

Kenya: 2018 Mid Year Report SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP

January - June 2018



114,492

SOUTH SUDANESE
REFUGEES HOSTED IN
KENYA (30 JUNE 2018)

US\$ 105.3 M

REQUIRED IN KENYA IN
2018

13%

FUNDING RECEIVED
(17 JULY 2018)

16

RRP PARTNERS IN KENYA
IN 2018

SITUATION OVERVIEW

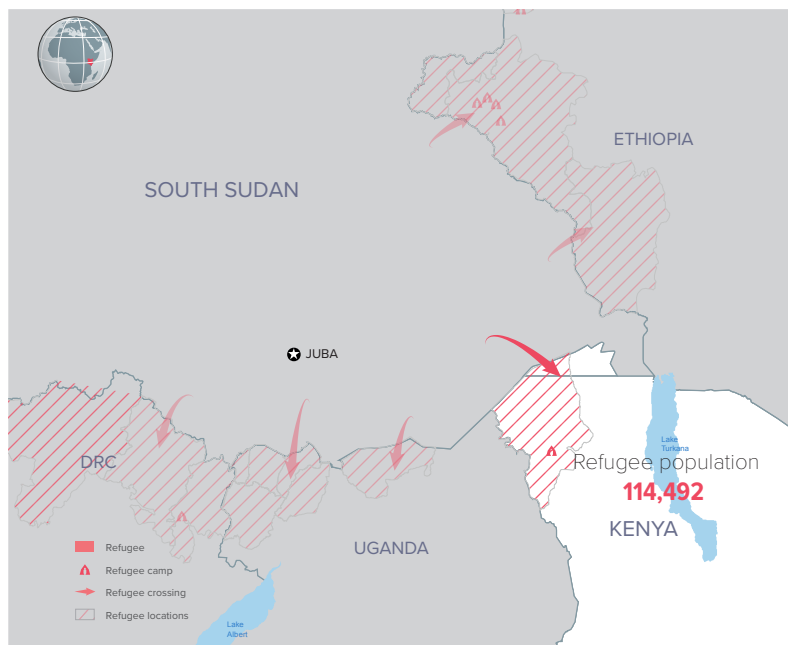
As of 30 June 2018, the total number of South Sudanese refugees in Kenya is 114,492. At the end of June 2018, 94 percent of the South Sudanese refugees in Kenya resided in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei Settlement, with a smaller percentage in Dadaab as well as urban areas such as Nairobi, Nakuru, Kitale and other areas. Refugees crossed to Kenya through the Nadapal Border in Turkana County, where Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei Settlement are situated. Out of the 58.2 percent of South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma, 88,309 are women and children with heightened protection risks.

Out of a total of 8,175 new arrivals (including new-borns) from South Sudan in the first six months of 2018, 5,462 were to Kakuma, comprising 67 percent of the new arrivals, of whom 4,542 were women and children, including unaccompanied minors and separated children. During the reporting period, South Sudanese population figures remained constant at 114,492. These figures are corroborated through a vigorous ongoing verification exercise.

Economic empowerment activities are ongoing among South Sudanese refugees through livelihood interventions geared towards developing refugee and host community resilience.

South Sudanese refugees are registered and recognised on a prima facie basis by the Government of Kenya. There is a backlog in the issuance of refugee ID cards which is a legal requirement to carry out for any economic activities.


Heightened protection risks namely early marriage, abduction of girls and forced marriages are on the rise. RRP protection partners are working to strengthen early identification, mitigation and response mechanisms to redress these multifaceted protection risks. However, the crisis is compounded by the fact that there are enormous challenges due to the large funding gap for the response which is threatening the delivery of life-saving assistance in all sectors and limiting the capacity to adequately assess and provide sustained legal and physical protection including through psycho-social support.



The Kenya component of the RRRP for South Sudan is 13 percent funded, which means that only essential services are being prioritised.

Protection

 **100%**
South Sudanese refugees **registered** on an individual basis

20% increase in **identification** of **SGBV** cases due to innovative tools and coordinated response mechanism 

 **12%**
children with specific needs from South Sudan received individual case management by June 2018

The total number of South Sudanese registered as of 30 June in the camp, settlement and in urban settings stood at 114,492 individuals. There is a lack of government resources to process refugee ID card applications during initial registration.

Due to a focus on the ongoing verification exercise, the number of children assisted with placement in alternative care (kinship/foster care) dropped to 88 percent of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) as of 30 June. However, RRP partners have introduced a more comprehensive child protection assessment for early identification of children at risk and this should help to provide improved protection for children. Furthermore, collaboration with the National Government through the Gender Officer has led to an agreement to create an MOU with UNHCR on strengthening the Child Protection and Gender activities for refugees and the host community. A remaining gap is that there needs to be increased engagement of community-based organisations in child protection mechanisms. There is also a need for increased understanding of family tracing by the refugee community and agencies. Intensive field presence by RRP partners has resulted in a 20 percent increase of identification of children-at-risk under case management.


RRP partners continued to identify and support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) using innovative tools such as Protection and Inter-Agency Referral Forms and KASI (Kiosk Automated Services and Information) and an increase was identified in the number of early/forced marriages and rape/defilement cases. There is a lack of established mechanisms to monitor spontaneous movements, especially perpetrators coming from South Sudan abducting girls for early marriages. The formation of community coordination group activities (Girls Mentorship, Engaging men through accountable practice, Economic and Social Development) has resulted in identifying power imbalances which aggravate gender inequality and violence against women and girls, men and boys. It has also helped to provide more timely access to services including clinical care for SGBV survivors. Women and girls are also reporting increased household income and decision making power due to their engagement in economic and social empowerment activities.

There continues to be limited resettlement and complementary pathways such as scholarships, labour mobility, private sponsorship opportunities as well as limited sport programme and venues for youth to develop their skills and knowledge.

Education

 **2 new schools** opened for new arrivals

 **3 schools** registered with authorities

 **The lack of facilities, teachers & materials remains a major challenge in Kakuma, with:**
84 children per teacher
134 children per classroom
4 children per textbook + 6 per desk

By June 2018, 24,212 South Sudanese children were enrolled across 26 primary and 6 secondary schools in Kakuma and Kalobeyei Settlement representing a participation level of 70 percent at primary and only 5.4 percent at secondary level. 4,589 students were successfully registered for the national primary and secondary examinations with students set to write the exams in November 2018. Additionally, support was provided for teacher capacity development, promotion of extra-curricular activities, training of the school board of management and targeted interventions for over-age learners and those with special needs. Two temporary primary schools were opened to cater for new arrivals and decongest existing schools, allowing for additional enrolment of out of school children. Three schools were registered with the Ministry of Education (MoE) as public entities thereby providing opportunities to further mainstream refugee education provision.

Alongside these achievements there are also areas that need improvement. There is congestion in schools due to inadequate school infrastructure. The ratio of classrooms per children was 1:134, the ratio of textbooks per pupil was 1:4 and the ratio of desks per pupil was 1:6. There is also an insufficient number of teachers, low levels

of teacher remuneration and limited opportunities for certified training. More funding is needed to address these challenges as they interfere with learning. Gender disparity in education access, especially at the upper levels of schooling (upper primary and secondary education) continues to persist.

Food

100% of South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma received full ration food assistance (vouchers)

>90% coverage of nutrition programmes

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

Food assistance was provided by WFP during the first half of 2018 to the South Sudanese population. 25 percent received the full ration via restricted cash transfer to family heads electronically while the other 75 percent received both cash transfer and in-kind assistance. 70 percent of the assistance was in-kind and 30 percent was provided in the form of a restricted electronic cash called “Bamba Chakula”.

Traders from both host and refugee communities serve as vendors for the restricted cash transfers which has led to flourishing markets in Kakuma and Kalobeyei as there is an increased circulation of cash, hence some increase in diversification of diet is observed among the population, particularly in Kalobeyei. However continued ration cuts due to inadequate funding has contributed to food insecurity within the population resulting in both positive and negative coping strategies. The value of Bamba chakula is low in comparison to the market prices of nutrient rich foods and competing needs lead to spending of Bamba chakula on other needs and not the intended purpose of food diversification. This results in the population consuming a diet with minimal micronutrient rich foods such as proteins and vegetables. There has also been an erratic supply of corn soya blend, the only source of micronutrients to vulnerable groups of children and pregnant and lactating women. Constant prevalence of watery diarrhea and an outbreak of cholera also contributed to a deterioration of nutrition status of the population. Dietary diversification for persons with chronic conditions is not provided, which compromises the outcomes from the management of these conditions. In Kalobeyei, seasonal challenges such as upsurges in malaria and watery diarrhoea has had a negative impact on the nutrition status of children. The low dietary diversity score has led to micronutrient deficiency and low immunity among the population at Kalobeyei settlement.

Health & Nutrition

Under-five mortality rate in Kakuma: 0.6/1,000/month
(against SPHERE standard of 3/1,000/month)

100% new arrivals screened for malnutrition & received treatment

107 consultations per qualified clinician per day
(above standard of 50/clinician/day)

RRP partners continued to provide comprehensive primary health care in the first half of 2018. Facility-based services were delivered in 6 facilities in Kakuma and 2 health facilities in Kalobeyei. Facilities were supported by a network of community health workers (144 in Kakuma and 50 in Kalobeyei) who provided health education at household level, contact tracing for patients with highly infectious diseases as well as defaulter tracing for patients who missed doctor appointments. This ensured that all refugees accessed treatment for the most common causes of morbidity. Achievements included fully trained and qualified staff in the health facilities, provision of essential medicines, functional laboratories, and care for non-communicable diseases including mental health, as well as HIV and tuberculosis care.

100% of new arrivals who were under five years or pregnant and lactating mothers were screened for malnutrition and enrolled in respective programmes for treatment. Nutrition services were fully integrated with health care services at both community and facility levels. Services offered included integrated management of acute malnutrition, maternal infant and young child nutrition, nutrition surveillance & assessments, blanket supplementary feeding program and hospital in-patient feeding program for the persons of concern. There was also comprehensive care for patients with HIV, AIDS and tuberculosis. The nutrition programme also operated the hospital feeding program that provided meals to all in-patients admitted in different health facilities.

The ratio of consultations per clinician per day are persistently high above acceptable threshold of <50 during periods of seasonal disease upsurges specifically for watery diarrhoea, cholera and malaria. This limits the time which the clinician has to give each patient in diagnosis and also can lead to burn out of the health workers. Additionally, drugs and already overstretched medical supplies became depleted as a result of the upsurge in seasonal diseases.

The number of community health workers has reduced significantly which limits disease prevention interventions at the community level, as a result diseases such as watery diarrhoea are persistent.



Livelihoods & Environment

1,378 refugees &
249 host community members benefited from business development interventions



99 refugee and host community youths provided with job opportunities in clean energy sector through private sector engagement



Difficulties in accessing **bank loans & business grants** for refugees



The 2018 livelihoods interventions by RRP partners have embodied the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) approach. RRP partners worked to reinforce conditions that improve financial access for refugee and host communities to galvanise the business ecosystem. They supported ongoing initiatives to amplify market-driven needs including the need for trained, qualified and certified masons and the need for skilled road construction support i.e. graders and heavy duty vehicle drivers, oil and gas industry electricians. RRP partners supported emerging agriculture opportunities that enhance production and linkages to sub-county and county markets. RRP partners scaled up new emerging technologies for social economic changes and regulatory policy on trade and investment. Livelihoods and legal protection teams have collaborated with key government departments to formulate harmonised refugees businesses and community based organisations' registration processes. RRP partner involvement in the 2018-2022 County Integrated Development Plans reflects refugee inclusion in socio-economic development planning.

RRP partners established 3,300 kitchen gardens on sunken beds technology and initiated large-scale sorghum production on 188 hectares that supports 740 households (including 273 host community households). 35 field school associations were established and operationalised in poultry, goat production and marketing, grazing management, pasture production and marketing, rain fed agriculture, vegetable production and prosopis management. 7,000 water tanks for rainwater harvesting were distributed and installed to irrigate kitchen gardens and for domestic use. 16 shops in Kalobeyei for local community retailers were constructed and approval was obtained for the traders to distribute the corn-soya blend from these shops for the Bamba Chakula Vouchers.

Over 55,000 South Sudanese refugees and 20,000 host population (youths and adults) need improved access to markets, skills and finance. There was overwhelming demand for business capital and grants with 6,800 queries and applications against 100 slots for bank loans. Capacity strengthening is needed for existing community owned systems, for example the established TWISACCO (Turkana West Integrated Savings Credits and Cooperative Society), a conduit for affordable financial inclusion services, products and support needs capacity strengthening of its portfolio, governance and operational structures. There is also a need for a paradigm shift from annual funds and planning to multi-year. Training for refugee and host community youths needs comprehensive market led government certified courses with eventual livelihoods prospects. However, greater funding is needed to realise this. Intense agricultural investment is needed to create access to sufficient water for domestic and agriculture use. A dam set up to harvest water for irrigation contributes to livelihoods opportunities for the population such as employment for plumbers, water engineers and farmers.



Shelter & NFIs

487
semi-permanent shelters
converted to permanent
in Kalobeyei settlement



463
semi-permanent shelters
constructed for new arrivals
settled in Kakuma camp

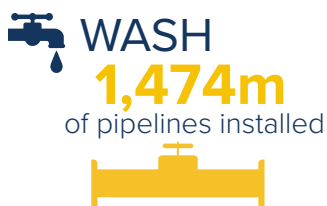
200 
households
need shelter

In Kakuma refugee camp through RRP partners, 4,000 temporary shelters have been targeted 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 inadequate dwellings.

By the end of June 2018, RRP partners provided semi-permanent shelters that benefited over 2,248 refugees translating to over 463 households in Kakuma camp and 8 dilapidated shelters have been repaired in Kakuma 1. This achievement effectively addressed the problem of inadequate shelters for the new asylum seekers who are now all settled in adequate dwellings to protect them from insecurity and other physical elements. 99 percent of households are now being provided with adequate dwellings in Kakuma camp.

As a way of addressing the shelter problem and in line with the Kalobeyei integrated settlement vision, RRP partners are adopting sustainable shelter programming through gradual cash based intervention (CBI) modalities. This approach was used to implement the permanent shelter project and 403 transitional shelters constructed in 2016 and 2017 have been converted into permanent shelters. In addition, through the cash based intervention program, 84 additional shelters have also been constructed. Overall, 771 transitional shelters have been converted to permanent shelters as of 30 June. This constitutes approximately 10% of the total number of shelters in Kalobeyei. A cumulative number of 3,576 refugees have benefitted from the shelter program and 200 from the Kalobeyei host community.

Since July 2017, the quarterly general distribution of sanitary materials has not been conducted due to distribution cost challenges despite of availability of materials. There is insufficient availability of 20 litre jerri cans for new arrivals, and they were instead given 10 litre of semi-collapsible jerri cans which are not durable and have limited water storage capacity. There is insufficient stock of non-food items (NFI) for the entire camp population for both Kakuma and Kalobeyei. For those who arrived before 31 December 2016 there is a need for NFI replacement or replenishment as this is necessary every two or three years. There is a need for additional funds to support the distribution cost of sanitary materials, 20L jerri cans for new arrivals and replacement/replenishment of NFIs for older refugee populations and recent arrivals.



RRP partners continue to provide water to South Sudanese refugees and some member of the host community. The response depends on ground water sources. 18 boreholes which have been sunk along Tarach River act as a source of water. Seven of the boreholes are solarised, while the remaining nine run on diesel power alone. As of the 30 June, the per capita water accessed by refugees was 23. litres per person per day compared to 22.12 l/p/d as at 31 December 2017. The increase is linked to rains that recharged the boreholes, an improved water reticulation system and enhanced operation and maintenance of the water supply system.

The water supplied is treated through inline chlorine dosing to ensure that it is safe for human consumption. Water treatment and water quality monitoring was enhanced in order to control the spread of waterborne diseases both within the camp and surrounding host community villages. Other achievements included the construction of two elevated steel tanks in Kalobeyei Village 2 and 3. A new borehole was drilled and a new 100m³ elevated steel tank was constructed in Kakuma 1 in order to improve water access to areas that have been experiencing waterborne diseases.

Kakuma Camp and the entire Turkana West Sub County continues to experience water shortages. Hence, it is necessary to explore sources of water other than boreholes. As the underground water in Kalobeyei has a high level of salinity, the process of mapping other water resources should be scaled up in collaboration with other stakeholders. There are a number of boreholes that require solarisation in order to have an effective system. More boreholes need to be drilled in order to realise 100 percent solar pumping benefits. There are water storage tanks that are not utilised effectively due to insufficient water supply. Water and sanitation challenges in schools persist due to the increasing student population.

CRRF

During the reporting period and within the framework of the CRRF, Turkana County confirmed the inclusion of refugees in the new County Integrated Developed Plan (CIDP), which represents an unprecedented development in the County as it recognises the importance of promoting issues affecting refugees and the host community in Turkana West.

At the national level in line with the CRRF approach, and in conformity with the principle of “leaving no one behind” of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), RRP partners, working together with the Refugee Affairs Secretariat and other stakeholders, ensured that the needs of the refugee population, the refugee hosting population, and stateless persons and migrants were integrated in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 for Kenya which was finalised in June 2018.

Building on the IGAD’s Djibouti Declaration on regional refugee education (December 2017), RRP partners worked with the Ministry of Education to develop a Refugee Education Inclusion Policy. The whole of society approach is actively applied to the CRRF in Kenya with a broad number of stakeholders actively engaged, as witnessed during the recent workshop organised by civil society in May 2018.

RRP partners continued to strengthen the involvement of development actors such as the World Bank and IFC. Plans under the Kakuma/Kalobeyi Challenge Funds are underway to mobilise some USD 20 million to promote the engagement of private sectors in areas such as access to energy, education, technology, value added interventions. This will also benefit social and local entrepreneurs, including refugees and the host community. The Fund is expected to be launched in the second half of 2018.

Along the same vein, UNHCR concluded an agreement with Equity Bank to provide refugees with access to financial services using UNHCR ID cards. This will have a direct positive impact on facilitating cash-based interventions, especially the Cash for Shelter Scheme, which will have positive results in promoting the dignity of refugees and also promote economic activities in the area through supporting business growth.

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

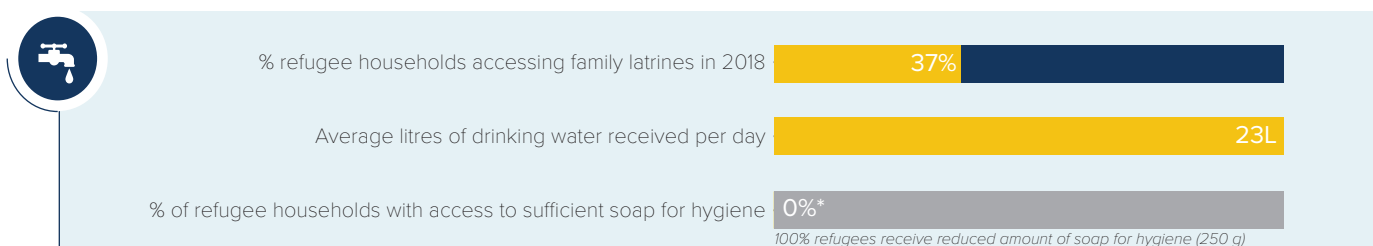
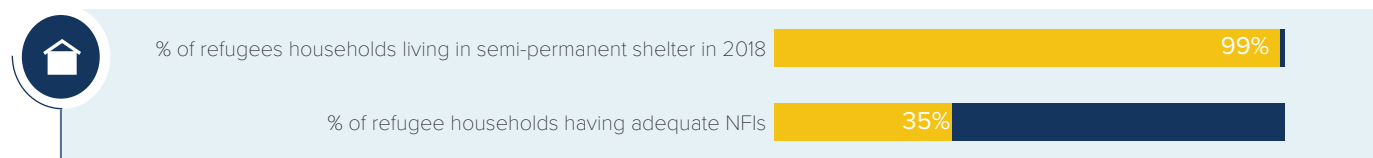
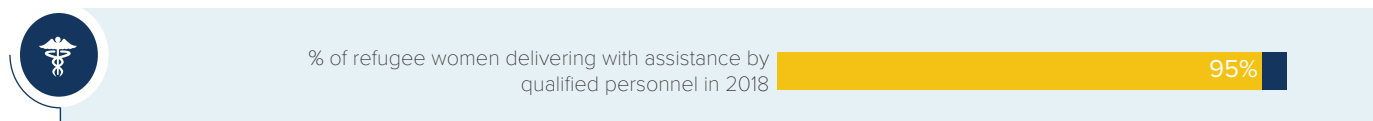
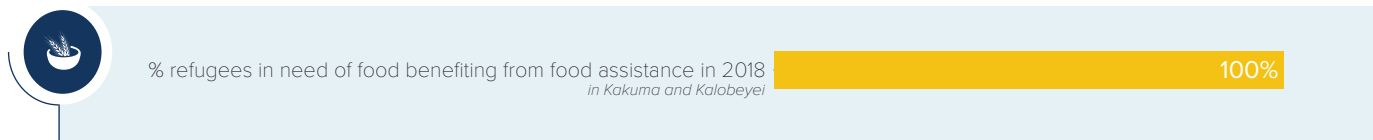
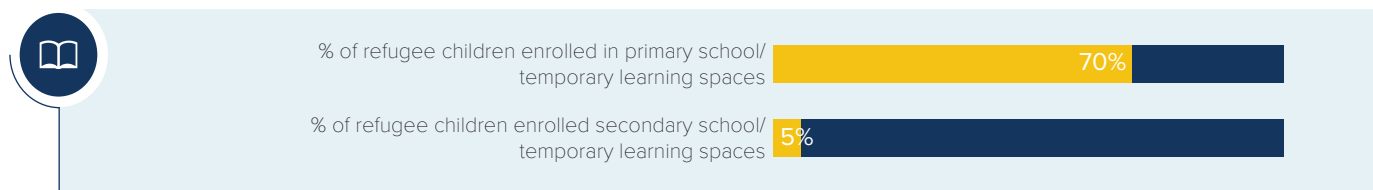
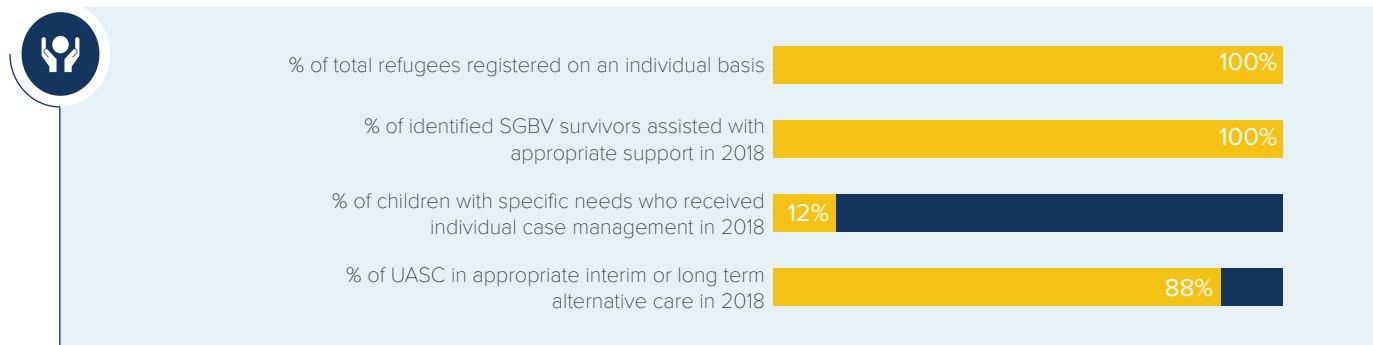
FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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