

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

STRENGTHENING PROTECTION CAPACITY PROJECT

PROJECT PROPOSALS

Strengthening Refugee Protection, Assistance and Support to Host Communities in Kenya

August 2008

Foreward

The Strengthening Protection Capacities Project includes a number of initiatives aimed at complementing existing efforts being made by the Government of Kenya, UNHCR and partners to provide protection for refugees. They represent areas that either are not covered or not sufficiently covered in annual programmes due to funding constraints. Therefore, the package is intended to highlight unmet needs, the consequences of those gaps, and most importantly, the interventions and associated costs needed to remedy the gaps.

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I. Introduction

Context of Kenya

Kenya is a major refugee-receiving country, providing asylum to over 280,000 refugees. Of these, 190,000 refugees, mostly from Somalia, live at the Dadaab camps in northeastern Kenya, while a further 50,000 refugees, from diverse countries including Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, and DRC, live at Kakuma camp in the northern part of Rift Valley province. There are also 50,000 refugees living in the urban area of Nairobi. According to UNHCR statistics, 46% of the population is female, and children comprise 44% of the total population. Because of the longstanding conflicts in neighboring countries, many refugees have lived in Kenya for a protracted period. For the South Sudanese, voluntary repatriation is ongoing, with an expected 20,000 persons to return in 2008; however, other refugee populations in Kenya, particularly the Somalis, have few prospects of return in the foreseeable future. Indeed, the recent deterioration of conditions in Somalia has led to increased displacement into Kenya. Overall, it is projected that the total number of refugees in Kenya will increase throughout 2008 and 2009.

Strengthening Protection Capacity Project in Kenya

The Strengthening Protection Capacity Project began in Kenya in October 2004, with an initial grant of money from the European Commission, and three co-funding states: Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The initial project money enabled the SPCP to: (i) conduct and publish a comprehensive analysis of protection gaps in Kenya; (ii) undertake a comprehensive assessment of present livelihood strategies of refugees and propose means to improve self-reliance (iii) convene a national consultation with all concerned stakeholders to prioritize the gaps identified and recommend measures to remedy them; (iv) subsequently work with partners to develop projects necessary to implement an agreed upon Plan of Action for the coming years; (v) implement a number of quick impact projects and; (vi) continue to engage donors in the funding of initiatives necessary to fully implement the Plan of Action. Subsequently, donors provided just over \$1 million in funding (out of a requested \$8 millions) to fill protection gaps identified as priorities, including the printing of refugee ID cards, reducing the backlog for refugee status determination, and training of government officials on refugee law.

In 2008, UNHCR has reviewed the assessment of protection gaps in Kenya as a part of the process of preparing the Annual Protection Report. On the basis of this analysis, as well as the three participatory assessments conducted with refugee communities in Kenya during the period 2005-2007, UNHCR has revised the package of projects to target the highest priority protection gaps.

Donors interested in supporting projects in this package are invited to contact Furio De Angelis, Assistant Representative (Protection), UNHCR BO Nairobi, to seek clarifications, discuss possible collaboration, and receive detailed budget breakdowns. We welcome your contribution to closing the protection gaps affecting refugees in Kenya.

II. Summary note on protection gaps

Favourable protection environment

Kenya is party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and to the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. In 2006, Kenya adopted its first domestic legislation on refugees, and the Refugees Act was officially enacted in 2007. The 2006 Refugees Act represents a major advance: it has launched a transition period that should eventually bring about the empowerment of the government structures for the management of refugee affairs. The practical implementation of the law will, however, be gradual as implementing regulations remain under discussion among various government departments. Some measures have been undertaken by the government to assume a more direct control of the practical aspects of the management of individual refugee cases and a more active engagement of the Department of Refugee Affairs in the camps. While supporting the government in this transition, UNHCR and its partners have continued to promote a community-based and rights-based approach to refugee protection in Kenya.

Overall, the local population in Kenya has been receptive toward refugees for many years; there is little evidence of xenophobia. However, competition for resources sometimes places a strain on their hospitality. In the area of the Dadaab camps, the local population is very poor and is not eager to see more land devoted to accommodating the overcrowded camps. The local population surrounding the camps is particularly concerned about the environmental impact of the camps, particularly the deforestation caused by intensive firewood collection.

Fair protection processes and documentation

Kenya does not allow asylum seekers from Somalia free access to its territory. The deteriorating security conditions in Somalia, combined with concern about possible terrorist activity there, led the government to officially close its borders with Somalia in early 2007. As a result, asylum seekers from Somalia seek access to Kenya using irregular and dangerous routes and face the possibility of detention and deportation for illegally entering the country.

As the Government does not yet have the capacity to provide individual registration and documentation of refugees and asylum-seekers, UNHCR has responsibilities for these activities. In 2008, the Government has started to issue ID cards to refugees in Nairobi, but the process is slow and seems to contain several procedural shortcomings, for which UNHCR's documentation will still remain a necessary protection activity. UNHCR registers each individual, electronically storing biodata, photographs and fingerprints. Refugee status determination is conducted in line with international standards. While UNHCR documents all refugees living outside the camps, police frequently detain persons with valid documentation alleging that they are illegally in Kenya and release them only after payment of a bribe. The judicial officers that often adjudicate asylum seekers charged of illegal presence in the country do not have the necessary knowledge of refugee protection and awareness of the Kenya Refugees Act. Participatory assessments consistently show that police harassment is a major protection concern for refugees outside the camps.

In practice, the Government requires that most refugees and asylum-seekers remain indefinitely within the designated areas of Kakuma and Dadaab, which are remote, semi-arid and impoverished. The restrictions on freedom of movement limit refugees' ability to establish livelihoods and leave them dependent on humanitarian assistance over prolonged periods. However, the Government has shown some relaxation of the encampment policy in registering Somali refugees in Nairobi and providing movement passes for many refugees to leave the camp on justified grounds.

Security from violence and exploitation

The security situation in and around the camps has in general been relatively calm and stable; however, refugee hosting areas continue to experience some security problems. At Kakuma camp, the departure of many refugees for South Sudan has left certain areas of the camp under-populated, and criminal

elements from the host community have begun using these areas to hide and organize robberies and other crimes targeting refugees. In Nairobi, refugees live in poor neighbourhoods where crime levels are high. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) continues to be prevalent, including rape, attempted rape, sexual harassment, forced marriage and domestic violence. Harmful traditional practices, particularly FGM and early marriage, are also common in the refugee communities. Persons with disabilities, separated children and unaccompanied minors are particularly vulnerable. Disabled refugees are discriminated against and isolated from the community.

Basic and essential services

The encampment policy and the restrictions on the right of refugees to work make them heavily dependant on the assistance provided by UNHCR and its partners. Since the assistance provided does not fully meet refugees' basic needs, some families need to sell their food rations for income to buy clothes, shoes, firewood, and other items, which negatively affects their food security and nutrition. Furthermore, women and girls are vulnerable to sexual exploitation or having to resort to survival sex in order to meet these needs. While refugees outside the camps are beginning to access public health and education institutions, they lack awareness of how to exercise their social rights, and many public institutions lack capacity to meet refugees' specific needs.

Community participation and self-management

UNHCR has given particular attention to community participation over the past years. Refugees are involved in participatory assessment, project planning, and monitoring of activities. Through the leadership structures and community-based organizations both in the camps and in Nairobi, refugees take on a more meaningful role in organizing themselves and devising community-based solutions. Many community groups have difficulty attaining self-reliance given the limited livelihoods options available, particularly in the camps.

Durable solutions

In 2008, it is estimated that 20,000 Sudanese will return to their home country. UNHCR Kenya also has one of the largest resettlement programmes in the world, benefiting over 5000 refugees per year. Nevertheless, thousands of refugees remain in Kenya—often for periods of ten or more years—without access to a durable solution. Refugees living outside the camps can sometimes achieve de facto local integration by establishing small businesses and accessing public services. However, the isolation and limited livelihoods opportunities at the camps make it very difficult to attain even limited forms of integration there.

III. Project Proposals

A. Favourable Protection Environment

1) Promoting local population's receptivity towards refugees at Kenya's refugee camps through environmental protection

Project Title	Promoting local population's receptivity towards refugees at Kenya's refugee camps through environmental protection
RBM Sectors	Public attitudes towards persons of concern; Environmental protection
Overall Objectives	To promote better relations with the local population through protection of the environment; to restore the original environment by reducing invasive weeds and the harvesting of wood for fuel.
Beneficiaries	Host community and refugees at Kakuma and Dadaab camps
Implementing Partner(s)	GTZ, Divisional Environmental Committee, UNHCR and Government of Kenya
Project Duration	12 months
Project Cost	USD 88,150

Summary of identified gaps:

The local population surrounding Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps is concerned about the extent of environmental degradation. Two parallel developments have damaged the natural forest cover in these areas.

1) The first negative development has been the invasion of the areas surrounding the camps by a weed called *prosopis juliflora*. This fast-growing plant was introduced in 1990/91 when the emergency influx of refugees threatened rapid, complete deforestation. Since then, *prosopis* has spread to the expansive plains around the camps and choked out the growth of all other species of plants. Numerous studies and research by the National Environment Management authority led to the classification of the plant as a National Disaster in 2006 due to its negative impact on people, animals and the environment in general. For example, the plant encroaches on human habitation, traps small animals in its thorny branches, and blocks the network of roads and paths vital for grazing and transportation.

2) The refugees in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps consume large amounts of firewood. Currently UNHCR supplies only 15% of the population's needs for firewood. Women and girls cut firewood to meet their needs in the surrounding area, leading to environmental degradation, flooding, drought, and tensions with the local population. Women and girls are at risk of SGBV during firewood collection. The provision of additional firewood is expensive and environmentally harmful, since the firewood is being cut and transported from increasingly greater distances. There is a need to provide refugees and the host communities with appropriate technologies for the conserving of fuel during their cooking, which will also reduce the need for women and girls to collect firewood in potentially dangerous circumstances.

Activities proposed:

To control the proliferation of *prosopis*, the divisional environment committee, with guidance from GTZ, will arrange for refugee and Kenyan laborers to prune the long branches and sell them to UNHCR for use as building materials. The long sticks are used by Somalis in constructing their traditional nomadic homes (tukuls). Currently UNHCR has funds to purchase the sticks only at one

camp (Ifo), but additional funds will allow expansion of the project to the other two Dadaab camps and to Kakuma camp.

The project will reduce infestation of the weed within the camps and its periphery, thereby reducing the environmental problems. It will supplement UNHCR’s supply of building sticks at a low cost, which is particularly important given the large number of newly arriving refugees from war-torn Somalia. It will contribute positively to the capacity of the divisional environment committee, a local entity comprising refugees and Kenyans who work together to improve their shared environment.

To address the problem of deforestation due to firewood harvesting, the project will support expansion of the availability of the fuel-efficient “rocket stove.” Refugees learn to build rocket stoves out of bricks made from of clay and sawdust. The bricks are arranged in a narrow, tall circle, which concentrates the energy produced by a woodburning fire and directs it toward the bottom of a cooking pot. As a result, the “rocket” stove saves 60% of fuel compared to cooking on an open fire, and 30% compared to the energy-saving Maendeleo stoves currently distributed in the camps. The rocket stove is also less expensive than the Maendeleo stove, costing less than \$4 per stove. However, the rocket stove requires regular upkeep, particularly in rainy weather, so there is a need for ongoing monitoring and guidance.

Expected outcome:

- 90 persons trained in prosopis stick harvesting and earn an income from prosopis harvesting
- 45,000 bundles of prosopis harvested (10 sticks/bundle)
- 14,500 families receive sticks for building shelters
- 4000 rocket stoves are built and maintained.
- 4000 women receive training in making, using and maintaining the rocket stove.

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost (in US\$)
1	Expansion of prosopis project to three further camps	40,000
2	Expansion of rocket stove project to three further camps	42,000
3	Agency overhead	6,150
	Total	88,150

B. Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

2) Promoting registration according to international standards at the Dadaab camps

Project Title	Promoting registration according to international standards at the Dadaab camps
RBM Sectors	Registration and profiling; Services for groups with specific needs
Objectives	Gather accurate statistics on the entire population; ensure the uniqueness of persons via biometric collection and verification of fingerprints; and identify and gather data on persons with specific needs for purposes of making necessary services available.
Beneficiaries	Refugees at Dadaab camps
Implementing Partner(s)	UNHCR
Project Duration	8 months
Proposed Cost	USD \$227,910

Summary of identified gaps:

UNHCR faces challenges in maintaining accurate registration and profiling of refugees at the Dadaab camps. The camps have been in existence for 17 years, and many refugees have been in the camps (or been born in the camps) for a very long time. However, there is also a significant degree of mobility, with refugees leaving the camps for the urban areas of Kenya or for other asylum countries. Furthermore, the camps are very large, and growing due to the worsening violence in Somalia. In 2008, despite an official closure of the border, more than 25,000 asylum-seekers arrived from Somalia. Finally, the refugee population at the camps intermingles with the ethnically similar local population, making it difficult to distinguish between refugees and Kenyans.

In order to overcome these challenges, UNHCR needs to complete a verification exercise at the camp to provide an accurate census of the current population: It will provide accurate, up-to-date statistics on the population in each camp, including a breakdown by sex and age. This will help UNHCR and the Government of Kenya to direct resources, such as the construction of schools and health facilities, in a rational manner, and to design an adequate programme of support to meet the refugee population's basic needs.

For the first time at the Dadaab camps, the verification exercise includes the capturing of photographs and fingerprints. This will eliminate the possibility of double registration, thus allowing resources to be distributed more fairly.

UNHCR launched the verification exercise in March 2007 and despite numerous operational challenges, completed the registration at Dagahaley camp of 11,000 households/39,000 persons by the end of 2007. In 2008, the verification exercise could not continue because the use of available resources had to be re-prioritized due to the ongoing large influx from Somalia. There were insufficient funds in the annual budget to both register new arrivals and verify the existing population. Priority was given to the new arrivals, since they needed to be registered in order to obtain a ration card and access basic services. It is imperative to complete the verification exercise of some 150,000 persons in the remaining two camps.

Activities proposed:

This project will establish a team solely dedicated to the Verification Exercise. The team will include 15 clerks to finish the verification exercise in 8 months. During this exercise, every household in the camps will undergo a short interview to verify family composition, address information and information on any specific needs. UNHCR will take photographs of each family member and enrol their fingerprints. After verification, each household will approach the ration card desk and obtain a new ration card reflecting their accurate household size. The ration card desk will also make referrals for persons requiring special attention to their needs, including unaccompanied/separated children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and the ill. Throughout the process, any households that are ‘out of the ordinary’ or require some form of litigation will be referred to the litigation desk immediately. The verification exercise will also done in conjunction with the National Registration Bureau (NRB) of Kenya, who will also collect fingerprints of the population in order to compare it against its national database and identify potentially any Somali-Kenyans impersonating refugees and obtaining humanitarian assistance fraudulently.

Expected outcome:

Verification of the entire camp population in Dadaab, with the inclusion of biometric fingerprint collection would result in:

1. Updated, accurate statistics available on all persons of concern in Dadaab, including individual bio-data, family composition, photos, specific needs, and addresses;
2. Uniqueness of all persons of concern via biometric collection and verification of fingerprints is ensured, and ultimately recyclers will be identified and inactivated;
3. UNHCR, Government of Kenya and partners better able to plan a programme of support to refugees and host communities, and to target resources based on population’s needs;
4. The Government of Kenya will rely on UNHCR database (proGres) once it resumes its intention on the issuance of ID Cards to refugees in Dadaab.

Suggested costs:

		USD
1.	Staffing (15 Clerks) for 8 months	144,000.00
2.	Subsistence Allowance for NRB (4 clerks)	35,000.00
3.	Other cost (travel, missions, interpreters, diesel etc.)	8,000.00
4.	IT Equipment	22,000.00
5.	Furniture	2,000.00
6.	Stationary	2,000.00
7.	Agency overhead (7%)	14,910.00
	Total	227,910.00

3) Building the capacity of the Kenya judiciary to administer refugee law principles and to interpret the Refugees Act, 2006

Project Title	Building the capacity of the Kenya judiciary to administer refugee law principles and to interpret the Refugees Act, 2006.
RBM Sector	Access to legal remedies; access to asylum procedures;
Objective	Sensitization of the Judiciary on refugee rights as per domestic and international refugee and human rights law
Beneficiaries	Kenyan judges and magistrates and, indirectly, refugees and asylum seekers who use the judicial system to access their rights
Implementing Partner(s)	Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association (KMJA)
Project Duration	6 months
Project Cost	293,180 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

Kenya acceded to the 1951 Convention Relating to Refugees in 1966, but it was not until December 2006 that an act was adopted by Parliament to domesticate Kenya's international refugee obligations. The *Refugees Act, 2006* was signed by the President of Kenya in December 2006 and came into force in May 2007.

The enactment of the *Refugees Act, 2006* has created new rights and obligations for refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya, and it has opened new opportunities for refugees and asylum-seekers to seek redress for violations through the Kenyan courts. So far, implementation of the Act is partial, and numerous challenges have arisen, particularly on the question of access to the asylum procedure. In 2007-2008, there have been numerous incidents of attempted deportation of persons seeking asylum as magistrates do not correctly apply the provisions of the Refugees Act, 2006.

The enactment of the *Refugees Act, 2006* sought to provide a framework within which asylum seekers and refugees would be given rights and entitlements. However, the *Act* does not clearly define many of the rights and entitlements but it makes reference to other legislation and international conventions that Kenya is party to. The Judiciary is called to exercise judicial interpretation of the existing provisions and to ensure that refugees' rights as enshrined in the international and domestic legislation are recognised to refugees in Kenya.

In 2008 a programme of training was initiated in cooperation with the Kenya Magistrate and Judges Association with the objectives of incorporating the Refugees Act into the judicial process and encouraging the Judiciary to interpret it in the spirit of refugee protection. To this aim, a series of training sessions were organised for judges and magistrates, covering also legal and human rights issues relating to Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness. In total, a number of 92 judges and magistrates were reached, which represents 29% of the Judiciary personnel. The continuation of the programme in 2009 on the basis of the present proposal will result in approximately 60% coverage of the judiciary personnel in Kenya.

Activities proposed:

This project will continue to implement the training strategy and the workshop format successfully tested in the 2008 programme.

Five training workshops on domestic and international refugee and human rights law will be held. Initially a selected group of 12 Judges and Senior Magistrates will receive the training, who in turn will act as the resource persons for the other 4 workshops, covering each 25 judges and senior magistrates from refugee hosting areas. Judges from the Appeal and High Court will also be invited to participate in the programme.

A manual for judiciary personnel will be produced based on the information imparted at the workshop and aimed at guiding the judges and the magistrates in the daily application of refugee law and the Refugees Act.

KMJA is a professional society ideally situated to implement this project as its membership comprises of Judges at all levels of Court and all Magistrates, which represents 87% of all Judicial Officers in Kenya. It has extensive experience and a strong reputation in providing continuing legal education to its members. It has the necessary administrative structure to hold workshops across the country.

Expected outcome:

- It is envisaged that as a result of this project the issue of refugee protection will be institutionalised in the Kenya court system.
- It is also anticipated that precedent setting court decisions will ensure that a body of jurisprudence is developed to protect the rights of refugees.
- Improved decisions by judges respecting refugee rights
- Start of building up jurisprudence on refugee issues.

Suggested costs:

		USD
1.	1 TOT workshop (hotel and conference package for 12 judges & 3 resource persons) x 4 days (USD 150/person/day)	9,000.00
2.	4 workshops x 4 days x 100 judges and magistrates (USD 150/person/day)	240,000.00
3.	Secretarial support, rapporteurs, resource presenters (USD 1,500/workshop)	7,500.00
4.	Evaluation session	5,000.00
5.	Production and distribution of the Judiciary Handbook	10,000.00
6.	Miscellaneous	2,500.00
7.	Agency overhead	19,180.00
	Total	293,180.00

4) Regional Justice Conference on the Protection of Refugee Rights and Statelessness

Project Title	Regional Justice Conference on the protection of Refugee Rights and Statelessness
RBM Sector	Access to legal remedies; access to asylum procedures
Objective	Sensitization of Judges from the East African Region on refugee rights as per domestic and international refugee and human rights law
Beneficiaries	Judges and magistrates from the East African Region and, indirectly, refugees and asylum seekers who use the judicial system to access their rights
Implementing Partner(s)	Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association (KMJA)
Project Duration	1.5 months
Project Cost	80,625 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

The enactment of the *Refugees Act, 2006* in May 2007 requires the Government of Kenya to change the way it manages the over 200,000 refugees residing in the country.

Prior to the *Act*, refugee management was the sole responsibility of UNHCR, which exercised in agreement with the Kenyan Government. The lack of domestic legislation, however, created a lacuna in understanding what rights refugees have in the country both on the side of refugees and government officers who interact with refugees. Refugees generally were treated as illegal aliens, arrested, brought before the judicial system, usually convicted, and generally *refouled*. The Kenyan Judiciary, treated refugees as per the law under the *Immigration and Alien's Restriction Acts* with little regard to the specific nature of being a refugee and the concomitant rights they have.

Though not fully operational, the *Act* provides for rights and obligations that refugees are entitled to, but simply are not aware that they have rights under Kenyan law. A consequence of refugees not being aware of the *Act* is that they do not seek redress when their rights have been infringed.

While each country in the East African region has enacted domestic refugee legislation implementation is slow, which in turn, meant that refugees remain vulnerable to *status quo* treatment. Furthermore, the slow implementation rate also meant that the Judiciary is not fully aware of its obligation to ensure that refugees receive treatment as accorded under domestic refugee legislation. Critical in any management of refugees is a government's ability to enforce refugee rights, as is the Judiciary's responsibility to ensure that refugee rights are respected and followed.

Activities proposed:

This project will bring together, under the auspices of the Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association and the East Africa Magistrates and Judges Association, 50 judges from Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda to discuss and learn, using a three day conference setting, the nature and significance of refugee rights as exists in international and domestic legislation. This project therefore does not only focus only to the training of Kenyan judges on international and domestic refugee law, but to ensure a better implementation of the existing legislation.

The three-day Conference will allow judges from the Region for the very first time to meet on the issues of refugee law, statelessness, and internally displaced issues, and to recognize the importance the Judiciary has in protection of human rights in this often politically sensitive area of law.

The importance of a strong and independent judiciary was recognized by the UN General Assembly, which approved a set of principles on the independence of the judiciary known as the “Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary”. The 20-point Resolution is divided into six parts, namely: the independence of the judiciary; freedom of expression and association; qualifications; selection and training; condition of service and tenure; professional secrecy and immunity; and disciplinary procedures.

The Conference will use as its foundation, the independence of the judiciary to impress upon the participants the pivotal role a country’s judiciary plays in ensuring that the very rights a government has granted through the enactment of domestic refugee law and obligations under international human rights law, actually are being enforced.

Expected outcome:

- Greater awareness of refugee, statelessness, and internally displaced persons issues
- Improved decisions by judges respecting refugee rights
- Start of jurisprudence sharing within the region

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost in US\$
1	Hotel Accommodation for 55 (50 judges & 5 resource persons) @ 4 days	55,000
2	Flight travel from Nairobi to Mombasa return for 55 participants	9,350
3	International speaker (flight)	3,500
4	Secretarial support/ Rapporteurs / Resource presenters	5,000
5	Miscellaneous	2,500
6	Agency Overhead	5,200
	Total	80,625

C. Security from Violence and Exploitation

5) Empowering refugees to provide protection services in urban communities

Project Title	Empowering refugees to provide protection services in urban communities
RBM Sectors	Gender-based violence; protection of children; access to legal remedies; community self-management and equal representation
Objectives	To train refugees as paralegals so that they have the knowledge, resources and skills required to assist their community knowing their legal rights; to ensure through the paralegal system that refugees have better access to justice and access to services to which they are entitled under international and national law.
Beneficiaries	Refugee communities and local population in Nairobi
Implementing Partner(s)	PASUNE (Paralegal Support Network) partners such as Legal Resources Foundation
Project Duration	1 year
Project Cost	97,500 USD

Summary of identified gaps::

Nairobi is home to 50,000 refugees from Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan, DRC and other countries. Refugees in the urban environment face a number of protection challenges: Police detain them for document checks; landlords exploit them; they face obstacles in enrolling their children in public schools and accessing public health facilities; and they have difficulty obtaining work permits, business licenses, and access to banking. Refugee women, like locals, face a significant risk of sexual violence in Nairobi, which is known for its high crime levels. However, refugee women have a greater difficulty in reporting these incidents due to their low awareness of their rights and language and cultural barriers. Generally, refugees have a low level of awareness about how to solve their problems through the appropriate Kenyan channels. Instead refugees approach UNHCR, which has does not have the capacity to respond to such a wide array of social, economic and protection problems. Furthermore, in light of Kenya's Refugees Act 2006, it is important that the state take progressively greater responsibility for respecting refugees' rights and providing them access to necessary services.

UNHCR's assistance in Nairobi is extremely limited, since resources are targeted toward refugees in the camps. In Nairobi, UNHCR's strategy is to support refugees' access to public services and to build the capacity of refugee communities' self-help mechanisms.

In order to protect themselves and obtain better access to essential services, urban refugees need information about their rights in Kenya and how to assert these rights through the appropriate legal channels.

In 2007, UNHCR worked with Legal Resources Foundation to train 25 refugees and Kenyans to serve as paralegals in refugee communities. This small network of refugee paralegals now provides legal advice to refugees in their own languages and in their own communities, which are scattered across greater Nairobi. Due to the large size and high degree of mobility in the urban refugee population, it will be necessary to train more refugees as paralegals.

Activities proposed:

This project will strengthen the existing network of refugee paralegals through refresher trainings, community meetings and coaching. Furthermore, the existing group of refugee paralegals will be expanded, as another group of refugees is selected for thorough training in paralegal studies. UNHCR

will also work with paralegal training organizations to include the Kenyan Refugees Act, as well as international conventions, in their usual curriculum for training of paralegals, thus increasing awareness of refugee law among low-cost, accessible legal practitioners.

Expected outcome:

- Greater knowledge and awareness of rights among refugees and Kenyans in targeted communities
- Increased access to basic rights and services for refugees and Kenyans in targeted areas
- At least 25 additional refugee paralegals fully trained
- Increased understanding between host and refugee communities in Nairobi and demonstrated cooperation to achieve solutions to mutual problems
- Greater awareness of refugee rights throughout Kenya through countrywide paralegals
- Existing paralegal curriculum to include module on refugee protection and rights
- Increase in UNHCR’s ability to monitor refugee access to services in Nairobi and better understanding of the needs of refugees in urban areas

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost (in US\$)
1	Trainers fees	25,000
2	Venue (residential training)	50,000
3	Coaching and support	4,500
4	Books and supplies	3,500
5	Monitoring	2,000
6	Miscellaneous	3,500
7	Agency support	9,000
	Total	97,500

6) Building the capacity of the network of pro bono lawyers to protect refugees' legal rights

Project Title	Building the capacity of the network of pro bono lawyers to protect refugees' legal rights
RBM Sectors	Access to legal remedies; gender-based violence; access to asylum procedures; protection of children
Objectives	To capacitate lawyers who work on a pro bono basis to represent refugees and asylum seekers before the Kenyan Courts
Beneficiaries	Refugees
Implementing Partner(s)	UNHCR, the Law Society of Kenya, Human Rights NGOs
Project Duration	1 year – including monitoring
Project Cost	23,000 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

The enactment of the *Refugees Act, 2006* in May 2007 has created new rights and obligations for refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya, and it has opened new opportunities for refugees and asylum-seekers to seek redress for violations through the Kenyan courts. So far, implementation of the Act is partial, and numerous challenges have arisen, particularly on the question of access to the asylum procedure. In 2007-2008, there have been numerous incidents of attempted deportation of persons seeking asylum. UNHCR normally seeks the intervention of pro bono lawyers to apply to the courts to prevent deportation.

Kenya has many lawyers with significant experience in human rights litigation; however, most have not yet become familiar with the Refugees Act, or with other relevant international conventions and jurisprudence. Because of their lack of familiarity with refugee law, these lawyers are not to represent refugees and asylum seekers to the best of their capabilities.

A successful workshop was held for pro bono lawyers in December 2007, with the resultant expectation that follow-up workshops would occur. However, lack of funding has made it impossible to continue further trainings. There is a need to provide additional training for the existing pro bono lawyers, and to create a forum for them to share best practices in litigating refugees' rights. Furthermore, given the increasing number of threatened deportations, there is a need to expand the existing network of pro bono lawyers, since a small pool of lawyers cannot be expected to donate their time to cover the larger number of complex cases currently arising.

Activities proposed:

UNHCR will organize a workshop for the existing network of pro bono lawyers to provide additional training and to facilitate an exchange of experience. A group of new pro bono lawyers will also receive detailed training in refugee law. UNHCR will be partnering with the Law Society of Kenya to obtain continuing legal credits for those lawyers who participate. These combined efforts will strengthen the rule of law in relation to refugee rights, and ensure that refugees have equal access to the Courts as stipulated in the *Act*, and guaranteed under the 1951 Convention.

Outcome Expected:

- At least 50 lawyers receive in-depth knowledge on domestic and international refugee law
- Lawyers will be more willing to take refugee cases because of their specialized knowledge
- Through litigation refugee rights will be strengthened

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost (in US\$)
1	Venue	15,000
2	Coaching and facilitation	2,500
3	Supplies	1,500
4	Monitoring	2,000
5	Miscellaneous	500
6	Agency overhead	1,500
	Total	23,000

7) Creating a safe and confidential environment for women at the camp-based police station

Project Title	Creating a safe and confidential environment for women at the camp-based police station
RBM Sectors	Gender-based violence; access to legal remedies; law enforcement
Overall Objective	To encourage women to come forward and report cases of SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse in a safe and confidential environment.
Beneficiaries	Vulnerable refugee and host community girls and women in Kakuma.
Implementing Partner(s)	International or National NGO
Project Duration	12 months
Project Cost	\$ 80,000

Summary of identified gaps:

The conditions at the Kakuma police station do not respect the dignity of women who come to the station as victims or alleged perpetrators.

While poverty, harmful traditional practices and general crime problems at Kakuma refugee camp create conditions for sexual and gender-based violence, as well as sexual exploitation and abuse, few women at the camp come forward to the police to report these cases. A number of barriers inhibit women in reporting these cases. According to their culture, many women find it shameful to report such incidents to outsiders. They may fear retaliation from the community for making these reports. Refugee communities would often prefer to resolve such matters according to their traditional methods, which do not respect women's rights to physical integrity and freedom to choose a marriage partner.

In addition to the cultural barriers to reporting—which are strong and difficult to address—there is a significant problem with the facilities for reporting at the Kakuma police station. The main police station in Kakuma has an open area where victims are expected to make their official complaints in the presence of officers and even passers-by, most of whom are male. Victims of SGBV or SEA are required to file their complaint without any privacy or expectation of confidentiality. As a result, these complaints quickly become common knowledge in the refugee community. The victim may face ostracism in the community and find herself under pressure to withdraw her complaint. Given this option, many women (as well as boys who have been victims of sexual violence or exploitation) choose not to report these crimes through official channels. Without criminal investigation and prosecution, there is no means of effectively deterring the proliferation of sexual and gender-based violence. A confidential interview room would make it possible for women and girls, as well as male victims of sexual and gender-based violence, to report these incidents in privacy and with due respect to their dignity.

When women are alleged perpetrators of various crimes in the camp, they also face particular problems at the police station. There are no separate jail cells or latrines for female prisoners: They are held together with men and use common toilet facilities, placing them at a risk of sexual violence. There is a need to upgrade the jail facilities to include a separate holding area for women, as well as separate latrines. This would provide them with protection against sexual violence while in jail, as well as respect for their dignity.

Activities proposed:

UNHCR proposes to build and furnish a confidential interview room at the Kakuma police station so that victims may report such incidents under conditions of security and confidentiality. The police will receive training in how to receive SGBV and SEA complaints: how to respect confidentiality, ensure the security and dignity of survivors, and gather evidence necessary for successful prosecution. Posters

will be distributed in the community, and information sessions organized, to spread word in the refugee and host communities about the upgrading of the reporting facilities.

UNHCR will also build a women’s section within the jail cells, including a separate shower, latrine and infant nursing area. This will ensure that women who are brought to the police station as alleged perpetrators are protected against violence, including sexual violence, and treated with due respect for their dignity in accordance with international standards.

Expected outcome:

- The confidential interview room will be constructed and furnished.
- Police will receive training in gender-sensitive interviewing of survivors of SGBV and SEA.
- Community awareness of reporting mechanisms will be improved.
- Improved confidence of vulnerable girls and women to report cases of SGBV
- SGBV survivors will not be further victimized by the inadequate reporting mechanisms.
- Reducing the stigma surrounding the reporting of SGBV cases.
- Alleged female perpetrators of crimes will be adequately protected and treated with dignity in accordance with international standards.

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost (in US\$)
1	Construction and furnishing of confidential interview room	35,400
2	Construction of women’s jail cell and latrine	34,000
3	Training of police	2,000
4	Community awareness	3,000
5	Agency overheads	5,600
	Total	80,000

C. Basic Needs and Essential Services

8) Promoting refugee children's access to a basic education of high quality at Dadaab refugee camps

Project Title	Promoting refugee children's access to a basic education of high quality at Dadaab refugee camps
RBM Sectors	Education; protection of children; self-reliance and livelihoods; durable solutions strategy
Overall Objective	To improve the quality of basic education for refugee children at Dadaab through a formal teacher training programme; to promote the livelihoods and prospects for durable solutions of teachers at the camps.
Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries include current teachers and the camp's schools and other secondary school graduates interested in teaching professions; Indirect beneficiaries include all children attending primary school in the camps.
Implementing Partner(s)	Windle Trust Kenya, Government of Kenya & UNHCR Community Services
Project Duration	36 months
Project Cost	1,239,370 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

At Dadaab's three camps, more than 32,000 children are receiving a basic education at the camps' 19 primary schools. These schools are staffed by 700 teachers from the refugee community. Most teachers are young people who have graduated in recent years from the camps' three secondary schools. Only 6% of the teachers have received formal training to prepare them for teaching; UNHCR's own standard recommends that at least 80% of teachers have formal teacher training. Of the trained teachers at the camps, fewer than ten are women.

Reliance on untrained teachers compromises the quality of education offered, and as a result, the average marks of students in the camps are lower than the national average. Students are not able to reach their full potential. The untrained teachers are highly motivated, but lack skills in delivering the Kenyan national curriculum and in managing large classes with very few resources. Untrained teachers face particular difficulties in working with children at risk of dropping out of school, such as orphans, ethnic minorities, and particularly girls. At Dadaab they have not met the challenge of improving girls' performance and retaining them in school. As a result, despite recent improvements, girls are under-represented, particularly at the upper-primary and secondary school levels.

In participatory assessments with refugee children and parents, they consistently raise teacher training as a major priority. Refugees in the Dadaab camps believe that a quality education is the one valuable thing they can obtain in the camps, and it will prepare them for an unpredictable future.

Somalia's education system is in tatters after seventeen years of war; UNICEF has noted that Somalia is the worst place in the world to be a child. In the future, the country is likely to face a profound shortage of trained teachers for the re-building of the country's education system. The lack of teacher training means that the large cadre of teachers at Dadaab—though having some experience—are not adequately prepared to return to Somalia to re-build the education system there, whenever that opportunity will become available.

Investing in the training of teachers at the Dadaab camps would yield a benefit to the children currently in the camps by improving their quality of education; however, it would also build up a group of professional teachers near the Somali border and ready to take up the challenge of re-building Somalia's educational system.

Activities proposed:

This project proposes a programme to provide training to all the teachers at the Dadaab camps within three years. The programme is designed to provide on-the-job training so that teachers can continue to provide instruction in the classrooms even while they are studying. This is a less costly approach which ensures no additional teachers are required to stand in for those under training. The presence of lecturers in schools to assess teachers on their teaching practice will add value to learning from immediate feedback and interventions.

It is proposed that the International Primary Teachers Education Certificate – IPTEC- based on the Primary Teachers Education Syllabus adapted for Kakuma Primary Teachers' College (2005/2006) be used to train the 700 refugee teachers in Dadaab. The Kakuma Teachers Training College curriculum was specifically designed by the Kenya Institute of Education for refugees living in Kakuma refugee camp. The curriculum was adapted from the Kenyan Primary Teacher Education (PTE) curriculum revised in 2004. The two-year PTE course was shortened to a one – year general teacher training course with a view to accelerating the programme without compromising quality.

In Kakuma schools operated in the mornings. This made it possible for teachers to attend training in the afternoons. In addition, teaching was also done during the holidays to ensure full coverage of the curriculum so that the Kenyan Ministry of Education would award a certificate. In Dadaab, teachers work a full day to meet the educational needs of the large population, so they are not free in the afternoons to attend classes. For Dadaab, instruction will take place during school holidays and Saturdays. In order to adequately cover the 1,549 hours of academic teaching as required by the curriculum, it will be necessary to conduct the training over a period of eighteen months.

The teacher trainees will sit for the Kenyan national examinations for the International Primary Teachers Education Certificate. Their performance in the national examination will measure the success of the training program. The possibility of receiving a certificate will be a strong motivating factor for the teacher trainees, as it will give them the possibility of finding teaching positions in their home country when return becomes possible.

The training of teachers conducted in Kakuma was extremely successful. Most of the graduates have returned to teach in South Sudan, and several graduates are acting in managerial capacities within South Sudan's education system.

Expected outcome:

- In the first 18 month cycle, 350 refugees and host community teachers attend teacher training programme.
- At least 50% of women currently serving as teachers are trained in the first training cycle.
- At least 90% of participants successfully complete IPTEC examinations after the first cycle.
- A further 350 students attend the teacher training programme in the second 18 month cycle.
- At least 90% of participants successfully complete IPTEC examinations after the first cycle
- By the end of the second cycle, all women teaching in the camps are trained teachers.
- Improvement in students' performance in Kenyan national primary and secondary examinations at the end of the first cycle of training.
- Improvement in retention of girls in primary and secondary schools.
- At the end of two cycles of training, 90% of teachers in the Dadaab camps are trained.
- If return becomes possible, graduates will obtain teaching positions within Somalia.

Suggested costs:

Item	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Total
Capital costs (vehicle, staff housing, communications equipment)	175,370	0	175,370
Running costs (student accommodation and meals, utilities)	140,390	140,390	280,780
Project costs (books, classroom supplies, examination fees)	103,580	47,800	151,380
Transportation	57,300	53,200	110,500
Staff	178,280	178,280	356,560
Project support costs	82,390	82,390	164,780
Total	737,310	502,060	1,239,370

9) Delivering secondary education by distance learning mode at Dadaab

Project Title	Delivering secondary education by distance learning mode at Dadaab
Sector	Education; child protection; self-reliance and livelihoods
Overall Objective	Increase access to low-cost secondary education
Beneficiaries	Youth from refugee and local population
Implementing Partner(s)	Windle Trust Kenya; Kenya Institute of Education
Project Duration	41 months
Project Cost	\$748,500

Summary of identified gaps:

At the Dadaab camps, more than 32,000 children attend primary school at the camps' 19 schools. Every year over 2,000 children complete primary education with great hope of continuing to secondary school, but the camps have only three secondary schools with an intake of 480 new students per year. As a result, every year some 1,500 young people find their hopes of secondary education unfulfilled, and this large group of disappointed youth remain in the camps without meaningful activity. Opportunities for vocational training and employment are extremely limited. In this situation, families arrange for their daughters to get married at an early age; boys may spend long hours chewing khat and drinking tea. They do not have the opportunity to reach their development potential.

The refugee community at Dadaab is strongly committed to education, and they have urged UNHCR and other agencies to create more spaces available for secondary education. In fact, during participatory assessments, the refugee community ranks this as one of their highest priorities. The community has even taken the initiative to start its own secondary schools, using small donations from within the refugee community. Nevertheless, the Dadaab camps contain thousands of primary-school leavers who have not had the opportunity to benefit from secondary education.

Activities proposed:

The Kenya Institute of Education is currently revising the secondary school curriculum to make it possible to obtain a secondary school education by distance learning mode. Like the refugees, many young people in Kenya are excluded from secondary education for various reasons, including the cost of tuition fees. The goal is to make Kenyan secondary school diplomas available to students who may not be able to study for four years at a school, for example, for persons who cannot afford secondary school tuition, older students, pastoralist communities, and young people with parental or family responsibilities. The revised curriculum includes study guides, learning materials and textbooks to help students to follow the curriculum independently or with limited assistance from a facilitator or animator. In particular, the sciences curriculum is adapted so that use of a laboratory is not required; instead students can perform simple experiments in a home or classroom setting. All the subjects of the expanded secondary curriculum are examinable by the Kenya National Examination Council, and thus students will sit for the national examinations to receive the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education. They will have a recognized secondary school certificate and access to higher education.

The duration taken to complete secondary education through formal learning is four years. However, students studying by distance learning mode can take fewer years depending on their strategy to complete the set curricular content and be ready for the examinations. The adapted secondary education curriculum by distance learning mode will be most suitable for the many qualified refugee students who miss out on admission into camp-based secondary schools due to limited space. Since it also may take a shorter period to complete, it would be particularly well-suited to the large number of youth who completed primary school in the last five years and may wish to obtain their secondary school education in an accelerated format so as to keep pace with other youth of their age.

The Kenya Institute of Education is currently developing the adapted curriculum. Once the curriculum has been approved by the Ministry of Education, it will be passed on to the publishers to prepare textbooks for the learners. Study guides for each subject will be developed.

The Kenya Institute of Education has agreed in principle to use the Dadaab camps as a pilot area for rolling out the adapted secondary school curriculum. The goal is to have 120 learners in each of the three Dadaab camps. Each camp will have a resource center and one facilitator to support the learning process at the camp. The learners will be divided into small groups, and each group will receive the necessary set of textbooks and study guides. The facilitator will meet with the groups regularly to animate difficult topics, answer questions and monitor progress.

Expected outcome:

- Curricula, study guides and textbooks prepared for all subjects
- At the end of three years, 360 students complete their secondary school education and successfully pass the Kenyan national secondary school examinations.
- Use of the adapted curriculum and study guides is evaluated to strengthen the quality of the curriculum for future use by refugees, as well as many Kenyans who have not been able to benefit from secondary education.

Suggested costs:

While it is costly to launch this project because of the investment in the curriculum, study guides and learning materials, the running costs of the project are low. The project is an investment in making low-cost secondary education available to refugees and to Kenyans alike. If we exclude the one-time costs associated with launching the project (development of curriculum, creating of infrastructure such as the resource centers and staff housing), the running costs are \$283,500 or \$262 per student per year. For less than \$800, a student can obtain a full secondary school education.

	Item	Cost
1	Development of curriculum, study guides, learning materials for 9 subjects in the first six months of project implementation	390,000
2	Human resources, administration (for three years)	223,000
3	Textbooks and learning supplies	51,200
4	Construction of three resource centers	35,000
5	Project support costs (for full 41 months of project)	49,000
	Total	\$748,500

10) Supporting urban refugees' access to public education and medical care

Project Title	Supporting urban refugees' access to public education and medical care
RBM sectors	Education; health care; protection of children; gender-based violence; local integration support
Objectives	Support the integration of urban refugees into public health and education services.
Beneficiaries	Refugees and local population in Nairobi.
Implementing Partners	GTZ, UNHCR and GoK
Project Duration	12 months
Project Cost	\$80,000.00

Summary of identified gaps:

Though more than 50,000 refugees live in Nairobi, until recently they did not enjoy access to public services, such as education and medical care. Since 2006, GTZ and UNHCR have been working together with to promote the integration of refugees into public services, as a part of a strategy to reach more refugees and improve the quality of services for the local population. In 2006 GTZ established a refugee community outreach programme in the Eastleigh neighbourhood of Nairobi in cooperation with the local City Council Health Clinic. This partnership assists refugees in accessing health care on the same basis as Kenyans. Collaboration with a second public health facility was launched in 2008.

This successful collaboration with the Nairobi City Council Health Department has resulted in the integration of many refugees in public health facilities; however, many refugee communities live at a great distance from the two targeted clinics and thus remain unable to access primary health care on the same basis as nationals. Healthcare personnel in their nearby public health centers lack knowledge on the vulnerable status of refugees. There are incidents of refugees being charged for services at the higher rate charged to foreigners. Furthermore, most City Council health facilities are grossly under-resourced and do not have enough clinical personnel or specialized laboratory and other equipment. Drug shortages are also rampant. Subsequently, these gaps impact negatively on the ability of the City Council facilities to offer quality services, and patients are often referred to private health service providers such as laboratories and pharmacies, making affordable healthcare inaccessible to refugees who have no income or effective community support to fall back on. There is a need to extend cooperation with City Council health facilities to build awareness and upgrade facilities in areas where refugees are living.

In recognition of the important role of basic education as a right for every child, a similar partnership was initiated with the City Education authorities, and an enrolment campaign targeting refugee children conducted in 2006 (through support of a SPCP project). This campaign resulted in more than 1500 refugee children enrolled in various City Council schools in Eastleigh. Targeted efforts have continued to promote access to basic formal education amongst the Muslim refugee community, who for religious and cultural reasons perceive religious education through traditional schools (madrassas), as being sufficient education for children

Despite the Government's introduction of free primary education in Kenya in 2004, not all refugee children have access to it. Though the enrolment campaign has been successful in one area of Nairobi, refugees living outside this area have not received information about their right to basic education and existing education opportunities in their areas of residence. Furthermore, most public school officials are themselves not aware of the refugee children's rights of access to basic education on equal basis with Kenyan children. Even though most schools are ready to welcome refugee children, they generally request the parents to buy school uniforms, stationery, as well as a desk and

chair. The majority of the refugee families can not afford these items and hence their children can not access basic education.

Healthcare and Education are basic rights, as well as vital protection and community integration tools for all refugees. Unless refugee communities are fully aware on their right to access basic education and healthcare at par with nationals, they will not benefit from existing opportunities, and consequently, efforts for integration into Kenyan society will not succeed.

Activities proposed:

GTZ will organize consultative meetings with the relevant public health officials in neighbourhoods where refugees are living to identify health facilities with potential and willingness to integrate refugees. Through community outreach and meetings, the medical staff and refugee communities will be introduced to one another; the meetings will emphasize refugees’ rights to access health care on the same basis as Kenyans and explain how refugees can exercise this right. Support will be given to the health facilities to upgrade their services, such as through provision of laboratory equipment, so that refugees and the local population can receive a higher quality of services. Finally, culturally appropriate IEC materials will be developed, detailing information on urban refugees’ right of access to public healthcare and existing partner local health facilities in the respective areas of residence

In the area of education, GTZ will organize consultative meetings with education officials in areas where refugees live, but are not yet enjoying full access to free primary education. Community meetings with education officials and refugee communities will be organized to explain about refugees’ right to free primary education and how the right can be exercised. A public awareness campaign on refugees’ rights to free primary education will be organized to target specific refugee communities which are not sending their children to school; appropriate IEC materials will be developed to support this campaign. In order to promote the children’s successful integration in public schools, training of teachers in the schools will be conducted to improve their knowledge of refugee issues. Material support (e.g., desks, stationery, uniforms) will be provided to schools integrating significant numbers of vulnerable children.

Outcome expected:

- Increased awareness among refugee communities and service providers about refugees’ rights to access health and education services on an equal basis with Kenyan nationals.
- More refugee children enrolled in free primary education.
- More refugees accessing public health facilities.
- Improved quality of health and education services for both refugees and the local population.

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost
1	IEC material	10,000
2	Capacity building of public medical clinics	40,000
3	Capacity building for public schools	30,000
	Total	80,000

D. Community Participation and Self-Management

11) Economic development specialists to improve livelihood projects and sustainability

Project Title	Economic development specialists to improve livelihood projects and sustainability
RBM Sectors	Self-reliance and livelihoods; local integration support; public attitudes towards persons of concern
Objective	To ensure that UNHCR adopts a livelihoods strategy benefiting refugees and the local population through the engagement of dedicated economic development specialist
Beneficiaries	Refugees at Kakuma and Dadaab camps; local population
Implementing Partner	UNHCR
Project Duration	24 Months
Project Cost	USD \$161,000

Summary of identified gaps:

Income generating projects are permitted in the camps, but the Government of Kenya's encampment policy restricts access to markets for supplies and sales. Furthermore, the refugee camps are located in remote, semi-arid regions of Kenya where overall development lags behind the rest of the country. Thus, both refugees and the local population have had limited potential for self-employment and economic sustainability. However, Kenya's Refugees Act, which came into force in May 2007, opens the door to self-employment for refugees. The Act makes specific reference to the desirability of "soliciting funds for refugee assistance programmes which have a positive impact on host communities," and economic development is a major priority for both the refugee and host communities.

While livelihood projects receive favourable consideration in the camps, UNHCR generally prioritizes life-saving assistance, such as sanitation, shelter and health care, pushing livelihood projects down the priority scale.

The lengthy presence of refugees in Kenya coupled with their encampment in an underdeveloped region means that livelihoods are the only means by which camp-based refugees can sustain themselves beyond what is offered to them through UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies. The lack of opportunities for refugees and host communities results in untapped potential being wasted, and exacerbates the already high level of idleness, particularly among youth.

The lack of livelihoods training is also detrimental to successful prospects in re-integration upon return. Many refugees will have received basic schooling, but opportunities for secondary and vocational education, as well as on-the-job training, are scarce due to resource constraints.

There is a need for two livelihoods specialists for each camp: One will be a national consultant with significant experience and expertise in economic development and livelihoods within disadvantaged communities in Kenya. The consultant will work for 11 months in the area of strategy development, support to partners, and development of M&E tools. The consultant will provide expert guidance during the implementation of SPCP projects in the area of livelihoods. The second specialist will be a more junior national UNV with education and some experience in the area of economic development. The NUNV will work for 24 months in monitoring programme implementation. After gaining experience in working with the consultant, the NUNV will take over additional responsibilities from the consultant at the expiry of his/her contract.

Activities proposed:

- Using a community-based, participatory approach with refugee and host communities, prepare an economic development strategy for Kakuma and Dadaab, as well as surrounding host communities.
- Strengthen the design of livelihoods projects to adapt to local conditions and changes in markets and needs.
- Provide training and guidance for partner organizations, refugees and host communities involved in livelihoods.
- Support to partners, refugee and host community groups in implementing livelihoods projects, particularly the SPCP projects.
- Coordination of economic development activities in the camps/host communities.
- Coordination between the camps to share information and best practices.
- Monitoring and evaluation of livelihoods projects.

Outcome expected:

As a result of specialized staffing in the area of economic development, livelihoods projects at the camps will be successfully implemented, and the camps and surrounding region will begin implementing a sustainable economic development strategy. Refugees and the local population will benefit from improved skill sets and monitoring provided to them through the specialists.

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost
1	Two national consultants / economic development specialists	66,000
2	Two national UNV's / economic development (yr 1)	35,100
3	Two national UNVs / economic development (yr 2)	35,100
4	Travel costs (Nairobi – camps) (yr 1)	10,000
5	Travel costs (Nairobi – camps) (yr 2)	4,800
6	Training, resource materials	10,000
		\$161,000

12) Increasing access to vocational education for women at Kakuma refugee camp

Project Title	Increasing access to vocational education for women at Kakuma refugee camp
RBM Sectors	Self-reliance and livelihoods; gender-based violence; local integration support
Objective	Refugee women receive vocational training that enables them to establish sustainable livelihoods
Beneficiaries	Qualified female graduates from the primary and secondary schools at Kakuma; equally qualified youth from the local community
Implementing Partner(s)	Joint Project UNHCR Kakuma/Don Bosco
Project Duration	24 months
Project Cost	\$493,800

Summary of identified gaps:

Kakuma refugee camp offers few opportunities for refugees to learn new skills leading to sustainable livelihoods. The absence of such opportunities often contributes to boredom and frustration within the camp, fuelling tensions, criminality, violence and alcohol or drug abuse.

Poverty is refugees' main concern. Although refugees get food rations, they receive only 13% of their firewood needs, some sanitary items and no shoes, clothes or body and hair oils. For this reason, they routinely sell some of their food rations to purchase firewood, sugar for special occasions, clothes and shoes. Many women also use the limited amount of cooking oil they receive as body and hair oil. Girls and women may also turn to survival or commercial sex work to purchase necessary items for themselves and their families, which then leads to other health and social problems.

UNHCR and all the NGOs in Kakuma receive daily requests for employment. With the repatriation of the Sudanese and the resulting reduction in services, even the limited employment opportunities with agencies have shrunk. Refugees want to learn skills and to work for themselves. Facing particular risks and having heavy family responsibilities, women at the camp make a particular point of requesting opportunities to develop safe and sustainable livelihoods.

The Kakuma project will be a joint venture between UNHCR and Don Bosco. UNHCR will prepare the list of participants according to preferred trades training, pay for the Government of Kenya Trades Exams, meals and bicycle transport for the 600 trainees over a two year period. Don Bosco will offer the training site, pay for the training and their trainees and all administrative costs.

Activities proposed:

The Don Bosco Vocational Training Centres (DBVTC) are located in the camp and offer training in the following trades: agriculture, carpentry, welding, motor vehicle mechanics, plumbing, electrical, masonry, tailoring, typing, office management, and computers. So far women have mainly attended the tailoring course; however, Community Services has been working with the communities to build support for women to enter into other, non-traditional fields of work.

Under this project, Don Bosco will include 250 women per year in training for these non-traditional trades. With the assistance of the communities, UNHCR is preparing lists of women and their selected trades. A total of 500 women will benefit from this project over two years. Priority will be given to women who are at risk, for example, single mothers, women with many children, persons with disabilities, and commercial sex workers. A woman's motivation and

commitment level will also be important criteria for inclusion in the program. Women from the local population will benefit, in addition to refugees. In addition, Don Bosco will accept 60 women per year into special computer courses.

The training lasts for six hours per day, six days per week. In order to make it possible for women to attend this training despite their other responsibilities, the women will be given various forms of support during the training: a basic meal each day, bicycle transportation for those who live far away, and a small stipend to substitute for their usual earnings. Previous experience at the camp has shown that without a small stipend, many women are forced to choose between caring for their families and pursuing training.

At the end of the year the student is awarded with a Certificate from Don Bosco and sits for the Kenya Government Grade III exams under the Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT). All the exams are organized in the camp.

Expected outcome:

- 500 women (2/3 from the refugee community, 1/3 from the local population) receive training in one of the ten trades offered at Don Bosco;
- 120 women (2/3 from the refugee community, 1/3 from the local population) receive special computer training;
- Over 80% of trainees obtain the Kenyan Government Trade Registration and Certificate;
- The trained women will have sustainable occupations which they can practice to a limited extent in the camp. Refugees planning to return home will be able to use these livelihoods to re-establish themselves at home. Host community women will find employment in Kenya;
- More women will be interested to pursue traditional and non-traditional trades and enrol in the Don Bosco training;
- The reliance on commercial sex work will diminish because of the availability of alternative livelihoods;

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost
1	Exam fees for 500 trainees in trades	15,000
2	Transportation for 500 trainees	202,000
3	Meals and stipends for 500 trainees	185,000
4	Computer course fees for 120 women trainees	8,000
5	Transportation for 120 trainees of the computer course	49,000
6	Meals and stipends for 120 trainees of the computer course	34,800
	Total	\$493,800

13) Increasing access to vocational education at the Dadaab refugee camps

Project Title	Increasing access to vocational education at the Dadaab refugee camps
RBM Sectors	Self-reliance and livelihoods; local integration support
Objective	Refugee youth receive vocational training enabling them to establish sustainable livelihoods
Beneficiaries	Youth who have completed primary or secondary school in the Dadaab camps (at least 50% females); newly arrived youth from Somalia lacking educational background; youth from the local population
Implementing Partner(s)	Norwegian Refugee Council and refugee CBOs
Project Duration	12 months
Project Cost	\$170,000

Summary of identified gaps:

The population of the Dadaab camps is youthful and includes 45,000 persons between the ages of 15-24. Because of the prolonged conflict in neighboring Somalia, many of these young people have lived in the camps for nearly their whole lives; the recent deterioration of conditions in Somalia has also led to an influx of new arrivals.

Every year about 25% of young people who finish primary school receive places to attend secondary school. Of the secondary school graduates, only a handful receives scholarships for higher education. As a result, the Dadaab camps' large population of youth have a solid basic education and are filled with aspirations, yet lack any opportunities for employment or further development of their potential. Because of the longstanding conflict in Somalia, many of these young people have no knowledge of life outside of the refugee camp, nor any foreseeable prospects for a durable solution.

These children are not enjoying the right to progressively greater access to post-primary and vocational education. Because they lack opportunities for personal development, many male youth spend their time idle in the markets, where they can easily fall into unproductive and even dangerous habits. Parents arrange for their out-of-school daughters to be married at an early age.

UNHCR's community-based work with youth has revealed their great hunger for education and skills, as well as their potential to contribute to strengthening their community's ability to impart these skills in a sustainable, appropriate way.

Furthermore, in recognition of the need for training of out-of-school youth, UNHCR has developed a partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council to establish vocational training centres (called Youth Education Pack, or YEP) at Dadaab town, Hagadera and Dagahaley camps. The vocational training centers provide classes in literacy and numeracy (for those who do not have a basic education), life skills (such as hygiene, HIV/AIDS, gender issues), computer skills, and in a selected vocational skill. Currently the centres are training refugee youth in areas such as welding, carpentry, hairdressing, and secretarial skills, which are identified based on an analysis of local market needs.

Funding has not become available to establish a vocational training center at Ifo camp. This camp is home to more than 50,000 refugees, including a significant non-Somali minority, as

well as many new arrivals from Somalia. The new arrivals include many youth who have missed educational opportunities at home and need basic literacy/numeracy education and to acquire a productive vocational skill. There is a strong need to provide vocational training for youth at Ifo camp.

Activities proposed:

This project will support the creation of a vocational training center (Youth Education Pack) at Ifo Camp. The vocational training centre will provide classes in literacy and numeracy (for those who do not have a basic education), life skills (such as hygiene, HIV/AIDS, gender issues), computer skills, and in a selected vocational skill, such as welding, carpentry, hairdressing, or secretarial skills. In addition, the project will support small initiatives taken by refugee community youth groups. They will receive small grants of in-kind support to build their capacity to provide training to one another in relevant trades.

Expected outcome:

- Construction of vocational training centre at Ifo camp.
- 140 youth (50% girls) receive training in vocational skills through the vocational training centre at Ifo in the first year of operation.
- 4 refugee youth groups develop capacity to teach vocational skills
- 100 youth receive vocational skills training through community-based refugee youth groups

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost
1	Establishment of vocational training center at Ifo, including running costs for first year of operation	150,000
2	Support for four community youth groups	20,000
3	Total	\$170,000

14) Promoting small business enterprises for women at Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps

Project Title	Promoting small business enterprises for women at Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps
RBM Sectors	Self-reliance and livelihoods; gender-based violence; local integration
Objective	To give vulnerable refugee and host community women the opportunity to be trained and engage in alternative livelihoods through the operation of small scale businesses.
Beneficiaries	Women from refugee community and local population
Implementing Partner(s)	International and National NGOs
Project Duration	24 months
Project Cost	\$600,000

Summary of identified gaps:

Poverty is the main challenge facing refugees at Kenya's camps, as well as the local population living in the remote regions where the camps are located. Without access to an income, refugees often sell portions of their food rations in order to buy necessary non-food items, such as clothes, shoes, and utensils, which aid agencies do not provide. This contributes to malnutrition and nutrient deficiencies. The lack of livelihood opportunities also leads to hopelessness and idleness, and some refugees cope with these challenges by using alcohol, chewing khat, or developing other self-destructive habits.

Kenyan refugee camps have a high percentage of single mothers who in addition to the general economic problems, face additional challenges related to their gender: Many lack an education or previous work experience, and gender norms in their communities may put them at risk of harmful traditional practices. Because of the overwhelming poverty, women are at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse—exchanging sex in order to receive additional humanitarian assistance or services. Some resort to survival sex in order to meet their basic needs.

Income generating activities (IGAs) are a way of helping the refugees to help themselves, providing them with a level of independence and self-sufficiency. IGAs/livelihoods can empower persons so that they are able to influence their own lives and guide their future. IGAs also allow refugees to develop and use their skills, helping to remind them that they can help themselves and even make use of these skills when they return to their countries. It is a way of restoring dignity among displaced populations and an important source of self-confidence and hope that they can bring about positive change in their own lives.

With respect to women refugees, having a livelihood is a protection tool and a powerful motivator for other women and young girls. IGAs help families to secure much needed income for the purchase of necessities (clothing, body creams, toothpaste, shoes, bedding, special foods, mobile phones, etc.) which aid agencies do not provide on a regular basis. Alternate livelihoods and education are the best chances that girls and women have to develop safely into healthy, independent and contributing members of their communities. Girls and women, particularly those who are heads of their families, need assistance to gain literacy, learn vocational and business skills, and to establish livelihoods.

Activities proposed:

The camps will identify women who are at risk, for example, single mothers, women with many children, persons with disabilities, and commercial sex workers. A woman's motivation and commitment level will also be important criteria for inclusion in the program. Women from the local population will benefit, in addition to refugees. The women identified will be given a four day

workshop focusing on family planning, HIV/AIDS, SGBV, safe sex and positive behaviour change. They will also make their own applications for the IGA activities of their choice. Thereafter, participants will be trained in the skill and on small scale business management including costing, budgeting, procurement, feasibility, marketing, saving, book keeping etc. for a one week period. This will be followed by regular coaching and monitoring to support these entrepreneurs towards their success.

Once they have completed all the training, they will form groups of 4 to 10 members and act as guarantors for each other. Each group will be given a \$150 grant and a \$150 loan to start their own business. Activities will include but not be restricted to the following:

- Selling of groceries (vegetables, tomatoes, green grams, groundnuts, beans, maize, onions and fruits) which are purchased from vendors who come from outside the camp
- Making and selling bread
- Selling of ready made clothes – bought from outside the camp
- Restaurant to sell tea and snacks
- Catering services – providing meals to workshops organized by NGOs
- Therapeutic pedicure
- Dressmaking
- Hairdressing
- Recycling
- Handicrafts

Expected outcome:

- A total of 2000 refugee and 1000 host community women will have been trained and engaged in sustainable IGAs.
- Increased capacity to meet extra needs of the family such as purchasing clothing, body creams, shoes, bedding and special foods.
- There is restoration of dignity which is an important source of self confidence and promotes positive change.
- There will be a reduction of young girls following their mothers or older siblings into CSW.

Suggested costs:

Costs for both Kakuma and Dadaab camps for a total of 3000 participants: \$600,000

15) Cottage industries to promote women's employment in the refugee camps

Project Title	Cottage industries to promote women's employment in the refugee camps
Sector	Self-reliance and livelihoods; local integration
Objective	To promote employment opportunities for refugees and economic development in areas surrounding refugee camps; to create possibility for UNHCR and aid agencies to procure more locally-made goods and services.
Beneficiaries	Refugees at Kakuma and Dadaab camps; local population
Implementing Partner(s)	International and National NGOs
Project Duration	24 months
Project Cost	\$635,000

Summary of identified gaps:

Poverty is the main challenge facing refugees at Kenya's camps, as well as the local population living in the remote regions where the camps are located. Without access to an income, refugees often sell portions of their food rations in order to buy necessary non-food items, such as clothes, shoes, and utensils, which aid agencies do not provide. This contributes to malnutrition and nutrient deficiencies. The lack of livelihood opportunities also leads to hopelessness and idleness, and some refugees cope with these challenges by using alcohol, chewing khat, or developing other self-destructive habits.

Kenyan refugee camps have a high percentage of single mothers who, in addition to the general economic problems, face additional challenges related to their gender: Many lack an education or previous work experience, and gender norms in their communities may put them at risk of harmful traditional practices. Because of the overwhelming poverty, women are at risk of sexual exploitation and abuse—exchanging sex in order to receive additional humanitarian assistance or services. Some resort to survival sex in order to meet their basic needs.

Income generating activities (IGAs) are a way of helping the refugees to help themselves, providing them with a level of independence and self-sufficiency. IGAs/livelihoods can empower persons so that they are able to influence their own lives and guide their future. IGAs also allow refugees to develop and use their skills, helping to remind them that they can help themselves and even make use of these skills when they return to their countries. It is a way of restoring dignity among displaced populations and an important source of self-confidence and hope that they can bring about positive change in their own lives.

With respect to women refugees, having a livelihood is a protection tool and a powerful motivator for other women and young girls. IGAs help families to secure much needed income for the purchase of necessities (clothing, body creams, toothpaste, shoes, bedding, special foods, mobile phones, etc.) which aid agencies do not provide on a regular basis. Alternate livelihoods and education are the best chances that girls and women have to develop safely into healthy, independent and contributing members of their communities. While some women have the entrepreneurial inclination to establish small businesses (such as in project 12 above), others would prefer a form of employment.

Activities proposed:

There will be five cottage industry projects: arts and crafts; pottery; production of sanitary pads and underwear; soap production; and sewing of school uniforms. Each of the five projects will follow a similar pattern of implementation.

The proposed cottage industry projects will target women who are at risk, for example, single mothers, women with many children, persons with disabilities, and commercial sex workers. A woman's motivation and commitment level will also be important criteria for inclusion in the program. Women from the local population will benefit, in addition to refugees.

The women will receive training regarding the dangers inherent in harmful livelihood choices and guidance in selecting an alternative form of livelihood, such as making items for the cottage industries. While the projects will try to match work with the skills the women already have, much effort will be put into developing these skills and educating them on the importance of quality work. Trainers will teach the specific skills according to the type of cottage industry. The women will be taught business skills, including costing, budgeting, pricing, marketing, book keeping, planning, economies of scale, partnering, purchasing, networking, saving etc. Once they have been trained, the girls and women can choose to do their work either at the centre along with other refugee and host community members, thereby promoting peace between the communities, or they can have the convenience of working from home.

The women will be assisted to find market outlets so that they will be able to sell their products not only in the camp and host community, but also in other parts of Kenya and, for some of the arts and crafts items, eventually even abroad. The intention is that all the women involved in these cottage industries in Dadaab and Kakuma and whose products pass the quality control test will be able to have the label on their products, identifying the group under one name. The number of participants can vary because the women will work on commission. However, each cottage industry project will begin with 150 participants in the two camps. These cottage industries will produce items which can then be sold to UNHCR and other agencies. The goal is for UNHCR and its partners to procure more non-food items locally from the refugees and host community. This will greatly support camp and host communities financially and help build their entrepreneurial capacity.

Given the strong emphasis on product quality in these cottage industries, it will be important to start with a small number of trainees, ensure that they develop their skills to a high level, and then gradually increase the project in scale to have a broad impact on the community. For this reason, the implementation period is 24 months. Best practices will be shared between the Dadaab and Kakuma camps to improve the quality of implementation.

Outcome Expected:

- 750 women (2/3 refugee and 1/3 host community women) in Dadaab and Kakuma camps receive training to establish livelihoods in a cottage industry.
- Women trainees earn an acceptable, dignified and safe livelihood by selling their products on commission.
- As a result of support received, women will not engage in survival sex or illegal brewing, thereby improving their level of protection.
- Support to training of both refugee and host community members in all aspects of skills development and entrepreneurial skills conducted
- Increased capacity of women to meet extra needs of the family such as purchasing clothing, body creams, shoes, bedding and special foods.
- UNHCR and other agencies procure increasing amount of non-food items from local suppliers; these items meet recommended quality standards.

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost
1	Arts and crafts training (150 trainees)	127,000
2	Pottery training (150 trainees)	127,000
3	Training in production of sanitary pads and underwear (150 trainees)	127,000
4	Training in soap production (150 trainees)	127,000
5	Training in production of school uniforms	127,000
	Total	\$635,000

16) Promoting life skills and livelihoods for youth in Nairobi

Project Title	Promoting life skills and livelihoods for youth in Nairobi
RBM Sectors	Self-reliance and livelihoods; HIV/AIDS; healthcare
Objective	Establish a network of refugee youth to promote life skills and livelihoods through peer education
Beneficiaries	Youth from refugee community and local population in Nairobi (Eastleigh and Kawangware neighborhoods)
Implementing Partner(s)	GTZ, UNHCR and local community
Project Duration	12 months
Project Cost	\$30,000.00

Summary of identified gaps:

The 2007 participatory assessment conducted by UNHCR, partner agencies and representatives of different urban refugee communities revealed that there is low level of development in several communities. As a result, many youth are idle and prone to engage in destructive behaviors. Urban refugee youth are a marginalized social group with little or no access to life skills and livelihoods development opportunities. Amidst the challenges of urban peer pressure, poor knowledge and lack of communication skills on the dynamic issues affecting youth in general, refugee youth are unable to play a meaningful role in shaping their future, and ultimately, this impacts negatively on overall community development and the society at large.

The majority of refugee youth are outside of the development mainstream: Government and donor development projects generally do not reach them. Creating life skills and livelihoods development opportunities for refugee youth in Nairobi will greatly contribute to building protection and community integration capacities. By providing refugee youth with new learning opportunities that nurture talent and build on pre-existing capacities, the life skills and livelihoods project will empower them for socio-economic inclusion, and thus contribute to breaking the cycle of marginalization and vulnerabilities that impede development. At the same time, refugee youth will acquire the potential to compete for jobs and income generating opportunities alongside nationals, whilst contributing to the development of the community where they live.

Though the Eastleigh area of Nairobi (where many Somali and Ethiopian refugees reside) does have a Youth Network umbrella body and Youth Counseling Centre, which provides counseling, training and recreational facilities, Muslim youth from the refugee community do not utilize their services. In other residential areas of Nairobi, little information is available on initiatives or facilities targeting youth and where access for refugee youth would be possible. Since February 2008, in partnership with UNHCR, GTZ is implementing a Network of Volunteer Community Workers project with the aim of increasing awareness on refugee rights and opportunities in the urban setting. Peer education is an integral part of the planned activities using a TOT approach, to raise awareness amongst refugee youth in areas outside Eastleigh, on HIV/AIDS, Substance Abuse and youth Reproductive Health in order to build protection capacity amongst the youth.

Activities Proposed:

- Through the Network of Community Volunteers initiative, identify youth groups and youth leaders/representatives for the respective geographical areas and organize consultative, awareness creation and sensitization meetings with them

- Conduct a baseline survey to determine the learning needs, aspirations and marketable talent of the urban refugee youth
- Identify local artisans and other resource persons/organizations at community level for partnership and collaboration (Eastleigh and Kawangware)
- Organize stakeholder meetings to share findings of baseline survey, communicate the intended objectives and engage stakeholders, in particular refugee communities in the implementation strategy
- Organize sensitization workshop for collaborating local artisans/resource persons to help them understand refugees and their rights with emphasis on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, GBV, and Drug Abuse information in their work place
- Identify and recruit **20** urban refugee youth for skills and vocational training
- Develop culturally and youth appropriate IEC materials (youth relevant messages designed & created by refugee youth to market refugee youth talent)
- Identify organizations that provide social skills programs and plug refugee youth into them
- In collaboration with parents improve parenting skills by carrying out a workshop on how to deal with youth
- Organize monthly participating youth group forums for progress monitoring and recreation, and as a value add forum for disseminating information on youth relevant topics
- Organize a 'Youth Talent Display for World Refugee Day

Expected outcome:

An empowered and enlightened Refugee Youth Network that is well equipped with relevant Life skills and Livelihoods skills, and is thus better able to contribute to their individual and community development, whilst benefiting from integration and socio-economic opportunities along side other youth.

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost
1	IEC and outreach	10,000
2	Youth training	8,000
3	Community development	12,000
	Total	30,000

E. Operations management support

17) Technical support for SPCP projects

Project Title	Technical Support for SPCP Projects
RBM Sector	Programme management, coordination, and support
Objectives	To coordinate implementation, monitoring and reporting on SPCP Projects
Beneficiaries	Refugees and local population
Implementing Partner(s)	UNHCR
Project Duration	13 months
Project Cost	144,000 USD

Summary of identified gaps:

The SPCP National Consultation held in May 2005 identified 154 recommendations through which the Government of Kenya, UNHCR, and NGO partners should improve and strengthen refugee protection and assistance. After further consultations with stakeholders, the 154 recommendations were distilled into 37 concrete projects. 24 projects received funding, of which 9 were quick impact projects in the camps.

Throughout 2006 and 2007 additional projects being designed and submitted for funding through the SPCP process, resulting in 25 projects still requiring funding. All projects were geared towards increasing regional protection, supporting host communities, and increasing the capacity of refugees to successfully re-integrate upon return to their home countries.

While the need for improved protection and assistance clearly were identified by Stakeholders, as were strategies to address those needs, UNHCR Kenya is overwhelmed by the workload it currently engages in. Regular staff is overburdened by their respective tasks and have, therefore, limited capacity to lead, oversee, monitor, and assist in the implementation of additional projects in any sustained manner. Consequently, a Consultant is necessary to act as the focal point for the implementation of those projects not only implemented directly by UNHCR but also those implemented by Implementing and Operational Partners, some of whom have not previously worked closely with UNHCR. Where required, the Consultant also will provide technical and legal advice, and throughout the tenure be accountable to UNHCR and Donors. There is a particular need for this support if several SPCP projects are funded simultaneously, as it is hoped will be the case.

Activities Proposed:

- Preparation and identification of process and procedures to implement projects for those NGO partners not familiar with UNHCR procedures
- Establish clear lines of communication between the various agencies involved in implementing the projects
- Establish or increase liaison with NGOs not ordinarily partnered with UNHCR but are implementing one of the projects
- Enhance communication between the camps and branch office with respect to the need for additional projects, funding, and implementation of funded projects
- Meet with UNHCR, IP and OP counterparts in the camps to ensure consistency and harmonization of projects
- Continuously monitor the impact of the projects, thereby determining the efficacy of continuing a project, or requesting that modifications be made
- Ensure regular progress reports to donors

Expected outcome:

- The proposed projects will be implemented within the established guidelines with clear accountability and progress reports

- Due to a dedicated person overseeing the projects protection and assistance to refugees and host communities will be improved and enhanced
- Improved confidence by Donors of UNHCR Kenya's ability to absorb additional funds and implement projects in a timely manner.

Suggested costs:

	Item	Cost
1	International consultancy	140,000
2	Travel to camps	4,000
	Total	\$144,000