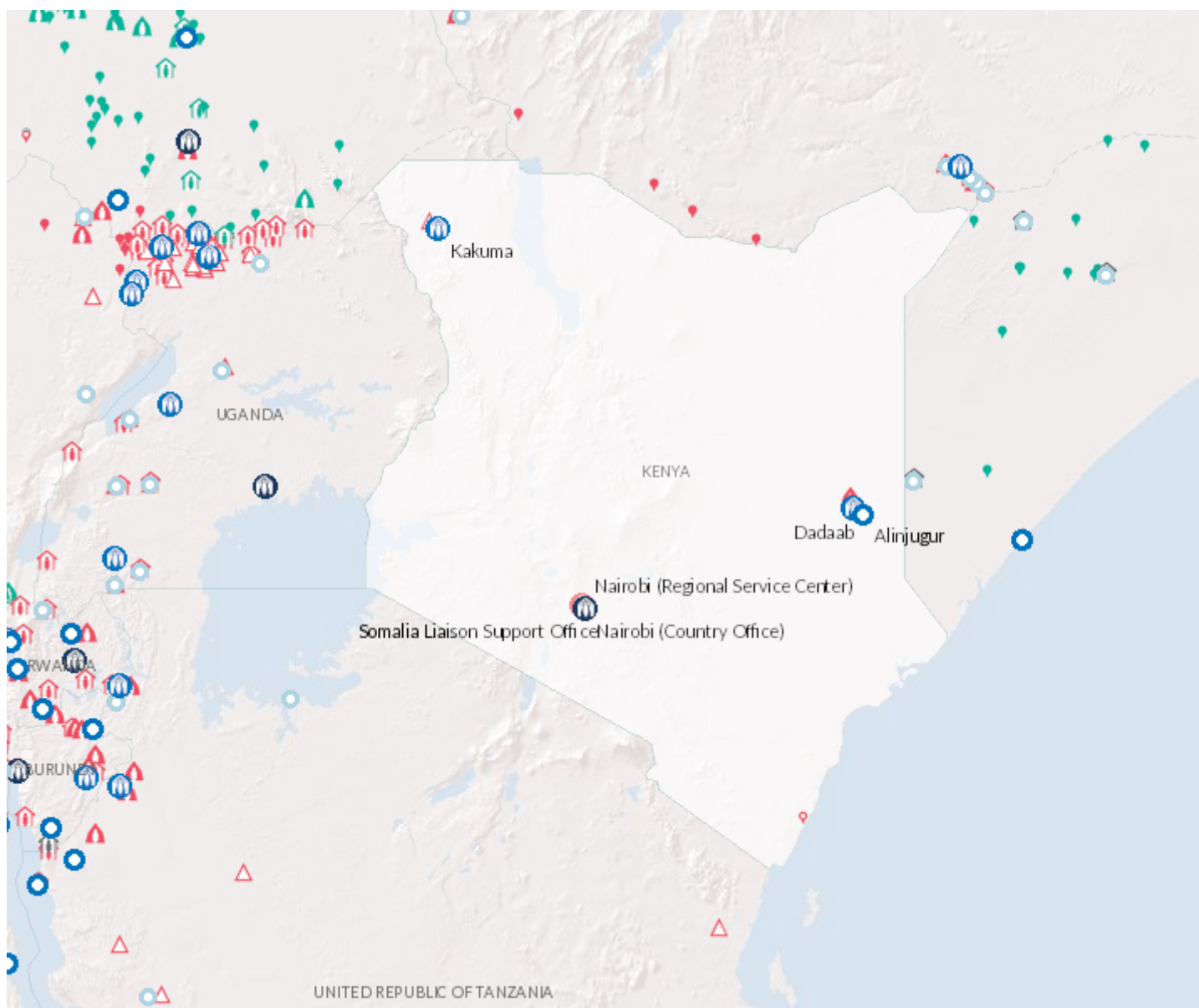


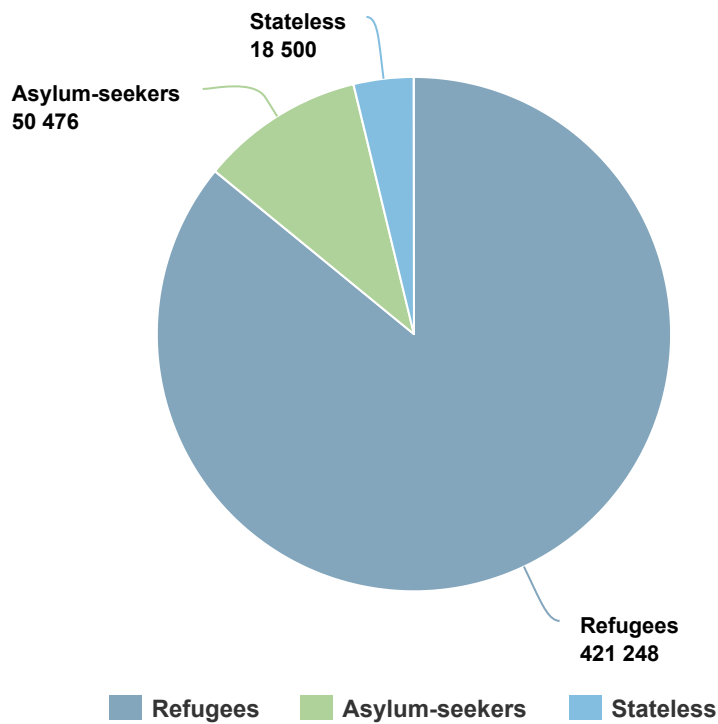
Operation: Kenya



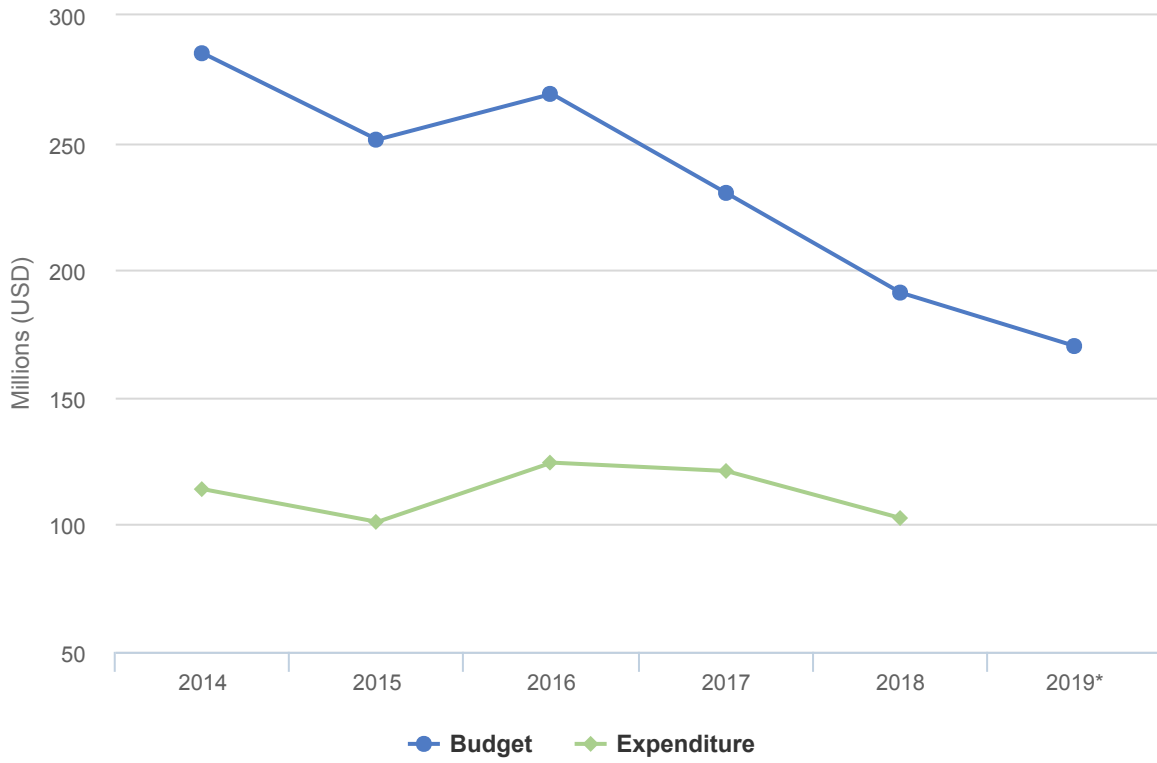
People of Concern

DECREASE IN
3% 2018

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 2018 | 490,224 |
| 2017 | 506,915 |
| 2016 | 514,867 |



Budgets and Expenditure for Kenya



Operational context

The official declaration of Kenya as a CRRF country in late 2017, combined with the roll out of the multi-year, multi-partner (MYMP) strategy shifted the way UNHCR delivers its protection and solutions strategy in Kenya. The roll out accelerated the Government's drafting of its CRRF "roadmap" which also includes the national action plan for Somali refugees (derived from the IGAD Nairobi action plan). With potential to impact upon the deliberations on the draft Refugee Bill and the finalization of the Kenya's Immigration Policy, UNHCR supported the Government in its development of the roadmap. The adoption of the draft Refugee Bill, however, was not finalized in 2018, nor was the process to access the World Bank's IDA18 refugee sub-window funds.

Collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) resulted in the launch of the "Kakuma as a market place study", in May 2018. The IFC and World Bank also started a socio-economic assessment in Kalobeyei, towards self-reliance and entrepreneurship targeting both refugees and host communities. UNHCR continued to pilot a new socio-economic integration approach in Kalobeyei, aimed at establishing integrated semi-urban settlement. The project became officially part of the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan and its five-year Plan that was launched in December.

Population trends

The number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya decreased from some 488,400 in 2017, to 471,700 at the end of 2018. Despite this decline, Kenya remained the fifth largest asylum country in Africa, and among the fifteen largest asylum countries in the world.

In 2018, nearly 23,860 new refugee arrivals were registered – a figure that has also declined over the past four years. The largest group of new arrivals originated from South Sudan. During the year, some 10,100 refugees returned voluntarily to their countries of origin including more than 7,500 to Somalia, and approximately 600 to Burundi and 2,000 to Ethiopia.

Key achievements

- Nearly 9,000 households (22,000 refugees) living in urban areas were enrolled in the national health insurance fund.
- Free day secondary education was extended to all students in urban areas, enrolled in public secondary schools, including refugees who continued to benefit from a capitation grant of \$220 per year.
- In Nairobi, some 1,900 people of concern were supported through various activities such as skills development, guidance/access to labour markets, and financial services, enhancing their livelihood opportunities and self-reliance. In Kakuma, 3,000 people were provided with business development services; seeds and tools for agricultural activities; vocational skills training; access to formal and semi-formal credit services to improve livelihoods and self-reliance.

Unmet needs

More than 11,600 people of concern, mostly from Somalia, residing in camps remained undocumented due to the suspension of continuous registration for new arrivals in Dadaab since 2015.

Some 50,000 asylum-seekers experienced a delay of nearly two years for their refugee status determination (RSD) interviews due to limited national RSD capacity.

Only 53% of households in Dadaab had access to cooking energy in 2018, forcing the remaining 47% of refugee households to search for firewood and building materials in the surrounding areas. This has resulted in increased

incidences of SGBV, environmental degradation and tensions with the host community. In Kakuma camp, only 30% of refugees' domestic energy needs were met, leading to decreased nutritional status of the refugees who are forced to exchange food for fuel.

2018 Expenditure for Kenya | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

| | Pillar 1 Refugee programme | Pillar 2 Stateless programme | Total |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Final Budget | 190,631,876 | 481,496 | 191,113,372 |
| Income from contributions* | 77,374,097 | 0 | 77,374,097 |
| Other funds available / transfers | 24,974,115 | 385,235 | 25,359,350 |
| Total funds available | 102,348,212 | 385,235 | 102,733,448 |
| Expenditure by Objective | | | |
| Favourable Protection Environment | | | |
| Law and policy | 598,376 | 60,641 | 659,018 |
| Legal remedies and legal assistance | 1,123,887 | 0 | 1,123,887 |
| Access to territory | 622,679 | 0 | 622,679 |
| Public attitudes towards persons of concern | 382,395 | 0 | 382,395 |
| Subtotal | 2,727,337 | 60,641 | 2,787,979 |
| Fair Protection Processes and Documentation | | | |
| Reception conditions | 2,090,593 | 0 | 2,090,593 |
| Identification of statelessness | 0 | 17,627 | 17,627 |
| Registration and profiling | 3,890,136 | 0 | 3,890,136 |
| Status determination | 2,434,169 | 0 | 2,434,169 |
| Individual documentation | 34,907 | 0 | 34,907 |
| Civil status documentation | 441,626 | 182,089 | 623,714 |
| Subtotal | 8,891,430 | 199,716 | 9,091,145 |
| Security from Violence and Exploitation | | | |
| Protection from crime | 6,333,089 | 0 | 6,333,089 |
| SGBV prevention and response | 4,044,687 | 0 | 4,044,687 |
| Non-arbitrary detention | 108,414 | 0 | 108,414 |
| Child protection | 3,451,957 | 0 | 3,451,957 |
| Subtotal | 13,938,147 | 0 | 13,938,147 |
| Basic Needs and Essential Services | | | |
| Health | 9,015,058 | 0 | 9,015,058 |
| Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response | 2,280,639 | 0 | 2,280,639 |
| Nutrition | 2,096,020 | 0 | 2,096,020 |
| Water | 2,939,160 | 0 | 2,939,160 |
| Sanitation and hygiene | 4,054,199 | 0 | 4,054,199 |

| | Pillar 1 Refugee programme | Pillar 2 Stateless programme | Total |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Shelter and infrastructure | 6,699,435 | 0 | 6,699,435 |
| Energy | 4,319,636 | 0 | 4,319,636 |
| Basic and domestic and hygiene Items | 2,253,263 | 0 | 2,253,263 |
| Services for persons with specific needs | 1,675,639 | 0 | 1,675,639 |
| Education | 12,908,673 | 0 | 12,908,673 |
| Subtotal | 48,241,722 | 0 | 48,241,722 |
| Community Empowerment and Self Reliance | | | |
| Community mobilization | 1,195,348 | 0 | 1,195,348 |
| Co-existence with local communities | 1,620,667 | 0 | 1,620,667 |
| Natural resources and shared environment | 1,370,373 | 0 | 1,370,373 |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods | 3,329,968 | 0 | 3,329,968 |
| Subtotal | 7,516,356 | 0 | 7,516,356 |
| Durable Solutions | | | |
| Voluntary return | 7,648,101 | 0 | 7,648,101 |
| Integration | 24,554 | 0 | 24,554 |
| Resettlement | 1,403,474 | 130 | 1,403,604 |
| Greater reduction of statelessness | 0 | 94,978 | 94,978 |
| Subtotal | 9,076,129 | 95,108 | 9,171,237 |
| Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships | | | |
| Coordination and partnerships | 115,890 | 29,770 | 145,659 |
| Camp management and coordination | 1,235,814 | 0 | 1,235,814 |
| Donor relations | 50,085 | 0 | 50,085 |
| Subtotal | 1,401,789 | 29,770 | 1,431,559 |
| Logistics and Operations Support | | | |
| Supply chain and logistics | 4,844,808 | 0 | 4,844,808 |
| Operations management, coordination and support | 5,533,569 | 0 | 5,533,569 |
| Subtotal | 10,378,377 | 0 | 10,378,377 |
| 2018 Expenditure Total | 102,171,288 | 385,235 | 102,556,523 |

*Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the “New or additional activities – mandate-related” (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.