



**UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES  
STRENGTHENING PROTECTION CAPACITY PROJECT**

Co-Funded by the European Commission and the Governments of Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK

**QUICK IMPACT PROJECT PROPOSALS  
Funded by the SPCP**

**Strengthening Refugee Protection, Assistance and Support to  
Host Communities in Kenya  
And  
Comprehensive Plan of Action for Somali Refugees**

**UNHCR Branch Office  
Nairobi, Kenya  
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*The views expressed in this report are those of its author and can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Commission, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, or the United Kingdom*

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## **Project Proposals at a glance**

### **Empowerment of refugee women through training in henna manicure and hairstyling. (Implementation date: 2005)**

A project to teach a highly sought after service but one that is currently unavailable in the camps and surrounding areas. Women have indicated their willingness to be trained and learn business skills, as they know that many women travel long distances to obtain the manicure and hairstyling. Teaching the technical aspects of manicure and hairstyling and also business knowledge empowers women to generate income within the camp and host community. Additionally that knowledge, upon repatriation, will allow them to best translate the acquired skills into income generation activities.

### **Capacity building in catering and cooking. (Implementation date: 2005)**

Currently refugees are working in the kitchen at the UNHCR compound in Dadaab, but are not receiving any structured training, nor are those working capable of training others. This project will use available facilities to institute an organized training programme to capacitate the current refugee cooking staff to train others. After completion of the programme, they will have a skill set that is sufficiently versatile to allow them to train others, or if desired, to allow them to work both in the camp and also upon return to their respective home country.

### **Skills upgrading in the tailoring sector. (Implementation date: 2005)**

Nike began a project that assisted in designing sports clothing particularly in order for Muslim girls/women to participate in sport activities. This particular style of clothing is not available in the region, including Somalia, and there is an expectation that the clothing could be sold through an outlet in Nairobi, and eventually in Somalia; consequently, it has the potential to become a widely marketable product. While the knowledge is available to tailor, the skill level needs to be improved to stitch the clothing to quality standards. The additional skill sets learnt will allow tailors greater versatility and thereby marketability, as upon return.

### **Coaching Upper Primary Girls. (Implementation date: 2005 - 2006)**

A project to help girls obtain sufficiently high grades to transfer to secondary School, which currently limited due to their requirement of working at home. The project is an effort to empower young women to become educated and to contribute to their fullest potential. It is the youth who not only wish to return to their country of origin but also it is the youth who will rebuild the country.

### **Training of Trainers for Providers of Income Generation Activities (IGA) and Skills Development. (Implementation date: 2005)**

A project designed to address the reality that after vocational training few opportunities exist to utilize the learnt skills, and therefore, business acumen should be taught to allow for income generation. The training is geared to teach much needed business skills, which can be used not only in a camp setting, but also be used upon repatriation.

### **Enhanced medical care for SGBV survivors in Kakuma. (Implementation date: 2005)**

Gender based violence, especially domestic in nature, continues to be a serious problem in Kakuma. The project will assist women in their basic needs immediately after SGBV, through post-exposure prophylaxis services and through the training of health care staff in handling forensic evidence.

**Posho Mill Grinding Machines. (Implementation date: 2005 - 2006)**

Posho is a staple in the camps and requires grinding; yet, there are insufficient grinding mills. Those currently in operation are run by groups who favour their own, which in turn means that disenfranchised groups have to use more of their grain as payment to have their food ration ground. The project will provide for a greater balance within the communities, which should decrease food insecurity and at the same time transfer technical and business skills to previously disenfranchised and vulnerable refugees.

**Refugee/Asylum-Seekers Information Kit (Implementation date: 2005)**

Currently asylum seekers or refugees who approach UNHCR in Nairobi or NGOs based in Nairobi receive very little information as to what services are available to them. Basic information as to what agency will provide which service rarely is available, which in turn, places the asylum seeker in a vulnerable position. This project will create an information kit that addresses this very fundamental information knowledge gap.

**Child Protection Services for Children At Risk**

UNHCR places children at risk and unaccompanied minors into Government run children homes and foster families, which are overseen by the Ministry of Child Services. While this agency is willing to protect and assist refugee children, it does not have any particular expertise in the area of refugee children. It is under-resourced and under-capacitated to acquire the skill and knowledge it recognizes it needs to effectively adhere to its mandated responsibilities of protecting children irrespective of legal status. The project will improve the overall physical and emotional state of children through improved material and legal protection. Increased stability in their lives will allow refugee children to focus on education and skills building training.

## Detailed Project Proposals

<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Empowerment of refugee women through training in henna manicure and hairstyling</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Community Services/Livelihood Promotion
<b>Objectives</b>	Refugee women can offer traditional henna manicure and hairstyling in the camps thus contributing to the income of their families and enhancing their social status in the refugee community.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: At least 10 women per camp (to be selected from school drop outs and from primary school leavers) Indirect: All women in the camps who have increased self-esteem.
<b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>	CARE Somali Trainer(s) to be identified in Garissa or Nairobi
<b>Project Duration</b>	6 months
<b>Project Cost</b>	USD 4,000.00

**Summary of Gap Identified and the National Consultation Recommendations proposed:**

Income generating projects are permitted in the camps but the encampment policy which restricts access to markets for supplies and sales limits the potential for self-employment.

Government and UNHCR should ensure that priority is given to any refugee assistance programmes that include strategies for self-reliance and empowerment. In this regard, UNHCR needs to act as a catalyst in mobilizing financial and technical support for such measures.

Particular attention should be paid to refugee women, adolescent children, and host communities to ensure that they participate in the design and development of self-reliance programmes. Therefore skills, capital, and equipment should be made available to establish small scale industries.

**Summary of Needs:**

Refugee women in the camps complained of the absence of traditional henna manicure and hairstyling which used to form an important part of their life cycle. It is said that the absence of these services leads a considerable number of women to travel (illegally) to Nairobi to obtain these services for important highlights in their life cycle such as weddings. A considerable part of the family budget is spent on that particular occasion alone.

The presence of traditional henna manicure and hairstyling services in the camps, therefore, would respond to an obvious market demand. The trained women are likely to make a significant contribution to the family budget and will achieve an enhanced status in the family and in the community at large. Their skills are also likely to be in demand after repatriation to Somalia.

The skills training will have to be followed up by an entrepreneurship training programme (Start Your own Business – ILO) to be funded from other sources.

**Activities Proposed:**

- Selection of trainer
- Selection of trainees and training sites
- Provision of training tools and materials
- Training of a total of 30 women in the three camps

**Outcome Expected:**

At least 10 women per camp (to be selected from school drop outs and from primary school leavers) have the technical skill to offer traditional henna manicure and hairstyling.

**Suggested Costs: US\$ 4,000.00**

2,000.00 US\$ 3 w/m trainer, including travel and accommodation

400.00 US\$ preparatory mission by trainer

600.00 US\$ tools and training materials

400.00 US\$ miscellaneous

600.00 US\$ agency overheads

<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Capacity building in catering and cooking</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Community Services/Livelihood Promotion
<b>Objectives</b>	A core group of trainers in catering and cooking is qualified to provide training to young refugees in appropriate and healthy ways of cooking, catering and food hygiene.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: At least four refugee staff at the kitchen of the UNHCR compound Dadaab Indirect: Future trainees from the refugee communities at Dadaab and youth from the local community (16 per year)
<b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>	UNHCR Community Services Trainer to be identified in Nairobi
<b>Project Duration</b>	4 months
<b>Project Cost</b>	USD 6,900.00

### **Summary of Gap Identified and the National Consultation Recommendations proposed**

The scale of vocational programmes is exceedingly small and opportunities for students to utilize their skills are extremely limited.

The Government, UNHCR, and relevant partners should ensure that education, skills and vocational training in the camps are designed in a way to fully capitalise on the potential contribution of refugees make to sustainable development.

Given the role of youth in the future process of rebuilding and developing their respective countries, UNHCR, States, and relevant partners should provide additional funds and resources for training of youth in the camps.

### **Summary of Needs:**

Catering and cooking are services are in demand in the refugee camps as well as in the countries of origin. So far, no training programme meets these needs. At the same time, over the years, a certain basic know-how and expertise in catering, cooking, and food hygiene has been gained by refugee staff at working at UNHCR's kitchen on the compound at Dadaab. This kitchen offers a suitable training environment as it caters to local (African) and Western tastes. This opportune training environment has not been utilized so far. The project will upgrade the skills of the current refugee staff at the UNHCR kitchen to capacitate them to be able to train, on a regular base, youth from the refugee camps and Dadaab town in a client-oriented catering environment. This will enable refugee youth and youth from the host community, after graduation form the training programme, to respond to a wide range of clients and their preferences.

### **Activities Proposed:**

- Selection of trainer
- Preparation of skills upgrading programme/training of trainers programme for refugee staff at the kitchen of the UNHCR compound Dadaab
- Implementation of skills upgrading programme/training of trainers programme in Dadaab town
- Development of a syllabus for a six months training of trainees from the refugee communities at Dadaab and youth from the local community and printing of the syllabus

### **Outcome Expected:**

A group of at least four refugee workers trained/upgraded in cooking and catering in line with the demands of African and Western cuisine. The second phase is part of a more comprehensive project, which will focus in particular on youth living in the camp and in Dadaab town. These, trainers will be training, on a regular six months schedule, two groups of four trainees, 3 from the refugee communities at Dadaab and 1 from the host community. These groups will be trained in two shifts in order to allow a relevant number of youth to benefit from this training.

**Suggested Costs: US\$ 6.900.00**

- 3,000.00 US\$ 3 w/m trainer, including travel and accommodation
- 500.00 US\$ preparatory mission by trainer
- 1,000.00 US\$ upgrading cooking utensils and kitchen equipment
- 500.00 US\$ learning tools and training materials
- 1,000.00 US\$ Development of a syllabus "cooking/catering" for a six months training of trainees
- 300.00 US\$ miscellaneous
- 600.00 US\$ agency overheads



<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Skills upgrading in the tailoring sector</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Community Services/Livelihood Promotion
<b>Objectives</b>	Tailors in the camps can respond to quality standards as set by the Nike-project
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: 15 tailors (to be selected from existing micro-enterprises and income generating schemes in the camps).
<b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>	CARE Trainer(s) to be identified in Garissa or Nairobi
<b>Project Duration</b>	3 months
<b>Project Cost</b>	USD 4,500.00

**Summary of Gap Identified and the National Consultation Recommendations proposed:**

The scale of vocational programmes is exceedingly small and opportunities for students to utilize their skills are extremely limited.

The Government, UNHCR, and relevant partners should ensure that education, skills and vocational training in the camps are designed in a way to fully capitalise on the potential contribution of refugees make to sustainable development.

Given the role of youth in the future process of rebuilding and developing their respective countries, UNHCR, States, and relevant partners should provide additional funds and resources for training of youth in the camps.

Particular attention should be paid to refugee women, adolescent children, and host communities to ensure that they participate in the design and development of self-reliance programmes. Therefore skills, capital, and equipment should be made available to establish small scale industries.

**Summary of Needs:**

The Nike-project, which was a project to design culturally appropriate sportswear, has developed designs that have met a lot of interest in the camps and respond to certain demands in the camps as well as in the wider Muslim community. However, tailors in the camps do not have the technical skills to respond to the quality standards set by the Nike Project Team. The training will give a selected number of tailors the opportunity to improve their own skills. This will allow them to harness the potential niche market created by the Nike-Project not only in the camps but even more promising after repatriation.

**Activities Proposed:**

- Selection of trainers
- Selection of trainees (and least half of them female) and training site
- Skills upgrading of a total of 18 tailors in the camps

**Outcome Expected:**

The skills of 18 tailors established in the camps are upgraded to the extent that they can respond to quality standards as established in the context of the Nike-Project.

**Suggested Implementing Costs: US\$ 4,500.00**

2,000.00 US\$ 3 w/m trainers (2 trainers), including travel and accommodation  
600.00 US\$ preparatory mission by trainers  
500.00 US\$ tools and training materials  
300.00 US\$ miscellaneous  
600.00 US\$ agency overheads

<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Coaching Upper Primary Girls</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Objectives</b>	Improved educational achievements of upper primary girls facilitating their transfer to Secondary School
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: Up to 1951 upper primary girls (class 6-8) in the three Dadaab camps Indirect: Up to 49 refugee education coaches/teachers
<b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>	CARE Trainer(s) to be identified in Garissa
<b>Project Duration</b>	5 months
<b>Project Cost</b>	USD 9,400.00

**Summary Gap Identified and Recommendations proposed:**

A significant percentage of primary school aged children do not attend primary school (44% in Dadaab and 18% in Kakuma). Most primary school teachers have received no formal training. The drop out rate for girl students rises substantially in the upper grades. Access to secondary school is severely limited due to the extreme shortage of secondary schools and tertiary education is too expensive for those who graduate from secondary school.

An evaluation by the stakeholders should be undertaken during the course of 2005 to analyze the impact of current interventions designed to encourage greater girl attendance such as the provision of uniforms, books, extra food, extra time for assignments, allowing for a lower passing grade, girl only schools, and additional provisions of oil, rice, and kerosene. Those interventions that have had a positive effect in increasing or retaining girls at school are to be expanded.

Government, UNHCR and relevant partners should work with refugee men and women to address the problem of bride price, which acts as an incentive to marry off young girls before their schooling is complete.

Government and States should consider avenues to mobilise additional funds to make quality education available for all refugee and local children, and that those funds can also meet the demands of the increasing numbers of students qualifying for secondary education.

UNHCR, States, and relevant partners should support and expand teacher training programmes, ensuring that teachers whose skills are being upgraded do not lose the incentives for doing so.

**Summary of Needs:**

In the camp-based schools, the number of girls transferring to Secondary Education after 8 years of Primary School is still relatively small. This is in part due to their lower average grades (compared to boys) which often are the consequence of low school attendance. This low school attendance corresponds with girls being obliged to take over household and family responsibilities at an early stage of their educational development. CARE's experience shows that the educational coaching of girls during periods of vacation, weekends and evening will compensate for their educational disadvantages and will contribute to girls achieving better grades upon Primary School graduation, and will facilitate their transfer to Secondary School. It is assumed, that higher participation of girls in Secondary Education will be an effective means to reduce early marriages and pregnancy.

**Activities Proposed:**

Selection of coaches/trainers  
Development/refinement of coaching programme for upper primary girls (class 6-8)  
Implementation of coaching: August to December 2006 (August and December full time – vacation months; September to November evening and weekends  
Monitoring of programme success

**Outcome Expected:**

The number of girls transferred from Primary to Secondary School in January 2006 will increase by 20% compared to January 2005

**Suggested Costs: US\$ 9,400.00:**

7,780.00 US\$ for 49 coaches/trainers (3 women each)

450.00 US\$ miscellaneous

1,170.00 US\$ Support Cost and Monitoring

Agency	UNHCR Kakuma
Project Title	<b>Training of Trainers for Providers of Income Generation Activities (IGA) and Skills Development</b>
Sector	Community Services / Protection
Objectives	The Specific objectives of the programme are: To train IGA/Community mobilisers in identifying income-generation opportunities relevant to but not restricted to camp-life and solving their current socio-economic problems.  To conduct 4 Training of Trainers (TOTs) on promotion of self-help initiatives with a demonstrable orientation towards IGA/Start/Improve Your Business (SYIB) for prospective repatriation or departure of refugees for the local community beneficiaries.  To promote awareness to business linkages that support communities to gain access to markets.
Beneficiaries	Direct: Training: 10 Local community 50 In camp trained refugees engaged by partners in livelihoods activities 20 UNHCR and Partner staff
Implementing Partners	Monitored directly by UNHCR Kakuma Community Services
Project Duration	2 months
Project Cost	USD 2,300.00

**Summary Gap identified and Recommendations proposed:**

The scale of vocational programmes is exceedingly small and opportunities for students to utilize their skills are extremely limited. Income generating projects are permitted in the camps but the encampment policy which restricts access to markets for supplies and sales limits the potential for self-employment.

The Government, UNHCR, and relevant partners should ensure that education, skills and vocational training in the camps are designed in a way to fully capitalise on the potential contribution of refugees make to sustainable development.

Given the role of youth in the future process of rebuilding and developing their respective countries, UNHCR, States, and relevant partners should provide additional funds and resources for training of youth in the camps.

Government and UNHCR should ensure that priority is given to any refugee assistance programmes that include strategies for self-reliance and empowerment. In this regard, UNHCR needs to act as a catalyst in mobilizing financial and technical support for such measures.

**Summary of Needs:**

Skills training has existed in the camp since 1992. The level of training that is being offered by the local partner, Don Bosco, for some of its courses has greatly improved.

There is, however, a need to train the skills training providers on SYIB or self-employment skills delivery. This would encourage passing on knowledge to trainees beyond just the skill of masonry, for example, and include market analysis and networking etc. Don Bosco recognizes that there are not a large number of completing trainees that take up income generating activities in the learned skill or trade. During field visits the trainees at Don Bosco responded that they had not thought of any business ideas or a ways to business ventures after training.

**Activities Proposed:**

Both Nationals and Refugees benefit from some integrated services in health, environment, education and production funded by UNHCR. The national population also benefits from facilities and services established or set up by Implementing Partners of UNHCR e.g. roads, schools, clinics, dispensaries emergency transport and water points. The local communities benefit from agricultural inputs, seeds/planting materials; firewood harvesting and other trade through their social networks with refugees (spill over effect). To go beyond the spill-over effect the project will purposefully recruit trainees from the local community to participate in the trainings. Other trainees range from women already engaged in IGA to the unengaged youths.

**Expected Outcome:**

UNHCR staff, Partner staff, local community and refugee beneficiaries will acquire skills and successfully pass on knowledge on livelihoods and IGA to future trainees. Emphasis is placed on business linkages and understanding the reality of the market place in hosting areas and areas of return, and that no reliance should be placed on donors being forthcoming with micro-finance or micro-credit funding schemes.

**Projected Costs:**

A trainer to work for two months: \$1,600.00USD

Agency Fees: 300.00USD

Tools and logistical Inputs: 400.00USD

Total: 2300.00USD

<b>Agency</b>	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC)
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Enhanced medical care for SGBV survivors in Kakuma</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>Goal: Improved medical care for women and children vulnerable to and survivors of gender-based violence in the Kakuma Refugee Program.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To reduce vulnerability of high risk groups and to provide compassionate, thorough and high quality health care to SGBV survivors.</p>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Women and children at risk, and survivors, of SGBV
<b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>	IRC
<b>Project Duration</b>	4 months
<b>Project Cost</b>	USD 8,800.00

#### **Summary of Gap Identified and Recommendations proposed:**

Women and children remain vulnerable to abuse and exploitation particularly when collecting firewood outside the camps. Domestic violence and rape continue to be problems and harmful traditions such as female genital mutilation and forced marriages are still practiced. Various prevention and response measures are in place in the camps but are not sufficient. Moreover, there are a number of obstacles to the effective prosecution of SGBV perpetrators. These include: lengthy investigations and procedural delays; lack of protection for witnesses and complainants; preference for traditional dispute mechanisms and the absence of medical evidence due to the high turn over of medical staff.

Relevant stakeholders should increase their investment in strategies that are proven to be effective in combating SGBV. Examples of current proven strategies are:

- Education and training awareness programmes including targeting religious authorities;
- Provision of firewood and alternative forms of energy such as energy saving stoves; and
- Provision of adequate levels of food and non food items to prevent sexual exploitation.

#### **Summary of Needs:**

The health consequences of SGBV are numerous and can include HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections and communicable diseases; unwanted and early pregnancy; and physical trauma. Although many survivors are unwilling or unable to seek medical care and other supportive interventions, for women and children who have been abused, health services are often the first entry point to other SGBV services. IRC, as lead healthcare provider in Kakuma, has a crucial role to play in enhancing the capacity of its clinical and reproductive health programs to better manage the immediate and longer-term care and rehabilitation of SGBV survivors.

However, health care for SGBV survivors and prevention remains an un-funded area. Thus, IRC, which runs the health-care system in Kakuma, currently addresses SGBV issues from a very limited curative perspective. Although legal and social support is provided to survivors and mobile courts, operated by the Kenyan authorities, have been instituted to deal with SGBV cases, concerns have been expressed that the high turnover of medical staff has hampered the prosecution of cases because current medical staff do not know how to preserve and gather evidence.

There is a clear need to reinforce overall SGBV programming in Kakuma Refugee Camp to ensure that there are no gaps, particularly in the field of primary and public health care. The proposed project will implement several 'quick impact' activities, which will increase the capacity of IRC to provide comprehensive and compassionate clinical care to SGBV

survivors, properly collect forensic evidence, and reduce the vulnerability of at-risk groups. As trainings included in this project will primarily target refugee incentive staff, this project also complements the larger initiatives currently underway at Kakuma to build refugee community capacity, so that when they return to their homeland, they will be able to ensure continued protection and care for those at-risk of and affected by SGBV.

**Objective Proposed:**

To reduce vulnerability of high risk groups and to provide compassionate, thorough and high quality health care to SGBV survivors.

**Activities Proposed:**

Introduce Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) services at Kakuma Camp Hospital; train staff at Kakuma Camp Hospital and Kakuma Mission Hospital on the medical and legal aspects of rape, including the clinical management of rape, addressing the health needs of SGBV survivors and the collection of forensic evidence; build a dedicated storage facility for forensic evidence (such as clothing and other non-medical evidence) at the camp hospital.

Train outreach workers, including community health workers, traditional birth attendants, and those community-based rehabilitation staff working with vulnerable groups (disabled, elderly and children), on the recognition and referral of SGBV; and train curative staff (both refugee and national) to screen women and children for SGBV at clinics.

**Outcome Expected:**

Enhanced capacity of medical staff to identify and respond clinically to cases of SGBV in Kakuma refugee camp.

**Suggested Costs:**

SGBV outreach training of 100 community health workers, traditional birth attendants and community-based rehabilitation staff	\$4,000.00
Training for curative staff on medical and legal aspects of rape and other forms of SGBV	\$1,000.00
PEP kits (20 pcs, \$180 each; will treat 20 people)	\$3,600.00
Lockable cabinet for storage of forensic evidence	\$ 200.00
<hr/> Total	<hr/> \$8,800.00

<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Posho Mill Grinding Machines</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Community Services
<b>Objectives</b>	Make posho service accessible, available and affordable to all the refugee community Create employment and increase household income for the refugee youth and women
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: Up to 63 refugees (25male/38female) in the three Dadaab camps (ownership of the machines & employment as security guards) Indirect: 9,000 (4,600 men & 4,400 women) 48.9% of the camp population is female. Most of the beneficiaries are likely to be the minority nationalities, which constitute 3% of the entire population. (4,140)
<b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>	CARE in Dadaab & Don Bosco in Kakuma
<b>Project Duration</b>	6 months
<b>Project Cost</b>	USD 40,000.00

**Summary of Gap Identified and the National Consultation Recommendation proposed:**

Minimum standards of life-saving assistance are provided but malnutrition rates, anaemia among pregnant women, low birth rates, and neonatal deaths are unacceptably high due to nutritional deficiencies in the food baskets and limited supplemental feeding programs.

UNHCR and relevant partners need to address the complex factors that can lead to nutritional deficiencies including:

- Addressing the practice of using food for barter; and

**Summary of Needs:**

Posho is a staple food for the refugee communities in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps. Posho is under constant demand. However, currently, Posho mill grinding machines are of short supply and many refugees see the absence of these services as an inconvenience. In Dadaab, the provision of one Posho mill-grinding machine to three cooperatives (one per camp) will respond to the existing high demand in the camps. It is therefore anticipated, that cooperatives and their members will make sufficient income for paying for the Grinding Machines (which are given to them on a loan basis only), and the running costs and can contribute to the income of their families. At the same time, they provide an important service to the camp communities.

Similarly in Kakuma, posho needs to be ground prior to use, and as there is no effective cash economy, transactions are conducted on a barter basis. For example, an additional cup of maize is given to the people who own the posho mills in exchange for milling the maize. This automatic reduction in the food ration clearly disadvantages the general refugee community. Alternatively not milling, and thereby, cooking the maize in its original form is a drain on other resources in terms of firewood and time consumed in cooking.

Refugees in Kakuma specifically identified the lack of posho mills as a priority that needs to be addressed. Currently manual grinders are used, which not only waste food but also are in short supply. As the mills already are in existence, refugees will be the trainers, and the group to be trained will be vulnerable groups such as women who currently brew illegal liquor and prostitute themselves to make ends meet. In discussions with those groups, a strong willingness was expressed to engage in other work if it existed. This project will not only help the women to be self-reliant but also enhance and advocate a change in behaviour.



The money recovered from the Cooperatives will be used to expand the project by purchasing additional posho mills as the need arises. Alternatively, the repaid money could be used for start-up of other micro-businesses.

**Activities Proposed:**

- Selection of cooperative members
- Purchase and installation of Grinding Machines
- Training in running and maintaining Grinding Machines
- Business Training
- Coaching and Monitoring of Cooperatives

**Outcome Expected:**

- Grinding mill services available to camp communities
- At least 63 cooperative members contribute to the income of their families

**Suggested Implementing Costs: US\$ 39.920.00** (inclusive training costs)

- 15,960.00 US\$ for 6 Posho Mill Machines (Diesel-powered engines; US\$ 2660 each)
- 1,600.0000 US\$ start-up fuel costs
- 800.00US\$ Installation costs
- 11,560.00, US\$ creation of 3 shelters for Posho Mill Machines
- 3,200.00 US\$ Training and Business Training for 120 persons
- 1,800.00 US\$ miscellaneous
- 5,000.00 US\$ Support Cost and monitoring

<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Refugee/Asylum-Seekers Information Kit</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Community Services/Protection
<b>Objectives</b>	To provide refugees and asylum-seekers with an information kit on services available in Nairobi
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers, indirectly all stakeholders working with refugees in and around Nairobi.
<b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>	UNHCR and approximately 20 humanitarian/legal organizations based in Nairobi
<b>Project Duration</b>	Start date would be immediately with the project ongoing
<b>Proposed Cost:</b>	\$2,100.00US

**Summary Gap Identified and Recommendations proposed:**

Relatively little is known on the actual size and need of urban refugee population living in Nairobi and elsewhere in Kenya. Different agencies have information on the population but are not necessarily UNHCR's Implementing Partners. Often UNHCR does not know about these agencies. Therefore sourcing information may be difficult

It was noted that different organizations apply different definitions to the beneficiaries of their respective services, meaning that some organizations only deal with Convention refugees, while others deal with those who were not recognized as refugees, or never registered. Consequently it is recommended that prior to this survey commencing, stakeholders should agree on a common understanding of who should be included in the urban caseload survey.

It was further recommended that while there is an agreed international definition as to who is a refugee, UNHCR and its partners should explore the feasibility of including in the survey those people who consider themselves to be refugees, even though UNHCR determined not to be in need of protection.

Once a determination is arrived at as to who should be included in this survey, UNHCR will meet with the various agencies working with urban refugees groups. The purpose of those meetings will be to look at what services the agency provides, what communities they work with, and what is the scope of the agency's activities in relation to the target community.

**Summary of Needs:**

In order to strengthen the protection and assistance safety net, a communications network where information is shared and problems facing refugees are addressed was initiated by UNHCR and other agencies. Further, thematic working groups were established to deal with health, education, and livelihood concerns in order to ensure that a collaborative approach is adopted and duplication avoided.

One of the first priorities identified is that the right to information is of the utmost importance to asylum-seekers who may have no knowledge of Nairobi. Therefore an information kit on services available in Nairobi such as housing, food, and education will be provided to ensure that refugees are aware of their rights and where to access them.

The lack of resources amongst all stakeholders working with this population can result in the protection and assistance concerns of asylum-seekers and refugees being overlooked or ignored. Therefore, this information kit would ensure that follow up and monitoring of specific individuals/families can be undertaken, and that asylum seekers and refugees are actively responsible for finding solutions to their problems or concerns.

**Activities Proposed:**

- To produce and print a kit with information on approximately 20 organizations providing relevant services for asylum seekers and refugees in Nairobi
- To distribute the kit amongst the relevant organizations in order that and asylum seekers and refugees can be provided with the necessary information
- To provide a kit when UNHCR community services and protection officers are approached with questions regarding services and support

**Outcome Expected:**

- Increased protection of and assistance to persons of concern in urban settings
- Increased awareness amongst persons of concern on services available to them in Nairobi
- Increased awareness amongst organizations on where referrals can be made
- Improved collaboration and information-sharing between organizations in order to avoid duplication of assistance to refugees

**Suggested Costs:**

The duration of the project would be ongoing. A start up capital of \$2,100.00 US is required to initially design and print 10,000 copies of the kit.

<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Child Protection Services for Children At Risk</b>
<b>Sector</b>	Community Services
<b>Objectives</b>	To strengthen protection of children at risk through increased information sharing and capacity building
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Refugee children and Child Protection Agencies (Nairobi)
<b>Implementing Partner(s)</b>	GOK and UNHCR
<b>Project Duration</b>	4 months
<b>Project Cost</b>	\$9000.00

### **Summary Gap Identified:**

UNHCR Nairobi Office has seen a slow but steady increase in the number of children at risk and in particular unaccompanied minors (UAMs) appearing at the office. Children at risk in an urban setting represent particular challenges to UNHCR, given the Government of Kenya's encampment policy. The best interest of the child is paramount in determining how to provide the appropriate level of protection and assistance.

The National Consultation identified a number of recommendations with respect to UNHCR's urban operation and, in particular, its dealing with minor children.

All stakeholders who are dealing with urban refugees, some of whom are not currently involved in coordination meetings, should be included by UNHCR in such forums as a matter of priority.

Current programmes designed to protect children need to be reviewed by the Government and relevant partners and, if necessary, a new plan of action should be drafted to improve the protection of children. Some suggested activities could include:

- Support to girls who drop out of school to enable them to return;
- More activities for children in the camps;
- Closer monitoring of the needs of vulnerable children including those in foster care;
- Incentive and support to ensure school enrolment; and
- Education awareness campaigns to inform children of their rights.

### **Summary of Needs:**

UNHCR places children at risk and UAMs into Government run children homes and foster families, which are overseen by the Ministry of Child Services. While this agency is willing to protect and assist refugee children, it does not have any particular expertise in the area of refugee children. It is under-resourced and under-capacitated to acquire the skill and knowledge it recognizes it needs to effectively adhere to its mandated responsibilities of protecting children irrespective of legal status.

### **Activities Proposed:**

- Organize a Consultation with all Government agencies dealing with children, NGOs, particularly children rights based NGOs, and UNHCR to information share, collaborate on refugee child protection issues, and identify capacity building areas.
- Organize follow-up training Workshops on the capacity building areas identified at the Consultation
- Provide limited material assistance to the homes where UNHCR has placed children at risk, and in particular to a new home opening within the vicinity of the UNHCR Office

**Outcome Expected:**

The project will improve the overall physical and emotional state of children through improved material and legal protection. Increased stability in their lives will allow refugee children to focus on education and skills building training.

**Suggested Costs:**

Consultation, Training Workshops, and associated supplies:	\$1500.00
<u>Material assistance:</u>	<u>\$7500.00</u>
Total:	\$9000.00