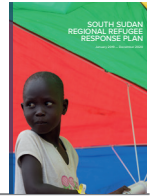


Kenya: 2019 Mid Year Report SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP

January - June 2019



110,600

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES HOSTED IN KENYA (30 JUNE 2019)

US\$ 105.4 M

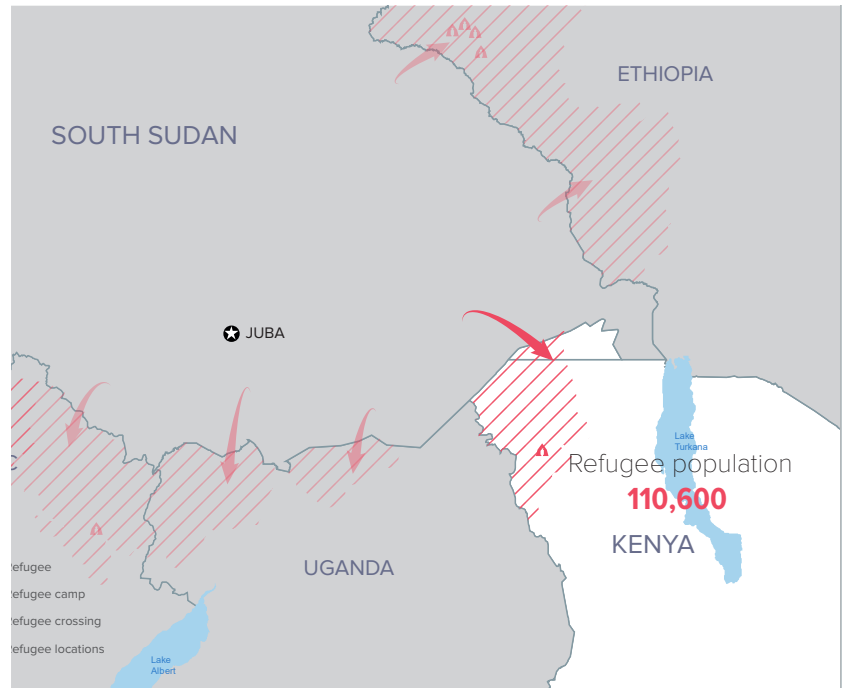
REQUIRED IN KENYA IN 2019

28

RRP PARTNERS IN KENYA IN 2019

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Kenya is hosting 110,600 South Sudanese refugees as of end of June 2019. It continues to provide asylum and protection to those and other refugee populations mainly from the Horn and Great Lakes regions of Africa. There has been a steady influx of South Sudanese refugees into Kenya since the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013. Although, it was expected that the number of new arrivals would decrease in 2019 as a result of the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed in August 2018, Kenya received a triple number of South Sudanese new arrivals, 9000 in the first six months of 2019. At the same time, UNHCR began to receive details of nine South Sudanese spontaneous departures since the beginning of June 2019 from Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) staff present at Nadapal Transit Centre.



The Government of Kenya maintains an open door asylum policy for new arrivals including from non-neighbouring countries such as Eritrea, Burundi, the Central African Republic and others. The Government is taking on an increased role in the delivery of protection services and significant achievements have been made in handing over critical processes such as running the reception facilities and conducting registration and Refugee Status Determination (RSD), with the aim of strengthening the national refugee management system. All South Sudanese PoCs are currently recognised on a prima facie basis as refugees. A challenge faced is the considerable delays and obstacles for refugees in accessing documentation such as refugee ID cards and dissemination of birth and death certificates.

In partnership with the Government of Kenya, RRP partners have adopted a comprehensive protection and integrated development approach that focuses on providing refugees with protection and assistance; promoting refugee and host community access to sustainable quality basic services (health, education, and water) and promoting economic inclusion and business opportunities. This will enhance peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host community. Gradually, the RRP partners will reposition themselves as a catalyst for change and provide technical assistance to the government, rather than direct protection and assistance to persons of concern (PoCs).

With the leadership of the Government and in close collaboration with actors from the humanitarian and development sectors, Kalobeyi Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED) was locally launched on 1 April 2019, however, the long-term success of this approach requires significant investment in existing national services as well as in development projects and infrastructure in the refugee-hosting counties.

Protection

Over **180** SGBV survivors were identified, assessed and **87%** received psychosocial support

1,179 South Sudanese children with a specific need received individual case management



Over **7,140** new arrivals came by the end of June 2019

During the reporting period, the number of new arrivals and returnees from South Sudan increased with over 7,140 new arrivals by the end of June 2019. In February and March, registration activities were limited due to ProGres V4 migration but returned to normal at the end of March 2019. In order to monitor and verify persons of concern movement at the Kenya-South Sudan border, a Government registration staff were stationed at Nadapal transit center and began monitoring spontaneous returns to South Sudan. The shelter by shelter verification exercise in Kalobeyei, which started in 2018, was completed at the end of January 2019. The exercise sought to verify data of refugees residing in Kalobeyei settlement and saw a reduction in numbers of approximately 1,000 refugees.

A total of 1,179 South Sudanese children with a specific need received individual case management, while 518 children were in foster care. During the reporting period, case management in Kalobeyei was taken over by a new RRP partner who is in the process of verifying all children with specific needs (particularly those living in foster care and child-headed households). An inter-agency child-friendly space was built to better reach children in Kalobeyei Village 3. The Director of the Department of Children's Services visited the operation and positively noted the good inter-agency cooperation on child protection. RRP partners have been working closely with national and county authorities to increase capacity on child protection.

At the end of June 2019, 180 SGBV cases were identified in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, assessed and 87 per cent of survivors received psychosocial support. There has been a growth in the number of SGBV reports since the beginning of the year and some survivors are approaching the protection agencies to report cases that occurred in earlier years but whose consequences can still be observed. From the total of reported cases in the first half of 2019, 37 per cent occurred in earlier years. The most common type of incidents reported included physical violence (39 per cent), and emotional abuse (29 per cent), followed by rape (17 per cent), forced marriage (9 per cent), sexual assault (3 per cent) and denial of resources (3 per cent). A small number of cases (4 per cent) were reported by male survivors.

In June 2019, RRP partners in Kakuma concluded the first phase of the SGBV Mainstreaming strategy, identifying main risks and designing a first draft of a local Action Plan to improve the response and mitigate potential gender-based incidents. UNHCR is applying the protection/SGBV mainstreaming process under KISEDIP (Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme). In June, RRP partners began engagement with the Turkana Gender and Child Protection Network to advocate for increased support to refugee girls.

A total of 15,000 South Sudanese refugee youth participated in sports and athletic activities, held with the aim of enhancing social cohesion among the groups. At least 600 youths were able to engage in activities that promoted their talents and improved their earnings. 400 refugee girls participated in a girls' mentorship program that enhanced their self-confidence and allowed them to make informed decisions on matters affecting their wellbeing such as reproductive health, early marriage, and education. A number of girls participated in community awareness sessions on prevention of gender based violence and reporting mechanisms.

Education

49,685



South Sudan children attend pre-primary, primary and secondary schools

124

children share a classroom on average but the standard is 40 children per classroom



580 teachers maintained and renumeralated



By end of June 2019, 49,685 South Sudanese children were enrolled in 19 pre-schools, 26 primary schools and

7 secondary schools located in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement. Gross Enrolment rate (GER) of 86.7 per cent, 113 per cent due to over-age enrolment plus two-schools in one implementation (morning and afternoon shifts) and 53.3 per cent was achieved at the pre-primary, primary and secondary schools respectively. Some 5,079 (27 per cent female) students were successfully registered for the national primary and secondary school exams that will be administered later this year. Extra-curricular activities in music and ball games were supported with schools in the camp participating and qualifying through at the sub-county, county, regional and national competitions.

As part of efforts to implement the CRRF through KISED, refugee schools have been registered as public schools and host community children have been encouraged to enrol. Dialogue with the Ministry of Education (MoE) on the implementation of the education policy for the inclusion of refugee children has been ongoing. RRP partners also conducted other activities such as training of teachers, provision of teaching and learning materials and support for children with disabilities and girls. The Schools Meals Program, which remains essential to encouraging student attendance and retention, was also implemented throughout the school terms.

Despite the progress made to increase education access and quality, challenges remain with growing demand for education services set against inadequate number of schools, materials and qualified teachers. This has led to overcrowding in schools and inability to accommodate additional enrolment of out of school children. Gender disparity, enrolment of over-age learners and insufficient adaptive facilities for children with disabilities continue to be critical bottlenecks to accessible quality education. In this regard, additional investments in education infrastructure, deployment and training of teachers, provision of scholastic materials and support for the education of children with vulnerabilities is required to improve the education situation for South Sudanese refugee children.

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 the insufficient support provided to 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



Assistance provided in cash was increased from 30% to 40% of the food ration distributed

15% of the planned food commodities could not be purchased due to funding constraints

Corn Soya Blend (CSB+) could not be distributed to the general population in the entire year due to challenges to funding



Every month, WFP provides food and nutritional assistance to refugees through general food distributions. In Kakuma, general distributions were provided both as In-kind and cash transfers; beneficiaries receive 60 per cent of their food assistance as in-kind food rations and receive cash transfer covering 40 per cent of the ration.

Beneficiaries in Kalobeyei, received 100 per cent of their food assistance as cash transfer, equivalent to 14 USD per person. The food ration provided in Kakuma includes 85 per cent of the recommended cereal ration, while pulses and vegetable oil is provided at 100% of the recommended ration. Corn Soya Blend (CSB+) could not be distributed to the general population in the entire year due to challenges to funding for this commodity. WFP has successfully diversified the variety of cereal distributed, between rice, wheat, sorghum and maize. Rice has also been used to support the school feeding program in primary schools through provision of hot lunches.

While a complaint response mechanism is in place, they need to be harmonized in order to better support the beneficiaries to avoid delays in the provision of response. The biggest challenge faced by refugees in regards to food assistance is the occasional delay of cash transfers. The Equity Bank has no presence in Kirehe district where Mahama refugee camp is located; the nearest branch is almost 160 KM away from the camp. The bank provides cash to agents to deliver to refugees, but the long distances to travel often lead to distribution delays.



Health & Nutrition

over **1,749** hospitals deliveries constituting **95%** delivery under skilled supervision

Universal access to health among its person of concerns achieved crude mortality of 0.2/1000/month and under five mortality of 0.8/1000/ month

7,977 admissions in the various nutrition programs targeting children below five years, with over **90%** cure rates

The operation has been running eight health facilities offering comprehensive primary health care services which have recorded over 124,617 consultations. There have also been 10 nutrition sites providing nutrition services targeting children below five years, pregnant lactating women and patients with chronic illnesses such as TB and HIV infections. In provision of primary health care the operation was able to achieve universal access to health among its person of concerns achieving crude mortality of 0.2/1000/month and under five mortality of 0.8/1000/ month which are within UNHCR and Sphere standards. Primary health care services provided include consultations by qualified clinicians, provision of essential medicines without stock-outs, comprehensive laboratory services, health education immunization for children, referrals for tertiary and secondary care and supplementary and therapeutic feeding programs for moderately and severely malnourished children below five years, pregnant and lactating women.

There was increased morbidity from communicable diseases mainly respiratory tract infections and watery diarrhoea following the rainy season which contributed to increased cases of malnutrition. This situation was compounded by drought affecting the surrounding host community leading to high numbers seeking health and nutrition services. This strained the current health system with increased demand for additional staff, medicine and medical supplies, as well as nutritional therapeutic supplies. The operation has a universal health coverage road map aimed at enrolling refugees into the national hospital insurance fund as part of integrating refugee health services into the national and county health system. The process will involve registration, licensing and accreditation of all facilities in the operation by national statutory bodies affiliated with Ministry of Health.

Livelihoods & Environment

4,730 refugees received productive assets, training and business support for their livelihoods activities



3,028 employed/self-employed, increasing household incomes to improve their livelihoods



7.4% of individuals aged 18-59 years are engaged in livelihoods activities in Kakuma

Kakuma is a vibrant economy of 2,500 businesses, representing 30 percent of all known businesses in Turkana County. Kakuma and Kalobeyei have a unique workforce and a diversified vibrant artisan skillset. The population density positively contributes to a dynamic business environment and creates an opportunity for economies of scale. RRP partners established a collective systematic livelihoods database to inform skills absorption, economic drivers for different sectors, labor demand and supply in Turkana West Sub-County. RRP partners also enhanced financial literacy and capacities, and expanded and strengthened 11 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) to 161 refugees and 88 host communities members, injecting an additional KSh. 1.06 Million for credit currently in circulation. The use of Cash Based Interventions (CBI) for assistance enabled the establishment of 224 new businesses in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement in various sectors, including construction.

Shelter & NFIs

1,739 semi-permanent shelters have been constructed for new arrivals settled in Kakuma camp



431 semi-permanent shelters have been converted to permanent shelters in Kalobeyei settlement



176 shelters are still awaiting repair since initial identification in 2017

By the end of the reporting period 5,389 South Sudanese refugees representing 1,689 households benefited from 1,739 semi-permanent shelters that have been constructed, increasing coverage to 91 per cent of households being provided with adequate dwellings. Additionally, 24 dilapidated shelters were repaired and 25 improved shelters were constructed to support SGBV survivors.

In Kalobeyei settlement, 282 households (1,600 refugees) received cash grants to convert their transitional shelter units to permanent shelters as well as construct their household latrines. The number of households represent 431 shelter units 9,133 standard shelters and 149 double shelters. The size of the shelter was determined by family size. As a result, the average permanent shelter coverage in Kalobeyei stands at 28 per cent, with 2,361 shelter units have so far been converted.

WASH

19.13 litres of water per person per day met in Kakuma, a decrease from 21.6 L/p/d



Latrine to learner ratio increased from **1:16** to **1:10**



Low latrine coverage rate in Kakuma and Kalobeyei at 34.8% and 20.8% respectively requiring urgent redress

As at 30 June 2019, the per capita water accessed by refugees in Kakuma was 19.13litres/person/day. This decreased from the 21.64litres/person/day reported at the beginning of 2019. The reduction is attributed to the prolonged drought that led to reduced aquifer recharge for the boreholes providing water.

In Kakuma, water is supplied through 16 boreholes, some of which run on solar and generator system. The number of boreholes reduced to 15 after one of the boreholes (BH3) was washed away by flooding of the River Tarach.

A total of 1,350 meters of water pipeline (out of the targeted 1,500 meters) was laid or extended, including 120 meters extended to schools. Rehabilitation of the tap stands is ongoing. Water quality continued to be monitored to ensure it is safe for human consumption.

In Kalobeyei the per capita water accessed by refugees in Kalobeyei Settlement was 20.34L as at the end of June, compared to 17.91litres/person/day reported at the beginning of 2019. The improvement is attributed to an improved reticulation system, coupled with good service provision.

CRRF

With the leadership of the Government and in close partnership with actors from the humanitarian and development sectors, the KISED P was locally launched on 1 April 2019 and the coordination structure consisting of a steering committee, secretariat, and eight thematic working groups undertook rounds of discussions to follow up on the implementation and enhance the accountability. As a result of the inclusion of refugees in CIDP, all county-level draft Bills are now open for refugee public participation and the refugees provided their opinions on financial inclusion and water bills. Some key achievements include the completion of the comprehensive socio-economic profiling exercise in Kalobeyei in collaboration with the Government and the World Bank to strengthen evidence-based programming using methods comparable to national statistical practices.

To strengthen private sector engagement and entrepreneurship, RRP partners continued support to refugees to have access to market-oriented skills development programs that offer certified trainings allowing them to promote their businesses and have better employment opportunities. This resulted in the self-employment of 3,028 refugees. The Kalobeyei new market has been completed and 22 new businesses have been identified. A reported 3,000 people have access to safe and renewable energy.

Efforts also continued to advocate for an improved business climate and attracting additional enterprises to invest and increase the value added in sectors that maximize job creation and generate income for both host and refugee communities in Turkana West. To promote inclusive and sustainable service systems, RRP partners further invested in health infrastructure including establishing radiology department in the main hospital in Kakuma with advanced X-ray and ultra sound machines, which will also support the accreditation process as part of the roll out process for NHIF and collaboration and partnership with the GoK and the Ministry of Education continued to pursue the inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in the national education system.

2019 & 2020 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN KENYA

- Action Africa Help International
- Association for Aid and Relief Japan
- Danish Church Aid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Don Bosco
- Food for the Hungry
- Film Aid International
- Finn Church Aid
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- International Rescue Committee
- IsraAid
- Johanniter
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- LKAD
- Lutheran World Federation
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Peace Winds Japan
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- Sanivation
- SNV NDO
- Swiss Contact
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- Windle International Kenya
- World Food Programme
- World Vision International

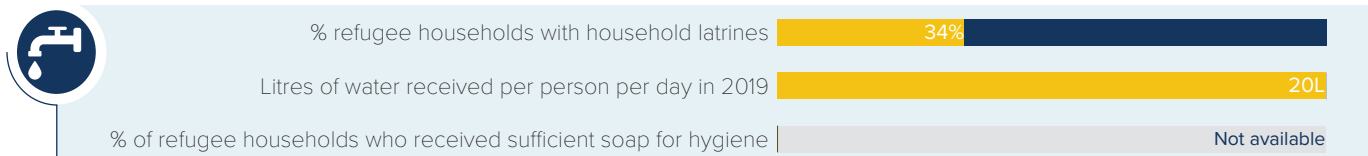
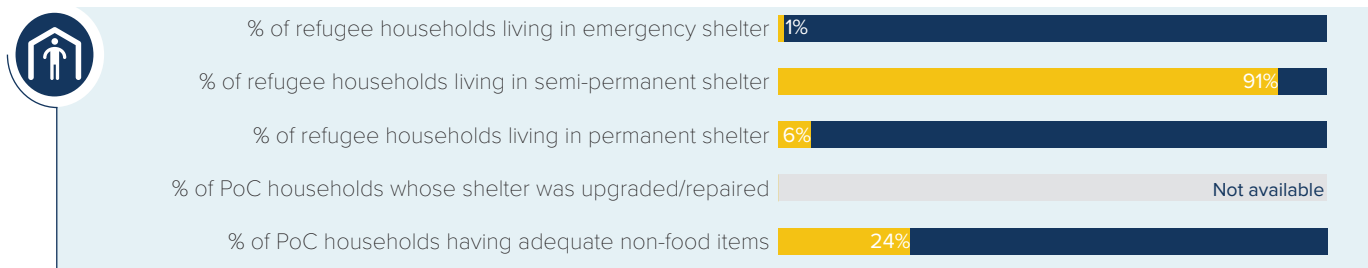
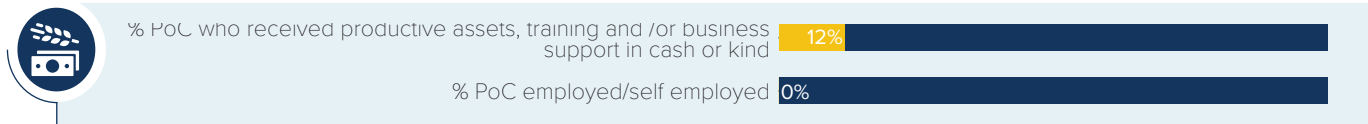
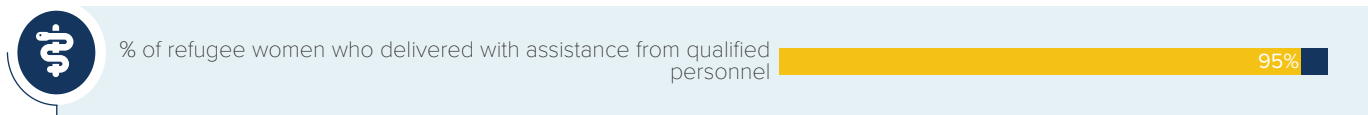
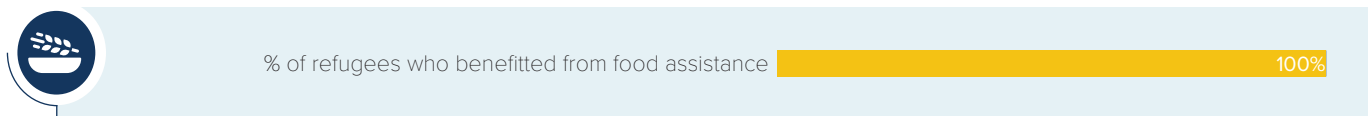
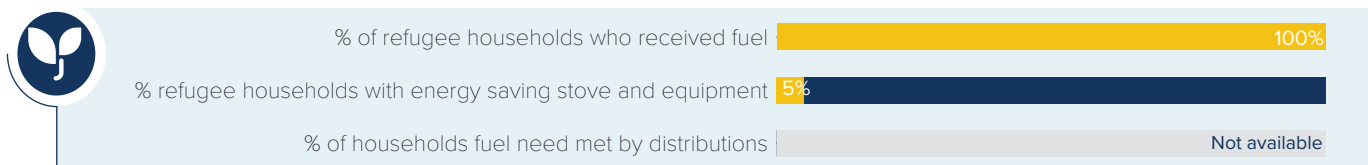
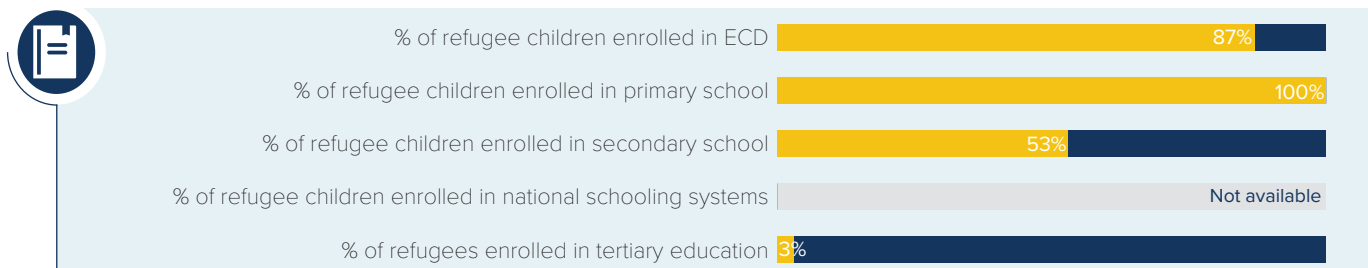
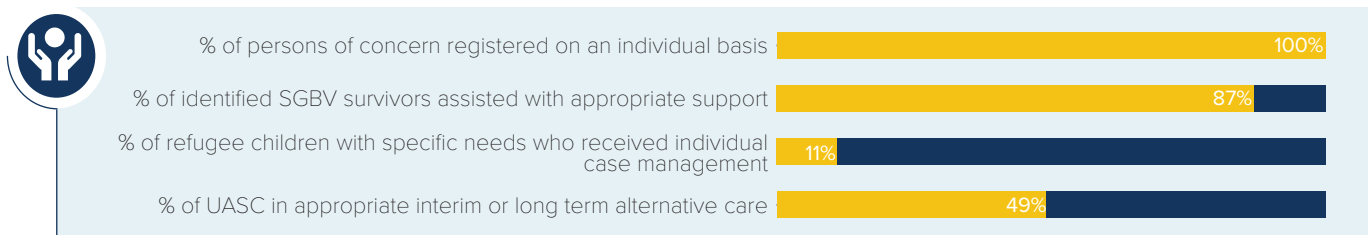
FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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