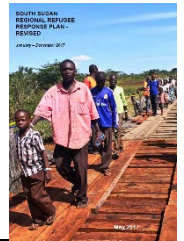


# Kenya: 2017 End of Year Report

## SOUTH SUDAN - REGIONAL RRP

December 2017



**111,612**

SOUTH SUDANESE  
REFUGEES  
IN KENYA (DEC 2017)

**US\$88.6 M**

REQUIRED IN KENYA IN  
2017

**31%**

FUNDING RECEIVED  
(DEC 2017)

**16**

RRRP PARTNERS IN  
KENYA

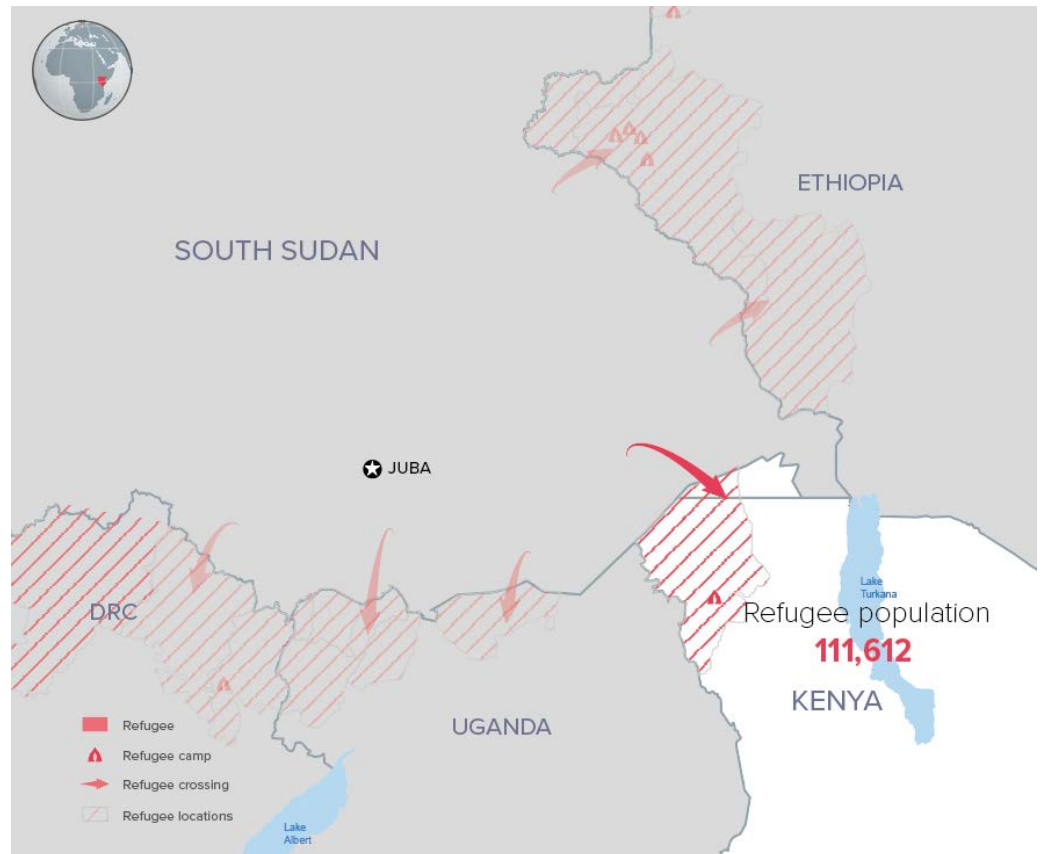
### SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 31 December 2017, there are 111,612 South Sudanese refugees in Kenya. Some 94% of South Sudanese refugees reside in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei Settlement, with the remaining population live in Dadaab refugee camp and in urban areas, including Nairobi, Nakuru and Kitale, among others.

A total of 16,622 new South Sudanese refugees arrived in Kakuma in 2017, more than half of whom are women and children. The majority crossed into Kenya through the Nadapal Border in Turkana County, where Kakuma and Kalobeyei are situated.

The increase of new arrivals has had an impact on the available resources and affected programming thus forcing the operation to prioritize needs. The South Sudan crisis remains one of the fastest growing crises on the African continent.

The crisis is compounded by the fact that there are enormous funding gaps in the Kenya operation which are threatening life-saving assistance including, but not limited to, food cuts.





## Protection

**18,837**  
new South Sudanese  
refugees **registered**  
**in 2017** (16,622 new  
arrivals & 2,215 births)

**17,000**   
South Sudanese refugees  
with specific needs received  
**psychosocial support** in 2017

**Best Interests Assessments**  
**1,965** were completed for  
**newly arrived**  
**South Sudanese**  
**children**



The total number of South Sudanese that were administered in the camp, settlement and in urban setting stood at 111,612 individuals as of 31 December 2017. 100% of this population has been registered by the end of 2017. As one of the core protection activities, registration training was provided to the authorities to build their capacity in preparation for the handover of registration to the Government of Kenya. At Nadapal Transit Centre at the border, individuals with specific needs were identified for immediate assistance. All the children were individually registered and those under the category of children at risk were assessed. The children were assisted with alternative care arrangements within the camp and integrated into the community through different community based organizations that is suitable for their age and condition.

RRP partners continued to identify and support survivors of sexual and gender based violence. Among the SGBV cases reported among the South Sudanese refugees, including children, in 2017, 30% involved physical assault, 29% involved psychological/emotional abuse, 20% were rape cases, 11% involved forced marriage, 6% involved denial of resources and 4% involved sexual assault.

As a key priority, community-engagement on protection has significantly improved in 2017. The formation of community coordination groups has improved timely access to services, including clinical care for SGBV survivors. They represent groups like children and women at risk, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities. These groups are regularly empowered through trainings, awareness raising sessions, art and sports activities. The trainings include community mobilizations skills, volunteerism and conflict management skills among others, with the aim of obtaining the right skills to serve the community efficiently and effectively.

### Key Achievements


- Collaboration with the national Government through the Gender officer from County Level and facilitation of their active participation in the Inter-Agency Working group activities.
- The availability of response centers has improved reporting of SGBV incidences by the community. The availability of safe homes has improved community response to SGBV and support to survivors especially in Kalobeyei.
- Systematic processing of identification of UASCs and children at risk from Nadapal transit center and review of risk assessment tools that guide the prioritization of cases.
- 400 alternative care arrangements for UASCs (Foster care, CHH, Safe shelters)
- Construction of child friendly spaces.

### Remaining Gaps


- Limited resources of government to process Refugee ID card application during initial registration.
- Lack of established mechanism to monitor the movement of spontaneous arrivals and departures.
- Lack of resources for prevention activities, to support safe homes and ensure available number of case workers to respond to SGBV cases.
- Fostering teenage children and especially boys remained a challenge.
- Limited livelihood opportunities for foster parents and caregivers.
- Lack of play materials in the established child friendly spaces.
- Violence towards children and continued practice of harmful cultural practices like early marriage, FGM.



## Education

 **47,983**  
South Sudanese refugee children enrolled in **primary & secondary education**

**12** education facilities constructed and / or improved  


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

Despite strained resources and increasing demand for education, RRP partners have managed to achieve substantial milestones during the reporting period. There were 1,276 students following higher education programs through various scholarship streams as well as partnerships with 10 universities (local and international) representing a 3-fold increase. Refugee children returned excellent results in national examinations achieving 87.8% pass rate (higher than national average of 76%) in the primary national exam and produced some of the top candidates at the county and national level.

### Key Achievements

- Significant increase of overall school enrollment. RRP partners have supported the set-up and opening of 3 pre-primary schools (1 permanent), 3 primary schools (2 permanent) and a temporary secondary school that has supported learning for 14,035 (6,019 female) students.
- 50 secondary school students from Dadaab were provided scholarships to attend local secondary schools in Turkana West sub-county.

### Remaining Gaps

- Under-resourcing set against increasing demand for education.
- Despite achieving a percentage close to universal access to primary education and significant improvements in access at other levels, the out of school percentage is around 37%.
- Supply challenges in accessing classrooms, trained teachers, materials etc.
- Insufficient number of national teachers including female teachers, limited training and support opportunities, and low teacher remuneration and motivation which affects the quality of education.
- Gender equity gap: Gender disparity in education access especially at the upper levels of schooling

## Food

**100% of South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma received food assistance, including:**

 **25%** who received cash transfers & **75%** who received cash & in-kind food

**However, 75% of the population experienced between 30 - 50% food ration cuts throughout 2017**



WFP continued to provide food in 2017 for the South Sudanese population. 75% of this population received food partially in kind (70%) while the other portion (30%) was provided in form of a restricted electronic cash called “Bamba Chakula”. The other 25% of the population received the full ration via restricted cash transfer to family heads electronically. The use of restricted cash transfers has led to flourishing markets in Kakuma and Kalobeyei as there is an increased circulation of cash, hence some increase in diversification on diet is observed among the population. However continued ration cuts due to inadequate funding has contributed to food insecurity within the population resulting in both positive and negative coping strategies.

### Key Achievements

- Food vouchers (Bamba Chakula) were successfully implemented in both Kalobeyei and Kakuma.
- There has not been a major pipeline break in food supply in 2017.

### Remaining Gaps

- Reduction of food rations in Kakuma by up to 50% in 2017.
- Sale and exchange of food rations in order to purchase other household needs.
- Food voucher were used to purchase other household needs: Firewood, soap and clothes.
- Cereals provided in food basket are in grain form and milling cost is not covered.

% of students in the school (school feeding provided)

63%



## Health & Nutrition



**Under-Five mortality rate in Kakuma:**  
**0.7/1,000/month**  
*(within UNHCR standard of 1.5/1,000/month)*



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

Global Acute Malnutrition:  
**10.6%**



Severe Acute Malnutrition:  
**0.8%**

RRP partners provided comprehensive primary health care to the South Sudanese refugee population. This was achieved by running 6 facilities in Kakuma; 1 level 4 hospital, 1 Level 3 health center, and 4 level 2 dispensaries. This provided primary health care services which included consultations, maternal and child health care, immunization for all children in line with MoH guidelines, provision of essential drugs, laboratory services, and HIV preventive and curative services. Also provided was safe motherhood services and nutrition services targeting; pregnant and lactating women, as well as children below five years. This was further complemented by a network of community health workers distributed at a ratio of 1:800 people. They provided health education, providing awareness of services available at health facilities and the importance of utilizing this services. The health services are also complemented by a 24 hour ambulance system.

### Key Achievements

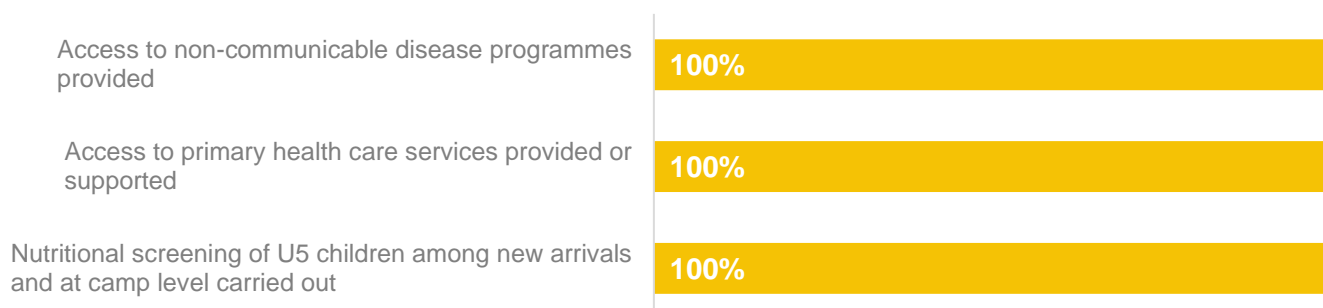
- Hospital delivery rate of over 95% for all pregnant women.
- All new arrivals from South Sudan were screened for communicable diseases, nutrition status, vaccinated in line Ministry of Health guidelines and those malnourished or sick received treatment immediately.
- Through the reverse referral system of having specialist doctors coming to provide services through monthly medical camps in Kakuma a total of 350 patients benefitted from consultations or surgery that they would previously not have benefitted from.

### Remaining Gaps

- The resources available to provide health services are decreasing every year, affecting the quality of health services being offered hence there is a need to find a more sustainable way of health financing.
- Consultations per clinician per day is above the UNHCR recommendation of 50 patients per clinician per day due to the low number of available qualified medical health staff leading to poor standards of health services provided.
- Increases in the population led to increased morbidity and demand for essential drugs. This lead to depleted stocks of essential drugs and

medical supplies due to lack of enough resources further compromising the quality of health services.

- Lack of diversity in the food has led to high cases of micronutrient deficiencies shown by a high anemia caseload.



## Livelihoods

**5,609**  
South Sudanese refugee youth (15 - 24 years) were enrolled in **certified livelihoods training** in 2017



**8,692** refugee & host community households received **energy-saving stoves**



**300** refugee **businesses** were supported with formal loans in 2017



By the end of 2017 RRP partners targeted over 15,496 (18-59 years) persons of concern with livelihoods interventions aimed at achieving self-employment for more than 12 months. Youths were enrolled in certified livelihoods trainings. Skills offered included carpentry, agriculture, electrical, hairdressing and beauty.

The response was aligned with KISED and CRRF principles to promote multi-partner response and include host communities to improve economic, social or environmental outcomes. A government-led, multi-stakeholder response was utilized in order to promote the management of refugee issues through national plans, policies, programmes and to show their economic inclusion as a viable and sustainable alternative to encampment. Some 10% of interventions targeted host communities to enable them to access vocational training, micro-credit, financial assistance, job placements, climate smart agriculture and business licenses.

### Key Achievements

- 2,989 new arrivals at the reception center underwent skills profiling, induction and financial literacy training.
- RRP partners enabled 1200 refugees and host farmers to access agricultural production. They provided start-up kits, enabling earnings of worth Kes.900,000 (US\$9,000).
- Over 700 refugees have opened and operationalized bank accounts with Post Bank and Equity Bank in Kakuma and Lodwar respectively.
- In 2017, there were 6 cycles of Firewood Distribution in Kakuma Refugee Camp and 8 in Kalobeyei Settlement.
- Through the IKEA Foundation contribution, the Operation has facilitated the installation of 840 Solar Street Lights and distributed 36,500 Solar

### Remaining Gaps

- Advocacy is needed for enhanced processing of Refugee Identity cards to eligible refugees to enable application for PIN code for business registration.
- Inadequate water for agriculture, lack of access to affordable farm inputs and high price of seeds.
- Lack of access to job placement opportunities for semi-skilled, skilled and professionally trained graduates.
- Difficulties in accessing bank loans capital and inadequate business grants.
- There is a need to expand vocational training to meet market demands i.e. TVET certification NITA and NCA with a guaranteed job opportunities.
- Kakuma and Kalobeyei being completely off-grid communities remain in the dark, hence a

Lanterns in Kalobeyei Settlement, Kakuma Camp and in the surrounding Host Community villages.

breeding den for insecurity and loss of business hours at night.

- A steady increase in the refugee population results to an increased strain on the natural resources like firewood.

## Shelter & NFIs

**16,176** newly arrived **South Sudanese** refugees received non-food items in 2017



**85%** of refugee households in Kakuma camp had adequate dwellings in 2017

3,582 transitional shelters that benefited over 17,910 individuals in Kakuma camp. This led to 85% of households being provided with adequate dwellings in Kakuma camp.

8,561 transitional shelters constructed in 2016, were earmarked to be converted into Interlocking Solid Stone Block (ISSB). However, due to logistical challenges the shelter working group approved an alternative shelter model: the Natural Turkana Quarry Stone Blocks (NTSB). This proved to be a more durable, sustainable and cost effective. It could also be constructed by the community, requiring little technical expertise for construction and therefore was adopted as the permanent shelter typology. By the end of the year, 304 NTSB shelters in village 1 of the settlement have been completed 20 of which were for Kalobeyei host community households. 100% of the newly arrived population have access to adequate dwellings, while this figure stands at 85% for the wider population.

In 2017, RRP partners provided new arrivals with 16,089 kilograms of soap, 16,176 mats, 16,176 blankets, 7,917 kitchen sets, 14,022 jerry cans, 9,666 buckets, 10,158 mosquito nets, 33,173 sanitary materials, 19,988 tarpaulins and 1240 family tents.

### Key Achievements

- Conversion of 304 transitional shelters to permanent shelters benefitting 1,420 people. Provision of 3,582 transitional shelters to accommodate approximately 17,910 refugees in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement.
- Kalobeyei Health center constructed in village 1.
- A primary school was constructed in village 1 with 12 classrooms, 4 ECD classrooms and a perimeter fence.
- A secondary school was constructed in village 1 with twin-laboratories, classrooms, administration and library blocks, in Kalobeyei

### Remaining Gaps

- Inadequate access to roads conditions and lack of drainage network structure.
- Inexistence of floods mitigation structures.
- Insufficient infrastructure facilities to meet the various needs in the settlement.

% of households receiving core relief items

100%

% of women receiving sanitary materials

100%



**22.1L**  
of **clean water** per  
person per day in  
Kakuma camp  
in 2017

**142,00+**  
refugees (various  
nationalities) reached with  
**environmental health &  
hygiene campaigns**

**2,308**  
**household**  
**latrines constructed in 2017**  
(but overall coverage remains  
low at 41%)

Potable water was provided to people of concern. This was accomplished by operation and maintenance of 16 boreholes. The boreholes powered by diesel driven generators and Solar (5 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 22.12L/p/d. While latrine coverage was thought to be fairly high at 81%, RRP partners conducted a latrine census in 2017, which showed the actual latrine coverage rate in Kakuma was only 41%. A total of 2,308 household latrines were constructed in Kakuma in 2017. Hygiene promotion and other activities were increased across Kalobeyei in order to control the cholera outbreak.

### Key Achievements

- Control of Cholera outbreak in the Camp through increased hygiene promotion activities.
- 1700 meters of water pipeline was laid
- Access to water was also improved through rehabilitation of 15 Tap stands.
- 4 elevated steel tanks were installed in village 2 and 3, with an additional 9332 meters of water pipeline were laid to connect them
- A hydraulic modelling survey was conducted in June 2017, which recommended for the installation of 94,000 meters of water pipeline to ensure smooth flow of water in the three villages.
- 243 tap stands were constructed as communal water drawing points for new arrivals.
- The connection of the 15km water pipeline from Kakuma to Kalobeyei eased the water challenges in Kalobeyei.

### Remaining Gaps

- Low latrine coverage in Kakuma at 41%.
- Three quarters of the latrines are full and need to be replaced with household ones.
- Kakuma Camp and the entire Turkana West Sub County continues to experience water shortages. It is necessary to explore other sources of water other than boreholes.
- In the meantime, more boreholes need to be drilled to support areas where the ever-increasing refugee population has overstretched the water supply facilities.
- The water pipeline is still prone to burst and leakages since it is an old system.
- Since the underground water quality in Kalobeyei has high level of salinity, the process of mapping other water resources should be scaled up in collaboration with other stakeholders.

### RRP PARTNERS IN KENYA IN 2017

- **AAHI - Action Africa Help International**
- **DRC - Danish Refugee Council**
- **FAI - Film Aid International**
- **LWF - Lutheran World Federation**
- **PWJ - Peace Winds Japan**
- **RCK - Refugee Consortium of Kenya**
- **Swiss contact**
- **UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**
- **UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund**
- **WFP - World Food Programme**
- **WVI - World Vision International**

### FOR MORE INFORMATION


Tayyar Sukru Casizoglu, Head of Sub-Office (Kakuma), [cansizog@unhcr.org](mailto:cansizog@unhcr.org)  
South Sudan Situation Data Portal: [data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan](http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan)

# SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

## Kenya: 2017 Key Response Figures

1 January - 31 December 2017


### PROTECTION

 **18,837**  
new South Sudanese refugees registered in 2017 (16,622 new arrivals & 2,215 births)

**17,000**   
South Sudanese refugees with specific needs received psychosocial support in 2017

**1,965**  Best Interests Assessments were completed for newly arrived South Sudanese children

### EDUCATION

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

Global Acute Malnutrition: **10.6%**   
Severe Acute Malnutrition: **0.8%**

### LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT

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 **22.1L** of clean water per person per day in Kakuma camp in 2017

**142,000+**  refugees (various nationalities) reached with environmental health & hygiene campaigns

**2,308**  household latrines constructed in 2017 (but overall coverage remains low at 41%)