

Refugee Vulnerability Study Kakuma, Kenya

AT A GLANCE

1/3

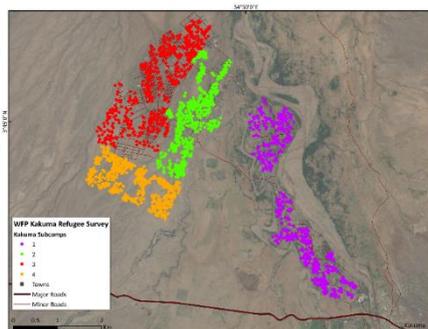
of ration card holders join to form larger household units. A census to update household statistics in the UNHCR database could facilitate better planning and potentially result in resource savings.

6.3%

of adults have received vocational training. An assessment to understand vocational training needs and explore possible livelihoods is advised.

8.2%

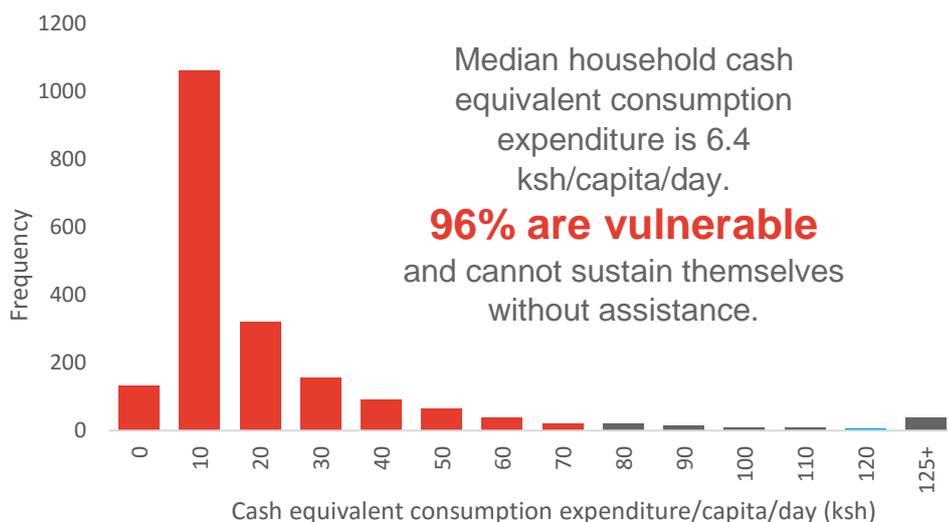
earn income from business. Business, employment and remittances are important sources of cash in the camp but are highly skewed and do not guarantee adequate income to alleviate poverty.



The survey sampled all 126 administrative blocks, covering 2,000 households and representing 13,378 refugees. It is one of the most comprehensive studies on the livelihoods, wealth and vulnerability of the Kakuma refugee population.

What is vulnerability?

Our definition of vulnerability is based on the per capita per day cost of a minimum essential food and non-food item (NFI) basket, valued at 77 ksh. Households with a cash equivalent consumption expenditure below this line are considered as “vulnerable” – unable to support themselves in the absence of assistance.



Who is vulnerable?

There are several common misconceptions about groups traditionally perceived as “vulnerable.” These should be verified by data before receiving preferential treatment.

Household size 1 are typically perceived as the most vulnerable household size group. The evidence from this study actually suggests that they are the least vulnerable, whereas households with more than 10 members are the most vulnerable.

Households having resided in the camp since its inception are more vulnerable than those that have been in Kakuma for a medium duration.

Full assistance should be provided to all refugees. Targeting should not take place.