



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# Annual Results Report

**2022**

**Kenya**

## Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

**Contact us**

[www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)

**Downloaded date:** 28/04/2023

# Table of Contents

## Section 1: Context and Overview

- 1.1 - Changes to the Operational Context
- 1.2 - Progress Against the Desired Impact
- 1.3 - Challenges to Achieving Impacts
- 1.4 - Collaboration and Partnerships

## Section 2: Results

- 2.1 - Outcomes and Achievements
- 2.2 - Age, Gender and Diversity

## Section 3: Resources

- 3.1 - Financial Data
- 3.2 - Resources Overview

# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Following the Government announcement in March 2021 to close the camps in Kenya by June 2022, a Roadmap for Solutions was jointly developed to coordinate efforts to find solutions for refugees in the camps. In March 2022, the Government announced the development of an inter-ministerial “Marshal Plan” founded on the concept of integrated settlements in which both refugees and members of host communities would benefit from inclusion in national services and from humanitarian programmes aimed at facilitating self-reliance. The 5-year Plan is ambitious and covers a wide range of sectors, including education, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and nutrition, livelihoods, self-reliance, social protection, environmental management, energy, agriculture, housing, land and property, and durable solutions.

UNHCR continued to receive new arrivals due to drought and ongoing conflict in the Horn of Africa, and UNHCR declared a Level-2 Emergency for Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya and Somalia. By the end of 2022, Dadaab had received over 87,000 asylum-seekers (who remained unregistered but were profiled to allow access to assistance), while Kakuma recorded over 28,000 new arrivals. This influx negatively impacted the operation, as planned activities had to be re-prioritized to reallocate funding to cater for the needs of new arrivals, many of whom arrived malnourished and in desperate condition.

The Security Partnership Project remains an important security factor enabling humanitarian activities in Kakuma and Dadaab.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**All persons of concern can access asylum in line with national, regional and international standards**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.16%	29.30%

Impact statement: All persons of concern can access asylum in line with national, regional and international standards

The enactment of the Refugees Act, 2021 enabled the strengthening of asylum systems in Kenya. The Act outlines asylum procedures, reiterates the principle of non-refoulement, allows for legal stay in Kenya, and strengthens refugee management. The Act further provides for alternative legal status for certain categories of persons, such as those from countries within the East African Community, which may lead to access to alternative legal stay arrangements in Kenya, though under the Act refugees would need to give up their refugee status to take advantage of this option. The Act recognizes the importance of the contributions of refugees by mandating their involvement in discussions on development plans. However, concerns remain with the continued enforcement of the encampment policy, expulsion provisions, and barriers to seeking asylum for persons coming from other countries of asylum.

Throughout 2022, advocacy led to the development of the Marshal Plan to lead the transition to integrated settlements where refugees and host communities could benefit from development and humanitarian assistance. The adoption of the Marshal Plan in the coming months is expected to significantly improve the protection situation including in terms of enhancing rights, such as the right to freedom of movement and enabling better access to livelihoods and self-reliance opportunities.

No newly arrived asylum-seekers were registered in Dadaab in 2022 as the suspension of registration since May 2016 remained in place. The Government agreed to profile the unregistered population of more than 87,000 individuals to allow them to access assistance, and for this reason roughly 29 per cent of individuals seeking international protection were able to access asylum procedures in 2022.

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**Persons of Concern are able to safely realize their basic rights and needs**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.17%	84.83%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Impact statement: Persons of Concern are able to safely realize their basic rights and needs

Access was ensured to protection, shelter, healthcare, and WASH services. The operation continued to

focus on GBV and child protection related activities, and while prevention activities remained a priority, including on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The operation strengthened access to national services, keeping in mind age, gender and diversity considerations, and special groups such as unaccompanied minors, elderly persons, persons living with disability, and members of the LGBTIQ+ community were given high priority and programmatic interventions were tailored to ensure their needs would be met.

Cash-based interventions (CBIs) and in-kind assistance were provided across all locations. CBIs provided in Kakuma cover 10 per cent of a refugee's basic needs, whereas mostly in-kind assistance was provided in Dadaab. Due to the shortage of funding, UNHCR is not currently able to support displaced populations to fully meet the gap between the minimum expenditure basket and their average household income.

All refugees and asylum-seekers had access to healthcare through facilities in Kakuma and Dadaab, and more than 8,500 vulnerable families in urban areas to access the Government's National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF). Access to care contributed to an under 5 mortality rate of 0.7/1,000/month compared the UNHCR standard of less than 1.5/1,000/month. UNHCR and partners concentrated on addressing the situation of a rapidly growing population and a high rate of new arrivals through robust health information sharing on available services, risk communication and community engagement, rapid result initiatives to accelerate uptake of routine lifesaving services such as immunization, antenatal care, malnutrition screening and management and vitamin A supplementation. For new populations settling at long distances from healthcare facilities, healthcare was provided through outreach and referral.

### 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

#### Communities are empowered through education and livelihoods opportunities

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.55%	82.23%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45.70%	46.78%

Impact Statement: Communities are empowered through education and livelihoods opportunities.

UNHCR continued to support access by refugees and asylum-seekers to pre-primary, primary, and secondary education in line with SDG-4. UNHCR fostered inclusion in the national education system by aligning camp-based services to the national education system, advocating for inclusion in national sector plans and service delivery. Refugee learners accessed the national curriculum, national exams, and certification. In 2022, UNHCR participated in the development of the National Education Sector Plan 2023-2027 together with the Ministry of Education.

UNHCR constructed additional classrooms and WASH facilities, expanded counseling and mentorship programmes, and provided school supplies. UNHCR invested in remuneration and capacity development of education personnel to support improved quality of teaching and learning.

Although the right to work for refugees is enshrined in the Refugees Act, 2021 and the Citizenship and Immigration Act, 2011, it has proven challenging to implement these provisions in practice due to administrative barriers. However, refugees are able to obtain business licenses. Relatively few refugees were able to engage in formal employment, with most working in the informal sector. UNHCR continued to advocate for the development of Refugee Regulations to guide the implementation of the Refugees Act, including implementation of the right to work. Access to livelihoods was provided through technical and vocational training and the IFC-supported Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund that promoted private sector investment. The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan remained the guiding framework for the Kakuma operation, with plans for the implementation of Phase II in 2023. A similar initiative is being developed in Garissa County.

While leadership structures had 50 per cent representation of women in the camps, this figure was somewhat lower in urban areas. Increased attention is being paid to the role of refugee led organizations.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

### More Persons of Concern benefit from a wider range of solutions

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,517	1,842
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	218	417

Impact Statement: More Persons of Concern benefit from a wider range of solutions

Refugees and asylum-seekers continue to demonstrate interest in returning to their countries of origin, particularly Burundians. Interest from Ethiopians reduced compared to previous years. Somali and South Sudanese, the two largest refugee populations, showed limited interest in repatriating, although returns to Somalia were higher in 2022 than in 2021. To help streamline return procedures, regular cross border meetings were organized between UNHCR colleagues in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia.

During the year 91 refugees were able to obtain residency status in Kenya based on their marriage to Kenyan nationals.

Kenya surpassed its resettlement quota in 2022, submitting 3,691 individuals against a target of 2,700. Resettlement countries included the US, Canada, Germany, Norway, Australia, the UK, France and the Netherlands. Interest in complementary pathways and information dissemination on available opportunities continued, particularly for options in Canada under several schemes in place.

Efforts by UNHCR and the international community to find durable solutions for refugees outside Kenya played a key role in demonstrating the ongoing commitment towards identifying and facilitating solutions.

UNHCR collaborated with the Kenyan government and social protection stakeholders to help refugees integrate into the country's social protection systems. As part of this effort, UNHCR has piloted a cash assistance program for elderly refugees in Nairobi and Mombasa, which is aligned with the Government's Inua Jamii program.

In December 2022, the President of Kenya announced that his Government would recognize the stateless Pemba community as citizens of Kenya, the result of years of collective advocacy and mobilization efforts led by UNHCR. In 2023 UNHCR will support the Government in registering the estimated 7,000 Pemba for the granting of Kenyan citizenship.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Despite the adoption of the Refugees Act, 2021, the drafting of Refugee Regulations remained pending. This resulted in a lack of clarity on key elements towards achieving self-reliance, including implementation of provisions on the right to work and on the status of EAC nationals, and towards implementing the inclusion agenda, including in the area of social protection.

The rate of new arrivals continued at one of the fastest paces in recent years, leading to multiple

issues relating to access to basic services. The impact of the drought in the Horn of Africa resulted in a substantial influx in Dadaab, where registration remains suspended since 2016, with national security concerns being cited as the continued reason of the suspension. Although a profiling exercise in Dadaab enabled access to food and basic services for the unregistered population of some 87,000 individuals, large informal settlements with limited access to WASH and shelter were created.

The increasing number of new arrivals and the lack of available land in Kakuma remained a major challenge, and obtaining additional land to expand settlement areas remains a complex procedure.

Half of school-aged children did not attend school. Participation by girls and learners with disabilities was disproportionately low. The main barriers to school participation included socio-economic factors, cultural norms and traditions that affect both refugees and host communities. Schools continued to be characterized by inadequate infrastructure and insufficient numbers of qualified teachers.

While results in resettlement processing were heartening, voluntary repatriation activities were curtailed in the last quarter of the year by a lack of funding. Funding constraints in general severely limited activities in all areas, leading to protection issues as well as issues around meeting minimum standards for the delivery of basic services against the backdrop of a rapidly increasing population.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

The operation engaged closely with 27 implementing and 46 operational partners in 2022. Although UNHCR could not provide sufficient funding to cover all essential needs, joint efforts with implementing partners and operational partners complemented UNHCR's programme. Collaboration with other UN agencies, notably UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WFP and UN-HABIAT, also continued.

The Government's Department of Refugee Services (DRS) and UNHCR jointly coordinated the refugee response in Kenya. UNHCR provided support to DRS on registration, documentation and refugee status determination. UNHCR also collaborated with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. Discussions with the World Bank led to funding through the IDA-19 Window for Host Communities and Refugees. Since 2018, UNHCR and the World Bank have also collaborated closely on socioeconomic surveys assessing the wellbeing and livelihoods of refugees and the impact on host communities. Regular meetings are organized to brief the Refugee Donor Group on major developments in the operation while continuing to seek their support, and this is complemented by ongoing bilateral collaboration with donors funding specific sectors of the operation.

UNHCR collaborated with partners on a bilateral and inter-agency basis through monthly coordination meetings and sectoral working groups relating to GBV, child protection, assistance to persons with specific needs, WASH, livelihoods, PSEA, and anti-fraud.

Collaboration was strengthened with county and national government authorities. In the context of the Level-2 emergency declared for Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia in response to the Horn of Africa drought, UNHCR established and chaired a Task Team to lead and coordinate interventions at the Dadaab level, which was supported by various sectoral groups.



## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

**Persons of concern have access to the territory of Kenya, benefit from effective national reception procedures and are issued with legally recognized identity documents by the national refugee management authorities**

**Persons of concern enjoy full access to civil registration services and are issued with legally recognized documents to attest to their civil status**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	86.80%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34.02%	75.00%	24.65%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	86.80%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

While refugees and asylum-seekers have access to civil registration and documentation, challenges remain due to the limited resources available to process civil registration documents, and the lack of permanently posted civil registrars in the camps.

Borders began to slowly reopen following closures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Working with partners, UNHCR continued to monitor borders, conducting missions along established flight corridors to increase the knowledge and capacity of a broad range of government counterparts to facilitate access to asylum. In order to improve the accuracy of statistics on cross border movements, UNHCR's partner implemented an online data collection tool for border monitoring activities. Accurate statistics allowed for a better understanding of movements and enabled quicker intervention to allow access to the territory. UNHCR and partners continue to undertake legal interventions on behalf of those detained, whether at the point of entry into Kenya or during their stay in Kenya. Legal aid clinics provided critical information to refugees and asylum-seekers on their rights and obligations while remaining on the territory of Kenya.

The Government of Kenya is responsible for registration and documentation of refugees and asylum-seekers, with technical support provided by UNHCR. In 2022 more than 36,000 individuals were newly registered on an individual basis, with nearly 28,500 registered in the camps and 7,700 registered in urban areas. New registration (whether in situ, new arrivals or new births) is conducted in the proGres v4 database with biometrics collected for all individuals above the age of 5. All registered individuals are provided with a Proof of Registration which documents each individual in a family. South Sudanese continued to be registered as refugees on a prima facie basis and issued refugee ID cards by the Government. Other nationalities were issued refugee ID cards upon recognition through refugee status determination procedures.

All new asylum-seekers were registered by the Government, except Somali nationals in Dadaab for whom formal registration has been suspended since May 2016. In 2022 the Government agreed to undertake an exercise to profile the more than 87,000 unregistered in Dadaab to facilitate access to assistance. Following a visit to Kenya by the High Commissioner in November 2022, the Government agreed to resume registration in Dadaab, which is expected to commence in early 2023. Continuous registration was undertaken across the operation, including the updating of births, deaths, marriages, divorces and other civil registration events and issuance of updated documentation.

UNHCR continued to provide technical guidance to DRS, including on the drafting of SOPs, streamlining the production and issuance of refugee ID cards and asylum-seeker documentation, ensuring the implementation of anti-fraud measures, and identifying Kenyans who attempt to register as refugees.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The primary challenge remained the continued suspension of registration in Dadaab, in place since 2016, which led to over 87,000 individuals being unregistered, with new arrivals continuing to flow into Dadaab due to insecurity and the ongoing drought.

While borders have opened up in comparison to the restrictions imposed during the pandemic, some borders remain restricted, particularly on the Somalia side. Although efforts were made to disseminate information and build the capacity of border officials on the provisions of the new Refugees Act, 2021, knowledge of the Act and the framework for the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers was limited, leading to the detention of asylum-seekers and non-compliance with court orders for their release. Frequent turnover of government staff placed obstacles to increasing overall awareness on refugee protection, and on the critical importance of ensuring access to territory for all persons seeking asylum, including onward movers.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

### Asylum seekers access fair, efficient and adaptable national refugee status determination procedures

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,735.00	1,500.00	1,460.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued to support the Government in implementing streamlined procedures for refugee status determination (RSD) with high standards of integrity in line with the Refugees Act, 2021. The Technical Advisory Committee was reconstituted into the Refugee Status Eligibility Panel (RSEP) and continued with regular meetings to endorse decisions for onward transmission to the Commissioner for Refugee Affairs for

his approval. Cases requiring an urgent decision were addressed through exceptional RSEP sessions.

With the promulgation of the Refugees Act, 2021 and the resultant changes in refugee management structures, UNHCR focused on capacity building and strengthening of processes for the RSEP and the Refugee Status Appeals Committee. Kenya was matched with Denmark as part of the Asylum Capacity Support Group project, following a GRF pledge in 2019, and based on this pledge Denmark agreed to fund a project to build the capacity of the Kenyan asylum system. Training activities with DRS staff, support for the drafting of the Refugee Regulations, and enhancing the management of RSD activities, including through specialized training on complex cases and the establishment of case referral mechanisms, continued throughout the year. Focus areas remained capacity development for the RSEP, developing a workplan for backlog management, strengthening referral management tools to improve fast-track processing of vulnerable cases through a clear referral and follow up process, adjustments to standard operating procedures to streamline and address gaps in the process, such as tracking of the printing of decision letters, updating of contacts and responding effectively to queries from asylum-seekers, and developing monthly reports and a dashboard to highlight analysis of output and impact. In order to plan efficiently for 2023, two workshops were conducted with DRS in late 2022 to reach an agreement on processing modalities and targets.

In terms of efficiency of processing, the RSD teams benefitted from staffing levels that were maintained at the 2021 level although staff turnover, particularly of experienced staff, remained a challenge. Overall, the RSD backlog increased over the course of 2022 to 68,827 cases (35,008 in Kakuma and 33,819 in urban areas) pending status determination, against a figure of 58,435 cases at the beginning of the year. The main countries of origin included the DRC, Burundi, Somalia and Ethiopia. In 2022, 4,820 RSD cases were finalized by DRS at first instance while 7 cases were assessed at the appeal stage.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The objective to resolve the RSD backlog, which stood at nearly 70,000 at the end of 2022 (not including the nearly 87,000 in Dadaab pending formal registration), and to reduce the average number of days from first instance interview to notification of first instance asylum decision fell further behind. A backlog clearance strategy and further refining of processing modalities is required, but no agreement was reached on implementation of the proposed modalities.

Assessments were affected by a range of technological challenges, such as problems accessing the proGres v4 database due to insufficient user rights, system changes and updates, and lack of knowledge on how to navigate the database.

## 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**The national protection framework is amended to enable enjoyment of fundamental rights and access to protection services by the persons of concern, in line with international standards and obligations**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The progressive Refugees Act, 2021 came into effect in February 2022. The Act is generally consistent with the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1969 OAU Convention. The Act systematically outlines procedures for accessing asylum, reiterates the principle of non-refoulement and allows for legal stay in Kenya pending the outcome of the asylum application. The Act further provides for alternative legal status for certain categories of persons, such as those coming from EAC countries, which may in the future lead to better access to legal stay, a reduction in backlogs and a more efficient clearing of pending RSD cases. It recognizes the importance of the contributions of refugees by mandating their inclusion in development plans. In addition, the Act envisages the strengthening of administrative structures for refugee management. However, concerns remain with the continued enforcement of the encampment policy, an expansion of the

expulsion provisions and barriers to seeking asylum for persons coming from other countries of asylum. While substantial work has been undertaken on the development of Refugee Regulations to guide the implementation of the Act, these are yet to be finalized.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

While the new Refugees Act is overall consistent with international and regional standards, serious concerns remain with the expansion of the expulsion provision under Sub-Section 19(2), which allows for expulsion of persons found to engage in conduct contrary to “public morality”, which is undefined in the Act. Delays in finalizing the Refuge Regulations led to challenges with implementing certain rights, such as the right to work, and has allowed for contradictory views on certain aspects such as the registration of secondary movers.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

**Safer environments are in place for women, girls and others most-at-risk and access to GBV prevention and response is strengthened including through national services**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Gender-based violence (GBV) activities focused on women, girls, men and boys to ensure that all displaced persons were able to increase their knowledge and awareness on GBV, including on how to safely report GBV incidents in a timely manner and to receive specialized response services. In Kakuma, GBV prevention activities reached some 14,300 refugees and asylum-seekers, UNHCR and partner staff, police, security personnel and others in 2022. In Dadaab, 651 GBV survivors accessed response services, including psychosocial, medical and legal services consistent with the survivor-centred approach. In Nairobi, 283 GBV survivors were assisted through holistic case management to access the required response services. An additional 730 persons increased their knowledge on GBV prevention, mitigation and response through working group meetings, calendar events and training, including on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). UNHCR, along with partners, worked on ensuring the inclusion of GBV survivors in national programmes, including through participation in working groups led by the Government’s Department of Gender and through inclusion of refugee survivors in government-run safe shelters for GBV survivors.

Programmes focusing on prevention and empowerment included those on behaviour and attitude change engagements, such as the Engaging Men through Accountable Practices programme, women's committees, mentorship programmes, male survivor support groups and through the commemoration of events such as International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism against GBV.

Services continued for LGBTIQ+ individuals, including case management for survivors of GBV. As part of prevention activities, the operation worked on social cohesion with other refugee groups and the host community, particularly in Kakuma. In urban areas, the operation strengthened collaboration with national partners to enhance access to services, with meetings providing an opportunity to brainstorm on strategies for improving the protection environment for LGBTIQ+ individuals in a country where same sex sexual activity remains criminalized. The meetings further provided an open and safe space to discuss concerns raised by LGBTIQ+ individuals and arrive at joint solutions and activities to address identified needs/concerns.

The prevention of SEA remains a priority area for the operation. Active inter-agency fora exist at the field level as well as the country level, with UNHCR taking the lead at the field level. Interactive training and capacity building for displaced populations and staff, particularly frontline staff of both partners and UNHCR, was undertaken on a regular basis. PSEA champions were selected from within the community to strengthen community engagement in these activities and to ensure widespread dissemination of reporting channels.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Resource constraints limited prevention, mitigation and response activities, particularly in the face of growing populations. Discrimination against certain populations, such as LGBTIQ+ refugees and asylum-seekers continued, while at the same time the community themselves did not always actively participate in activities relating to social cohesion which may improve their protection situation. Cultural taboos and fears around retaliation may have prevented reporting of GBV and SEA.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**Children of concern have access to strengthened child protection mechanisms, including national child protection systems and services**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.82%	40.00%	57.06%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.35%	80.00%	61.48%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

A total of 2,627 at-risk children across the operation underwent best interests procedures through inter-agency efforts, including a best interests determination panel involving members drawn from government, partners and UNHCR. All best interest procedures were conducted in coordination with partners, notably the Government's Directorate of Children Services, with continued focus on the inclusion of children in national protection systems. Children were empowered and awareness on child protection issues was enhanced through the development of easy to understand information booklets, radio awareness sessions, community meetings, social mobilization, child protection information desks, and sessions for adolescents, care givers and community leaders during which key issues such as exploitation, child labor and GBV as well as the rights and the best interest of children were discussed.

Community-based child protection structures, such as children's clubs and peer-to-peer groups, were established to foster the well-being and development of children, though only 17 per cent of children accessed such programmes due to a range of issues, including the high number of new arrivals, children working to help support their families, and social conventions preventing the participation of girls in such activities. UNHCR supported Child Protection Working Group meetings in which trends, gaps, challenges and referral mechanisms were discussed aimed at ensuring effective interventions. Alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children were put in place, including alternative care and institutional care, with several government charitable institutions being supported and capacitated to care for refugee children.

Events such as World Refugee Day and the Day of the African Child provided forums to discuss issues with refugee youth from across Dadaab, Kakuma and urban areas in order to facilitate information exchange on topics as diverse as educational opportunities and livelihoods options. Such events additionally provided the opportunity to raise awareness on harmful practices including FGM and early marriage.

Overall, 12,933 children benefited from counseling, information sharing sessions or individual interventions, resulting in the reduction of child protection risks and improved awareness among the entire community on the rights of children.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

A key constraint was the need to address the needs of the large number of new arrivals, among which a significant number were children. In addition, the suspension of registration in Dadaab limited interventions for vulnerable children. The reluctance of families to reside in the camps, resulting in children with camp documents remaining in urban areas without authorization, also limited interventions and access to services.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

**Persons of concern are not subject to arbitrary arrest or detention, are not discriminated against on account of the alleged illegal entry, stay or legal status, and have effective access to legal remedies**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The operation worked closely with partners, in particular the Refugee Consortium of Kenya, to ensure that the detention of refugees and asylum-seekers was minimized and that they had access to effective legal remedies. Capacity building and awareness raising on the new Refugees Act, 2021 and on refugee protection matters in general continued with a range of interlocutors across the country, including police, border officials, court users and magistrates. This resulted in quick information sharing between government counterparts and UNHCR, leading to the smooth resolution of detention cases. Regular monitoring and missions, particularly along flight corridors, and visits to detention centres, coupled with the deployment of protection monitors, assisted in the early identification of refugees and asylum-seekers detained on charges of illegal entry, stay or legal status, and working closely with DRS such persons were provided with legal assistance to enable early release.

Some 1,937 refugees and asylum-seekers were provided with legal counseling, represented in various courts, or assisted with legal aid, including through legal aid clinics.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The change in the national administration during the year, the lack of awareness raising sessions following the enactment of the new Refugees Act, 2021, and the rapid turnover of government officials were the main challenges towards meeting the objectives.

## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

**Refugees and host communities are able to meaningfully engage and participate in policy decisions and programme activities affecting their lives across all stages of programme management cycle**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	86.45%

7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.10%	50.00%	48.73%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Despite apprehensions concerning possible violence during the national elections held in August 2022, which could have potentially impacted refugees, the situation remained generally calm. Community sensitization sessions assisted refugees and asylum-seekers to be better aware of their rights and available response services, including safe shelters, in the event of election-related violence.

Participatory assessments, focus group discussions, community workshops and community engagement forums were conducted across the operation during 2022, keeping in mind age, gender and diversity concerns, reaching over 1,700 persons. Community meetings with both refugees and host communities aimed to iron out contentious issues and strengthen social cohesion.

All refugees and asylum-seekers had access to effective feedback and response mechanisms, including toll free helplines, dedicated email addresses, radio programmes, WhatsApp groups and individual counselling to enable two-way communication, reaching over 187,050 persons during the year.

While 50 per cent participation of women in leadership structures was achieved at the field level, this remained low at 32 per cent in urban areas.

The national level MHPSS working group enabled information sharing between locations and focused on providing adequate services to persons with specific needs, particularly those with mental health needs. The working group allowed for better coordination of services and exchange of ideas on how best to meet the needs of those with specific concerns.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Elections for refugee leadership structures could not be held in urban areas or in Dadaab due to restrictions imposed by the Government.

Refugees and asylum-seekers complained of a lack of access to counseling and information, particularly in urban areas. This can be attributed to the limited number of UNHCR and DRS staff available to provide counseling at the Joint Refugee Service Centre, and the limited protection outreach conducted since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

While all refugees and asylum-seekers can participate in activities across the programme cycle, in reality obstacles remained for certain groups, particularly LGBTIQ+ persons, persons living with disabilities and elderly persons. In addition, low levels of literacy, particularly among women, and limited access to technology inhibited full participation.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

**The well-being of the persons of concern is improved and the gap in basic needs is bridged through the provision of assistance and services in proportion to needs, including enhanced use of the cash-based interventions**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.27%	90.00%	64.27%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.32%	23.00%	21.47%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Due to limited funding and stocks of core relief items (CRIs), targeted distribution was introduced for persons with specific needs, including unaccompanied children and the profiled new arrival caseload that remained pending formal registration.

Cash-based interventions (CBIs) covered only 10 per cent of households' basic needs, and even at this level, funding was only enough to provide CBIs for 9 months. Post-distribution monitoring showed a high preference for CBIs, allocation of cash for the intended purpose, and expenditure of 100 per cent of cash in the local market benefiting the local economy. CRIs distributed to new arrivals included 24,000 kgs of soap, 9,300 sleeping mats, 9,300 blankets, 2,700 kitchen sets, 14,500 mosquito nets, 5,000 buckets and 3,700 20-liter jerricans. Access to CRIs reduced economic hardship that could lead to exploitation. Mosquito nets reduced the rate of malaria.

In urban areas, CBIs were provided for basic needs targeting the most vulnerable who are unable to reside in the camps for protection reasons, while most refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas are expected to be able to meet their own needs; those who are unable to do so are supported to relocate to the camp. Overall, the main focus of CBIs in urban areas included cash for persons with specific needs, support for students benefitting from the DAFI scholarship programme, and those in a pilot project targeting individuals aged 70 and above in Nairobi and Mombasa (mirroring the Government's social protection programme).

In the area of energy and environment, UNHCR continued to advocate for empowerment of refugees and asylum-seekers through their participation in energy programmes. However, energy-poverty, marked by lack of sustainable energy and access to modern cooking fuels and technology, continued to be a challenge in Kakuma where 97 per cent of the refugee population still relies on solid fuels (wood or charcoal) as their primary fuel source, and where UNHCR was only able to meet 11 per cent of cooking energy needs through CBIs.

Refugees and asylum-seekers were trained on new energy technologies and market development. Partners piloted a new project on the use and sale of electric pressure cookers with specific focus on solar PV mini-grid customers. Some 7,500 improved cookstoves were fabricated and sold to refugees and asylum-seekers, while 8,700 energy saving hybrid cookstoves were issued to new arrival households and vulnerable families to promote efficient energy utilization.

More than 220,800 tree seedlings were distributed for planting in the camps and host communities. UNHCR supported refugee and host community schools to develop fruit orchards while providing training on the importance of maintaining and conserving the environment. Water tanks were procured and installed in two tree nurseries to support irrigation.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

An exploratory mission to Dadaab took place in November 2022, with expectations of expanding CBI



programmes in 2023; the Government has thus far been strongly opposed to CBIs in Dadaab due to the potential for money laundering and diversion of funds to terrorism, but this seems to be changing with more partners now implementing CBIs.

In Kakuma, funding shortages limited UNHCR's support towards the expansion of clean cooking fuels and technologies, with less than 10 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket being met by most households. This created protection risks for women and girls who were forced to travel long distances to collect firewood, which also placed strain on the relationship between the refugee and host communities. Environmental degradation, including as a result of firewood gathering, deforestation (linked to cooking fuel and building shelters), erosion, overgrazing, soil and air pollution, and improper waste management were prevalent.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

### Persons of concern are able to obtain and occupy safe, secure and sustainable housing

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.61%	100.00%	97.68%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.47%	14.00%	21.37%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Dadaab there were no planned activities for shelter in 2022 due to the 2021 announcement by the Government to close the camps by June 2022. However, in 2023 shelter activities will resume with an implementing partner already on board.

In Kakuma, UNHCR constructed 176 permanent houses through its CBI programme ensuring that local materials and capacity were used, with the shelter partner ensuring quality while UNHCR played a key role in the identification of land. The construction of 95 improved shelters and 128 permanent shelters with reused interlocking blocks helped in providing shelter solutions for vulnerable households. Improved shelters with iron sheet walling were constructed and used to address protection related concerns. UNHCR provided overall technical and programmatic support to shelter partners. In collaboration with UN-HABITAT the operation also built 20 permanent houses for refugees and members of host communities living with disabilities.

UNHCR continued to promote sustainable household energy technologies, including the expanded use of renewable energy. Despite the presence of mini grid developers in some of the target locations, modern energy access to ensure lighting at the household level remained low. Overall household electricity access in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement averaged 7 per cent with Kalobeyei Settlement having the highest household electricity access rates (30 per cent). This is attributable to the presence of a 541 kWp private sector mini-grid that is connected to 3,000 households. A total of 1,174 solar home systems and 1,743 solar lanterns were sold in 2022 in the camps.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The cost of construction materials significantly increased attributed to the war in Ukraine, scrapping of government subsidies on fuel and the continued effects of COVID-19. Inadequate plots for settling new arrivals led to utilization of mixed-use areas for residential use in Kalobeyei settlement. The influx of new arrivals at reception centers resulted in needs being greater than the initially anticipated numbers therefore leading to shortages of shelter materials due to lengthy procurement procedures. Dilapidated roads led to delays in service delivery and high vehicle maintenance costs. The lack of funding to implement sustainable

energy access projects prevented sufficient delivery of household energy needs.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

### Health and nutrition status of the persons of concern is improved or does not deteriorate

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.84%	94.00%	107.90%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.49%	95.00%	95.38%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The operation achieved a measles immunization coverage of 108% among children aged 9 months to 5 years. Measles coverage is used as a proxy indicator for all vaccine coverage. This target was among both refugees and asylum seekers. UNHCR supported 17 facilities with human resources and commodities which was complemented by nutrition commodities from UNICEF and other commodities for HIV, Tb and immunization programs from the government. This was further strengthened by the presence of community healthcare workers, recruited and trained from the refugee community. Their health promotion was the key focus of interventions – including identifying those who had not received immunizations. UNHCR had close collaboration and coordination with the Ministry of Health at the County and National levels. In addition, there was a good disease surveillance system following MoH guidelines among partner-run health facilities. This led to the detection of measles, polio and cholera among new arrivals coming from countries with low immunization coverage.

The operation achieved a skilled delivery coverage of 95% percent. This is attributed to the availability of 6 healthcare facilities supported by UNHCR that provided skilled 24-hour delivery services. The support provided by UNHCR included technical supervision to ensure healthcare quality standards were met, funding to provide qualified midwives and other healthcare workers, provision of medicine and medical supplies, and equipping of the facilities. None of the facilities supported by UNHCR reported a stockout of essential medicines and medical supplies. In addition, the presence of community healthcare workers and constant engagement with community leaders among refugees and asylum seekers was key to improving the rate of pregnant women going to healthcare facilities for delivery. This was successfully done with the support of UNHCR. UNHCR worked with healthcare implementing partners and the Ministry of Health MoH to ensure midwives in the healthcare facilities were well-trained to provide maternity-friendly services to refugees and asylum seekers. All training and deliveries were done following Ministry of Health MoH guidelines and protocols on adolescent-friendly services in 2022.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The number of new arrivals coming from counties with broken-down healthcare systems and low measles vaccination coverage precipitated a measles outbreak. As part of measles outbreak controls, an immunization campaign targeting children 9-59 months was undertaken in refugee-hosting areas. This resulted in an immunization coverage above 100% as unregistered new arrivals were included in the immunization.

In Dadaab and Kakuma, the operation faced a shortage of healthcare staff; the ratio of consultations per clinician per day stood at 1:79, which is above the UNHCR and WHO recommendation of 1:50. Pipelines

for healthcare supplies was affected by the increase in new arrivals. Disease outbreaks of cholera, measles and polio response were undertaken with reduced funding. Overcrowding at reception centers in Kakuma and Kalobeyei posed a public health risk.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

**Persons of concern have access to quality formal and non-formal education and training at all levels**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.37%	3.00%	2.61%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.84%	8.00%	7.17%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, a total of 141,817 refugees and asylum-seekers attended pre-primary, primary and secondary schools located within the refugee camps. Participation in schooling remained low with an average gross enrolment rate of 85 per cent and net enrolment of 49 per cent. School participation is lowest in secondary schools suggesting low transition from primary schools. Participation by girls and learners with disabilities is disproportionately low at all levels of education. Despite this, schools are characterized by inadequate infrastructure and large class sizes, with over 100 learners per classroom in some schools. In addition, schools have an inadequate number of qualified teachers. In Kakuma the total number of teachers is 1,348 with an average pupil-to-teacher ratio of 75.2 compared to the recommended ratio of 40. In 2022, 694 refugees were enrolled in universities across the country, supported by UNHCR through the DAFI scholarship programme, while an additional 3,000 attended tertiary education in centres located within the camps.

UNHCR supported construction and rehabilitation of classrooms, ICT training facilities, and wash facilities, facilitated the provision of teaching and learning materials, school furniture and equipment, digital devices, learners' kits, and supported the recruitment and remuneration of teachers and other personnel and the provision of teacher training to support the implementation of the CBC. UNHCR also supported the costs for registration for national examinations for primary and secondary school learners. Significant investments have been made on remuneration and capacity development of teachers, strengthening of Boards of Management in schools, targeted support for girls and children with disabilities, support to non-formal accelerated education programmes for over-age learners, and delivery of specialized education services to children with disabilities.

Currently, schools in the camps are managed and funded by UNHCR and the international community. Camp schools in Kakuma and Kalobeyei are registered with the MoE at the country level, however, this is not recognised at the national level. Camp schools in Dadaab are not currently registered. Full registration as public learning institutions, recognised at all levels of government, is a critical step for inclusion in the national education system, and a pre-requisite for teacher deployment, the disbursement of public funds (including payment of capitation grants and school feeding programmes) and the extension of other national initiatives.

UNHCR coordinates implementation of education services through the Refugee Education Working Group (REWG) which consists of implementing and operational partners, NGOs and donors. UNHCR co-chaired the local REWG in Turkana and Garissa counties, and collaborated on issues related to school registration, quality assurance, and identifying qualified teachers.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main barriers to school participation included socio-economic factors, cultural norms and traditions that affect both refugees and host communities in Turkana and Garissa County. The existence of a parallel system of education delivery remains a challenge due to policy barriers that have curtailed alignment of management of refugee schools to the national system.

Schools were characterized by inadequate infrastructure and large class sizes, with over 100 learners per classroom. The need for additional infrastructure has been necessitated by the need to establish junior secondary schools in the camps in line with government policy. One-third of refugee teachers have recognized teaching qualifications. Refugee teachers are paid an incentive that is lower compared to salaries paid to national teachers. These challenges have led to high pupil-to-teacher ratios, poor motivation, lower quality of teaching and learning, and low attendance rates, achievement rates and high dropouts.

## 12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Persons of concern have equitable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	99.53%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	60.00%	85.91%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Dadaab, 26 household, 90 communal, and 27 latrines for person with disabilities were constructed in 2022, thus increasing latrine coverage from 39,774 units to 40,324 units for 67,242 households (60 per cent). Hygiene promotion remained a priority with 1,464 metric tons of soap distributed to nearly 321,000 persons; 168 hygiene promoters visited 29,903 households with hygiene messages and conducted at 2,971 tap-stand sensitization sessions on safe water.

As many as 320,855 refugees and asylum-seekers accessed water from 22 boreholes, which were distributed through a 241-km pipeline to 42 water tanks and 827 end-user tap stands. Water abstracted was 3,727,990 m<sup>3</sup> (solar 22.7 per cent) using 740,738 liters of diesel, attaining a per capita distribution of 23 liters. Before solarization (2013), 321 liters of diesel used to pump 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water against 199 liters for the same quantity in 2022. Main activities included drilling of a new borehole in Hagadera camp; 5,000 m of new water pipelines were installed while 900 m were rehabilitated; 9 new 100KVA generators were installed; 25 new tap stands were put in place in the communities, along with 22 new tap stands in schools; and 64,860 20-litre Jerrycans were distributed to 38,752 households.

In Kakuma, a WASH survey conducted in November 2022 indicated that all refugees and asylum-seekers had access to improved water sources, with each individual having access to about 18 liters of safe water per day against the UNHCR minimum standard of 20 liters per person per day. Through the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation and targeted material support to the most vulnerable households, 68 per cent had access to safe household latrines. Hygiene and sanitation conditions were further improved because of mobilizing and engaging over 50 per cent of the population in environmental health and hygiene campaigns and construction of solid waste refuse facilities.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In Dadaab, funding shortfalls led to low latrine coverage at 60 per cent against the standard of at least 85 per cent. The number of hygiene promoters was also low (1:2,070) and the number of landfills in the camps was insufficient to handle the volume. Old, dilapidated water infrastructure caused low pressure in many areas, and water storage capacity was insufficient at only 4,950 m<sup>3</sup>.

In Kakuma, the water supply system is old and dilapidated, having been installed in 1992 for an initial population of 100,000. This has led to system inefficiencies and inadequate water supply, exacerbated by the continued influx of new arrivals. The yield of ground water sources continued to decrease because of the ongoing drought.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

**Self-reliance is sustained through livelihood support and economic inclusion of persons of concern and host communities**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.73%	65.00%	21.79%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The operation made notable progress on enhancing refugees' access to financial services. In Kakuma, 3,500 refugees opened bank accounts, allowing them to receive cash transfers from UNHCR's CBI program. Inkomoko, the only microfinance institution in Kakuma, provided micro loans to refugee businesses, with 1,790 new entrepreneurs accessing Ksh 150 million credit during the year.

In Dadaab, 640 refugees opened bank accounts while 430 secured small business loans from Inkomoko using sharia compliant products to set up businesses.

In Nairobi, Longitude Microfinance provided micro loans to 48 refugee entrepreneurs in the Kitengela, Kayole, Umoja and Kawangware neighborhoods. The loans allowed them to engage in business activity in the hospitality, trade, construction, textile sectors.

Overall, the year saw some notable progress in expansion of banking services in Kakuma, Dadaab, and Nairobi. UNHCR's role in facilitating this expansion was significant. In line with the livelihoods strategy, the operation helped Inkomoko identify suitable candidates. UNHCR also engaged with ILO and Longitude Finance to plan a scoping mission to Kakuma to determine the feasibility of setting up offices. UNHCR also engaged in multi-lateral advocacy for expansion of financial services to refugees in Kenya, focusing on sensitization of key actors about the existing limitation on the legal rights of refugees to access banking services (i.e., the existing Know Your Customer regulations do not allow financial service providers to accept refugee IDs as sufficient form of identification to open bank accounts). As such, UNHCR participated in various workshops and discussion forums in Nairobi, Kakuma, and Dadaab, engaging key actors from the banking, government, and private sector.

In terms of positive changes in income, data limitations prevent accurate measurement and a stand-alone survey is required (something that can be planned in 2023). Overall, some anecdotal evidence shows that refugees increased their incomes thanks to enhanced access to financial services, investments made through the Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund (KKCF), and the completion of the construction of the

Lodwar-South Sudan highway, which increased connectivity and enhanced the rate of trade and business activity.

Partner contributions, notably IFC's efforts to facilitate private sector investment in Kakuma, yielded notable results. A total of 40 companies were vetted for business grants through KKCF. A few of these (e.g., GoodLife Pharmacy) set up shop in Kakuma and hired refugees. Although a new survey is required to measure the overall outcomes of UNHCR and partner investments on the unemployment rate, there is common understanding that the investments in infrastructure (the Lodwar-South Sudan highway) and skills coupled with increased access to financial services have had a positive impact on the unemployment rate.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In the financial services sector, refugees continued to be legally unable to open bank accounts or set up mobile banking wallets. The banking regulations do not allow telecommunications companies and banks to accept refugee IDs as sufficient proof of identification, thereby limiting the ability of refugees to access these key services that are required for livelihoods activities. Some refugees and asylum-seekers use proxy host community channels to access these services, which expose them to potential exploitation.

Weak labour markets, remoteness of the camps, limited economic infrastructure, delays with documentation, as well as limitations on freedom of movement are some other main challenges that constrained the ability of refugees to set up business and generate sustainable incomes.

## 14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

**Persons of concern who wish to return to their countries of origin do so voluntary, in safety and with dignity.**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The operation continued to facilitate returns to Somalia, Burundi and DRC. Although the target for Somali returns was 1,000 persons, 439 persons were facilitated to repatriate to Somalia in safety and dignity; 4,182 individuals visited information desks in Kakuma, with 1,198 persons ultimately confirming their interest in returning, and 1,695 individuals being supported to return, primarily to Burundi (1,255 individuals) and Somalia (439 individuals). Additionally, 1,434 South Sudanese refugees spontaneously returned in 2022.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Resource constraints led to voluntary repatriation activities being suspended towards the end of the year. Limitations on the availability of updated country of origin information constrained information sharing with refugees interested in returning to their home countries.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

### More persons of concern benefit from third country solutions through resettlement and complementary pathways

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,696	2,700	3,691
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	906.00	500.00	1,250.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	190	780	443

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Out of 50,174 refugees who were identified to be in need of resettlement in Kenya in 2022, a total of 3,691 individuals were submitted for resettlement during the year, representing approximately 7 percent of the identified number. Resettlement activities focused on refugees with compelling protection needs including women and girls at risk, survivors of violence and torture, and high-profile individuals who have sought asylum in Kenya. For 2022, the Kenya operation received an increase in its resettlement quota for the United States (US), which was accompanied by additional funding to allow for increased staffing, and as a result, the operation was able to submit a higher number of refugees identified requiring resettlement. The Kenya operation surpassed its target for submission for 2022, one of very few operations globally to have done so.

Throughout 2022, the Kenya operation supported resettlement missions by the US, Germany, Norway, Canada, the Netherlands, and Iceland, both in-person and through remote means, with 1,842 refugees departing to different resettlement countries.

In order to ensure the integrity of the resettlement process, biometrics were verified for all refugees aged 5 and above who were invited for resettlement interviews. Furthermore, anti-fraud sensitization materials, including posters and brochures, were updated, printed, disseminated and displayed at all UNHCR and Department of Refugee Services (DRS) reception areas.

The Kenya operation continued to disseminate information on complementary pathways opportunities. The operation also provided counselling on the various complementary pathway opportunities and supported refugees in the process, which is mainly handled by external parties, for example, by facilitating the issuance of Convention Travel Documents by the Government and other supporting documents, as needed). In 2022 a total of 443 refugees benefited from complementary pathways to third countries through educational pathways, private sponsorship, family reunification, humanitarian visas or labour migration opportunities. Most refugees departed to Canada on complementary pathways.

Efforts were made to utilize proGres data for case identification and to mitigate fraud. By the end of the year, all three locations were using vulnerability score cards or similar mechanisms for case identification. In addition, protection referrals continued to be a source of identification.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The processing time from submission to departure remains a challenge for some resettlement countries. Because this delay can stretch for years, family composition and circumstances change, resulting in a significant number of deferrals that UNHCR must process before these cases can depart.

Managing expectations of refugees due to limited quotas for resettlement submissions and lengthy

processing times remains the biggest challenge. The majority of refugees are in the US resettlement pipeline and many have been awaiting processing or decisions for years.

## 16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

**Persons of concern benefit from local solutions, including through acquisition of residency status and work permits, in accordance with the Roadmap endorsed by the Government of Kenya and UNHCR**

**Stateless persons are able to obtain citizenship and relevant documents in a timely manner**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In line with UNHCR's inclusion agenda, advocacy efforts continued to ensure that the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers were included in national social protection systems through enrolment in social safety net programmes, including through the National Enhanced Single Registry. Evidence of the positive outcome of these efforts was clear in the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers residing in urban areas in the 70+ cash assistance programme targeting older persons and in the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), which was also extended to residents of the Kalobeyei Settlement, programmes that mirror safety nets for Kenyan nationals. A total of 24,789 persons benefitted from these programmes in 2022.

In addition, 18 refugee children were able to benefit from the Elimu scholarship aimed at providing educational opportunities to marginalized children. Through this scholarship, refugee children can access quality education that would otherwise be out of reach. This opportunity not only improves their academic performance but also enhances their overall well-being and chances of a better future.

Further, 91 refugees married to Kenyan nationals were able to obtain an alternative legal status in Kenya.

Some 614 refugees and asylum-seekers were supported with assistive devices, including directly through UNHCR and partners. Advocacy with relevant government counterparts on the inclusion of relevant populations in policies and programmes targeting persons with specific needs remained at the top of the agenda. The Refugees Act, 2021 makes particular reference to highlighting the needs of persons with disabilities, women, children, older persons and survivors of trauma and mandates the Commissioner for Refugee Affairs to ensure that such needs are met.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The operation faced challenges that led to the delay of the transition of the Kakuma caseload to NHIF. The 70+ cash assistance pilot faced challenges with the enrollment of the target beneficiaries as a number of the older persons did not have working contacts and the requirement of additional care support for enrollment into the program. However, the uptake is on the rise following sensitization activities in 2022. While refugee households are not currently included in the national social registry, this will be a priority for the operation in 2023.

Resource constraints prevented all persons with specific needs from being reached or their needs being met.



## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Throughout the year UNHCR and its partners conducted vulnerability assessments for persons with specific needs to address those needs and better understand trends. AGD concerns and analysis were integrated in all agreements with partners. Two-way communication, ensuring accountability to affected populations, was maintained through direct interaction by UNHCR and partners with displaced communities.

Participatory assessments, focus group discussions, individual interactions and community meetings were conducted across the operation with different groups of individuals, including girls, boys, women, men, older people, youth, persons living with disabilities, and LGBTIQ+ persons. These activities enabled active participation and key contributions towards programming from refugees and asylum-seekers, highlighting critical protection needs and gaps while focusing on community capacities.

Activities on PSEA continued, with training and capacity building of refugee communities and frontline staff, including guards and police. Information on reporting channels was widely disseminated, and victims of SEA were provided assistance.

AGD assessments were conducted during which communities discussed concerns related to registration, access to justice and documentation, child protection, GBV, youth engagement, education, durable solutions, food assistance, livelihoods, shelter, WASH, healthcare, mental health and psychosocial support, energy and environment, and communication with communities. The community was able to highlight the issues that affect them in each of the thematic areas and identified their capacities to address the concerns and what they thought were urgent needs for UNHCR and partners to prioritize. Feedback sessions were held with the community and partners to update on interventions being conducted and plans to address the gaps identified.

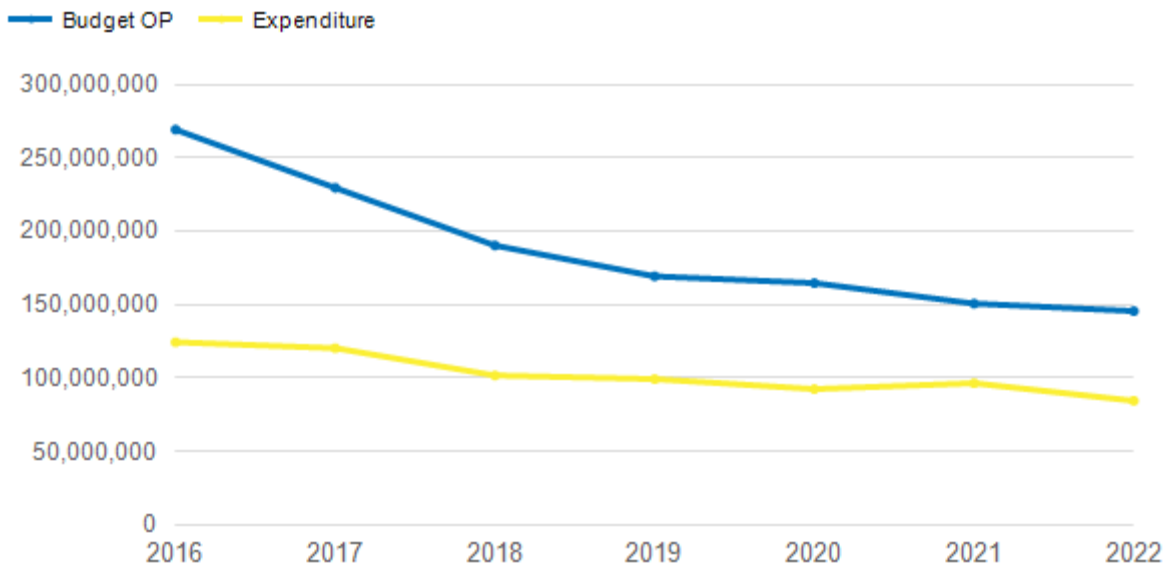
## Section 3: Resources

### 3.1 Financial Data

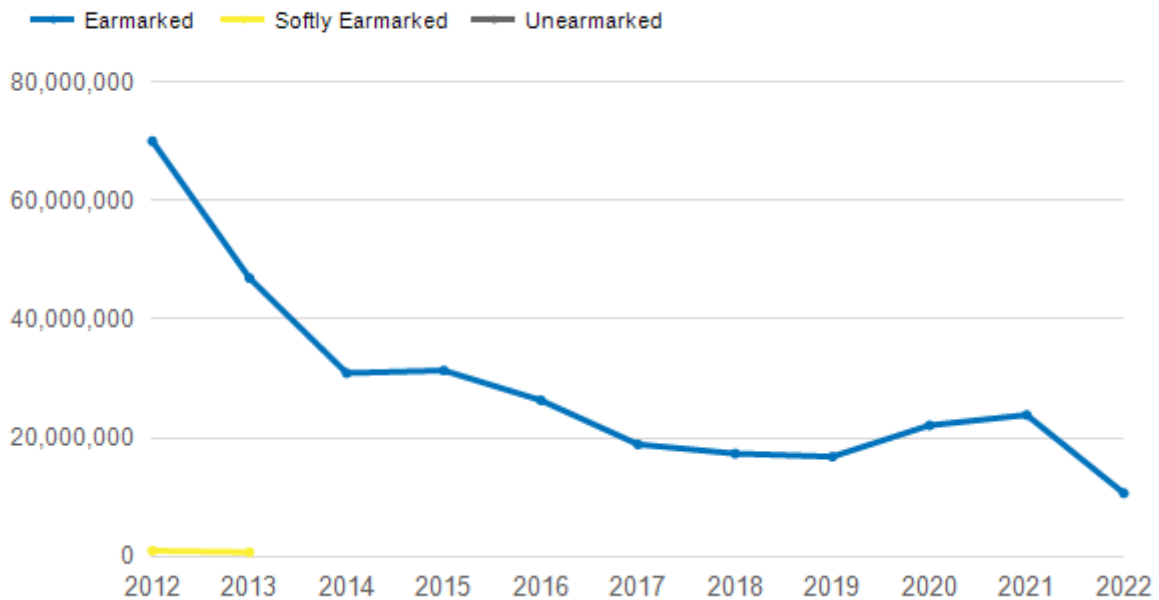
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	17,592,223	14,016,202	79.67%	14,016,202	100.00%
IA2: Respond	64,591,967	43,127,594	66.77%	43,511,917	100.89%
IA3: Empower	26,408,328	13,165,619	49.85%	13,136,240	99.78%
IA4: Solve	36,927,400	13,722,621	37.16%	13,722,621	100.00%
All Impact Areas		1,118,795	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,519,917</b>	<b>85,150,831</b>	<b>58.51%</b>	<b>84,386,980</b>	<b>99.10%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	8,267,974	6,765,946	81.83%	6,596,184	97.49%
OA2: Status	3,492,089	2,329,634	66.71%	2,168,227	93.07%
OA3: Policy/Law	2,041,865	1,699,159	83.22%	1,699,159	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,077,885	2,491,058	80.93%	2,491,058	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,699,032	1,973,418	73.12%	1,972,296	99.94%
OA6: Justice	2,595,314	2,487,326	95.84%	2,487,326	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,759,402	2,593,321	68.98%	2,593,321	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	14,318,633	9,983,902	69.73%	9,983,835	100.00%
OA9: Housing	10,928,523	6,492,438	59.41%	6,492,438	100.00%
OA10: Health	14,741,023	7,612,156	51.64%	7,612,156	100.00%
OA11: Education	16,560,001	8,422,060	50.86%	8,396,675	99.70%
OA12: WASH	8,428,868	2,694,364	31.97%	2,693,877	99.98%
OA13 Livelihood	6,088,925	2,150,907	35.32%	2,150,907	100.00%
OA14: Return	20,469,004	4,839,911	23.65%	4,839,911	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	4,474,507	3,309,820	73.97%	3,309,820	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	11,983,889	5,576,292	46.53%	5,572,299	99.93%
EA17: Systems	9,467,913	11,184,736	118.13%	11,570,736	103.45%
EA19: People	1,194,981	1,023,443	85.65%	1,023,443	100.00%
EA20: External	930,089	733,311	78.84%	733,311	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		787,626	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,519,917</b>	<b>85,150,831</b>	<b>58.51%</b>	<b>84,386,980</b>	<b>99.10%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

More than 89,000 individuals entered Kenya in 2022 to seek asylum due to drought, violence and continuing conflict in their countries. Priority was given to emergency response to the needs of new arrivals. Profiling of over 87,000 unregistered asylum seekers residing in Dadaab was carried out. A total of 36,140 individuals were registered in 2022, with a further 87,194 profiled awaiting registration.

The operation supported activities aimed at introducing the provisions of the new Refugees Act, including development of Refugee Regulations and sensitization of the refugee communities to

ensure they are aware of their rights.

The operation mainstreamed refugees in the national healthcare system where over 8,000 households in urban areas and some 13,920 households in Kalobeyei, including host community, enrolled in NHIF. The operation strengthened the inclusion of refugees in the education system and promoted inclusion of refugees in national social protection and safety nets.

Infrastructural development projects were ongoing and some completed in 2022 including construction of the Biashara Huduma centre, roads, WASH facilities and schools. Site clearance works also commenced in the Ifo 2 settlement in late 2022 pending the official approval for relocation of new arrivals to the site.

Due to underfunding, the operation had to deprioritize some of the activities to reallocate funds to provide basic critical needs. Reception centres in Kakuma and Kalobeyei were overflowing with new arrivals who could not be relocated in good time due to lack of shelter materials. The critical gaps under sustainable housing and settlements was the provision of emergency shelter materials for new arrivals. WASH facilities including extension of water pipelines to the outskirts of the camps was not adequately implemented and major repairs of the dilapidated WASH facilities could not take place because of funding shortfalls.



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

[www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)