



Weekly Report

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“Kenyan police and security forces are using abusive and discriminatory tactics in the name of national security, targeting entire communities,” said Daniel Bekele, Africa director at Human Rights Watch. *“This crackdown clearly violates basic rights of Kenyans, refugees, and other foreign nationals and does nothing to improve security.”*

Kenya

Blair Audet

Situation in Dadaab remains dismal

- The population in Dadaab struggle to live amidst an ongoing emergency with no clear end in sight. Danger and insecurity continue to preclude most refugees from returning to Somalia at any point in the near future.
- Composed of five camps (Dagahaley, Hagadera, Ifo, Ifo 2, and Kambios), the total refugee population is 403,727. Three quarters of its population are children under 12, women, and the elderly.
- 41% of refugees report inadequate access to material to build shelter and insufficient protection from rain.
- 11.3% have no access to latrines, which impacts sanitation and health as well as security, particularly for women, as they have to go to scrublands and felt unsafe doing so.
- The level of insecurity in camps remains high due to security threats including killings, abductions and rape.
- Source: Médecins Sans Frontières

<http://www.msf.ca/sites/canada/files/bp-dadaab-march-2014-low.pdf>

Internal crackdown continues to compromise human rights

- Round-up operation began on April 1, 2014 as a result of increasing terrorist attacks and violence, much of which has been carried out by the al-Qaeda linked militant group al-Shabaab, largely organized in neighboring Somalia.
- The crackdown has therefore particularly affected Somalis, ethnic Somali Kenyans, Ethiopians, South Sudanese, and Kenyan Muslim populations in Nairobi’s Eastleigh and “South C” neighborhoods, Mombasa’s Likoni area, and in other towns in central Kenya and the coast region.
- Government security forces have conducted raids, looted money and personal property, and harassed and detained thousands without charge in abysmal conditions and with no food for periods well beyond the 24-hour limit set by Kenyan law.
- Police have confiscated both expired and valid UN refugee documents, and in some cases have torn them up.
- Since April 9, 2014, authorities have also deported 261 peoples by air to Mogadishu. UNHCR was not given access to the deportees at Nairobi’s international airport before they were removed from Kenya.
- Source: Human Rights Watch

<http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/05/12/kenya-end-abusive-round-ups>

“Thousands of unregistered Somali refugees and asylum-seekers are in an impossible situation: they face arrest and deportation because they are not registered, but it is extremely difficult for them to register,” said Michelle Kagari, Deputy Regional Director of Amnesty International’s Africa Programme. *“The Kenyan government is punishing refugees and asylum-seekers for being in a legal limbo that it has created, while showing no consideration for their human rights.”*