

Kenya: 2018 Year End Report SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP

January - December 2018



108,450

SOUTH SUDANESE
REFUGEES HOSTED IN
KENYA (31 DEC 2018)

US\$ 105.3 M

REQUIRED IN KENYA IN
2018

35%

FUNDING RECEIVED

16

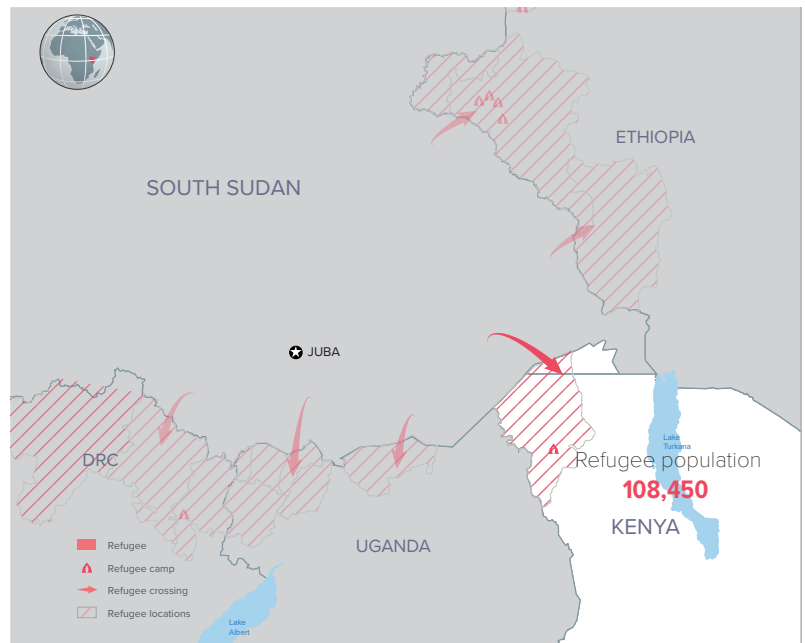
RRP PARTNERS IN KENYA
IN 2018

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 31 December 2018, Kakuma hosted 108,450 refugees from South Sudan, with the majority being children (69,055 or 63.67%). Approximately, 94% of South Sudanese reside in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei Settlement, with the remaining population live in Dadaab refugee camp and in urban areas, including Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru and Kitale, among others.

In the course of the year, Kakuma received 6,802 new arrivals from South Sudan [1]. More than half of the new arrivals were women and children. The majority crossed into Kenya through the Nadapal border in Turkana County, where Kakuma and Kalobeyei are situated. While the new arrival rates decreased as compared to 2017 (from 16,622), South Sudanese continue to be the largest nationality in Kakuma, making up 57.9% of the overall population[2]. Through innovative tools, KASI/Protection Referral, 4,594 South Sudanese received general protection counselling and among them, 2,548 persons received specialized counselling on SGBV, Child protection, Resettlement and Legal.

RRP partners, under the leadership of the Kenyan Government, provide protection, life-saving assistance to new arrivals, and basic services to the wider refugee population. However, the Kenya operation continues to experience an enormous funding gap with only 35% of proposals funded, which has a detrimental impact on life-saving assistance including on ration cuts, WASH and health care provision. For example, a nutrition survey carried out in 2018 showed an increased prevalence of acute mal nutrition as compared to 2017 and latrine coverage remains low. The prevalence of SGBV remains high (including forced marriage, domestic violence and sexual violence), with some increase in reporting after UNHCR and partners made improvements to referral mechanisms. With over 60% of the population being under the age of 18, there are a large number of children at risk (around 11,500) due to family separation, violence, abuse and neglect. Although, there was some improvement regarding key education indicators, however, schools remain overcrowded with high learner-to-teacher ratios. While around 49,804 adolescent and youth participated in youth activities including sports, drama music, talent competitions and skills training in 2018, perspectives for youth in terms of vocational training and tertiary education, promotion of talent and socio-economic integration need to be strengthened.



[1] <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/67453>

[2] <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/67450>

Protection

 **6,800**

South Sudanese
new refugee arrivals
registered in 2018

100% of reported **SGBV**
cases received support;
SGBV reporting
increased by **20%**



4,600
South Sudanese

received general protection counselling
through use of innovative referral tools

Despite the revitalized Peace Agreement in the last quarter of 2018, South Sudan remains the main country whose civilians are fleeing in big number to Kenya to seek asylum due to the prevailing persisting instability. In 2018, 6,800 individuals from South Sudan were registered representing 69 per cent of the new arrivals in Kakuma. All the persons of concern have accessed the Kenya territory to seek asylum without any hindrance and the Border Management Committee has accepted UNHCR's participation on sharing accurate information and analysis. Within this framework, the Office has also reinforced its mechanism to better monitor cross-border movements. All new arrivals have been individually registered in ProGres and biometric data collected. UNHCR jointly with World Bank and the Government of Kenya organized verification exercise (shelter to shelter) together with socio economic assessment in Kalobeyei, 7,452 households of 37,374 individuals mainly South Sudanese were verified during the exercise. SGBV remains one of the priorities of Kakuma operation- Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei, with RRP partners meeting monthly to coordinate and implement SGBV programming.

A total of 367 SGBV cases experienced by South Sudanese refugees were recorded in the GBVIMS information systems in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. They received comprehensive medical care, psychosocial support and complementary services. Of the 367 cases, 35 per cent related to psychological/emotional abuse, 32 per cent physical assault, 23 per cent rape cases, 5 per cent sexual assault, 3 per cent denial of resources and forced marriage 2 per cent.


Community awareness campaigns were conducted by RRP partners, reaching a population of community members through open dialogue, listening and speak out sessions, awareness campaigns and sensitization to improve reporting within 72 hours. Behavior change approaches such as Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP), Start Awareness, Support Action (SASA) and Economic and Social Empowerment (EA\$SE) models were used to promote gender equality and SGBV prevention. As a result, reporting on SGBV cases increased by 20 per cent due to ease of access to confidential reporting and protection counselling services in the communities. However, cross border SGBV cases where perpetrators are in South Sudan are constantly on the rise, with increased incidents of abduction or threats of abduction for early marriage for school going girls. Lack of support from the law enforcement agents has not been favorable to the provision of adequate legal response to SGBV cases.

RRP partners enhanced engagement with Turkana County government on SGBV programming in the implementation of GCR framework. A survey on survival sex and most at-risk population was conducted by RRP partners in collaboration with the Kenyan government under NASCOP and the Elizabeth Glacier Foundation, and the results will inform programming for 2019.


Over 2000 child-to-child activities were conducted at child friendly spaces located in Kakuma camp, Kalobeyi, settlement and at the inter-agency run Furaha one stop centers. Some 32,862 children participated in the different activities which help improve and build their talents and also reintegrate and establish community networks for peaceful coexistence.

UNHCR through its child protection implementing partner provides case management for UASC and other children for whom an active and ongoing risk or harm has been identified. This includes, for example, the identification of protection risks for newly-arrived UASC, placement in alternative care arrangements and referral for services such as counselling and school enrollment. Children with other forms of risk or harm identified, such as children at risk of forced marriage, abduction threats, and cases of child abuse and neglect are similarly identified and case management is provided

Education


 **81%** primary school children enrolled in primary education


 **80%** pass rates of national primary examinations

Inadequate schooling infrastructure, insufficient qualified teachers remains a major challenge:
 **83** children per teacher
127 children per classroom
4 children per textbook + **5** per desk

In 2018, RRP partners set-up additional school facilities through construction of two primary schools, two secondary schools, set-up of 56 classrooms in existing schools and construction of 200 school latrines, as well as support to teacher remuneration and training. As a result of the support provided, there was improvement noted in key education quality indicators as average pupil-classroom ratio of 1:127, textbook-pupil ratio of 1:4, teacher-pupil ratio of 1:83 and desk-pupil ratio of 1:5 was recorded by the end of 2018 as compared to 2017 when classroom, textbook, teachers and desk ratios stood at 1:163, 1:103, 1:7 and 1:6 respectively. Provision of school meals over the year has enhanced school attendance and retention, evidenced by the drop in school attendance in some days when the meal is not served. Also, there have been efforts toward integrating refugee education services into the national system with a draft policy on inclusion of refugee children developed. In spite of the progress made to improve education quality, school congestion, high teacher-to-student ratios, shortage of learning materials and inadequate facilities (classrooms, toilets, desks, WASH and play facilities) continue to remain a concern as well as insufficient support for over-age children and those with disabilities continue to remain a concern. While attempts to address these challenges have been made, results remain inadequate - highlighting the need for additional resources to meet the education needs of refugee children, improve and expand education infrastructure.

Food

 **74%** of South Sudanese refugees received monthly food assistance (in kind / electronic restricted cash)

 **26%** received food assistance in form of electronic restricted cash transfer (full entitlements without any cuts)

 **30%** ration cuts for in-kind food entitlements to refugees due to lack of enough resources resulting to increased food insecurity


WFP continued to provide food assistance to all South Sudanese in both Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement on a monthly basis throughout the year. In Kakuma, 74 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees received food assistance. Of these, 75 per cent received food in kind and 25 per cent in the form of restricted cash transferred to them electronically. In Kalobeyei, 26 per cent of South Sudanese received food assistance in the form of restricted cash transferred electronically. The restricted cash has enabled beneficiaries to increase dietary diversity as they have some choice on the type of food to buy. Continued provision of restricted cash in food assistance has led to flourishing of markets in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Vendors supplying the food from both host and refugee community contributes to the economic empowerment of both communities, interdependency and economic integration.

There continued to be ration cuts with refugees only receiving 1,470 kilocalories of recommended 2,100 kilocalories per person per day in kind food entitlement, hence contributing to food insecurity. 2018 was also characterized by long periods of shortages of essential commodities such as corn soya blend, increasing the incidence and risk of micronutrient deficiencies.

Health & Nutrition

 over **90%** nutrition program coverage and over **75%** cure rate

 over **95%** deliveries occurred at a health facility
94% of births attended by a skilled health worker

 Unreliable supply of corn soya blend (the only source of micronutrients in the food basket)

Maternity services were provided to 100 per cent pregnant mothers among the south Sudanese refugees at the 3 maternity wings located in health facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Other services provided under primary health care ran uninterrupted throughout 2018. Drugs, medical equipment and supplies were source through UNHCR international procurement and distributed to health partners, while some of the medical supplies were supplemented by the health partners locally. Mosquito nets were distributed to all newly arrived refugees and pregnant mothers on the first visit to the ANC.

Standardized Expanded Nutrition survey was conducted in November 2018 revealed deterioration of nutrition indicators as compared to the previous year. GAM in Kakuma and Kalobeyei was at 12.7% and at 9.3% respectively. SAM in Kakuma and Kalobeyei was at 2.3% and 2.5% respectively and Anemia in the two sites at 46.7% and 56% respectively

Livelihoods & Environment



usd40,000
credit access facilitated to
87 startup businesses
and diversify incomes for over 700 refugees
and 300 host community families

Connected over **45** refugees
and **56** host community artisans
in Kalobeyei
(Safe from the Start Project,
a MADE 51 initiative)

only 5% of
households in Kakuma
have access to reliable
electricity

By the end of 2018 RRP partners assisted 4,365 South Sudanese refugees with business development services; agriculture; vocational skills training; access to formal and semi-formal credit services including Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) approach to improve livelihoods and self-reliance.

In 2018, the energy and environment sector continued to promote, clean and sustainable access to energy as well ensure that the natural resources are better protected. Jointly with government, RRP partners advanced market based approaches that simplified bilateral trading; revenue collection awareness forums and refugee public participation in the finance act in Turkana West Sub County.

International Finance Corporation (IFC) presence in the operation conducted assessments and planning activities in preparation for endorsed KISEDIP flagships that catalyze refugee economic inclusion and livelihoods reflected in the 2018-2022 Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).

Shelter & NFIs

1,200
semi-permanent shelters
converted to permanent
in Kalobeyei settlement



1,439
semi-permanent shelters
constructed for new arrivals
settled in Kakuma camp

200 refugee 
households remain in need
of shelter in Kakuma camp

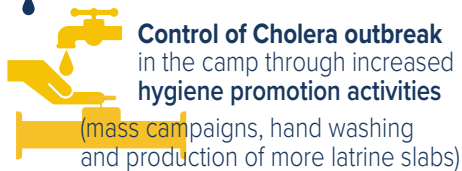
In Kakuma refugee camp RRP partners targeted for construction 4,000 temporary shelters to accommodate the anticipated 20,000 new arrivals as well as the repair of 400 dilapidated shelters for some 2,000 refugees currently living in insecure dwellings that have worn out.

By the end of 2018, RRP partners provided semi-permanent shelters that benefited over 5,756 refugees (1439 households). This achievement effectively addressed the problem of adequate shelters for the new arrival who were all settled in adequate dwellings to protect them from insecurity and other physical elements. Thus increasing coverage to 99 per cent of households being provided with adequate dwellings in Kakuma camp. Another eight dilapidated shelters have been repaired in Kakuma


As a way of addressing the South Sudan situation and in line with the Kalobeyei integrated settlement vision,

RRP partners committed to adopt the institutionalization interventions when implementing the shelter project in Kalobeyei settlement. Consequently, an integrated approach of both cash based and partner engagement was used to implement the permanent shelter project targeting transitional shelters that had already been constructed in 2016 and 2017. As a result, RRP partners converted 486 transitional shelters constructed in 2016 and 2017, into permanent shelters. In addition, through the cash-based intervention program, 1000 shelters have been constructed for South Sudanese refugees. As a result a cumulative total number of 1970 transitional shelters have been converted to permanent shelters. This constitutes approximately 22 per cent of the total number of shelters in Kalobeyei.

WASH



3 elevated steel tanks constructed (100cub.m) resulting in increased water storage capacity in the camp

 Low latrine coverage in Kakuma and Kalobeyei with **37%** latrines needing urgent replacement

A total of 8025 household latrines were constructed in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Even with the additional latrines constructed, the latrine ratio only reduced from 41 per cent to 37 per cent. This reduction is attributed to the high fill up rate of latrines with the rate of replacement not matching the fill up rate. A latrine census is planned for 2019

By the end of the year, Some 296 communal latrines for new arrivals were constructed in Kakobeyei Settlement and Kakuma Camp.

In order to address solid waste management, 40 refuse pits were constructed in both Kakauma and Kalobeyei. Clean up campaigns were enhanced with refugees participating.

In order to address the dire situation of sanitation in schools, an assessment was carried out the outcome of which depicted a deteriorating situation. The average ratio of learner to drop hole was 1:163. This was addressed by construction of 258 block latrines in 26 schools out of 38 schools.

Hygiene promotion activities were increased in order to control the outbreak of cholera happened in May 2018 with 100 confirmed cases in Kakuma and 30 cases in Kalobeyei.

Adequate water was supplied to refugees through 19 boreholes. The boreholes powered by diesel driven generators and solar (eight boreholes) were regularly maintained to ensure that they are functional at all times. As at the end of 2017, the per capita water supplied to refugees was 17.7 litres/person/day this is a reduction from 23.3 litres/person/day reported in June. The reduction was attributed to increased water demand for shelter construction and kitchen gardens.

CRRF

Kenya has been a generous host to refugees and asylum seekers since 1992. The refugee population in Kakuma fluctuated over the years and despite the long existence of Kakuma refugee camps, 67 percent of its population only arrived in the past five years. All stakeholders agreed on a new approach to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and give way to allow for a sustainable growth path.

Subsequently, the County Government, UNHCR and partners embarked on a 15-year comprehensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative, also known as Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISEDPP) in Turkana West. KISEDPP uses an area-based approach and will directly and indirectly benefit the Turkana West population which is comprised of approximately 186,000 refugees and 320,000 host

population. The KISED P complements the RRP.

The implementation of KISED P is co-led by the County Government, and UNHCR, in close collaboration with all partners and with an initial financial support of the European Union complementing other multilateral and bilateral assistance in Turkana West. It follows a three-phase approach with a preparatory stage in 2016-2017 followed by Phase I (2018-2022), Phase II (2023-2027) and Phase III (2028-2030). A steering committee will provide the necessary oversight and guidance on policy matters, while a secretariat will facilitate effective communication amongst all stakeholders. Programmatic and technical discussions will also be coordinated on a quarterly basis through Government-led thematic working groups.

During phase I of KISED P the need for accessible basic social services provision and protection for refugees and host communities in Turkana West will continue to be funded while efforts to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and scale up innovative delivery modalities such as cash-based interventions (CBIs) will gradually be increased. Partners will also use their comparative advantages to further enhance technical and institutional capacities and promote inclusive national service delivery systems for better resilience and sustainability.

The KISED P is an integral part of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP II) and is informed by the outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and puts the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan (NAP) into practice in Turkana West. It is also aligned with the national development strategy Kenya Vision 2030 which outlines the country's development priorities and strategies.

RRP PARTNERS

- Association for Aid and Relief Japan
- AVSI Foundation
- Danish Refugee Council
- Food For the Hungry Kenya
- International Rescue Committee
- Jesuit Refugee Services
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- Lutheran World Federation
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Peace Winds Japan
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- Swiss Contact
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Windle Trust International
- World Food Programme

FOR MORE INFORMATION

South Sudan Data Portal - <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan>

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