



# FOOD ASSISTANCE TO Refugees

World Food Programme  
NEWSLETTER

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## *WFP provides full food basket in cash for refugees moving to Kalobeyei*

UNHCR has started relocating refugees from Kakuma camps to the newly established Kalobeyei settlement. Initially, about 380 families (3,000 refugees) who have recently arrived from South Sudan will be moved from the now congested reception centre in Kakuma.

WFP is providing the refugees settling in Kalobeyei the food basket in cash, with only SuperCereal (a highly nutritious fortified food) distributed in-kind. WFP is providing each refugee with 1,400 Kenyan shillings per month.

As refugees arrive and register in the WFP-UNHCR biometric system, they are issued with a SIM card. WFP has a network of helpdesks to give hands-on training to the refugees on how to redeem their cash transfers. Traders can assist the refugees who do not yet have mobile phones.

WFP started disbursing the cash ahead of the refugees' settlement to Kalobeyei, allowing them to buy food in the active Kakuma markets. Once settled in Kalobeyei, the refugees will have access to food on arranged market days until the market in Kalobeyei becomes fully operational. In the short-term, traders have been urged to set-up on market days to allow the refugees access to fresh foods and other food commodities.

As well as recruiting new traders, WFP is working with its existing contracted traders in Kakuma to set up new branches in Kalobeyei.

Kalobeyei settlement will have a large business park, which will be shared equally among the refugees and the local population. Construction plans for shops and stalls are gathering pace.

The Government of Turkana County donated the 1,500-hectare piece of land for the new settlement in a bid to decongest the Kakuma camps and increase the self-reliance of refugees. Kalobeyei is 20 kilometres from Kakuma.

The settlement offers an opportunity to try a more durable solution to hosting refugees. The burden of caring for refugees in Kenya is heavy partly because the law does not allow refugees to work or run a business outside the camps. Almost all refugees living in camps are dependent on WFP for food.

Kalobeyei is expected to create economic opportunities in agriculture and trade. The settlement also aims to help better integrate the refugee population with the local host population. The refugees will live, farm and trade side-by-side with the local population.



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## 5,000 improved briquettes stoves for Dadaab

WFP distributed 5,000 cooking stoves to refugees in Dadaab refugee camps in May 2016. The improved stoves are designed to use briquettes, which are a form of clean and more efficient energy. In Dadaab, WFP is completing a pilot project on the production of charcoal briquettes, utilizing the invasive *prosopis* plant. The project has so far produced 30 tons of briquettes.

In May, after the families had received the appropriate stoves, 1.25 tons of briquettes were distributed to 550 families, with each taking home about five kilogrammes. The briquettes are being produced in three sites in Dadaab, Ifo N and Dagahaley and the



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project aims to clear and rehabilitate about 9 acres (3.7 hectares) of land. About 3,600 seedlings of *Acacia Seyal*, *Acacia Senegal*, *Balanites* and

Tamarind trees have been produced and will be planted on the land that is now free of *prosopis*. This will be largely along the roadsides, where most of the *prosopis* is harvested. The seedlings will be transplanted once sufficient rains are received.

It is the first time that briquette stoves are being introduced in Dadaab. In the past, refugees have used stoves that burn firewood. The new stoves are expected to encourage the production and use of briquettes, which will reduce the use of firewood and charcoal. As briquettes emit less smoke and burn for longer, they are more friendly to the environment.

This project was implemented in partnership with Relief, Reconstruction and Development Organization (RRDO), Food for the Hungry (FH) and Lotus Kenya Action Development Organization (LOKADO).

## Partners welcome to use Bamba Chakula cash transfer platform

Partner agencies wishing to use the cash modality to transfer assistance to refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma camps can use the WFP's Bamba Chakula platform. WFP has put the infrastructure in place for the refugee population and has established a cost-efficient long-term agreement with

the vendor – Safaricom. Bamba Chakula uses a platform similar in functionalities with the widely used MPesa money



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transfer service. WFP has built considerable in-house capacity for delivering cash transfers through a robust procedure that ensures the appropriate level of controls. Since 2010, WFP has tested different electronic cash transfers mechanisms, including through a number of banks and mobile network operators. Bamba Chakula is, so far, the lowest-cost transfer mechanism.



## Milling and fortification now a mainstream activity

Following a successful pilot, WFP has now integrated small-scale milling and fortification of flour in its food assistance in Kakuma refugee camps.

Two groups comprising of host community and refugees have received training and equipment and are milling exclusively for WFP's refugee school meals. Each of the groups is

producing between three and four tons of flour per day to meet part of the demand for the school meals activity— which requires a total of 6 tons a day.

The two small-scale milling groups supplying WFP's school meals are generating a reliable income for the members.

WFP purchases the grain and pays a fee to the groups to process the grain. Another three small-scale mills have been set up in Kakuma to serve the refugee and the local population. WFP is working with the Ministry of Health and the Kenya Bureau of Standards to ensure that the small-scale millers are certified and the packaged flour receives the mark of fortification.

In the arid counties, small-scale millers have a potential market in the early child education centres. County governments are now in charge of buying food for the early schoolers and could harness this for agricultural and economic development.

In Kenya's arid areas, only 2.7 percent of the children have the minimum acceptable diet, with the rest of the country averaging much higher at 22 percent, according to the 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey.

The World Health Organization says that deficiencies in iron, vitamin A and zinc rank among the top ten leading causes of death through disease in developing countries.

Increasing access to and consumption of foods rich in micronutrients, particularly fortified foods, has been identified as one of the top strategies for reducing the hidden hunger of micronutrient malnutrition, particularly for vulnerable households where dietary diversity is poor.





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## Funding Shortfalls

WFP will start running out of some food commodities and cash for refugees in October if new contributions are not received.

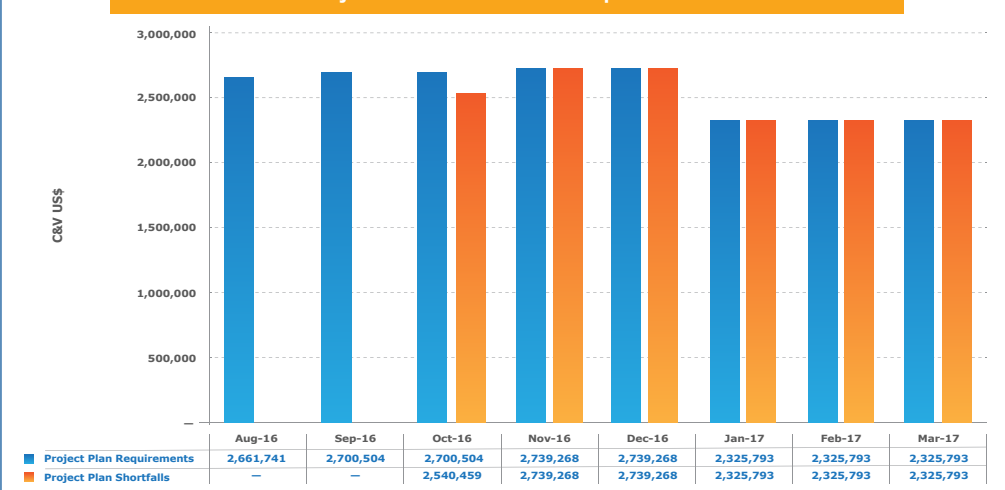
With the current level of funding, WFP will not be able to provide cash transfers to refugees as of November.

Currently, refugees receive between 35 to 40 percent of the food basket in the form of cash, and the rest as in-kind. WFP requires close to US\$2.5 million every month for the cash-based transfers.

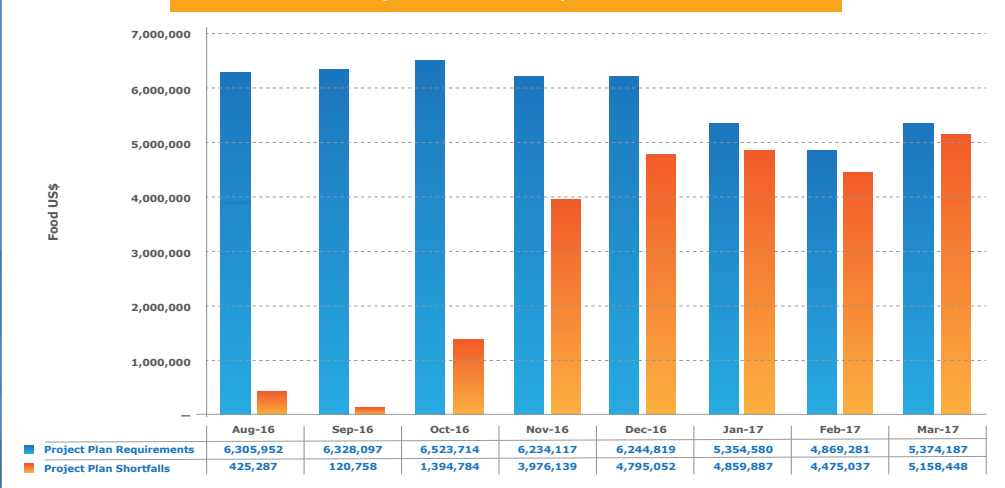


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Consolidated Project Plan Cash Transfer Requirements Vs Shortfalls



Consolidated Project Plan Food Requirements Vs Shortfalls



### PROJECT REQUIREMENTS & SHORTFALLS FOR THE PERIOD AUG'16-MAR'17

	Requirements (USD)	Shortfalls (USD)
Food Transfers	47,234,747	24,659,347
Cash Transfers	20,518,664	12,257,106
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>67,753,411</b>	<b>36,916,453</b>
Outstanding Loans		3,000,000
Un-programmed Multi-year contributions		8,300,000
<b>Total Shortfall</b>		<b>31,616,453</b>



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## Voluntary Repatriation

The Tripartite Commission for Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees living in Kenya is expediting repatriation in the context of Kenya's decision to close the Dadaab camps.

The population in these camps is expected to be reduced by 150,000 by the end of 2016 as a result of: voluntary returns to Somalia; relocation of non-Somali refugees and those destined to settle in third countries to Kakuma/

Kalobeyei; de-registration of Kenyan citizens who are registered as refugees; and a population verification exercise. UNHCR started the verification exercise with a head count in early July and is expected to end by 31 July.

WFP Kenya is providing support to WFP Somalia to conduct SCOPE registration in Dadaab camp. SCOPE is a reusable electronic smartcard that allows eligible families to receive an electronic

cash-based transfer. When the household redeems their entitlement for food at a WFP contracted trader, the value of the food will flow directly from WFP's account to the retailer's account.

SCOPE registration is currently focusing on the refugees that have registered for the voluntary repatriation process in Dadaab.

The card will only be usable once the refugees cross into Somalia.



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## Dadaab

- **343,000** - Refugee and asylum seeker population as of May 2016
- **7,703** - Repatriated between January and April 2016
- **338,000** - Highest number of refugees that received WFP food in 2015
- **January 2016:** WFP introduced restricted cash transfers in Dadaab
- **766 Bamba Chakula traders** contracted in Dadaab; 70 percent from the refugee population, and 30 percent Kenyan citizens living in Dadaab
- Contracted traders are doing business averaging **95,500 Kenyan shillings** per trader every month with WFP cash
- **24,000 mt of food** - The capacity of WFP stores in Dadaab
- **61,622 mt of food** distributed in 2015

## Facts

**600,000 refugees** live in Kenya, out of whom 89 per cent live in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps.

WFP has been **providing food** to refugees in camps since 1991.

It costs WFP about **US\$ 9 million** to provide the refugees food and cash-transfers every month.

WFP **checks the identity** of each refugee collecting food against fingerprint records held by UNHCR.

In 2015, WFP introduced **cash transfers** to refugees.

WFP requires close to **US\$2.5 million** every month for the cash-based transfers.

## Kakuma

- **192, 218** – Refugee and asylum seeker population as of May 2016
- **1,500** - New arrivals registered in April, mostly from South Sudan
- **144,000** - Highest number of refugees that received WFP food in 2015
- **August 2015:** WFP introduced restricted cash transfers
- **246 traders** contracted in Kakuma (*200 actively transacting*)
- Contracted traders are doing business averaging **165,000 Kenyan shillings** per trader every month with WFP cash
- **8,400 mt of food** - The capacity of WFP stores in Kakuma
- **23,002 mt** of food distributed in 2015

## List of Donors in Alphabetical Order (Since 2011)

Australia	France	Multilateral	Saudi Arabia
Austria	Germany	Norway	Spain
Brazil	Greece	OPEC Fund for International Development	Sweden
Canada	Hungary	Private Donors	Switzerland
Denmark	Ireland	Republic of Zambia	UN CERF
European Commission	Israel	Russian Federation	United Kingdom
Finland	Japan		United States of America

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