

KEY FIGURES

44,282

Asylum seekers since influx began in December 2013.

3,290

UAMS in Kakuma Camp.

33

SGBV survivors assisted with NFIs by UNHCR

10.4

Litres of water provided per person per day in Kakuma 4.

106

Number of beneficiaries that UNHCR will assist with IGA grants and cash assistance.

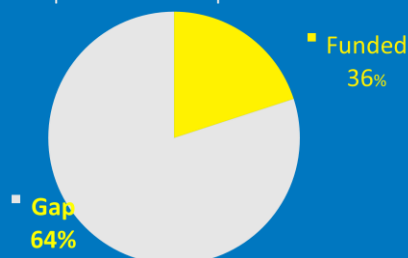
5,589

Number of roofed durable shelters in Kakuma 4.

FUNDING

USD 52 MILLION

Requested for the operation



PRIORITIES

- Continuously engage the youth and community leaders to enhance peace among communities.

KENYA

KAKUMA OPERATIONAL UPDATE

13TH – 20TH NOVEMBER 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- As at 20th November 2014, Kakuma had received 44,282 asylum seekers from South Sudan. This brings the total camp population to 179,126. As at 16th November 177,070 refugees had been registered by UNHCR and DRA, with South Sudanese making up 49% of the registered population.
- The security situation in the camp remained calm even with the commencement of the 50% reduction of food rations in the general food distribution. Many had anticipated some unrest in the camp and security was heightened in the entire camp. Thanks to the numerous meetings held with refugee leaders and dissemination of information on the funding constraints faced by WFP, the food distribution exercise went on without any incidents. However, UNHCR cannot rule out reactions from the refugees as time passes and as they start to feel the pinch and the devastating impact.
- UNHCR in coordination with DRA, the Police and partners called for a meeting with all refugee leaders on 20th November to update them on what actions had been taken following the recent fighting in the camp. The police informed the leaders that 274 suspects were arrested and 212 charged in court for taking part in the violence. The police further indicated that patrols have been enhanced. The Head of Sub-Office also mentioned that UNHCR will support every effort geared towards ensuring safety and security in the camp such as lobbying for additional security personnel as well as social-peace building interventions to be undertaken by UNHCR, DRA and all agencies.
- A team from ECHO was on a 2 day monitoring mission in Kakuma, from 17th to 19th November. The mission focused on sectors funded by ECHO including WASH, shelter and health. The team visited various WASH projects in all the Kakuma camps, various clinics and the proposed new hospital in Kakuma 4. The team commended UNHCR and partners for the concerted efforts despite the minimal resources allocated and urged for a more integrated approach that encompasses both technical and social aspects towards delivery of services to refugees.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- UNHCR has continued to field border monitoring visits to Nadapal daily. The team comprises of the Protection, Community Services, Registration, Resettlement, RSD and Field Units and these missions are conducted with the aim of ensuring that asylum seekers received at the border have unhindered access to asylum in Kenya and are treated humanely.
- The trend of daily arrivals from Nadapal has declined significantly over the past months resulting in the revision of the convoys to the border from thrice a week to once a week. On average UNHCR has been receiving between 20 – 30 arrivals every week. However, on 19th November there was a surge in arrivals with 131 asylum seekers crossing the border. The situation is being monitored closely and if the trends change then the frequency of convoys to the border may be revised.

Achievements



Protection

Achievements and Impact

- Following the recent insecurity and violence in the camp, 212 refugees were arrested by the police and have been charged with different offences, ranging from incitement to possession of crude weapons and firearms.
- As at 17th November, 1,057 UAMs (including 779 South Sudanese UAMs) and 4,175 separated children had been registered since the influx begun. This brings the cumulative number of registered UAMs and SC in Kakuma to 3,290 and 13,350 respectively.
- During the reporting week, 3 new cases of SGBV were reported and 18 survivors and vulnerable persons were visited during the week as a follow up on their progress after having arbitration and getting medical treatment. 33 survivors were assessed during the week and issued with assorted NFIs.
- The SGBV working group led by UNHCR has started planning for the 16 days of Activism campaign. The global event which is marked from 25th November to 10th December celebrates people all over the world who have survived violence and those who have dedicated their efforts to end GBV. Various activities have been scheduled throughout the camp and will include information sharing through music, dance, sports and dialogues between religious leaders, community leaders and the youth.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR's Protection Team has documented an increasing number of cases where Immigration officials are charging visa fees for South Sudan asylum seekers on the grounds that the said asylum seekers are travelling back and forth between South Sudan and Kenya. But in the absence of proper documentation at the border for people travelling in and out of Kenya, UNHCR insists that the charging of visa fees is unwarranted and goes against Kenyan and International law. Numerous interventions by UNHCR, DRA and local authorities to appeal for this practice to cease immediately have remained unheeded as the protection teams continue to document cases of charging of visa fees even from genuine asylum seekers. In addition the asylum seekers have to pay for a temporary travel permit on the South Sudan side for clearance to cross the border. This remains a major challenge for access to asylum for South Sudanese.



Health

Achievements and Impact

- The overall health profile of the refugees remained stable with no abnormal morbidity and mortality rates experienced. The rates for the new arrivals and for the old caseload were similar. Cumulatively, 7 deaths including 3 under-fives were reported during the week translating to a CMR of 0.05/10,000 per day and an under-five mortality rate (U5MR) of 0.15/10,000 per day (CMR standard is <0.5/10,000 /day) and U5MR standard is <1/10,000/day).

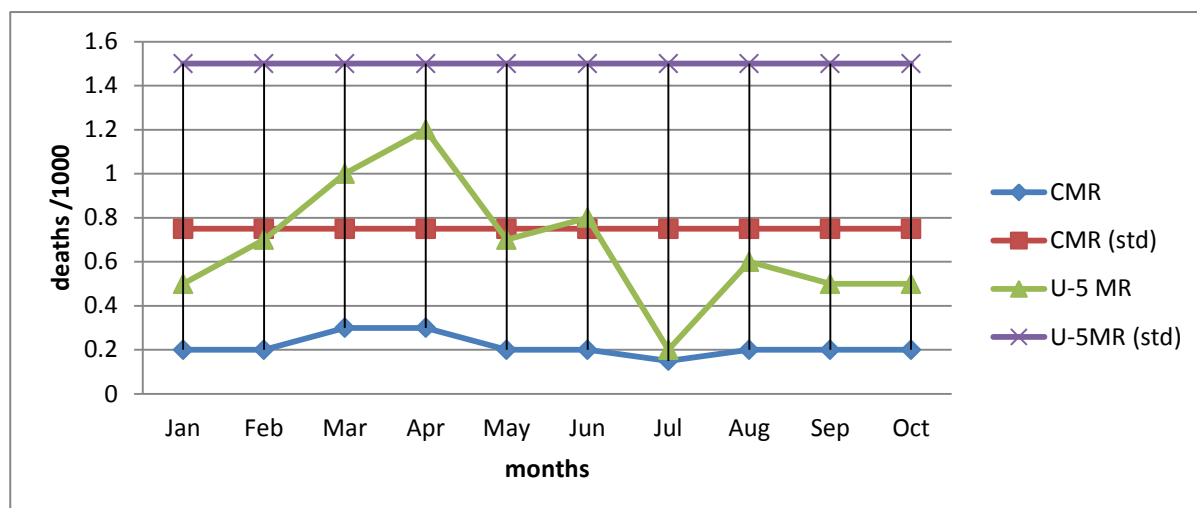


Figure 1: Trends of monthly mortality rates in 2014

- The major diseases of public health importance were Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria and Watery diarrhea. These accounted for 73% of the total out-patient consultations and 68.5% of the in-patients. Incidence rates of the above mentioned diseases remained within endemic levels. However, there was a sharp rise in malaria incidence in the reporting week compared to the previous week. Notwithstanding the increased incidence, the case fatality rate (number of persons who die from the illness) remained low at 0.75% (standard is <1).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Daily consultations per qualified clinician ranged from 1:70 to 1:91 which is way above the UNHCR standard of 1:<50. The high number of patients seen per clinicians per day compromises the quality of health care provided to patients as the clinician concentrates more on clearing the long queue rather than taking due diligence to take patient history, do physical examination and or order for appropriate medical tests. Additional qualified staff is needed to improve the quality of disease diagnosis and treatment. The health sector relies heavily on unqualified refugee incentive workers who constitute about 85% of the IRC clinical services workforce.
- Erratic supply of immunization commodities, particularly solo-shots remains a constant challenge. UNHCR is working closely with UNICEF which has promised to help in resolving the issue.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- The annual Standardised Expanded Nutrition survey is underway with training of the survey team currently ongoing; it started on 17th November. Data collection will begin on 24th November and run until 3rd December. The key objective of this survey is to assess the prevalence of GAM among children aged 6 - 59 months in the camp.
- The “Malezi Bora” (Swahili for Good Nurturing) campaign - a child health campaign facilitated by the Ministry of Health - was completed on 12th November. During the campaign, a total of 48,360 children aged 0 - 59 months were vaccinated against polio, translating into a coverage of about 156%**. The high coverage implies that children above five years were also vaccinated. 41,658* children aged 6 - 59 months were supplemented with Vitamin A and screened for malnutrition using MUAC and 33,337* children aged 1-5 years were de-wormed.
- During the reporting period, 55 children between 6 and 59 months were screened by weight for height at the reception centre. The proportion of those found with SAM was 24% and those with GAM 31%. These rates are high compared to the emergency threshold of <15% for GAM and <3% for SAM. However, there has been a steady reduction in the number of new admission to the Community Therapeutic Care (CTC/ TFP) for severely malnourished children and to the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) for moderately malnourished children.

** The proportion of U-5s is about 17% of the total camp population.

* The denominator for this proportion is yet to be determined and the results on SAM and GAM are being finalized.

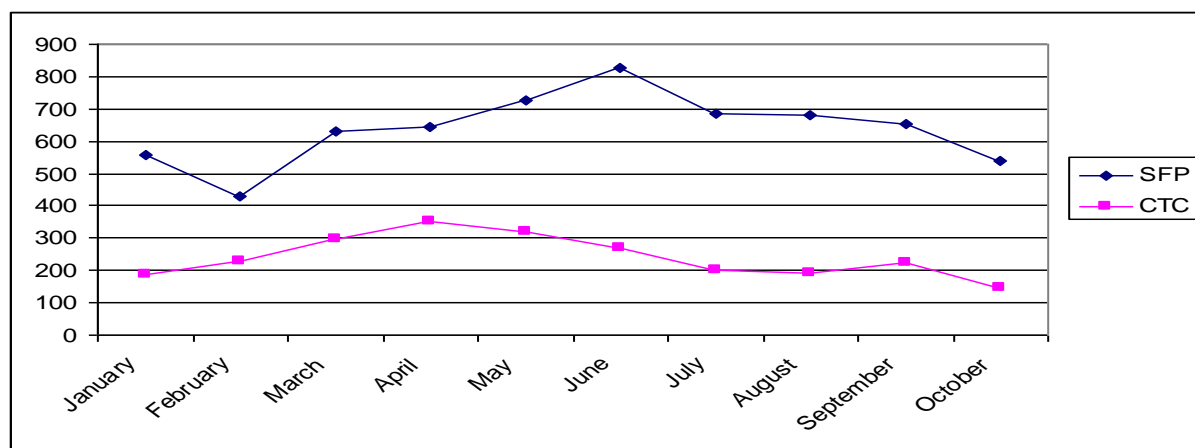


Figure 2: Trends of new Admissions to CTC and SFP

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The 2nd cycle of general food distribution for November 2014 commenced on 16th November with the 50% rations cut. While the exercise went on well without any incidents, it remains of great concern to UNHCR and partners as over time it could have negative and far-reaching effects on the populations of concern. The cuts would seriously affect the nutrition and health status of refugees who are 100% reliant for survival on WFP provided food rations. WFP is expecting some 8 million USD from donors and once received they hope to increase the food ration for the first cycle of December 2014. Similarly, the situation is expected to resume to normal (100% rations) by the 2nd distribution cycle of January 2015 or 1st distribution cycle of February 2015.

Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- NRC has constructed a total of 1,560 family shared latrines in Kakuma 4. A total of 503 household latrines have also been constructed. One family shared latrine is used by five households and this brings the latrine coverage in Kakuma 4 to 23.8% and latrine to user ratio at 1:21*.
- Indoor Residue Spraying (IRS) against malaria is ongoing in all the Kakuma camps, targeting 34,200 households within the month of November.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 is currently at 10.4l/p/d which is below the UNHCR standard of 20l/p/d. UNHCR in coordination with LWF is continuing with measures to improve supply by repairing destroyed pipes, checking water leakages and also working on the installation of three 100,000-litre elevated steel tanks in Kakuma 4.
- There are only 94 community hygiene promoters serving the entire camp and out of these, 21 serve Kakuma 4 alone. As much as continuous and regular clean-up activities and hygiene campaigns have been conducted, the results are slow and minimal. The ratio of hygiene promoters to beneficiaries is 1: 2,500 which is extremely high. The need for more promoters to enhance behavioural change and maintain proper sanitation practices at the site is high.
- NRC has dug 61 refuse pits out of the targeted 75 pits planned for the year in Kakuma 4. This translates to a pit to user ratio of 1: 640 which remains below UNHCR standard of 1:500.

*The population (denominator) in this case is an estimated 43,188 persons in Kakuma 4 as per NRC's data. The figure may be less and will be determined after a survey of actual residents in the area is conducted.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- NCKK roofed 32 shelters in Kakuma 4 in the past week, resulting in a cumulative total of 5,589 durable shelters at the site. A further 10 transitional shelters (T-shelters clad with tarpaulin) were constructed for vulnerable families and those affected by the recent floods. A cumulative total of 144 T-shelters have been constructed at the site.
- Backfilling of open ditches that were dug by refugees for brick harvesting is ongoing in Kakuma 4. Compacting of these areas will ensure that their potential as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other vectors is reduced. This will also improve drainage as stagnant water had collected in these areas.
- UNHCR has put plans in place to have a general distribution (GFD) of NFIs by beginning of December for the old caseload pending receipt of NFI consignments procured. The GFD is meant to occur every two years but due to funding constraints and this year's emergency situation, this has not been possible for close to six years. Refugee leaders were grateful for this as some households lost their items to the recent floods and others have worn out items that require urgent replacement.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land remains a critical and urgent one as there is no more space in Kakuma to put up more shelters. The camp is hosting 55,000 refugees over and above its design capacity and as such service delivery has been overstretched. The over congestion could contribute to friction among refugees and make it difficult for the security organs to properly manage situations as experienced recently. The regular relocations from the reception centre have stalled as a result and with the rains, the need to secure new land to allow decongestion and accommodate new arrivals is very urgent.

Working in partnership

- UNHCR continues to work closely with the Government, DRA and other partners to ensure support to refugees and asylum seekers is assured. There have been consistent bi-weekly Inter-Agency meetings chaired by UNHCR and co-chaired by DRA to address the emergency response and issues arising since the start of the influx.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total recorded contributions for the emergency operation amount to **US\$ 19.1 million**

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

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Links:

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