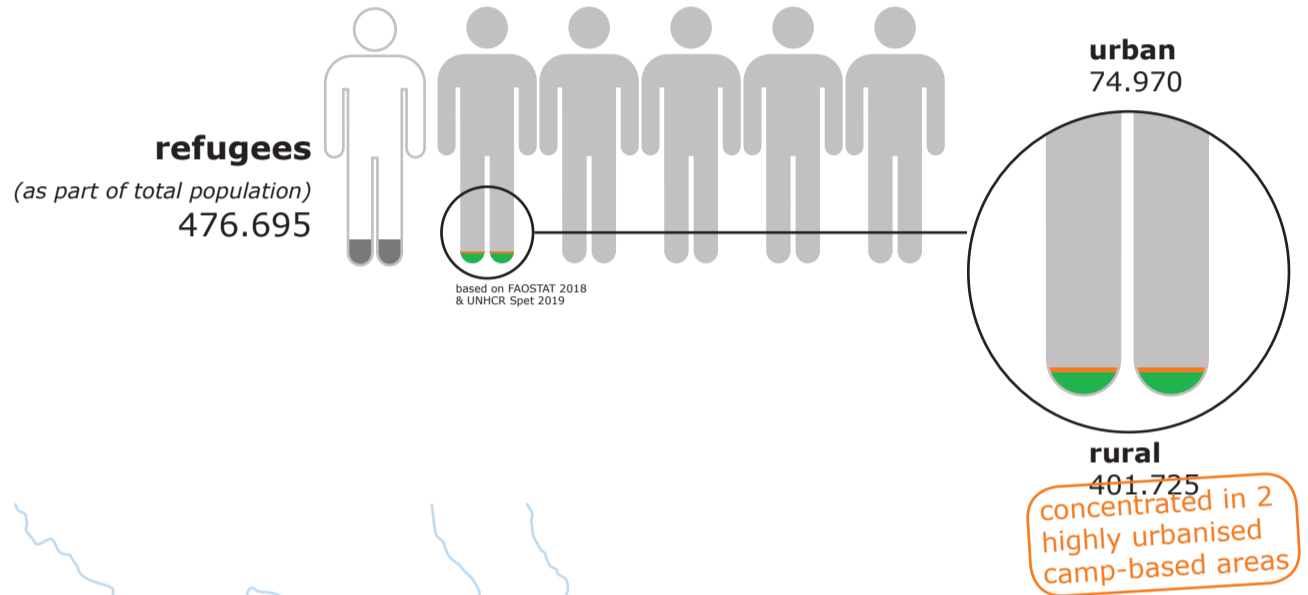
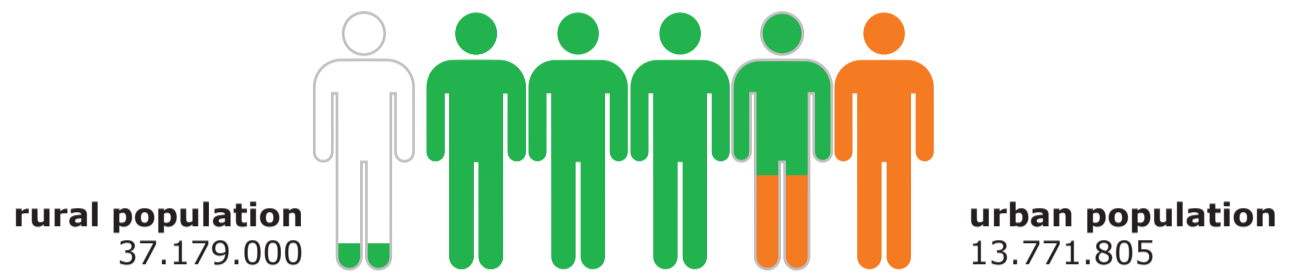
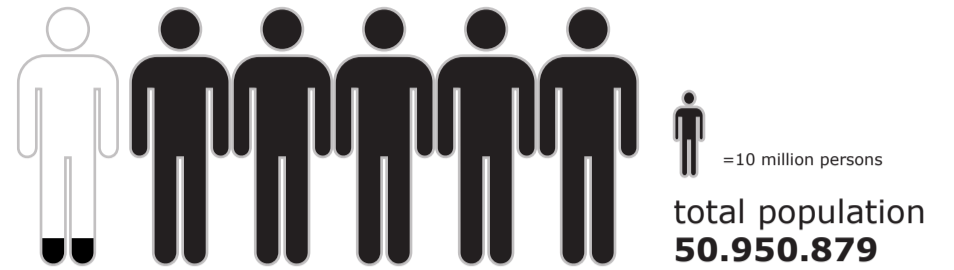
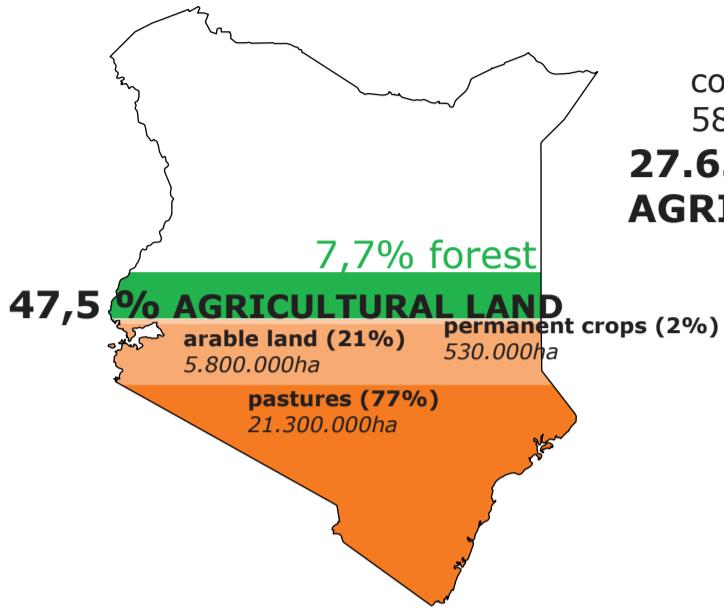
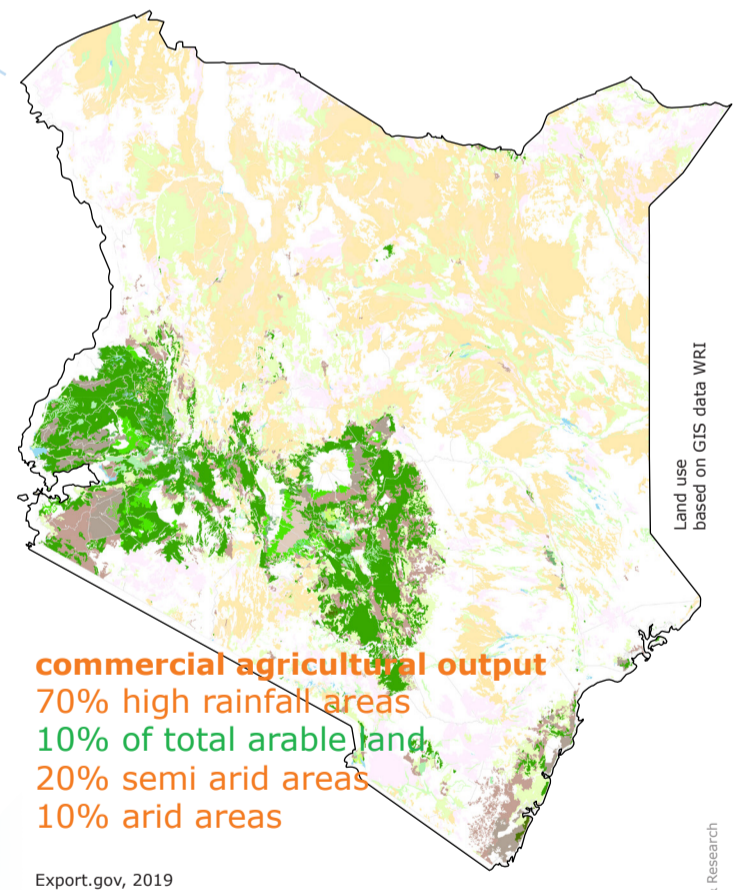
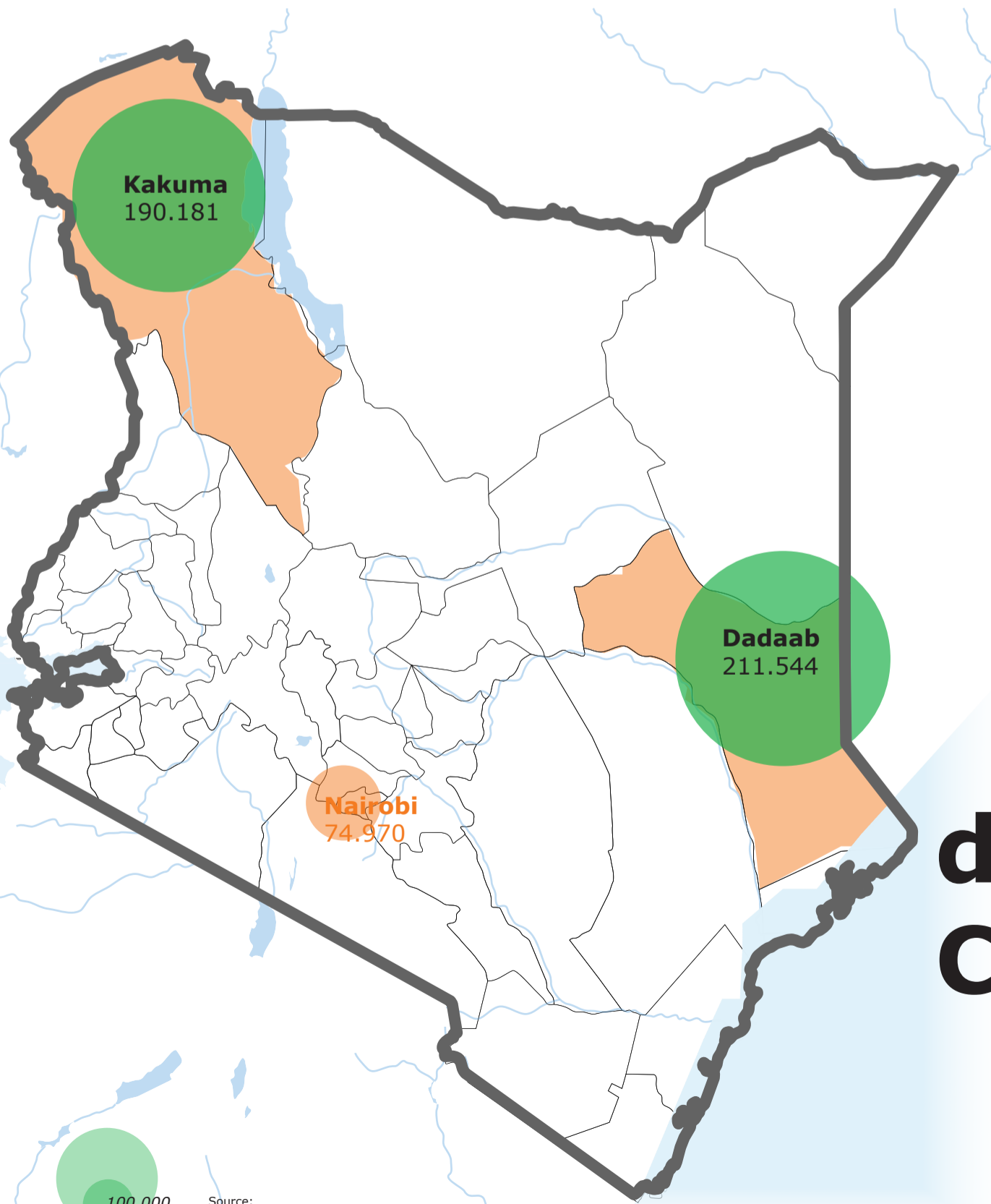


FACTSHEET KENYA

CIRCULAR REFUGEE CAMPS



80 percent
of the population
depend on agriculture
for their livelihood
(FAO)



driving CHANGE



WATER STRESS

33,2% Aquastat

Freshwater withdrawal as % percentage of total renewable water resources

13,13 % (2016)

at COUNTRY LEVEL
...but big regional differences

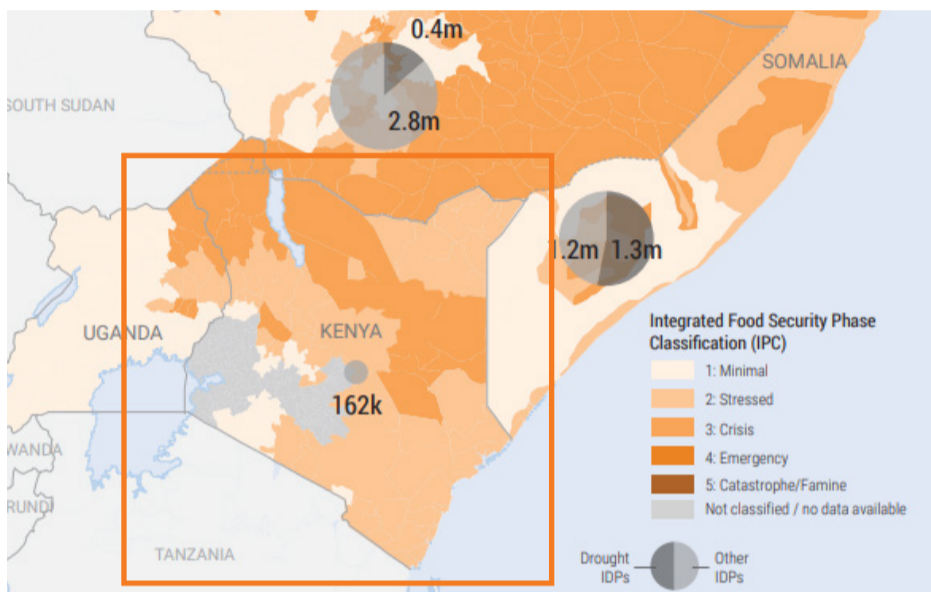
By sector (% of total water withdrawal)

AGRICULTURE 80,21%

INDUSTRIAL 7,5%

MUNICIPAL 12,28% Aquastat

prevalence of severe food insecurity
35.6%



Drought Snapshot, OCHA, June 2019

"Kenya drought: More than a million people face starvation"

Months of rain have just ended but weather experts say it was not enough to prevent worsening food and water shortages.

Drought has left more than a million people on the brink of starvation in northern Kenya."

Aljazeera -August 2019

23 counties = **80% country**
11 counties ALERT
10 counties ALARM **DROUGHT**

Pastoral & agro-pastoral areas

Pasture and water shortages in pastoral areas affecting livestock conditions

..and severely affected food access and availability

FAO Country Brief, 2019



- 9.8%

(2001-2018)
GlobalForestWatch

3.180.000ha forest (2010)
326.000 ha lost 10%

fuel wood > 70%

of national energy demand

Renewable Energy Consumption 94,75% depends on traditional use of biomass

annual deficit 7 million m³

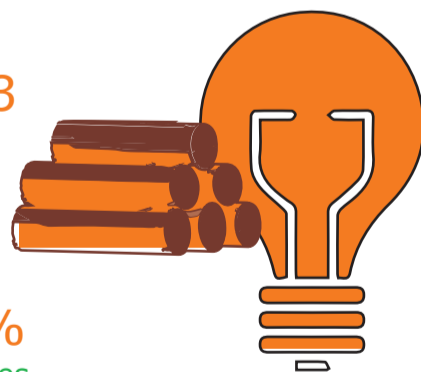
Kenya Forest Service, 2010

LOW energy efficient COOKING METHODS

13% acces to clean cooking

access to electricity 63,8%

>rural 58% boosted via renewable sources
WorldBank (2017)



cumulative rains

70% below average

FAO Country Brief, 2019

production levels down

increasing food prices (30-70%)



2x HIGHER DEPENDENCY

on foreign markets

TO FEED CITIZENS

(2010 - 2015)

over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture has seen her increasingly resort to imports in the event of dry weather.

Economic Survey 2018, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Major food imports Economic Survey 2018
maize, unmilled wheat, wheat flour, rice & sugar

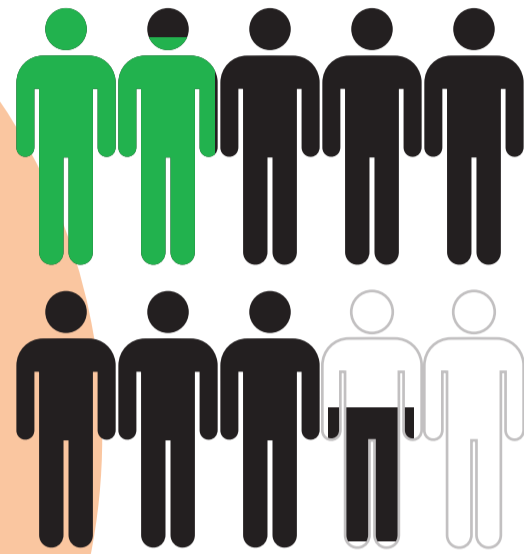
KAKUMA CAMP & KALOBYEI SETTLEMENT

Turkana COUNTY
area 68.680 km²
6.868.000 ha
density 12.45 /km²

(SEMI)ARIDE AREA

■ **Kakuma 1,2,3 and 4**
First settlement 1991
Total of 4 settlement clusters
13.5 km²
density 12.000 /km²

■ **Kalobei**
Established 2015 as planned settlement
15 km²



=100.000 persons
total population
855.359 (2009)
& refugees
(as part of total population)

190.181

855.359

- > food assistance main source of food
- > food insecure region
- > harsh climatic conditions

Joint Assessment Mission – Kenya Refugee Operation, 2014



Food assistance is far from meeting
Recommended Daily Intake
> deteriorating nutrition status
UNHCR, 2019

Low dietary diversification due to high prices of fresh fruits and vegetables results in an **increase in micro-nutrient deficiencies** such as anemia, scurvy and stunting.

Road conditions affect the availability of perishable food as the average resupply time in the camp doubles from 1.5 days in the dry season to 3 days in the rainy season

90% of the camps' inhabitants originally **pastoralists** with limited knowledge of environmental practices



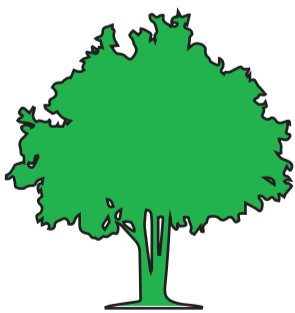
21 BOREHOLES supply water to residents of Kakuma and Kalobeyei

To promote safe and equitable distribution of water there is a need to **explore and invest in alternative sustainable sources**
UNHCR, 2019

disputes over water sources
SOIL HARVESTING for BRICKS

only 5% ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

1.063 solar streetlights installed



TURKANA
forest loss 2001-2018 178ha
of forest 4540ha (2010) =4%

75% of the host community members **MAIN SOURCE INCOME SELLING CHARCOAL & FIREWOOD to refugees**

Ongoing demand for SHELTER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS such as wood and walling bricks

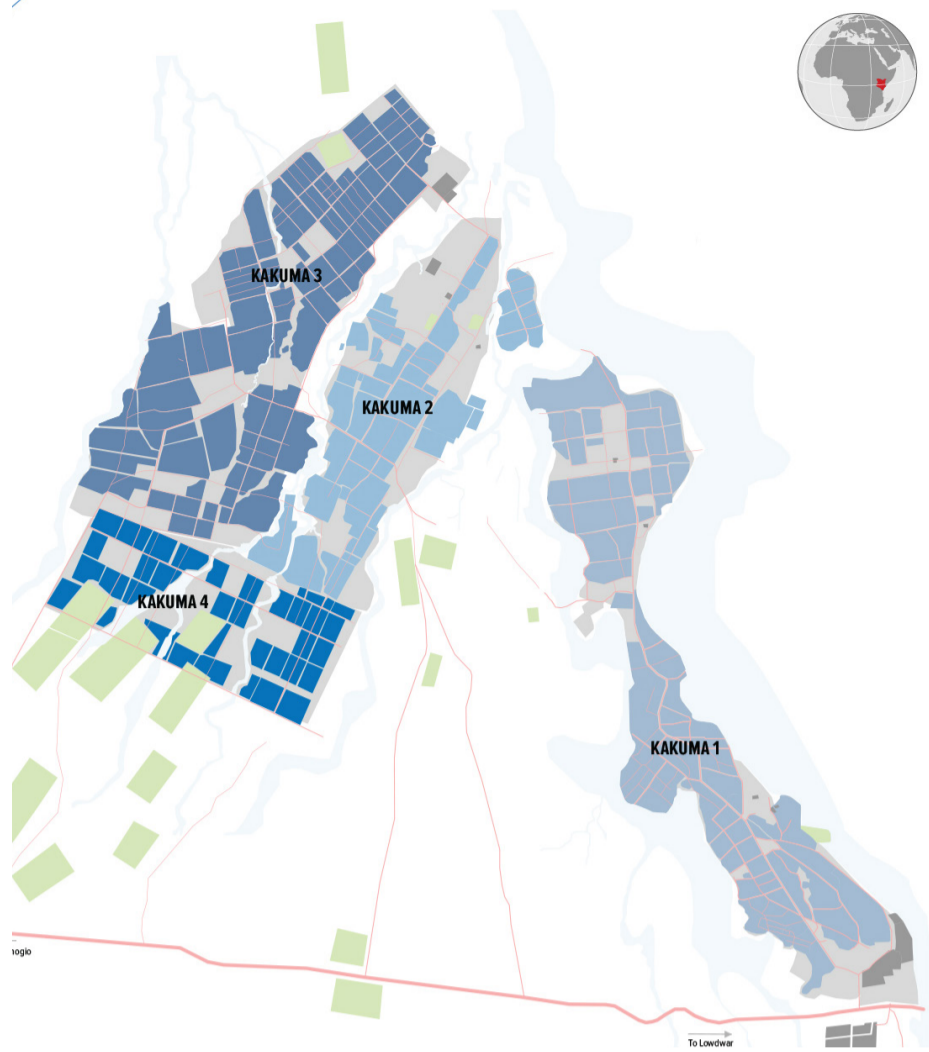
Refugee households **rely entirely on fuel-wood** for all domestic energy needs
>80% harvested within 25km radius

340 Households issued with energy saving stoves
UNHCR, 2019

organized **SUPPLY MEETS <20%**



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



camp's ~~informal~~ **economy** is thriving
IFC World Bank, 2018

need to construct household latrines
 to replace communal latrines

- > 624 communal pit latrines in Kalobeyei settlement
- > 10,437 family pit latrines in Kakuma

2,000 businesses
14 wholesalers
10 major markets

drop out
PASTORALISM
 host communities



- > Conflicts over resources like **GRAZING PASTURES** between refugees and host communities
- > **Water boreholes** for humans and livestock

An aerial image of the over 2,000 permanent shelter units constructed in Village One of Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement. UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

